The Journal of the

South Carolina Native Plant Society

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In this issue

Name That Native Plant!

This perennial warm-season grass is found all over SC, in dry sites that are maintained in sunny to partly shaded condition, like roadsides and other rights-of-way. It doesn't compete well, so don't look for it in dense ground-cover sites. It doesn't contribute much biomass, but is very common in sites with conditions suited for it. Photo taken in January, 2008.

The answer is embedded in the text somewhere in this newsletter. Photo by Bill Stringer.

A native of Virginia, C. Colston Burrell lives, gardens and observes nature at his 10-acre property near Charlottesville.

More Than Just a Pretty Face: Native Alternatives to Invasive Plants

By Jeanne Malmgren, Anderson Independent-Mail

A few short years ago, many landscapers seemed oblivious to the ramifications of their design choices, and most home gardeners had never heard the term "invasive," as applied to plants. Even today, questions about "natives" at many nurseries and garden centers are met with blank stares.

But last year the Brooklyn Botanic Garden devoted an entire book to suggesting "native alternatives" to invasive plants, and the prestigious Horticulture magazine recently ran an article about "the problem of invasives." We talked to the author of that article and book, C. Colston Burrell, about the growing awareness of invasives and their threat to our ecosystems.

Cole, as he's known, is a passionate plantsman, garden designer, author/teacher/lecturer, birdwatcher and self-proclaimed "chlorophyll addict." He earned undergraduate degrees in botany and horticulture, a Master's in horticulture and landscape architecture, and currently teaches about plants and their ecology at the University of Virginia.

*(See **Native Alternatives**, page 4)*

The View From Here

Bill Stringer

There are euphemisms for how busy we've been this year, but I'll spare the reader. We've not been plagued by idle hands. We've been active in speaking up, as well as getting our hands dirty in support of natural areas and native habitats.

Our issues committee has been active and articulate on protecting our National Forests from harmful development. There is potential for habitat degradation from a re-configuration of Steed Creek Rd. in the Francis Marion NF. Our knowledge of soils, hydrology and plant habitats will be indispensable in protecting these native habitats. At this point, the future is unclear for the wonderful native habitats along this road. SCNPS continues to work hard and wisely on behalf of this Lowcountry natural treasure.

In the piedmont, the controversy over damming the Tyger River and flooding several thousand acres of wonderful Sumter NF floodplain in the Enoree District is on-going. SCNPS did a botanical survey of the flood plain area, at considerable effort by a dozen or more botanists and lay members. This report was used by the Corps of Engineers in a feasibility study, which is now completed. We are now a part of an environmental community effort get access to the Corps report, which is getting rather limited circulation.

In the spring, the Piedmont Chapter put on a fine annual Symposium in collaboration with the NC Native Plant Society-Charlotte and the Museum of York County. In the fall, this same team followed up with a Prairie Restoration workshop. This appears to be wonderful coalition, working together for native communities in that region.

The Lowcountry group has been busy forming partnerships with Charleston area organizations and agencies in support of natives. In addition, their new Community Project program awarded $500 to Dr. Joel Gramling of The Citadel, to help start an herbarium in the Lowcountry area.

The biggest news from the Coast, though, is the vigorous new Chapter that is forming on the coast. Gail Clark, new to the Beaufort area, has been ID'ing interested people, scheduling meetings, getting a new-chapter petition, etc., with the mission of starting a new chapter in the Beaufort-Hilton Head area. She and her new leadership team have given us a model for new chapter start-up. We will make everything official at the January state board meeting. That bright light coming up in other Chapter mirrors is probably the new Coastal Chapter.

Upcoming events:

•The Native Plant Symposium on Mar. 28–30. Continuing ed. credits (CEC's) will also be available. For registration & CEC forms, click on links on http://www.scnps.org/symposium.html page.

•New spring plant sales by the Piedmont, Midlands, Upstate and Lowcountry groups.

•Scads of educational field trips all over the State.

•The Eastern Native Grass Symposium for Oct. 7 – 10 in Columbia. See article.

For more info, go to http://www.scnps.org/activities.html & click on Calendar or individual Chapter.

