



NEWSLETTER

IOWA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Volume 8, Issue 1

January 2002

Prairie From a Tractor Seat

Lloyd Crim

Charles Flugum wrote of his bird watching experiences over the years, and entitled the book *Birding From a Tractor Seat*. His observations were made as opportunities presented themselves during routine work on his farm.

I like to take advantage of special opportunities also, I have learned they don't always come along when it is convenient, and often are never repeated.

One of the opportunities I have had for the past several years is helping combine seed from a native prairie in the fall. Driving the tractor that pulls the combine and raising or lowering the combine head according to vegetation heights keeps one busy enough at first, but soon the sounds and sights become more familiar and the mind starts to notice other things. First I started noticing the species of plants going into the combine. This is a good test of identification skills, as many of the plants are very mature and often seed stalks are all that is left. Still others may even be blooming, some are individuals that should have been done much earlier, while others are naturally late bloomers, like the gentians. Noting something I can't identify right off causes consternation until I figure it out. Sometimes that involves stopping the whole harvest process while I have a closer look. Fortunately, each year there are fewer I can't identify to satisfaction (not necessarily species!).

Inside this issue:

<i>Leaves from the President's Notebook</i>	2
<i>INPS Field Trips 2002</i>	3
<i>CIPN Winter Meeting</i>	4
<i>Notes from the Annual Meeting</i>	5
<i>A Quest for Indian Paintbrush</i>	5
<i>Earth Day Events</i>	6
<i>Species Diversity in Loess Hills Prairies</i>	6
<i>Announcements</i>	7
<i>Iowa Arboretum</i>	8
<i>Have Your Paid Your 2002 INPS Due</i>	9
<i>Membership Form</i>	9
<i>Memoriam: Arnold H Webster</i>	10
<i>On the Web</i>	10

Grasses are not exempt from tractor identification, although many do not have seed heads at that time of year. Along with identifying plants and noting the location of more uncommon ones, you soon start noticing the associations of plants, particularly around the wetter areas. The distinct bands of vegetation surrounding the wetter potholes is quite apparent from the vantage point of the tractor seat. This height and the fact you are moving along at a fast walk enable you to cover the area from a perspective that is hard to describe. The height and speed are compensated by the fact you only cover five and a half feet of ground at each pass, so you come back to the area again and again with each round. The speed is such that you can often remember patches of certain plants, and watch for them each round. Doing it year after year helps reinforce the memory of certain plants in certain locations. It is amazing though, that the vegetation structure will look quite different each year. Some plants will produce abundant seed heads one year, and the next year an entirely different set of plants will produce seed. This helps to reinforce the stability of the prairie, the plants are still there, and they will eventually produce seed, just not this particular year.

The experiences are not limited to visual identification only, as the combine may pass through an area with a concentration of mountain mint or bergamot and produce an olfactory experience also! And if you count the combine getting too much slough grass near a pothole, it can be an auditory reminder also. This is not to suggest I ignore the birds that are sometimes flushed out in passing. I enjoy seeing sora rails, harriers and wrens also as I work. While insects aren't usually in evidence at that time of year, the numerous ant mounds keep you alert, both to raise the combine head over them, or to avoid driving directly over them. Small mammals sometimes pop out and run a short distance before disappearing. While I don't advocate driving a tractor over the prairies just for this perspective, I am pointing out a way to take advantage of a situation you are in to make observations of the natural world around you.

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IOWA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY



Leaves from the President's Notebook

Last November, after the INPS annual meeting, I posted a survey of sorts to the INPS list serve. My intentions were to poll subscribers to gauge the level of concern for several issues in restorations. I also posed a similar question to my ecosystem ecology students on one of their exams. Here it is: Rank the following restorations in order of most problematic to least problematic. The scenario is a NW Iowa restoration on a gravelly moraine (dry prairie).

Case A - *Liatris aspera* is collected from dry remnants in SW Iowa and seeded on the site.

Case B - *Liatris cylindracea* is purchased from a grower/nursery in SW Minnesota and seeded on the site.

Case C - *Liatris pycnostachya* is collected from remnants within 10 miles and seeded on the site.

