

Folsom Native Plant Society

April 2006



Next Meeting Date:

Sunday, April 23, 2006 at 1:00 p.m.

Potluck Lunch

Native Plant Swap – Bring some of your excess plants and seeds to share or swap.

At the Home of John Larkin - 86419 Mockingbird Hill Road (north of Folsom) - phone number: 796-5597

Directions: From Folsom, head north on Hwy. 25 for 4 ½ miles (start your odometer at the Folsom stoplight.) You will pass Jenkins Lumber. Turn left on Mocking Bird Hill Road (if you cross the little bridge on Hwy 25, you've missed the turn.) Drive on Mocking Bird Hill Road for 4/10 of a mile, past the Blackwell Cemetery. John's house is on the left.

From the President's Corner

Greetings to All,



The March meeting was very enjoyable and informative. Everyone brought a covered dish and I provided an eggplant parmesan casserole. We were happy to see some faces that we haven't seen for many months and a good time was had by all.

Spring is here and the wildflowers are finally showing their colors. On the forest floor, be on the lookout for the twin white flowers of Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*), the unusual Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) and the bright red and yellow Indian Pinks (*Spigelia marilandica*). In moist, shady areas, look for the vine-like Leather-flower or wild Clematis (*Clematis crispa*). Along roadsides and pond edges you'll notice members of the Iris family: *Iris brevicaulis* (zig-zag-stemmed), *I. fulva* (Copper-colored), *I. giganticaerulea* (Giant-blue). Yellow Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia alata*) can be seen blooming in boggy fields. There are flower buds on *Prunella vulgaris* (Heal-all). It always follows *Salvia lyrata* (Lyre Leaved Sage) so it should start blooming soon.

April is a beautiful time of year when thoughts of the garden dominate our minds. I hope that all of you will attend our April meeting as we will be swapping native plants and seeds. Fall is the best time to start wildflower seeds, but a Hurricane named Katrina prevented most of us from planting then, so let's use this wonderful spring weather to propagate and perpetuate the natives that we love so well.

Written for John Larkin by YLB

From the Editors - Al & Yvonne Bordelon

We have been looking over the collection of FNPS newsletters from 1995 to date and have discovered that many of the members used to contribute frequently and on a variety of different subjects. What happened, fellow native plant lovers? Are all of your pencils broken? Did you misplace your native plant guides? There is a wealth of experience among our club membership that could be and should be shared. We need each of you to write down some of that extensive knowledge, then make a copy or type it up and mail, e-mail or give it to us. Poor penmanship is no excuse as our team includes a former first grade teacher / school librarian who can decode any handwriting. We'll be off for the summer and it will



be too hot to work outside, so why not write something up for the fall and winter newsletters? We've seen what you can do and we won't take no for an answer.

March Meeting Highlights

What a difference a month can make. The weather for the March meeting was lovely. Attending members picked out trees to take home and enjoyed presentations by Jim Russell (blooming plants and grasses) and Yvonne Bordelon (edible plants) and John's delicious eggplant parmesan as well as the covered dishes brought by other members. We discussed ways to spread the word by passing out information about the club. The upcoming Folsom Village Garage/Plant Sale was mentioned. We also hope to set up a booth at Mizell's Hummingbird & Butterfly Festival in October. If anyone can help with either of these events, please contact David and Candyce Scherer or Al and Yvonne Bordelon.

Our website is progressing nicely and we hope to have an unveiling at the Folsom branch of the Public Library on Saturday, May 6, 2006. This would be an instructional meeting on how to use the Internet and computers as well as to show off our new website. We need to know how many people are interested as this is still in the planning stages. **If you did not attend the March meeting or will not be attending the April meeting and are interested in the May 6 Computer instruction meeting, please call or e-mail Al & Yvonne or David & Candyce ASAP.** If there's not a lot of interest, we'll assume that everyone will access the website on their own and we'll make other plans for the May meeting (our last one before summer break).

