

"...dedicated to the preservation, conservation, and study of native plants and vegetation in Illinois."

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT on the SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST

At last month's meeting we hosted Shawnee National Forest specialists Matt Lechner and Scott Crist for a presentation about resource management on the forest. They informed the group of the extensive responsibilities of the agency and the current and future activities of the Shawnee National Forest, which includes paving the Ozark Road to Bell Smith Springs. You can find a list of current and recent projects at this link http://www.fs.fed.us/nepa/project_list.php?forest=110908





US Forest Service experts Matt Lechner (left) and Scott Crist (right) with INPS southern chapter President Chris Benda (middle). These folks work within the politics and mandates of the Federal Government to implement sound ecological management of the Shawnee National Forest.

One of the projects that the Shawnee National Forest is taking a proactive stance on is gating the caves that are known to contain the federally endangered Indian Bat. White-nose Syndrome, a disease that is believed to be decimating bat populations across the county, has been found in neighboring states, but not in Illinois. It is unknown how the fungus is being transferred; therefore these preventative measures are being implemented.

The Shawnee National Forest is also interested in restoring the land back to the open Oak-Hickory Woodland community indicative of pre-settlement times. The many pine plantations across the forest are not natural and fire is one management technique being used to return the forest to its original condition. They burn about 6000 acres annually as part of their prescribed fire

program. As one of the smallest forests in the system, the Shawnee National Forest is an a unique position to manage the forest with ecological rehabilitation as its utmost priority.

The NewScientist: Murderous fungi feed their insect victims to plants

Meaty snacks: they're not just for Venus flytraps. Almost any plant can be a carnivore with the help of fungi. Read more at...

http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn21965-murderous-fungi-feed-their-insect-victims-to-plants.html

INPS 2012 CALENDAR

Upcoming 2012 Events: <u>SPEAKER</u>	PROGRAM	LOCATION	
July 17 th – Chris Benda	The Wonders of Camp Ondesson	k CTH	
August 3 rd & 4 th - Dr. Gordon	Fucker Sedge ID Workshop II	SIUC	
September 18 th – TBA		TBA	
October 16 th – Dr. Nancy Garw	ood Ranunculaceae Family	CTH	
October 28 th – Chris Benda	Hike to Boss Island	Vienna, IL	
November – TBA		TBA	
December – TBA	2012 Holiday Dinner	TBA	
Please look for more programming in upcoming newsletters for 2012			
Past 2012 Events:			
January 17 th – Damon Lesmeis	ter Conflicts in Conservation	CTH	
February 4 th – Josh Nickelson	Winter Tree ID SIL	J campus, Ag bldg.	
February 21 st – Dr. Doug Talla	my Replay slideshow talk from F	<i>eb</i> 2011 CTH	
March 23 rd – Chris Benda	Top 10 Places in Southern Illinoi	S CTH	
March 24 th – Chris Benda		Degognia, IL	
April 22 nd – INPS So. Chapter	2012 Spring Social	Goreville, IL	
May 15 th – ISST – Bruce/Kevin	Coordinated Control of Invasives	CTH	
June 2 nd -3 rd – Mike Murphy	Sedge ID Workshop I	SUIC	
June 19 th – Shawnee NF	Fire and Land Management	CTH	
CTH = Carbondale Township Hall, 217 Main St.			

Special thanks to **Matt Lechner** and **Scott Crist** for presenting about **Resource Management on the Shawnee National Forest** last month!

Related July Events

- >July 12th: The Next Earthquake presentation by Harvey Henson, Assistant Dean, College of Science at SIU from 7:30pm to 9:00pm at the Carbondale Township Hall.
- >July 14th: Winged Wonders: Dragonflies of the Cache by John and Martha Schwegman from 10:00am to 11:30am at the Cache River Wetlands Center.

Please visit the Beautify Southern Illinois calendar at http://www.beautifysouthernillinois.org/events/calendar.htm

Where Have All the Hummingbirds Gone?