Unfortunately there were fewer respondents than I figured - certainly not enough to come to any significant conclusions. But at least there were ten brave folks who contributed their two-cents worth. Here is how they responded: Most problematic - B (60%), C (30%), A (10%); second-most problematic - A (45%), B (35%), C (20%); least problematic - C (50%), A (45%), B (5%).

One goal I had was to combine several issues, specifically ecological, ethical, and economical considerations, so that one must choose which should be given priority. It was good to see that the most problematic scenario was not too controversial among the respondents. Option B was chosen twice as often as the next most frequent case, and it is the option I would also choose as most important to avoid. Northwest Iowa is outside the biogeographical range of *Liatris cylindracea*. Although its natural habitat is dry soils (on hill and limestone prairies in NE Iowa) and it may ecologically fit the environment, it is - paraphrasing one respondent - "generally considered unacceptable to extend a species range artificially." Not all who selected it as most problematic did so with that concern in mind, however, as the fact that it was the only nursery-produced seed among the options was an issue for some. This brought concern about not knowing its origin and the potential for a "nursery-ecotype" that may develop over time as a consequence of plot production.

The next two rankings are a bit more controversial, and the poll agrees in that there was less margin of difference between the first and second choices for both rankings. Option A won out in the poll for the second-most problematic. It hits at the heart of the ecotype question. Habitat-wise and biogeographically, *L. aspera* is a good species to use, but how much of a problem is there in using a population that may have some ecotypic differentiation from the local populations, especially with respect to phenology (timing of growth and flowering). Overall, the group thought that this ecological concern for correct ecotype was the next most important. Its choice must be weighed against option C, which uses a local ecotype but with a species that ecologically will not do well in a dry soil. In fact it wouldn't be unusual for *L. pycnostachya* seed to naturally blow into this area from more mesic sites nearby. Taking time and energy to seed a local species that is not adapted for the dry environment is more of an economic problem. Overall the group ranked this economic issue as the least problematic.

Obviously there isn't a completely "wrong" or "right" answer. A person's choices will be influenced by their values, experiences, and goals. What was more important to me in the test given to my class was how the students defended their choices. Hopefully a scenario such as this one helps us to begin thinking about these issues and to formulate some ideas and ask important questions. That's the first step necessary for building consensus in the controversial arena of landscape restoration. Thanks to all of those who responded! You are helping to take those steps.

Tom Rosburg

Iowa Native Plant Society Field Trips 2002

By Mark J. Leoschke

All field trips are scheduled for Saturdays and begin at 10 a.m. unless otherwise noted. They take place rain or shine, so come prepared for the weather. The terrain varies from site to site, so wear appropriate footwear. Bring a lunch and something to drink.

May 11th: Jones County (northeast Iowa)

The 140-acre Breen Prairie Farm in northern Jones County was donated to the Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation in 1989. About 50 acres of the 140 acre site is "natural" area, including some limestone prairie remnants which we will visit. Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation staff and interns have been clearing brush from these prairies and burning them for several years. Our field trip leaders will be Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation staff Marlene Ehresman, program and planning associate and Joe McGovern, land stewardship director.

In the afternoon we will go to the nearby Indian Bluffs Wildlife Management Area (east of Monticello), owned and managed by the Wildlife Bureau of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. There is some wonderful oak/sugar maple/basswood forest here with a great display of spring wildflowers such as carpets of squirrel corn (*Dicentra canadensis*). Our field trip leader at Indian Bluffs will be Mark J. Leoschke, the Wildlife Bureau's botanist.

Directions: From Monticello follow Highway 38 north 3.5 miles (0.5 mile south of the Delaware County line). You will see a wooden "Breen Prairie" sign on the east side of the highway. There is some room or off road parking, otherwise park on the shoulder of the highway.

June: Boone and Story Counties (central Iowa)

There will be a second annual Iowa *Carex* Workshop, probably in mid-June. Details are still being worked out.

July: Iowa County (east-central Iowa)

We will be visiting a private prairie complex. Details are still being worked out.

August 17: Wayne County (south-central Iowa)

Tom Rosburg, INPS president and a professor (botany) in the Biology Department at Drake University in Des Moines, will lead us on a tour of the prairie remnant in the south unit of Bobwhite State Park. Among some of the interesting plants we will see here are tall nutrush (*Scleria triglomerata*) and wild petunia (*Ruellia humilis*).

