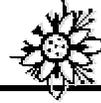
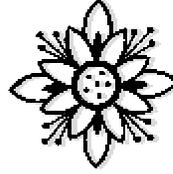




Kansas
Native
Plant
Society

SPRING NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 28 NUMBER 2
2006



Board Members hard at work at April Board Meeting

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Board members loose in the Flint Hills



 **September 8 -10:** Kansas Native Plant Society's 28th Annual Meeting will be held in Holton in northeast Kansas. Mark your calendar! Contact Kansas Native Plant Society for more information.

<kansaswildflowers@yahoo.com>
(785) 864-3453

The Kansas Native Plant Society Newsletter is printed four times a year: Winter (January) Spring (April), Summer (July), Fall (October). The deadline for submitted material is the 15th of December, March, June and September.

Discovering treasures in the Flint Hills

Photos by June Kliesen



The mission of the
Kansas Native Plant
Society is to encourage
awareness and appreciation of the native
plants of Kansas in their habitats and in our
landscapes by promoting education, stewardship, and scientific knowledge.

Wildflower Wanderings

By Jeff Hansen, President

It's the end of March, and our little native flowering friends are popping up and blooming. Just the other day I was jogging and was surprised to find a patch of Johnny jump-ups along Topeka's Shunga trail. While hiking at the Governors' woods, I noticed the first leaves of Dutchman's breeches. In my yard my white-tinged sedge, sun sedge, and Mead's sedge are blooming. The prairie trout lilies and spring beauties are blooming at local prairie cemeteries. All this plant activity has me excited for the coming year. I just love exploring new places seeing what "new-to-me" plant discoveries await me. I hope all of you are out exploring nature's glory.

Plants get me excited, but so does KNPS. As usual we have a full slate of native plant events. Be sure to attend at least one of the local outings, and try to make a "road trip" to one in another part of the state.

Make some new plant friends and human friends at the same time! We've been busy getting our resource documents up to date and using a standard format – all to be found on our web site. Check out the new and improved book list as well as the new Invasive Plants fact sheet.

One of our biggest goals for the upcoming year is to make the organization known across the state. We've already printed and distributed 3000 brochures to state organizations such as libraries, nature centers, conservation districts, and state parks. Our publicity committee is one of our busiest. They are putting together display boards for public events. The organization will also be publicizing our annual meeting in local newspapers and other media outlets. Publicizing our organization is one of the most important things we will be doing this year.

As part of our publicity goals, we've been reaching out to other organizations with similar goals, such as

the Tallgrass Legacy Alliance, Audubon of Kansas, and the Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center. We are planning an extensive fall meeting in the Holton area, and we will have major involvement in the "Symphony on the Prairie."

Your board is working diligently to help make the organization the best it can be. They are all so dedicated. Board meeting attendance is nearly 100%. Next time you see one of our board members, give them a big "thank you" and a pat on the back.

The coming months are a busy time of the year, but I hope you will take time to attend one of our events. Hopefully I will see and meet some of you at our events. Also, be sure to look at our resources on the website—it's a library of information. I would like to hear from our membership to see if the Society is serving you well or if not. If you want have questions or comments, send a note to email@kansasnativeplantsociety.org.

KNPS NEWS NOTES

2006 Annual Meeting Announcements:

Mark your calendars for this year's Annual Meeting of the Kansas Native Plant Society in Holton, Kansas, on September 8, 9, and 10. Holton is the small town 30 miles north of Topeka featured in the Winter 2005 issue of *Kansas!*

The Saturday morning meeting will be held in the Holton Middle School cafeteria. Highlights of the weekend will include a Friday afternoon visit to the Coombs' restoration of old family land east of Holton, Friday night dinner at the Red Rock Guest Ranch near Soldier, and a Saturday afternoon foray to the Snyder Prairie, near Mayetta. The theme of the meeting will be restoring small tracts of land to na-

tive plants. Included in the program will be presentations on that theme, a photo contest, and a silent auction.

Watch for your summer newsletter for details about the program and directions on how to sign up for the meeting and secure accommodations in the Holton area.

Kansas Native Plant Appreciation Month Proclamation: Board member Shirley Braunlich has received notice that Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius will be issuing an official proclamation, probably in mid-May, that the month of June 2006 will be Kansas Native Plant Appreciation Month. Shirley, representing KNPS, composed and submitted a draft proclamation to the Governor's office presenting the arguments for such a pro-

clamation and calling for Kansas citizen to join the Governor "in appreciating, enjoying, and celebrating our flora diversity by taking advantage of the opportunities of this month to learn more about our native plants, their habitats, and how to protect them." On the "Events" list (pp.) there are already 10 opportunities to get out in June and appreciate Kansas Native Plants.