March Presentations Plant List

Blooming Plants

Pentstemon tenuis (Gulf Coast Penstemon, purple flower)
Baptisia alba (False Indigo, white flower)
Phlox divaricata (Blue LA Phlox, blue flower)
Phlox pilosa (Purple rose)
Amsonia tabernaemontana (Blue Star, wet soil)
Cyrilla spp. (Titi, pink flowers, wet & sunny conditions)
Itea virginica (Virginia Willow, Sweet Spire)
Gaura lindheimeri
Selaginella ludoviciana (rare LA Club Moss)
Vaccinium stamineum (Deer Berry)
Pycnanthemum incanum (Mountain Mint)
Chionanthus virginicus (Fringe Tree)
Viola primulifolia (White violet)
Sisyrinchium spp. (Blue Eyed grass, Iris family)
Plantago major (Plantain)

Jim Russell

Brown Soapwort
Daucus carota (Queen Anne's Lace, Wild Carrot)
Wild nasturtium
Mazus repens (non native)
Dollar Weed (parsley family)
Crataegus marshallii (Parsley Hawthorne)
Rhus copallinum (Winged Sumac)

Grasses

"Sedges have edges, rushes are round, grasses are hollow like a hole in the ground."
Panicum amarum (Switchgrass)
Flaco sperma (Blue green Sedge)
Gnaphalium spp. (Cudweed, sunflower family)
Houstonia caerulea (Bluets)
Small sedge, native
Scipus spp. (Rush, Large & small)

Yvonne Bordelon – Edible Plants and Native Azaleas

Amelanchier arborea (Service Berry)
Crataegus opaca (Mayhaw)
Crataegus marshallii (Parsley Hawthorne)
Crataegus viridis (Green Hawthorne)
Fagus grandifolia (Beech)
Nymphaea odorata (White Water Lily)
Nyssa spp. (Black Gum)
Prunus spp. (Wild Plum)

Quercus spp. (White Oak)
Sassafras albidum (Sassafras)
Symlocos tinctoria (Horse Sugar)
Vaccinium spp. (Wild Blueberry, Huckleberry)
Viburnum spp. (Arrow wood, Possum Haw)
Vitis spp. (Grapes)

Rhododendron austrinum (Orange Flowered,

Flame Azalea)

Azalea)

Rhododendron
canescens
(Honeysuckle

Rhododendron Serrulatum (Swamp, Summer
Azalea)



Thoughts From the Garden By Jim Russell

Interesting Websites

http://www.csd1.tamu.edu/FLORA/cgi/lagrasses_taxa_page?all=yes&x=346&y=208

This link is one of the hardest for me to find again after somehow coming across it last summer. It is from Texas A&M, from a subproject that has been allowed to die from lack of support and interest. The larger project, putting together a digital library from many sources of natural history research, remains intact, as far as I can tell. "Kudos" to all who worked on this and the other worthy projects.

This link gives a list of grasses found in St. Tammany Parish. It includes only those taxa from the genus *Poa*, and does not include sedges, rushes, irises, and other members of the monocots. This link does go to a map of Louisiana, broken down into parishes. Click on any parish, and you can get the list of confirmed grasses. Although the list looks complete, and it impressed the bejeebers out of me, I doubt if it is being updated.

As grasses and other monocots are essential for the survival of any local eco-niches, and most of the food we eat, understanding them is important. As a group, we probably have over neglected them, especially in landscaping and gardening. Maybe we can do some presentations at meetings this year.

www.wlf.state.la.us

Tax money well spent is one of my thoughts on this site, as is the hunch that this site is likely underused. After opening the home page to Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries, look down the middle of the page to the section marked Programs. On the second line there, click Louisiana Natural Heritage Program. When that comes up, click Natural Heritage Program on the left. You have several choices of interest. One is the Rare Plant Information link. If you click there, and then click Rare Plants of Louisiana, you get a great list of rare plants in Louisiana, last updated February 2006 by Chris Reid.

From the various choices in the Natural Heritage Program site, you can get lists of rare plants and rare animals in the state, and a list of both rare plants and animals in a certain parish. Available for down loading is a form to report rare species you come across, and add to the database. As a hint, maybe Rod can report "*Asclepias michauxii*" (Michaux's milkweed), the milkweed in his neighbor's field. *A. michauxii* is on the list that they need information on. I may have a large site and a small site that was not known for *Selaginella ludoviciana*, the Louisiana club moss.

