

CHINQUAPIN

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE
SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 28 (3)
FALL 2021



Wild Plants: Foraging the Past

By Lytton John Musselman, Old Dominion University

Edible wild plant foragers usually have some idea that wild plants were harvested by Native Americans. Likely, we would be surprised at how many plants in our flora were utilized by our foraging ancestors, but have little understanding how nutritious they are.

Part of this misconception is due to an inherent bias regarding Native Americans. In many people's minds the mention of an "American Indian" conjures up the image of a young Brave with a feather headpiece riding a horse through the prairie. In reality, Native American Nations practiced agriculture for thousands of years. A good example is Cahokia, a large city east of St Louis dependent on sedentary agriculture. These people utilized the fertile river valleys to raise crops. Likewise, in Kentucky there is clear evidence that Native Americans there also grew a suite of crops known by anthropologists as the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC). The advent of maize about 1000 AD gradually replaced EAC crops in eastern North America and caused these valuable food resources to fade into obscurity.

In coastal regions like southeastern Virginia and northeastern North Carolina, the abundance of seafood, game, and wild grains offered a different sustenance so that plants of the EAC were of lesser importance. I have been researching the distribution and use of two of these for our recent book, *Wild Edible Plants of the Carolinas* (UNC Press, 2021): pit seed goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), and sumpweed (*Iva annua*).

Pit seed goosefoot is distributed from Manitoba to Mexico and much

of the US. Distribution of these plants is erratic in the southeast. For example, pit seed goosefoot is recorded from only three coastal counties in Virginia. Numerous subspecific taxa are reported and I have not studied them. Pit seed goosefoot can be confused with the common lambs' quarters, *Chenopodium album*, which is found in a diversity of weedy habitats. On the other hand, *C. berlandieri* is usually found in saline soils. It also has a bushier habit than its congener, and has streaks of red on the stem. (Fig. 1). The phenology is also different with fruiting in the late fall or early winter. But the defining feature is the tiny pits on the surface of the black seeds, not readily discernible to the eyes of an aging botanist without a 40X lens.

While the leaves can be eaten (unremarkable but healthy) it is the seeds that made this species a useful crop. That is because of the high protein content of the seeds. Like other members of the genus, saponins may be present (as in quinoa *C. quinoa*) that can interfere with digestion. Oxalates are also present. Cooking breaks down most of these two products. Processing the seeds is fiddly and a lot of chaff remains even after winnowing. The flavor reminds me of hemp seeds. The palatability of the seeds is enhanced by heating until they pop.



Figure 1. Pit seed goosefoot. Top left: flowering plants, Botany Bay, South Carolina. Top right: characteristic red area on the stem. Lower left: fruiting branches and seeds. Upper right and lower left images from City of Norfolk, Virginia.

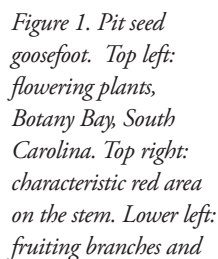


Figure 2. Sumpweed in a power line right-of-way, Sussex County, Virginia. Top left: plant habit. Top right: flowering stem in September. Lower: fruits.

The second crop is sumpweed which is more widely distributed in the southeast and grows in a variety of disturbed habitats.

It is most commonly found when not looking. Botanists familiar with annual ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, could confuse it with *I. annua*. Our variety is *I. annua* var. *annua* while that of the EAC is *I. annua* var. *macrocarpa* with larger fruits; it is apparently extirpated. The smaller size of fruits poses challenges in threshing (Fig. 2).

What is the flavor? I have only tried eating the fruits raw and they have a slight resinous flavor. Traditionally they were ground to put into stews.

More research has been done on this species than almost any EAC species. The seeds (technically fruits) are especially high in oil content and rich in protein.