Thanks, Bill Stringer, President

Sixth Eastern Native Grass Symposium in Columbia

October 7 – 10, 2008

South Carolina will be the stage for the 6th Eastern Native Grass Symposium, in October, 2008, during the height of the flowering season for many of our beautiful native grasses. Scientists, seed producers, ecologists, wildlife managers, native plant enthusiasts, natural resource agencies, and landscape professionals from all over the eastern US will converge on the Radisson Hotel and Conference Center in Columbia for scientific and informational presentations, hands-on workshops and a host of field trips showcasing the native grasslands of our state. We will examine current information on genetics and ecology of native grass species, local seed source development, and conservation / restoration of native grasslands here in the East. We will see first-hand, some of our surviving native grass-based plant communities, a wonderful resource that we almost lost in the rush of agricultural and other forms of land development in the 19th & 20th centuries. We will look into native grass applications in wildlife management, pollution abatement / remediation, and reclamation of disturbed lands. We will have a number of experts in the burgeoning field of cellulosic bio-fuels, wherein perennial native grasses may be a more carbon-friendly source of energy for the future

The theme is: "Eastern Native Grasslands – Managing an Ecosystem on the Edge". We hope you will join us in sharing information, technology and motivation in this important field of hope and opportunity. Preliminary information can be found on the SCNPS website at www.scnps.org/engs.html . Watch for more information as planning proceeds, and we're sure you'll find something for yourself in this important event.

Recovering Our Native Treasures

By Jo Meyerkord, Center for Plant Conservation, www.centerforplantconservation.org

The Center for Plant Conservation (CPC) salutes the South Carolina Native Plant Society, because we know you appreciate your native plants! Native plants are the hallmark of home, the tapestry of the familiar landscapes we hold dear. They are also incredible resources for food, fiber, medicines and unknown future needs of man. Plants have economic and intrinsic values that cannot be measured. Our imperiled plants have evolved over millions of years to live in the varied ecosystems that now constitute our country. Yet, we still know very little about imperiled plants and we are destroying these plants and their habitats much faster than we are protecting and studying them. If we lose these species, we will be losing a part of our heritage, valuable scientific treasures and the potential gifts these plants might offer. They deserve attention and good stewardship, yet today 15% of our native flora is documented to be in steep decline or considered at risk

Headquartered in St. Louis, CPC is a network of 36 institutions involved in the study, preservation, conservation and restoration of the nation's imperiled native plants. The network of botanists has been studying imperiled plants for more than 20 years. CPC's goal is to preserve and restore all imperiled plants across the country, so that native plants are thriving again.

As part of this goal, the Center maintains the National Collection of Endangered Plants, a collection of plants and seeds of imperiled native species in the United States. The National Collection of Endangered Plants contains plant material for more than 600 of the country's most imperiled native plants. An important conservation resource, the Collection is a back-up in case a species becomes extinct or no longer reproduces in the wild. The Collection provides the material needed for restoration work for the species. It's also an important resource for the scientific study of plant rarity, rare plant life cycles and rare plant storage and germination requirements. The National Collection is stored at the Center's participating institutions across the country. Parts of the Collection are stored and maintained at the USDA's National Center for Genetic Resources Preservation.

The Center's participating institutions also work with imperiled plants off-site and in the wild. In the greenhouse, institution scientists conduct horticultural research and learn how to grow the plants from seed or from cuttings. The Center's scientists then provide plant material for restoration efforts in the wild. Institution scientists also assist in monitoring populations in the wild, managing habitat and restoring plants to native habitats.

Securing and restoring vulnerable plant species is challenging and involves many different scientific specialties. Collaboration is essential to succeed in restoring these species, and CPC is all about partnerships! CPC institutions are working in communities nationwide, monitoring and securing seed and working with local and federal agencies to restore habitats and rare populations. Partnerships make it possible to make a bigger difference on the ground. You can find a listing of folks working to conserve plants in South Carolina on our website in the Conservation Directory, which is searchable by state.

Educating the public on native species is a crucial tool in spreading the word of America's imperiled natives. Conservation education starts early. In a recent survey, a surprising number of students were unable to identify plants as being alive. Parents and educators may be interested in "Plants in Peril, a guide to exploring biodiversity and rare native plant conservation for middle school educators." This lesson plan was developed by CPC as a means of reaching youth with native plant information and helping to start a dialogue with kids about native plants. Available at the CPC website by clicking on "Education Tools", the topics include biodiversity, rare native plants, challenges to saving plants in peril, multiple student activities, ideas for action projects, and additional resources.