Stump Removal

Friends, if you're like me, a simple gardener trying to save the world's ecology before the mosquitoes start biting or the sun gets too hot, you're tired of cutting back unwanted trees, shrubs, vines, and what-not. The tasks gets overwhelming when the damn things start not only regrowing, but more of them than ever, like the Hydra that kept growing two heads for every one that Hercules cut off.

I used Green Light's Cut Vine and Stump Killer by spreading it on with an old small paint brush. The actual product is triclopyr (3,5,6-trichloro-2 pyridinyloxyacetic acid). There are two major forms, a triethhlyamine salt or a butoxyethyl ester. I have no idea what any of this means. Its safety, like most other compounds, is unsettled. The "Journal of Pesticide Reform", winter 2000, VOL 20, #4, says it's bad. The Hazardous Materials Data Sheet and other sources say it can cause eye and skin irritation, and may have other effects if not used properly. Other sources, including those from California that are very sensitive to potential problems, say it's more benign if used properly and according to instructions. Please read all sides and make your own decision on its use. Many companies make the compounds and market them under their own names.



A large privet stump was winning its battle with me for over two years with trunk sprouts bursting all over it. The same was happening with a Chinese tallow tree stump and its roots. Coralberry root sprouts were driving me to drink, and I can't say in a family publication what road branch and root sprouts, and suckers of crepe myrtle were leading me. One application of the stuff worked wonders on stumps, branches, and roots. Be careful and follow all directions before its use,

especially regarding safety. Only apply on surfaces that you expect will sprout out, e.g., not the entire branch but the immediate end. I had to touch up a couple of small spots later but generally the product really worked.

April Native Blooms

Blue eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium atlanticum*, *S. capillare*)
Daisy Fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*)
Florida Anise (*Illicium floridanum*)
Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
Fringetree (*Chionanthus virginica*)
Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)
Leather-flower, Clematis (*Clematis crispa*)
Oxallis rubra, *O. violacea* (Violet Wood Sorrel), *O. stricta* (Yellow Wood Sorrel)
Partridge Berry (*Mitchella repens*)
Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*)
Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginica*)
Spider-lily (*Hymenocallis caroliniana*, *H. occidentalis*)
Tickseed Coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)
Venus' Looking-glass (*Triodanis perfoliata*)
Water Lily, white (*Nymphaea odorata*)
Yellow Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia alata*)

Yellowtop (*Packera glabella*)
Stokes' Aster (*Stokesia laevis*)
Tuberous Hedge-nettle (*stachys floridana*) (invasive)
Violets (*Viola* spp.)

Hummingbird Plants

Native Azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*)
Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata*)
Carolina Jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*)
Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*)
Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*)
Indian Pinks (*Spigelia marilandica*)
Iris brevicaulis (zig-zag-stemmed), *I. fulva* (Copper-colored), *I. giganteaerulea* (Giant-blue)
Lyre-leaved Sage (*Salvia lyrata*)
Penstemon spp.
Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*)

Edible Wild Plants - Part 4

By Yvonne Bordelon

Perhaps if we could penetrate Nature's secrets we should find that what we call weeds are more essential to the well-being of the world, than the most precious fruit or grain.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, Our Old Home, 1863

This is the last installment of the Edible Plant series which is based on a list by Dr. Charles Allen. Page numbers in the various guides are included if more information is needed. Remember that caution must be taken before sampling any wild plant as some may be toxic.

- ☼ **Quercus spp. (Oak)** – Parts used: acorn (EWP p. 204, Ency p. 77, Allen p. 198-218) Two main oak families, white and red. White oak acorns mature in 1 year and are less bitter than red oak acorns which take 2 years to mature. Found throughout. Uses: nuts, flour or meal, candy. Edibility: outstanding taste & texture, abundant.
- ☼ **Rhexia virginica, R. alifanus (Meadow Beauty)** – Parts used: tubers, leaves (Brown p. 119 – *R. alifanus*, EWP p. 98, Ency p. 279) An erect herb with lanceolate, somewhat glabrous leaves and purple flowers with 4 large petals and slender golden antlers, root with 1-2 small tubers. Found in moist pinelands. Uses: salad, cooked green or nibble. Edibility: mediocre taste or texture, widespread.
- ☼ **Rosa spp. (Rose)** – Parts used: petals, hips, seeds (Brown p. 70, EWP p. 106, Ency p. 223, Allen p. 228-230) White flowered, Chickasaw (*R. bracteata*) & Cherokee rose (*R. laevigata*) are both native to China. Pink flowered *R. sertigera* & *R. Carolina* are natives. Uses: Jam, tea, candy, emergency food. Edibility: good quality, widely distributed.
- ☼ **Rubus spp. (Blackberry)** – Parts used: fruit, stem tips (Brown p. 71, EWP p. 30, Ency p. 230, Allen 230-232) Dew berries root at the tips of canes and have single flowers. Blackberry canes don't root at the tips and have many flowered clusters. Found in alluvial soils. Uses: fruit, jelly, cold drink, tea salad. Edibility: outstanding quality, abundant.

