



TENNESSEE NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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Plant Profile: Gray's Lily

by Bettina Ault

Gray's lily (*Lilium grayi*), one of the iconic plants of Roan Mountain, is a beautiful but critically endangered lily found in the high mountains of only three states: Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. It prefers the acid soils of high mountain bogs and seeps but is also found on grassy balds and openings at high elevation.



Gray's Lily, *Lilium grayi*

Photo by Donna Bollenbach

Gray's lily was first discovered on Roan Mountain in 1840 by the renowned Harvard botanist Asa Gray. Gray initially thought it was a red-flowered variety of a northeastern lily species, Canada lily (*Lilium canadense*). However, Sereno Watson, one of his former students at Harvard, reexamined the specimens in 1879 and identified them as belonging to a separate species. He named the plant *Lilium grayi* in honor of his mentor.

Vegetative tissue of Gray's lily emerges in mid spring; leaves are borne in whorls of 3-4. Flowers appear in June-July. The flowers are nodding and are borne in umbels. The perianth (floral tube) is made of 6 tepals

(indistinguishable sepals and petals; characteristic of all species of *Lilium*). The tepals are only slightly retroflexed (curled back), as opposed to species of *Lilium* with strongly retroflexed tepals such as turk's cap lily. Because of this the anthers are contained inside the floral tube and cannot be seen from the outside. Inside the floral tube there are splashes of orange and yellow, and the outside has gorgeous purple to reddish-brown spots. The only known reliable pollinator of Gray's lily is the ruby-throated hummingbird. The fruit is a trilocular dehiscent capsule which produces around 200 flat winged seeds

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TNPS Newsletter

This newsletter is a publication of the Tennessee Native Plant Society and is published four times a year, generally March, June, September, and December.

The Tennessee Native Plant Society (TNPS) was founded in 1977. Its purposes are to assist in the exchange of information and encourage fellowship among Tennessee's botanists, both amateur and professional; to promote public education about Tennessee flora and wild plants in general; to provide, through publication of a newsletter or journal, a formal means of documenting information on Tennessee flora and of informing the public about wild plants; and to promote the protection and enhancement of Tennessee's wild plant communities.

Dues for each calendar year are:

Individual/Family: \$20

Student: Complimentary

Institution: \$50

Life: \$250

Dues may be sent to:

Tennessee Native Plant Society

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Nashville, TN 37215

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Newsletter Editor

Donna Bollenbach

President's Musings

Our 2024 Conference and Annual Meeting are about to happen and promises to be the best attended in at least a decade. Despite the challenge of road closures which forced changes to our field trips, this should be an interesting, informative, and fun event. I'm personally looking forward to visiting with friends old and new, as this is our one big get-together each year.

At the top of my To-Do list during the conference is seeking volunteers for officer positions, board members, and committee members. That's because at our May Board of Directors meeting, we approved a revision of our by-laws to include the new positions of Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. The reasoning behind this is that all three officers (President, Secretary, Treasurer) will then have an assistant, a backup in training, someone who can learn the job before it becomes their job. It allows us to have someone ready to step into an officer's position at a moment's notice should that become necessary. It also means that these positions won't feel as intimidating for someone interested in taking a leadership role with TNPS. Could that someone be you?

All officer positions are up for reelection this year. I will be stepping down as President, Allan Trently (current VP) is unable to step up. Bettina Ault will be resigning as secretary after the TNPS meeting, as she has moved out of state. Jennifer Trently is filling in. Kim Sadler will accept reelection as Treasurer. I'll still be around and involved, but I'm moving over to the role of Past President, which is an advisory position.

Three of our six board members are up for reelection: Larry Pounds (East), Mitchell Kent (East), and Dennis Horn (Middle). Dennis will not accept reelection.

We also have room on many of our committees for new members. Committee membership provides a great way to participate in board meetings without the responsibility of voting on issues. Committee members serve as advisors. They help the officers and board members manage the tasks necessary to keep our non-profit organization functioning smoothly, and successfully educate members and the public about the importance and beauty of our Tennessee native plants. And yes, we become a large group of friends in the process.

