Sneak Peek (Tentative Speakers) of the Louisiana Native Plant Society Meeting for February 1-3, 2019

Charles Allen is a retired professor of Botany from ULM and retired Botanist from Colorado State University’s Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands at Ft. Polk. He is a charter member of the Louisiana Native Plant Society and a past President. He is the coauthor of four books on the Flora of Louisiana and has published a number of articles in Professional journals. He and his wife Susan own and operate Allen Acres Natural Area with a B and B in west Central Louisiana. Summers alternated in Tennessee & Oklahoma. Periodically Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Alaska. He graduated from Carencro High School in 1994. From 1994-1998, he was Active Duty Army/Airborne (1 year Central America). And from 1998-2015, he was Army National Guard (2 ½ years middle east operations) with multiple hurricane deployments. He retired from the services. He attended USL/ULL from 1999-2014 where he received his B.S. in Environmental Sustainability/Renewable Resources. He worked at the Acadiana Park Nature Station part time during college as a Naturalist from 1999-2004 and at the IRA Nelson Horticulture Center (part time) from 1999-2004. He also did part time work in the Atchafalaya Basin with Author/Photographer Greg Guirard or 8 years beginning in 1999. Beginning in 2005, he was Scientist-Manager-Supervisor of Ecological Dept. at FUGRO/John Chance Land Survey Inc. until 2014. Afterwards, he became Partner/Director of Operations at SEG Environmental LLC where he still works today. He provides ecological consulting and permitting for wetland impacts and mitigation & restoration projects, monitors restoration projects including brackish marsh, Bottomland Hardwoods, Cypress Swamp, and Longleaf Pine Savanna habitat.

Matt Conn grew up traveling summers alternated in Tennessee & Oklahoma. Periodically Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Alaska. He graduated from Carencro High School in 1994. From 1994-1998, he was Active Duty Army/Airborne (1 year Central America). And from 1998-2015, he was Army National Guard (2 ½ years middle east operations) with multiple hurricane deployments. He retired from the services. He attended USL/ULL from 1999-2014 where he received his B.S. in Environmental Sustainability/Renewable Resources. He worked at the Acadiana Park Nature Station part time during college as a Naturalist from 1999-2004 and at the IRA Nelson Horticulture Center (part time) from 1999-2004. He also did part time work in the Atchafalaya Basin with Author/Photographer Greg Guirard or 8 years beginning in 1999. Beginning in 2005, he was Scientist-Manager-Supervisor of Ecological Dept. at FUGRO/John Chance Land Survey Inc. until 2014. Afterwards, he became Partner/Director of Operations at SEG Environmental LLC where he still works today. He provides ecological consulting and permitting for wetland impacts and mitigation & restoration projects, monitors restoration projects including brackish marsh, Bottomland Hardwoods, Cypress Swamp, and Longleaf Pine Savanna habitat,

To preserve and study native plants and their habitats
To educate people on the value of native plants and the need to preserve and protect rare and endangered species
To promote the propagation and use of native plants in the landscape
To educate people on the relationship between our native flora and wildlife

and performs endangered species surveys including coastal shorebird surveys (for CPRA). He currently has three children, ages 5, 7, and 12. In his spare time, he has restored 67.5 acres of personal property/ wetlands in Acadiana (planted 15k+ trees) and Prairie habitat. He likes to hunt/fish, scuba (spearfishing), surfing, but above all in recent years birding.

**Phyllis Baudoin Griffard** is a biology educator on the faculty at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. She currently serves as President of the Acadiana Native Plant Project, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to promote the use of native plants in our landscape. These roles converge in her passion for helping others recognize the plants, animals and biological processes in their own lives and their responsibility as stewards of our post-wild world. Pete and Phyllis Griffard are stewards of 7 acres of certified wildlife habitat in Sunset LA.

**Chloe Lewis** is a senior at Louisiana State University of Alexandria (LSUA), working to obtain a bachelor’s degree in both Biology and Chemistry. Ultimately, her goal is to conduct research in the field of Molecular Plant Science and teach in a university setting after obtaining her PhD. In addition to taking a full course load, Chloe has worked as a Supplemental Instructor and Tutor for LSUA since 2016, helping many other students succeed in their academic prospects. In the summer of 2018, she interned in the Horticulture Department of the Idaho Botanical Gardens in Boise, Idaho. Chloe has conducted research in a variety of fields at LSUA and University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC), including topics in Analytical Chemistry, Biochemistry, and Plant Ecology.