- ⊗ **Rumex crispus (Curly Dock)** – Parts used: leaves (EWP p. 154, Ency p. 129, WEUS p. 3, 9) Course leaves with wavy margins and dense heads of small greenish flowers, followed by brownish seeds. Found in fields, waste places. Uses: cooked green, salad. Edibility: good quality, abundant.
- ⊗ **Sagittaria spp. (Wapato, Arrowhead)** – Parts used: tubers (Brown p. 4-5, EWP p. 24, Ency p. 458) Perennial in the water-plantain family with whorls of white flowers. Found in Freshwater marshes, ponds and streams. Uses: Potato. Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, abundant.
- ⊗ **Salix spp. (Willow)** – Parts used: leaves, inner bark (Ency p. 155, Allen p. 234-238) A group of deciduous trees and shrubs with alternate, simple leaves. Found in wet areas. Uses: vegetable, flour. Edibility: mediocre taste or texture, abundant.
- ⊗ **Sambucus Canadensis (Elderberry)** – Parts used: ripe fruit (only), flowers (Brown p. 180, EWP p. 18, 172, Ency p. 402, Allen p. 20, 238) Shrub with leaves divided into 5-11 elliptic leaflets and flat-topped clusters of white flowers followed by juicy purple-black berries. Found in wet or damp rich soils. Uses: Fritters, jelly, cold drink, fruit. **Warning: roots, stems, leaves and unripe berries can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.** Edibility: good quality, special preparation needed, abundant.
- ⊗ **Sassafras albidum (Sassafras)** – Parts used: leaves (EWP p. 210, Ency p. 43, Allen p. 240) Small to medium dioecious (male & female) tree with simple, deciduous, mitten shaped leaves. Found in old fields, borders of woods. Uses: tea, seasonings, soup thickener. **Warning: roots can cause cancer in laboratory test animals.** Edibility: good quality, locally abundant.
- ⊗ **Scipus spp. (Bulrush)** – Parts Used: pollen seeds, rhizomes, rhizome tips (Brown p. 6, EWP p. 230, Ency p. 463) Tall, dark green marsh plants in dense stands with round, pithy leafless stems and bristly flower spikes. Found in mud, shallow fresh or brackish water. Uses: salad, cooked vegetable, potato, flour. Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, not abundant.
- ⊗ **Smilax spp. (Saw Brier)** – Parts Used: tubers, shoots (Brown p. 19-20, EWP p. 148, 196, Ency p. 529, Allen p. 246-250) A usually thorny high climbing green vine with parallel-veined stems with no central pith. Small greenish flowers are followed by small berry like fruit. Found in woods and thickets. Uses: asparagus, salad, cooked green, jelly, flour, cold drink. Edibility: good quality, abundant.
- ⊗ **Sonchus spp. (Sow Thistle)** – Parts used: leaves (Brown p. 222, EWP p. 86, Ency p. 449) Tall annual with prickly edged leaves, bitter milky juice and clusters of dandelion-like flowers. Found in waste places, roadsides, fields. Uses: Salad, cooked green. Edibility: outstanding taste and texture, abundant.
- ⊗ **Stachys spp. (Woundwort, Tuberous hedge-nettle)** – Parts used: Tubers (Brown p. 162, EWP p. 120, Ency p. 386) Perennial growing from white, elongated tubers, hairy stems and lance-shaped, stalkless or short-stalked leaves and a whorled spike of pale pink mottled flowers. Found in flower beds, wet meadows, ditches, waste places, shores. Uses: Salad, cooked vegetable, pickle. At last, something to do with all those worm-like white tubers in our flower beds! Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, locally abundant.
- ⊗ **Stellaria media (Chickweed)** – Parts used: leaves (EWP p. 34, Ency p. 109) Small prostrate or erect plant with small, white flowers and paired leaves. Found in waste places, gardens, roadsides. Uses: salad, cooked green. Edibility: outstanding taste and texture, abundant.
- ⊗ **Strophostyles umbellate (Wild Bean)** – Parts used: seeds (Ency p. 268, WEUS p. 41, 149) Trailing or twining perennial vine with 3 leaflets and pink flowers. Found in fields, thin woods. Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, occasional.

