June Program

"Landscaping for lizards: Supporting garden biodiversity beyond the usual suspects"

By

Dr. Luke Frishkoff
Chapter Leaders

President — Gordon Scruggs
   president@txnativeplants.org
Past President — Karen Harden
Vice President & Programs — Morgan Chivers
Recording Secretary — Debbie Stilson
Treasurer — Position open
Hospitality Chair — Corinna Benson, Tracie Middleton
Membership Chair — Beth Barber
Events Chair — Position open
NICE! Coordinator — Avon Burton
Plant Sales Coordinators - Gordon Scruggs & Sandy Fountain & Josephine Keeney
Education/Outreach Chair — Open
Webmaster — Frank Keeney
Field Trips — Eric Johnson
Speaker's Bureau — Theresa Thomas
Donations/Grants Chair — Open
Parliamentarian — Martha Mullens
Facebook Manager — Open
Newsletter Editor — Troy Mullens
   media@txnativeplants.org
Assistant Newsletter Editor — Martha Mullens
Southwest Subcourthouse Garden Leaders — Gailon Hardin & Dawn Hancock
Native Plant Gardens at the Southwest Regional Library Leaders —
   Theresa Thomas & Char McMorrow
Molly Hollar Wildscape Garden Leader — Ann Knudsen
Fielder House Garden Leaders — Josephine Keeney & Jane Osterhuis
O.S. Gray Natural Area — Josephine Keeney
White Settlement Waystation — Tom Salmi (new)
Publicity Chair — Chairperson needed
NLCP Classes Coordinator — Sandy Fountain, Theresa Thomas

Index

President’s Corner by Gordon Scruggs ..................... p. 3ff
Flower of the Month, Flame Acanthus by Josephine Keeney ........................................ p. 8f
Activities & Volunteering for June 2021 by Martha Mullens ........................................ p. 10f
Answer to last month’s puzzle and a new puzzle  p. 12
June Calendar” Page by Troy Mullens ....................... p. 13
The Mystery of the Uncommon (or not) Rain Lily by Martha Mullens ........................................... p. 14
Randol Mill Workday by Josephine Keeney .............. p. 15
June Program ................................................................. p. 16
Spring Plant Sale by Karen Harden ....................... p. 16
Membership Report by Beth Barber ........................ p. 17
Hospitality by Corinna Benson ................................. p. 17
April Meeting Minutes by Debbie Stilson ............... p. 18
Parting Shots, News & Views by the Editors .......... p. 19ff
Volunteer Position Opportunities: Must read .......... p. 19
Farmers Calendar by Troy Mullens ........................ p. 20
NICE Native Plant Partner Nurseries ..................... p. 21
Purple Passionflower by Karen Harden ................... p. 22
Chocolate Daisy by Karen Harden ......................... p. 23
Susan Fenimore Cooper by Martha Mullens ......... p. 24f
Recommended Plants List (Complete) ................. p. 26f
This Year’s Programs by Morgan Chivers ............... p. 28
Purple Passionflower, Passiflora incarnata NICE! Plant of the Season (Summer) by Dr. Becca Dickstein ........................................ p. 29
Join NPSOT, Mission Statement, next Meeting ......... p. 30
Newsletter Submission Requirements ...................... p. 30

Questions, Comments ?

Use this link below!

Info@txnativeplants.org
I have been enjoying the native flowers in my gardens. Probably enjoying too much and not enough weed-ing! Such is the life of a gardener.

At the Chapter’s plant sale a member asked, “You have such a variety of plants, how many acres do you own?” I proceeded to explain that I live on a small residential lot in an urban subdivision. He was impressed that I had such a variety of plants on such a small lot. It has been a challenge. On the prairie, aggressive native plants are kept in check by other native plants. My urban gardens are just not large enough to allow these processes to occur naturally. So I help these processes along with several strategies I have learned and some labor.

First, let’s back up and ask a basic question. Why is cultivating a variety of native plants in your gardens important? Trees and bushes are needed to provide shelter for mammals, birds, reptiles, and insects. Many are also host plants for butterflies and other insects. A variety of wildflowers and grasses are needed for seeds and nectar throughout the year for birds and insects. Different butterflies have different host plants, so a variety of plants enables many different species of butterflies to reproduce in your yard.

Diversity sounds like an easy task, just plant and seed a variety of plants. If you are working in small urban gardens like mine this course of action may work for the first year and if you are lucky, two years. But in successive years it varies with not only the climatic conditions, but also the dispersion of seeds for the annuals and biennials and with how aggressively the perennials expand by seed and their root systems. Today I want to provide some strategies of how I maintain a variety of plants in my small urban gardens.

I have nine gardens around my house with a total garden area of just over 900 square feet. Having different gardens provides the advantage of separating plants. I plant groundcovers and aggressive perennials in specific gardens so they can expand with minimal maintenance to keep them in check. If it is an aggressive perennial, put it in a garden where it is easy to remove some plants when necessary.

Plant species together so they stand out when they bloom. Focus on placing showy lower plants with long flowering periods at the front of the gardens. Put the shorter plants up front and taller plants at the back of the gardens.

Remove or trim plants that become too tall and block the sun to other plants. In early June I trim the Maximillian sunflowers / *Helianthus maximilliani* and Frostweed / *Verbesina virginica* to prevent them from becoming so tall and falling on other plants. I also trim the Little bluestem / *Schizachyrium scoparium* to about 8- to 12-inches in July, so new growth will support itself through the fall and it does not block sunlight from other plants.

Removal and trimming around the milkweeds is an ongoing task. I maximize the direct sun on the milkweeds. Also remove plants that are too prolific and taking the space needed to maintain a variety of plants. For most annuals and biennials this task is easy. In early spring when the soil is moist they can be pulled from undesired locations. Some of the annuals and biennials I have had to remove include Brown eyed Susan / *Rudbeckia hirta*, Plains coreopsis / *Coreopsis tinctoria*, Horseweed / *Conyza oanadensis*, and Partridge pea / *Chamaecrista fasciculata*. I try to control them by removing the seed pods and placing them in desired locations. Some I remove as soon as they begin to die back. For these I collect and/or purchase seed to place in desired locations in the early fall. Just for the record, Horseweed was introduced to the gardens by a bird, not me!

I allow most of the annuals and biennials to ebb and flow through the gardens and only control as needed. For example, the first year my gardens had a good distribution of Browneyed Susans. The second year I had to remove a few because they spread all around the gardens and in many locations were blocking sunlight to other plants. Now in the third year their numbers are dwindling and it looks like I will need to re-seed this fall.

