



Missouri Native Plant Society

Hawthorn Chapter

Newsletter

Volume 36, Number 3

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The Hawthorn Chapter of the Missouri Native Plant Society Newsletter is published monthly. Send submissions by the 26th of every month to:

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We would like to read about announcements, impressions, species accounts, photos, poems, links to scientific articles or other creative nature writing **from you, too.** Please submit during the second half of every month.

This is the 36th year Hawthorn has supplied a newsletter to chapter members.

March 2021

Future Activities Calendar

For the foreseeable future we will have presentations and occasional meetings offered by Zoom. Our traditional meeting time is second Mondays at 6:30.

March chapter meeting scheduled

Hawthorn meeting Mon 8 March opens at 6:15 for socializing. Program starts at 6:30.

Paul Smith will share his knowledge regarding careful chemical use.

You will receive a link the weekend before the meeting by email.

Paul was born and raised in Marceline, Missouri. Formal higher education was at Maur Hill Prep in Atchison Kansas, followed by two years at UMKC. This was followed by two years at the University of Missouri Columbia, graduating in Dec. 1975 with a BS degree in agriculture/agronomy.

Employment was with the Glasgow Cooperative Association in Glasgow, Missouri starting in April 1976 as a retail field representative. But the job included working with livestock, grain, accounting and all things related to crop production.

“One program I am especially proud of is the Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) program. It was established back in the early 90’s to certify the professionalism of retail agronomists. Requirements were to pass a comprehensive exam on the national and state level. I was in a select group that got to test the test. The final step was to subscribe to the CCA code of ethics. Continuing education was required to maintain certification.”

Paul retired in 2016 after 40+ years. He and his wife moved to Columbia in May of 2017 to discover a native flower garden in the yard! Today his interest has shifted to being more of an urban naturalist.

“I am excited to be part of Hawthorn. The members I have meet are so knowledgeable. Looking forward to growing in all things of our natural world.”

Nadia has a speaker lined up for April. Please send her names of people and subjects you want to hear.

Announcements

We will be participating in the Bass Pro Plant Sale to benefit MPF/GN Sat 22 May 10am to 1 pm.

It will be in the open so the public will be ‘grazing’. Anyone who has had the COVID vaccine may participate; we will continue to wear masks and try to stay apart.

Our nursery will also be purchased from by Ashland GC before their sale 30 April. And we are trying to schedule a sale at Songbird Station. Starting 6 March there is preparation work to be done for sales, and nursery production continues periodically throughout June. People who come to help may choose a few plants for their own gardens. If you want a quantity to purchase, I suggest you schedule a visit no later than 24 April. Call Becky if you can work - 657-2314 leave a message!

National Geographic March 2021 [Funny: they flat missed including/printing page 12-13 and 20-21]

[Page 19?] Chinese herbalists have for centuries collected the bulbs of *Fritillaria delavayi*. This pressure has caused the plant to change from green to a mottled/striped burnished green [like trout lily] to blend better with the gravelly habitat which makes them harder for people to find.

I also heard on NPR 21 Feb that plants and animals have been pressured into rapid evolution by human induced habitat change – primarily large urban areas. This is evidenced by the change of pitch of birdsong and shorter length of beak, a new mosquito species found year-round in London underground, plastic and can pop-rings in bird and mouse nests. Most small and medium mammals have adapted to human habitats.

GOLD LINKS

Sign up for MO Prairie Journal

<https://moprairie.org/missouri-prairie-journal/>

Find links to educational webinars every Wed afternoon on the MPF site.

VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES

Many of you have expressed interest in helping to manage the myriad of native plant gardens around town and at Columbia Public Schools as a reason to get outside and a process of education. Doing this community service is applicable to your MMN re-pay requirements. Even if you have not had MMN training, working in these gardens will help you learn how to recognize good native plants from undesirables. Lea is the leader for this volunteer group [named Volunteer of the Month by City of Columbia this summer].

Activities will be announced soon, so sign up now to know when and where to get started. Lea knows where all the gardens are and offers a schedule, received from her by email, when group weeding parties occur. If you have confidence in your knowledge of species recognition, don't be shy! – [ask Lea for a garden](#) and do what you can to remove 'bad plants' when you want to work. If you need assistance with id and technique, go with a group several times before you strike out on your own.

langtrea@gmail.com call or text 864-7647.

2020 Missouri Natural Areas Newsletter

Enjoy your 2020 Missouri Natural Areas Newsletter! This edition features articles examining Missouri's tremendous native plant diversity and its ecology. Sit back and enjoy the read as we look forward to spring's earliest wildflowers.

