

P E T A L P U S H E R

January-February 2022 Newsletter of the Missouri Native Plant Society Volume 37 No.1

“... to promote the enjoyment, preservation, conservation, restoration, and study of the flora native to Missouri.”

In this issue

Winter Botany I.....	1
Missouri Botanists' Big Year Competition 2021.....	3
Save the Dates! 2022 MONPS Field Trips.....	4
Donate to MONPS When You Shop!.....	4
Missouri Native Plant Society Awards.....	5
From the Editor.....	5
Plants in Winter.....	6
Winter Walk.....	7
Winter Botany II.....	9
Winter Woods.....	11
Tree Fungus.....	12
CHAPTER REPORTS and EVENTS.....	12
New Members!.....	14

Winter Botany I

text and photos by Susan Farrington

Winter is the best time to enjoy wide open views thru the leafless trees, the deep greens of pines and cedars, no ticks or chiggers and often pleasant temperatures. It's always easier to bundle up to stay warm than it is to stay cool in summer.

There aren't many flowers to find in winter, but there are a few: common witch-hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) blooms in late autumn and early winter and is typically found on rich northern slopes. Ozark witch-hazel (*Hamamelis vernalis*) blooms in late winter or very early spring, and is found along Ozark streams. In a mild winter, it can be found blooming as early as New Year's, and it can last for a couple of months. Its fragrance during a mild sunny afternoon is heavenly.

Even though flowers are quite scarce, there are plenty of plants to admire and photograph during winter. Many of our plants are identifiable even when



The distinctive seedheads of ninebark (*Physocarpus opulifolius*) can be seen along Ozark streams.

they appear dead for the winter, and many are still quite lovely to behold. I don't know of a field guide that will identify the winter versions of our wildflowers, but with careful observation, you can figure out a lot. Pay attention to leaf arrangement and take photos of interesting seedheads. If you can't identify the plant, post photos on the MONPS Facebook page and folks will help you determine what your mystery plant is. Be sure to give the habitat (backyard garden, open woodland, glade, streamside, etc.) and also list the county. Here are just a few of the plants you can admire on a winter hike in the Ozark woods where I live.



Prairie dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) dries to a silvery speckled leaf that resembles the skin of a speckled kingsnake. It persists all winter and the sheer size of the leaves makes them very easy to identify.



Cream wild indigo (*Baptisia bracteata*) dries almost black and is very stiff and long lasting – it makes a great addition to a dried flower bouquet.



Round headed bush-clover (*Lespedeza capitata*) is found on prairies and igneous glades.



Wild quinine (*Parthenium integrifolium*) is another distinctive seedhead which looks great in a dried arrangement.



Hoarfrost makes all the winter plants magical, including this wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*).

Missouri Botanists' Big Year Competition 2021

The first MONPS big year competition is coming to a close, as the second year is just about to begin! Get Ready for 2022!