While CPC's institutions are working everyday with our scientific standards and protocols to make a difference for the nation's vulnerable plants, it is a big job. In addition to partnerships with local and national agencies, there is a role in support, education, and volunteerism for everyone who wants to help. You may already be active in helping control invasive species, monitoring rare plant sites, cleaning seed or entering data for a conservation project. If you're just getting started, the conservation directory is a good source of information.

Building support for plant conservation and stewardship is one of CPC's priorities. CPC has established a plant sponsorship program to build sustainable funding for vulnerable species. For each sponsored species, funds are provided annually to assist in restoration efforts. These funds would significantly support work for the imperiled plants across the country and particularly in South Carolina. If you'd like more information about CPC or plant sponsorship for other species, visit our website at www.centerforplantconservation.org or call 314-577-9450. Let's work together to make sure South Carolina's imperiled plant populations are restored for future generations!

***Native Alternatives**, from page 1*

On March 28, Cole will speak at the SCNPS statewide symposium in Clemson. This is an edited version of a phone conversation with him; some passages were adapted from his article, "The Invasive Problem," in Horticulture magazine.

Q: Let's start by defining the difference between a native plant and a non-native.

A: I use the Plant Conservation Alliance's (PCA) definition: "A native (indigenous) species is one that occurs in a particular region, ecosystem, and habitat without direct or indirect human actions." I think that's a good definition. And so a non-native (exotic) plant is one that, through direct or indirect human action, establishes itself outside the confines of its natural range.

Q: How does a non-native plant become invasive?

A: When a plant escapes cultivation and begins to proliferate, problems arise. It can crowd out native species by growing faster or taller, leafing out first or holding its foliage longer. Once entrenched, exotic species can dramatically transform the structure of an ecosystem, potentially alter hydrology, and corrupt nutrient cycles.

Q: How big is the problem?

A: PCA has identified about 500 exotic species that compete with native species and alter the ecosystems they invade. The majority of ornamental plants are not invasive, but occasionally a plant adapts too well, escapes cultivation, and becomes established, or naturalized. The big thing is that invasive plants have major ecological consequences. We're losing endangered species and endangering others. Invasives often encourage exotic insect problems. And often times, there are negative wildlife consequences, as well. Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) is a great example. The falcate orange-tipped butterfly lays its eggs on that plant. But the larvae can't feed on it. So a whole generation is lost; that's what's called a "sink."

Q: Why should home gardeners worry about all this? Isn't it enough if we simply don't buy or plant invasive species?

A: We have to take a bigger perspective than our own yards and gardens. Just because you don't see it in your neighborhood doesn't mean it isn't invasive. Some plants are invasive in disturbed systems; some plants are invasive in systems that have developed through ecological succession to be well adapted to an area, in what are called climax communities. A good example of that are some of the Asian viburnums.

Burrell is a self-proclaimed "chlorophyll addict."

Q: And yet you've written about "exotic plant-bashing zealots." Do those who blast all non-native species go too far?

A: Yes. So many plants that are beneficial to us are non-natives. If we totally got rid of all non-native species, we wouldn't have anything to eat. And a lot of the roles that non-natives play in our ecosystems are beneficial. The non-native chrysanthemum, for example, provides nectar to insects. The percentage of ornamental plants that are problematic is small, and our lives are enriched by plants of all kinds. So I don't want to say that just because it's written down somewhere that it's invasive, we shouldn't use it.

Q: You're growing exotics? I thought you were a native plant man, through and through.

A: Natives are a very integral part of who I am and what I do. And I certainly think the foundations of all our landscapes, where possible, should be natives. But at the same time, I've always been very, very interested in the tropics. So I've had this wild split between growing bananas and orchids and philodendrons and growing woodland plants.

Q: What is your advice for gardeners?

A: Often, we say, "This is my native plant garden, here, and over there is my regular garden." And then we put the natives out on a clay bank and we say, "They're tough. They're the only thing that will grow there." But if we were to bring those natives into the regular garden, if we lavished on them the same care we give other plants, I think we'd be pleasantly surprised by how they'd respond.

Q: What can we do to help stem the tide of emerging invasives?

