

Borealis

the newsletter of the



January 1995

P.O. Box 141613, Anchorage, AK 99514

Anchorage Chapter
☆ January Meeting ☆

Alaska's Move to Native Plants for Reclamation and Revegetation

Monday, Jan. 9
7:30 p.m.

→ Alaska Aviation
Heritage Museum,
4721 Aircraft Dr.,
near Lake Hood.

Stoney Wright, the manager of the Alaska Plant Materials Center, will give a program on the use of native plants for reclamation and revegetation projects. The use of natives for this purpose has been slowly increasing, as more commercially grown native plants become available in sufficient numbers.

Plant Family - Marlena Mooring will continue our series on the Figwort Family. Plants in the genera *Mimulus* and *Veronica* will be featured this month.

Mini-Botany - Trevor Ricketts will give a short presentation on berries. What are they, and why are so many of them red?

A board meeting will be held half an hour beforehand, starting at 7 p.m.

These programs were originally scheduled for the December meeting, which was cancelled due to snow and boiler problems. Our apologies to any members who turned up at the museum and had a wasted journey.

Mystery Plant by Jason Grant

This is a dwarf evergreen shrub with small dark green leaves. It distinguishes itself from similar low-growing shrubs by a colorful display of pink flowers in early summer. Its flower consists of five 2 cm long pink petals, and five conspicuously exerted stamens. It is found from the interior to the arctic on rocky slopes and tundra.

Answer on Page 3.



Mystery Plant drawings by Toby Tyler, ANPS Kachemak Chapter.

☞ Dues are Due!! ☜

It's that time of year again. Now, we all know that the Native Plant Society is full of *kind, generous* and *well-intentioned* people. But we can all forget to pay our dues, and the next thing you know *you'll stop receiving your Borealis*, you won't know when the field trips are, and you'll be sure that you paid your dues back in January! So come on everybody, **don't take a chance**. Before you read any further, go and get your check book, fill in the form on the inside back page, and send it to us. ✓

“Plant Identification Terminology: an Illustrated Glossary” by James G. Harris and Melinda Woolf

Copies of this book proved very popular with ANPS members, and Verna is considering placing a second order. The retail price of this book is regularly \$17.95. ANPS is able to offer it at the discount rate of \$13.50 for pick-up in Anchorage, and \$15 for postal orders. If you are interested in ordering a copy of this book contact Verna at

A review of this book appeared in the October issue of *Borealis*.

Time to Think About Field Trips

A New Year, a new field trip season rapidly approaching. It's never too early to plan those field trips for the summer. If you would like to lead a trip or would like to suggest a favorite spot to view native plants we'd like to hear from you. We can never have too many field trips to choose from.

A Field Trip Coordinator will be appointed next month.

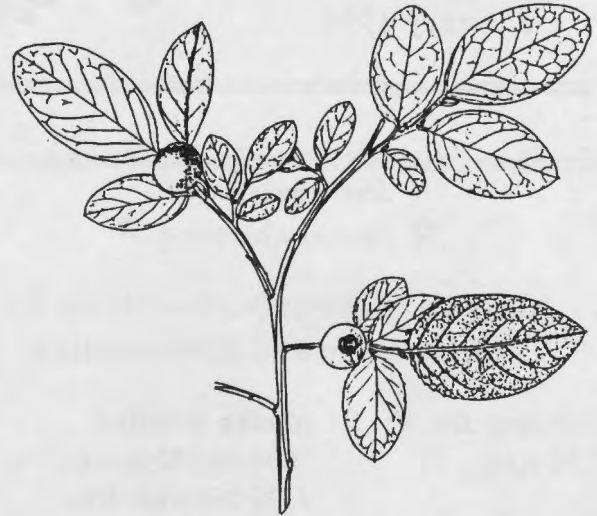
State Parks Celebrate 25 Years

A celebration of the 25th anniversary of Chugach, Denali and Kachemak Bay State Parks will take place through 1995. State Parks are planning a calendar of events to help celebrate this event. The calendar will receive a broad circulation in Alaska and in the tourist industry, and the deadline for receiving information on potential events is January 15.

Anyone who is interested in leading an ANPS field trip dedicated to this celebration, please contact Julia Ricketts at _____ by January 12.