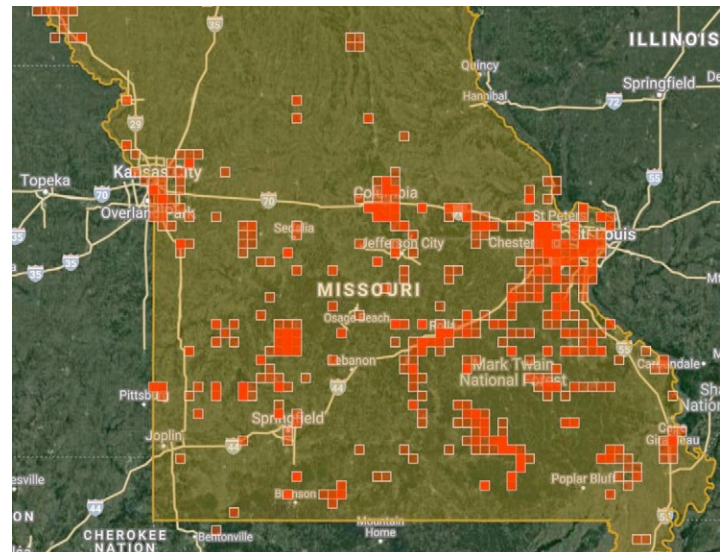
by James Faupel












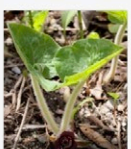



The first annual Missouri Botanists' Big Year Competition has had much more participation than I had originally expected. I did not anticipate that we would have 36 people compete in its first year, with almost 10,000 individual plants observed! What a fantastic turnout and I hope even more join in on the second year! For those of you scratching your heads, wondering what I am talking about, this competition is being held annually on the online citizen science tool and website, iNaturalist. Previously, our members have not been very actively involved on this biological atlas platform, while many of our neighboring state plant societies have been very active in improving their states' data over the last few years.

Our observations from this competition will help researchers track and better understand the flora of Missouri and how it changes over time, from native plants

to exotic invasives. This data provided by our members will be publicly available, to help improve science communication. We also hope to present iNaturalist training opportunities again in the near future, to help new users get acquainted with using the website and phone app. We will continue to host these Big Years over many more years, and then will be able to compare data from each year's competition. Which botanist will claim this year's biggest bragging rights by the end of the year? Find out who won the various categories from MOST SPECIES to BIGGEST SEDGEHEAD, in the next issue of the Petal Pusher!!

2021's Missouri Botanists Big Year's reach across the state!!!



Overview	9,508 OBSERVATIONS	1,428 SPECIES	427 IDENTIFIERS	37 OBSERVERS	Stats
 41 observations Bird's Foot Violet <i>Viola pedata</i>	 37 observations Fragrant Sumac <i>Rhus aromatica</i>	 36 observations Painted-cup Paintbrush <i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	 36 observations Flowering Dogwood <i>Cornus florida</i>	 36 observations Eastern Shooting Star <i>Amorpha canescens</i>	
 35 observations Violet Woodsorrel <i>Oxalis violacea</i>	 34 observations Christmas Fern <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	 32 observations Hoary Puccoon <i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	 31 observations Mayapple <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	 30 observations Common Milkweed <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	
 30 observations	 30 observations	 30 observations	 30 observations	 29 observations	

(Editor's note: For those of you new to iNaturalist or in need of a refresher, James's presentation to the St. Louis chapter last July, "Citizen Science with iNaturalist and the Missouri Botanists Big Year 2021 Project" was recorded and can be viewed on our website under the 'MONPS Webinars' link.)

Do You Have a Plant Story?

In 2022, we hope to bring a fresher look to our MONPS website. One part of the plan is to post text and photos by our members, on individual Missouri native species. Do you have a favorite Missouri native plant? A photo you're particularly proud of? Please submit it to pamela.barnabee@gmail.com for posting on the monactiveplants.org website. Thank you to Yolanda Ciolli and Mike Trial for kicking things off with their essay and photos of *Aplectrum hyemale* (Adam and Eve or putty root orchid) - a very appropriate plant for winter!

Save the Dates!

2022 MONPS Field Trips

April 1-3. For our Spring field trip weekend, we'll meet up in the southwest part of the state, visiting sites near Bolivar. Potential destinations include Corry Flatrocks Conservation Area and Bona Glade Natural Area.

June 3-5. In the Summer we'll travel to the east-central part of the state, headquartering in Festus. Many good choices for botanizing can be found here, including Don Robinson State Park and Valley View Glades Conservation Area.

September 16-18. Our Fall trip will take us to the north, Eagleville, where potential sites include Dunn Ranch Prairie and a joint excursion with the Iowa Native Plant Society to Rolling Thunder Prairie in Warren County, Iowa.

Look for more details on the MONPS Spring Field Trip Weekend in the next issue of the Petal Pusher and on our website next month.

Not getting the Missouri Native Plant Society organizational emails?

Most email clients have a "safe senders" mechanism for you to make sure that your email server always sends mail from our MONPS server to your inbox.

*Some just have you add our server to your "Contacts"

*Some have you create "Rules".