Wildflower Walks at Symphony in the Flint Hills: KNPS members will be leading wildflower hikes on June 10 during the morning and afternoon prior to the evening outdoor concert of the Kansas City Symphony and Chorus and the Paul Winter Consort at the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve

(Continued on page 7)

Meet Two New Board Members

Interview by Jeff Hansen

IRALEE BARNARD

1. Where are you from, where do you live, what do you do for a living? Riverside CA. I live in Dickinson County. I am currently the contract botanist for NPS at Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve.

2. How did you become interested in wildflowers and other native plants? When we moved into the middle of the prairie 30 years ago (homestead was already here), I began to study botany.

3. What are some of your favorite native plants and why? My favorites change with the seasons. Right now the prairie grasses, full of color, steal the show. They are also spectacular when covered with frost or ice (especially switchgrass)!

4. What is your favorite natural area in the state and why? Of course, Tallgrass Preserve, but also Maxwell Wildlife Refuge, because it is close to home, yet has a whole new sand community, different from the species on my clay soil at home. The bison are a big draw too!

5. What do you like best about the organization? Since KWS was chartered, Number One has always been the great field trips. I am very glad to see KNPS expanding beyond field trips. There is a lot more to be done to foster conservation of our native flora.



FRANK NORMAN

1 Where are you from, where do you live, what do you do for a living?

Born in New Jersey and raised in Pennsylvania, but have lived in Kansas since 1975 or so. Currently, I live just west of Lawrence in the country. I am a plant ecologist for a design-build firm that does restoration, natural resource inventories, and alternative storm-water management.

2. How did you become interested in wildflowers and other native plants?

Interest in plants in general began in the mid-70s when I decided to study medicinal and edible plants. It grew specifically into natives when I learned more about their overall benefits in college and through work.

3. What are some of your favorite native plants and why?

Too numerous to mention, but since you asked, here are a few: blue vervain, cup plant, compass plant, golden glow, wing stem, giant blue lobelia, wild bergamot, New Jersey tea, Culver's root, button bush, calamus, bur oak, various echinaceas and blazing stars, Jack in the pulpit, and Solomon seal. Why?—their beauty, medicinal value, and personal connections.

4. What is your favorite natural area in the state and why?

My favorite 'natural' area has to be Snyder Prairie because I go there the most, since I am a volunteer with the Grassland Heritage Foundation helping with its restoration. I certainly enjoy the Konza Prairie, Colyer Prairie near Lawrence, various other prairies near me, Lake Wilson, and Douglas County State Lake.

5. What do you like best about the organization?

All the plant lovers.



Highlights of the January KNPS Board Meeting

The **KNPS Brochure** has been revised, and 3000 copies will be printed to be mailed to organizations around the state and to be distributed at events.

The newly designed **KNPS Flower Poster** is ready to be printed. The organization plans to distribute the posters to all Kansas science teachers at the Kansas Science Teacher's Association meeting to use as a teaching tool in the classroom. The organization is searching for a grant to help with the

costs.

The Board approved in principle exploring and participating in **additional restoration plantings/seedings** in collaboration with KDOT, similar to the project at the Scenic Overlook at Cottonwood Falls. The Native Plant Committee will be the contact for future projects.

Specimens of the Wildflower of the Year for 2005 (Rose Verbena) and 2006 (Pitcher Sage) will be provided by KNPS to Botania in Wichita

to be planted in their "Wildflower Meadow" garden area.

The Board voted to **affiliate with the following organizations**: Kansas Trails Council, Audubon of Kansas, Ladybird Johnson Wildflower Center, Tallgrass Legacy Alliance, Kansas Scenic Byways.

A **budget** of \$12,045.05 with projected income of \$14,180.00 was approved by the Board.

A Report on the Invader: Bush or Amur Honeysuckle

By: Frank Norman

Bush or Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*) is another example of the introduction of an exotic plant species gone bad. A native of northeast Asia, this multi-stemmed deciduous shrub was introduced to the United States in 1898, and soon thereafter was promoted by the USDA for landscaping and wildlife benefits.

Unfortunately, the only wildlife that *L. maackii* apparently has benefitted are the birds that eat its seeds and spread them into woods, shaded fence rows, weedy thickets, and shrubby areas. Currently, Amur honeysuckle has escaped cultivation in 30 Eastern and Midwestern states including Kansas and Missouri. This invasive honeysuckle has become a troublesome species along with its shrubby relatives—tartarian (*L. tartarica*), Morrow's (*Lonicera morrowii*), and bella (*Lonicera x bella*) honeysuckles. They have ended up moving into our native forests and woodland tracts in rural as well as urban settings, maybe even in your neighborhood or backyard, and colonized the

under story, often forming almost impenetrable thickets that ultimately shade and choke out the native flora.