The glacier lily, as it's called, is a tall, willowy plant that graces mountain meadows throughout western North America. It flowers early in spring, when the first bumblebees and hummingbirds appear. Or did. The lily, a plant that grows best on subalpine slopes, is fast becoming a hothouse flower. In Earth's warming temperatures, its first blooms appear some 17 days earlier than they did in the 1970s...Read more at

http://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=124345&WT.mc_id=USNSF_51&WT.mc_ev=click

Take a NatureWatch moment - the best video of our pollinators you'll ever see: http://www.youtube-nocookie.com/embed/xHkq1edcbk4?rel=0





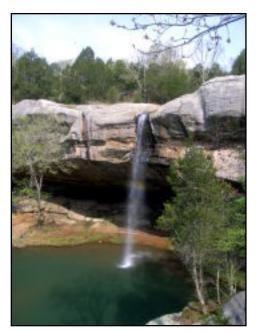
INPS JULY PROGRAM

Please join the Southern Chapter of the Illinois Native Plant Society for a presentation entitled **"The Wonders of Camp Ondessonk"**



July 17th, 2012 at 6:30pm at the Carbondale Township Hall 217 East Main St., Carbondale, IL (please enter from the back alley)

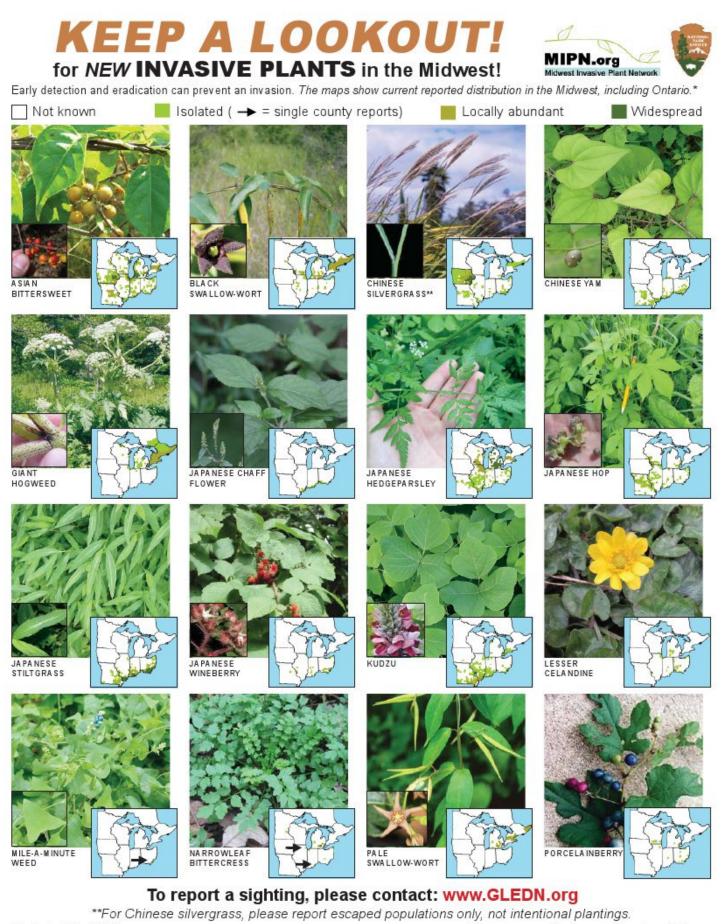
DETAILS: Camp Ondessonk is a very special place. Located near Ozark, Illinois this site is known to many and cherished by all because this incredible place has a landscape that rivals anything that can be found in southern Illinois. The vegetation here is remarkably diverse and very interesting, including gems like French's Shooting Star, Spider Lily, Cranefly Orchid, Pennywort, Goldenseal, Cucumber Magnolia, Filmy Fern, and Netted Chain Fern. The large sandstone overhang called Pakentuck includes a waterfall that is one of the most spectacular sights in the entire state. The cliffs and rock boulders of Phantom Canyon harbor many different kinds of plants The adjacent Hogg Bluff contains a prehistoric and animals. stonewall of the indigenous people of 500 A.D. All of these features, as well as the 3-sided "treehouse" style cabins strategically situated around the lake, make Camp Ondessonk a place worth knowing. The property is private, but you may ask for permission for a visit by calling 618-695-3592.