*Some have an actual "Safe Senders/Domains" area in the settings.

To ensure that you get the organizational emails please add these two domains to whatever your email's "safe senders" process is: monps.org and webapps.monps.org

monps.org

OR: You may simply need to update your email address with us. If so, click this link: <https://monativeplants.org/ask-a-question/>

amazon**smile**

Donate to MONPS When You Shop!

AmazonSmile is an easy way to support MONPS. Every time you shop on smile.amazon.com, the AmazonSmile Foundation donates 0.5% of your purchase of eligible products to MONPS.

Simply visit smile.amazon.com and search for Missouri Native Plant Society Inc. After you finish shopping, Amazon will automatically donate to MONPS. You may also click the AmazonSmile link on monativeplants.org.

Make sure to navigate to smile.amazon.com each time you shop. The default amazon.com will not result in a donation, and your smart phone application may not support AmazonSmile. Visit [About AmazonSmile](#) to read more about the AmazonSmile Foundation.



Ratibida heads. When you look beyond the pretty summer colors... you will become friends with the plants. Photo by Becky Erickson

Missouri Native Plant Society Awards

Award nominations due May 15

The MONPS Awards Committee seeks nominations of people who have supported the preservation of Missouri's flora. MONPS offers five awards:

- 1) Erna Eisendrath Memorial Education Award, recognizing individuals who, through teaching, writing, or other activity have conveyed to others a significant appreciation and knowledge of Missouri's native flora.
- 2) Arthur Christ Research Award, recognizing an individual's significant contribution in furthering the knowledge of Missouri flora.
- 3) Plant Stewardship Award, recognizing an individual or organization for the preservation of important elements of Missouri's flora through purchase, registry, and/or management practice.
- 4) The John E. Wylie Award, recognizing individuals who have provided exceptional service to the Society.
- 5) Plant Conservation Award, recognizing an individual or organization for outstanding contributions to the conservation or preservation of native plants or plant communities in Missouri. This award differs from the Plant Stewardship Award in that it is not tied to direct acquisition or management of tracts of land, but instead may recognize various types of outstanding achievements or efforts, such as conservation planning, advocacy, or new ways of looking at old problems.
- 6) Julian A. Steyermark Award, the Society's highest award, given to an individual who has made outstanding contributions to any and all aspects of Missouri botany.

The deadline for nominations is May 15. Nominations should contain the full name of the nominee and the name of the person making the nomination, and they should set forth the contributions of the individual or organization that merits recognition. Award recipients need not be members of MONPS.

Please submit nominations to Awards Committee Chairwoman, Malissa Briggler.

Malissa Briggler, State Botanist
Missouri Dept of Conservation
2901 W. Truman Blvd.
Jefferson City, MO 65102
573-522-4115 ext. 3200

From the Editor

Thank you for bearing with us during these continued unprecedented times, and Happy New Year! Thank you to our Assistant Editor, Pam Barnabee for getting everything in good shape before it came to me. Thanks also to our Board members who proofread each issue and all authors, chapter representatives, and other contributors. Please consider making a submission for a future Petal Pusher! Here is some information for submissions:

A. The theme for the March Petal Pusher is "Native Plants in Schools," but other submissions are encouraged, especially Genus or Family descriptions ("Better know a genus/family"), Conundrum Corner, Invasive Tip of the Month, Name Change of the Month, Terminology, and Poetry Corner.

B. Send ONE email saying "here is my contribution on _____," and attach (don't embed) the following:

1) an article in Word format with photo captions at the end (no photos in the Word document) and your name in the text.

2) Images, in JPEG format--NOT in a document file.