Directions: From the intersection of State Highway 40 and County Road J46 in Allerton drive about 1.75 miles west to the park. Turn south (left) into the south unit of the park. Follow the road back (do not turn into the park office parking lot- you need to drive further south and west) to the shelter, which is east of the fake lake. There is only one road into and out of the south unit of the park and it ends in a loop, so the shelter should be easy to locate.

September: Loess Hills (western Iowa)

We will be visiting a Loess Hills prairie. Details are still being worked out.

Central Iowa Prairie Network Winter Meeting

12th WINTER MEETING ofCIPN
12:00 pm Saturday - January 19th
AT THE NEW JESTER PARK LODGE

The CIPN Winter Meeting is making a move to the new Jester Park Lodge in northwest Polk County. The Lodge will provide abundant room for displays, lots of free parking and a wonderful view of the outdoors. Come early so you can look around and explore the area.

The building will be open at noon for registration, bidding on silent auction items, visiting and coffee.

The program will start at 1:00 with a number of short updates and informational items. Bill Johnson, DNR Wildlife Biologist, will have a presentation on the DNR's program to increase native plant diversity in restoration plantings on state wildlife areas. We will also have a demonstration and discussion on vouchering plant samples led by Deb Lewis, curator of the Ada Hayden Herbarium at ISU. The meeting will wrap up around 4:00 with a Carl Kurtz slide show titled "Prairie Details".

There will be breaks during the afternoon to give you time to look at the displays, talk with the presenters, bid on silent auction items, and visit.

For those who would like to stay longer there will be a casual meal following the meeting. You are encouraged to bring a food item to share (homemade or purchased.) The Lodge has a full kitchen so maintaining hot or cold foods should not be a problem. Disposable table service will be available.

This will be the third year for the CIPN Silent Auction. A number of ideas and projects are being considered for the proceeds. The \$800 auction proceeds in 2000 went to The Iowa Natural Heritage Foundation for the Effigy Mounds Heritage Addition acquisition. In 2001 the auction raised \$2200 to help The Iowa Nature Conservancy purchase the Gray-Hart Memorial Preserve.

If you have a display or information you'd like to share with the group contact Lloyd Crim at 515-432-5026 or lcrim@willinet.net to reserve a table.

If the weather is bad or threatening on the 19th, call Trish at 515-382-2802 to check on the meeting status.

Directions to Jester Park Lodge:

#1 - From I-35 and I-80 on the northwest corner of Des Moines take the Grimes/Highway 141 exit north - after Hwy 141 turns west after crossing Beaver Creek turn right or north on NW 121 St. till it T's into NW 118 Ave. - go east or to the right staying to the left of the native grass planting at the triangle. At the stop sign, proceed straight ahead down the hill toward the reservoir. The lodge is at the end of the road.

#2 - If coming from the north on Highway 17 you can go south to highway 141 then east and follow previous directions or north of Granger turn east on NW 122 Ave. till you T into NW 128 St. There will be a planted prairie directly in front of you. Turn right and follow the road around a curve and past the golf course to the grassy triangle mentioned above.

#3 - If you are coming from the Ankeny/Polk City side of the reservoir: Cross the reservoir on the mile-long bridge west of Polk City. When you reach the stop sign on the west side turn right and follow NW 106th Ave west for 1.5 miles to NW 121 St. then turn right or north until it T's with NW 118 Av and follow the instructions for #1.

Notes from the Annual Meeting

by Linda Scarth

The INPS Annual Meeting held October 27, 2001 at Neal Smith NWR was well attended and considered a success by all who were there. Our thanks to Pauline Drobney and the NSNWR staff for their hospitality. The superb design of the building was appreciated by the group when the need to block out the wonderful natural light for slides occurred and it was done by a flick of several switches.

The panel discussion of the legal, ethical and environmental issues surrounding collection, restoration and protection of native plants brought many insights into the issues. The time allotted flew by and it is expected that this discussion should continue at INPS and other events as well as informally among the panel participants and audience. The botany "whad-d-ya know" was fun and informative.

