Mississippi Native Plants and Environmental Education

Newsletter of The Mississippi Native Plants Society and the Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance

Volume 32 Number 2 *"It's a smile, it's a kiss, it's a sip of wine ... it's summertime!"* - Kenny Chesney **Summer 2014**

The **Mississippi Native Plant Society** is a non-profit organization established in 1980 to promote the preservation of native plants and their habitats through conservation, education, and utilization.

The **Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance** promotes EE, supports the work of environmental educators, and encourages the adoption of earth-friendly lifestyles leading to the sustainability of natural resources.

Tall Ironweed Makes a Beautiful Background on Highway Right of Ways by Dr. John Guyton

Giant ironweed (*Vernonia gigantea*), in the sunflower family (Asteraceae), forms a beautiful backdrop for shorter roadside vegetation from June to October. Its common name is from its tough seven-foot-tall stems and its genus (*Vernonia*) is in honor of English botanist William Vernon who worked in North America. Its strong fibrous roots and rhizomes that resist being dug up are hardy and were used by Native Americans for pain relief. A single plant can produce from 6,000–19,000 seeds, so it is not surprising you find them in stands. They are great for cut flowers and I remember Steve Strong bringing bunches to various meetings, collected along on his way along the right of way (ROW).

Ironweed also increases the beauty of ROWs attracting butterflies, skippers and moths, as well as gall midges, crickets, and katydids. Bee flies collect nectar, various bees collect pollen, and a variety of moth caterpillar feeds on the pith in the stems and roots. Ironweed produces disk flowers shaped like flared tubes with five petals joined at their base. Each flower has a pistil and stamens.

So many uses have been attributed to ironweed that you would think it is a panacea. I have no experience and do not know anyone who has, but there is a lengthy list of uses on the internet: an abortifacient, antidote, aperitif, aphrodisiac, dentifrice, digestive aid, diuretic, fever, laxative, pain after childbirth, menses regulation, purgative or stomachic, and as a tonic. It was reportedly used by indigenous people to treat cough, diarrhea, enteritis, fever, gastritis, infection, itch, metrorrhagia, pneumonia, ringworm, sores, wounds and scurvy; and it was used as a chew stick!

But for the time of year, planted with goldenrod (*Soladago*, sp.) it would make an excellent Mardi Gras ROW planting that would come back every year without any care! A snapshot of a late summer ROW could start with the lemony-sweet smelling magnolias blooming, ironweed rising to the occasion, followed by goldenrod blending into Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*). I know they are not native, but we may as well enjoy the pink to purple blooms until we can find a way to drive them back across the 49th parallel! The milkweed blooms and blowing seeds add a little extra visual appeal. The hibiscus in lower areas; asters and cardinal flowers (*Lobelia cardinalis*) with a side of hummingbirds; mistflowers (*Eupatorium coelestinum*) and their accompaniment of butterflies; Rudbeckias, red buckeyes, bearded beggartick (*Bidens aristosa*) imitating sunflowers with their insect armada, islands of red staghorn sumacs (*Rhus typhina*) with berries ready to make a lemonade light up the hillsides. The minibeast entourage includes sulphur butterflies headed to the southeast. The flowering dogwood's (*Cornus florida*) red, orange, and yellow leaves; the maple, black gum, and white oak's red leaves, and the orange leaves of the sugar maples, sassafras, and persimmons join the fall spray!

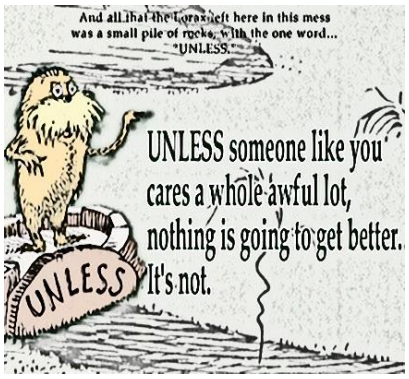
Greetings Fellow MNPS Members! by Dave Thompson, MNPS President

Save the Whales! Save the Rainforest! Save the Redwoods! We have heard and (hopefully) participated in many "Save the ---" activities over our lifetime. All of these efforts are worthwhile and some have been very successful. In many of these efforts, however, all we could contribute was money or education by word of mouth.