Amur honeysuckle is the most common of the bush honeysuckles in Kansas and can be easily identified. It is an opposite-branched shrub that reaches a height of up to 15 to 20 feet, and has simple, entire, acuminate, and slightly hairy leaves that are 1.4 to 3.4

inches long. Its peduncles (stalks of flowers) are usually less than 6 mm, with flowers that are 15 to 20 mm long, having a color of white to pink that fades to yellow. Its berries are red, but may have an orange cast.

The reasons for the success of the exotic bush honeysuckle are its high seed production, seed dispersal by birds, consistently high seed germina-



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2004-2005 Kansas Area Wildflower & Native Plant Events

Information provided by Kansas Wildflower Society, R.L.McGregor Herbarium, 2045 Constant Ave., Lawrence, KS 66047-3729.

Sturdy shoes, long pants, insect repellent, sunscreen, a hat and water are suggested for outdoor events.



May 20: Tour Native Plants in the Sjo Home Landscape, Manhattan, KS, 1pm. Tour the home landscape of John and Irma Sjo. They have various native habitats on their property, with woodlands and a spring. John grows many of his own plants and has a technique for starting and transplanting ferns. This event is sponsored by Kansas Native Plant Society. Attendance is limited, please register by May 1. Contact Iralee Barnard <findiralee@yahoo.com> or (785) 949-2857.

May 20: Visit the Overland Park (KS) Arboretum with Topeka Audubon Society. While most of the field trip is focused on migratory warblers, there is much to learn about the forest and under story diversity. Pack a snack and lunch/beverage. To car pool from Topeka, meet at 6am in the parking lot for the Dillon's store at 29th & California. Contact Dan Gish for additional information <gishbear@cox.net> (785) 232-3731.



May 20: Volunteers are needed for prairie maintenance and preservation projects; assist the Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs. No special skills or tools needed. For details, please contact Frank Norman, Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member <frank.norman@appliedeco.com> (785) 887-6775.



June 3: Ivan L. Boyd Prairie Plant Foray near Baldwin City, KS, 8am. This event is in conjunction with the 150th Anniversary Celebration of John Brown's Battle of Black Jack, June 2-3 [<http://www.blackjackbattlefield.org/>]. We will explore the Ivan L. Boyd Prairie Preserve to identify the plants that are blooming and seeding, as well as view the impressive Santa Fe Trail ruts. Caleb Morse, Collection Manager for the McGregor Herbarium will lead the foray. Join Kansas Native Plant Society members at the roadside park 3 miles east of Baldwin City on US 56. <cmorse@ku.edu> (785) 864-4493



June 3: Wilson County Wildflower Tour in southeast Kansas. Gather at Fredonia High School, 916 Robinson Street, Fredonia at 8:30am. Enjoy home baked pastries and booths of education and interest. Buses will transport participants to the wildflower site to join small group tours led by professional leaders or opt for self guided experiences. Lunch will be served followed by a presentation on landscaping with native plants by Jeff Hansen, President of Kansas Native Plant Society. All of this for the registration price of only \$8, payable by May 31 to: Wilson County Conservation District, 930 North 2nd Street, Fredonia, KS 66736. A pre-tour workshop "focusing" on creating quality wildflower photography will be led by Dr. Stephen Timme. Cost of the workshop is \$20. For further information please contact <anita.smith@ks.nacdnet.net> 620-378-2866.



June 3: Visit Middle Creek Prairie in Miami County, east-central Kansas, 10am. Among the amazing variety of native plants, we might see Butterfly milkweed, Cat-claw mimosa, Horse gentian, Leadplant, Limestone ruellia, Mead's milkweed, Pale purple-coneflower, Porcupine grass, Prairie phlox, Purple milkweed, Small skullcap, Tube beardtongue, and Tuberous Indian-plantain. View photos of this prairie: [www.middlecreekprairie.com]. Craig C. Freeman will lead this tallgrass prairie tour for Grassland Heritage Foundation and Kansas Native Plant Society. Please contact Grassland Heritage Foundation for directions and other questions <email@grasslandheritage.org> (913) 262-3506.



June 3: Grant County Wildflower Outing in southwest Kansas, 9am to noon. We will look for and examine native plants found in Grant County pastures and perhaps Kearny County sandhills. Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member Marion McGlohon will lead the tour. Meet inside the Fuel Barn convenience station, one-mile west of Ulysses on Highway 160 by 9am to car pool to the areas together. Some transportation will be provided. Wear sturdy shoes and a hat for sunshade. No fee or reservation needed. For more information call Marion McGlohon (620) 356-2205.



