



The Rhexia

Paynes Prairie Chapter
Florida Native Plant Society
October, 2012

Chapter Meeting

October 18, 2012 7:00 pm
Lessons from the Ben
Franklin Tree
Michael Bubb

Field Trip
October 20, 2012
Oleno State Park
Page 5

Native Grasses for Landscaping
Pages 1 & 2

Preview T-Shirt Design
Page 3

Yard Visit
Page 4

Summary of Twin Rivers Field
Trip
Pages 4 & 6

Call for Nominations
Page 6

New Meeting Day for Paynes Prairie Chapter

Please mark your calendars for our new chapter meeting day – third Thursdays of the month. Upcoming meetings will be October 18 and November 15. We are unable to keep our current meeting space at the United Church of Gainesville unless we change to Thursdays. We hope this will not cause additional conflicts for our members. We will continue to meet at the church until the end of the year. The Board will discuss potential meeting days and locations for 2013 meetings, so feel free to input your opinions on this by contacting any officer or board member. Thanks

NATIVE FLORIDA GRASSES AND GRASSLIKES FOR LANDSCAPING AND WILDLIFE SUPPORT

by
Robert A. Garren, *Ecologist*

I am writing this article to reiterate some of the information from Pete Wallace's excellent talk on the use of native grasses for landscaping at the September 20 FNPS chapter meeting. For those of you who attended the presentation, I am sure you will agree that the information provided was extensive and perhaps will lead at least some of you to consider using native grasses and grasslikes (sedges and rushes) in your future landscaping plans. If you missed the talk, herein I have provided a basic summary of a few of the more commonly available species and potential uses. With the FNPS Native Plant Sales at Morningside Nature Center held twice a year, perhaps this article will sufficiently pique your interest to consider purchasing native grasses for your own yard. Bear in mind there are a myriad of grass species from which to choose – this article only scratches the surface of

this diverse and ecologically important botanical group.

Native grasses and grasslikes are taxonomically sorted into three plant families. True grasses are members of the family Poaceae, a large diverse group containing 116 genera and 440 accepted species within Florida alone. Very few plant families even approach this level of diversity and this attests to the myriad of grass species potentially available for use in landscaping. Given the relative ease that many of these species can be grown, coupled with the broad palette of species from which to choose, one has a seemingly endless combination of sizes, shapes, and light and moisture requirements to meet any need. In the same manner that cultivated grasses have provided the staple food for both ancient and modern civilizations (wheat, corn, barley, rye, and so forth), Cont'd pg 2

Cont'd from pg 1

so do native taxa offer food, cover, and nesting material for many wildlife species.

Grasslike plants are taxonomically sorted into two families. The sedges (family Cyperaceae) are another very large group of plant species consisting of 19 genera and 272 species recognized in Florida. The rushes (family Juncaceae) are a much smaller group consisting of 2 genera and 24 species in our state. While both families of grasslikes comprise many fewer species than grasses, they nevertheless play an important role in food and cover for many wildlife species, particularly within aquatic environments.

GRASSES

The growth form (“habit”) of a grass is a major consideration in choosing which species to use where in your yard. Many grass species form clumps (botanically referred to as “caespitose”) and can therefore be used in areas where you want to restrict spread. If larger, easy-to-grow clumping individuals are desired, you might try sand cordgrass (*Spartina bakeri*). This is a very drought tolerant plant which forms large aesthetically pleasing circular clumps. Sand cordgrass is used extensively in upland and wetland restoration projects because of low watering requirements and high survival. I have seen this species growing on pure dredge spoil along the Intercoastal Waterway where the water table never reaches the surface and the only hydrologic input is rainfall.

Another similar choice would be Fakahatcheegrass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*). This is also a very drought tolerant species which will grow well in sun or shade. Fakahatchee grass has the added benefit of producing attractive, tall seed heads which provide food for wildlife.

Both of the above species grow into rather large individuals over time. If something smaller is desired, consider using wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*) or muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*).

Wiregrass is more difficult to grow than many grasses but, with persistence, will establish in areas that are relatively undisturbed and free from foot traffic or soil perturbations. It can be container grown or simply seeded onto an area.

Muhly grass is another species which is extensively used in both restoration and landscaping projects. It has attractive flowering spikes and wiry foliage which resembles wiregrass at first glance.

Additional small, clump-forming candidates include native lovegrasses (*Eragrostis spectabilis*, *E. elliottii*; e.g.), native dropseeds (*Sporobolus floridanus*, *S. junceus*, *S. curtisii*; e.g.), and blackseed needlegrass (*Piptochaetium avenaceum*).