<https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/find-places-go-mo/natural-areas/natural-areas-newsletter>

Check out the BudBurst site and get ready to record spring sprouts, flowers and later, seeds
<https://budburst.org/>
They need your data!!!

The Naturalist's Notebook used to record phenology is available from [storey.com](https://www.storey.com) for \$19.95. Here is the link to the calendar you can print yourself:
https://www.storey.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Naturalists_Notebook_Calender_01.pdf

Thanks to Paul for answering our questions

Thanks to Cindy for setting up our zoom meeting.

Thanks to Michelle for proof reading.

On a tea tag: Talking to plants is one way of talking directly to the Great Spirit" Rosemary Gladstar

Opinion: Eight simple actions that individuals can take to save insects from global declines.

Akito Y. Kawahara, Lawrence E. Reeves, Jesse R. Barber, and Scott H. Black, PNAS, January 12, 2021 Link to article: <https://www.pnas.org/content/118/2/e2002547117>

[Ed note: the following paragraphs are a teaser for a much more extensive article. The eight points below are followed with details of why and how. Ten additional articles are offered at the end of this one on line.]

Insects constitute the vast majority of known animal species and are ubiquitous across terrestrial ecosystems, playing key ecological roles. As prey, they are critical to the survival of countless other species, including the majority of bats, birds, and freshwater fishes. As herbivores, predators, and parasites, they are major determinants of the distribution and abundance of innumerable plants and animals. The majority of flowering plants, the dominant component of most terrestrial ecosystems, depend on insects for pollination and hence reproduction. As consumers of waste products, insects are essential to the recycling of nutrients.

Humans and their agriculture rely heavily on such "ecosystem services" provided by insects, which together have at least an annual value of ~\$70 billion (2020 valuation) in the United States. Insects also provide humans with honey, silk, wax, dyes, and, in many cultures, food. Insects have become essential subjects in medical and basic biological research. Furthermore, insects are one of the most easily accessible forms of wildlife, with a diversity of morphology, life history, and behavior that seems ready-made for inspiring appreciation of nature and its conservation.

This benign characterization of insects seems self-evident now, but its emergence is historically recent, especially in the United States. In the mostly agricultural 19th century United States, political pressure generated by increasing crop losses to insects led to the creation of a government-supported corps of professional entomologists. Great advances in fundamental knowledge resulted, but entomology became closely tied to the chemical/pesticide industry, which increasingly adopted a strident insects-as-enemy dialogue, broadened to include disease vectors. The 1962 publication of Silent Spring marked a dramatic turn toward a more balanced view, but the transition has been slow, not least because the challenges of crop pest and disease vector management remain enormous.

1. Convert lawns into diverse natural habitats.
2. Grow native plants.
3. Reduce pesticide and herbicide use.
4. Limit use of exterior lighting.
5. Lessen soap runoff from washing vehicles and building exteriors and reduce use of driveway sealants and de-icing salts.
6. Counter negative perceptions of insects.
7. Become an educator, ambassador, and advocate for insect conservation.
8. Get involved in local politics, support science, and vote.

Missouriensis - On Line Now!

*Sent from Dana our MONPS
President.*

Great news! Not only is 2020 almost behind us, but your newest issue of *Missouriensis*, the journal of the Missouri Native Plant Society, is now available! Volume 38 (2020) of *Missouriensis* can be accessed on our website at <https://monativeplants.org/publications/missouriensis/>.

This issue is packed with fascinating topics, including current research about a new (and colorful) lichen in Missouri, a new and potentially invasive *Viburnum*, new occurrences of two critically imperiled sedges, characters to help identify a confusing group of *Desmodium*, clarification of a moss nomenclatural issue, and more.

Links to two of our Chapter Autumn Zoom Presentations

Lea's Outdoor Native Plant Classrooms <https://1drv.ms/p/s!AjscdYpHSUkgccDCmcryKAdf1sk?e=3YWx6d>

Becky's Pollinator ID & Garden Plants:
<https://1drv.ms/p/s!AjscdYpHSUkgccDCmcryKAdf1sk?e=qvUOJL>

(the NOTES show up in the bottom, but you might need to click "notes" at the bottom of the screen to see verbiage).

St Louis chapter presentations are posted on the state website.

To learn more about Deep Roots KC or to view previous educational webinars, visit <https://deeprootskc.org/>

Heather Holm's Wasp Presentation

At the request of the presenter, this webinar was not recorded. You can watch previous Grow Native webinars on [our YouTube page here](#).