June 4: Join the Second Biennial Coblentz Prairie Foray, 1pm. This glaciated tallgrass prairie offers diverse native plants and interesting rocks like Sioux Quartzite. This may be the furthest south the glaciers advanced in Kansas, and large pink and red Sioux Quartzite boulders, glacial erratics, can be found in several areas. Among the 270 recorded plant species, we hope to see the federally protected Mead's milkweed, Prairie phlox, Starry Catchfly, Topeka Purple-coneflower, and Tall Cinquefoil! Kansas Native Plant Society and Grassland Heritage Foundation co-sponsor this event. Co-leaders: Jeff Hansen, KNPS President and GHF Board Member and Shirley Braunlich, KNPS Board Member. Coblentz Prairie is 40-minutes west of Lawrence, KS in west-central Douglas County at the intersection of E 1 Road and North 1150th Road; it is part of the Clin-

ton Wildlife area. Meet a half-mile east of the intersection on the south side of North 1150 Rd. <kansaswildflowers@yahoo.com> (785) 864-3453

June 8 & 10: The Annual Chase County Wildflower Tour is in the heart of the Flint Hills of Kansas! Contact Mike Holder, Chase County Extension, for more information <mholder@oznet.ksu.edu> (620) 273-6491.

 **June 10:** Symphony in the Flint Hills at the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve near Strong City, KS. Governor Kathleen Sebelius, Honorary Chair of this inaugural concert, will take the stage to welcome the audience to celebrate this unique pairing of music and prairie. The vision of this concert is to heighten appreciation and knowledge of the Flint Hills as the last major intact tallgrass prairie on the North American continent and will help focus attention on the Flint Hills of Kansas as a national treasure belonging to all Kansans and as a destination for people beyond our borders. Featured is an outdoor concert of Kansas native Eugene Friesen's composition, "Grasslands: Prairie Voices," performed by the Kansas City Symphony and Chorus and the Paul Winter Consort. The performance begins at 6 pm but, be sure to take advantage of afternoon activities included with the price of admission. Kansas members of the National Audubon Society will host birding hikes, and the Kansas Native Plant Society will lead wildflower walks. Presentations and exhibits about the Native Americans who once lived in the Flint Hills, ranch life in the 1880s, and about the unique geology and plants of the area will also be offered. Special accommodations will be provided for disabled persons. There will also be an American Sign Language signer for the concert. In case of inclement weather, the concert will be held the next day. For more information or to purchase tickets for the Symphony, visit [www.symphonyintheflinthills.org], or call (620) 273-8955.

 **June 11:** Celebrate the Fourth Annual Grant-Bradbury Prairie Jaunt! Join Kansas Native Plant Society and Grassland Heritage Foundation on Topeka's premiere prairie park. Grant-Bradbury is an 80-acre tallgrass prairie with at least 296 plant species. Jeff Hansen, KNPS President and GHF Board Member will lead the tour at 1pm. Directions: Take Topeka Blvd south to the University Blvd intersection (stoplight), take a right. Take University west about half a mile - when the road curves south, you are at the driveway to the park gate. There is a small brick building at the driveway. Parking is limited near the gate. <kansaswildflowers@yahoo.com> (785) 864-3453

 **June 11:** Friends of Konza Prairie Annual Wildflower Walk, 7pm. The walk will be co-led by Valerie Wright, Kansas Native Plant Society Past President, and Konza Docents. There is a charge of \$5 for those who are not Friends of Konza Prairie members. Telephone reservations are due June 5, (785) 587-0441. Meet at the Konza Biological Station located along McDowell Creek Road, west off of KS177 near Manhattan, KS [http://www.ksu.edu/konza/keep] (785) 587-0381.

June 17: Visit the Tallgrass Prairie National Preserve with Topeka Audubon Society. The leader will be Paul Willis, a well known authority on native plants and grasses. Pack a snack and lunch/beverage. Sturdy walking/hiking shoes are recommended. To car pool from Topeka, meet at 6:30am at the Starlight Skating Center 301 SE 45th St. Contact Dan Gish for additional information <gishbear@cox.net> (785) 232-3731.

 **June 17:** Volunteers are needed for prairie maintenance and preservation projects. Assist the Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs [www.grasslandheritage.org]. Wear appropriate clothing. No special skills or tools needed. For details, please contact Frank Norman, Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member <frank.norman@appliedeco.com> (785) 887-6775.

July 15: Volunteers are needed for prairie maintenance and preservation projects. Assist the Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs [www.grasslandheritage.org]. Wear appropriate clothing. No special skills or tools needed. For details, please contact Frank Norman, Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member <frank.norman@appliedeco.com> (785) 887-6775.