At the business meeting it was agreed to develop a website with the draft plan approved. INPS is also going to produce a corresponding poster for distribution to schools. The display boards for use at environmental meetings, etc. will also coordinate with the poster and website. As we prepare for this, we are seeking contributions (lend us your slides) of images for potential inclusion. Contact me for more information. As well as on the poster, display boards and main web page, we expect to have a photo gallery section on the website for images and descriptions of native plants - forbs, grasses, sedges, shrubs, trees, wetland plants, fungi, mosses, etc. - which members contribute with full credits. We would also like to borrow slides from excursions including group pictures of participants.

A new membership dues strategy was approved with three levels of membership. As a non-profit organization, donations beyond the basic dues, are tax-exempt and funds generated will be used for worthy causes at the board's discretion. These could include assisting in land purchases, underwriting educational programs, scholarships, etc. -- activities which educate, protect, expand.

A Quest for Indian Paintbrush

(Castilleja coccinea)

By Mark J. Leoschke

Indian paintbrush or painted cup (*Castilleja coccinea*) is a member of the snapdragon family, *Scrophulariaceae*. It is an annual or biennial and hemiparasitic (dependent for some of its nutritional needs on other plants), but it does have green stems and leaves. Indian paintbrush is an infrequent species in Iowa prairies, blooming in May and June. It has red and yellow forms, but the red or yellow (sometimes orange) parts of the plant are actually bracts, enclosing the small green-yellow corolla. The red form is more common in the eastern 1/3 of Iowa, while yellow is more common in the rest of the state. There are herbarium records for this species from across much of Iowa. However, most of the recent herbarium records that I am familiar with are from the northeast and east central portions of the state. I am interested in sites with extant populations of this species on private or public land anywhere in Iowa, but especially from the southern or western portions of the state. You can send me your leads (please include owner name and a mailing address if possible) via mail (Mark J. Leoschke, Wildlife Bureau, DNR, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319 or e-mail (mark.leoschke@dnr.state.ia.us). Thanks for your help.

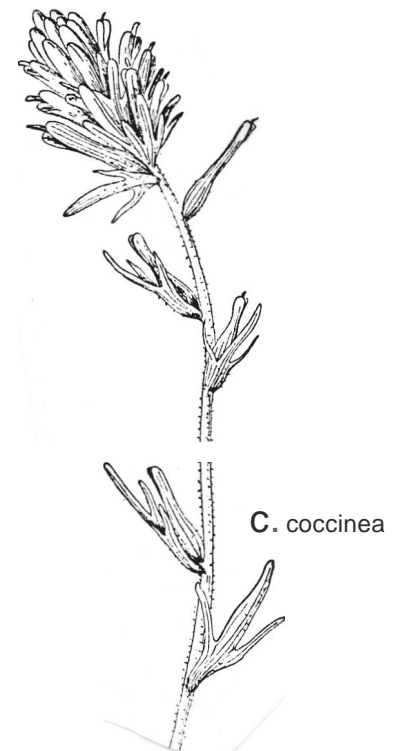


Illustration (slightly modified) from *New Britton & Brown Illustrated Flora*, by H. A. Gleason, 1952.

Earth Day Events
"Prairie Rescue- A Call to Action"
Susanne Hickey, Loess Hills Project Director

I am helping to coordinate next year's Earth Day event "Prairie Rescue- A Call to Action.". The event will take place on April 20, 2002 from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm. As you may recall, last year's event was held at over 20 sites in Iowa as a way to get volunteers out on the land doing something hands-on in honor of Earth Day. The event focuses primarily on woody plant control, one of the most labor-intensive activities required to preserve our prairie remnants. This type of work is also something that a new volunteer can take on without a lot of experience.

We are in the process of lining up sites for next year. If you are interested in participating again please let me know. There have been a few changes from last year's event. We have decided it would be easier and more effective if each site handles its own press releases/media coordination. We will however, be providing you with a standard press release/flyer with details about the sites around the state and some stats from last year. It will be up to you to recruit volunteers. We also will be providing you with a tip-sheet on things to do for the event. Many had success last year by contacting local boy/girl scout troupes, ecology clubs, community colleges and other civic groups looking for ways to contribute to Earth Day.