C. Use only one space between sentences

D. Even short notes with pictures would be great!

E. Send to: pamela.barnabee@gmail.com (don't send them directly to me!)

F. Due date for the next issue is: February 20

Thank you so much,
Michelle Bowe

Plants in Winter

text and photos by Nadia Navarrete-Tindall, Hawthorn Chapter
(photos are below associated text)

1. While visiting the bootheel a few years ago, near Sikeston, I started noticing red berries along highway 55. I finally found a safe place to park and I realized that I was looking at a deciduous holly (*Ilex decidua*) with vibrant red berry-like fruits. They seemed to be naturally growing on wet ditches along with other native trees. December 12, 2008



2. Small red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) with frost - I took this picture on January 1, 2021.



3. Adam and Eve orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*). My friends Kim and Jennifer and I were thrilled to find this orchid in the middle of Columbia, Missouri, in a spot that we care for. We counted nine leaves and checked the spot later in the year. It produced four inflorescences and two fully seeded capsules in the fall. January 3, 2021



4. I grow calamint (*Clinopodium arkansanum*) in large pots because I don't have a good spot in the garden. They do well and are moved from pot to pot - with my help. I love this photo that shows old and new growth. Needless to say, the green leaves were just fine. January 1, 2021



Winter Walk

text and photos by Becky Erickson; edits from Val Wedel, Hawthorn Chapter

As introduction, my perception of Nature might be clearer if you know that I have degrees in biology (with a focus on field surveys) and applied art. I hope this submission will reveal a side of Nature to pique your curiosity and desire to see the spiritual qualities which can aid in your knowledge and friendship with Nature.

I am fortunate to live where I can walk out my door to receive hospitality and acceptance from many facets of Nature. Every day I do this I find a surprise or something that locks my gaze, and my brain snaps a picture. Yes, I know the names of most of the plants that surround me as they are all my friends. But the interplay of colors and structure is endlessly entrancing. The best time to indulge in this visual meditation is Winter when there is no distraction from breeze-blown green leaves, vivid flowers, and incessant insect movement.

When starting to explore a wild area, it is better to follow a trail. But as we become familiar with the landscape, it is best to forge our own path as someone else's path will limit our experiences.

In a woodland, let's observe the vertical shapes of the dark tree trunks. At first they look like dark lines merging into the perspective of the distant forest landscape. When noticing the trees closer to us, none are the same size and none of them are truly vertical, but create triangles and skewed rectangles in the negative space; these move and shift as we walk. Some trunks with blocky, shreddy, or smooth texture reveal the name of the tree. At closer inspection, the bark of each tree hosts its own ecosystem of mosses and lichens.



These organisms are especially vivid in color and texture after a long day's drizzle or a wet snowfall.

The oldest, largest trees are a wonder of genetics and luck; when germinated, they had a robust genetic sequence along with the luck of an abundance of light, water and nutrients. These awesome 'wolf' trees can be held in esteem for their longevity and recorded history as well as enormous carbon sequestration, seeds for propagation of local forest for four miles in diameter, and local harbor for much other life.

A tree skeleton, whether vertical or prostrate, will never bear its own fruit again, but it supports many other organisms that live within its fibers and in cavities: fungi, insects, birds, herps, mammals of all kinds. It is fun to find a whole tree covered with turkey-tail fungus, or a trunk hammered by a pileated woodpecker. In summer, leaves are attached too high in the branches for close inspection. I like to pick up shed leaves to help identify trees, study insect galls, and admire the dried structures with subtle colors.

I have found gaps in woodland canopies where a few sun-loving natives have persisted. This tells me that this area was probably a prairie type community before fire suppression practiced by European colonists allowed trees to germinate, persist, and shade it out. With that in mind, we can wander out of the woods onto an open meadow or even a true native prairie.

This is where I feel completely at one with Nature. I hope you will at some time have the sensation of being with or part of a place, not just - there.

A winter walk among the skeletons of sun-loving natives is a stimulating experience. As you walk through this intensely biodiverse community, be aware that sixty percent of the root systems contain carbon – a more concentrated carbon sink than treed woodlands. These ancient perennials reach six to fifteen feet into the subsoil to deposit carbon and elevate nutrients for herbivores and shallow-rooted annual plants. They all revive in warm weather to build more roots and soil the next year – and the next.