ABOUT THE PRESENTER: Chris Benda is an ecologist and biology instructor in southern Illinois and President of the Southern Chapter of the Illinois Native Plant Society. Although never a camper nor a counselor at Camp Ondessonk, he has thoroughly explored the scenic landscape, botanized the natural communities, and has taken hundreds of photos since learning about the camp in the summer of 2009. Join him as he showcases this special place and the interesting vegetation that occurs there.





*Updated May 2012

See reverse side for species descriptions

New INVASIVE PLANTS in the Midwest



ASIAN BITTERSWEET (Celastrus orbiculatus)

Woody, perennial vine. Leaves alternate, toothed, shape variable; teardrop-shaped to round with a pointed tip. Flowers small and greenish-yellow; male and female flowers on separate plants. Blooms in early summer, fruits in fall. Fruit greenish to yellow, grows in clusters of 3 - 7 along stem at leaf axils. Fruit splits open to reveal a bright red inner-fruit. Threatens woodlands, forests, savannas and floodplains.

BLACK SWALLOW-WORT (Cynanchum Iouiseae)

Herbaceous, perennial vine reaches lengths of 3 - 8 feet high. Leaves opposite, 2 - 5 inches long, toothless, narrowly to broadly oval with pointed tips, dark green and shiny. Flowers tiny, dark purple with 5 pointed, downy, triangular petals that are as long as wide. Seed pods milkweed-like, slender and tapered, 1.5 - 3 inches long. Seed on silky filaments. Threatens woodlands, forests, grasslands and savannas.

CHINESE SILVERGRASS (Miscanthus sinensis)

Perennial grass, grows in large clumps 5 - 10 feet high. Leaves elongate, up to 3 feet long and 1 inch wide with a silver white midrib, leaf edges rough, leaf tips are sharp and recurving. Inflorescence showy at the end of a stalk, fan-shaped, 6 - 24 inches long, silvery to pale pink. Seeds 0.1 inch long, with a twisted bristle tip. Threatens forest margins and disturbed areas.

CHINESE YAM (Dioscorea oppositifolia)

Herbaceous, perennial vine twines clockwise, climbs to 15 feet. Leaves opposite (upper nodes alternate) reddish where leafstem joins leaf, shape is variable, but often shield- or heart-shaped. Flowers small and white with a cinnamon odor, arranged in spikes. Reproductive bulbils (small potato-like tubers in leaf axils) present June to September. Threatens streamsides, floodplains and ravines.

GIANT HOGWEED (Heracleum mantegazzianum)

Large **perennial herb**, flowers once then dies. A single basal leaf grows the first year, then grows a larger rosette each year. In 4th or 5th year plant produces a 7 - 15 foot tall flower stalk. Leaves 3-part compound, 1 - 4 feet wide, deeply incised and pointed. Flowers white in multiple broad-domed umbels. Flower stalk hollow with coarse hairs and reddish purple splotching. Threatens river corridors and woodland edges.

Caution! Plant sap causes severe phytophotodermatitis.

JAPANESE CHAFF FLOWER (Achyranthes japonica)

Perennial, herb grows up to 6 feet tall. Stems of seedlings are reddish, larger plants have red nodes. Leaves opposite, simple, and smooth-edged with deeply incised leaf veins. Flowers in small spikes, lack petals, and have a bottle-brush appearance. Fruits lay flat against the spike with a pair of stiff bracts and remain on stalks during winter. Threatens wet forests and riparian areas.

JAPANESE HED GEPARSLEY (Torilis japonica)

Biennial herb grows 2 - 4 feet tall when flowering in second year. First year rosette leaves are parsley-like and stay green into fall, second year alternate, fern-like, 2 - 5 inches long and slightly hairy. Flowers tiny and white, clustered in small flat-topped umbels. Fruit small and covered with hooked hairs. Threatens woodlands and savannas.

JAPANESE HOP (Humulus japonicus)

Herbaceous annual vine twines counter-clockwise. Leaves opposite, 2 - 5 inches long, toothed, and palmately divided, usually with 5 lobes. Leaf stem as long or longer than leaf length. Leaves and stem with hooked climbing hairs. Flowers mid to late summer (male and female flowers on separate plants). Threatens floodplains, wet forests, stream banks and lakeshores.