Recipe of the Month

Blueberry Oatmeal Pancakes



- 1/2 pint blueberries
- 1 cup quick-cooking oats
- 1 cup plus 2 tbsp milk
- 2 eggs, beaten
- 1 tbsp cooking oil
- 1 tbsp sugar
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1 tbsp baking powder
- 1/2 tsp salt

Stir together milk and oats; let sit for 5 minutes. Stir in oil, eggs and sugar. Combine flour, baking powder and salt; add to oat mixture. Pour 1/4 cup mixture onto hot greased griddle and sprinkle with 1-2 tbsp blueberries. Cook 2 minutes or until browned underneath and bubbly; turn and finish cooking about 1 more minute. Keep warm until all pancakes are prepared. Serve with butter and jam or syrup.

Editors' Note:

This recipe is one of our favorites, and has become a tradition in our house for Sunday breakfasts. We found this recipe in the Anchorage Daily News.

Thanks from the BLM

The following is a letter recently received by Verna in recognition of the volunteer efforts of ANPS members who took part in the 1993 plant inventory project at Campbell Tract. The letter was accompanied by a very nice wall plaque.

Dear Verna,

On behalf of the Bureau of Land Management, I would like to express my deep appreciation to you and the Alaska Native Plant Society for conducting the inventory of plant species on Campbell Tract. Though Jeff Brune has expressed his appreciation to you personally, I apologize that we have been so late in our official recognition of your efforts. Soon after the plant list was completed in August of 1993, we had a special plaque made for you and your club. Since then, however, we have had a terrible time trying to present the plaque to you in person! The former District Manager had to cancel several meetings due to scheduling conflicts etc., and bad weather prevented the presentation at your recent December 5th meeting. Let not the mail fail us during this holiday season in bringing you this small token of appreciation!



Alpine Azalea

Drawing by Toby Tyler, ANPS Kachemak Chapter

During your treks through the bogs, creeks, forests, and meadows of Campbell Tract, your group identified 92 species, mostly flowering plants and trees. The lichens you collected on one of the field trips were later identified as 36 different species by Bruce Ryan at the Lichen Laboratory of the University of Arizona-Tempe. This lichen collection is now on file for the public's use. I'm sure there are more

lichens, mosses, grasses and other plants that remain as yet undocumented on Campbell Tract, but your list was an excellent start.

The plant inventory is a part of a larger effort by BLM and other agencies to inventory the birds, insects, plants, and other life in Anchorage. Just finding out what's in Anchorage's own back yard is reason enough to do these inventories. As a result of your efforts, for example, we now know that Campbell Tract is home to the delicate Rattlesnake Plantain, Alpine Azalea, *Pyrola minor*, and the insect-eating Sundew.

BLM plans to make good use of the plant-list information at the Campbell Creek Environmental Education Center, which is scheduled for construction starting in the spring. Among other things at the center, we will teach key ecological concepts, what plants and animals live in our own backyard, and how we can take care of them. Your participation at the center is welcome.

Please extend our appreciation to Marilyn Barker; your husband, Frank; your grand-daughter Angelina (who I understand is quite the botanist for her young age), and Native Plant Society members Chuck, Paul, and Frank for their respective roles in producing the plant list.

Sincerely,

Ruth Stockie
Acting Anchorage District Manager

Mystery Plant Answer:



Rhododendron lapponicum (L.) Wahlenb..

ALASKA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
TREASURERS REPORT

September 30, 1994


	Month 07/9 - 09/94	Year to Date
Beginning Cash Balance	4,984.09	4,470.46
RECEIPTS:		
Membership dues	80.00	1,132.00
Sale of prints		257.50
Sale of decal stickers		0.75
Sale of sew-on patches		3.00
Sale of seeds		66.85
Contribution to scholarship fund		
Contribution, unrestricted		10.00
Advertising		15.00
Miscellaneous <i>Donation</i>		129.50
<i>Homer Dues</i>		
TOTAL RECEIPTS	80.00	1,614.40
DISBURSEMENTS:		
News letter, postage, printing		910.98
Business license		49.00
PO Box rental		
Seed sale envelopes		17.79
Administrative supplies, postage		
Postage prepaid on sales items		43.00
Monthly meetings, refreshments <i>Field Trip</i>		
Refunds		
Miscellaneous		
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		1,020.77
Closing Cash Balance	5,064.09	5,064.09

123 paid members as of 09/30/94.

