



Missouri Native Plant Society Hawthorn Chapter Newsletter

Volume 37, Number 1
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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 37th year Hawthorn has supplied a newsletter to chapter members.

January 2022

Future Activities Calendar

Our traditional meeting time is second Mondays at 6:30.

We will NOT have a ZOOM meeting Mon 10 January. Join us Mon 14 Feb.

MONPS Weekends in 2022: Dates, Locations, Potential Mosey Sites

Spring April 1-3 Bolivar: Corry Flat Rocks, Bona Glade

Summer June 3-5 Festus: Don Robinson SP, Valley View Glades, Hickory Canyon, Victoria Glades, Washington SP

Fall September 16-18 Eagleville: Dunn Ranch, Rolling Thunder Prairie (IA)

More details can be found in upcoming Petal Pusher and later on the MONPS website. These weekends are very educational and FUN!

Dates for our spring booth set-ups and plant sales. Mark your calendars now!!

9 April at Bradford Farms

24 April Earth Day via Peace Nook:, location TBD

22 May at Bass Pro

Announcements

Complete meeting minutes will come to you with the February newsletter.

Nadia will continue to serve as Vice President; she will always take suggestions for program speakers. We need one for Feb.

Diane has volunteered to take Paula's Treasurer position. Please make note of whom to contact about money and membership needs.

Cindy has offered to represent us at state board meetings and enjoy visits to the best natural sites available.

The presentation at the Dec meeting was about bumble bees; Emily found the link to watch the [PBS Nature program about bees](#).

It's deer hunting season 15 Sept thru 15 Jan. Turkey season is 18 Apr thru 8 May dawn to 1pm. It would be prudent if bird-watching, seed hunting, or hiking to enter MDC CA's mid-day wearing an orange vest. Some are very inexpensive in most box store hunting/sports dept.

Welcome to new member Gail White. Hope to meet you soon!
Thanks to Michelle for getting MONPS board meeting notes to me.
Thanks for submissions from Ted, Elena, and Stephanie.

There was a theme of Winter Solstice to the submissions for this month's newsletter.

So as an introduction Ted Fry has offered a poem.

*The Solstice is dark yet light is nigh
The seed on old stalks is still standing high
Some shattered and scattered, some fallen to ground
Some eaten, some blown, some carried around
Increasing the chance that they shall abound
Ted Fry 12-24-21*

Why don't oak trees lose their leaves?

Submitted by Stephanie McClerran

I recall from my childhood in Wisconsin that the tall oak trees along the fence line between the neighbor's yard and our own always seemed to keep the majority of their brown leaves all winter, while other deciduous trees lost all theirs. Now (many, many years later), I finally came across some possible reasons for this.

The retention of dead leaves on a tree, or **leaf marcescence**, is discussed in Douglas Tallamy's book "The Nature of Oaks". He presents a couple of different interesting reasons for this phenomenon in the book (in the chapter titled "December", pages 27-30):

Marcescence may be advantageous because it makes the tree less desirable for foraging by browsing animals. Buds of the trees cannot easily be eaten without the browser also eating a mouthful of dead leaves. It is also possible that browsing on trees with their dead leaves was/is too noisy--and therefore too risky--to browsing animals.

Marcescence may help trees grow on poor soils by trapping more snow, which helps increase soil moisture beneath the tree in spring. It also slows the decomposition rate of leaves, so the leaves may act as a mulch in the spring once they are dropped.

The book answers a lot of other questions I've had cross my mind but never had an answer for. I'll never look at oak trees the same again!



<<<

Quercus alba
BE Photos

>>>

Quercus velutina

Many other oaks hold their leaves throughout the dormant period.



GOLD LINKS

All new MPF/GN events posted here:
<https://grownative.org/events/>

Sign up for MO Prairie Journal

<https://moprairie.org/mission/missouri-prairie-journal/>
Find links to educational webinars every Wed afternoon on the MPF site.

Christi wants to share:

<https://news.yale.edu/2021/10/14/weed-winter-how-plants-detect-seasonal-changes>

Smithsonian's The Plant Press

http://nmbh.typepad.com/the_plant_press/

Intriguing articles and essays from newly identified plants to artists found in archives. Sign up for newsletter delivery in upper right corner.

Elena offered to share this article on [butterfly identification](#) from MPF.