Well the new slogan is "Save the Milkweed!" Say what!?
Have you seen any Monarch butterflies lately? Three years ago I was in Biloxi during November and was amazed by the number of Monarchs flying south. Yes, right out into the Gulf of Mexico. This summer I haven't seen any Monarchs.

I have fond memories as a child, of all the kids in my neighborhood who collected butterflies and moths. We had lots of fun and learned all their names. To this day I still remember most of those names. It was so much fun; we never realized we were learning something that would remain with us for the next 50 years.

When my grand-children are big enough, I plan to help them collect butterflies or at least photograph them. But, what if they are protected? Or Extinct? I hate to think that we may lose a species that was once so common.



Lately I have heard repeated calls for Milkweed to be planted because they are rapidly disappearing from agricultural crops (thanks to "Roundup ready" soybeans, corn, etc.). Yes, you already know…. Milkweed is the only plant that the Monarch caterpillar can eat. The caterpillars, banded in yellow, black and white stripes, can mow through 20 to 25 of the milkweed leaves in the two weeks before it enters the pupae stage.

So, can we save the Monarch/Milkweed? What would you like to do? I'll let my good friend the Lorax summarize:

Greetings MEEA and Others by Jennifer Buchanan, MEEA President

Dear MEEA Members,
I know that many of you fall into the category of "environmental educator" because the majority of what you teach is environmental in nature. However, teachers of other disciplines can be environmental educators too, if they incorporate environmental topics, preferably taught outside, into their lesson plans. For example, an English teacher can design writing exercises and poetry lessons around nature. Art teachers can have their students paint en plein air (French for "in the open air"). Social Studies teachers could look at plant changes that accompany human migration and the impact they are having today. Math teachers can take their students outside and find items in nature that can be described utilizing a Fibonacci number sequence. Health and PE teachers can certainly promote exercise and an appreciation of nature by having the students hike or jog through nearby wild lands or an urban park instead of inside the gym or collect insects. I could go on and on.

We are excited the Mississippi Geographical Alliance is partnering with us and look forward to their involvement. After all geography is the study of land, its inhabitants and place of environmental education.

This year MEEA's annual conference is designed to promote *Experiential Learning Across the Curriculum* by engaging educators from all fields of study in environmentally-themed activities that they can incorporate into their own lesson plans. As you continue reading this newsletter, I encourage you to review the agenda for our upcoming conference, and share it with an educator in a field other than yours. I hope to see you and your friends in October at the beautiful Lake Tiak-O'Khata Resort. Live green and prosper!

MEEA has an E-mail address – eeinmississippi@gmail.com

Mississippi Native Plant Society Annual Meeting - Draft Agenda

Where: Roosevelt State Park; Theme: Rare Plants; When: November 7 & 8 (Friday & Saturday)

Friday Nov 7

10 AM	Welcome and Opening Comments	Dave Thompson
10:15	Rare plants in Mississippi	Dr. Mac Alford
11:00	Protection categories/ Responsible Agencies or…. Why plants (and birds) go Extinct	Dave Thompson
12:00	Lunch "Meet a New Person" Games	Dave Thompson
1:00	Sensitive Plant Communities	Dr. Victor Maddox
1:45	Milkweed and other essential plants?	Guest Speaker?
2:30	Plant Propagation	Gail Barton
5:00	Business Meeting	Dave Thompson
6 PM	Dinner in Dining Hall	

7:30 PM Star Party - Bring your own Telescope, Binoculars, Guitar or stories, and a blanket!

Saturday Nov. 8

8:oo	AM Breakfast	
8:30	Weird Science (Plants) and or Rare Plants at NERR	Dr. John Guyton
9:15	Reporting Rare Plants	Heather/Victor
9:45	What does "Protected" status mean? (Federal, State & Private lands)	Heather?
10:AM	Field Trip Harrell Hill Prairie	Heather Sullivan
12:00 PM	Lunch?	