Wouldn't you like to join us?

Committees include:

Nominations – Allan Trently & Bart Jones, Co-chairs

Field Trips – Bart Jones & Allan Trently

Education Outreach – Mitchell Kent, Chair

Grants – Anne Ballentine, Chair

Seminars – Karen Hill, Chair

2025 Conference – Bart Jones

Communications – Sue Bible, Chair

Sign up sheets will be available at the conference for those who might consider volunteering, or a message of interest can be sent at any time to info@TNPS.org. Without volunteers TNPS cannot survive in the present form. Based on your interests, please consider volunteering your time and talents to this incredible non-profit organization.

Now, let's go pack our bags for Roan Mountain. I'll see you soon!



P.S. My dear friend and long-time member of TNPS, Alice Jensen, passed away peacefully on May 12th. She will be celebrated with a Remembrance on her 89th birthday, August 31 at the cemetery on her beloved Horse Mountain in Shelbyville where her ashes will be buried.

Attention Teachers, Parents & Grandparents: Please share with the teachers of your children or grandchildren!

“Grants 4 Native Plants” Applications Now Available

The Tennessee Native Plant Society now sponsors grants for schools (public, private, and home) that utilize the *Symbiotic Schoolyard* curriculum or a similar hands-on program that includes planting native plants. The application deadline for 2024 grants is **June 30th**. Teachers may apply for new grants annually.

Schools/teachers receiving these grants will receive up to \$500 for native plants and supplies. They will be supplied with one *Wildflowers of Tennessee* book and one *Woody Plants of Kentucky and Tennessee* book for use as references. Additionally, a mentor will be provided to assist in decisions regarding site selection, plant choices, planting techniques, maintenance needs, and possibilities for future planting projects. We want to help ensure that these plants thrive along with their young gardeners.

The grant application deadline is June 30, 2024. Grant award notifications will be made by August 1, 2024, along with contact information for the TNPS supplied mentor who will be assisting with the project. The mentor will then meet with the teacher and other school personnel to formulate an Action Plan that includes the location of the area to be planted and its characteristics, the plants that the students will plant, and how they will be cared for when the students are present and during student vacations. The grant check will be delivered AFTER the Action Plan has been submitted to TNPS.

Once the planting project has been completed, we ask that TNPS be provided with before and after photos of the planting site, along with a student written article. Along with the photos and student written article about the experience, an extended or updated maintenance plan for the site should be submitted to TNPS by May 1, 2025.

Application and Action Plan forms are available at <https://www.tnps.org/native-gardens/>.

Symbiotic Schoolyard Curriculum

Symbiotic Schoolyard guides students as they “take on the role of restoration ecologists to figure out how to increase the biodiversity of their own schoolyard. Through hands-on lessons they figure out that planting native plants restores a complex food web.” This is a project-based and highly engaging 8-week curriculum designed for middle school and upper elementary school students recently developed, tested, and successfully implemented by a variety of schools.

The author, Janneke Petersen, was a middle school science teacher who wanted to empower students to solve problems like biodiversity loss, and to study the local ecosystem, not those on other continents. When she couldn’t find the curriculum that she felt was needed, Janneke developed her own curriculum, and now provides that curriculum for other like-minded teachers. To learn more about *Symbiotic Schoolyard* or to purchase the program which has everything you need to teach for 8 weeks, visit www.SymbioticSchoolyard.org. Janneke Petersen also gave our April seminar; the video of that seminar is located at www.TNPS.org/tnps-speakers.



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in August to October. The plant then dies back and overwinters as a scaly bulb. It usually takes *L. grayi* 3-7 years to become reproductively active.