Yasurisingam-Thiru

Yaso Gurusingam-Thiru, Treasurer

With the authors
compliments



Typification of Six Robert Brown Brassicaceae Names from Arctic North America

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ABSTRACT. Typifications are made for six taxa in the Brassicaceae described by Robert Brown from plants collected in arctic North America. The taxa were published in his 1823 preprint *Chloris Melvilliana*, which in 1824 appeared as the botanical appendix to William E. Parry's *Supplement to the Appendix of Parry's First Voyage*. Lectotypes are selected for *Eutrema edwardsii* R. Brown, *Parrya arctica* R. Brown, *Parrya macrocarpa* R. Brown, *Platypetalum* R. Brown, and *Platypetalum purpurascens* R. Brown, and a neotype is selected for *Platypetalum dubium* R. Brown.

Between 1819 and 1820, William E. Parry (1790–1855), commander of H.M.S. *Hecla*, made his first journey to arctic North America in search of a navigable northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. During the summer of 1820, Parry and several members of the expedition made botanical collections on Melville Island, in the present-day Franklin District of the Northwest Territories, Canada, at 75°15'N, 110°00'W. Upon return from the voyage, Parry gave the specimens to Robert Brown (1773–1858) in London for identification. Parry asked for Brown to prepare their determinations in time for their inclusion as a botanical appendix to his official report of the journey. However, Brown was unable to give Parry a manuscript until late 1823, causing a delay in the publication of all the natural history studies. Parry's report was published in 1821 without the appendices as [A] *Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific*. When Brown finished the manuscript, he published a pamphlet-form preprint entitled *Chloris Melvilliana* (1823). This was a preprint to *A List of Plants Collected in Melville Island* (Brown, 1824), which appeared with minor revisions as *Appendix XI. Botany* to Parry's (1824) *Supplement to the Appendix of Parry's First Voyage*. Of the 117 taxa of angiosperms, bryophytes, lichens, and fungi accounted for, a total of 10 new genera, 1 new genus combination, 1 new subgenus, 49 new species, 4 new species combinations, and 2 new species names were proposed. Here, typifications are made for the six new taxa proposed in the Brassicaceae.

Eutrema R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 9. 1823. TYPE: *Eutrema edwardsii* R. Brown.

Eutrema edwardsii R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 9. 1823. TYPE: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820, *John Edwards s.n.* (lectotype, selected here, BM). Syntype: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820, *James Ross s.n.* (BM).

There are four different collections on the herbarium sheet historically referred to as the type of *Eutrema edwardsii*. Three in different states of maturity were collected by John Edwards, while the fourth was collected by James Ross. Since *Eutrema edwardsii* was named for John Edwards, and his material shows all the states of maturity that Brown described, they are selected as lectotype. The Ross collection is a syntype.

Parrya R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 10. 1823. TYPE: *Parrya arctica* R. Brown (lectotype, selected by Pfeiffer, 1874).

Parrya arctica R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 11. 1823. TYPE: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820 (fr), *William E. Parry s.n.* (lectotype, selected here, BM). Syntypes: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820 (fl), *James Ross s.n.* (BM); (fl) *Alexander Fisher s.n.* (BM); (fl) *John Edwards s.n.* (BM); (fr) *Edward Sabine s.n.* (BM); (fl) *Edward Sabine s.n.* (BM); (fl) *Anonymous collector s.n.*, but certainly either Parry, Ross, Fischer, Edwards, or Sabine (GH).

On the type sheet of *Parrya arctica*, there are six specimens (listed above) from the Parry (1819–1820) expedition. Since *Parrya* was named for William E. Parry, his specimen is selected as lectotype. The remaining syntypes of Ross, Fisher, Edwards, and Sabine have both fruiting and flowering material, which Brown also certainly examined while describing the species. A specimen at the Gray Herbarium previously identified as the isotype of *Parrya arctica* by Reed C. Rollins is recognizable as a syntype because the original label in Robert Brown's hand-

writing indicates that the specimens came from Parry's first voyage to Melville Island.

Parrya nudicaulis (L.) Regel in Radde, Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc., XXXIV. 3. 176. 1861. *Cardamine nudicaulis* L., Sp. Pl. II: 654. 1753.