SABS Officers and CouncilFor full addresses: <http://sabs.us/about/officers>

Rebecca Cook, President (2020-2022)
University of Memphis – Lambuth Campus
(731) 425-1920
racook@memphis.edu

Jay Bolin, President-Elect (2021-2022)
Catawba College
(704) 637-4450
jfbolin@catawba.edu

Matt Estep, Treasurer (2020-2024)
Appalachian State University
(828) 262-8058
treasurer@sabs.us

Mac Alford, Recording Secretary (2020-2024)
University of Southern Mississippi
(601) 266-6531
mac.alford@usm.edu

Tom Diggs, Membership Coordinator
(2019-2023)
University of North Georgia, Gainesville
(678) 717-2265
membership@sabs.us

Jessica Budke, Member at Large (2021-2023)
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
(865) 974-6204
jbudke@utk.edu

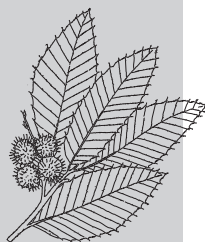
Kyle Palmquist, Member at Large (2020-2022)
Marshall University
(860) 608-1994
palmquist@marshall.edu

Wayne Barger, Member at Large (2020-2022)
Alabama Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources
(334) 353-7997
wayne_barger@yahoo.com

Katie Horton, Student Representative
(2019-2021)
University of North Georgia
katie.n.horton@gmail.com

Christopher Randle, Editor-in-Chief of *Castanea*
(2014-2021)
Sam Houston State University
(936) 294-1401
cpr003@shsu.edu

Joe Pollard, Editor of
Chinquapin (2018-2021)
Furman University
(864) 294-3244
joe.pollard@furman.edu



From the Editor's Desk

by Joe Pollard, newsletter editor

There's more "news" than usual in this newsletter. SABS and ASB are gearing up for their first in-person meeting since 2019. It's time for members to start planning for the meeting, and it's also time to consider applications for one of the SABS awards detailed on page 23.

This is the third issue published in 2021, nominally the "fall" issue of Volume 28. At the current time we are planning for a fourth, "winter" issue, though it obviously won't arrive until sometime in 2022. If everything goes according to plan, that will be my last issue as editor, and a new newsletter editor will take over with Volume 29. Those arrangements are still being formalized, but you can expect an announcement of the new editor this spring. I still plan to be involved for a while, helping out during the transition.

As we change over to a new editor, it is especially timely to consider the direction that *Chinquapin* should take in the future. Perhaps the most fundamental question is whether we should continue publishing a printed newsletter or go entirely online, but there are other important decisions as well. Thus, the Council has approved an electronic survey of the membership. You'll find a more complete description of the survey on the final page of this issue. Please look out for the survey link in your email, and give us your views!

Register NOW for the Annual Meeting

After our cancelled meeting in 2020 and our virtual meeting in 2021, it will be great to reconvene in person! Registration is now open for the Association of Southeastern Biologists meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, March 30 – April 2, 2022. **All meeting information and registration materials are online at <http://www.sebiologists.org/>.**

The Southern Appalachian Botanical Society is sponsoring three events at the meeting:

- **Botany Student Reception**, Thursday March 31, 4:45-5:45 pm, light refreshments. All students interested in botany are invited (whether SABS members or not). Society members are encouraged to come and meet the students. It's free, but please pre-register so we can anticipate numbers.
- **Breakfast and Business Meeting** for SABS and BSA-SE, Friday April 1, 7:00 am. This event is for members of the sponsoring societies. There will be a continental breakfast with pastries, fruit, juice, and coffee/tea. Tickets are \$5 for students or \$15 for others (costs have been reduced by a subsidy from SABS). Please book your place when you register for the meeting.
- **Field Trip** to Cove Creek Natural Area, Saturday April 2, 9:00-3:00. Cost is \$10. See ASB registration materials for further information.

Important dates and deadlines:

- **Abstracts** are due February 2nd, 2022.
- **Room reservations** deadline at the Little Rock Marriott is March 1, 2022.
- **Early registration** for the conference ends on Wednesday, 16 March 2022. After the end of early registration, higher rates will apply. Due to the uncertainty of travel in the time of Covid-19, registration fees are refundable up to the date of the meeting.

SABS Welcomes Our New Members

Robert Pemberton
Eric Schaub
Richard Guetig

Natasha Vandrehoff
Lorena Endara
Verl Emrick

Common Names— “Around Here, We Call That...”

L. L. Gaddy, *terra incognita*

Common plant names vary widely from place to place, sometimes with interesting stories that follow them around. My late father used to tell a long story (he didn't tell short stories) of how Johnson grass (*Sorghum halpense*) came to get its common name. A young man named Johnson from the Midwest was courting a farmer's daughter in the East and working on the farm. After his first paycheck, he disappeared, leaving all behind. The following year a new weedy grass appeared in the hay fields—the farmer named it Johnson grass. My father also used a lot of now-expired common names. He called loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) “rosemary” pine, pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*) was “pole” cypress to him, and he was one of the last I know to call sumac (*Rhus*) “shoemaker.”