IMPORTANT NOTES

- Please share your crafts and talents with everyone. Bring Silent Auction Items!
- Milkweed Project - Please bring milkweed seeds and/or plants. Our goal for 2015 is to educate and expand the milkweed population in Mississippi in support of the efforts to provide more food sources for Monarch Butterflies. As you know their populations have been declining over recent years.
- Native Plant Swap and Sell - Don't forget to bring native plants and seeds for the sales and swap.

MEEA and the MNPS Have Lost a Resourceful Member and Leader by John Guyton

Steve Strong died unexpectedly of a heart attack after a strenuous day working outdoors at his mother's home in Utica, MS, on June 10. He was a County Extension Agent when I met him, and he later became area horticulture agent for southeast Mississippi.

When Dr. Joy Anderson was having trouble finding assistance with outdoor classroom workshops, Steve introduced us and then joined us in doing a series of workshops that were called the most pedagogically correct workshops DeSoto County teachers had ever received. After a visit to Steve's office I accompanied him to one of our participating teacher's schools to till the garden in her outdoor classroom. She had been having difficulty finding a parent who would till the garden… Several times I watched him pull his weed wrench out of his truck to remove privet or small trees for people. He was always ready to lend a hand.

Steve was active in the Mississippi Native Plant Society and a founding member and the second president of the Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance. His knowledge of horticulture and native plants was phenomenal and he was a very effective teacher. Steve joined Barbara Dorr and me for a well-received meeting with an earlier Mississippi Superintendent of Education to discuss the advantages of outdoor classrooms and environmental education programs in schools. Steve also played an active role in bringing the North American Association for Environmental Education to Mississippi for their annual conference. He routinely assisted Van Zyverdens with horticultural issues and they kept him supplied with daffodils to scatter around Mississippi, which he did. His Master Gardeners planted the Meridian area and beyond with daffodils, and Extension agents enjoyed seeing him arrive for district meetings with a truck full of daffodils! Steve was an enthusiastic teacher and a hard worker, but when the day's work was done, he would pull out his guitar and become the entertainer! "Only the Good Die Young," from Billy Joel's 1977 album the Stranger.

MEEA
Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance

MISSISSIPPI GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE

2014 MEEA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Experiential Discovery Across the Curriculum

October 3-4, 2014

[Friday Noon to Saturday 5 PM*
Registration begins 11:15 AM]

Highlights

- Earn 1.5 CEUs
- Active Learning
- Networking
- Engaging Format
- Fun!

Discovery Tracts

- **GreenSchools!**—Experience Project Learning Tree's award-winning program first hand!

  Green Teams conduct five hands-on inquiry-base investigations leading to healthier schools, saving schools' money and development of conservation leaders. Teams at the conference will investigate energy usage, school grounds including urban forestry, water, or environmental quality at "Lake Tiak-O'Khata School" and make recommendations.

  Learn about **PLT's GreenWorks!**, a **grant program** that funds GreenSchools! projects. Grants are for **$2,000** and require 50% match which may be met by donations and in-kind labor. Don't miss out on this opportunity!

- **Enhancing EE Activities with Geography and History Elements**
- **Poster Session** and **EE Presentations**—Call for papers will be forthcoming! [Email Janet Chapman (see below) for more info.]

Lake Tiak-O'Khata

213 Smyth Lake Road, Louisville. MS 39339
www.ltok.com

Make Your Room Reservation Today!

Call 1-888-845-6151 to reserve your room at Lake Tiak-O'Khata.

Block of rooms available through **September 4.** (Three meals included with room rate!)

- Single: $122
- Double $85/person

  Roommate Name_____

  (specify 'TBA' if open for roommate assignment)

- (Triple $72 & Quad $66 available—Find your own roommates!)
- RV Hookups $19 (Reserve to insure availability. Meals extra.)