Excellent info from GN [Native Landscape Care Calendar](#) - for pros and homeowners. Also - a brief [one-page care overview](#)
And just added: [extensive Butterfly Host Plant list](#)

You can now [subscribe to National Geographic Magazine](#) on line for \$19/year.

Ubiquitous Plastic from NatGeo weekly e-newsletter 27Aug 2021 . [Midway](#) through it explains the complete plastic cycle.

A Private Solstice Celebration

By: [Adrian Ayres Fisher](#)

Essay originally posted in Center for Humans and Nature, 26 Jan 2015

Thanks to Elena for finding this essay.

"Today, one day past the Solstice, that pregnant time when what-was and what-will-be seem more closely intertwined than at all other times, conditions are favorable: chilly, wind picking up, lowering clouds, the smell of rain in the air.

A paper grocery sack full of seeds has been sitting in the kitchen by my back door since late October, awaiting this day. The contents of the bag: four months' worth of seed collected (with the site stewards' permission) from the various forest preserve sites I visit along the Des Plaines River." . . . [Read her descriptions](#) and see illustrative photos of her fields and forests as she flings her seeds of hope.

Hawthorn Members Helped Green Belt to Seed 100 Acre Woods

Last year John hired a brush hog to clear several acres of autumn olive, privet, and a few other non-native bushes. These acres probably have a seed bank of natives which will germinate and start the revitalization of this land, but he didn't want to leave it all to chance. He needed native seed and hands to scatter it.

This fall a few of us set aside seed from our native gardens to add to John's collections from other areas of 100AW. In total he amassed 4 trash cans packed full of seeds from possibly 60 species of native plants.

19 December was crisp, but bright and dry. Nine Hawthorn members came together to broadcast seed over this newly cleared land at 100AW.

L>R: John, Randy, Nadia, Dee, Christi, Karen, Lynn, Lea, & Becky behind the camera.



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

Public Enemy #1 I killed eight this fall.



PLEASE be aware and act. Perfectly camouflaged, this oriental mantis waits on flowers to eat EVERYTHING

that lands on it: all beetles, butterflies, bees, other mantids, hummers, and finches who come for seed. It is imperative to rid your area of this ecological menace. Catch and kill the bird-sized adults.

Egg cases look like a tan foam golf ball stuck on any vertical twig or wire.



Every egg case you find even in public spaces should be destroyed. Put them in a jar over a year; they might hatch. Leave hatchlings in jar until dead. Or soak case in something flammable and light on fire to be sure they are dead before disposing in the trash.

Local plant richness predicts bee abundance and diversity [in a study of urban residential yards](#) (Open Access) Eden E.Gerner & Risa D.Sargent, Basic and Applied Ecology, 24 Nov 2021. Sent from PCA 29 Nov 21. [Hopefully this research will inspire you to increase your native area.]

Abstract:

Understanding the drivers of biodiversity in cities is a central goal of urban ecology. There is currently intense scientific and public interest in the factors that influence pollinator diversity in cities and their surroundings. Existing studies point to a variety of landscape and local factors as potentially important, including urbanization (often defined as impervious surface cover in the surrounding lands), tree canopy cover and the diversity and abundance of locally flowering plants. However, few studies have sought to weigh the relative importance of these predictors of bee community metrics.

Using a set of 27 residential yards chosen to represent a gradient of both urbanization and tree canopy cover at a landscape scale, we used pan trapping and netting to assess the abundance and diversity of local bee communities across the City of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Surprisingly, the landscape factors (urbanization and tree cover) described only a tiny fraction (<1%) of the total variance in bee abundance and diversity across sites. This was true regardless of the scale of analysis at which the landscape factors were measured. Instead, **a yard's floral richness, and, to a somewhat lesser extent, its floral abundance, emerged as the most important predictors of a yard's bee community abundance and diversity.**

Our study offers an important counterpoint to a growing body of work emphasizing the impacts of landscape factors on bee communities. Instead, our research suggests that **improving bee floral resources by increasing the plant species richness and abundance locally is a powerful tool to support bee conservation**, regardless of the level of urbanization or tree cover in the surrounding landscape. Our work highlights that the practice of promoting 'bee-friendly' plantings in private yards, currently being undertaken by a number of non-profits around the world, can play an important role in restoring and maintaining urban pollinator communities.



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 last summer].

Activities are announced weekly, 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.