August 19: Volunteers are needed for prairie maintenance and preservation projects. Assist the Grassland Heritage Foundation Groundhogs [www.grasslandheritage.org]. Wear appropriate clothing. No special skills or tools needed. For details, please contact Frank Norman, Kansas Native Plant Society Board Member <frank.norman@appliedeco.com> (785) 887-6775.

We need your Wildflower Tour Reports for the Fall color issue along with pictures.

Please send manuscripts/pictures to Nancy Goulden (nag@ksu.edu) or Sister Patricia Stanley (pstanley@csjwichita.org)

KNPS NEWS NOTES - cont'

(Continued from page 2)

near Strong City. The morning walks, approximately thirty-minutes in length, will be along the trail between the main house and the school house. In the afternoon, KNPS volunteers will share their knowledge of the flowering plants with visitors on the open prairie near the concert site. Again most of the outings will be fairly short, but one hour-long hike is scheduled for 2:00. Walk-leaders whose names have been turned in to the organizers will be receiving a packet of information and the event newsletter. KNPS has also been notified of the location of their educational booth at the site.

KNPS Co-sponsorship of Dyck Arboretum Activities: KNPS is making

a financial contributing to the Dyck Arboretum of the Plains in Hesston, KS, to help in the two organizations' shared goal of "educating people about appreciating, preserving, and utilizing native plants." KNPS sponsorship will help with programs that (1) encourage individuals and businesses to use native plants in landscaping; (2) involve seed collection for prairie restoration and plant nursery at the arboretum; and (3) train teachers to restore prairies on school ground with their students. Education is also the goal of FloraKansas, "the largest native plant sale in Kansas" held at Dyck Arboretum May 13-15. For many Kansans, this may be their first introduction to native plants as they shop for "hard-to-find native perennials, shrubs, and trees" and participate in classes, demonstrations and

tours. Executive Director, Julie Torseth stated, "By putting native plants (literally!) into the hands of thousands of people, we are increasing the visibility and knowledge of our prairie heritage."

Benefits from Affiliation with Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center:

Because of our recent affiliation, members of KNPS can now receive the publication of the LBJ Wildflower Center, *Native Plants*, at the subscription price of just \$15, a 25% discount. The magazine is ad-free and focuses on "native plant conservation, restoration and use." It includes editorials and four-color nature photography. For more information, go online to www.wildflower.org to look at recent issues and to subscribe.

KNPS Administrative Assistant Position Open

The Kansas Native Plant Society is looking for applicants for the position of Administrative Assistant for the organization. The Administrative Assistant of the Kansas Native Plant Society is a paid, appointed position. S/he serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

The Administrative Assistant handles those administrative duties of the Society that are not performed by

elected officers.

Duties include, but are not restricted to, maintaining the official records of the Society, processing membership records, responding to general inquiries from the public concerning the Society and its activities, supporting and facilitating the work of the officers and members of the Board of Directors, and managing the Society's administrative offices (currently at the R.L. McGregor Herbarium, University of Kansas).

Salary is \$10 an hour for 150 hours a year. Limited benefits and travel expenses are also provided. For more details and a specific list of the duties, contact Jane Freeman or Craig Freeman at R.L. McGregor Herbarium, 2045 Constant Ave. Lawrence, KS 66047-3729; phone (785)864-3453; e-mail kansaswildflowers@yahoo.com.

Deadline for Applications for KNPS Awards

July 1, 2006, has been announced as the deadline for submissions for Kansas Native Plant Society's three major awards. **The Mary A. Bancroft Memorial Scholarship** is an opportunity for funding (\$500) for students of Kansas colleges and universities who are conducting research on Kansas plants. As the name suggests, the **Rachel Snyder Memorial Landscape Award** is targeted toward rewarding projects that use native plants in the

design of landscapes. This award is open to either individuals or organizations. Finally, the **Excellence in Botany in Kansas Award** is designed to honor an individual who, in the judgment of the society, has made an important contribution to the field of Botany in the form of research or education. Members should be thinking of some of our outstanding botanists to nominate for this award. Application forms for all three awards are available

as Adobe PDF on the website

(www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org).

Readers interested in submitting pictures for the photo contest may want to check the **revised** rules for the contest on the web so they will be ready when they shoot just the "perfect" picture during the blooming season. The deadline for the photo submissions is the first day of the annual meeting, September 8, 2006.

Order Books from KNPS at a Discount.

Carroll Morgenson and Jeff Hansen have revised the list of books that are available from KNPS at reduced prices. Some books have been added to the earlier list and others removed. Note that the retail price has been added to the list to show members the amount of savings when purchasing books from us. This is a great membership benefit, and the savings are generally about 20% off retail. Many of these books are central to the library of anyone interested in the natural world of Kansas and the Great Plains. Because some of the books we carry have rather old publication dates, they may be difficult to find in your local bookstore. You may also want to consult the list of recommended books on our website (www.kansasnativeplantsociety.org) that we do not sell.