Gray's lily is truly a high elevation plant. The highest elevation at which specimens were reported is Grassy Ridge Bald on Roan Mountain (6184 ft.). The lowest elevation at which specimens of true Gray's lily have been found is 3500 ft. Gray's lily has a very limited range. Historical records show Gray's lily in 17 counties in eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, and southwestern Virginia. The most recent survey lists 46 extant populations in 15 counties, but some of these populations have not been visited in many years and it is not clear how many are still there. A recent survey conducted in 2020-2021 by Ben Brewer with Dr. Matt Estep's research team from Appalachian State University found 29 populations. Gray's is listed as a concern by nearly every conservation agency. Its NatureServe classification is G1 (critically imperiled). It is a Federal Species of Concern and is listed as Threatened in North Carolina, Endangered in Tennessee, and Imperiled in Virginia.

The reasons for the critical status of Gray's lily are many and complex. Risk factors include limited geographic distribution and range and anthropogenic factors such as habitat loss and, disappointingly, poaching. Herbivory (browsing) by deer is also a significant risk.

A serious threat to Gray's lily is lily leaf spot disease, which is caused by a fungus known as *Pseudocircospora inconspicua*. This lily-specific fungus, which was first noted on a Eurasian lily species in 1884, can infect all species of the genus *Lilium*. It begins as yellowish spots on the leaves and can spread to all above-ground tissues, causing wilting and premature senescence, so that the plant never bears fruit. Lily leaf spot disease was first noted in Gray's lily in 1947 and was identified as being due to *P. inconspicua* in 1998.

Another threat to Gray's lily is its hybridization with *Lilium canadense*. Canada lily is an orange-flowered species which occurs as far north as southern Canada. The plant is larger than Gray's lily and the tepals are more orange. Flowers are pendant as opposed to Gray's lily flowers, which are nodding, and the tepals are strongly reflexed, so that the anthers can be seen from the outside of the flower. These differing characteristics have allowed investigators to see hybridization in plants at the northernmost end of the Gray's lily range; this hybrid is called *Lilium xpseudograyi*. The majority of the

Gray's lily plants in southwestern Virginia fall into this hybrid spectrum; there is a gradient along the Blue Ridge Parkway from south to north, with the plants in the southern end of the range looking more like *L. grayi* and those in the northern end having more characteristics of *L. canadense*. Because *L. canadense* is more numerous than *L. grayi*, concern is that with time hybridization will dilute out the unique characteristics of Gray's lily.

There are several things we can do to protect this rare and beautiful plant. Hikers in Gray's lily's geographic range are encouraged

to stay on trails and not touch the plants (just tilting up the flowers to see the inside can spread lily leaf spot disease to other parts of the plant or to other plants and cause premature senescence). And education of the public and research are essential. Dr. Estep and his research team are studying the health of Gray's lily populations, including examining them for evidence of lily leaf spot disease and of hybridization with *L. canadense*. Gray's lily seeds have been banked at the North Carolina Botanic Garden, and research on the effect of various environmental factors including deer browsing is being conducted at the Tater Hill Plant Conservation Preserve. (A very interesting spring 2022 Lunchbox Lecture from NC Botanical Garden on this topic can be viewed on YouTube). Also, Dr. Estep will be speaking on conservation of high elevation plants at the 2024 TNPS annual meeting; we should get an update on Gray's lily during his talk.



Gray's Lily, *Lilium grayi*

Photo by Donna Bollenbach

2024 TNPS Field Trip Reports

MARCH 5, UTK Herbarium Tour, Knox County

fieldtrip report by Margaret Oliver

Eight society members battled University of Tennessee - Knoxville baseball fans for parking and received a tour of Tennessee's largest herbarium as their reward! The tour was led by Margaret Oliver and Allen Sweetser.