Here is a list of resources mentioned during the presentation as well as other articles for those wanting to learn more:

- Heather's video of a great golden digger wasp buzzing [on her Facebook page here](#).
- Heather's list of [Midwest native plants for wasps](#)
- Heather's website - find additional educational materials, book information, and upcoming author presentations: www.pollinatorsnativeplants.com
- *Missouri Prairie Journal* [article by Susie van de Riet: "Wasps: Allies in the Garden"](#)
- [Grow Native! Top Ten Lists](#), with lists for [pollinators](#), [nectar plants for butterflies](#), [moths](#), and more
- Learn more about [natives for pollinators here](#), with pollinator plant lists, landscape plans, graphics, and articles
- [Grow Native! searchable Native Plant Database](#) with more than 300 native plants
- Find suppliers of native plant products and services in our [online Resource Guide here](#).
- [Shop for the native garden signs, native plant books, and Grow Native! gifts and apparel in our online shop](#). Buy Heather's [new wasp book here](#).
- Find many other native plant resources at grownative.org.

If you missed Heather's fascination wasp program, don't miss another . . .

MPF/GN Master Classes Every Wed 4PM

Our online programming continues in 2021 with weekly webinars or master classes Wednesdays at 4:00 p.m. (unless otherwise noted) through April. We will send a link to recordings of programming to all registrants.

Most webinars are 30 minutes, followed by a question and answer period. They are free to all. One-half CEU is available for landscape architects for most webinars.

Master classes are 50 minutes, followed by a question and answer period. Master classes are free to all MPF dues-paying members (including Grow Native! professional members) and \$15 for non-members. One CEU is available for landscape architects for all Grow Native! master classes. CEUs may also be available for Master Gardeners—gardeners may want to check with their coordinators.

Feb. 24 - [Grow Native! Webinar: MoIP's Ranked Assessment of Invasive Plants: Dr. Quinn Long and Matt Arndt](#)

Note: This webinar is **not** about invasive plant management or treatment. It is about MoIP's ranked assessment of 142 invasive plants, how the list was developed, and why the species are included in the assessment.

Mar. 3 - [Grow Native! Webinar: Build Your Own Bird Sanctuary: Mitch Leachman](#) (open link for details)

Mar. 10 - [MPF Webinar: Notes from Underground: Ants in the Prairie: Dr. James Trager](#) (open link for details)

Mar. 17 - [Grow Native! Webinar: 10 Easy-To-Grow Spring Edible Native Plants for Your Garden: Dr. Nadia Navarrete-Tindall](#)

Mar. 24 - [Grow Native! Master Class: Native Shrubs of the Lower Midwest: Alan Branham](#)

Mar. 31 - [Grow Native! Webinar: Reflections on Urban Native Gardening: Cody Hayo](#)

April 7 - [Grow Native! Master Class: Gardening on the Rocks: Scott Woodbury](#)

April 14 - [Grow Native! Webinar: Monarch Population Trends, Conservation & Climate Change: Dr. Chip Taylor](#)

Thursday, April 22 - [Special Earth Day Webinar: Keeping our Water Healthy: Native Plants and Watersheds Panel](#)

April 28 - [MPF Webinar: Bicycling with Butterflies: Sara Dykman](#)

Insecticides Found in Milkweed Samples

Synopsis from Xerces Society *Wings* 43:2, Fall 2020, P30.

They collected and tested 225 samples of milkweed from California Central Valley [ag field edges, wild areas, plants from nurseries, suburbs] during June of 2019. Retail nurseries and ag field samples had more insecticides. They found 64 different chemicals. 32% of the samples contained levels of harmful insecticides known to harm butterflies. Five were contained in 80% of all samples. Two which were found in 90% of the 225 samples: chloranthraniliprole and methoxyfenozide.

[Ed. Note] PLEASE!!

Take this data into consideration when purchasing plants. If you don't get them from a reputable native plant dealer – please consider propagating natives from local-sourced wild seed or *in situ* [seed in ground].



