



# Missouri Native Plant Society Hawthorn Chapter Newsletter

Volume 37, Number 3  
Hawthorn Chapter Officers:  
President  
Elena Vega  
573-999-6123  
[elenavega@aol.com](mailto:elenavega@aol.com)

Vice President  
Nadia Navarrete-Tindall  
[nativeplantsandmore@gmail.com](mailto:nativeplantsandmore@gmail.com)

Secretary  
Emily Beckett  
314-346-1537  
[emily@emilybeckett.com](mailto:emily@emilybeckett.com)

Treasurer and Membership  
Diane Privitt  
3810 Koala Dr  
Columbia MO 65202  
[privittd@gmail.com](mailto:privittd@gmail.com)

Chapter Representative  
Cindy Squire  
[cysquire@me.com](mailto:cysquire@me.com)

Web Master  
Doug Miller  
[the.douglas.miller@gmail.com](mailto:the.douglas.miller@gmail.com)  
Web site:  
<http://columbianativeplants.org>

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

Communications Editor  
Becky Erickson  
573-657-2314  
[beckyerick711@centurylink.net](mailto:beckyerick711@centurylink.net)  
PO BOX 496  
Ashland, MO 65010

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.

March 2022

## Future Activities Calendar

**Our traditional meeting time is second Mondays at 6:30.**  
**We will present a ZOOM meeting Mon 14 March.**  
**You will receive a link the weekend before.**

**Mon 14 March 6:30 Chapter Zoom meeting.** In John Miller's half hour presentation, "*Love Letters to Plants From Amphibians and Reptiles*", he explains how native plants ensure survival for future generations of herps. John Miller is an MDC retiree living in Reeds Spring, MO. Questions are welcomed. Presentation followed by discussion on logistics for nursery activity and possible spring mosey. **Link will be sent to our membership Fri or Sat.** It will be open ~6pm for socializing.



**Mon 11 April 6:30 Chapter Zoom Meeting,** Nadia, our chapter VP, offers a program explaining plants that are nitrogen fixers. This was the focus of her PhD thesis. **Link will open ~6pm for socializing.**

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

- 9 April, 10-1 at Bradford Farms
- 24 April, Earth Day via Peace Nook: all day street fair as before 2020 until something different.
- 4 May, Wednesday 3-6 pm Songbird Station
- 21 May, 10-1 at Bass Pro
- 1 Oct, Chestnut Festival at HARC, New Franklin

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

**Spring April 1-3 Bolivar:** Corry Flat Rocks, Bona Glade, maybe Schuette Prairie  
**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!

Be sure to check on the MPF/GN site under Activities for webinars on **alternate Wednesday afternoons at 4pm.** January's were about glade management and forest health. Our chapter pays to be a member so these on-line activities are free to you as a member. However, if you feel they are giving you a good education, a donation is welcomed



## Announcements

Thanks Nadia for recruiting speakers.  
Thanks to Lea for her submission to PP re: her work with CPS.  
Thanks to Elena for proofing the newsletter.



## GOLD LINKS

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

### Save migrating birds from window strikes

<https://abcbirds.org/glass-collisions/>  
<https://www.birdsavers.com/make-your-own/>

### Read about the 99M-yr-old flower

[CNN Space and Science page 2 Feb 22]

Primary reason to **NOT** buy peat based soil: [it's a high carbon bank and it is non-renewable.](#)

### 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.

### Here is a link to a Missouri Bee Identification Guide

put out by St Louis Zoo (Edward M. Spevak), and MDC (Michael Arduser)

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

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

## Tick Study Interim Results

MDC and A.T. Still University in Kirksville partnered in a new research study asking people to save ticks they encounter and mail them to the University. The ticks will be used for two-year scientific research study to help better understand the statewide distribution of tick species and the human pathogens they carry. [Get more information and images](#)

Since this is a 2-year study, [you can submit ticks this year](#)

If Omicron virus has been found scientifically in whitetail deer in AR, IL, KS & OK, [ [NY Times 7 Feb 2022](#) ] it is safe to assume covid is in whitetail here in MO. Covid ran rampant throughout the mink industry kennels in OR/ WA and China. All of those minks were destroyed in summer when their hides could not be salvaged. One way to keep covid, tick diseases, and cwd in check is to kill deer. Please encourage anyone who hunts to kill all deer that is legally possible.