With biennials like Texas thistle / *Cirsium texanum*, you are always a year behind. The first summer they appear as a rosette and then shoot-up and bloom the next spring. I have spotted only one Texas thistle rosette so far this spring, so you would expect that I may not have many thistles next year. The good news is that more rosettes will likely appear throughout the summer since the thistle is already going to seed. My preference is to have about eight to 15 thistles blooming each spring at or near the back fence.

Continued on Page 4
The seed pods are now beginning to open on the first flowers. I am cutting the seed pods off as they open and placing them where I want future thistles. There are many annuals I re-seed in the fall as needed including American basketflower / *Centaurea americana*, Lemon horsemint / *Monarda citriodora*, Clasping coneflower / *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis*, Plains coreopsis, Tickseed coreopsis (Goldenwave) / *Coreopsis basilis*, Texas dandelion / *Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus*, Yellow prairie flax / *Linum berlandieri* (rigidom), Texas paintbrush / *Castilleja indivisa*, Scarlet sage / *Salvia coccinea*, and Common sunflower / *Helianthus annuus*.

Some perennials are short lived and should re-seed themselves. If not, then you will need to add seed at the desired locations in the fall. Some of the short lived perennials I have seeded for are Butterfly milkweed / *Asclepias tuberosa*, Greenthread daisy / *Thelesperma filifolium*, and Prairie verbena / *Glandularia bipinnatifida*. All grow easily from seed. Just for the record, I notice this year that there are many Butterfly milkweed seedlings and I did no supplemental seeding for it last fall.

Other perennials live longer and expand by seed. Some are prolific and require some removal including Frostweed, Lanceleaf coreopsis / *Coreopsis lanceolata*, Bee balm / *Monarda fistulosa*, Purple coneflower / *Echinacea purpurea*, and Engelmann daisy / *Engelmannia peristenia*. I have been expanding Frostweed and Bee balm seedlings to other gardens. My biggest challenge of these plants is Engelmann daisy. Nothing against them, they are one of my favorites. However, they expand quickly by seed. I have learned to recognize and remove them each spring before they become too well established. Engelmann daisies have a deep tap root, so do not wait too long to remove them as I did.

Other perennials expand as a groundcover or by roots. I have found that groundcovers are generally much easier to limit to a specific area than the plants that expand by roots. I have placed Horseherb / *Calyptocarpus vialis* in two gardens where expansion is not a problem. It has now expanded on its own to the backyard garden where it has joined Texas frogfruit / *Phyla nodiflora*. The Texas frogfruit in the backyard garden is more difficult to control. There is Common and Green milkweed growing with it. So the frogfruit must be removed or trimmed by hand so I do not damage the milkweed plants. I keep the frogfruit edged out of the areas where the annuals grow. The annuals want sunlight, so groundcover is not compatible.

Perennials that expand by roots include Blue mistflower / *Conoclinium coelestinum*, Gregg’s mistflower / *Conoclinium greggi*, Maximillian sunflower, Tall goldenrod / *Salidago canadensis*, American germander / *Teucrium canadense*, and Western ironweed / *Vernonia baldwinii*. So far I have only had problems with expansion of Gregg’s mistflower and Maximillian sunflower. Gregg’s mistflower is easy to pull and I have used the pulled stems to expand it to another garden. It appears that soon I will need to begin controlling the Blue mistflower to keep it out of one of the areas I keep for annuals. I am considering growing a polyculture of Plains coreopsis with the Blue mistflower. After the coreopsis is through blooming in June, the mistflower will begin to bloom in July.

The challenging plant of this group is Maximillian sunflower. It expanded rapidly by seed to all corners of my backyard garden before I realized it. At every location it starts as a single stemmed plant and then expands radially increasing in size rapidly. If you have an urban garden, my recommendation is to pull them up immediately in every location you do not want a large clump of them. I cut the Maximillian sunflowers to the ground in early June so they do not get too tall. These are one of my favorites, but you need to be diligent in keeping them under control or they will try to take over your garden.

I hope these tips are useful to you. Much I learned the hard way. Most I have learned from fellow members. If you have any questions or just want to talk natives, please contact me at president@txnativeplants.org.

Excerpt from “The Flower” by Alfred Tennyson

*Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed.
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed.*
Continued from Page 4

Engelmann daisy / *Engelmannia peristenia* in the background, Lanceleaf coreopsis / *Coreopsis lanceolate* in the foreground, Mealy blue sage / *Salvia farinacea* lower left, and Autumn sage / *Salvia greggii* right background.

A radial Antelope horns milkweed *A. asperula* and on left a Green milkweed *A. viridis*

Continued on Page 6

Backyard garden in early May

Bee Balm / *Monarda fistulosa* with a female Monarch

Blackfoot daisy / *Melampodium leucanthum*
Continued from Page 5

Blanket flower / *Gaillardia pulchella*

Butterfly milkweed / *A. tuberosa* blooming in southside garden

Cedar Sage / *Salvia roemeriana*

Common milkweed / *A. syriaca* with a Gray hairstreak butterfly

Common milkweed / *Asclepias syriaca* with a bumble bee

Golden columbine / *Aquilegia chrysantha*

Continued on Page 7
Continued from Page 6

Greenthread daisy
_Thelesperma filifolium_

Gregg’s mistflower
_Conoclinium greggi_

Horseherb
_Calyptocarpus vialis_

Lanceleaf coreopsis
_Coreopsis lanceolat_

Purple coneflower
_Echinacea purpurea_

Texas paintbrush
_Castilleja indivisa_

Texas thistle
_Cirsium texanum_
with a female Monarch

Winecup
_Callirhoe pedata_

Yellow prairie flax
_Linum berlandieri_
Flame Acanthus — Flower of the Month for June

Flower of the Month
Flame Acanthus, Hummingbird Bush, *Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii*
Acanthaceae (Acanthus Family)

This is the plant for you, if you are looking for a beautiful plant that can take the Texas heat and survive with very little water and care. It is also cold hardy during our normal cold winters but during the big freeze of 2021 it died to the ground and came back up from the roots. I have never seen it bothered by insects or disease in the many years that I have been growing native plants, that really means a lot, and it is something that can hardly be said about other hardy plants.

This shrub is deciduous and has light colored brittle wood, it is cold hardy in the DFW area and likes to wait for the weather to warm up before putting on new growth in the spring. The new stems are square and the leaves are small and light green, growing opposite to each other with no serration on the edges. The bloom period is from June to frost in this area of North Central Texas.

Flame Acanthus can be pruned or sheared to suit your desired size or shape, it bounces back quickly and rewards you with many bright tubular orange-red blooms that attract attention from far away. But if all these virtues weren’t enough, the bright tubular flowers attract all the hummers and butterflies in the neighborhood, making it a delight to watch. It also happens to be a host plant for the Crimson Patch, Texan Crescent and Cyna Blue butterflies.