Link to

Braiding Sweetgrass

by Robin Wall Kimmerer. If you want to assist Robin's cause with a purchase of one or more of her books, please do. If you cannot afford this purchase at this time, this is a gift of a free download:

https://pdforall.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Braiding-Sweetgrass-PDFORALL.COM_.pdf

UN REPORT: State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity; Published Dec 4, 2020

FAO, ITPS, GSBI, SCBD, and EC. 2020. *State of knowledge of soil biodiversity - Status, challenges and potentialities, Report 2020. Rome, FAO.*

Details:

See more details [here](#)

Read the report [here](#)

Report published by United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization

Report summary:

This report brings together the most current knowledge of soil life and how it supports nature and humanity. More than 300 scientists contributed to the report, which provides an overview of soil biodiversity, its contribution to supporting ecosystems and communities, global and regional trends, and ways to protect soil biodiversity and leverage it for a sustainable future. The key messages from the report are:

- Soil organisms help produce food, purify soil and water, and preserve human health and well-being.
- Soil biodiversity can be leveraged to improve agricultural production and reclaim degraded soils.
- New scientific analysis have expanded research to include whole communities and are leading to new approaches to address food security and environmental protection.
- Soil biodiversity is threatened by soil degradation. Reducing and reversing soil degradation is important to protect belowground (and aboveground) biodiversity.

[Ed note: soil ecosystem improvement is accomplished by re-introducing a broad diversity of native plants.]

30/30 PLAN

Released through MPF Newsletter 9 Feb 2021

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e46ffc2fdded45a6c5577ea/t/5f35766a7917ff479b62e26b/1597339249363/30x30Factsheet_Branded.pdf

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Jan. 27, 2021) – The Land Trust Alliance, a national land conservation organization working to save the places people need and love by strengthening land conservation across America, today welcomed the United States president's executive order that commits to the goal of conserving at least 30 percent of our lands and oceans by 2030. The following statement can be attributed to Andrew Bowman, president & CEO of the Land Trust Alliance:

President Biden's executive order calling for "conservation of at least 30 percent of the U.S. land base by 2030" and a "pause on entering into new oil and natural gas leases on public lands or offshore waters to the extent possible." These orders signal a welcome shift toward prioritizing environmental justice and tackling climate change with the full weight and all the tools of the federal government. This is an audacious and timely conservation challenge that requires the conservation of millions of acres of land in private ownership. The nation's land trusts are ready and willing to help private landowners conserve their lands at this ambitious scale."

"With a new sense of urgency, the land trust community will do its part together with farmers, ranchers, foresters, fishermen, tribes, states and local officials across the country to help make the 30x30 goal a reality."

Lizards may be protecting people from Lyme disease in the southeastern United States By Harini Barath Feb. 5, 2021 , 11:00 AM

<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2021/02/lizards-may-be-protecting-people-lyme-disease-southeastern-united-states?emci=9eb69d63-6671-eb11-9889-00155d43c992&emdi=292d7d2f-2a72-eb11-9889-00155d43c992&cqid=416351>

Lyme disease is one of the most devastating tick-borne infections in the United States, affecting more than 300,000 people each year. It's also one of the most mysterious: The creature that spreads it—the black-legged tick—lives throughout the country. Yet the northeastern United States is home to far more cases than anywhere else. Now, researchers have identified an unexpected reason: lizards.

The stark difference seems to be tied to one host in particular. In the northeast, black-legged ticks latch onto small mammals like the white-footed mouse, which are notorious for transmitting the Lyme disease bacteria to the bugs. But in the south, the ticks prefer to feed on lizards, particularly skinks. These sleek, smooth-scaled reptiles often live in leaves and twigs that have fallen on the ground—so-called leaf litter—and are particularly poor transmitters of the Lyme pathogens. So [fewer southern ticks are infected](#) and fewer people get sick—the team reported last week in *PLOS Biology*.

[Ed note: attract skinks and fence lizards by leaving standing dead trees, fallen trees, and erect rock piles or walls in a sunny spot. They live around the SW corner of my house.]

Hummingbirds Are at Home When We Plant Native Plants

by Dominic Arenas From Audubon newsletter original posting 28 April 2020. Retrieved 11 Feb 2021.
https://www.audubon.org/news/hummingbirds-are-home-when-we-plant-native-plants?ms=science_citizen-eng-email-ea-newsletter-engagement_20210210_american-birds_&utm_source=ea&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=engagement_20210210_american-birds&utm_content=&emci=3ea78a35-b96b-eb11-9889-00155d43c992&emdi=1544f2cf-de6b-eb11-9889-00155d43c992&ceid=699801

Since 2013, Audubon's Hummingbirds at Home program has helped scientists understand how climate change, flowering patterns, and human interactions impact hummingbirds. The community science initiative encourages people to 1) provide wildlife resources like diverse assemblages of native plants and supplemental nectar feeders to attract hummingbirds and 2) monitor hummingbird visitation. To determine if these recommendations, like planting native plants and supplemental feeding, correlated with hummingbird behavior, Audubon conducted a study that examined its wildlife-gardening program, Hummingbirds at Home.