A: First of all, we've got to keep these plants out of the (nursery) trade and out of our gardens. They wouldn't sell them if we didn't buy them. And then, if we see a plant in our own garden becoming overly fecund or escaping into other areas, we need to report it. We need to keep our eyes open for what might be the next invasion. That might be difficult to predict, because plants are regionally and ecosystem specific, but a few traits should put up red flags. Non-native species bearing fleshy fruits head the suspect list. Proven culprits include autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), burning bush (*Euonymus alatus*) and Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergii). One commitment we can all make is to exclude non-native plants with fleshy fruits from our gardens. This is a simple way to start protecting the future of our wildlands, which sits in our hands.

Why all this Change in Botanical Names

Patrick McMillan, Ph. D
Biological Sciences, Clemson University

Gardeners and wildflower enthusiasts often bemoan the many changes in the scientific names that have been occurring recently to their favorite plants. Traditionally used names like *Aster* are being replaced by *Symphyotrichum*, *Eurybia*, *Doellingeria*, *Ionactis*, *Sericocarpus* and *Ampelaster*. It's hard to keep up with these changes and much more difficult to recall Symphyotrichum than Aster! Why do taxonomists keep changing the names? I know some folks think we just do it for job security or to agitate horticulturalists, but you might be interested to know that we don't enjoy it any more than you do, and in these times of rapid change, we have problems keeping current ourselves. Why do we—no—why must we change names? There are a number of reasons including (1) rules of priority and (2) re-examination of genus-level relationships using new (DNA) techniques.

Let's tackle the first of these, the rule of priority. This is one of the universally accepted conditions of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (http://ibot.sav.sk/icbn/main.htm) that lays out the rules for naming and applying plant names. This rule says that the first specific name given to a species must be conserved, no matter what the genus changes to. Our Common Grass Pink (*Calopogon pulchellus*) is now known as *Calopogon tuberosus*, because Linnaeus first gave it the species name "*tuberosus*" when he described it as *Limodorum tuberosum*. R. Brown did not realize that the name *tuberosum* existed. Instead he used a newer name "*pulchellus*" that was used by Salisbury when he re-named Linnaeus' plant as *Limodorum pulchellum*. Linnaeus' name is the oldest and so must be used. Thus the currently accepted name is *Calopogon tuberosus*.

Another problem comes from mis-application of names. Every new species that is described is accompanied by a type specimen, which is representative of the described species. If the name a later author uses does not apply to the type specimen, then it is in error. *Phlox ovata* is now known as *Phlox latifolia*, because "*ovata*" was applied to a plant that is different from Linnaeus' concept of *Phlox ovata*. When this was discovered, we had to go back to the older name, so the plant we long knew as *Phlox ovata* is now back to *Phlox latifolia*. This may be confusing, so consider this analogy. The U.S. Mint creates a dime. A dime is similar in size and color to a nickel, and someone starts calling a nickel a dime. Soon it seems that everyone is calling a nickel a dime. One smart banker decides to check the "dime" against the original mint plates for the dime and finds that the so-called dime is not really a dime, so we must go back to calling it a nickel. There are many examples of long-used names actually being based on mistakes.

In taxonomy, we try to group species together into higher units, such as genera and families, that reflect their natural relationships (phylogeny). We re-examine these relationships among species from time to time, particularly when newer techniques (such as DNA comparisons) come along. When we find that we have been wrong we have to adjust the names. When some members of a genus turn out to be more closely related to other genera than they are to some members of their own genus, then a new genus has to be created. This sometimes applies to families and orders as well. Considerable information and discussion of this issue are found at the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group website (http://www.mobot.org/MOBOT/research/APweb/).

A good example of a genus name change on the basis of DNA comparison is found in the Fairy Bells (*Disporum*). We formerly had two species of *Disporum* in the eastern US: *Disporum maculatum* and *D. lanuginosum*. Other species were known from the western United States and Eurasia. The type species (first described for the genus) is Eurasian. When scientists began looking at the DNA of the *Disporum*, they found that eastern US species were not at all closely related to the plants from Eurasia, despite their very similar appearance . It turns out that our "*Disporum*" are more closely related to true lilies (*Lilium*) than they are to the *Eurasian Disporum*. Today, we use the names Prosartes lanuginosa and P. maculata for our native species. The genus Prosartes is placed in the lily family (Liliaceae) in the order Liliales. The Eurasian Disporum is placed in the Solomon's seal family (Ruscaceae) in the order Asparagales. This is a dramatic example, one where members of the same genus were found to not only belong to different genus but