Many of the grasses in open glades, meadows, and vast prairies, depleted of photosynthetic saps display amazing shades of orange and yellow. Most of the autumn-blooming flowers retain some of the white, fluffy seed that glows in the low sun of the winter solstice. A field of mostly broomsedge and little bluestem will mimic the color of the clouds at sunset with the added glow from the fluffy seeds: captivating eye candy. This is the time to marvel at the contrasting texture of the fine, pale prairie dropseed fountain next to the dark, sandpaper verticality of stiff goldenrod, and the huge, curled basal leaves of prairie dock. In the right place and the right time you might have prairie chickens, or a quail covey, or a horned owl blow up from your meditative ramble through a virgin prairie landscape.

A few of us in Hawthorn chapter collect dried plant materials and prune female cedars to make winter decorations like wreaths, swags, and tree ornaments. These winter plant materials can be arranged in very attractive ways.

If you are still having trouble identifying plants with flowers because many of them look similar, study them in late fall and winter. At this time of year, your only identifying clues are size, structure, texture, habitat,



and occasionally seed. Some are easy to learn because they have some unique structure; some characteristics are very subtle. A few species took me a couple of years to differentiate. I started with eight species by learning 'pod on a stick'; then which part is the seed; then some seedlings germinated after stratification; then they were planted in the ground and bloomed. OK – that's what it looks like. Every year I learned eight to ten more. When you look beyond the pretty summer colors and experience the whole life cycle of a plant, you will become friends with the plants and know their names.



Winter Botany II

text and photos by Deb Tyler

It's that time of the year where I see comments or hear folks bemoaning winter and longing for the arrival of spring. I felt the same way not too long ago, and except for the occasional venture into the woodlands to perform trail maintenance or cut firewood, I was content to stay indoors. And then one day I realized there was a lot more to see and discover during the winter months. Not the colorful flowers found during the growing season, but the seed heads & fruits of the past, the winter rosettes of the future, and of course the beautiful but often overlooked bryophytes. Add a bit of frost, snow, or even some of the dreaded ice, and everything takes on yet another appearance.

Winter is also an excellent time to look for the overwintering leaves of *Tipularia discolor* (crane-fly) and *Aplectrum hyemale* (putty root) orchids plus the non-native invasive plants that tend to hang on to their leaves a bit longer than most of the native species. I now actually look forward to the winter months...my fingers & toes may disagree, but one tradeoff is there are not as many biting critters hanging around waiting for me.

All photos are from in and around dolomite glades and oak/hickory woodlands located on my property in Hickory County, Missouri.



Liatris hirsuta (hairy blazing star) and *Echinacea paradoxa* (yellow coneflower) on the left, *Oligoneuron rigidum* (stiff goldenrod) and *Penstemon digitalis* (foxglove beard tongue) on top right, *Schizachyrium scoparium* (little bluestem), *Baptisia australis* var. *minor* (blue wild indigo), *Spiranthes magnicamporum* (Great Plains ladies' tresses), and *Parthenium hispidum* (hairy feverfew) bottom right



Leavenworthia uniflora (Michaux's gladecress), *Plantago elongata* (slender plantain), and *Clinopodium arkansanum* (calamint)



Hypnum lindbergii aka *Calliergonella lindbergii* (pale plait moss), *Asterella tenella* liverworts, & *Clinopodium arkansanum* (calamint)



Sabatia angularis (rose gentian), *Clinopodium arkansanum* (calamint), *Fissidens* moss, & *Asterella tenella* liverworts



Castilleja coccinea (Indian paintbrush) and *Rudbeckia missouriensis* (Missouri black-eyed Susan)



Geum canadense (white avens) and *Sceptridium dissectum* (cutleaf grapefern)



Monotropa uniflora (Indian or ghost pipe). I've actually found colonies in the winter that would be difficult to see during the growing season but stood out once the surrounding vegetation died back for the season.