**John Mayronne** is a resident of Covington, John is president / owner of John Mayronne and Associates, a Landscape Architectural Design/build company. He has been active with native plant organizations since graduating in Landscape Architecture in 1978 and was owner of Natives Nurseries from the early 1980’s until the late 1990’s as well as president of Natives Landscape Corporation for 20 yrs. plus. His work has been published in periodicals and a couple of books. He has been an active member of LNPS since shortly after it's organization. Several native plants have been introduced into the nursery industry by John, including Helianthus angustifolila 'Mellow Yellow' and the white flowered Salt Marsh Mallow named 'Immaculate'.

**Paul Pastorek** is a lawyer, but presently works in K-12 education and in his spare time enjoys his family, especially his three grandchildren. He has long been interested in native plants from all over the country. He has focused more recently on native Louisiana irises of all kinds particularly for preserving native irises in their wild environment.

Paul has a very special interest in the Abbeville Swamp and the preservation of the rare irises that grow only there. He has made a number of trips to the swamp and nearby areas over each of the past several years, studying specimens, the environment and taking many pictures for presentations to interested groups.

Paul is active in the Greater New Orleans Iris Society and Society for Louisiana Iris and serves as a board member in both organizations. He is a steward for the “Louisiana Iris Species Preservation Project.” He has been busy building a new pond for display of his rare preservation specimens, working with other native garden plants in his garden, as well as keeping a heavy work schedule.
The genus Clematis (leather flower, virgin’s bower) includes mostly native herbaceous to slightly woody perennial vine species in the Ranunculaceae (Dicot). The leaves are opposite and pinnately compound. The inflorescences are axillary and a solitary flower or cyme. The flowers are perfect and regular with four petaloid sepals and numerous stamens. The ovary is superior and numerous flat achenes develop from the carpels. There are two major groups of species; one group including *C. crispa*, *C. glaucophylla*, and *C. reticulata* produce a single flower while the others including *C. catesbyana*, *C. terniflora*, and *C. virginiana* produce many flowers in a cyme. Five of the species are native with only *C. ternifolia* introduced from Japan. Note: there are a number of cultivated species and forms of Clematis with one species Clematis x jackmanii perhaps escaping and is reported from nine parishes across the state. Note: info and images from Allen, Wilson and Winters ‘Louisiana Wildflower Guide’ and info also from Allen, Newman, and Winters “Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Louisiana”. Other images from the internet.

A. Flowers white, numerous in a somewhat flat cyme; filaments glabrous…………….B
A. Flowers pink to blue or purple, solitary; filaments pubescent………………..D

B(A). Flowers perfect, with 5-10 carpels; anthers 1.5-3 mm long; leaf margins entire (rarely Somewhat lobed…………5. *C. terniflora*

B. Flowers mostly imperfect, with more than 15 carpels; anthers 1 mm or shorter; leaf margins coarsely toothed…………………..C
C(B). Leaflets 5-7; carpels 18-35 ……………..1. *C. catesbyana*
C. Leaflets three; carpels 40 or more ………….6. *C. virginiana*

D(A). Flowers without bracts………..2. *C. crispa*
D. Flowers with two bracts present……………..E
E(D). Leaves leathery; veins distinctly reticulate veined…………4. *C. reticulata*
E. Leaves membranous; veins not reticulate veined…………….3. *C. glaucophylla*

1. **Clematis catesbyana**
Pursh (Coastal Virgin’s-bower, Satin-curls) syn = *C. ligusticifolia* Nutt. Ex T and G. Similar to *C. virginiana* but with 5-7 leaflets, 18-35 carpels, and darker achenes that are reddish brown to dark purplish black. Reported only from St. Helena and West Feliciana parishes but additional records may be out there and filed away under *C. virginiana*. Someone should examine all the Clematis specimens in the state. Wetland ranking FAC

2. **Clematis crispa** L. (Swamp leatherflower, Marsh Clematis, Southern Leatherflower, Blue Jasmine) The leaves have 3-5 linear to ovate leaflets that are cuneate to truncate at the base and acute to obtuse apically. The margins are entire and revolute, sometimes lobed. It produces single pink, lavender, or blue (rarely white) flowers without a bract. The filaments are pubescent. A common species of the Mississippi River floodplain and other hardwood forest areas throughout the state. It has a long flowering time from March to October. Reported from 59 parishes and missing from Beauregard, Bienville, Evangeline, Plaquemines, and St. Charles parishes. Wetland ranking FACW