Purple lovegrass (*Eragrostis spectabilis*) is a very showy species when flowering and can cover a fairly large area if

allowed to spread naturally. The inflorescence consists of open, loose panicles which have a cobwebby appearance from a distance. Another very popular, attractive caespitose grass is lopsided indiagrass (*Sorghastrum secundum*). While somewhat non-descript during most of the year, the gardener is rewarded during early October with tall comb-like spikes of flowers. This is a very popular plant for dry, upland restoration sites and can be outplanted from containerized stock or simply direct seeded onto larger areas. It prefers sandy, well drained soils and plenty of light.

GRASSLIKES

While there are, as noted, many species in the family Cyperaceae (sedges), very few native species have been historically used for landscaping. The use of grasslikes in landscaping has generally been limited to exotic taxa such as umbrella plant (*Cyperus involucratus*); however, some of the larger native species of the genus *Cyperus* would make attractive and unusual landscape plants which would go well with other taxa. Unfortunately, many of the native species of *Cyperus* as well as the related genus *Carex* (of which there are 72 recognized species in Florida) are wetland plants which require at least moist soils if not standing water. For those of you who have ponds or wet areas, many of these species would be suitable stock. A full discussion of the Cyperaceae is outside the scope of this article – perhaps we’ll take that up in a future installment.

I would also like to mention the rush family (Juncaceae), a rather small group which contains a few species which might provide landscaping potential. In particular, soft rush (*Juncus effusus*) and leathery rush (*J. coriaceus*) would make excellent groundcovers and wildlife food sources. Soft rush has been extensively used for years on wetland restoration and creation projects but will grow quite well in all but the driest of yards. Leathery rush is also available from time to time and can be used as a spreading groundcover or clumped for effect.

SOME FINAL THOUGHTS

This brief review is intended to offer a glimpse into the possibilities of utilizing native grasses and grasslikes for landscaping and wildlife support. With continued promulgation of information on this subject, it is hoped that the reader will be intrigued enough to incorporate a few of the aforementioned species (and others) into future native landscaping. A number of grass and grasslike species are routinely available from select vendors at the upcoming spring and fall native plant sales at Morningside Nature Center

Robert Garren is a local environmental consultant and ecologist specializing in wetlands, ecosystem mapping, and botanical surveys.

PREVIEW
NEW T-SHIRT & TOTE DESIGN FOR CHAPTER
PITCHER PLANT, GREEN TREEFROG, BUTTERFLY AND DRAGONFLY



Mindy Lighthipe designed the art for our new batch of T-shirts and totes. Mindy carefully observed all components of the design. The pitcher plants were purchased at our Native Plant sales and installed at the US Geological Survey office in Gainesville.

Excerpt on Plants of Prey/Pitcher Plant from Florida Magazine 2007 by Michael Wisenbaker, with permission of author.

The Southeastern Coastal Plain holds more species of plants of prey than anywhere else on earth. Florida in turn, boasts more species than any other state.

Native Americans knew about pitcher plants (*Sarracenia*), long before European explorers “discovered” them sometime in the 1550’s. These pits of no return, indigenous to North America, thrive in bogs, swamps, savannas and other moist lands. The hollow, tube-like leaves resemble pitchers. They lure victims with alluring colors, tempting odors and fenestration (see-through windows that light the inside of the plant, making its leaves appealing to small intruders). Once an animal enters the “passive pitcher,” it cannot escape. Six species of pitchers appear in Florida. The white-topped pitcher plants and sweet pitcher plants are endangered, according to the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

Glands emitting digestive juices line the base of the pitchers. These enzymes turn prey into useable nutrients. Other organic materials dwell in the liquid that collects at the bottom of the hollow traps, including yeast, algae, fungi, bacteria, protozoa and other microbes, some of which help break down food. Pitcher plants prey on small insects and occasionally small frogs. Not all creatures fall for their death lures. In fact, some bugs feed on them, while other animals take advantage of the pitchers’ ability to capture insects by snagging caught prey. Creatures that feed on pitchers include certain moths and caterpillars. The pitchers rely on insects for pollination.

The red spotted purple (butterfly), *Limenitis arthemis*, mimics the foul-tasting pipevine swallowtail. Larvae feed on various wild cherry species.

The Green Treefrog, *Hyla cinerea*, is a beautiful native frog found throughout Florida and the Southeast. They range in adult size from about 1.25 to 2.25 inches, typically have a distinctive white stripe along each side, and often have lovely yellow spots on their backs. They are found in a variety of natural areas, including pitcher plant bogs, but also are common in backyards, where they may gather around outdoor lights to forage for insects. Here in Florida, they can be heard calling from late winter to late summer, often in huge choruses.