Malvastrum angustum (false mallow), *Allium stellatum* (prairie onion), and *Symphotrichum anomalum* (manyray aster)



Ligustrum (privet), *Frangula caroliniana* (Carolina buckthorn), and *Tipularia discolor* (crane-fly orchid). *Frangula caroliniana* tends to be one of the exceptions around here...I find a lot of young plants that just refuse to shed their leaves. I might not have discovered the crane-fly orchids if I hadn't been looking for some *Berberis thunbergii* (Japanese barberry) a few years ago. I had spotted the barberry while it was still covered in leaves but decided to wait until we had a few good freezes before I removed it because of ticks. Although I usually flag such finds, I failed to do so that year. When winter finally arrived, I spent a few days wandering the area trying to find the bad guys and I came across the remnant of a single orchid. Not far from it, I came across the green leaves of the orchids.

Winter Woods

text and photos by Helen Johnston, Paradoxa Chapter

The woods is an amazing place in winter. For the woods, it is a time of rest. For those who visit, it is a place with features of which we take little notice when the trees are in full leaf, and flowers of all colors grab almost all of our attention. As you stroll through the woods this winter season, take notice of the ferns which can be found all along the trail edge. You will find some of them among the mosses and lichen on the shaded trail slopes. Some of the ferns will appear to be growing right out of the rocks.

You may not have noticed the mosses and lichen in the warmer weather. Take a moment to look at their many different, very tiny structures.

One of your greatest rewards on a cold, frosty winter morning might just be to happen across a “frost flower”. In early and in late winter, frost flowers are formed when moisture in the stem of a plant freezes during a very cold night. As it freezes it ruptures the stem, and the liquid inside seeps out and creates beautiful ribbons of ice.

The woods is a great place for a morning walk, as is a prairie or a glade. Each has its own special beauty to offer to the passerby. Enjoy!

Here are a few things I love in the winter woods...



Chasmanthium latifolium (river oats) & *Juniperus virginiana* (eastern red cedar)



Mosses



Asplenium platyneuron (ebony spleenwort)



Corylus americana (American hazelnut)



Hydrangea arborescens (wild hydrangea)

CHAPTER REPORTS and EVENTS

OSAGE PLAINS

text and photos by Casey Burks, Chapter Representative

November 15 Sondra Raper, our chapter President, and her twin sister Sharon, invited members to her home in the woods of Hickory County. It was the first meeting after a difficult year so it was great to finally visit especially with one of our new members, Eric Mozingo, who brought us all young ferns he had grown. After a fine fall evening hike, we were treated to butter fried hen of the woods mushroom with onion, awesome vegetable soup, and cornbread. Our meetings will start again in February. Our previous President, Jannetta Smith, moved to Washington state to be close to her daughter. She will be missed.



Eric Mozingo



Eric Mozingo, Wayne Morton, Sondra Raper and Sharon Cooper



Frost flowers on *Cunila origanoides* (dittany)

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus (coral berry)



Tree Fungus

text and photo by Anne Miller, Hawthorn Chapter

I took this picture a few years ago while on a winter outing with a group of kids. A couple of boys bounded off into the woods and came back excited to show me this colorful collage - pinks, greens, and browns...I had not seen such a dense cluster before.



Probable turkey-tail fungus

KANSAS CITY

text and photos by John Richter, Chapter President

The Kansas City Chapter has been quiet for some time due to Covid and is undergoing a “re-boot” to resume in-person meetings for year 2022. As we wrap up 2021, we did have a successful spring field trip to Trice-Dedman Memorial Woods, Clinton County, Missouri. This special area contains an old growth white oak woodland, with a rich understory of native plant species, including the elusive, yet presumably common, coral root orchid (*Corallorhiza wisteriana*). Though located on a field trip in year 2017, we did not see this species in 2021, due to phenology – our spring field trip date was about one to two weeks too early. We did locate a population of *Lonicera reticulata*, which is a really neat native honeysuckle.

Also, the KC Chapter was notified of a display at



Trice-Dedman Memorial Woods

Midwest Genealogy Center, Independence, Missouri, that features Benjamin F. Bush. This is open to the public, and the display adds a colorful insight into a local botanist who contributed to our knowledge of native flora.