The tour began with an introduction to herbaria and the history of the TENN Herbarium before entering the temperature and humidity-controlled space where the specimens are housed. Visitors got to learn about the different curation methods herbarium staff use to help organize its over 649,000 vascular and non-vascular plant, fungal, lichen, and macroalgae specimens and heard about the types of research the specimens contribute towards. There were also a variety of specimens from the herbarium's "Cabinet of Curiosities" on display that visitors were able to see up close, such as part of a caribou skeleton collected in 1958 near Utqiagvik (formerly Barrow), Alaska that's covered in a species of 'petticoat / dung moss' (*Splachnum* sp.), which grows on different types of animal remains.



MARCH 30 Meeman-Shelby Forest State Park, Shelby County

fieldtrip report by Allen Trently



Deer Vomit

On Saturday, March 30th, Bart Jones and Allan Trently led a 3-mile wildflower hike along the Woodland Trail at Meeman-Shelby Forest State Park in Shelby County. This TNPS event was also a Tennessee Division of Natural Areas Natural Areas Week event. Natural Areas Week was March 30 to April 7. Thirteen people participated in the hike. Though a few plants were past flowering, the group was treated to a vast array of wildflowers.

We had over 30 plants in flower. One plant highlight was little brown jug (*Hexastylis arifolia*). The entire known population for this plant in all of west Tennessee occurs along the Woodland Trail. The closest documented population in Tennessee is 200 miles east. Little brown jug is one of many disjunct plants found on the

Chickasaw Bluff of Meeman-Shelby. Another highlight of the hike was not a plant. We were fascinated by vernal orange slime (also called Deer Vomit Slime) dripping from a grapevine. The slime is actually a complex of many organisms including yeasts and other fungi, bacteria, protists, and other organisms.



Little brown jug, *Hexastylis*

APRIL 13 Frozen Head State Park, Morgan County

fieldtrip report by Larry Pounds

Once again TNPS and TCWP joined together to enjoy nature and companionship at Frozen Head led by Larry Pounds. By starting early, 8:30, we were able to find parking at the Panther Branch trail head. In previous years we have had to avoid this superb wildflower trail because of the parking.

The weather and the turnout (17) were good. We hit the peak displays for dwarf ginseng (*Panax trifolius*), yellow mandarin (*Prosartes lanuginosa*), spotted mandarin (*Prosartes maculatum*), northern red trillium (*Trillium erectum*), and large-flowered bellwort (*Uvularia grandiflora*). We turned back at a lovely thirty-foot cascade down shale ledges.



Yellow mandarin, *Prosartes*

APRIL 13 Rock Island State Park, Warren and White Counties

Fieldtrip report by Dennis Horn

Sixteen participants came ready to hike and look for wildflowers along the Twin Falls trail by the Caney Fork River, led by Dennis Horn. Recent rains caused the river flow to run higher than normal and the falls to sound especially loud. Spring was slightly past peak condition, but there were plenty of plants to enjoy.

The spring flowers included woodland phlox (*Phlox divaricata*), long-spur violet (*Viola rostrata*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), foamflower (*Tiarella cordifolia*), Cumberland spurge (*Euphorbia mercurialina*), and three trilliums (*Trillium cuneatum*, *T. sulcatum*, and *T. recurvatum*).



Dwarf ginseng, *Panax trifolius*

Beyond the fisherman's Blue Hole were purple phacelia (*Phacelia bipinnatifida*), Huger's carrion flower (*Smilax hugeri*), and a yellow wood tree (*Cladrastis kentukea*).



After lunch the remaining group hiked the short loop trail adjacent to the Badger Flat picnic area. There we found umbrella magnolia tree in flower, spice bush and leatherwood shrubs both in fruit. Also along the path were large-flowered trillium (*T. grandiflorum*) turning pink, dwarf ginseng (*Panax trifolius*), and green violet (*Hybanthus concolor*) in flower.

APRIL 20 Head of Sequatchie, Cumberland County

Fieldtrip report by Larry Pounds

TNPS/TCWP (15 of us) took to the trails around the new headquarters for Cumberland Trail State Park, led by Larry Pounds. This state park is rather linear running along the 300 mile long Cumberland Trail (CT). South bound from here on the CT the next trail head is 16 miles away at Stinging Fork Falls.