The interest for this type of volunteer activity is growing, so please be part of an exciting movement to get people back on the land contributing to the conservation of Iowa's prairie ecosystem. If you know of others who are interested in coordinating a site, please have them contact me at the below address or by email.

Thank you. Please feel free to call or email if you have any questions: Susanne Hickey, Loess Hills Project Director, The Nature Conservancy, Iowa Chapter 402558-8099

Information I need from you: If you are planning to sponsor a site, please provide details of the workday (location, site information, volunteer information (what to bring, etc) directions to site, contact name/phone number/email). I need the information by the end of February 2002 in order for us to put the website together and get a standard press release developed.



Species Diversity in Loess Hills Prairies: An Experimental Approach

by Brian Wilsey

An experiment on loess hill prairie diversity has been started in the ISU Botany greenhouse by a new faculty member, Brian Wilsey. Species diversity has two components, 1) the number of species per unit area, usually called species richness or density, and 2) how evenly distributed abundance is among species. For example, if an area with 10 species contains a species with up 91 % of abundance or biomass, and the other 9 species comprise 1% each, we would say that evenness (and diversity) is low. If all 10 species make up 10% of abundance, then evenness is high.

The objectives of the experiment are to determine how these two components of diversity are related to each other and to determine which is the most sensitive indicator of changes in response to simulated grazing. Twenty-two species of native prairie grasses and forbs were seeded into natural loess soil (collected from the ISU Western Research Farm) in very large pots in the ISU Botany Department greenhouse. Half the plots are being defoliated bi-monthly to simulate a moderate amount of grazing. Species richness and evenness are also being monitored on a bi-monthly basis. The experiment is expected to last for one year.

This is a pretty new approach. Most people concentrate on the number of species as the sole index of diversity. Theoretical ecologists talked about this issue a lot in the 1970's but then dropped it for a while. The interest in conservation biology has revived it, and this time people will be making more measurements to test their ideas (I hope). The results of the study should be relevant to other prairie systems, because the processes behind the relationships between evenness and richness should be fairly general. However, studies with tall grass species should probably be done in the field since the species are so tall and have such deep roots.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PRAIRIE PROGRAM OFFERED

The Indian Creek Nature Center will sponsor a program called ESTABLISHING, MAINTAINING AND ENJOYING PRAIRIE PLANTS. It will begin at 9 a.m. on Saturday, January 19 and wrap up in the early afternoon.

CARL KURTZ will be the speaker from 9:30 a.m. - 11.

Other speakers include Bill Carter from Prairie Moon Nursery and Nature Center Facility Steward Jean Wiedenheft.

It is sponsored, in part, by the Blahnik/CR Garden Club Speakership Fund. Admission, including lunch, is \$16 for Nature Center members and \$26 for nonmembers. For information call 319-362-0664.

MIDWEST SAVANNAS AND WOODLANDS

A symposium and field trip for Midwest Savannas and Woodlands will be held on February 18-19 in conjunction with the annual conference of the Society for Range Management in Kansas City, Missouri scheduled for February 13-19, 2002. The website containing detailed information is: <http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/SRM2002/>

14th Annual Prairie Enthusiasts Banquet & Conference

When: March 8 & 9, 2002

Where: UW-La Crosse Campus, La Crosse, WI

Who to contact: Barb Christie, (414) 421-5928 or EdBarbC@webtv.net (An Electronic registration form is available)

Loess Hills Seminar

Annual Loess Hills Seminar. This year's dates are May 31 to June 2. More information will be available in the next newsletter.

Mark Your Calendars

North American Prairie Conference!

Start planning your trip to the 18th North American Prairie Conference June 23-27, 2002 in Kirksville, Missouri. Promoting Prairie is the theme for the conference. The goal is to gather prairie experts, enthusiasts and advocates to share knowledge and ideas, reach new constituencies, and build new partnerships. The conference should challenge attendees to educate communities and advance our knowledge about and commitment to the conservation, restoration, and reconstruction of prairie in North America. Visit the prairie conference web site at <http://www.napc2002.org> for more information or contact the conference coordinator at the Kirksville Area Chamber of Commerce, 304 S. Franklin, Kirksville, MO 63501, phone (660) 665-3766, fax (660) 665-3767. See you there!