Common names for the same species vary widely from place to place. The dominant grass of the large expanses of salt marsh along the Gulf Coast of the southeastern U. S. is called “oyster grass” there, but up the east coast, the same grass (*Spartina alterniflora*) is called “salt marsh cordgrass.” Sweet birch (*Betula lenta*), so called in the southern Appalachians, is black or cherry birch farther north. *Liquidambar styraciflua*, sweet gum in the Southeast, is “red” gum to the north and west. Common names can be very confusing. *Paulownia tomentosa* (Scrophulariaceae), introduced from Asia, occurs in disturbed areas in eastern North America. It has been called “princess tree,” “Royal Paulownia,” “empress tree,” “foxglove tree,” among other names. Locals in the South Carolina Piedmont call it the “bandy gilly tree,” a name I never could figure out until I surmised that “bandy gilly” must be a corruption of “Balm-of-Gilead,” which the tree is also rarely called. [*Populus balsamifera* (balsam poplar), which is also “bam,” “bam tree,” “hackmatack,” “tacamahac poplar,” and “tacamahaca” is also called the “Balm of Gilead.”]

Stands of spruce and fir grow above 4000 feet in the southern Appalachians. Fir bark has sap bubbles that emit a balsam odor when broken open. Mountaineers noticed that the bubbles on the bark of fir could be squeezed and the balsam “milked” out. “She-balsam,” therefore, was the common name given to the fir, while red spruce (*Picea rubra*), an evergreen look-alike, became “he-balsam” because it did not have “milk” bubbles under its bark. (Southern Appalachian fir is known as *Abies fraseri*, while the fir of the northern Appalachians is *Abies balsamea*). I yield to one of our old southern Appalachian sources for comment on Appalachian appellations. Horace Kephart, author of *Our Southern Highlanders*, said: “What the mountaineers call hemlock is the shrub leucothoe (dog hobble). The hemlock tree is named spruce-pine, while spruce is he-balsam, balsam itself is she-balsam, laurel is ivy, and rhododendron is laurel.” Now that clears up everything.

Many common names further confuse the identity of a plant by calling it what it is not. Dog fennel (in the Asteraceae) is, of course, not a fennel (which is in the Apiaceae family). And cherry

laurel really should be laurel cherry (*Prunus caroliniana*), as it's a cherry, not a laurel. Beakrushes are sedges (*Rhynchospora* spp., Cyperaceae), not rushes (Juncaceae) (Alan Weakley, author of *Flora of the Middle Atlantic States*, leading the charge to fix this, calls the *Rhynchospora* “beaksedges”—no objection here). And what is a cedar? Technically, a plant in the genus *Cedrus*. Western red cedar and northern white cedar are not cedars at all, but are both in the genus (*Thuja*), arbovitae(s). Eastern red cedar is really a juniper—*Juniperus virginiana*, while eastern white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) is not a cedar nor a juniper, but it is called a juniper by old timers. None of the “Juniper” Creeks in the Carolina Sandhills have eastern red cedar, the true juniper in the region; they are named for the white cedar. In Richland County, South Carolina, which sits on the Fall Line, there are two “Cedar” Creeks. The Piedmont Cedar Creek is so-called for the local abundance of red cedar; the Coastal Plain Cedar Creek, which flows out of the Sandhills, is named for the abundance of white cedar on its upper reaches.

I love the name “Wild-man-of-the-Earth” for *Ipomoea pandurata* (so-called because of its giant, man-shaped root); it is also called “wild potato,” “wild rhubarb,” and “manroot.” “Manroot” is another common name for the supposed aphrodisiac “ginseng,”—the word ginseng itself is a corruption of the “renseng,” which means “manroot” in Chinese. Speaking of love potion plants, “wild boar hog root,” *Ligusticum canadense*, is often sold at roadside markets in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Also called “poor man's ginseng,” the most widespread common name for this plant is American “lovage.” Finally, if love fails, there is always enchantment or magic. Try “Canada or intermediate enchanter's nightshade” (*Circaea lutetiana* ssp. *canadensis*) or go with the real thing, Parisian enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana* ssp. *lutetiana*) from the Old World. Good luck.