First we visited Devil's-Step-Hollow. It is a large cliff-sided sink hole with a cave leading into darkness at its bottom. The cave is famous for its ancient Native American art. Not surprisingly the cave is closed to the public. The upper part of the sink was covered with wild geraniums (*Geranium maculatum*).

After viewing the huge spring which is the start of the Sequatchie River, we followed the CT. The wild hyacinths (*Camassia scilloides*), recurved trilliums (*Trillium recurvatum*) and false garlics (*Nothoscordum bivalve*) were outstanding but the bluebells (*Mertensia virginica*) were almost all in fruit. Though not striking, green violet (*Hybanthus concolor*) was of interest as a strange violet.



Wild geraniums, *Geranium maculatum*

APRIL 20 Stillhouse Hollow SNA, Maury County

Fieldtrip report by Bart Jones

The morning brought showers and thunder, but by the time we had gathered in the parking lot of the natural area, the clouds were parting and the sun was smiling on us! A great day lay before us. The trip leaders were Bart Jones and Cynthia Rohrbach.

By the time we started our way down the trail, there were 23 of us ready to enjoy this joint hike with the Swan Conservation Trust, a local conservation group that was instrumental in protecting this site and several others in the area. Stillhouse Hollow Falls is one of the most-visited natural areas in the state, and that love is beginning to take its toll on spots along the trail where folks have decided to make shortcuts. Still, this is a beautiful jewel of the Western Highland Rim.



Along the way down into the hollow, we were greeted with a few lovely pinxter flowers (*Rhododendron periclymenoides*), one of which was an Alabama azalea (*R. alabamense*) hiding out. We also pointed out several oak-leaf hydrangeas (*Hydrangea quercifolia*) just putting out their namesake leaves. Notable flowers along the upper part of the trail were two-flowered Cynthia (*Krigia biflora*) and Quaker ladies (*Houstonia caerulea*).



Alabama Azalea, *Rhododendron alabamense*

As with most hollows in the Highland Rim, the heads boast beautiful, trickling waterfalls descending over the brink. Stillhouse Hollow Falls definitely falls into this category and was worth the short detour to view. On the way to the falls, we saw several gorgeous wildflowers: Virginia spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*), Eastern blue-star (*Amsonia tabernaemontana*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), fire pink (*Silene virginica*), and Solomon's plume (*Maianthemum racemosum*).



Great waterleaf, *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*

The highlight of the trip was to visit the most recently acquired parcel that hasn't been developed, so a little bushwacking was in order but worth the effort. This part of the natural area has a slightly different set of wildflowers, including bent trillium (*Trillium flexipes*), dwarf larkspur (*Delphinium tricornis*), great waterleaf (*Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*), Miami mist (*Phacelia purshii*), and celandine poppy (*Stylophorum diphyllum*).



Bent trillium, *Trillium flexipes*

Spring is such a wonderful time in Tennessee, and it's always great to spend it with flower-loving friends!

APRIL 27 Oak Ridge Greenway, Anderson County**Fieldtrip report by Larry Pounds**Corn salad, *Valerianella radiata*

This event was sponsored by TNPS and TCWP. Seven of us walked on the greenway along Haw Ridge, led by Larry Pounds.

Appropriately for the ridge name the native shrub or small tree rusty blackhaw was in flower along with some invasive non-native shrubs. Blooming native herbs included corn salad (*Valerianella radiata*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), and blue star (*Amsonia tabernaemontana*). Not in flower were green dragon (*Arisaema dracontium*), Canada lily (*Lilium canadense*) and spreading false foxglove (*Aureolaria patula*).

As has been the case this time and on other paved surface outings we did not include any participants who required the pavement. Of course, people can enjoy this type of outing even if they don't need the even surface.

TDEC Designates Roger McCoy Honorary State Naturalist

In a press release issued by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation on April 23, 2024, TDEC has designated state Director of Conservation Programs Roger McCoy with the honorary State Naturalist title, the third person ever to hold the title in the state.