Lake Tiak-O'Khata Questions? 1-888-845-6151

Register Now! Only $60! Send in $15 pre-registration fee**, balance ($45) due on arrival.

[Classroom teachers qualify for $75 scholarship towards balance of registration fee and room expense.]

Name:_____ Affiliation_____

Year Round Email Address:_____ F____ or M____

Mailing Address:_____

address city state zip

Phone Number (24 hr): _____Are you a classroom teacher applying for a scholarship? Y__ N__

Meal Option: No Preference ___ Vegetarian___ Accessibility Needs:_____

.

CEUs Desired? ____ Yes ____ No (CEUs are covered in registration. CEU Application Form must be filled out prior to end of conference.)

EITHER Send $15 check made out to MEEA with registration form by Sept 15, 2014 to Peggy Guyton, P.O. Box 43, Mayhew, MS 39753.
OR Visit www.meeaworkshops2014.weebly.com to register and pay by CR/DB card or PO. Registration questions? Contact Peggy at 228.324.3136 or peggyguyton@gmail.com. Other questions? Janet_Chapman@deq.state.ms.us or 601.961.5266.

***Participants are required to attend both days.** ****Everyone pays the place-holding pre-registration fee of $15.**

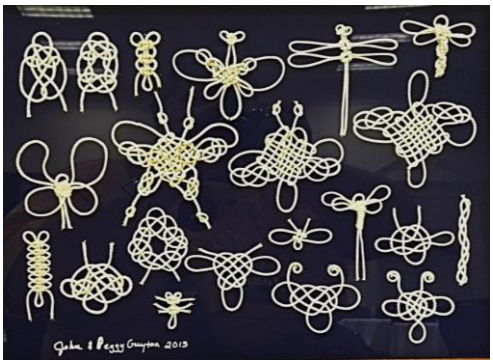
A Brief History of One of the First Technologies, Knot Tying by Dr. John Guyton

A knot tyer's yard art. Knots and photo by John Guyton.

The first three technologies involved knot tying, the use of fire, and the use of weapons. Friends claim knot tying had to be first because what else would have kept the fig leaves in place, "in the beginning!" Knots and the use of cordage may have been our first tool. Cordage does not survive so well in the environment and the earliest evidence of its use and the use of knots has been found in some of the earliest dated potshards and bogs. Our ancestors were also artists and they pressed knots into clay vessels as decorations.[1] The Stone Age may not have happened without cordage! Archeologists are still teasing out our intertwined history of knots and knot tying. Knots held the world together until the invention of the trenail, or treenail (wooden peg used to fasten timbers in shipbuilding), forge welding, ratchet straps, and Velcro.

I use a variation of Rock, Scissors, and Paper (earlier known as Chinese Gambling) to illustrate the first three technologies: Stone, Fire, and Cordage. Stone encircles fire (clinched fists held high and descending separately, tracing the two hemispheres of a circle), fire burns cordage (fingers of hands pointed up and wiggling), and cordage binds rock (second hand wrapping first hand, demonstrating binding rock).

Knots and knot lore have an ancient and long association with magic, medicine, and religious beliefs. The oldest written reference to knots was by Greek physician Iatrikon Synagogus of Pergamum in the fourth century. The knots he described were used in slings, operations, and the treatment of bone fractures. He indicated his knowledge was from Heraklas who probably lived around 100 A.D. Knots and their uses were next recorded as part of man's heritage in the grand encyclopedia of Diderot and D'Alembert in the mid eighteenth century. Much of the history is shrouded in mystery and mythology. The art of fish net making, for example, is said to have begun with Aphrodite (the Greek goddess of love and beauty), who arose from the sea each morning to teach other women how to make nets and weave and spin.[1]