X	Title	Member Price	Retail Price
	<i>Edible Wild Plants of the Prairie</i> – Kindscher, Univ. Press of KS, 1987	\$12.50	\$14.95
	<i>Faces of the Great Plains: Prairie Wildlife</i> – Gress, Univ. Press of KS, 2003	\$28.00	\$34.95
	<i>Field Guide to the Common Weeds of Kansas</i> – Barkley, Univ. Press of KS, 1983	\$8.00	\$9.95
	<i>Flora of the Great Plains</i> – The Great Plains Flora Association, Univ. Press of KS, 1986	\$44.00	\$55.00
	<i>Gardening in the Heartland</i> – Snyder, Univ. Press of KS, 1991	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Growing Vegetables in the Great Plains</i> – Thomasson, Univ. Press of KS, 1991	\$12.00	\$14.95
	<i>Guide to Kansas Mushrooms</i> – Horn, Kay & Abel, Univ. Press of KS, 1993	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Hiking Guide to Kansas</i> - Hauber, Univ. Kansas Press, 1999	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Kansas Grasses</i> – Owensby, KS Publishing Inc., 2004	\$20.00	\$24.95
	<i>Kansas in Color</i> – Glenn, Univ. Press of KS, 1982	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Kansas Prairie Wildflowers</i> – Owensby, KS Publishing Inc., 2004	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Kansas Wetlands</i> – Collins, Univ. Press of KS, 1994	\$20.00	\$24.95
	<i>Konza Prairie</i> – Reichman, Univ. Press of KS, 1990	\$10.50	\$15.95
	<i>Medicinal Wild Plants of the Prairie</i> – Kindscher, Univ. Press of KS, 1992	\$12.00	\$14.95
	<i>Ozark Wildflowers: A Field Guide</i> – Kurz, Globe Pequot Press, 1999	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Poisonous Plants of the Central United States</i> – Stephens, Univ. Press of KS, 1982	\$13.00	\$15.95
	<i>Prairie Birds: Fragile Splendor in the Great Plains</i> – Johnsgard, Univ. Press of KS, 2001	\$24.00	\$29.95
	<i>Prairie Wanderings – The Land and Creatures of the Grasslands</i> – Jantzen, Hearth Publishing, 1993	\$8.00	\$19.95
	<i>Roadside Kansas</i> – Buchanan & McCauley, Univ. Press of KS, 1987	\$10.50	\$12.95
	<i>Roadside Wildflowers of the Southern Great Plains</i> – Freeman & Schofield, Univ. Press of KS, 1991	\$14.50	\$17.95
	<i>Tallgrass Prairie Wildflowers</i> – Ladd & Oberle, Globe Pequot Press, 1995	\$20.00	\$24.95
	<i>Tallgrass Prairie Wildflowers 2 : A Field Guide to Common Wildflowers and Plants of the Prairie idwest</i> – Ladd & Oberle, Globe Pequot Press, 2005	\$18.50	\$22.95
	<i>The Birds of Konza: The Avian Ecology of the Tallgrass Prairie</i> – Zimmerman, Univ. Press of KS, 1993	\$16.00	\$19.95
	<i>Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines in Kansas</i> – Stephens, Univ. Press of KS, 1969	\$12.00	\$14.95
	<i>Watching Kansas Wildlife</i> – Gress & Potts, Univ. Press of KS, 1993	\$8.00	\$9.95
	<i>Weed Seeds of the Great Plains</i> – Davis, Univ. Press of KS, 1993	\$20.00	\$25.00
	<i>Wildflowers & Grasses of Kansas</i> – Haddock, Univ. Press of KS, 2005	\$16.00	\$19.95

Mark the above titles with an X that you wish to purchase and complete form below: **Make checks payable to KNPS and mail orders to:**
 Carroll L. Morgenson, 9675 SE Ratner Rd, Berryton, KS 66409. Phone: (785) 836-3257.

A Report on the Invader: Bush or Amur Honeysuckle –cont’

(Continued from page 4)

tion rate in the short-term, adaptability to a variety of habitats, and its long period of growth (i.e., early spring leaf emergence along with late fall leaf senescence). Furthermore, removal of *L. maackii* after it has become a dominant in the under story requires a multi-faceted approach over time.