*(See **Botanical Names**, page 8)*

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Kudzu Control Methods and Strategies

By Matt Nespeca, SC Chapter of The Nature Conservancy

Kudzu is an extremely invasive plant. Left unchecked, kudzu devalues property in several ways:

- Kudzu will displace native grasses and forbs, leaving nothing more than an unsightly monoculture of kudzu vines and brambles.
- Kudzu will reduce accessibility of a property, making it useless for recreational uses and pursuits.
- Kudzu will kill existing trees and forested cover.
- Kudzu will out-compete new tree seedlings.

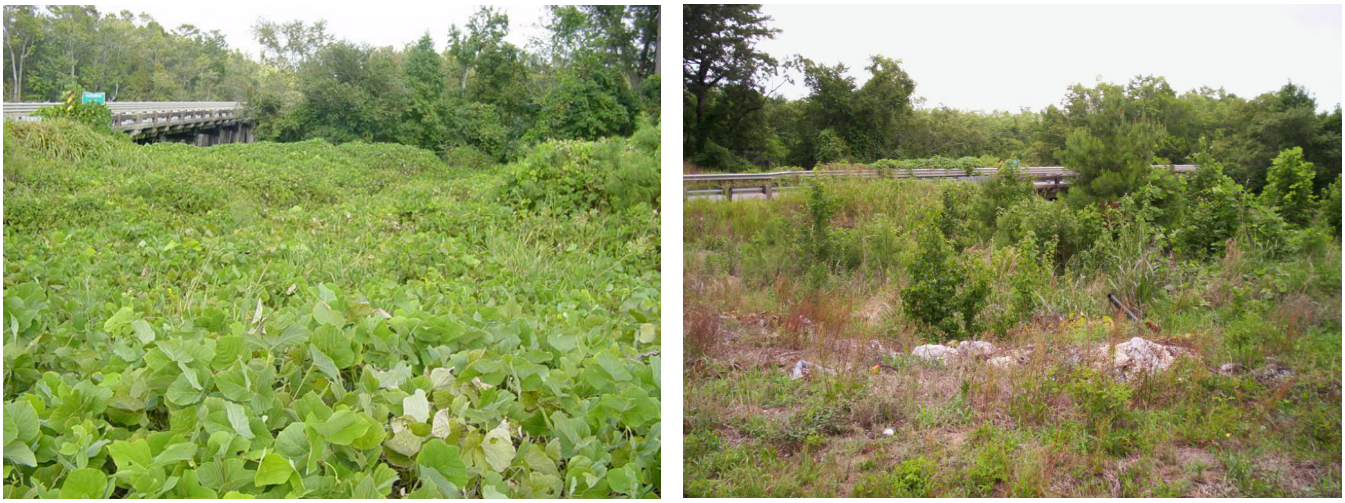
In short, kudzu is bad. If a kudzu patch is ignored, the invasive vine spreads rapidly into adjacent forests, fields, pastures, and even home sites. Large kudzu infestations are expensive to control. The cost of control grows with the size of the patch grows. For example, a kudzu vine can grow up to 60 feet a year. This could mean that a one-acre kudzu patch could potentially cover 11 acres after ten years. Conventional herbicide treatments can cost as much as $2000/acre over the course of several years, so in this hypothetical example, a $2000 initial cost has ballooned to more than $20,000. A problem that could have been handled early on with a small investment has now become a major financial burden. In addition to the much larger cost of control, the property may have also lost a significant value in timber, and the beauty and integrity of the landscape have been diminished. Also, large kudzu patches can be dangerous places, with concealed ravines and ditches. It pays to control kudzu.

Smaller patches of kudzu can be controlled through manual, mechanical, chemical methods, or a combination of these. Chemical treatment is the most practical method to eradicate large patches of kudzu. Because of the extensive underground root system of kudzu and layers of thick vegetation, older kudzu patches are more difficult to control than younger patches, and may require more treatments for complete control. A patch may require as many as five to ten years of follow-up monitoring and spot treatment for effective control. I will discuss some methods of control, some issues with timing, and the herbicide products that are used for kudzu control. It is always important to read and follow herbicide labels and treatment instructions. For kudzu patches larger than 1 acre, consider getting a professional invasive plant specialist to develop a treatment plan and to implement control work.