For year 2022 the KC Chapter is looking to conduct several field trips in the region. One long-term interest of the Chapter is what has happened to all the champion trees that were listed to occur in Swope Park, Kansas City, Missouri, in the original Steyermark. If anybody reading this has insight in how to find accurate location information for champion trees from the original Steyermark list please contact KC Chapter President John Richter richterjc@bv.com.



Lonicera reticulata

PARADOXA

Pam Barnabee, Chapter President

October 23, our annual seed swap and business meeting at Bray Conservation Area, was our last chapter meeting for the year. This event just gets better and better - so many seeds and plants were exchanged this year! In addition to taking home seeds for our own properties, we'll sow them this winter at Audubon Trails Nature Center and Bray, and use them to start plants for sales in Rolla and St. James.

Plant sales this coming Spring are May 7 (Phelps County Master Gardeners - Paradoxa will have an educational booth), May 14 (Paradoxa/Meramec Hills Chapter of Missouri Master Naturalists/Ozark Rivers Audubon), and May 21 (Gardeners of the Forest City [St. James]). Maramec Spring Park is also planning a Pollinator Festival on this date..

Many suggestions were shared for places to visit in 2022, and planning will begin in earnest after the first of the year. Officers for 2022-2024 are: Pam Barnabee, President; Linda Sidwell, Vice-President; Kathy Gallagher, Secretary; Janet McKean, Treasurer; and Jerry Barnabee, State Chapter Representative.

Hope to see you in February for a hands-on Winte-Tree Identification workshop!

HAWTHORN

Michelle Pruitt, Chapter Representative

8 November: The Hawthorn regular business meeting was held via Zoom. A program was given by Dr. William James Zimmerman, a retired agricultural and environmental microbiologist and botanist who travels the world as a volunteer for the United States Agency for International Development, training farmers on topics related to sustainable agriculture. He covered various topics related to sustainable agriculture, starting with his work with PeaceWorks in Nicaragua and Liberia, followed by research centered on nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria in Asia (China, Thailand, Philippines); Farmer to Farmer (F2F) instruction to developing countries in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean (25 assignments in 18 countries); and domestic volunteer work including past and present activities at Lincoln University with compost operations, currently assisting the Specialty Crops/Native Plants program at the Finca EcoFarm under Dr. Nadia Navarrete-Tindall.

1 December: The Hawthorn Chapter enjoyed a wreath making workshop organized and hosted by Nadia Navarrete-Tindall and the native plant team at Lincoln University in Jefferson City. Several members attended with Nadia's volunteers throughout the beautiful afternoon. Several people brought yummy homemade treats to sample. We had a very fun afternoon and came home with some pretty, unique holiday decorations.

10 December: A propagation workshop was held for members who previously had participated in a seed collection workshop. Participants learned to propagate native plants via stratification and scarification and developed a stronger appreciation for the people who do.

13 December: The Hawthorn regular business meeting was held via Zoom. A program was given by Alan Moss about bumble bees and native plants which was his thesis topic for which he received a PhD in Biology from Iowa State University this year. Elections were held for new officers and activities for 2022 were discussed including approval of a number of spring plant sales in the Columbia area: April 9 at Bradford Farms, May 22 at Bass Pro, and April 24 Earth Day location

TBD. Nadia Navarrete-Tindale was re-elected as Vice President, Diane Privitt was elected Treasurer and Cindy Squire was elected State Chapter Representative.

Upcoming Events:

We decided to not have a meeting **10 January**.

14 February: zoom meeting featuring Joanna Reuter presenting her experiences with the Missouri Botanists' Big Year; then we will choose a few locations for moseys next summer.

See www.columbianativeplants.org for an updated posting of newsletters and activity details.

New Members!