If you ever want to participate in these activities, please contact Lea at langtrea@gmail.com. There are upcoming work days in November at Rock Bridge Elementary, Russell and CELN, as well as other opportunities. Photos of these projects are in a Powerpoint I did last year: [Lea's Outdoor Native Plant Classrooms](#)



R.I.P. Thomas Lovejoy and E.O. Wilson: From Nat Geo Newsletter Mon 27 Dec 2021

The weekend took away two biologists who, separately, pioneered and developed the concept of biological diversity. Lovejoy, a Nat Geo Explorer at Large who died Saturday at age 80, spent more than 50 years working in the Amazon rainforest, founding the nonprofit Amazon Biodiversity Center and bringing worldwide attention to the threats of tropical deforestation. He came up with the term "biological diversity" in 1980—and published the first estimate of global extinction rates, [Nat Geo reports](#). Lovejoy was an "unyielding champion for our planet," said [Jill Tiefertalher](#), National Geographic Society CEO, [in a statement](#).

Wilson, [who died last Sunday at age 92](#), was a two-time Pulitzer winner who studied the evolution of behavior. He explored how natural selection and other forces could produce something as extraordinarily



complex as an ant colony—and “championed this kind of research as a way of making sense of all behavior—including our own,” [the New York Times reported](#)

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 link is a gift of a free download](#).



Links to two of our Chapter Autumn Zoom Presentations

[Lea's Outdoor Native Plant Classrooms](#)

[Becky's Pollinator ID & Garden Plants:](#)

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

[St Louis chapter presentations are posted on the state website](#)



Hopefully you have read to the bottom of the column, for this is an amazing article: Wondered what bodark means? Does the fruit really repel roaches? How is seed spread? All is answered in

[The Odd History of Osage Orange *Maclura pomifera*](#)

Many obituaries are available on line.

[Becky’s notes from NPR 27 Dec 2021 replay of a 2006 interview with Wilson:]

Wilson states every species is worth saving; they all have interactive relationships which should not be broken. He was led to his interest in science by studying ant societies. There are about twelve thousand name species of ants, and possibly that many more not yet differentiated and named. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his illustrated treatise on ants.

Wilson was raised as a Southern Baptist then shifted into secularism after his understanding of science. He and the interviewer discussed his book “The Creation”. From his first-hand experience he understands that a vast number of Christians believe Earth must be saved through environmental conservation. But those who take the words of Revelation literally feel that if they accept science they will be separated from their faith and not granted dispensation. In The Creation, Wilson exchanges communications with an imagined Southern Baptist minister asking for acceptance. He felt if faith and science were accepted and combined, very little could not be accomplished. The interviewer asked him if he had received an answer. He said – yes, that the leaders had offered him a conference in 2006.



Locations for Nature Moseys: we need your input

At the December meeting there was a consensus that we need to get into Nature as a group to study and appreciate it as we did 3+ years ago. **For those who missed the message I sent in Mid-December, please study this list. Send a reply that you would participate with a visit to one of these destinations. Or Please suggest one you like to study that is not on this list.**

Locations for Exploration: Moseys Close to Columbia

Re-typed by Becky from an undated [old] archived document. A few new areas are mentioned from Becky’s experience. If you want to go to one of these places, but you don’t feel confident about getting there or how to interpret what you see there, you are definitely not alone. It is just that most are too timid to say anything. Contact me and I will organize a group to go together.

[Author’s note: I am offering this list because when we ask members “where do you want to go to explore native vegetation?” they look puzzled and confused. I can only assume our younger members have been on hard surface for so long, and have looked at aliens for so long, they don’t know where to look for real native vegetation. This is not a criticism or a judgement, but a fact of our society. Let’s get out to learn our native heritage so we can learn the importance of preserving it in the wild and learn the importance of reproducing it in our small yards.

Read anything by Doug Tallamy, E. O. Wilson, Enos Mills, Rachel Carson, or Aldo Leopold. “Go my Sons, burn your books. Buy yourself stout shoes. Get away to the mountains, the valleys, the shores of the seas, the deserts, and the deepest recesses of the Earth. In this way and no other will you find true knowledge of things and their properties.” Peter Severinus, 16th Century Dane educator]

Within 50 miles of Columbia

GRINDSTONE CREEK PARK CP&R: 1000 A. Old US63 just south of Stadium on right/east. Parking, covered picnic pavilion, many miles of hiking trails, open bottomland, glades, woodland, creek-side bluffs.