Foliar treatment Methods

Several products are effective for foliar treatment of kudzu. Foliar treatments are most effective when they are applied in a large volume of water (50 gallons or more to the acre). This allows the herbicide compound to be carried deeper into the kudzu canopy to achieve good coverage of the deeply layered canopy. High volume foliar treatments are best made with ground equipment, like a truck or large ATV with a mounted hose reel sprayer.

Some herbicides that are effective against kudzu in foliar application include Tordon K*, Tordon 101M*, Transline*, Milestone VM*, Escort XP**, Glyphosate and Garlon 3A*. Each product has different species selectivity, so the presence of desirable trees and other vegetation is an important consideration in product selection and treatment method. In mature kudzu patches, there is usually very little other vegetation present. Some foliar herbicides provide excellent safety for desirable hardwoods and pines, and careful treatment can reduce the chance of



Kudzu patch at Waccamaw Refuge before (left) and two years after foliar treatment with TranslineTM herbicide (right). Photos courtesy of the author

injury to your healthy trees. All of the products listed, except for glyphosate, have some level of safety for direct application to desirable grasses, and some products are even safe for a lot of broadleaf plants as well. Glyphosate is available in "aquatic" formulation, which can be applied near or over water, as can Garlon 3A. **Always read the product label carefully before selecting or applying herbicides**.

Basal Bark and Cut Stem Methods

Basal bark and cut stem treatment methods allow for more selective control of kudzu, and are commonly used on smaller infestations, or where kudzu is climbing into or over trees. In smaller infestations, this treatment method can be implemented by a landowner or manager with only limited equipment.

Basal bark treatment involves spraying an herbicide mixed with an oil carrier around the entire circumference of the vine. Products like Garlon 4 in an oil carrier are effective in basal bark applications. Treating about 2 feet of vine length near ground level will be sufficient to top-kill the vine, and the herbicide will translocate into the roots as well. Pathfinder II is a pre-mixed formulation of Garlon 4 that is ready to use for basal bark treatment. Garlon 4 plus bark oil can also be purchased as a custom-blended product, which reduces potential mixing errors.

Cut stem treatment involves severing a vine at or near ground level, and promptly spraying an herbicide mixture directly onto the cut stump. This allows the herbicide to be translocated into the crown and root, and can prevent re-sprouting from the crown. Mixing in a bit of a colored dye allows you to detect missed stumps.

Both basal bark and cut stem treatment methods can be done during the dormant season, when it is easier to traverse through the kudzu patch. In most cases, these methods are used in conjunction with foliar treatment as an integrated approach to controlling kudzu.

When making the decision to control a large kudzu patch, the landowner or manager should be committed to making an initial treatment, plus following up with an annual assessment and follow-up treatments if needed. A kudzu vine can grow 60 feet a year. When a treatment does not adequately cover the infested area, kudzu regrows into the treated areas, and the progress is lost. An herbicide strategy for a large kudzu patch may include several years of sequential treatment to achieve a successful eradication. It is not uncommon for landowners to spend time and money trying to do the work themselves, only to seek professional help after a couple years of unsatisfactory results.

* TM of Dow Agro-Sciences
**TM of E.I. DuPont de Nemours

About the author: Matt Nespeca is a field representative with South Carolina Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, and is a co-chair of the Kudzu Task Force for the South Carolina Exotic Pest Plant Council.

NOTE: All mention of product names represent the suggestion(s) of the author, and do not imply any recommendation by the South Carolina Native Plant Society.

11th Annual Native Plant Symposium

"We're All in This Together"

March 28-30, 2008, at the Madren Conference Center Clemson University, Clemson, SC

On Friday evening, March 28, Colston Burrell, author of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Native Alternatives to Invasive Plants, will kick off what may just be our best Symposium ever. Burrell is a garden designer, award-winning author, photographer, and naturalist.

On Saturday, attendees will have some tough choices to make. There will be workshops: 1) Sudie Daves, wildlife biologist with USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service, will give us a hands-on look at invasive plant species commonly used in landscaping, erosion control and wildlife plots; and 2) Jamie Oxley, of We-Du Natives Nursery, will show us species and techniques for growing native perennials, trees and shrubs in residential landscapes.