Parrya macrocarpa R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 12. 1823. TYPE: "Northwest coast of America: Sledge Island." U.S.A. Alaska: Sledge Island, 25 mi. W of Nome, off the southern coast of the Seward Peninsula at 64°29'N, 166°13'W, 5 Aug. 1778, David Nelson s.n. (lectotype, selected here, BM). Figure 1.

In 1778, Captain James Cook's third expedition ventured to what were at the time some of the northernmost points ever achieved in America. On 5 August 1778, David Nelson, a gardener from Kew who accompanied the expedition as a naturalist and plant collector, collected specimens on Sledge Island (Hultén, 1940). Inconspicuously inscribed on the back side of the type sheet of *Parrya macrocarpa* is a very telling statement: "Northwest coast of America: Sledge Island. Dav. Nelson." This clearly identifies this specimen that Brown used to describe *Parrya macrocarpa* as originating from the Cook expedition, with David Nelson as its collector. It is unfortunate, however, that a collection with such a rich history must be regarded as a later synonym of *Parrya nudicaulis* (L.) Regel.

Braya Sternberg & Hoppe, Denkschr. Königl.-Baier. Bot. Ges. Regensburg 1: 65. 1815.

Platypetalum R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 8. 1823. TYPE: *Platypetalum purpurescens* R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 9. 1823 (lectotype, selected here).

Braya purpurascens (R. Brown) Bunge ex Ledebour, Fl. Ross. 1: 195. 1842. Basionym: *Platypetalum purpurescens* R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 9. 1823. TYPE: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820, James Ross s.n. (lectotype, selected here, BM). Syntypes: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820, John Edwards s.n. (BM); Edward Sabine s.n. (BM); in a box labeled "Flora Arctica, Capt'n. Parry's North Polar Voyage, spec. 11," William E. Parry? s.n. (BM).

Platypetalum dubium R. Brown, Chlor. Melvill. 9. 1823. *Braya purpurascens* var. *dubia* (R. Brown) O. E. Schulz, Pflanzenreich, 4, Fam. 105. 235. 1924. TYPE: Canada. Northwest Territories: Melville Island, 1820, in a box labeled "Flora Arctica, Capt'n Parry's 1st Voyage, spec. 12," William E. Parry? s.n. (neotype, selected here, BM).

Three specimens from the Parry expedition, all mounted on a single sheet, are enclosed in the type

folder of *Platypetalum purpurascens*. These are separate collections made by John Edwards, Edward Sabine, and James Ross at Melville Island. Another specimen from Melville Island, which is also likely a syntype, but without collector data or identifiable handwriting, is in a box labeled "Flora Arctica, Capt'n. Parry's North Polar Voyage." After examination of these specimens and their comparison to the description in *Chloris Melvilliana*, the Ross collection is selected here as the lectotype of *Platypetalum* and of *Platypetalum purpurascens*. The Ross collection consists of four flowering and two fruiting plants, the Edwards of two flowering plants, the Sabine of three flowering plants, and the Parry of one flowering plant. Since the description of *Platypetalum purpurascens* consists of descriptions of both flowering and fruiting material, the Ross collection, the only one with specimens of both states, is selected as lectotype.

A definitive type of *Platypetalum dubium* cannot be located. The only specimen at BM identified as *P. dubium* is not original material. First, the handwriting on the specimen labeled "Flora Arctica, Capt'n Parry's 1st Voyage, spec. 12" is not that of Robert Brown but an unknown hand. Second, and more importantly, the description of *P. dubium* in *Chloris Melvilliana* stated that the flowers are unknown for the species; that is, the plant was described as fruiting while this BM specimen is a single flowering plant. Therefore, a type of *P. dubium* has not been found, but this does not cause nomenclatural problems because *P. purpurascens* is selected as the lectotype of *Platypetalum*. However, I select a neotype for the species to place it in synonymy with *Braya purpurascens*. Since the above-mentioned specimen was at some point thought to be the type of *Platypetalum dubium*, for whatever reason, I here select it as the neotype of the species.

Acknowledgments. I thank the curators at The Natural History Museum, London (BM), for sending specimens for study, Roy Vickery in particular, and James L. Reveal and James R. Rundell for comments on and review of the manuscript.