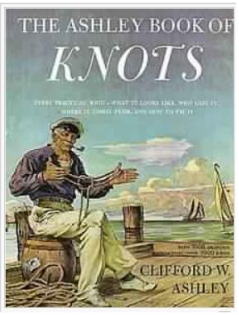


The Gordian knot is a legend steeped in the history of Phrygian Gordium (Gordium was the capital of Phrygia in what was then Greece and is now Yassihüyük, Turkey). There are many variations on the history of the Gordian knot and the author has used his favorite (Arrian's version). When Midas arrived with his peasant family in Gordium, they met their oracle's, or god's, prediction of the coming king. Midas calmed the civil discord and in thanks dedicated his father's wagon to Zeus by tying it to a tree in the citadel with an unimaginably intricate knot. He proclaimed that whoever could loosen the knot would go on to rule Asia. Many tried, but when Alexander the Great, in 333 B.C., examined the knot, he "cut to the chase," drew his sword, and sliced through it before fulfilling the prophecy by going on to conquer Asia. The Gordian knot refers to an intractable problem, and cutting the Gordian knot refers to the solution resulting from cheating or thinking outside the box.[2] Gordium has, incidentally, the oldest mosaic pavement, from the ninth century, featuring complex geometric patterns of overlapping designs, possibly depicting woven textiles.[3]

Knots have had a prominent role in the advance or progress of civilization. Clothing, straps for carrying things, nets and snares, weapons, and shelter undeniably position rope as essential to the progress of civilization because of its functional and practical uses. For example, the use of a rope thrown over a limb to raise a heavy object made them easier to lift (this does not change the force required, it just lets one pull down to lift the load). We used a slingshot to shoot a rope with an attached lug nut over a limb to lift tree house supplies. The Egyptian pyramids and the Coliseum of Rome would have been impossible to construct without the use of rope and knots. The Chinese knot tying tradition is both spiritual and divine, and it became a highly praised art form, peaking in popularity during the Ching Dynasty (1644–1911).[4] The Incas of Peru used cords of knots as a counting system known as the Quipu.

My early interest in cordage and knot tying has undergone an evolution not too far removed from our history of knot tying. I remember learning to tie my shoes at age 3, and the joy of a fancy knot that was super easy to untie! I knew the overhand knot, though not by that name, and my grandmother taught me I could tie one with the bights of my bowknot to prevent the bow from coming untied. I already knew the slipknot and a loop knot that would not slip. My next knots were the reef or square knot and bowline—knots with utilitarian purposes.

Before I started school, my grandparents helped me grow cotton and twist the fibers into a rather long string. My mother's sister had morning glories growing on a trellis on my grandparent's front porch, and when I learned it was called bindweed, I experimented and understood its potential and limitations. I learned the traditional Boy Scout knots on my way to Eagle, and my patrol easily won knot tying and lashing events at camporee. We even had a "permanent" campsite at the county lake, where we were allowed to leave tables, benches, and a signal tower we had built in situ.



Lashing is a much underutilized skill. During these years I discovered yucca and even broke off a leaf's needle tip, peeling off some long fibers to mend my blue jeans. On family camping trips we always took a rope "snake" we had braided from old army surplus cotton rope that we would pull across the road with a piece of fishing line when campers were returning from the ranger-led campfires in the evenings. This caused great consternation and panic and sent the pedestrians scattering in all directions, much to our delight; when we were spotted in the bushes, we received some pretty harsh tongue lashings (pun intended). We were not in the least deterred and felt we had God on our side, as our minister, whose family often camped with us, had suggested the prank!

On a 16-day, 355-mile canoe trip from Columbus, MS, to Mobile, AL, on the Tombigbee River two years before ground was broken to change it into the Tenn-Tom Waterway, Blaine Totty, our adult "chaperone," taught me to tie a 3x5 Turk's head that still adorns my paddle. A couple years later, I taught my college roommate, John Zeiss, how to tie it. Several years later still he thanked me with a copy of *The Ashley Book of Knots*, and my world was forever changed. I have systematically worked my way through Ashley's incredible book, redrawing many of the knots to make them easier to follow. This also completed my evolution from basic knots through utility knots to the decorative knots.