MKT PARKWAY CP&R – 1000 linear acres. There are a few areas of spring ephemerals left among the bush honeysuckle. This area can be studied to understand the effects of alien invasive plant species.

BEAR CREEK TRAIL – CP&R: In Columbia at the north end of Cosmo Park, just north of I-70 & Stadium Blvd. A 3 mi loop trail, partly boardwalk: very large trees, natural marsh.

ROCKBRIDGE MEMORIAL DNR-SP: 1823 A. Old Hwy 63 south of Columbia about 5 miles. Several parking spaces/trail heads along Old63: Grasslands, Sinkhole, Shooting Star, Devil’s Icebox: over 5 miles of trails, picnic areas, orienteering, cross-country skiing, oak-hickory forests, old fields, bluffs of Burlington limestone; SE 720 A = Gans Creek Natural Area.

ROCKY FORK MDC-CA 2200A and FINGER LAKES DNR-SP: 1110 acres. 6 miles north of Columbia on US 63. SIGN marks right turn into park: boat ramp, parking, picnicking, camping, swimming beach, lake canoeing, fishing, and off-road motor-cycle trails. Abandoned coal strip-mine pits with many small lakes; prairie ridges 1.2 miles north of parking.

PINNACLES YOUTH PARK Boone P&R 75A: US63 north 12 miles, SIGN east/right 1/2 mile. Parking, large pavilion, short hiking trails, Pinnacles is a 75' tall elongated spine over 1000' long = a lost ridge of creek erosion around fossil-rich Burlington limestone between Silver Fork and Kelly Branch. Wandering up either stream will yield many scenic views, fossils and wildflowers.

100 ACRE WOODS: Part to the landscape system with the above 3 named areas. Contains the most microhabitats in Boone Co. Located on Pinnacles Road: pass Pinnacles Park a bit more than a mile. Area is N&S of the road. Managed by Green Belt Land Trust; must get permission; enhanced enlightenment with a guide.

RUDOLF BENNITT MDC-CA ABOUT 3500a. N on US63 19 mi, W on F 5 mi, N on T 3 mi. Several camp sites, horse camping and trails, lake with fishing, mostly old re-growth forests, some open woodland areas maintained with fire. Good display of spring ephemerals.

PINE RIDGE CAMPGROUND MTNF Boone and Callaway Cos. South on US63 to Ashland; East on Y 6.5 miles. SIGN: campground north. Hiking trails thru bottomland woods then up on glade bluffs. [Close proximity] Paris Fork Trail known for spring ephemerals and orchids; directions and guide needed.

CEDAR CREEK DISTRICT MTNF Boone and Callaway Cos. Devil's Backbone Trail. 20 mi loop begins at Pine Ridge Campground. [Reference MTNF Cedar Creek maps]

LITTLE DIXIE MDC-WA. About 500 acres – 200-A lake - MDC. From Columbia east on Broadway/WW almost 6 miles. East on J, 0.3 mi to Hwy RA left/north. Parking, boat ramp, fishing, hiking [some asphalt]

ANN WAKEMAN'S RECONSTRUCTION, 25A, Callaway Co 2 miles west of Fulton on F Hiway, N on Windy Meadows. Excellent example of native habitat re-construction. Must get permission.

PRAIRIE GARDEN TRUST <http://prairiegardentrust.org/> private native habitat reconstruction started about 1980, well maintained with fire: creek, glade, bluffs, prairie, open woodland, small ponds with native water plants, many mapped trails. By permission only.

About 50 - 80 Miles from Columbia

Callaway Co

EARTHQUAKE HOLLOW MDC-CA, about 90A From US 54, E on TT and straight on CR452 0.6 mi. Sign pointing north. Unique conglomerate cliffs, moist ravines; known for ferns, spring ephemerals and fossils.

WHETSTONE CREEK MDC-CA 5150A. E on I-70, exit #161, follow signs north into area. Many different parking spaces. Many prairie/savanna areas maintained with fire.

Audrain Co

MARSHALL DIGGS MDC-CA 1100A E on I-70 28mi [#156 Calwood/Bachelor], N on A 4.8 mi, E on B 8 mi, N on ZZ 5.1 mi to RA into area. There are a few maintained areas of native prairie patches and native oak woodland patches. Good for hunting native plants at different times of the year.