Literature Cited

- Barrow, J. 1846. Voyages of Discovery and Research Within the Arctic Regions, From the Year 1818 to the Present Time; Under the Command of the Several Naval Officers Employed by Sea and Land in Search of North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; With Two Attempts to Reach the North Pole. Abridged and Arranged From the Official Narratives with Occasional Remarks. Harper & Brothers, New York.
- Brown, R. 1823. *Chloris Melvilliana*. A List of Plants Collected in Melville Island (Latitude 74°-75° N.



Lectotype of *Parrya macrocarpa* R. Brown,
Chlor. Melv. 12. 1823 = *P. nudicaulis* (L.) Regel.

The inscription on the reverse side of this
sheet reads. Northwest coast of America: Sledge
Island. Dav. Nelson.

U.S.A. Alaska, Sledge Island, 1776. David Nelson,
s.n.

Collected during Captain Cook's third expedition.

Det. J.R. Grant 1992

Parrya macrocarpa R. Brown

TYPE

Determined by J.R. Grant 26 V 1992

Type Specimen

Figure 1. Lectotype of *Parrya macrocarpa* R. Brown.

- Longitude 110°-112°W.) in the Year 1820; By the Officers of the Voyage of Discovery, Under the Orders of Captain Parry. With Characters and Descriptions of the New Genera and Species. W. Clowes, London.
- _____. 1824. A List of Plants Collected in Melville Island, by the Officers of the Expedition; With Characters and Descriptions of the New Species. Appendix XI Botany. In: W. E. Parry, Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, in the Years 1819-20. Containing an Account of the Subjects of Natural History. John Murray, London.
- Hultén, E. 1940. History of botanical exploration in Alaska and Yukon Territories from the time of their discovery to 1940. Bot. Not. 1940: 289-346.
- Parry, W. E. 1821. Journal of a Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific: Performed in the Years 1819-1820, in his Majesty's Ships Hecla and Griper, Under the Orders of William Edward Parry, R. N., F. R. S., and Commander of the Expedition. With an Appendix, Containing the Scientific and Other Observations. John Murray, London.
- _____. 1824. Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's First Voyage. A Supplement to the Appendix of Captain Parry's Voyage for the Discovery of a North-west Passage, in the Years 1819-20. Containing an Account of the Subjects of Natural History. John Murray, London.
- Pfeiffer, L. G. K. 1874. Nomenclator Botanicus. Nominum ad finem anni 1858 publici juris factorum, classes, ordines, tribus, familias, divisiones, genera, subgenera vel sectiones designatum enumerationi alphabetica. Adjectis auctoribus, temporibus, locis systematicis, apud varios, notis literariis atque etymologicis et synonymis conscripsit Ludovicus Pfeiffer. Theodori Fischeri, Casselis [Kassel]. Vol. 2, part 1: 596.

What's in a Name?

Ribes glandulosum (Skunk Currant) and *R. laxiflorum* (Trailing Black Currant)

The genus name "*Ribes*" is derived from an Arabic name for a plant with sour sap. Currants and gooseberries are known for their sour taste, and are often mixed with other sweeter berries. Both of these currants have maple-shaped leaves, a strong odor, and bear fruit with gland-tipped hairs. The Dena'ina name for both shrubs is "nundghuna", meaning that which is hairy. The fruit of *R. glandulosum* are red, while those of *R. laxiflorum* are black.

Trailing Black Currant has weak branches that tend to trail, hence the common name. Those of Skunk Currant are more upright. "Laxiflorum" refers to the rather open arrangement of the clusters of flowers in the Trailing Black Currant.



1995 Seed List

Seeds donated to the annual seed swap will be available at the January meeting of the Anchorage Chapter. All packets will cost 50 cents, with the exceptions of Numbers 48 and 49, the Dry and Meadow Mixtures, which will be \$1. All seeds have been stratified, unless otherwise noted in this list.

An asterisk (*) shows those seeds with a limited supply (3 packets or less). If you particularly want to purchase any of these seeds, please call Verna Pratt at _____ to reserve them on a first-come-first-served basis.

ALASKAN WILDFLOWERS - all perennials.