By Ann Earley, Membership Chair

[Click here to join!](#)

Kansas City

Danielle Dace, Warrensburg
Thecla Gibson, Warrensburg

St. Louis

Nancy Newcomer, Wildwood
Joseph Kohl, St. Louis

Hawthorn

Gail White, Columbia

Perennis

Andrea Spray, Farmington

State Level Membership

Robert Langellier, St. Louis
Brenda Nuernberger, Louisiana
Denise Baker, Robertsville

Missouri Native Plant Society Membership Form

Name	
Address	
City, State, ZIP	
Phone	
Email	

Membership Level (check one):

	Student	\$5
	Goldenrod	\$10
	Sunflower	\$25
	Bluebell	\$50
	Blazing Star	\$100

Chapter dues (optional, check all that apply):

	Empire Prairie (Saint Joseph)	\$5
	Hawthorn (Columbia)	\$5
	Kansas City	\$5
	Osage Plains (Clinton)	\$5
	Ozarks (West Plains)	\$5
	Paradoxa (Rolla)	\$5
	Perennis (Cape Girardeau)	\$5
	Saint Louis	\$5
	Southwest (Springfield)	\$5

Newsletter Delivery (normal delivery is via email):

	Check here if you prefer to receive your newsletters via postal mail!	\$10
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Other contributions (optional, check all that apply, specify amount, tax deductible):

	Hudson Grant Fund	
	Other contributions	

Total:

Total amount	\$
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Visit us on the web (monativeplants.org) and join us on Facebook!



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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

President

Malissa Briggler
10297 CR 371
New Bloomfield, MO 65063

Vice President

Hilary Haley
17376 West State Highway W
Eagleville, MO 64442

Secretary and Petal Pusher

Assistant Editor
Pam Barnabee
34653 White Oak Rd
Plato, MO 65552

Treasurer

Bob Siemer
74 Conway Cove Drive
Chesterfield, MO 63017

Membership

Ann Earley
P.O. Box 440353
St. Louis, MO 63144-4353

Past President

Dana Thomas
1530 E Farm Rd 96
Springfield MO 65803

Board Members

Justin Thomas (2020–2023)
1530E Farm Rd 96
Springfield MO 65803

Mike Skinner (2020–2023)
167 South Peachtree
Republic, MO 65738

Bruce Schuette (2019–2022)
678 St. Route 147
Troy, MO 63379

Rick Gray (2021–2024)
6 Montauk Court
St Louis MO 63146

Steve Buback (2021–2024)
MDC NW Regional Office
701 James McCarthy Dr
St. Joseph, MO 64507

Aaron Floden (2019-2022)
Missouri Botanical Garden
4344 Shaw Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63110

Missouriensis Editor

Doug Ladd
Missouri Botanical Garden
4344 Shaw Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63110

Petal Pusher Editor

Michelle Bowe
901 S. National
Springfield MO 65897
mbowe@MissouriState.edu

Distribution Manager

Rex Hill
4 Grantwood Lane
St. Louis, MO 63123

Assistants: Emily Horton, and
Joan Featherston

Editorial Committee

Lisa Hooper
Jay Raveill and Tim Smith

Archives

Rex Hill
4 Grantwood Lane
St. Louis, MO 63123

Webmaster

Jerry Barnabee
34653 White Oak Rd
Plato, MO 65552
www.monativeplants.org
www.monativeplantsociety.org

Environment and Education

John Oliver
4861 Gatesbury Dr
St. Louis, MO 63128

Chapter Representatives

Empire Prairie
Steve Buback (Board Member)
701 James McCarthy Dr
St. Joseph, MO 64507
816-271-3111

Hawthorn
Cindy Squire
cysquire@me.com

Kansas City
Cécile Lagandré
6040 Wornall Rd., KCMO 64113

Osage Plains
Casey Burks
1080 SE 915P Rd
Deepwater, MO 64740

Ozarks
Susan Farrington,
Interim Rep.

Paradoxa
Jerry Barnabee
34653 White Oak Rd
Plato, MO 65552

Perennis
Andrew Braun
apbraun1s@gmail.com

Saint Louis
Position open
Interested?
Contact Rick Gray

Southwest
Michelle Bowe
901 S. National
Springfield MO 65897

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“A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise.”
— Aldo Leopold