Montgomery Co

GRAHAM CAVE DNR-SP 250 A. E on I 70 48 mi to Danville exit [#170]; north, follow signs north about 2 miles into park. A couple of miles of hiking trails; recommend off-trail exploration into the NE quarter to see a mesic glade/open woodland. 9000 year-old archaeological shelter. Also creek and short cliffs.

DANVILLE MDC-CA South of Graham Cave on J, W on N, S on CR278 into CA. Many primitive trails into open woodlands and glades, open vistas and native plants at different times of year.

About 80 - 110 miles from Columbia

Monroe Co

WILLINGHAM MDC-CA aka HIDDEN HOLLOW near Holiday. 70A primarily forest. Unique creek cut sandstone canyon down into ancient prairie. Evidence of use by ancient Native peoples; petroglyphs.

Maries Co

CLIFTY CREEK MDC-CA and NA, 230A. US63 south. South of Vienna take State Route 28 SW about 10 miles to Hwy W east/left a short 4 miles to area. Scenic trails down into bluff-lined creek bottom and a natural bridge.

SPRING CREEK GAP MDC-CA and NA US63 south ... 4.5 mi south of Gasconade R bridge; SIGN on right for turn left about 1 mile north on Old 63 to fire tower on left; parking on right: 6-mile loop trail. First 1.3 miles easy walk on old skid road; 3 natural area glades off trail on right.

Camden Co

LAKE OZARK DNR-SP about 17,000A. Campground, many miles of trails through a broad diversity of well-maintained habitats.

HAHATONKA DNR-SP about 2500A. Paul Nelson has named this the central jewel on the string of Mo State Park gems. THE best examples of savannas and open woodlands in the state. Many microhabitats among the cliffs and sinkholes. Easily studied comparative habitats in close proximity.

Pettis, Hickory, Benton, Morgan Counties

PRAIRIES: Schuette, Lordy-Marker, Drover's, Friendly, Goodnight-Henry, Grandfather, Paintbrush, Hi-Lonesome, Morton, Hite, Muleshoe CA [needs a guide]; around Pomme de Terre about 8000A. Some spots are still virgin woodlands and glades.

Topics for This Year's Petal Pusher

the state MONPS newsletter

Petal Pusher Topics for 2022

Due date	Pub Date	Theme	Contributors
Feb 20	Mar 1	Native Plants in Schools	-Dana Thomas
April 20	May 1	Past Contributions of MONPS	-Malissa Briggler
June 20	July 1	All About Botanical Latin	-James Trager??
Aug 20	Sept 1	Parasitic Plants	-??
Oct 20	Nov 1	Invasive Species Control for Winter	-Malissa
Dec 20	Jan 1	MONPS Chapters	-Dana Thomas (develop questionnaire)

Send submissions attached in Word format.

Send photos attached separately in jpg format.

To: Pam Barnabee pamela.barnabee@gmail.com

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 curious to write about any of these topics, Michelle Pruitt [michelle.pruitt@gmail.com] is willing to do an amateur proofread for you if that would be helpful. Send to her early!

ALWAYS - 20th of even numbered months. If you don't understand subjects, parameters, or submission format, contact Michelle Bowe, PP editor MBowe@MissouriState.edu.

- Potential Emerging Invaders. **Have you seen a new plant invader?** 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. This means YOU can write about your favorite Natural Area

- 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 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, to man our information booth at events such as Earth Day and Bradford Plant Sale, and to care for native gardens in public places.

MEMBERSHIP FORM Missouri Native Plant Society Hawthorn Chapter

How were you attracted to join MONPS?

Membership runs from July 1 through June. You must be a member of the State Missouri Native Plant Society (MONPS) in order to join a chapter. You may send state and chapter dues to our membership chair, Paula Peters.

Please check membership category you desire:

Minimum required annual membership per household is \$10 for students or \$15 for non-students [state+chapter]

*These amounts include both state and chapter dues

_____ Student \$10.00*

_____ Goldenrod \$15.00*

_____ Sunflower \$30.00*

_____ Blue Bell \$55.00*

_____ Blazing Star \$105.00*

_____ Surcharge for paper state Petal Pusher by mail (+\$10.00)

_____ Chapter only \$5.00 – this option is for members who already belong to State and another chapter

_____ Amount Paid

Make checks payable to:

Missouri Native Plant Society

Mail payment and this form to:

Diane Privitt

3810 Koala Dr

Columbia MO 65202

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: Home _____

Cell _____

E-mail: _____

Newsletters and messages will be sent by email