Webinar date/time: Tuesday, April 6, 2021; 7pm-8pm ET Duration: 1 hour

What will you learn from Presenter: Melissa Boyle Acuti, Chief of Interpretation for the Maryland Park Service?

Introduction to the new “Create Your Own State Park” program, inspired by the research of Dr. Douglas Tallamy. This program was launched during the pandemic in 2020 while people were spending more time at home to encourage families to think of their own yards as personal state parks. Learn how you can participate in this new program, connect your family to nature, and have more fun outdoors, all while expanding native habitat for wildlife!

Details:

Register [here](#) (it's second to last event on the page)

Cost to attend: \$15 for non-members; \$12 for members

Webinar presented by [Audubon Naturalist Society](#)

200 PLANTS TO FEED POLLINATORS

Be warned a few of the species of Solidago and Eupatorium are invasive weeds. It is best to be familiar with all species in these genera.

Genus	common	local
Agastache	Anise Hyssop	Yellow Giant Hyssop Agastache heptioides
Sympphyotrichum	Aster	Probably 40 species
Monarda	Bee balm	M. fistulosa sun wet, M. bradburniana half-sun med-dry
Rudbeckia	Black-eyed Susan	R. hirta common annual and 3 perennials R. subtomentosa, R. missouriensis, R. fulgida
Liatris	Blazing star	L. pycnostachya, squarrosa, aspera are the best for local gardens
Verbena	Blue vervain	Verbena hastata for wet soil, V. stricta for dry soil
Coreopsis	Coreopsis	C. lanceolata, C. palmata, C. tripteris perennials and C. tinctoria annual plastic
Veronicastrum	Culver's root	V. virginicum in wetlands, moist sub soil
Silphium	compass/rosinweed	S. integrifolium, S. perfoliatum, S. lanciniatum, S. terebinthinaceum
Scrophularia	figworts	S. marilandica, S. lanceolata
Solidago	goldenrod	S. rigida, S. speciosa, S. nemoralis, S. missouriensis, S. petiolaris [NOT S. altissima]
Grindelia	gumweed	V. baldwinii, V. missurica, V. fasciculata
Vernonia	Ironweed	E. purpureum, E. coelestinum [NOT E. serotinum, E. perfoliatum E. altissimum]
Eupatorium	Joe Pye weed	L. cardinalis; wet. L. syphilitica; moist. L. inflata; moist annual.
Lobelia	Lobelia	A. incarnata sun wet; A. tuberosa sun med; A. purpurascens moist shade;
Asclepias	Milkweed	A. sullivantii sun wet; A. verticillata plastic to habitat
Pycnanthemum	Mountain mint	P. tenuifolium, P. virginicum both in moderate habitats
Cirsium	Thistle	C. altissimum. Touchable leaves, white leaf underside
Penstemon	Penstemon	P. digitalis July, P. pallidus May
Dalea	Prairie clover	D. purpurea [drier], D. candida [wetter]
Echinacea	Coneflowers	E. pallida [dry upland]; E. purpurea [moist open shade]; E. angustifolia [dry glade]; E. anomolis [yellow, very dry glade]
Eryngium	Rattlesnake master	E. yuccafolium sun moist soil
Salvia		P. vulgaris EUR common across N. Amer.
Prunella	Selfheal	H. autumnale, disturbed wet soil.
Helenium	Sneezeweed	T. ohiensis, T. virginiana.
Tradescantia	Spiderwort	Probably 30 species in Prairie Region; some annual, some perennial.
Helianthus	Sunflower	G. maculatum = perennial; part sun, moist. Annual in moist broken soil.
Geranium	Geranium	B. alba = white, peren, moist. B. australis = blue, peren, moist. B. bracteata = cream, peren, dry.
Baptisia	Indigo	B. sphaerocarpa = yellow, peren, rhizomatous
Verbesina	Wingstem	V. helianthoides common, V. alternifolia, V. virginica = river bottom
Blephelia	Woodmint	B. ciliata moist, part shade
Chamaecrista	Partridge pea	[also Senna] C. fasciculata annual, disturbed soil, C. marilandica peren, moist part shade.