3. **Clematis glaucophylla**
Small (whiteleaf leatherflower, glaucous leatherflower) The leaves have 2-5 ovate, entire leaflets that are usually cordate at the base. The lower surface is grayish white when young, hence the name glaucophylla, but becoming green with age. The flowers are solitary and rose purple on the outside and white inside. Two bracts subtend each flower. Filaments pubescent. Rare in Louisiana with the only report from Copenhagen Prairie in Caldwell Parish. Wetland ranking FAC

4. **Clematis reticulata**
(netleaf leatherflower, netleaf clematis) The leaves have 3-9 ovate to elliptic, leathery leaflets that are usually cuneate at the base and obtuse apically. The veins are distinctly reticulate and the margins are revo-
lute, frequently lobed. The flowers are solitary and bluish with two bracts. Filaments pubescent. Infrequent in west and northwest Louisiana on well drained, often sandy soils with reports from eight parishes in west and northwest Louisiana; Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, De Soto, Natchitoches, Rapides, Sabine, and Vernon. No wetland ranking.

5. Clematis terniflora DC (Japanese virginsbower, sweet autumn virginsbower) Synonyms include Clematis dioscoreifolia, Clematis maximowicziana, and Clematis paniculata. This is a non-native introduced from Japan and Korea. The leaves have 3-5 ovate to elliptic leaflets that are entire to lobed. The base of the leaflets is subcordate or rounded and the apex acuminate to acute. The flowers are white, perfect, and in large clusters. The anthers are 1.5-3 mm long with glabrous filaments. The achenes are brown and obovoid. It is reported from 35 parishes; Acadia, Allen, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Calcasieu, Caldwell, Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Franklin, Lincoln, Livingston, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. Landry, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Tensas, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, West Baton Rouge, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn. Wetland ranking = FACU.

6. Clematis virginiana L. (virginsbower, devil’s darning needles, herbe, gueux) The leaves have three, rarely five, ovate leaflets that are serrate to lobed, rarely entire. The base of the leaflets is truncate to cordate and both surfaces are light green. The flowers are white and in large clusters. The anthers are 1 mm or shorter and filaments glabrous. The achenes are light to dark brown or greenish brown. Various medicinal uses are reported including a liniment once used for skin eruptions and itching and a leaf tea used for insomnia, nervous headaches and uterine disease. There are also warnings that the plant can be toxic and highly irritating to the skin and ingestion may cause vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions. Widespread across the state and reported from 51 parishes; Ascension, Assumption, Avoyelles, Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Caldwell, Catahoula, Claiborne, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Carroll, East Feliciana, Evangeline, Franklin, Grant, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lafourche, LaSalle, Lincoln, Livingston, Madison, Morehouse, Natchitoches, Orleans, Ouachita, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, Rapides, Red River, Richland, Sabine, St. Charles, St. Helena, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Landry, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Terrebonne, Union, Vermilion, Vernon, Washington, Webster, West Carroll, West Feliciana, and Winn. Wetland ranking = FAC.
Fall 2018 Herb Society Plant Sale - Celebrate Herbs! Saturday September 29th - NOLA Herb Day at a New Location!

The Herb Society of America, New Orleans Unit will hold their 2018 Fall Plant Sale on Saturday September 29th, from 9 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. at the Southern Food and Beverage Museum (SoFAB)
1504 Oretha Castle Haley Blvd, New Orleans, LA 70113

Sip & Sashay on NOLA Herb Day: Sip herbal spa water while selecting culinary and ornamental herbs. Members of the Herb Society of America, New Orleans Unit will be on hand to help gardeners select plants. Let the experts help you choose herbs for your fall gardens or containers. Learn to grow, harvest & preserve herbs this season from the bounty of your herb garden. Accepting cash or checks.

Herbal Demo: Get Crafty With Herbal Beer Breads!
Learn to make a simple 3 ingredient bread with sassy herb combinations.
Demo/presentation to be held at approximately 10:45 a.m.

The sale will benefit projects of the New Orleans Botanical Gardens, Longue Vue Gardens, the Herb Society of America, New Orleans Unit’s educational programs and other local gardening initiatives.