- ⊗ **Symplocos tinctoria (Horse Sugar)** – Parts used: leaves (Brown p. 133, Ency p. 196, Allen p. 258) Semi-evergreen shrub to small tree with elliptical to lanceolate leaves and clusters of fragrant white to yellow flowers. Found in small stream valleys and woods. Uses: young leaves are chewed. Edibility: mediocre taste or texture, widely distributed.
- ⊗ **Taraxacum officinale (Dandelion)** – Parts used: root stock, leaves (Brown p. 223, EWP p. 84, Ency p. 451) Perennial with a rosette of sharply lobed leaves, a strong tap root and yellow flowers. Found in lawns, pastures and open places. Uses: salad, cooked green, cooked vegetable, fritters, coffee. Edibility: outstanding taste and texture, abundant.
- ⊗ **Tilia spp. (Basswood)** – Parts used: inner bark, young buds (EWP p. 194, Ency p. 135, Allen p. 262) Large deciduous tree with long, finely-toothed heart-shaped leaves and clusters of yellow flowers that dangle from winged stalks. Found in moist woods. Uses: salad, (nibble), tea. Edibility: good quality, neither widely distributed nor abundant.
- ⊗ **Tradescantia spp. (Spiderwort)** – Parts used: shoot (Brown p. 13, EWP p. 130, Ency p. 460) Perennial herb with clusters of 3-petaled violet flowers on a succulent stem and iris-like leaves. Found in wood edges, thickets, meadows and roadsides. Uses: salad, cooked green, candy. Edibility: good quality, common.
- ⊗ **Trifolium pratense (Red Clover)** – Parts used: young leaves (Brown p. 91, EWP p. 124, Ency p. 269) Naturalized native of Europe with magenta flowers and clover leaves. Found in alluvial soils, fields and roadsides. Uses: salad, cooked green, flour, tea. Edibility: good quality, abundant.
- ⊗ **Trifolium spp. (Clover)** – Parts used: roots, leaves (Brown p. 89-92, EWP p. 124, Ency p. 269) Native clovers, same as above except most are shades of white.
- ⊗ **Typha latifolia (Cattail)** – Parts used: stem, tips, rhizome, inflorescence, pollen (Brown p. 3, EWP p. 158, Ency p. 492) Familiar plant with sword like leaves and unbranched stems topped with cigar-shaped heads of minute flowers. Found in fresh or brackish marshes and shallow water. Uses: salad, asparagus, cooked vegetable, flour, pickle, potato. Edibility: good quality, abundant.
- ⊗ **Ulmus rubra (Slippery Elm)** – Parts used: inner bark (EWP p. 200, Ency p. 61, Allen p. 270) Small to medium sized tree with alternate simple leaves (rough above, hairy below). Solitary seeds encased in round wafer-like wings. Found in rich soil, woods. Uses: tea, flour. Edibility: good quality, not abundant.
- ⊗ **Urtica spp. (Stinging Nettle)** – Parts used: leaves (EWP p. 150, Ency p. 68) Erect, unbranched plants **WITH STINGING HAIRS**, paired, toothed leaves and tiny greenish flowers in forking clusters. Found along roadsides, in waste ground, light soils, thickets. Uses: cooked green, soup, tea. Use young leaves and shoots and **handle with gloves**. Edibility: outstanding taste and texture, abundant.
- ⊗ **Vaccinium spp. (Blueberry, Huckleberry)** – Parts used: fruits (EWP p. 22, Ency p. 188, Allen p. 272-276) Low to tall semi-evergreen shrubs with white, pink or green bell-shaped flowers and blue or black tasty berries. Found in wet or dry acid soils, woods or thickets. Uses: fresh, cooked or dried fruit, jelly. Edibility: outstanding taste and texture, not abundant.
- ⊗ **Viburnum spp. (Possum haw)** – Parts used: fruits (Brown p. 179-180, EWP p. 178, Ency p. 405, Allen p. 278) Shrubs or small trees with flat clusters of small white flowers followed by sweet tasting small black or blue-black berries. Found in moist woods. Uses: nibble, cooked fruit, jelly. Edibility: good quality, abundant locally.
- ⊗ **Viola spp. (Violet)** – Parts used: leaves and flowers (Brown p. 114-116, EWP p. 132, Ency p. 143) Small (mostly stemless) perennials with heart shaped leaves and blue, violet or white flowers. Found in moist woods, meadows also sandy fields. Uses: salad, cooked green, soup thickener, tea, candy. Edibility: good quality, abundant