The Ashley Book of Knots (now available as a PDF) is the bible for knot tyers, and we typically refer to knots by their Ashley number. It is an encyclopedic reference manual with directions for and illustrations of thousands of knots. Clifford Warren Ashley (1881–1947) was an American artist, author, sailor, and the knot authority. At the proper age, he went to sea aboard the whaling bark *Sunbeam* to serve his apprenticeship in knots, during which time he witnessed the hunting and killing of three whales. His search for knots became an obsession and he convinced many sailors to share their prized knots with him. Often knots were only shared under a pledge of secrecy to not share them with others. As new sailor knots became scarce, Ashley mastered circus knots with two circuses, including Barnum and Bailey's. He learned knots from butchers, steeple jacks, cobblers, truck drivers, electrical linemen, Boy Scouts, elderly ladies, cowboys, surgeons, stock yard workers, tree surgeons, poachers, and oyster fishers. He even patented his own 9-strand equilateral triangular sinnet (#3028).

Understanding the complexity of knots and having read Ashley's story of his 11-year-old cousin Hope Knowles, who tied #2217 with 49 crossings without an error, and his subsequent realization a separate knot book for youth was unnecessary, I realized that with a cultivated interest, youth were capable of much greater learning than normally afforded them. I have strived to master the skill of motivating learners.

Nature and our seafaring history have clearly been the impetus for many functional and decorative knots. Spiders or caddisflies (Trichoptera) webs may have suggested the invention of nets and snares. As children we fed the spiders by throwing insects into their webs, and we pass that tradition on to MSU Bug and Plant campers when we teach them to nose into a spider web to clear the insects attracted to our headlights at night. Caddisfly larvae make the smallest nets in nature for trapping their dinner. Gorillas use granny or square knots in securing their nesting places and weaver birds weave intricate nests that provide great protection. The palm trunk pictured, resembles the braided handle on my flashlight. Most of the insects on my insect knot boards were originally designed by sailors with time to spare while in the doldrums and were obviously inspired by nature.

I took pictures of a knot board and the rigging on the recreated Bounty while it was stationed in St. Petersburg, FL, back in the mid-70s and easily mastered the few knots I did not already know. I was saddened when the *Bounty* sank off the coast of North Carolina during Hurricane Sandy on 29 October 2012. The *Bounty* was commissioned for the 1962 film

"Mutiny on the Bounty" by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film studio. She was the first such vessel built from scratch for a film using historical sources. Most vessels used in films were converted from existing vessels. The *Bounty* was built from scratch following the original ship's drawings in the British Admiralty's archives, using traditional tools and techniques by more than 200 workers over 8 months at the Smith and Rhuland shipyard in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. It was scaled up for making the movie, and seaworthy, as it had to be sailed to the locations where the movie was filmed.

The skill and art of knot tying is quickly dying and the last bastion of knot tyers is the International Guild of Knot Tyers. Most of their members are aging, and I guess I am no exception. However, there are a number of branches around the world and they periodically do workshops for youth and hold conferences. Their newsletter is a booklet, *Knotting Matters*, and Peggy recently gave me a prized CD containing their first 100 issues!

It is sad to see members of Generation Z not only cannot read analogue clocks, they cannot tie knots and are totally dependent on Velcro, locking straps, and digital clocks! If you want to teach a person to fish, you have to start with a lesson on knots.

Resources

1 Turner, J. C., and P. van de Griend (eds). (1996). History and Science of Knots. World Scientific Publishing.

[2] Gordian Knot. This was taken from my notes that were not referenced, however it is consistent with one Wikipedia version.

[3] The Gordion Mosaics: Yassihüyük, Turkey. (2012). http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMFJGX_The_Gordion_Mosaics_Yassihyk_Turkey

[4] History of Chinese Knotting. (n.d.). http://www.co.middlesex.nj.us/culturalheritage/chineseknotting/history.html

Pillow Talk and a Fall Harvest

Before the frost settles on the pumpkins, make a last minute dash to the fields or garden for some fresh and floral pillow stuffing. You have certainly heard of the often discussed and seldom used pre-pharmacy natural pharmacopoeia herbs useful in encouraging sleep. I have long wanted to camp in a field of heather to see just why the Scots thought it important enough to bring to the new world.