## VOLUNTEERING OPPORTUNITIES

Consider participating in [Project Budburst](#) “Budburst is a collection of researchers, educators, **gardeners**, and community scientists working together to illustrate the human impacts on the natural world around us. We tell that story through data collection, data sharing, education, and personal connections. [Phenology](#) is the study of the timing of the biological events in plants and animals, such as flowering, leafing, hibernation, reproduction, and migration. Community scientists like you will help us collect data on how plants respond to climate change by tracking their phenology over time. The more data you collect, the more we can understand the effects of climate change, and develop ways to mitigate it.” Copied from the Budburst home page.

## CPS Outdoor Classrooms

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](mailto:langtrea@gmail.com) call or text 864-7647.

If you ever want to participate in these activities, please contact Lea at [langtrea@gmail.com](mailto:langtrea@gmail.com). Photos of these projects are in a Powerpoint I did last year: [Lea's Outdoor Native Plant Classrooms](#)

## Some friends to look forward to in the next few weeks.



Photos intentionally left unidentified so you can look them up.

## Smithsonian's The Plant Press

Intriguing articles and essays from newly identified plants to artists found in archives. Newest edition of [The Plant Press](#) is available. You can sign up to receive this newsletter personally 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.

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

## 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](#)

Eastern redbuds are iconic spring bloomers, but mystery remains about the timing of their flowering and fruiting. [The Redbud Phenology Project](#) seeks to answer questions such as:

1. Does the timing of redbud flowering vary by location or elevation?
2. Is there a cycle to abundant years of redbud fruiting?
3. Are redbuds flowering and fruiting earlier in the year?

Questions? Contact Erin Posthumus, USA National Phenology Network, at [erin@usanpn.org](mailto:erin@usanpn.org) or Dr. Jorge Santiago-Blay, National Museum of Natural History, at [blayj@si.edu](mailto:blayj@si.edu) and Penn State York, [blayj@psu.edu](mailto:blayj@psu.edu).

By signing up as a Nature's Notebook observer and tracking the seasonal activity of an eastern redbud tree where you live, you will collect important information to help scientists answer these questions!

Want to find out what's involved? Watch a recording of our virtual info session and training where we explain the significance of this project, walk you through the steps of creating a Nature's Notebook account and registering a redbud tree, and describe how to make observations and submit them online. [Watch the video.](#)

Stay up to date on the Redbud Phenology Project - [sign up](#) for emails with news, resources, results, and more!

## These two webinars are strongly connected and high priority issues.

It is very important to understand the interwoven connections of Nature especially from the cellular level. Watch these as soon as you can – before you and your friends start to install new plants as you might not have time to watch them when weather is warmer.

## Wild Ones Offers [‘Genetic Diversity and Plant Preservation’](#) webinar that took place on Feb. 16th with speaker Neil Diboll

The core Hawthorn members who do most of the booth work met in person Sunday 20 Feb to pin down booth/sale dates. During chatter, this webinar came up. Three of us had seen it; we all raved for the spot-on scientific information Neil passed on to the 770+ audience members. For anyone [should be all of us] interested in environmental integrity, THIS webinar is a complete college class in a nutshell. Its content is far better than the fence sitting ‘wait-and-see-ers’ who have expounded on similar topics in past seminars yielding no concrete advice. Please find one hour to listen to this concentrated packet of knowledge.

## Subject: [PCA] [WEBINAR: How Native Cultivars Affect Pollinators; Recorded 23 January by MD NPS](#)

Duration: 1 hour

What will you learn?

Native plant species are often recommended to provide optimal foraging and nesting habitats for pollinators and other wildlife. The growing demand for native plants, coupled with the horticulture industry's desire for plants with unique characteristics, has led to the increased breeding and availability of native cultivars or “nativars”. But do native cultivars provide the same valuable habitat as the straight native species? Annie White will share her field research on this topic and discuss the complex benefits and challenges of using both native species and native cultivars in landscape design.

Presenter:

Annie White is an Ecological Landscape Designer and the owner of Nectar Landscape Design Studio in Stowe, Vermont. She is also a full-time Lecturer of Sustainable Landscape Horticulture + Design at the University of Vermont. Annie earned an MS in Landscape Architecture from the University of Wisconsin—Madison in 2005 and a PhD in Plant & Soil Science from The University of Vermont in 2016. She is passionate about designing cutting-edge and science-based ecological landscapes at all scales—from urban backyards to rural agricultural landscapes.

Lecture underwritten by the Lisa Lofland Gould Native Plant Program Fund & sponsored Rhode Island Wild Plant Society, Rhode Island Natural History Survey and University of Rhode Island, Master Gardener Program.