Numerous techniques—mechanical, chemical, and prescribed burning—have been implemented throughout the United States by restoration firms, resource agencies, and volunteer groups with varying success. Mechanical controls include grubbing or pulling seedlings and shrubs and repeated mowing of shrubs. Prescribed burns during the growing season cause die back of the aboveground parts, but must be repeated annually for a number of years to kill the resprouting honeysuckle bushes. Often, managers resort to herbicide application (e.g., foliar spray application, herbicide application to cut-stumps, and basal bark application) especially when staffing is limited or prescribed fire is not an option or is rarely used. In the central Midwest, each of the removal techniques has been used. For example, at the Shaw Nature Pre-

serve, located just west of St. Louis, prescribed fire, basal bark treatment, and foliar spray treatment have been used. Management there prefers using prescribed burns for smaller honeysuckles and basal bark treatment for pencil-sized honeysuckle stems and larger. Foliar spray applications and herbicide application to cut-stumps are too labor intensive.

In addition, KC Wildlands—a volunteer stewardship group—manages its lands with a combination of treatments. It primarily uses the herbicide cut-stump treatment on its infested lands, but will combine that with prescribed burning at their glade ecosystems. KC Wildlands has also introduced foliar spraying on honeysuckle seedlings after a fire.

Finally, my firm, Applied Ecological Services (AES), prefers herbiciding cut stumps in its honeysuckle removal efforts during the fall, winter, and spring in Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin because direct herbicide contact to the inner bark causes quicker effects and removal of the honeysuckle bushes opens up the site promoting potential colonization and growth by native woodland species and precludes use by vines and other procumbent vegetation.

For the individual who want to control a few bush honeysuckle in their backyard and are not comfortable with using herbicides and don’t have the option of using prescribed fire, your best bet is to adopt a cutting regime during the growing season. Start once the bush leafs out in the early spring and continue every few weeks as the bush resprouts. To do this, cut each stem of *L. maackii* at about 6 to 12 inches above the ground surface and then wait for its re-emergence. A stout set of loppers will work well especially on the thicker trunks. If you have a larger tract of land infested with bush honeysuckle, you may want to establish a local volunteer group or ask the Boy Scouts to help tackle the problem.

More detailed information on *L. maackii* and its control can be found in a number of publications including: The Nature Conservancy’s stewardship abstract obtained on-line at www.tncweeds.ucdavis.edu. And the Missouri Department of Conservation publication—Missouri Vegetation Management Manual, published in 1997 that can be found at <http://mdc.mo.gov/nathis/exotic/vegman/six.htm>.

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KNPS Member Mike Haddock Talks about his New Native Plant Field Guide

Last year passionate native plant “hunters” in Kansas found in their bookstores the first new paperback field guide, exclusively of Kansas plants, in 25 years. Michael John Haddock’s *Wildflowers and Grasses of Kansas*, published by University Press of Kansas, quickly joined tattered copies of older standards such as Owensby, Freeman and Schofield, and Ladd in daypacks or pockets at KNPS forays. In an interview, Mike Haddock shared information about his background and how he came to produce the book, the history of some of the features of the book, and the process of publishing the book.

Mike, who is an academic librarian, talks first about how his growing-up experiences related to plants, photography, and writing led him to combine those three interests to produce a plant field guide. “My interest in plants traces back to time spent with my father as a boy, which I mention in the preface to the book. As a boy, I collected and pressed plants and submitted photographs for 4-H projects and I have always enjoyed writing. When I was older and an exchange student in Austria, I won a photo contest, which reawakened my strong fascination with photography. My early interest in plants laid somewhat dormant until 1996, when I decided to create a web site on Kansas wildflowers and grasses. The web site led to the book, in which all my interests came together. If it were possible for a person to go back and start over, I really think I would end up studying botany.”

Haddock expanded on the relationship of the web site (www.libksu.edu/wildflower) and the book. “There is a very close relationship between the two. I began work on the web site in 1996 and it went

live in 1997. Since that time, it has grown into a resource that contains explanatory text and more than 1800 identification photos for some 450 species of plants that are found growing in Kansas. In 2002, I attended an all-day pasture management field tour with Dr. Walter Fick, a range management professor at KSU. Walt said, ‘Mike, your web site is great and I use it all the time, but I can’t take it into the field with me. Have you ever thought about doing a book?’ That led to my submitting a book proposal that was eventually accepted. A fair amount of the material in the book came from information that already existed on the web site. I see the web site and book as very complementary. Folks wanting to see additional views of plants for identification purposes may consult the entry on the web site and view multiple images of each plant - often including the leaves and fruits. Because I continue to add to the web site, it now has around 120 species listed that are not found in the book. Also, I have photos of some 60 additional plants taken this summer that I will be adding to the web site as I get time. I view the web site as a resource that expands on the book.”