WOODY

Rubus	Blackberry/raspberry	dewberry, blackberry, wild raspberry
Robinia	Black locust	R. pseudoacacia
Vaccinium	Blueberry	Any of possibly 40 species over North America
Cephalanthus	Buttonbush	C. occidentalis open sun moist soil/wetlands
Amorpha	False indigo	A. fruticosa, large peren bush, moist sun. A. canescens leadplant. Short upland peren.
Ribes	Golden current	R. aureum rhizomatous perennial
Cercis	Redbud tree	C. canadensis
Rosa	Native roses	R. setigera large spreading/climbing bush. R. palustris moist soils/wetlands aggressive R. virginiana and caroliniana small rhizomatous/colonial
Amelanchier	Serviceberry	A. arborea is most common here
Spiraea	Meadowsweet	S. tomentosa, S. alba, widely native, however few are indigenous due to wetland destruction.
Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip poplar	River-bottom/wetland tree; large spreading shade tree
Salix	Willow	River bottom/wetland tree/shrub; smallest = S. humilis
Prunus	Plum/cherry/almond	P. americanus, P. mexicana, P. serotina=black cherry, P. persica= peach, P. virginiana=chokecherry

Topics for This Years' Petal Pusher

the state MONPS newsletter

You don't need to be an expert, but if you have good repeatable experience as a naturalist on any of these subjects, you are welcome to offer your knowledge to the rest of us.

If we have members who are experts on any of these topics, Michelle Pruitt [on masthead] is willing to do an amateur proofread for you if that would be helpful.

The submission deadline for the May/June issue is 20 April. **ALWAYS - 20th of even numbered months. If you don't understand subjects, parameters, or submission format, contact Michelle Bowe, PP editor**

MBowe@MissouriState.edu .

- Focus on a Plant Family could be used every year. Louise Flenner of Hawthorn chapter wrote a good article on this topic in 2019. Would be good to study that as a template.

- Potential Emerging Invaders. Someone from MoIP as contributor; Malissa Briggler volunteered. Any one of us could study invasive plants; MPF Journal featured invasives during 2020. Just search 'invasive plants' and pick one to report on.

- Favorite Natural Areas. Suggested to also have chapters solicit articles from their members.

- Historical Botanists.

- Better Know a Genus. These are species accounts. You observe/research a species or genus and describe the whole life cycle including preferred habitat and vectors/predators.

Regular Recurring Columns:

Conundrum Corner Contributors needed!

Invasive Tip of the Month Tips to identify and eradicate invasives, with a different species in each issue. Contributors needed!

Other Recurring Columns: **Casey's Kitchen** Casey Burks

Name Change of the Month Justin Thomas. Other volunteers welcome.

Poetry Corner or Quotation Corner Send suggestions for poems or quotes for inclusion. Note that for poems, we must have permission from the publisher.

Where are we going Features we will see on the next field trip. Malissa Briggler?

And here's where you can become newsletter famous by submitting your questions: <https://monativeplants.org/ask-a-question/>

Ask a question Questions from website, answered. Facilitated by Jerry Barnabee.

Please Step Forward For Service

Please contact one of the officers ready to volunteer a little time to a very good environmental and educational service. We need people to serve as officers, to grow plants for fundraising, and we need people to man our information booth at events such as Earth Day and Bradford Plant Sale. There are opportunities to volunteer caring for native gardens in public places. We don't deliver printed copies by mail unless you insist. Please consider requesting email delivery; it saves us money for the Grant Program.

Regular (\$16.00)*

Student (\$11.00)

Contributing (\$26.00)* designate chapter or state

Paper postal service (\$10)

State Lifetime (\$200) Might be raised for 2020

Chapter Lifetime (\$120 – you must also be a member of the state organization to utilize this option)

Chapter only (\$6.00 – this is for members who already belong to State and another chapter).

*Includes both Chapter (\$6) and State (\$10) dues.

Make check payable to:

Native Plant Society. Send check and this form to: Paula Peters, 2216 Grace Ellen Dr., Columbia, MO 65202

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Missouri Native Plant Society-

Hawthorn Chapter

July 1 through June 30. Dues are Due NOW!

How were you attracted to join MONPS?

Name _____

Address _____

Phone: Evening _____

Day or Cell _____

Email: _____

Method of receiving chapter newsletter:

(circle preference)

Email

Regular mail

As of July 2018, Petal Pusher printed on paper in grayscale, sent by post, will cost an additional \$10 more than standard membership. Email delivery brings you color photos, and instant delivery. It saves natural resources, pollution, and MONPS and your money.