And there will be field trips — to places like Station Cove; Whitewater River at Bad Creek; the Clemson Forest; Peach Orchard Branch at Eastatoe Creek; Stumphouse Mountain; and Table Rock, Devils Fork, and Keowee-Toxaway State Parks.

Saturday evening we all gather back together for dinner at the Madren Conference Center and a presentation by Patrick McMillan, director of Clemson University's Campbell Museum of Natural History and host of the popular television series Expeditions.

Field trips continue on Sunday, with the addition of a tour of the SC Botanical Garden. Stay tuned to our website (www.scnps.org), and your mailbox, for a complete schedule!

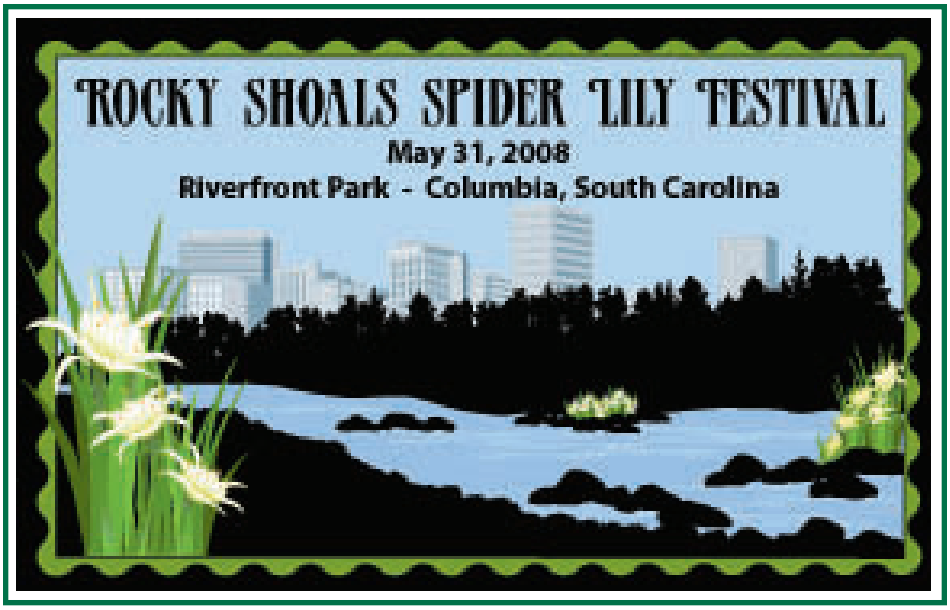
***Botanical Names**, from page 5*

to different families that are found in different orders. Even though they look alike, they are no more closely related to each other than a mouse and an elephant!

Our new understanding of the relationships between species within genera and families has lead to thousands of name changes, most occurring in the last 10-15 years. This is why the Lily family is now split into Colchicaceae, Ruscaceae, Melanthiaceae, Asparagaceae, Smilacaceae, Hyacinthaceae, Hemerocallidaceae, Hostaceae, Amaryllidaceae, etc. Not all changes result in the emergence of new names, sometimes species are simply put in another genus. This is the case with the beautiful White-top Sedge (*Dichromena latifolia*) which was found to be more closely related to beaksedges (*Rhynchospora*) than previously thought and is currently placed in that genus as *Rhynchospora latifolia*.

So where do you go to keep up with name changes? There are several sources but the USDA plants website (http://plants.usda.gov/) and the Flora of the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia (http://www.herbarium.unc.edu/flora.htm) are two of the best stops for a quick answer. Because both are frequently updated, the changes that have been made in the recent literature will be accommodated. Remember, a name never really goes away, it just becomes synonymy—so you can search for the old name in the USDA site and get the currently accepted name.

The real value of a scientific name is that (1) it applies universally to that species, no matter where you are in the world and (2) it reflects the evolutionary ancestry of the species. It gives you much more information with a simple binomial than the common name plus a paragraph of text could. The name changes provide us with more accurate information about the relationships among the species in our heritage of natural communities. If we wish to do our best at understanding and representing these relationships, then we must become accustomed to more name changing in the future.



NOTE: Dr. McMillan will be our dinner speaker on Saturday evening, Mar. 28 at the annual Native Plant Symposium at Clemson's Madren Center. His topic will be "The Importance of Private Property to Conservation in Upstate South Carolina"

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