The species in *Wildflowers and Grasses of Kansas* are arranged in a pattern that diverges from the usual color and time of blooming order. When asked about response to his organization of the plants, Mike replied. “The response to this arrangement has been quite positive. Many field guides are arranged by color with sub-arrangement by general time of flowering, and I was originally leaning toward this as well. However, at the suggestion of one of the proposal reviewers, I opted for a sub-arrangement by family and then alphabetically by scientific name. This allows users to readily make comparisons of similarly-colored species within the same family

and genus. For example, all of the *Helianthus* entries are presented together.”

Another unique aspect of the book is that it is the “first book that the University Press of Kansas has produced using digital four-color art.” Publication constraints limited the number of pictures and forced Mike into sometimes difficult choices about which image to include. “My original proposal called for two photos from each species, e.g. an image of the flower or inflorescence, and an image of the entire plant or a particular identifying leaf or stem characteristic. In some cases, the grasses would have benefited from including photos of the inflorescence, spikelets, or blade characteristics in addition to the general overall growth form. The work would thus have included approximately 600 color photos. Early in the process, my editor at the University Press of Kansas informed me that 500-600 color separations would be cost-prohibitive, and I was required to scale the proposal back to a maximum of 325 color photos. To compensate for having only one photo of each plant, I was forced to rely on a limited number of line drawings to show particularly significant leaf or fruit characteristics. As far as which photos were chosen to include in the book, it was often a matter of having to make subjective choices between close-ups and overall growth form. In some cases, the decision came down to selecting the photograph with the best overall clarity.

The process of publication stretched from early September 2002 when the proposal was submitted to March 2005 when the books arrived from the printer and were distributed to book stores. Haddock reflects on the process. “Overall, authoring this book was a wonderful learning experience

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Dr. Stephen L. Timme and

Dr. Cindy Ford

Mayapples are herbaceous perennials that produce **rhizomes** (horizontal underground stems). The flowering shoots produce two umbrella-like, deeply dissected or lobed leaves diverging from the tip of the shoot. Non-flowering shoots generally only produce a single leaf. A population is formed mostly asexually from the rhizomes and consists of a few to hundreds of plants. The single flower has 6 or 9 petals that are generally white or off-white, but pink forms are known from Missouri. The fruit is a yellowish to purplish berry that ripens in May or June. Mayapples are known from North Dakota south to Texas and the eastern United States. It is common in eastern Kansas where it occurs in rich woods, moist ditches, and pastures.

Other common names for this plant include Devil's Apple, Duck's Foot, Ground Lemon, Hog Apple, Man-

drake, Raccoonberry, Umbrella-Plant, Wild Jalap, Wild Lemon, Yellowberry, Vegetable Mercury, Vegetable Calomel, and others. The medicinal use of mayapples dates back at least 250 years. The poisonous alkaloids (podophyllotoxins) are produced in the leaves and stems and stored in large

amounts in the rhizomes. The fruit is poisonous until it is fully ripe. The mature fruits have a lemon-like flavor and has been used for jams, jellies, and marmalade. Its medicinal uses were registered in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia in the 1820s. A resin extract has long been used as an agent against warts. The Native Americans also used the powdered root for gastrointestinal disorders. Other uses include treatment for liver and lung ailments, rheumatism, ear problems and also used as an insecticide, a purgative, vermifuge, and also use as a poison to get rid of chipmunks. The rhizome may cause a dermatitis on contact. Caution is advised for using the resin for warts. The resin will burn the skin so apply only to the wart. Podophyllin is highly toxic and may be fatal if eaten. Only the **mature** fruits are edible. Some herb companies sell capsules as a natural laxative but is not recommended for pregnant or lactating women. **One should NOT use this plant medicinally until he/she learns as much as possible about the uses and side affects, and then only with caution.**



Mike Haddock - Plant Field Guide Continued.

(Continued from page 10)

for me. Though I have been a librarian for a number of years, I really didn't understand everything that goes into the process of publishing a book." He recounts a discouraging period he encountered after the final review when he was told he needed to re-arrange all 323 technical descriptions to more closely conform to standard botanical style. Definite and indefinite articles needed to be used sparingly and original text descriptions that I had done

such as "stout erect stems," "alternate leaves," "blue petals" were recast as "stems erect, stout; "leaves alternate;" "petals blue." Craig Freeman was the reviewer at that point, and I cannot express enough my sincere gratitude for all the advice and mentoring he gave. The incorporation of these changes made for a much higher quality final product. I also learned that this was a very normal part of the publication process."

So how did Mike feel once the book was finally finished? "I have to con-

fess, it is a really neat feeling to see the result of your many long hours of work sitting on a shelf in a book store. However, if I had to pick one thing that I find personally most gratifying it would be the realization that I have added to the accumulated knowledge base dealing with plants in Kansas. As an academic librarian, that is especially meaningful to me." Native plant enthusiasts are also pleased with his contribution.

KANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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