When I was a young student learning plant names, some plants had no common names. I used to ask one of my mentors, the late Wade Batson: “What's the common name of that plant?” He often replied: “It ain't common enough to have one.” Another reason to learn the scientific names. Many grasses and sedges have/had no common names. But they do now—list-makers and taxonomic websites make up their own common names for each species. These names are usually direct translations of the plant's Latin genus and specific names: *Carex umbellata* becomes “parasol” sedge and *Carex nigromarginata* is “black edge” sedge (why not “black-edged” sedge—is this 1984 with taxonomic nounspeak?). These names are from www.itis.gov, the website of the Integrated Taxonomic Information System, an inter-governmental entity created for the standardization of taxonomic (and common) names. My favorite confusing, recently-invented common name from their website is “tarheel” (they love to fuse words) sedge as the common name for *Carex austro-caroliniana*, which everybody in the southernmost Carolina calls “South Carolina” sedge. How do you get “tarheel” out of “austro-caroliniana?”

(continued on page 21)



Botanical Brainteasers

By Joe Pollard and Janie Marlow

In the last issue [*Chinquapin* 28(2)] we showed four plants and asked readers to identify them all and then give us a fifth example that belongs with them. The plants were: (A) *Veronica hederifolia*, ivyleaf speedwell; (B) *Viburnum acerifolium*, mapleleaf viburnum; (C) *Hydrangea quercifolia*, oakleaf hydrangea; and (D) *Smilax laurifolia*, laurel-leaf greenbrier. Listed like this, the pattern in the names should become obvious. Both the common and Latin names are telling us that this plant has leaves that resemble some other, unrelated plant. That's why we called them "the impostors' club". Readers who saw the pattern had many great nominations for other members of the club, including *Viburnum alnifolium*, *Valerianella chenopodiifolia*, *Hexastylis arifolia*, and *Lysimachia asperulifolia*. (That last one has a funny story on its common name; read about it in Weakley's Flora of the Southeastern US.)

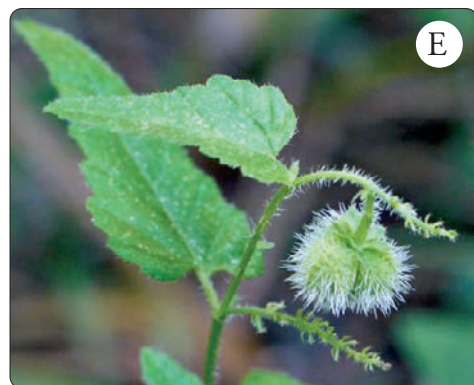
Among the entries we received, the ones from Milo Pyne and Katherine Gregg were both judged perfect, but Milo's arrived two weeks earlier, so that's the tie-breaker. Congratulations, Milo! All answers receive some "partial credit" too, and there's no penalty for guessing. When Volume 28 is finished we'll calculate the annual champion based on total points, with the winner receiving a copy of the new book by Lytton Musselman and Peter Schafran, *Edible Wild Plants of the Carolinas*.

So here's the next Brainteaser of the season. This time there are 5 pictures. Of course we want you to identify them, and a few of these are pretty tough. There's also a unifying theme among these plants, but one of them is very different from the other four. You need to identify the "odd one out" and explain why it might be the exact opposite of the others. Here's a hint - unlike last several challenges, this puzzle is related to the properties of the plants, rather than their names.



Send your answers to:
joe_pollard@att.net
(that's an underscore character
between first and last names).

Color photos that you can
enlarge for a closer look are
posted online at [https://sabs.us/
publications/#chinquapin](https://sabs.us/publications/#chinquapin).
All photos © J.K. Marlow.



"The relationship of moss to water is hard for us to grasp. Our plumbing is internal, all buried pipes and pumps. Trees likewise keep their conduits below the skin. Even our houses are plumbed from within. Mammals, trees, houses: these belong to the world of the very large. The microworld of moss operates under different rules. The electrical attraction between water and plant cell surfaces is a powerful force over short distances, and moss bodies are sculpted to master this attraction, moving and storing water on their complex facades."