JAPANESE STILT GRASS (Microstegium vimineum)

Annual, sprawling grass, 12 - 24 inches tall, resembling miniature bamboo. Leaves wide, alternate, pale green, lance-shaped, 2 - 3 inches long with a pale silvery stripe of reflective hairs along midrib of upper surface. Flower spikes 1 - 3 inches long. Blooms late summer into early fall. Prolific seed production. Threatens river and stream corridors, floodplains, moist woodlands and forested wetlands.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY (Rubus phoenicolasius)

Deciduous, perennial shrub. Stems upright, arching, up to 9 feet long with glandular red hairs and small spines. Leaves divided into 3 sharply toothed leaflets with dense silvery-white hairs on the underside. Flowers small with white petals and hairy sepals arranged in clusters. Fruit bright red and raspberry-like. Threatens forests, savannas, prairies, wetland edges, and open woodlands.

KUDZU (Pueraria montana var. lobata)

Semi-woody, perennial vine climbs 30 - 90 feet. Leaves alternate and compound with 3 unlobed to deeply lobed leaflets, hairy beneath and up to 4 inches wide. Flowers purple, pea-like and grow from leaf axils in long hanging clusters; blooming in late summer. Seed pods brown, flattened and hairy. Threatens forest edges, woodlands and savannas.

LESSER CELANDINE (Ranunculus ficaria)

Perennial herb, forms a dense carpet. Leaves in rosette, shiny, dark green, kidney- to heart-shaped. Flower one inch wide, 8 - 12 petals, bright yellow with slightly darker center on single stalk above leaves. Roots with finger-like tubers, cream-colored bulblets in stem axils. Fruit hairy seeds held in round heads. Threatens floodplain forests, low open woods, and meadows.

MILE-A-MINUTE WEED (Polygonum perfoliatum)

Annual, herbaceous vine that climbs to 15 feet tall. Stem with hooked barbs; circular, cup-shaped, leafy structures around the stem at nodes. Leaves alternate, shaped like an equilateral triangle with barbs on undersides, leaf bases arrow- to heart-shaped. Flowers small, white and inconspicuous. Fruit a fleshy, blue, pea-sized berry. Threatens woodland edges, wetlands and riparian corridors.

NARROWLEAF BITTERCRESS (Cardamine impatiens)

Annual or biennial forb, 6 - 31 inches tall. First year rosette, leaves pinnately divided with 3 - 11 round-lobed leaflets. Second year (bolted) leaves have 6 - 20 lance-shaped leaflets with asymmetrical bases, edges may be smooth to sharply-toothed. Base of second year leaves clasps stem (auricles). Flowers white, 0.1 inch long. Fruit erect, slender silique, many per plant, 0.6 - 0.8 inches long. Seeds orange to brown, 10 - 24 in each fruit. Threatens wet woods and floodplains.

PALE SWALLOW-WORT (Cynanchum rossicum)

Herbaceous, perennial vine twines 3 - 6 feet high. Leaves opposite (similar to black swallow-wort). Flowers maroon to pink with 5 pointed, hairless, triangular petals that are twice as long as wide. Seed pods milkweed-like (similar to black swallow-wort). Seed on silky filaments. Threatens woodlands, forests grasslands and savannas.

PORCELAINBERRY (Ampelopsis brevipedunculata)

Perennial, deciduous, woody vine. Stem pith is white and continuous across nodes. Bark does not peel. Leaves alternate with a heart-shaped base, 3 - 5 lobed, hairy with rounded teeth on edges. Flowers greenish-white, occur opposite the leaves. Fruit colorful, lavender to green or bright blue. Native grape, *Vitis riparia*, has brown pith and peeling bark. Threatens forest edges, pond edges and stream banks.

For control and management of these species, please visit the following Internet links: http://mipncontroldatabase.wisc.edu, http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/, and http://www.invasive.org/eastern/

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Dodecatheon frenchii -French's Shooting Star

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