## Public Enemy #1

I killed eight last 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 a vertical twig/wire.



Put them in a jar over a year, or soak them in something flammable and light on fire to be sure they are dead before disposing in the trash.

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.](#)

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## 3 ways to help your local wildlife this spring

From bird-safe windows to bug hotels, you can support wild things and their offspring with hands-on projects—and by keeping hands off.



By Annie Roth

Published on line February 17, 2022

### Bird-safe windows

Transparent, reflective glass confuses birds. Up to a billion a year in the U.S. die from collisions with glass—nearly half from hitting home windows. These DIY fixes discourage birds from trying to fly through windows: Mark glass with tempera paint, stickers, or tape, making gaps in the pattern no larger than 2 inches tall by 4 inches wide—or 2 inches by 2 inches for greater deterrence. The American Bird Conservancy has more ideas at [abcbirds.org/glass-collisions](https://www.birds.org/glass-collisions).

A DIY approach to helping avert bird collisions: Create patterns on windows with tempera paint, stickers, or tape.

<https://www.birdsavers.com/make-your-own/>

To help birds that've collided with glass, see if your area has a bird strike watch program. Audubon Society chapters have volunteers who monitor bird strikes and collect data that can be used to make cities and towns more bird safe. Window photo by REBECCA HALE, NGM STAFF

### Careful spring cleaning

Before firing up the mower or hedge trimmer, check grounds and shrubs for small animals, birds, and nests. If you find a creature needing relocation or help, search for a nearby animal rescue/rehab expert at [AHnow.org](https://www.AHnow.org).

## Build an insect abode

**Ed note:** This is to illustrate that even the most trusted sources can get information a bit wrong.

This design can lead to fungus, disease, parasitism, and predation. Go with several smaller simpler designs spaced well apart. **Please read The Insect Refuge below before you jump into this project.**

We need insects to pollinate plants, remove waste from ecosystems, and feed other animals; insects need safe places to rest and to lay their eggs. Stores sell bug hotels to put in your yard—but for an all-ages project, why not create one? 1. Find a cardboard box with one open side. 2. Fit toilet tissue tubes and smaller tubes of rolled paper into the box. 3. Fill the tubes with hollow sticks, grasses, and leaves, and place the box in an undisturbed corner of the yard. Voilà: an insect inn.

Box photo by REBECCA HALE, NGM STAFF





**Ubiquitous Plastic** from  
NatGeo weekly e-newsletter  
27 Aug 2021.

[Midway](#) through it explains  
the complete plastic cycle.

Drying polyester fabrics in a  
tumble dryer throws  
microplastics into the air.



**Insect Refuge** Ann Wakeman saw this article online and wondered if it would be something to send out to the membership. She did some editing since the original was written for European audiences. There is a book mentioned, for those who might really be interested in working on their own bee hotel.

**Insect Hotels: A Refuge or a Fad?** If you are a gardener by hobby and a nature enthusiast by heart, chances are that you are already familiar with the concept of insect hotels (also known as bee hotels). Offering a sanctuary to beneficial insects, especially pollinators, insect hotels are considered to be the urban solution to declining population of beneficial insects in human environments due to habitat loss, pollution and abuse of pesticides. Insects provide many benefits to the ecosystem through pollination, nutrient cycle, and also as food source for birds.

Countless gardening stores and home furnishing stores sell insect hotels. Numerous blogs and websites have step-by-step manuals on how to build one yourself. All units are aesthetically pleasing which motivates well-intentioned buyers into adopting the concept. However, these insect hotels are often badly designed and they offer unsuitable home to the target insects. The warning sign of such designs is the unnecessary use of pine cones, glued snail shells, wood shavings and clear plastic tubes. Too many off-shelf insect hotels or build-your-own websites do not come with clear guide on maintenance, which is very important in ensuring the survival of the insects we intend to host.

Large insect hotels (aptly called insect condominiums) using wooden pallets are becoming very popular as individual or community gardening projects, sometimes to include non-insects such as frogs, toads and hedgehogs. In contrast, natural insect habitats occur as small separate nests, and large insect hotels pose risk of disease and parasitism to the insects inhabiting in high density inside. In fact, it's been observed that increasing number of badly designed artificial nesting sites contributed to higher loss of solitary bees by parasitism. Parasitism happens when kleptoparasites lay their eggs in tubes or cells occupied by bee larvae. Their larvae will hatch, consume the stored pollen and kill the bee larvae inside. Insect hotels (especially large ones) make it very susceptible to parasitism. When not managed, the parasites will end up spreading to the rest of the insect hotels and will continue on for following seasons. In similar note, mold brings diseases to insects. It grows when moisture condenses and gets trapped in plastic materials used in insect hotels as tubes and blocks. Lack of good roof/shelter on insect hotels, risking constant exposure to rain also contributes to mold growth.