– David George Haskell, *The Forest Unseen: A Year's Watch in Nature*

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

Sapsucker Trees

By George Ellison (www.georgeellison.com)

Artwork by Elizabeth Ellison (www.elizabethellisongallery.com)



The characteristic features of a “sapsucker tree” are the shallow holes (sap wells) excavated by yellow-bellied sapsuckers so as to feed on the liquid that flows into them. Preferred tree species include maples, birches, and cottonwoods. The tongue of a sapsucker differs from that of other woodpeckers. The tip is a brush-like affair that helps the bird sweep sap into its mouth. When push comes to shove, they will vigorously defend the wells from other animals such as chipmunks, red squirrels as well as the various insects that are attracted to the tree to feast on the sap.

Ruby-throated hummingbirds appear to be an exception. They are closely allied with sapsuckers, placing their nests near the wells and following the sapsuckers in their daily movements. To some extent, hummers may even time their migrations to coincide with those of sapsuckers. What, if anything, the sapsucker gains from the association with hummingbirds is a mystery.

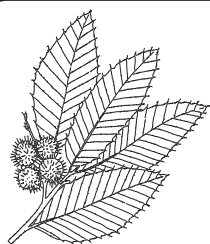
Observing sapsuckers involves paying attention to sap wells. In early spring, they drill them into the inner vascular tissues (xylem) of a tree’s trunk, which is at that time moving sap upward. After the trees leaf out in late spring – and on through the summer, fall, and winter months – wells are drilled into the outer vascular tissues (phloem) of the trunk. Phloem can contain as much as 25 percent sugar during the summer, but has only 5 percent during the winter when photosynthesis slows or stops. Note that wells created in spring are made by drilling small round holes arranged in horizontal rows, while those created in other seasons form rectangles arranged in vertical rows.

Common Names *(continued from page 19)*

Journalists seldom use scientific names, often asserting that Latin is too difficult for the average reader. So how is that my son knew 25 Latin generic names for dinosaur genera (and several species names) when he was six years old? Common names are interesting and fun to use, but it helps (and is standard protocol in plant sciences) to give the scientific name in parentheses (and if you are discussing plants unknown to your reader, please also give the family name). The reader may then be able to figure out what you are talking about when you say there is a bandy gilly tree growing beside a clump of shoemaker in your front yard.

L. L. Gaddy is president of terra incognita (www.tibooks.org) and can be contacted at llgaddy2@gmail.com

(Editor’s note: The usual focus of Chick Gaddy’s column is on travel, using the natural history of far-flung places to give us new insights on our own backyard. But Covid-19 has put a crimp in travel for most of us. Chick hopes to be back with another travel-based article in the next issue, but for now has provided this essay on a subject near and dear to many of us, especially those who teach introductory courses in field botany or plant taxonomy. If I were still teaching, I think I would assign this as required reading.)



Southern Appalachian Botanical Society – Breakfast Business Meeting Minutes

Online Meeting via Zoom – Friday, March 26

Meeting was called to order and members were welcomed at 7:05 a.m.—Rebecca Cook (SABS President)

REPORT from the SE Chapter of the BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Jeremy Rentsch
Finances good (\$2148.68). Two awards of \$150, best talk and best poster. Looking for an activities chair: two nominees, voting in process. Botany2021 will be virtual with an inexpensive option for student presentations; April 15 is the deadline for abstracts.

RECORDING SECRETARY REPORT—Mac Alford
Minutes from the Spring 2019 (no meeting in 2020) SABS Breakfast Business Meeting in Memphis, Tennessee, reviewed and approved unanimously.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT—Rebecca Cook
An election coming soon for President-Elect and Member-at-Large.

TREASURER'S REPORT—
Rebecca Cook on behalf of Matt Estep
All accounts have shown growth since June 30, 2020, with a total increase across all accounts of \$42,513.99. Change of budget authorities with PayPal, PNC Bank, Schwab, and TIAA-CREF and closing of Templeton Global account are all in process. A new accounting system following the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) for non-profits is being developed. We need ways for members to be able to electronically designate and contribute to specific (investment) funds. Motion to accept and approve the report unanimous.

CASTANEA REPORT—Chris Randle
Two issues of *Castanea* published in 2020, 85(1) and 85(2), the seventh longest by page count since 1936. 36 articles submitted, and mean days to first decision (63) has held steady over the last 3 years. A symposium issue on SERNEC is forthcoming. The EiC requests the creation of a Managing Editor position to spread out some of the editorial load now that Allen Press is not handling those responsibilities. The spring mailing including 278 copies sent to recently lapsed members with a flier for membership renewal. Mary Carrington was thanked for her decade of service as an ecology subject editor.