1. *Aconitum delphinifolium* (Monkshood) - 18-24" tall with dark blue flowers. Shade or meadow.
2. **Allium schoenoprasum sibiricum* (Chives) - 12-15" tall with lavender flowers. Meadow.
3. *Anemone multifida* (Cut-leaf Anemone) - 12-18" tall with magenta flowers. Dry soil. Good plant.
4. *Anemone multifida* (Cut-leaf Anemone) - 10-14" with cream flowers. Dry, rock garden plant.
5. **Anemone narcissiflora* (Narcissus-flowered Anemone) - 10-14" with large, white flowers. Forms neat clumps. Dry soil or meadows. Aromatic. Very good garden plant.
6. *Anemone parviflora* (Windflower) - 4-6" tall with large, white flowers, spreading by rhizomes. Plant in rock garden or border. Very good garden plant.
7. **Antennaria rosea* (Pink Pussy-toes) - pink flowers on stems 6-10" tall. Leaves form a silvery mat. Good garden plant for rock gardens or borders.
8. *Aquilegia brevistyla* (Blue Columbine) - small lavender and white flowers. 12-18" tall. Re-seeds easily. Dry or meadow sites.
9. **Aquilegia formosa* (Western Columbine) - 18-24" tall with red and yellow flowers. Tolerates sun or shade. Reseeds easily. Good garden plant.
10. *Arenaria capillaris* - 4-6" tall with white flowers. Plant in dry soil or rock garden. Must have good drainage.
11. *Arnica lessingii* (Lessing's Arnica) - 5-7" tall with yellow flowers. Rock garden.
12. *Aster sibiricus* (Siberian Aster) - 5-7" tall with 1 1/4-1 1/2" lavender flowers. Mat-forming, spreads by rhizomes. Plant in sun or shade. Very good for holding banks.
13. **Astragalus umbellatus* (Hairy Arctic Milk Vetch) - 4-6" tall with yellow flowers. Mat forming. Plant in sun.
14. *Boykinia richardsonii* (Alaska Boykinia) - 15-24" tall, with tall spikes of white flowers and large leaves. Clump forming. Plant in sun. Very good garden plant.
15. *Campanula rotundifolia* (Bluebells of Scotland) - sprawling plant, 8-14" tall with lavender, bell-shaped flowers. Plant in sun or shade. Reseeds well. Good for banks, walls or borders. Very good garden plant.
16. *Draba incerta* (Whitlow Grass) - forms small clumps, 3-5" tall with yellow flowers. Dry soils or rock garden.
17. *Dryas octopetala* (Mountain Avens)- mat-forming plant with white flowers. Rock gardens.
18. *Epilobium angustifolium* (Common Fireweed) - 30-60" tall with white flowers. Excellent showy plant but spreads by rhizomes. Meadows.
19. **Erigeron eriocephalus* - (Mountain Fleabane) - forms small clumps, 2-3" high, with white flowers. Dry soils or rock gardens.
20. *Fritillaria camschatcensis* (Chocolate Lily) - early blooming with large brown, bell-shaped flowers, 12-18" tall. Prefers damp. Slow to germinate. Needs stratification.
21. **Gentiana glauca* (Glaucous Gentian) - small green to blue tubular flowers. Small clump-forming plant, 2-4" tall.
22. **Geranium erianthum* (Wild Geranium) - Large specimen, 15-30" tall, with lavender flowers. Re-seeds easily. Sun or shade. Very good garden plant.
23. **Hedysarum mackenzii* (Wild Sweet Pea) - clump-forming plant, 12-20" tall, aromatic, with pink flowers. Good garden plant.
24. *Lathyrus maritimus* (Beach Pea) - sprawling plant up to 12" tall with pink-purple flowers. Spreader, good for banks. Needs stratification.
25. **Lupinus nootkatensis* (Nootka Lupine) - spikes of blue flowers. 15-36" tall. Slow to germinate. Spreader. Meadows or dry soil.
26. **Lysimachia thrysiflora* (Yellow Loosestrife) - water plant suitable for shallow ponds. Short spikes of small yellow flowers. Great for pools.
27. **Melandrium apetalum* - unique plant with small white to lavender flowers, 3-6" tall. Rock garden.