For further information contact our unit chair Linda Franzo at lindafranzo57@gmail.com or (985) 781-4372; or email the unit at herbsno@gmail.com

Be sure to “like” us on Facebook at Herb Society of America-New Orleans Unit.
Trivia - What are the Native Plant Families Found in Louisiana? by Dawn McMillian

Acanthaceae - Acanthus family
Aceraceae - Maple family
Acoraceae - Calamus family
Agavaceae - Century-plant family
Aizoaceae - Fig-marigold family
Alismataceae - Water-plantain family
Amaranthaceae - Amaranth family
Anacardiaceae - Sumac family
Annonaceae - Custard-apple family
Apiaceae - Carrot family
Apocynaceae - Dogbane family
Aquifoliaceae - Holly family
Araceae - Arum family
Araliaceae - Ginseng family
Arecaceae - Palm family
Aristolochiaceae - Birthwort family
Asclepiadaceae - Milkweed family
Aspleniaceae - Spleenwort family
Asteraceae - Aster family
Azollaceae - Azolla family
Balsaminaceae - Touch-me-not family
Basellaceae - Basella family
Bataceae - Saltwort family
Berberidaceae - Barberry family
Betulaceae - Birch family
Bignoniaceae - Trumpet-creeper family
Blechnaceae - Chain Fern family
Boraginaceae - Borage family
Brassicaceae - Mustard family
Bromeliaceae - Bromeliad family
Buddlejaceae - Butterfly-bush family
Burmanniaceae - Burmanna family
Buxaceae - Boxwood family
Cabombaceae - Water-shield family
Cactaceae - Cactus family
Callitricheaceae - Water-starwort family
Calycanthaceae - Strawberry-shrub family
Campanulaceae - Bellflower family
Cannaceae - Canna family
Capparaceae - Caper family
Caprifoliaceae - Honeysuckle family
Caryophyllaceae - Pink family
Celastraceae - Bittersweet family
 Ceratophyllaceae - Hornwort family
Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot family
Chrysobalanaceae - Cocoa-plum family
Cistaceae - Rock-rose family
Clethraceae - Clethra family
Clusiaceae - Mangosteen family
Commelinaceae - Spiderwort family
Convolvulaceae - Morning-glory family
Corylaceae - Dogwood family
Crassulaceae - Stonecrop family
Cucurbitaceae - Cucumber family
Cyperaceae - Sedge family
Cyrillaceae - Cyrrila family
Dennstaedtiaceae - Bracken Fern family
Dioscoreaceae - Yam family
Droseraceae - Sundew family
Dryopteridaceae - Wood Fern family
Ebenaceae - Ebony family
Elaeagnaceae - Oleaster family
Elatinaceae - Waterwort family
Equisetaceae - Horsetail family
Ericaceae - Heath family
Eriocaulaceae - Pipewort family
Euphorbiaceae - Spurge family
Fabaceae - Pea family
Fagaceae - Beech family
Fumariaceae - Fumitory family
Loganiaceae - Logania family
Lycopodiaceae - Club-moss family
Lygodiaeae - Climbing Fern family
Lythraceae - Loosestrife family
Magnoliaceae - Magnolia family
Malvaceae - Mallow family
Marantaceae - Prayer-Plant family
Marsileaceae - Water-clover family
Mayacaceae - Mayaca family
Melastomataceae - Melastome family
Menispermaceae - Moonseed family
Menyanthaceae - Buckbean family
Molluginaceae - Carpet-weed family
Monotropaceae - Indian Pipe family
Moraceae - Mulberry family
Myricaceae - Bayberry family
Myrsinaceae - Myrsine family
Myrtaceae - Myrtle family
Najadaceae - Water-nymph family
Nelumbonaceae - Lotus-lily family
Nyctaginaceae - Four o'clock family
Nympheaeaceae - Water-lily family
Oleaceae - Olive family
Onagraceae - Evening Primrose family
Gentianaceae - Gentian family
Geraniaceae - Geranium family
Goodeniaceae - Goodenia family
Grossulariaceae - Currant family
Haemodoraceae - Bloodwort family
Haloragaceae - Water Milfoil family
Hamamelidaceae - Witch-hazel family
Hippocastanaceae - Horse-chestnut family
Hydrangeaceae - Hydrangea family
Hydrocharitaceae - Tape-grass family
Hydrophyllaceae - Waterleaf family
Hymenophyllaceae - Filmy Fern family
Illiciaceae - Star-anise family
Iridaceae - Iris family
Isoetaceae - Quillwort family
Juglandaceae - Walnut family
Juncaceae - Rush family
Juncaginaceae - Arrow-grass family
Lamiaceae - Mint family
Lauraceae - Laurel family
Lemnaceae - Duckweed family
Lentibulariaceae - Bladderwort family
Liliaceae - Lily family
Limnanthaceae - Meadow-Foam family
Linaceae - Flax family