Considering all these good points: Flame Acanthus should have a very special place in the yard and especially in the butterfly garden.
Flame Acanthus — Flower of the Month for June

Continued from Page 8

Photographs by Josephine Keeney except as noted
Some activities are being allowed with restrictions. Programs listed may be cancelled, rescheduled or changed to online due to covid-19. Check with the sponsors. Restrictions: social distancing, masks required for entry, screening before entry.

North Central Chapter of Native Plant Society of Texas  www.txnativeplants.org
Tuesday, June 22 no board meeting

Native Prairies Association of Texas Fort Worth Chapter
In-person hikes, events, tours and meet-ups require masks.
Mon., June 14: 7 PM zoom: The TX State Bison Herd at Caprock Canyons State Park by Donald Beard
Sat., June 19: Prairies & Wine Bus Tour to Saint Jo & 4R Winery (tentative)
Check website for events and field trips  fwnpat@gmail.com

Cross Timbers Master Naturalist   FWBG  http://www.ctmn.org/
No in-person meetings. No in-person group activities.
Mon., June 21: 7:00 -8:30PM zoom: Photographing Nature by professional photographer Trieu Nguyen

Tarrant County Master Gardener Association  https://tarrantmg.org/
Live meetings suspended until further notice.
June 3 9:30 AM Zoom online meeting: All Things Water by Becky Bowling
TX A & M AgriLife Water University offers free online classes. Registration required.
Check website for details. wateruniversity.tamu.edu
Aggie Horticulture Courses online  AgriLife Courses online

Fort Worth Botanic Garden  https://www.fwbg.org/
General admission ($12) open regular hours. Tickets sold online.
Programs check with office. Pre-registration.
Classes are limited to 15 outdoors with 6 feet between participants. Mask use encouraged.
June 1-June 30 9:00-10:00 AM Topiaries in the Garden members free/reg. admission
June 1-Dec. 31 9:00 AM-3:PM Self-Guided Exploration $6 registered/$12 unregistered
June 1-Dec. 31 9:00 AM-6:00 PM PM Stickwork: artist Patrick Dougherty weaves plants into sculptures free for Members/regular admission to nonmembers
June 1-Oct. 31 Members only 8-9 AM and 5-6 PM

BRIT  https://www.brit.org/  Some onsite educational programs are available. Some programs will be online.
email questions to  tfriday@brit.org.
Workshops: In-person classes are limited to 15, have restrictions of 6 feet between participants and most are conducted outdoors.
Mask use is encouraged outdoors and required indoors.
Courses online free:
Tues., June 1: 12-1:00 PM New Fungi & Mycomycetes in Urban Environments
Thurs., June 17 5:30-7:30 PM DIY Drip Irrigation
Members $15/nonmembers $20: Pre-registration required
Thurs., June 3 12-1:00 PM Botany SpotlightL Island Biology
Sat., June 5 10 AM-12 PM Keeping Your Plants Healthy: Organic Disease Control
More expensive classes online:
Sat., June 5 1-3 PM Organic Pest Control in the Garden members $35/$40 nonmember
Fri., June 26 10 AM-12 PM Propagation: Air Layering & Grafting $40 memb/$45 non

Xerces Society webinar June 17 12-1:00 PM Human Dimensions of Pollinator Conservation

Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge  https://www.fwnaturecenter.org/
Hardwicke Interpretive Center closed. Admission tickets for all visits must be purchased online in advance of visit. $6 adults, children $2, seniors $3. Instructions on website. Masks required. Social distance 6 feet. Limit 10 in group. No reservations required for admission Monday-Friday, but required for weekends and CFW holidays.
Activities for $5/members free. Pre-registration required. check website

Volunteer opportunities  Cont. on page 11
Our chapter, nor the state NPSOT, cannot sponsor, encourage or plan any in-person (large group) meetings, events or demonstration garden activities indoors or outdoors at this time, according to Gordon Scruggs, Chapter President.

As the weather warms and we want to get outside and volunteer, remember there may be restrictions: Although Governor Abbot has rescinded the mask requirement for fully vaccinated people outdoors, it is recommended that small groups work at our demonstration gardens if social distancing is practiced, volunteers wear masks and bring their own tools.

Contact leaders for more information.

Leader: Josephine Kenney
Fielder House Butterfly Garden 1616 W Abram St, Arlington 2nd & 4th Mon.
Molly Hollar Wildscape Veterans Park, Arlington 1st Sat.
Knapp Heritage Park Pollinator Garden 201 West Front Street, Arlington 1st Monday
OS Gray Natural Area 2021 Abram St., Arlington 2nd Sat.

Volunteer Manager: Sherrie Ripple or contact Josephine Kenney 3rd Mon.
River Legacy Park 701 NW Green Oaks Blvd., Arlington
Leader: Theresa Thomas 2nd & 4th Thursdays 8:30 AM-12:00 noon
Native Gardens at SW Regional Library at Hulen 4001 Library Ln, Fort Worth

Leaders Gailon Hardin, Dawn Hancock 2nd Sat. & last Wed.
SW Tarrant Co. Sub Courthouse 6551 Granbury Rd, Fort Worth

Volunteer @ Fort Worth Nature Center & Refuge
9601 Fossil Ridge Rd, Fort Worth 76135 fwnc.org
817-392-7410
Volunteer Coordinator: Kenneth Nailey Kenneth.Nailey@fortworthtexas.gov
Volunteer Positions: Docent, Outdoor Conservationist (Natural Guard). Restoration Greenhouse, Visitor Center Host, Special Events, Animal Care

Volunteer at White Settlement Monarch Waystation
8215 White Settlement Road
Leaders: Tom Salmi Workdays will be announced by email.

Volunteer for Native Prairies Association Fort Worth
npat.wordpress.com

Volunteer at BRIT
1700 University Dr, Fort Worth 76107
GROW Volunteer Coordinator (BRIT & Fort Worth Botanic Garden)
To volunteer: go to brit.org, pull down bar “Get Involved”, click on Volunteer, click on “Become a Volunteer” and fill out an application.
Director of Volunteers: Montana Williams, 817-546-1846
Volunteer Coordinator: Veronica Marquez, 817-392-5543
All emails inquiries: volunteer@brit.org
A New Puzzle
by Troy Mullens © 2021

Answer to last Months' quiz

Karen Harden correctly identified this as

*Corydalis aurea*
Scrambled eggs

New Quiz

What are the red parts?
Extra points for naming the 2 lichens.

Send answer or request answer at info@txnativeplants.com
**Echinacea pallida** grows 2-4 feet tall with stout stems and 3-5 inch flowerheads of lavender to white ray flowers that droop from a large, spiny, cone-shaped center. The ray flowers vary in length and width. The lance-shaped leaves are coarse-haired, and attached at the base. It is semi-evergreen and perennial. The native habitat is prairies and open, wooded hillsides.