The honorary title is given to a TDEC staff member who displays a wealth of knowledge and a special ability to share an appreciation of Tennessee's natural resources with the public. It recognizes the experience, expertise, and commitment of an employee who advances conservation stewardship within the department and beyond our boundaries.

"The state naturalist honorary title is given to an individual who possesses an unparalleled understanding of conservation in Tennessee and shares their love of the outdoors in a way that deeply motivates others to be stewards," said TDEC Deputy Commissioner Greer Tidwell. "Roger has dedicated his career to sharing his understanding of our rich natural resources with Tennesseans, and his work merits this unique designation."

Two people previously held this role as State Naturalist before McCoy. Mack Prichard, who was instrumental in the acquisition of more than 40 sites for state parks, natural areas, and archaeological areas, was the first. Prichard, who died in 2020, was a mentor to Randy Hedgepath, who became State Naturalist in 2007. Hedgepath presented interpretive programs and led interpretive walks, hikes, and waterfall tours. He retired in 2023.

Prichard and Hedgepath are each now listed as State Naturalist Emeritus.

TNPS congratulates Roger McCoy on this Honorary title and thank him for his role in protecting Tennessee's natural resources.



MAY 11 Big Soddy Creek Gulf Park, Hamilton County

Fieldtrip report by Donna Bollenbach



Nodding beardtongue,
Penstemon laxiflorus

With a break in the rain and a drop in the temperature, the weather couldn't have been better for our field trip to Big Soddy Creek Gulf on Saturday, May 11. Ten people met in the park's parking lot for the plant walk led by Mitchell Kent.

The trail that runs through the park is an old mining road. It follows a natural gorge flanked by Big Soddy Creek on one side and steep rocky bluffs on the other. Most of the trail is shaded by a canopy of large trees. After rainfall, water drips down the bluffs, creating a moist environment that supports plant species that thrive in rich, damp soil and partial shade.

One such wildflower and the showstopper of our hike was the vibrant red Indian Pink (*Spigelia marilandica*), also called Pinkroot.



Indian pink, *Spigelia marilandica*

The tubular flowers have a yellow center and grow in small upright clusters on the top of the stem. It was prolific in the moist soils on the slopes and below the cliffs.

We also saw an abundance of nodding beardtongue (*Penstemon laxiflorus*). This white funnel-shaped flower is tinged with lavender and has a yellow and purple throat. In the same habitat we spotted White Bergamot (*Monarda clinopodia*). More flowering plants (both native and non-native) we saw were oxeye daisies, yellow star grass, common fleabane, two-flower Cynthia, hairy vetch, and more.



The waterfall at Big Soddy Creek Gulf

As for wildlife, we saw a very robust fence lizard on a log and several butterflies, including the uncommon golden-banded skipper. I also observed a large band of tiger swallowtails puddling near the water.

Last, I must mention the waterfall. After several days of nonstop rain, the waterfall along the trail was gushing over the cliffside. Surrounded by bright green spring foliage and lush ferns, it was quite beautiful.



Swallowtail butterflies
puddling



In Memory of Alice Jensen (1935-2024)

Alice Jensen of Fishers, Indiana and Shelbyville, Tennessee, passed away peacefully on Mother's Day, Sunday May 12, 2024, at the age of 88. Alice grew orchids and other interesting plants in her many greenhouses on her beloved Horse Mountain. Her love of plants was not limited to orchids, however. She loved nature from the smallest fungi to the largest tree.



She participated in The Orchid Society of Middle Tennessee, the Tennessee Native Plant Society, and the Georgia Botanical Society. Alice's camera traveled with her wherever she went along with an ever-changing collection of photos that she would proudly show to anyone and everyone. She participated in many TNPS hikes over the years and most of the conferences, always with her camera and equipment in tow. A few years back Alice even led a hike on Horse Mountain that included a visit to her greenhouses. She also enjoyed attending the TNPS board meetings because she enjoyed the camaraderie of the board members.