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Going Native Booklet

"Due to popular demand" Loren Lown's booklet "Going Native" is now available on the IPN website (<http://www.iowaprairienetwork.org/>). This booklet provides instruction, plant and seed sources, and references for those interested in prairie reconstruction. In a well written format Loren takes a no-nonsense approach to all aspects of reconstruction work, my favorite being "Your first-year seedlings are going to be a mess." Nothing like someone with experience telling it like it is!

The Guide to Iowa's State Preserves

A brand new guide to Iowa State Preserves, by Ruth Herzberg and John Pearson, has just been published by the UI Press - it looks wonderful! "The Guide to Iowa's State Preserves," 214 pages, costs \$14.95 - Includes lengthy descriptions of each preserve (including vegetation information), directions on how to get there, good maps, and more general description / history of the Preserves System. A must-have reference for all plant lovers and nature explorers, for sure! I don't know if it's made it to the bookstores yet, but you can find out more about it and order it through this web site: <http://www.uiowa.edu/uiowapress/herguito.htm>

The Iowa Arboretum

"Come for the Plants, Stay for the People"

Lois Girton, Ames

On behalf of the Membership Committee of the Iowa Arboretum, I invite all Iowa gardeners to consider joining the growing group of individuals who support the Iowa Arboretum with memberships and donations. For those of you who have visited the Arboretum recently for events sponsored by Master Gardeners, Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa, or other plant societies, membership is probably an "easy sell". You only need to be convinced of how your participation will benefit the Arboretum. But let's start with you gardeners who have not made a visit for many years, or perhaps, have never visited.

The Iowa Arboretum is located in central Iowa close to the Des Moines River Valley and adjacent to the State 4-H Camp. You can best reach it from Highway 17 running North-South through Luther and Madrid in Boone County. There is good signage to direct your way the last 4½ miles from Luther. The Arboretum was established in 1968 as the centennial project of the Iowa State Horticultural Society to grow and display woody and perennial plants hardy to Iowa, literally, to be a Library of Living Plants. Its rural site was intentionally chosen to allow for growth of the Arboretum unimpeded by urban and suburban sprawl. Indeed, in the past ten years, additional acreage has been added to the original 140. The Arboretum now manages a total of 378 acres including an extensive stand of native woodlands complete with walking trails.

Come for the plants! One of my first visits to the Arboretum was to examine the shrub border where I located *Viburnum carlessi* (Korean Spice Viburnum) by its fragrance. It is still one of my favorite shrubs. Another favorite planting is the dwarf conifer collection, particularly the gorgeous specimen of *Abies concolor compacta* (dwarf white fir). Ten years later, it still holds its "best of show" ranking. I've personally been involved in choosing some of the perennial plantings at the Arboretum and invite you to view the *Miscanthus sinensis* (ornamental grass) cultivars at the north entrance, the Iowa Collection of hostas, the Stout Award winning daylilies, and the large numbers of Siberian iris cultivars scattered throughout the perennial gardens. There are currently over 3500 catalogued woody or herbaceous species and cultivars at the Arboretum - and that's in addition to the native woods and 4 acre prairie restoration.

Stay for the people! In 1990 when I made my first visit to the Arboretum, Rae von Holdt had just been hired as Executive Director. During her tenure, she and her dedicated staff and volunteers have nurtured the growth of both the organization and the plantings. A core of volunteers, the Friends of the Arboretum, assist staff with workshops, special events, garden maintenance, and numerous other tasks. Many wonderful volunteers could be mentioned -- but I owe my initial involvement to Polly Packer of Marshalltown who long presided over the Friends as well as over the Landscape Design School sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Iowa.

Your membership is very important to the Arboretum! Although nonmembers are always welcome, it is important to the Arboretum to have the support of your membership dollars. Set up as Iowa's premier Arboretum, it is strictly a private, nonprofit organization. That means no tax dollars at work! Memberships and donations (tax-deductible) therefore make up the bulk of both operating and capital budgets.