Pale coneflower is an easy plant to grow in a home garden and seeds are readily available and can be sown in the fall or spring. Division seems to produce too many stems and fewer flowers. It prefers sun and can tolerate moist soil if well drained, but prefers drier acid or lime soils. Desirability includes the beauty of the blooms, a high drought tolerance, and that it attracts bees and butterflies. The only negative is that it can be aggressive in rich soil. It actually shows off best mixed with grasses.

If you want to observe a good stand of these flowers, go to the demonstration garden at the southwest sub-court-house anytime from May to July.

My philosophical statement:

Though the other coneflowers get more attention because they are showier, beauty is only a few layers (skin) deep. “Beauty is in the eye of the beholder”. The true worth is in the value to the environment.
Uncommon Rain Lily  by Martha Mullens

The Mystery of the Uncommon (or not) Rain Lily, 
*Zephyranthes drummondii* or *Zephyranthes pedunculata*

With all the rain that we have experienced of late, there have been an abundance of rain lilies. Rain lilies are considered by some to be magical, hence the common name of fairy lily. *Zephyranthes drummondii* is also referred to as the evening rain lily, the evening star rain lily, the giant rain lily, blushing giant rain lily, the Hill country rain lily, spring onion, and the prairie rain lily or prairie lily.

Rain lilies do seem a bit magical to me the way they ‘pop up’ after a rain, only last a few days, and open in the evening. Therefore, *Zephyranthes drummondii* is a good choice for a nighttime garden. This one is different in that it is fragrant and ages to a pink. It is a bit more showy than the more common ones we are used to. Rain lilies seem dainty, but they bloom better in full sun, although they will tolerate light shade. Because they grow from bulbs they can be grown successfully in home gardens in clay, loam, or sand as long as the soil stays moist with good drainage. It can bloom from April to November. It attracts bees and butterflies.

All rain lilies have been moved from the lily family to the amaryllis. This rain lily, *Zephyranthes drummondii*, was formerly known as *Cooperia pedunculata* according to the LBJ Wildflower Center. Mary Curry’s *North Central Texas Wildflowers* lists the new name as *Zephyranthes chlorosolen*. To add to the confusion, *Flora of North Central Texas*, separates *Cooperia pedunculata* and *drummondii*. If you google it, more confusion awaits because many more botanical names are listed. This is one time that I am satisfied with the common name of rain lily. All the confusion over the correct scientific name makes my head hurt. But, if you like a mystery, this plant presents one for you.

Geyata Ajilvsgi’s *Wildflowers of Texas* lists this species as the most common and found all over Texas. Adam Black recently reported finding some (photographs shown).
Extra Workday at Randol Mill Pollinator Garden

We had only the "Faithful" plus Sharon Hamilton, CTMN President, who came to help and check out the garden. Yellow bells, Western ironweed, Frostweed and Cowpen daisy were planted. The weeds were mainly crab grass which is very difficult to pull, so not all were removed, but the worst part was. Sharon Hamilton, Jane Oosterhuis, Carol Shinsky Marcotte, Dick Schoech and Josephine Keeney.

Dick Schoech, Sharon Hamilton, and Carol Shinsky Marcotte, Jane Oosterhuis had to leave early.

One side of the garden today

Some of the flowers
Landscaping for lizards: Supporting garden biodiversity beyond the usual suspects

Many of us plant native plants for the flowers and to support healthy pollinator communities. But native plants’ benefits to biodiversity extend way beyond hummingbirds and bees. Dr. Frishkoff discusses some of the less-thought-about members of the North Texas biological community (reptiles and amphibians), why these creatures are interesting, how to support them in your garden, and why the DFW area, straddled between the arid west and humid east, is such an interesting place for biology in the garden.

Bio:
Dr. Luke Frishkoff is a professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Texas at Arlington. His research focuses on how animal communities respond to changes in climate and habitat loss.

Spring Plant Sale by Karen Harden

It was A Great Success

Photo by Karen Harden
Membership and Hospitality

Spring plant sales and nice weather always bring us new members. Welcome to all of our new members. Liz Soto, Larry Mundt, Rebecca Todd, Elizabeth Gowan, and Rebecca Steinsiek join us from Fort Worth. From Arlington, please welcome Don Hartless, Marcel Rodriguez, Ryan Elliott, Lindsay Paine, and Vone Dempsey. Also joining our chapter are Lori Duhon from Haslet, Cortney Vant Slot from Dallas, Rita Coon from Kennedale, Alana Grabowski from Southlake, Katelyn Reeves from Burleson, Belinda Butler from Hurst, and Glenna Wright from Cleburne. So glad you all are part of our chapter.

There are many levels of membership and we want to thank all of you for joining the native plant growing community. A special thank you goes to Ryan Elliott of Treehugger Tree Services for joining at the patron level. You might want to check out his website.

Thanks also goes to all of our renewing members who continue to help our chapter be so successful.

We are now 230 strong

Don't forget to download your membership card. A link is included in your membership 'joining/renewal' notice.

Hospitality by Corinna Benson

Welcome all.
In-person meetings are still Covid 19 pending.
MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
NORTH CENTRAL CHAPTER
May 6, 2021
Online Zoom Meeting

President Gordon Scruggs called the meeting to order at 6:32 P.M. and welcomed the guests.

Secretary: There were no comments on the April Minutes, so they are approved.

Treasurer: The financials for this month income: $375, expense: $4,219, for a net expense of $3,844. The current bank balance is $12,752. The Treasury Position is open, let Gordon know if you are interested.

By-Laws: There is a slight change in the By-Laws that was sent out by email a couple of days ago. It has to do with getting the nominating committee going before August. This will be emailed out again before the vote at the June meeting.

Standing Rules: The Board has been using Workplace, a division of Facebook, to post things. The fees have recently increased, going from free to $40/person. The Board has decided to no longer use Workplace, so the wording in the Standing Rules about using it has been taken out. The wording in the Demonstration Garden Section has changed. And also due to price increases, we are only offering one book to new members, the Michael Eason book, not a choice of books. These changes have been emailed out and will be emailed out again before being voted on at the June meeting. Please ask now if you have any questions, or email info@txnativeplants.org.

Spring Plant Sale: it is coming up soon, this Saturday. The growers have listed over 1,800 plants and 150 species. The spots were full three weeks in advance for each 25 person section. The plant sales are our chapter’s primary income.

Membership: We have 212 members and welcome to our four new members and thank you to all those who have renewed.

Demonstration Gardens: Please email president@txnativeplants.org to get you lined up with someone in your area.

Newsletter: It came out today and has a lot of great articles. Frank Keeney said it is posted on the website and he will email it out tomorrow.