Almost two years ago Alice became ill enough to land in the hospital, ending her many activities and pursuits. When it became clear that Alice would not fully recover, her son Hans moved her to a facility very near his home in Fishers, Indiana, and her greenhouses were closed. Alice did manage to start a small "greenhouse" at the facility where she lived and took care of it when she was able.

Alice is one of the remaining children of World War II. She was born and raised in Berlin, Germany. Alice's father Alwin perished at the end of the war when every male who had not been drafted yet was being sent to the front.

A Celebration of Life will be held at the pavilion at Horse Mountain Cemetery behind the Trinity Baptist Church in Shelbyville, TN on Alice's birthday August 31st at 1:00 pm. For more of Alice's story check her obituary here: <https://www.arnmortuary.com/obituaries/alice-jensen>

In Memory of George Shuford Ramseur Sr. (1926-2024)

With great sadness, we report the death of longtime Professor of Biology and Sewanee Herbarium founder George Ramseur. Ramseur joined the University of the South Sewanee faculty in 1958. He served as department chair from 1984 to 1989—and was instrumental in advancing the University's reputation as a premier undergraduate institution for the study of biology and environmental sciences. George was a tireless advocate for education in the field, and taught courses in general botany, plant ecology, plant taxonomy, plant physiology, and general biology for 35 years until retiring as professor emeritus in 1993.

In 1959, George founded the Sewanee Herbarium to provide student research opportunities in field botany and plant conservation through faculty- and peer-mentored programs. As an ecologist and conservationist, he was committed to protecting the virgin forests of the University of the South domain.

George S. Ramseur, Sr. of Sewanee, Tennessee died peacefully March 24, 2024, surrounded by his family.

For more of George Ramseur, you can read his obituary here: www.moorecortner.com/obituaries/George-Shuford-Ramseur



Image Courtesy of the University of the South



The Tennessee Native Plant Society Presents **2024 Native Plant Seminars & Fieldtrips**

The Tennessee Native Plant Society hosts monthly Native Plant Seminars via Zoom on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. Central (7:30 p.m. Eastern) and lasting about one hour. All members, and potential members, are welcome to attend the seminars. The link to join each seminar will be posted on the *Seminars* and *Calendar* pages of our website (www.tnps.org).

TNPS Native Plant Seminar Schedule for the remainder of 2024:

June 18 – Sandra Villasenor, Cane Brakes

July 16 – Alisha Mullican, *Fungus Among Us-An Intro to Fungi for the Home Gardener* (updated)

August 20 – Connie Deegan, Snakes in Your Garden

September 17 – Sara Wittenberg, Pollinators in the Garden

October 15– Elizabeth Hermsen, Plant Fossils of Tennessee

November 19 – Adam Bigelow, Wildflowers of Southern Appalachia

TNPS Fieldtrip schedule for the remainder of 2024

June 18 (TUESDAY) Southern Grasslands Institute and Prairie Project, Montgomery Co.

July 13 (SATURDAY) Ghost River SNA-Walker Tract, Fayette Co.

August 17 (SATURDAY) Ketona Glades, Bibb Co, Alabama

September 7 (SATURDAY) Big Hill Pond State Park, Bioblitz, McNairy Co

September 28 (SATURDAY) Walker Branch SNA, Hardin Co.

You can find details about each fieldtrip on our [website](http://www.tnps.org).

When Are Dues Due?

Membership dues are due one year from the date of last payment. You will receive a reminder email 5 days before expiration asking you to renew. There is currently a grace period of 65 days in which you retain your membership status.

If you go into your membership portal (Login) you will see when your membership is due to expire. You may also renew your membership, if it is near expiration, and sign up for auto renewal if you wish. Payment is either by credit card or delayed payment if you mail a check. If there have been changes to your email or physical address, please update your membership.

If you have any questions or problems, contact support@tnps.org.

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