28. *Mimulus guttatus* - (Yellow Monkey Flower) - 10-18" tall with large, yellow flowers. Mat-forming. Reseeds. Prefers damp sites, good for pools.
29. *Minuartia arctica* (Arctic Sandwort) - mat-forming plant with white flowers, up to 2" tall.
30. *Myosotis alpestris asiatica* (Alpine Forget-me-not) 8-12" plant with blue or pink flowers. Reseeds. Meadow or dry soils. Very good rock garden plant.
31. *Papaver alaskanum* (Alaska Poppy) - 6-12" tall, with very large yellow flowers. Needs space to prevent mold. Reseeds. Dry soil or rock garden.
32. *Papaver alboroseum* (Pale Pink Poppy) - up to 4" high with small pink flowers. Plant needs space and good drainage to prevent mold. Reseeds. Dry soils or rock garden. Excellent garden plant.
33. *Papaver hultenii* (Hulten's Poppy) - 4-6" high with small, yellow flowers. Needs space to prevent mold. Reseeds. Dry soils or rock garden. Excellent garden plant.
34. **Parnassia palustris* (Grass of Parnassus) - 6-14" tall, with white flowers. Clump-forming.
35. **Polemonium acutiflorum* (Tall Jacob's Ladder) - 15-30" tall, with lavender flowers. Clump-forming. Reseeds. Meadows or background.
36. **Polemonium pulcherrimum* (Beautiful Jacob's Ladder) - early blooming with 3/4" lavender-blue flowers. 6-12" showy clumps. Dry soil, border or rock garden. Re-seeds easily.
37. *Polygonum bistorta plumosum* (Pink Plumes) - small spikes of tiny, pink flowers, up to 8" tall. Damp sites, or some shade. Spreads by rhizomes.
38. **Potentilla villosa* (Villous Cinquefoil) - 3-6" tall, with yellow flowers. Forms 6" mounds. Rock gardens, dry soils.
39. *Sanguisorba menziesii* (Red Burnet) - 18-24" tall, with oval spikes of tiny, wine-colored flowers. Protect from mildew. Reseeds.
40. **Saxifraga lyallii* (Red-stemmed Saxifrage) - 6-10" tall, white flowers and red stems. Damp places.
41. **Saxifraga punctata* (Brook Saxifrage) - 5-8" tall, with white flowers. Forms tight, short clumps. Damp or dry soils. Good rock garden or pool plant.
42. *Sisyrinchium litorale* (Blue-eyed Grass) - 5-10" tall, forming small clumps with blue flowers. Reseeds. Rock gardens.
43. *Solidago canadensis* (Canada Goldenrod) - forms large clumps, 20-30" tall. Racemes of small, yellow flowers. Sun.
44. **Streptopus amplexifolius* - (Watermelonberry) - 24-48" tall, with white flowers and red berries in August or September. Reseeds. Shade or meadow.
45. **Valeriana capitata* - (Capitate Valerian) - 8-14" tall, with white flowers. Rock garden.
46. *Veronica grandiflora* (Aleutian Speedwell) - mat-forming plant, 2-4" tall, with blue flowers. Rock gardens and borders.
47. **Viola biflora* - plant up to 2" tall, with small, yellow flowers. Reseeds.
48. Dry Mixture. Mixture of several plants suitable for dry sites.
49. Meadow Mixture. Mixture of several plants for meadows or damp areas. Needs stratification.

NON-NATIVE PLANTS

60. *Allium cernua* - perennial, 10-12" tall, with 2" white clusters of small flowers. Canadian wildflower.
61. *Anemone sylvestris* - perennial, 10-14" tall, with white 3/4 -1" flowers. Aromatic.
62. *Aster hiavis* (Smooth Aster) - perennial, 20-30" tall, with 3/4-1" lavender flowers. Canadian wildflower.
63. **Dianthus* sp. - perennial, horticultural variety with 1" magenta flowers.
64. *Layia* (Tidy Tips) - annual, with two-toned, 1 1/2" yellow, daisy-type flowers. Reseeds. California wildflower.
65. *Papaver* sp. (Red Poppy) - annual, 20-30" tall with red, 3-5" flowers. Reseeds.
66. *Penstemon* sp. - shrubby perennial up to 20" tall, sprawling, bluish-purple snapdragon-like flowers.
67. **Sauseria* (Shoe Fly - Pink Family) - annual, 8-15" tall, with 1 1/2-3" clusters of small, pink flowers. Reseeds.
68. *Tulipa tarda* (Tarda Tulip) - very early perennial bulb, 6-8" tall, with 2-2 1/2" yellow flowers. Reseeds and multiplies by bulbs. Choice.
- Seeds contributed by ANPS member Greg Williams, Kate Brook Nursery, Wolcott, Upper Vermont**
70. *Gentiana asclepiodea* (Willow Gentian) - perennial, 10-15" tall with dark blue flowers. From Europe.
71. *Robinia hispida* (Bristly Locust) - stoloniferous shrub. Native to Western Vermont.
72. *Clematis serratifolia* - perennial vine with pale yellow flowers. Very hardy. From Korea.
73. *Eritrichium rupestre* var. *pectinatum* (Forget-me-not) - perennial, 6-8" tall with bright blue flowers. From Himalayas.
74. *Oenothera inloba* (Evening Primrose) - biennial, with pale yellow flowers. From southern US.
75. *Rhododendron prinophyllum* (Azalea - Wolcott Pond) - Pink fragrant flowers. This one is being used for hybridizing for northern countries. Cold hardy.