NICE: The plant of the season is prairie verbena and is available at NICE nurseries. They summer plant of the season will be coming out soon.

Executive Director: NPSOT has about 2,700 members. The Executive Director will be announced soon and that person should be able to help us grow beyond what volunteers only can do.

Database: It is coming in June and you will be able to check the status of your membership.

Pandemic Policies: The State Board will follow the CDC guidelines.

NLCP: The spring schedule is out. Our chapter is offering the first course on July 17. You take the first course and then the others can be taken in any order. The signup is on the state website and the classes are all virtual.

State Nominations: If you know someone deserving of an award, please go to NPSOT.org to nominate them.

Fall Virtual Symposium: Volunteers are needed for the committee. The date has not been set yet.

Nominating Committee: Please email info@txnativeplants.org or president@txnativeplants.org if you would like to be on the nominating committee for our chapter.

Zoom: Frank Keeney said that in the future, people will come into the meetings muted and will then be able to unmute themselves.

Meeting Adjourned: 6:48 P.M.
Must read: Volunteer Opportunities in a Leadership Role

Your chapter of NPSOT needs you. We have openings for chairpersons for Treasurer, Field Trips, Donations and Grants, Education/Outreach, Publicity, and Events. We also need one or two more volunteers to help with the website and Facebook. You do not have to have any experience because the current chairpersons will train you. Contact your President, Gordon Scruggs, or reply to info@txnativeplants.org.

Consider this:

It only takes a few hours a month or Get together with a friend. Maybe the two of you would like to be Co-Chairs. Training will be provided and help is always available. Get your feet wet. It is very rewarding and will help keep our chapter one of the best in the state.
Farmer’s Calendar - June 2021 (excerpted from The Old Farmer’s Almanac)

Most years, it’s sometime in June that the mosquitoes arrive to finish up whatever blood has been left us by the blackflies, whose high season comes a few weeks earlier. Whereas the fly is little more than a black speck that somehow bites, the mosquito is a creature whose menace is evident in its form: a syringe with wings. Still, the mosquitoes hereabouts are neither particularly large nor particularly aggressive. In these parts, mosquitoes come and go. Some years there will be few or none. Fortunately, we needn’t be without them, even in an off year. Benjamin Franklin, in Poor Richard’s Almanack for 1748, gives a recipe for mosquitoes. “In a scarce summer,” Ben writes, “any citizen may provide Musquitoes sufficient for his own family, by leaving tubs of rain water uncover’d in his yard; for in such water they lay their eggs, which when hatch’d . . . put forth legs and wings, leave the water, and fly into your windows.” Make of that what you like. Ben worked in Philadelphia, but he was a Boston man by birth and schooling, and he has the anarchic, deadpan Yankee wit that looks you blandly in the face and dares you to doubt.

In the evening of Thursday, June 24—just after sunset—look towards the southeast to watch the full Moon rise gently above the horizon. There, it will appear large and golden hued. June's full Moon will reach peak illumination at 2:40 P.M. Eastern Time on June 24, but will not be visible until later that evening, when it drifts above the horizon.

WHY IS IT CALLED THE STRAWBERRY MOON?
The full Moon names used by The Old Farmer's Almanac come from a number of places, including Native American, Colonial American, and European sources. Traditionally, each full Moon name was applied to the entire lunar month in which it occurred, not solely to the full Moon. June's full Moon—typically the last full Moon of spring or the first of summer—is traditionally called the Strawberry Moon.

This name has been used by Algonquin, Ojibwe, Dakota, and Lakota peoples, among others, to mark the ripening of "June-bearing" strawberries that are ready to be gathered. The Haida term, Berries Ripen Moon, reflects this as well. As flowers bloom and early fruit ripens, June is a time of great abundance for many.

ALTERNATIVE JUNE MOON NAMES
Blooming Moon (Anishinaabe) is indicative of the flowering season, while Green Corn Moon (Cherokee) and Hoer Moon (Western Abenaki) suggest that it's time to tend to young crops. Other names highlight that this is a time of new life: The Tlingit have used the term Birth Moon, referring to the time when certain animals are born in their region (the Pacific Northwest). Egg Laying Moon and Hatching Moon are Cree terms that also hint at a time of many animal babies. Alternative European names for this Moon include the Honey Moon and the Mead Moon.
NICE Native Plant Partners
Reported by Avon Burton

NICE Native Plant Partners webpage has a fresh update. [www.txnativeplants.org/portfolio/nice/](http://www.txnativeplants.org/portfolio/nice/) Here you can view information on NICE plants from prior seasons. By clicking on the photo, you will find a description, information on flowers and seeds, planting sites, watering instructions, and comments from Dr. Becca Dickstein.

Natives Improve and Conserve Environments (NICE) summer plant.
Plant of the Season, *Passiflora incarnata* L., is commonly known as Purple Passionflower or Maypop.

Support our NICE Native Plant Partners to improve your environment:

**EcoBlossom Nursery**
Online shop with delivery - Contact Anna Hurst
(817) 720-5970
[https://ecoblossom.com/](https://ecoblossom.com/)

**Weston Gardens in Bloom**
8101 Anglin Drive, Fort Worth, 76140
(817) 572-0549
[www.westongardens.com](http://www.westongardens.com)

**Stegall’s Nursery**
5652 Wilson Road, Fort Worth, 76140
(817) 483-0682
[www.stegallsnursery.com](http://www.stegallsnursery.com)

**Marshall Grain Garden Center**
3525 William D Tate Ave., Grapevine, 76051
(817) 416-6600
[www.marshallgrain.com](http://www.marshallgrain.com)

**Queen Bees Garden**
200 E Main Street, Azle, 76020
(817) 444-2400
[www.queenbeesgarden.com](http://www.queenbeesgarden.com)

**Stuart Nursery**
2317 Fort Worth Hwy, Weatherford, 76087
(817) 596-0003
[www.stuartnurseryinc.com](http://www.stuartnurseryinc.com)
Plant of the Season by Karen Harden

*Passiflora incarnata* is commonly known as Purple Passionflower.

Lost Oak Winery in Burleson, photos by Karen Harden
Hitchhiking Seeds

In the spring of 2019, my husband and I traveled out west to Alpine to attend a NPSOT Executive Board meeting and a for a short vacation to Big Bend with friends. One of our side trips was to the Chinati Foundation, a contemporary art exhibit located in Marfa. It was here that I first discovered Chocolate daisies. Walking through the untitled outdoor concrete art structures by Donald Judd, I kept smelling chocolate and wondered where this luscious smell was coming from. I finally sniffed my way to the source; a large patch of yellow flowers with an intoxicating smell of chocolate. Naturally, I took a couple of pictures and I later learned the name of this plant was, indeed, Chocolate daisy. After our visit, we traveled on to Big Bend and spent a few days hiking and I didn’t think of the daisies again.