#### **The key solutions are correct designs, maintenance and nurturing environment**

While it seems on the surface that the insect hotels are more of a disadvantage and less of a sanctuary to the inhabitants, the concept is not a write-off. Everyone, from retailers to gardeners, is responsible to practice due diligence to ensure that these structures are designed and managed to minimize negative effects. The key solutions are correct designs, maintenance and nurturing environment.

#### **Here is the right approach to insect hotels:**

**1. Insect hotel or insect refuge?** Start by thinking which type of insect you wish to host. For majority that are ground nesters such as bumblebees, mining bees, polyester bees and many types of beneficial wasps, an insect refuge is a more effective approach instead.

**2. Be realistic – small is better:** Assess your area where you plan to set up your insect hotel or refuge. Think small and have multiple units housing one species rather than a single large one that attempts to host an entire zoo, requiring potentially conflicting environments. For example, hosting frogs and toads require humid environment with partial shade, while bee hotels need to be dry and in full sun. After you gain experience, you can build and create a different unit for another species.

[Ed note: I have included a photo of an insect hotel suggested by NatGeo. According to these instructions, it is too large and messy. This design can lead to predation, fungus, disease and parasitism. Go with several smaller simpler designs spaced well apart.]

**3. Choose responsible design:** There are a number of good guides online written by entomologists and wild bee experts. Marc Carlton has written extensively on right designs for bee hotels, in English. For non-bee hotels suitable for lady bugs, lace wings and non-migrating butterflies, **Melanie von Orlow has written a book with detailed manuals, *Bee Hotel: All you need to know in one concise manual.***

**4. Build your own, build it right:** Sourcing your own materials gives you peace of mind that your insect hotel is made of natural, untreated wood and without chemicals such as varnish, paint and wood protectant that will repel insects. To promote sustainability, consider using recycled or natural materials from your garden. If tubes are drilled into blocks, tubes should be smooth without splinters. Good insect hotels should be built sturdy with solid back and roof/shelter to protect from rain.

**5. Install it well:** For example, bee hotels must be positioned in full sun, facing south east or south, at least 3 feet off the ground, with no vegetation in front of it obscuring the entrances to the tunnels. It must also be fixed securely to prevent shaking and swaying from wind.

**6. Maintain and clean:** This is the most overlooked part of having insect hotel. Taking care of insect hotel is just as important as building one. For example, bee hotels should be inspected at the end of summer to remove and clean dead cells. This will prevent mold and mites that would multiply on the dead bees or larvae. Some experts recommend bringing occupied insect hotel into cool dry area such as garden

shed during winter to protect the overwintering inhabitants from wind and rain. Without timely maintenance and clean-up, a once-occupied insect hotel may not attract a new batch next season.

**7. Replace when it is time:** Insect hotels can degrade naturally after two or more years because the material used is untreated. Change the nesting blocks or parts every two years to avoid build-up of mold, mites and parasites overtime.

**Tips to make your garden an insect refuge:**

**Create sustainable nature: To encourage insects, especially pollinators, grow beneficial plants that provide nectar and pollen.**

**Choose native species whose flowers to promote natural biodiversity and avoid non-native plants.**

8. An overly-manicured garden is not a refuge: Some non-migrating butterflies overwinter as pupae attached to plants, so refrain over-trimming during autumn and spring. Look out for ground nests of mining bees, bumblebees and beneficial wasps before mowing or mulching your garden. It is easier to protect existing ground nests than to artificially create one.

**9. Limit or no use of pesticides:** Using pesticides (such as insecticides, fungicides and herbicides) will be counter-effective as it not only repels away or kill beneficial insects already living in your garden, it also disrupts the natural balance of a local ecosystem. Practice good housekeeping and maintenance so that you will never need to rely on pesticides in the first place. If such need arises, seek environment-friendly remedies or consult professionals instead.

Creating space for insects can be a very rewarding experience and it will teach you, your family and your community about natural diversity and sustainability. Make sure your next project becomes a refuge and not a fad. Your little friends and Mother Nature will thank you for it.

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## Greenbelt Land Trust of Mid-Missouri is Accredited!