**Arbor Day Grants:
from Alaska Department of Natural Resources**

Arbor Day is a special day set aside for planting trees and celebrating their beauty. More importantly, it is an opportunity to remind people of the ecological, social and economic benefits that trees provide. The Urban & Community Forestry Program is offering grants to communities to encourage participation in Arbor Day activities this year.

Any non-profit organization or local government may apply for a grant to plant trees or sponsor other educational or informational activities related to Arbor Day and community forestry. Other volunteer groups may apply through a non-profit or agency such as a school or park department. Communities are asked to hold a ceremony or special community event in conjunction with the tree planting and to use recommended techniques that demonstrate the best way to plant a tree.

Grant requests of between \$250 and \$2,000 will be accepted. Requests for larger amounts of money may be considered for projects that show widespread community involvement and benefit. A one-to-one match is required, (a \$500 grant

requires a \$500 match). The match may be cash or in-kind services.

Arbor Day is celebrated on the third Monday in May in Alaska, which is May 15 in 1995. The deadline for submitting applications is Friday, February 24. The Urban & Community Forest Council will review the applications and notify applicants of its selections by March 20.

Applications are available in all Division of Forestry offices and in the Department of Natural Resources Public Information Center at 3601 C Street, Suite 200 in Anchorage. Those who have questions or would like an application by mail should contact Patricia Joyner of the Urban & Community Forestry office in Anchorage at 762-2289 or 762-2125.

Editor's Note:

A grant from the State Division of Forestry's Urban & Community Forestry Program, obtained by the ANPS last year, was used to buy the White Spruce planted at the Alaska Aviation Heritage Museum by ANPS members last May.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL

The Alaska Native Plant Society was organized in 1982 by an enthusiastic group of amateur and professional botanists. It is a non-profit educational organization with the aim of uniting all persons interested in the flora of Alaska.

Membership is open to any interested individual or organization. If you wish to join us, please indicate the category of membership you desire, then clip and mail this application with the appropriate remittance to: Alaska Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 141613, Anchorage, AK 99514

Select the membership category you desire:

Full Time Student	[] \$5	Name: _____
Individual	[] \$10	Address: _____
Family	[] \$15	City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Organization	[] \$25	Telephone: (Home) _____ (Work) _____

Membership is on a calendar year basis..

ANPS State Officers

President Sally Karabelnikoff
Vice-president Jean Poor
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Anchorage Chapter Program Coordinators

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Verna Pratt Plant Family
Julia Ricketts Mini Botany

Borealis

Editors Julia Ricketts
Trevor Ricketts
Circulation Martha Hatch

The newsletter of the Alaska Native Plant Society is published monthly except for June, July, August and September. Contributions for the February issue should be mailed to: Julia and Trevor Ricketts,
Anchorage, AK 99516 to arrive by January 13.

Slide Request

The Pratts are looking for slides of Southeast Alaskan plants to be used in a printed publication. If you have slides of any of the following, please submit them to Alaska Krafts Inc., PO Box 210087, Anchorage, AK, 99521-0087.

Vaccinium parvifolium (Red Huckleberry) flower and berry

Gaultheria shallon (Salal) berry

Rubus parviflorus (Thimbleberry) berry

Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's Seal) berry

Crataegus douglasii (Black Hawthorn) flower and fruit

Malus fusca (Western Crab Apple) flower and fruit

Clintonia uniflora (Queens Cup, One-flowered Clintonia) berry

Lysichiton americanum (Skunk Cabbage) fruit

Alaska Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 141613
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