- ☼ **Vitis spp. (Grapes)** – Parts used: tendrils, leaves, fruits (EWP p. 198, Ency p. 296, Allen p. 282-286) Vines that climb with tendrils, simple, deciduous leaves with palmate veins. Found in thickets, edges of woods. Uses: fresh fruit, jelly, cold drink, cooked green. Edibility: good quality, abundant.
- ☼ **Zizania aquatica (Wild Rice)** – Parts used: seeds (EWP p. 228, Ency. P. 491, WEUS p. 146, 518) Course plants (perennial in the south) with unisexual spikelets and 6 stamens per flower. Found in shallow fresh water and brakish marshes. Uses: cereal, flour. **Warning: infrequent ERGOT, a highly poisonous, pink or purplish fungi, can replace some of the seeds.** If present, collect elsewhere. Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, not abundant.
- ☼ **Zizaniopsis (Rice Cut Grass)** – Parts used: rhizome tips (Ency p. 491, WEUS p. 146) Perennial with unisexual spikelets, much the same as Zizania aquatica. Found in shallow water. Uses: cooked vegetable. Edibility: requires long preparation or tedious gathering, not abundant.

Native Plant Literature Legend

Brown = Brown, Clair A. Wildflowers of Louisiana and Adjoining States. LSU Press: 1991.

Ency = Couplan, Francois, Ph.D. The Encyclopedia of Edible Plants of North America Nature's Green Feast. Keats Publishing: 1998. It has limited plant descriptions and pictures, extensive history and uses of plants as well as codes for location, edibility and abundance.

EWP = Peterson, Lee Allen. Edible Wild Plants (Peterson Field Guides). Houghton Mifflin: 1977. A field guide containing plant descriptions, drawings and color plates and uses.

WEUS = Duncan, Wilber and Marion B. Duncan. Wildflowers of the Eastern United States. University of Georgia Press, 1999.

Allen = Allen, Charles M. PhD. Trees, Shrubs, and Woody Vines of Louisiana. Allen's Native Ventures, LLC, 2002.

Folsom Native Plant Society Membership Renewal / Application

It's time to pay your FNPS dues. Please complete the following and return with your check for either \$18.00 (if you wish to receive the newsletter by regular mail) or \$12.00 (if you wish to receive it by e-mail).

_____ \$18.00 Mail

_____ \$12.00 e-mail

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State Zip: _____

Home Phone: _____ E-Mail Address: _____

Mail to: Folsom Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 1055, Folsom, LA 70437

Folsom Native Plant Society Statement of Purpose:

The purpose of our group is to protect, perpetuate, and propagate the abundant native plants of Northwest St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, and adjacent areas, focusing primarily on our native wildflowers, which are fast disappearing; and to discourage pollution of our water and ground so basic to their survival.

Our Board for 2006

President: John Larkin

Vice President: David Campbell

Treasurer: David Scherer

Newsletter: Al & Yvonne Bordelon ylbordelon@bellsouth.net

Hospitality Committee: Millicent (Jimmie) Canter & Lois Gagliano

New Member Mentor: Temae Theriot

FNPS Website: <http://www.folsomnativeplantsociety.org/> (under construction)

Emily Canter Amthor & Yvonne Bordelon

FNPS Yahoo Group: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/FolsomNativePlantSociety/>

Folsom Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 1055
Folsom, LA 70437

Please note:

Next Meeting:

Sunday, April 23, 2006

1 P.M

At the Home of John Larkin