*Submitted by Mike Powell*

One thing that unites us as a nation is land: Americans strongly support saving the open spaces they love. Since 1993, Greenbelt Land Trust of Mid-Missouri has been doing just that for the people of Mid-Missouri. Now Greenbelt has achieved national accreditation – joining a network of over 450 accredited land trusts across the nation that have demonstrated their commitment to professional excellence and to maintaining the public’s trust in their work. Greenbelt is just the third Missouri land trust to achieve this distinction.

“Accreditation demonstrates Greenbelt’s commitment to permanent land conservation in Mid-Missouri,” said Mike Powell, Executive Director. “We are a stronger organization for having gone through the rigorous accreditation program. Our strength means special places – such as Hundred Acre Woods Nature Preserve – will be protected forever, making Mid-Missouri an even greater place for us and for future generations.”

Greenbelt provided extensive documentation and was subject to a comprehensive third-party evaluation prior to achieving this distinction. The Land Trust Accreditation Commission awarded accreditation, signifying its confidence that Greenbelt’s lands will be protected forever. Accredited land trusts steward almost 20 million acres of land – the size of Denali, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, Glacier, Everglades and Yosemite National Parks combined.

“It is exciting to recognize Greenbelt with this national mark of distinction,” said Melissa Kalvestrand, executive director of the Commission. “Donors and partners can trust the more than 450 accredited land trusts across the country are united behind strong standards and have demonstrated sound finances, ethical conduct, responsible governance, and lasting stewardship.”

Greenbelt is one of 1,363 land trusts across the United States, more than 450 of which are accredited, according to the Land Trust Alliance’s most recent National Land Trust Census. A complete list of accredited land trusts and more information about the process and benefits can be found at [www.landtrustaccreditation.org](http://www.landtrustaccreditation.org).

Watch a three minute video about [parameters of Land Trusts](#).

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Dates for the following activities will be decided during appropriate meetings; all need discussion and agreement. If you are inclined to have ANY interest in these activities, Please attend meetings to give us your opinion on dates and times.

Joanna is offering a tour of her **restoration efforts and lessons on using iNaturalist** at Chert Hollow Farm. Since 2006, Eric and I have been managing the landscape at Chert Hollow Farm in northern Boone County for sustainable food production and biodiversity. The landscape includes a mix of habitats, including forest, pasture, orchard, and prairie restoration. We’ve been using iNaturalist to document the biodiversity here for several years, but there’s always more to see and learn. We propose an iNaturalist

get-together here for those who would like to practice using the app and website; we'll make some observations, then sit outdoors within WiFi range to identify and submit the observations. We're also always happy to talk about land management with anyone who is interested. Due to limited parking, we'll ask for participants to organize car pools. We're about 12 miles north of Columbia; specific directions will be sent by email to people with reservations. Starting off the season with this new skill should be organized when the weather breaks in March.

She is also offering to guide moseys to two near-by areas

**Pinnacles Youth Park** in northern Boone County features a narrow limestone ridge with natural arches. In addition to the geologic interest, the park hosts a very diverse and interesting set of plants, including woodland wildflowers, cliff-associated species, and small patches of prairie/glade-associated plants. Hikes vary from easy to rugged. Some routes require crossing Silver Fork Creek; waterproof boots are often helpful for this. Interesting plants can be accessed via an easy-moderate hike with no stream crossings. The choice of route can be adjusted based on weather conditions and to suit the comfort level of field trip attendees. April to early June offers a diversity of spring ephemerals.

**Rocky Fork Lakes Conservation Area** is dominated by land used for coal strip mining, but amongst the old mining scars are two patches of prairie with considerable diversity. The southern prairie is a new destination for this group. The hike of a bit over a mile each way is well worth the effort for the reward of visiting this biodiverse and beautiful prairie with species including wild indigo, wild quinine, compass plant, coreopsis, rattlesnake master, prairie blazing star, and more. June through August presents the best diversity here.

# Topics for This Years' Petal Pusher

the state MONPS newsletter

## Petal Pusher Topics for 2022

Due date	Pub Date	Theme	Contributors
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](mailto: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 about any of these topics, Michelle Pruitt [[michelle.pruitt@gmail.com](mailto:michelle.pruitt@gmail.com)] is willing to do an amateur proofread for you if that would be helpful. Send to her early!

**ALWAYS - 20<sup>th</sup> of even numbered months. If you don't understand subjects, parameters, or submission format, contact Michelle Bowe, PP editor [MBowe@MissouriState.edu](mailto: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