Cheap chemical fragrances are cheap chemical fragrances, and that should be enough said. But I am convinced of two things: nothing fresh comes out of a can and something important has been lost in laboratory-created lavender scent! Real lavender smells wonderful and my best guess is that there is a, thus far, unidentified chemical still hiding in the plant that chemists have yet to discern. So, go ahead and collect some lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), marjoram, thyme, sage, sweet grass, lemon verbena, chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*), passion flower (*Passiflora incarnata*), or sweet woodruff, with its fresh-mowed-hay aroma. After drying them, put them in a small cloth bag or sachet and place them in your pillow. Pine needles have also been a favorite with insomniacs for a very long time. Cleopatra preferred rose petals. There are no over- or under-the-counter medications or prescription that will tranquilize as well as an herbal remedy.

One more sleep aid you may want to consider is hops (*Humulus*). Hops aren't just for beer anymore and haven't been for a very long time! The fact that hops induce sleep was first noted when the harvesters started falling asleep! England's King George III, famous for defeating Napoleon Bonaparte and losing the Colonies, suffered from chronic bad health, including insomnia. After his insomnia was cured using hops, the remedy quickly gained popularity.

You will want to consider growing a hops vine if you find this solution useful, but until then you can find hops on the internet but look for the cones that can be used to stuff pillows. Hops are, interestingly, a member of the Cannabaceae, or hemp, family, which contains another well-known sleep aid! A tea brewed with hops will enhance the effect of the pillow.

Now that we have the essence taken care of, we need to discuss stuffing the pillow. You could pluck a duck, gather heather (*Calluma*), chase down some cattails (*Typha*), milk a weed (*Asclepias*), or pop a hop (*Humulus*). Any of these can provide the lift pillows are made for!

Mississippi Native Plant Society Application

The Mississippi organization dedicated to the study and appreciation of native wildflowers, grasses, shrubs and trees. Renew or Join Today!

Name_____ ____ New, ____ Renewing

Address_____

PO or Street Address City Zip Code

Email_____ Phone_____ Cell _____

☐ Individual or Family $10 ☐ Student $7.50 ☐ Sustaining $15

☐ Contributing $35 ☐ Life $125

Newsletter preference ☐ Email or ☐ Regular mail (USPS)

Return form to Dr. Debora Mann, 114 Auburn Dr., Clinton, MS 39056-6002

Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance Application

The state affiliate of the NAAEE

Name_____ ____New, ____ Renewing

Organization_____

Address_____

PO or Street Address City Zip Code

Email _____ Phone _____ Cell_____

☐ Individual $15 ☐ Student $5 ☐ Family $25 ☐ Institution or Business $50

☐ Life $150 ☐ Patron >$150

Committee interest: ☐ Strategic Planning, ☐ NCLI, ☐ Conference, ☐ Awards

☐ Communication, ☐ Climate Change, ☐ MEEA Board

Return application with check to MEEA, c/o Peggy Guyton, PO Box 43, Mayhew, MS 39753

MS Native Plant Society

mississippinativeplantsociety.org

Coastal Plains MNPS meets every 4th Monday in Gulfport. Contact President Edie Dreher at 228-864-2775 or mail to 100 24th St., Gulfport, MS 39507.

Join MNPS, MEEA or both!

MS Environmental Education Alliance

eeinmississippi.org

The Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance conducts an annual fall conference and occasional workshops.

MNP&EE

Mississippi Native Plants & Environmental Education is the quarterly newsletter of the Mississippi Native Plant Society & the Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance.

Deadlines for Articles:

Winter – November 10

Spring – February 10

Summer – May 10

Fall - August 10

MNPS Website: mississippinativeplantsociety.org

MEEA's Website: eeinmississippi.org

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Jackson, MS 39210
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MS Native Plant Society & Mississippi Environmental Education Alliance