CHINQUAPIN REPORT—Joe Pollard
No issues published in 2020. Joe Pollard will step down at the end of his term 2021 and is ready to assist an editor in training.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT—Tom Diggs
Total membership is 202. Net membership is down 42 since last year. A merchandise committee has developed a plan for SABS gear for membership recruitment and retention.

ELECTION STATUS REPORT—Brian Keener
Ashley Morris (Furman Univ.) and Jay Bolin (Catawba College) have accepted nominations for President-Elect, and Jessica Budke (Univ. of Tennessee) and Kevin England (Double Springs Middle School, Moulton, AL) have accepted nominations for Member-at-Large.

IN MEMORIAM—Ed Clebsch, Mike Held, Joe Winstead

AWARDS (Full details listed in Chinquapin vol. 28 no. 1)
Earl Core Student Research Awards (7 applications, 2 winners):
Michelle L. Gaynor and Noah Dennis Yawn
SABS Conference Support: Sarah Brown
Richard & Minnie Windler Awards:

Systematics: Elizabeth McMurchie and Andrea Weeks,
“Vascular Flora and Ecological Community
Assessment of the Blue Ridge Center for
Environmental Stewardship,
Loudoun County, Virginia,” *Castanea* 85(1): 42-64.
Ecology: Justin P. Williams and Tracy S. Hawkins,
“Acorn Weevil (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)
Predation Dynamics in a Mississippi Bottomland
Hardwood Forest,” *Castanea* 85(1): 159-168.

Student Presentation Awards:
[Ongoing at time of meeting, updated here]
Rebekah Shupe (oral) and Katie Krogmeier (poster)
John E. Fairy Field Station Scholarships:
Luke Sheaffer, Brittany Martin, Alna Hicks,
Brandon Wheeler, Morgan Gaglianese-Woody,
Neely Millard, Laura Hamon
Elizabeth Ann Bartholomew Award: Zack Murrell
(Appalachian State University)

Meeting adjourned by Rebecca Cook at 7:50 a.m. CST.
Minutes prepared by Mac H. Alford, Recording Secretary

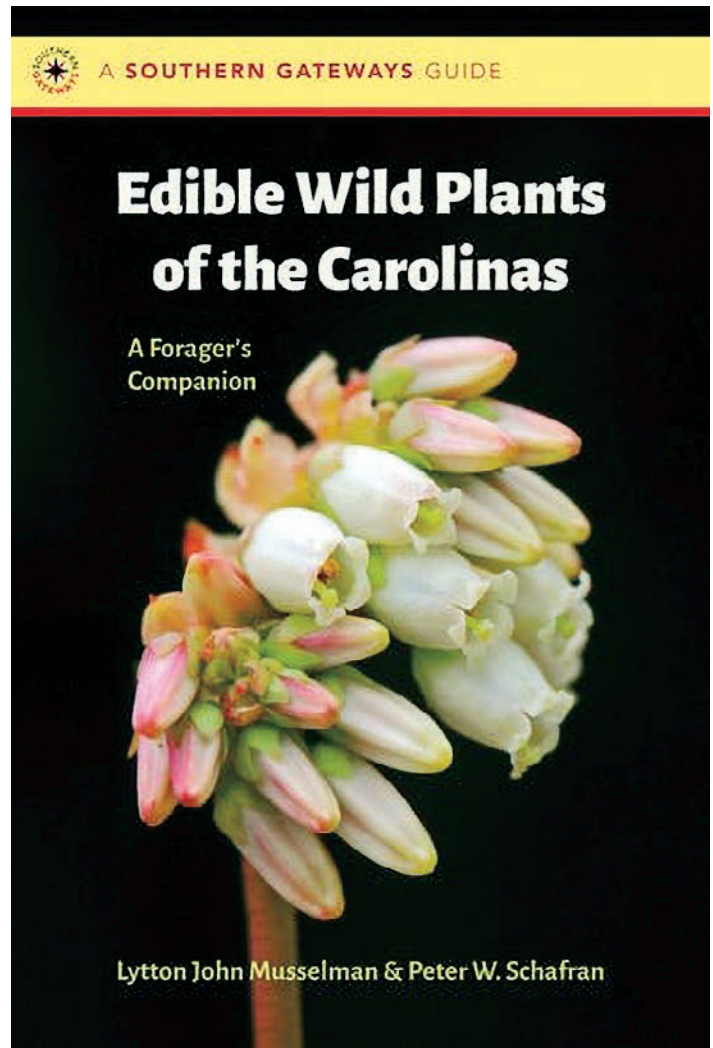
BOOK CORNER

Edible Wild Plants of the Carolinas: A Forager's Companion

by Lytton John Musselman and Peter W. Schafran
University of North Carolina Press, 2021