In the spring of 2020, I had an unfamiliar plant come up in my newly prepared flower bed. As I usually do with plants I am unfamiliar with, I leave them until it is decided whether I like them or not. Sometimes, this is a bad decision, marestail comes to mind. The first year this plant produced a couple of strange looking yellow flowers and that was that. Nothing big and showy, but I liked the flower so I decided to leave it. And, it was a plant the deer didn’t seem to relish and nibble on.

Spring 2021. This plant, with its disc shaped flower head, bloomed again. I was curious to what it was so I began thumbing through the pages of my resource book, Wildflowers of Texas, by Michael Eason. I came across a “similar” looking flower and it was the Chocolate daisy! Not believing what I found, I posted a picture to Texas Flora to confirm. I didn't even think to look at the pictures I had taken a couple of years back. Within a few minutes I had confirmation. Lo and behold, that’s exactly what it was, *Berlandiera lyrata*! I couldn’t believe it. Now I can’t be positive, but I believe a few seeds somehow managed to hitch a ride from the high desert of West Texas to Parker County, plant themselves in a flower bed, and survived. No matter how they arrived, I love that they made it, and on warm mornings when there are a few flower heads blooming, the fragrance of chocolate is wonderful!
Susan Fenimore Cooper, America’s First Recognized Female Nature Writer
Review of article in Audubon and comments by Martha Mullens

Henry David Thoreau, who famously penned Walden and other works, is considered the father of American nature writing. Yet most people have never heard of Rural Hours, a nature book written by Susan Fenimore Cooper that Thoreau mentioned in his journals. Her book was published in 1850—four years before Walden.

As America’s first recognized female nature writer, Susan Cooper broke new ground with a book about her observations of plant and animal life in Cooperstown, New York, which her family founded. Perhaps because of modesty or following the tradition of her time, she published anonymously only claiming authorship “by a lady” in 1850. Rural Hours was praised by contemporaries, such as Charles Darwin, and by reviewers in popular magazines. Nine editions were printed up until 1887. Despite Susan Cooper’s initial success with Rural Hours and its nine-edition run during her lifetime, she is little-known today.

Scholars are uncertain whether Rural Hours influenced Thoreau’s decision to write Walden. But Michael P. Branch, a writer and professor at University of Nevada, thinks that some connection is likely. “We know Thoreau was familiar with Cooper’s work and while I don’t think anyone can quite prove it, it is hard to imagine that he wasn’t influenced by her writing in some way,” Branch says. "It’s really solid natural science, exactly the kind of stuff he loved.”

Susan Cooper was also overshadowed by her more famous father: James Fenimore Cooper who was a writer known for his historical novels about the New York State frontier, The Leatherstocking Tales, including The Last Mohican (my favorite movie). Susan was close to her father and worked as his secretary for most of her life. When he died in 1851, she managed his literary estate—a time-consuming task that helped her father’s writing legacy rather than her own.

But more than a century before Rachel Carson’s landmark 1962 book Silent Spring put a spotlight on how human pollution damages the environment, Cooper had warned of the consequences that come with the overexploitation of natural resources. She was one of the first American writers to do so.

She focused on natural history and invited her readers to take part in what she saw happening around her. Her approach was factual and observant which made nature accessible to readers and helped them understand and appreciate what it offered.

Continued on p. 25
Most critics praised *Rural Hours* for its simple, quiet, direct portrayals of nature. These aspects likely are the reason that it virtually disappeared in the first half of the twentieth century. After a heavily abridged edition in 1887 which omitted her writings about forest conservation, the book was not released again until 1968.

Despite criticism by contemporary writers and her own father that her work was feminine and charming and not multi-level, she also wrote essays and short stories for *Harper's New Monthly*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, and the *Freeman's Journal* while also editing anthologies of her father’s work. She edited five naturalist books. She also illustrated her own book and other writings.

Susan Fenimore Cooper was also a philanthropist and founded an orphanage in 1873. This she considered to be her “life work”. She lived mostly a quiet life and passed away in 1894. I am not a well-known critic, but I would consider her to be a ‘multi-level’ person.

This is a quote from *Rural Hours* about forest conservation:

*It is not surprising, perhaps, that a man whose chief object in life is to make money should turn his timber into bank-notes with all possible speed; but it is remarkable that any one at all aware of the value of wood, should act so wastefully as most men do in this part of the world. Mature trees, young saplings, and last year’s seedlings, are all destroyed at one blow by the axe or by fire; the spot where they have stood is left, perhaps, for a lifetime without any attempt at cultivation, or any endeavor to foster new wood.*

No wonder it was cut from the 1887 edition. I am sure that it offended a few business men who were making profits from timber harvesting.

For further information check out the article Susan Fenimore Cooper first Nature writer https://www.audubon.org/news/meet-susan-fenimore-cooper-americas-first-recognized-female-nature-writer

---

Most people refer to a group of butterflies as a swarm or a fluter, but these are not the accepted terms. A group of caterpillars is an army.

What should a group of butterflies be called?  
A, Cloud   B. Colony   C. Kaleidoscope   D. Memory