Ophioglossaceae - Adder's-tongue family
Orchidaceae - Orchid family
Orobanchaceae - Broom-rape family
Osmundaceae - Royal Fern family
Oxalidaceae - Wood-Sorrel family
Papaveraceae - Poppy family
Parkeriaceae - Water Fern family
Passifloraceae - Passion-flower family
Pedaliaceae - Sesame family
Phytolaccaceae - Pokeweed family
Pinaceae - Pine family
Piperaceae - Pepper family
Plantaginaceae - Plantain family
Platanaceae - Plane-tree family
Plumbaginaceae - Leadwort family
Poaceae - Grass family
Podostemaceae - River-weed family
Polemoniaceae - Phlox family
PolYGONACEAE - Buckwheat family
Polypodiaceae - Polypody family
Pontederiaceae - Water-Hyacinth family
Portulacaceae - Purslane family
Potamogetonaceae - Pondweed
family
Primulaceae - Primrose family
Psilotaceae - Whisk-fern family
Pteridaceae - Maidenhair Fern family
Ranunculaceae - Buttercup family
Rhamnaceae - Buckthorn family
Rosaceae - Rose family
Rubiaceae - Madder family
Ruppiaceae - Ditch-grass family
Rutaceae - Rue family
Salicaceae - Willow family
Sapindaceae - Soapberry family
Sapotaceae - Sapodilla family
Sarraceniaceae - Pitcher-plant family
Saururaceae - Lizard's-tail family
Saxifragaceae - Saxifrage family
Schisandraceae - Schisandra family
Scrophulariaceae - Figwort family
Selaginellaceae - Spike-moss family
Smilacaceae - Catbrier family
Solanaceae - Potato family
Sparganiaceae - Bur-reed family
Staphyleaceae - Bladdernut family
Stemonaceae - Stemona family
Sterculiaceae - Cacao family
Styracaceae - Storax family
Syringaceae - Sweetleaf family
Theaceae - Tea family
Thelypteridaceae - Marsh Fern family
Thymelaeaceae - Mezereum family
Tiliaceae - Linden family
Typhaceae - Cat-tail family
Ulmaceae - Elm family
Urticaceae - Nettle family
Valerianaceae - Valerian family
Verbenaceae - Verbena family
Violaceae - Violet family
Viscaceae - Christmas Mistletoe family
Vitaceae - Grape family
Vittariaceae - Shoestring Fern family
Xyridaceae - Yellow-eyed Grass family
Zannichelliaceae - Horned pondweed family
Zygophyllaceae - Creosote-bush family

Don't forget the Louisiana Native Plant Society Meeting on February 1-3, 2019!!!
History Page - Articles that were printed in Sida, Contributions to Botany and Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas that Pertain to Louisiana by Dawn McMillian


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Mark Your Calendars!!

Next Louisiana Native Plant Society Meeting is February 1-3, 2019
Next LNPS Newsletter is December 21, 2018

Annual LNPS Dues


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Lawrence Rozas is a presently enjoying retirement. He retired from federal service in the fall of 2017, after 25 years with the NOAA Fisheries Service. As a NOAA scientist, his primary research interests were identifying the habitat requirements of estuarine-dependent fishery species, understanding how to successfully restore coastal habitats, and assessing the habitat function of coastal wetlands. He conducted research on wetland topics for over 30 years and has over 60 scientific publications. He holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Sciences from the University of Virginia, a M.S. degree in Marine Biology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, and a B.S. degree in Wildlife Management from the University of Southwestern Louisiana. Lawrence loves working with native plants, and over the past 15 years, he has been landscaping his own residence garden, which is located north of Lafayette, Louisiana. He also is learning more about landscaping with native plants as an active member of the Acadiana Native Plant Project.