The Arboretum has been very successful in attracting donations for capital expenditures. The generosity of Board members and others has allowed the addition of lath and hoop houses, the Jones gazebo, a building to house equipment, renovation of the Cafferty building, and, in 2000, construction of the Hughes Education Center. The Iowa Arboretum is a fiscally responsible, rapidly growing organization. (We just retired the remaining construction debt!) With the new building has come greatly increased programming and an expansion of the gift shop. The facility is also available for use by families for weddings, anniversaries, and graduations and by organizations and corporations for their meetings.

The Arboretum is now able to accommodate a greater number of members. Attend educational programs and hands-on workshops, browse the Potting Shed for gifts, walk the trails, examine the plantings for additions to your own gardens, and find unique plants and garden accessories at the annual Green Tie Affair (May 17th this year). However, our continued growth has increased operational costs so that the Iowa Arboretum needs new members for its financial well-being. Individual memberships remain very affordable -- memberships begin at \$20 and benefits include reduced fees for workshops and receiving the bi-monthly newsletter. Additional benefits are associated with higher membership levels. (See membership brochure for details.)

Currently, several dozen generous donors underwrite much of the annual budget. What a difference could be provided by an expanded membership base -- 4000 members at the \$100 level would cover operations! We need and welcome your support at any level. We know that once you become involved, you will enjoy your closer affiliation with the Iowa Arboretum! Please join us!

Have You Paid Your 2002 INPS Dues?

The possibilities for change in our dues structure were discussed at the annual meeting. It was felt best not to raise the regular membership dues, which cover little more than the newsletter mailing costs, but instead to suggest an easy way to contribute a little (or a lot) more to the Society. The membership rates for 2002 were set as follows:

Member \$10.00

Supporter \$25.00*

Benefactor \$50.00* or more

*Annual contributions over \$10 are tax-deductible.

The Iowa Native Plant Society is a non-profit organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, all contributions to the organization are deductible as a charitable contribution to the extent that the amount contributed exceeds the fair market value of goods and services provided to the contributor. The fair market value of goods and services provided to members annually is \$10.

Please send your dues (payable by personal check) to:

Diana Horton

Treasurer, INPS

720 Sandusky Drive

Iowa City, IA 52240-4476

INPS Membership/Change of Address Form and Survey

Send with your 2002-dues of \$10.00 to Diana Horton, 720 Sandusky Drive, Iowa City, IA 52240.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

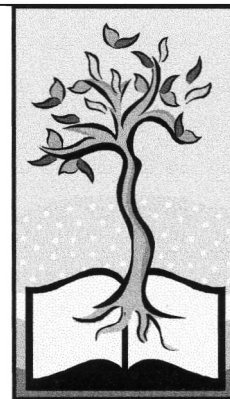
Email Address: _____

Additional information or special interests for member directory entry _____

Mark this box if you do not wish to have this information published in the INPS member directory. The INPS mailing list is never distributed to other organizations or companies. Dues are payable on a calendar year basis from January 1 to December 31. Use this form for change of address.

In Memoriam: Arnold H. Webster (1919-2001)

INPS member Arnold Webster of Cedar Falls died on December 8, 2001, at the age of 82. Mr. Webster owned and operated Webster's Nursery until retiring in 1979. Since then he had been an expert witness in tree evaluation litigation (as recently as November 27th). He also had served as president of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. A friend has written, "He understood the value of trees like no one else. One judge described Arnold's testimony as poetic." Another has written, "Arnold was a great friend to many and leaves a legacy of knowledge and friendship to those who came to know him." Memorial contributions may be made to the Cedar Valley Arboretum and Botanical Gardens, 1927 East Orange Road, Waterloo, IA 50704 (ph: 319-226-4966).



ON THE WEB

The **Iowa Prairie Network** has been working on its website at <http://www.iowaprairienetwork.org/> and has many things you may be interested in. Some highlights include county maps showing the pre-settlement and current land cover, guides for managing existing prairie and planting reconstructions, and some artist profiles. **In** the future there will be information on individual plant species with pictures and propagation info. Check out the site, and send comments to webmaster@iowaprairienetwork.org.

Interested in lichens?

Here's a website devoted to lichens:
<http://mgd.nacse.org/hyperSQLlichenland/>

Newsletter

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