Send answer to troymullensjr@gmail.com
### Shrub List for North Central Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agarita</td>
<td>E D B F</td>
<td>Mahonia trifoliolata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Beautyberry</td>
<td>P S B F</td>
<td>Callicarpa americana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apache Plum</td>
<td>E D B F</td>
<td>Fallopia paradoxa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Salvia greggi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Senita</td>
<td>D I F</td>
<td>Cassia wislizenii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coralbean</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Erythrina herbacea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coralberry</td>
<td>I S B F</td>
<td>Symphoricarpus orbiculatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwarf Wax Myrtle</td>
<td>E P S B</td>
<td>Myrica pusilla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame Acanthus</td>
<td>D S B F</td>
<td>Anisacanthus quadrifidus wrightii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant Sumac</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Rhus aromatica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigobush</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>Amorpha fruticosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Sage</td>
<td>S B F</td>
<td>Salvia regla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale Leaf Yucca</td>
<td>E D S B F</td>
<td>Yucca pallida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Yucca</td>
<td>E D P B F</td>
<td>Hesperaloe parviflora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Sumac</td>
<td>D B FF</td>
<td>Rhus glabra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Barberry</td>
<td>E D B F</td>
<td>Mahonia swaseyi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Mock Orange</td>
<td>I F</td>
<td>Philadelphus texensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Sage/Cenizo</td>
<td>E D S F</td>
<td>Leucophyllum frutescens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turk's Cap</td>
<td>D P S B F</td>
<td>Malaviscus arboreus drummondii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Sweetspire</td>
<td>P S B F</td>
<td>Itea virginica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax Myrtle</td>
<td>E P S B</td>
<td>Morella cerifera</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Honeysuckle Bush</td>
<td>S B F</td>
<td>Lonicera albilora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grasses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Bluestem</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Andropogon gerardii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalograss</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Bouteloua dactyloides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushy Bluestem</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>Andropogon glomeratus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Gammagrass</td>
<td>P S</td>
<td>Tripsacum dactyloides</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Muhly</td>
<td>P B F</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia capillaris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Grass</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Sorghastrum nutans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Sea oats</td>
<td>P S B F</td>
<td>Chasmanthemum latifolium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindheimer Muhly</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia lindheimer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Bluestem</td>
<td>D B FF</td>
<td>Schizachyrum scoparium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seep Muhly</td>
<td>D P B</td>
<td>Muhlenbergia reverchonii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sideoats Grama</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Bouteloua curtipendula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splitbeard Bluestem</td>
<td>D P F</td>
<td>Andropogon ternarius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Grass</td>
<td>D P F</td>
<td>Panicum virgatum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ground Covers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Sage</td>
<td>S B F</td>
<td>Salvia roemeriana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frogfruit</td>
<td>D P S B F</td>
<td>Phyla nodiflora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Groundsel</td>
<td>D S F</td>
<td>Packera obovata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseherb</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Calycotropus vialis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri Violet</td>
<td>S F</td>
<td>Viola missouriensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon Berry</td>
<td>P S B F</td>
<td>Rivina humilis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White avens</td>
<td>D P S B</td>
<td>Geum canadense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Fern</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Thelypteris kunthi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Small Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Smoke Tree</td>
<td>D B FF</td>
<td>Cotinus obovatus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigelow Oak</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Quercus sinuata breviloba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Buckhorn</td>
<td>D P S B F</td>
<td>Rhamnus caroliniana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Laurel</td>
<td>E S B</td>
<td>Prunus caroliniana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Willow</td>
<td>D B FF</td>
<td>Chilopsis linearis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Red Cedar</td>
<td>E D B F</td>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve's Necklace</td>
<td>D S FF</td>
<td>Stropholobium affine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldenball Leadtree</td>
<td>D S B F</td>
<td>Leucaena retusa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacey Oak</td>
<td>D F</td>
<td>Quercus glaucae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Buckeye</td>
<td>D S B FF</td>
<td>Ungnadia speciosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Plum</td>
<td>D S B FF</td>
<td>Prunus mexicana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possumhaw</td>
<td>P S B F</td>
<td>Ilex decidua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Flame Sumac</td>
<td>D B FF</td>
<td>Rhus lanceolata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roughleaf Dogwood</td>
<td>P S B FF</td>
<td>Cornus drummodii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusty Blacklew</td>
<td>S B FF</td>
<td>Viburnum rufidum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Persimmon</td>
<td>D S B</td>
<td>Diospyros texana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Redbud</td>
<td>D S B F</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis texensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright acacia</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Acacia Wrightii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>E P S B F</td>
<td>Ilex vomitoria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Shade Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Elm</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Ulmus americana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Cypress</td>
<td>P F</td>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bigtooth Maple</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Acer grandidentatum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur Oak</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Quercus macrocarpa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo Maple</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Acer barbatum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Elm</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Ulmus crassifolia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinquapin Oak</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Quercus muehlenbergii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>E D</td>
<td>Quercus fusciformis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobolly Pine</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Pinus taeda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesquite</td>
<td>D B F</td>
<td>Prosopis glandulosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pecan</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Carya illinoensis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Oak</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Quercus stellata</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shumard Red Oak</td>
<td>D F</td>
<td>Quercus shumardii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Magnolia</td>
<td>E S F</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Ash</td>
<td>D P B F</td>
<td>Fraxinus albicans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Red Oak</td>
<td>D P F</td>
<td>Quercus texana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Texas Red Oak E D F Quercus texana*
### Recommended Plant List

#### For North Central Texas

**Key:**
- **E** = Evergreen
- **P** = Tolerates poor drainage
- **S** = Shade tolerant
- **F** = Very showy in flower or fruit
- **D** = Drought resistant in full sun
- **B** = Attracts birds or butterflies
- *** = Susceptible to Oak wilt

**Garden/Meadow Flowers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baraba's Buttons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Marshallia caespitosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergamot/Beebalm</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monarda fistulosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Red Sage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salvia penstemonoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterweed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Helianthus Amarum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Eyed Susan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Eyed Grass</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sisyrinchium sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Flax</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linum lewisii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mist Flower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conoclinium coelestinum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluebonnet</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lupinus texensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal Flower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lobelia cardinalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpen Daisy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Verbesina encelioides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Datura</td>
<td></td>
<td>Datura wrightii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Petal Primrose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Denothera rhombipetala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelmann Daisy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Engelmannia peristenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engelman Sage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salvia engelmannii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eryngo</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eryngium leavenworthii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall Obedient Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Physostegia virginiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant Ageratina</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ageratina havanensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant Phlox</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phlox pilosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenthread</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thelesperma filifolium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast Penstemon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penstemon tenuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halberd Leaf Hibiscus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hibiscus laevig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horesemint</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monarda citriodora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Blanket</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gaillardia pulchella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Paintbrush</td>
<td></td>
<td>Castilleja indivisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximillian Sunflower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Helianthus maximiliana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Hat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ratibida columnifera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partridge Pea</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chamaecrista fasciculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink Evening Primrose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penstemon tenuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Onion</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allium victorialis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie Verbena</td>
<td></td>
<td>Glandularia bipinnatifida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruellia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruellia sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Sage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salvia coccinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrubby Skullcap</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scutellaria drummondi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeleton Leaf Goldeneye</td>
<td></td>
<td>Viguiera stenoloba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow-on-the-prairie</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euphorbia bicolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiderwort</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tradescantia sp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Rain Lily</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cooperia pedunculata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Cypress</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ipomopsis rubra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Bluebell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eustoma exaltatum russellianum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-leaved Senna</td>
<td></td>
<td>Senna roemeriana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Milkwort</td>
<td></td>
<td>Polygala alba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Foxglove</td>
<td></td>
<td>Penstemon coccinea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carolina Jessamine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gelsemium sempervirens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climbing Prairie Rose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosa setigera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral Honeysuckle</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lonicera sempervirens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossvine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bignonia capreolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion Flower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Passiflora incarnata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Creeper</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parthenocissusquinquefolia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Perennials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blackfoot Daisy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Melampodium leucanthum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calylophus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Calylophus spp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile Pequin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Capsicum annuum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coreopsis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coreopsis lanceolata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-nerve Daisy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tetranereis scaposa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayfeather</td>
<td></td>
<td>Liatris punctata mucronata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregg’s mistflower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conoclinium greggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealy Blue Sage</td>
<td></td>
<td>Salvia farinacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
<td></td>
<td>Echinacea ssp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rockrose</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pavonia lasiopetala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Lantana</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lantana urticoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild red columbine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquilegia canadensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winecup</td>
<td></td>
<td>Callirhoe involucrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Columbine</td>
<td></td>
<td>Aquilegia ssp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zexmenia</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wedelia acapulcensis hispida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**North Central Texas Top Ten Invasives**

- Japanese honeysuckle
- Glossy privet
- Chinese Privet
- Giant reed
- Chinese wisteria
- Vitex chaste tree
- Nandina
- Chinaberry tree
- Chinese tallow tree
- Johnson grass

For information about our chapter & participating nurseries visit [www.texasinvasives.org](http://www.texasinvasives.org) or scan the QR code.