Lytton Musselman and Peter Schafran need no introduction to many SABS members. Lytton is the Mary Payne Hogan Distinguished Professor of Botany at Old Dominion University and a former president of SABS. He has authored regular columns in *Chinquapin* on both parasitic plants and edible ones. Peter was formerly Lytton's student and is now a postdoctoral scientist at the Boyce Thompson Institute in Ithaca, NY. Their new book on *Edible Wild Plants of the Carolinas* was published earlier this year.

From the publishers' website: *Foraging edible plants was once limited to specialists, survivalists, and herbalists, but it's become increasingly mainstream. Influenced by the popularity of the locavore movement, many restaurants feature foraged plants on their menus, and a wide variety of local foraged plants are sold at farmers markets across the country. With *Edible Wild Plants of the Carolinas*, Lytton John Musselman and Peter W. Schafran offer a full-color guide for the everyday forager, featuring profiles of more than 100 edible plants, organized broadly by food type, including seeds, fruits, grains, and shoots; details about taste and texture, harvesting tips, and preparation instructions; and full-color photos that make it easy to identify edible plants. *Edible Wild Plants of the Carolinas* is designed to help anyone enjoy the many wild plants found in the biodiverse Carolinas.*



Apply for Grants, Scholarships, and Awards

Now is the time to submit applications. Please visit <http://sabs.us/awards/> for the history of each award, the rules and regulations, and links to the online application forms.

- The **Elizabeth Ann Bartholomew** award is the society's highest honor, based on professional and public service that advances our knowledge and appreciation of the world of plants, and/or exceptional service to the society. Submit nominations by February 1, 2022 using the online nomination form.
- **Student Conference Support Awards** help defray the cost of student registration for the joint meeting of SABS and ASB. Application deadline is February 14, 2022.
- **Earl Core Student Research Awards** provide up to \$1,200 in financial assistance in support of student research projects in plant taxonomy, systematics, and ecology. Application deadline is March 1, 2022.
- **John Fahey Field Station Scholarships** provide tuition support for students to enroll in a botany workshop or course at a biological field station. Application deadline is March 23, 2022.

"It was as though the plants wanted me to write a different kind of book and sent gentle roots deep into my brain. They wanted me to fully acknowledge their importance in human history, their amazing powers of healing, the nourishment they provide, their ability to harm if we misused them, and, ultimately, our dependence on the plant kingdom. The plants seemed to want me to share with the world my own understanding of their beingness, so that people might better honor them as important partners in so many of our endeavors."

– Jane Goodall, *Seeds of Hope: Wisdom and Wonder from the World of Plants*

A. JOSEPH POLLARD PHD, NEWSLETTER EDITOR
SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, FURMAN UNIVERSITY
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CHANGES COMING IN CHINQUAPIN? SHARE YOUR OPINIONS!

The Constitution of the Southern Appalachian Botanical Society states that the society will publish a newsletter called *Chinquapin*. The newsletter has been distributed as a printed document since its launch in 1993, and the format and style seen in the current issue have remained relatively static for at least the last decade. In light of the revolutionary changes in communications media during these same periods, it seems appropriate to survey what today's SABS members want in their newsletter and how *Chinquapin* might change and improve.

All members should receive an email message from **chinquapin@sabs.us** with the subject line "Chinquapin Survey". Please check your junk or spam mailboxes if necessary. If you believe you did not receive the survey link, please send an email to that same address, and we'll try to solve the problem. All opinions are important!

We will ask you to take a few minutes to answer some questions about how you use SABS publications, what you like and dislike about *Chinquapin*, and your thoughts about our future options. The survey will remain open until 1/31/2022. Results will be tabulated and reported to the membership at the SABS business meeting on 4/1/2022, at ASB in Little Rock, AR.

Thank you for taking the time to help.
Joe Pollard, Newsletter Editor