Printing sponsored by:
Precision Press Printing
Arlington, Texas

Revised 2/2020
List of the 2021 Programs
Reported by Morgan Chivers

Thursday, February 4, 2021 Alison Ravenscraft
Feeding Your Friendly Backyard Herbivore:
CoEvolution of Native Plants and Native Insects

Thursday, March 4, 2021 Mark Morgenstern
Propagation Techniques for Native Plants

Thursday, April 1, 2021 David Hopman
Creating Beautiful Low Maintenance Polycultures of
Native Plants in North Texas: Principles and Examples

Thursday, May 6, 2021 Bill Neiman & friends
Become Native to Your Place with Native American Seed

Thursday, June 3, 2021 Dr. Luke Frishkoff
Landscaping for lizards: Supporting garden biodiversity
beyond the usual suspects
Purple Passionflower, Vine that is Gulf Fritillary butterfly larval host

**Description:** *Passiflora incarnata* L. is commonly known as Purple Passionflower or Maypop. It is a perennial vine reaching 12-36 ft in height, with glossy, dark-green tri-lobed leaves. In North Texas, expect Passionflower to die back to the ground each winter and sprout from the ground each spring.

**Flowers and Seeds:** Purple Passionflower has showy flowers. Blooms are lavender to purple, about five to six inches across and quite distinctive. Following flowering, three-inch yellow-orange fruit form that have edible pulp. After these dry, seed may be harvested. The blooming season starts in May/June and continues until frost. The genus *Passiflora* and common names for *P. incarnata* L. come from its flowers and fruit. The floral parts were said to represent parts of the Christian crucifixion, with the ten petal-like parts representing disciples of Jesus and the other floral parts representing other aspects of the Christian story. Maypop refers to the fruits that pop when crushed.

**Planting sites:** Purple Passionflower thrives in partial shade to full sun in a range of soil pH and soil types. It prefers dry to somewhat moist sites and must be well drained. It should be planted on or near a structure on which it can climb.

**Watering Instructions:** Water Purple Passionflower well when planting it or its seed. It is drought tolerant except in severe dry spells.

**Comments:** Purple Passionflower is a must-have for the butterfly garden. It is the preferred larval host for larva of the Gulf Fritillary butterfly, a three-inch across bright orange butterfly. In a good season, the larva can completely defoliate a Purple Passionflower plant, but don’t worry – the leaves will grow back to support more larva. For this reason, it’s also a great plant for a children’s garden, where children can observe the butterfly larva grow, pupate and undergo metamorphosis to become butterflies. Purple Passionflower is also a larval host for the Red-banded Hairstreak, Banded Hairstreak and Variegated Fritillary butterflies. Purple Passionflower is easy to confuse with some of its non-native cousins. Look for the three-lobed leaf shape as an identifier of this particular Passionflower. Passionflowers can spread extensively by root suckers. It is somewhat deer resistant. Consider growing Purple Passionflower instead of invasive non-natives like Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) or one of the exotic Wisteria species (*Wisteria floribunda* or *W. sinensis*).

**NICE**

Look for the NICE Plant of the Season signs and information sheets on your next visit to a participating North Texas nursery. Thank you for using native plants in your landscapes.

The Native Plant Society of Texas, North Central Chapter usually meets on the 1st Thursday of each month, excluding January and July, at 6:30 pm in the Deborah Beggs Moncrief Garden Center at Fort Worth Botanic Garden. In support of social distancing measures our meetings will continue to take place online until it is safe to meet in person.

www.txnativeplants.org

Written by Dr. Becca Dickstein
The purpose of the Native Plant Society of Texas is to promote the conservation, research, and utilization of the native plants and plant habitats of Texas through education, outreach, and example.

Join the Native Plant Society of Texas!

Become a member of the Native Plant Society of Texas. Membership is open to any individual, family, or organization. Membership is renewable annually and extends for a year from the date we receive your original payment. Note new prices effective April 1, 2019. If you wish to join, please indicate your category of membership, then clip and mail this application with the appropriate remittance to:

Native Plant Society of Texas
PO Box 3017, Fredericksburg, TX 78624

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior (65+)</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Income</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>$1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family (2 or more)</td>
<td>$60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patron</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefactor</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Chapter(s)</td>
<td>$6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name: ________________________________________________________
Address: ______________________________________________________
City, State, Zip: ________________________________
County: ______________________________________________________
Phone: _______________________________________________________
Chapter Affiliation: _____North Central Chapter_____
E-mail: _____________________________________________________

Go to https://npsot.org/wp/join-renew/ for an on-line sign-up form or for additional information. A printable form is also available there.

The North Central Texas NPSOT News

is a monthly publication of the North Central Chapter of the Native Plant Society of Texas.

For changes of address or information about contributing to the newsletter, please contact the newsletter editor. The deadline for submitting articles for inclusion in the newsletter is the 15th of every preceding month.

Troy Mullens, Editor
media@txnativeplants.org

Newsletter Requirement Suggestions

1. All submissions due by the 15th of the preceding month. Exceptions are at the discretion of the Editors.

2. Articles (text) should preferably be in plain text form. (No pdf’s). Any special formatting requirements should be noted. (.doc , .pages and .odt are OK)

3. Photographs & charts should be sent separately as large as possible. Location within the article should be noted. Example <Photo 1 goes here>

4. Do not embed the photographs in the article. Remember, the article will most likely be in two column format for easy reading.

5. Please include a caption with each photograph and note any individual names of people.

Examples:
Photo names: Photo1.jpg, Photo2.jpg, Photo3.tif etc.
Photo Caption examples:
Photo1 - Bluebell in my Garden
Photo2 - Field trip group, names (l to r): Bill Smith, Mary Jones, etc.
Photo3 - Black Willow at FWNCR
Photo4 - Flower, (Credit - Name, organization)

June 2021 NPSOT News   North Central Chapter   Page 30