The common whitetail skimmer, *Plathemis Lydia*, is a medium-sized dragonfly that ranges from around Ocala to most of America, including southern Canada and northern Mexico. Its distinctive dark markings on the wings make it easy to identify. Nymphs are voracious aquatic predators on other insect larvae, fish, and tadpoles.

PRESERVING A SANDHILL HABITAT
Connie Caldwell

Driving into Goldie's property on the narrow dirt road we're surrounded by nature - saw palmetto, pines, scrubby oaks, wiregrass, and an abundance of blooming partridge pea. This is our introduction to our September yard-sharing visit, at the home of Goldie Schwarz. Though the area may once have been used as pasture, when Goldie bought the property 21 years ago, it appeared to be in a natural state. As part of ongoing restoration of the property, there have been regular burns to encourage long leaf pine growth.

The house is in a relatively small cleared area, within the 9.3 acres that Goldie is lovingly preserving. Goldie greets us with an extensive plant list and an official description of a sandhill community. As we stand near the house in the midst of the sandhill community and look around us, in addition to what is mentioned above, we notice gopher apple, evening primrose, winged sumac, yellow buttons, prickly pear, and many soon-to-bloom blazing star and golden aster. We visit one of many gopher tortoise burrows on the property, a BIG one! We also see various grasses that we attempt to identify: centipede, bahia, wiregrass, lovegrass, dropseed, and others that we're not sure about.

The outing is interrupted occasionally by short rain showers when we all cluster in the house or on the front porch. We learn that Goldie managed to find someone to build an "Energy Star" house with a number of energy-saving features, and also to put in two separate septic tanks, one of them for grey water which she hopes to find a way to use in the future.

Another cleared area is set aside for the vegetable garden, and in addition, Goldie has recently planted a number of young fruit trees - persimmon, citrus, fig, loquat, avocado, mulberry, chickasaw plum, and some mature native rabbiteye blueberries.

After the next rain shower we take a walk along the fence line and see more interesting plants. There's a sandhill rosemary, *ceratiola ericoides*, that most of us have never seen before; at least two kinds of lespedeza, a member of the pea family, one a low groundcover and one a shrub; and a low-growing plant that appears similar to sand squares. We also see several kinds of paw paw, some coontie, native persimmons, paintbrush and/or deer tongue about to bloom, standing cypress in pots but Goldie says it grows everywhere, lots of blooming yellow buttons, and more of everything else already mentioned. There's a small area nearer the house that is dedicated to all of Goldie's FNPS raffle winnings!

Thank you Goldie for preserving this beautiful sample of a rapidly vanishing plant community, and thank you for sharing it with us.

TWIN RIVERS FIELD TRIP REPORT
Robert Freese

The September 22nd field trip was to the Blue Springs tract of Twin Rivers State Forest in Hamilton County. This site was managed for many years as a quail hunting preserve for the executives of Champion Paper. When the state of Florida acquired it in the 1990s, the sandhill and upland pine habitats were in excellent condition. The Florida Forest Service (FFS) now manages it and conducts frequent burns to maintain the open understory for the benefit of wildlife. Paynes Prairie chapter member Michael Bubb participated in a land management review of the site in December 2011 and recommended it as a field trip destination based on its scenic qualities and high quality habitat. The site is notable for a diverse mix of tree species not usually associated with sandhills such as chinquapin, sassafras, black cherry, hickory, dogwood, and persimmon.

We identified some 73 species of native plants and assisted in identifying an invasive non-native grass, sweet tanglehead. Species in flower included false foxglove, pineweeds, white-topped aster, butterfly pea, partridge pea, butterfly weed, gayfeather, American nailwort, Florida paintbrush, summer farewell, October flower, and bluecurls. A complete list of species sighted during the preliminary scouting trip with the FFS and during the FNPS field trip is shown below.

Trees

Carya tomentosa – mockernut hickory, *Carya glabra* – pignut hickory, *Castanea pumila* – chinquapin, *Cornus florida* – flowering dogwood, *Diospyros virginiana* – persimmon, *Pinus palustris* – longleaf pine, *Pinus elliottii* – slash pine, *Prunus virginiana* – black cherry, *Prunus umbellata* – flatwoods plum, *Quercus falcata* – southern red oak, *Quercus incana* – bluejack oak, *Quercus laevis* – turkey oak, *Quercus laurifolia* – laurel oak, *Quercus stellata* – post oak, *Quercus nigra* – water oak, *Sassafras albidum* – sassafras.

Shrubs

Asimina angustifolia – slimleaf pawpaw, *Asimina obovatum* – bigflower pawpaw, *Asimina reticulata* – netted pawpaw, *Calli-carpa americana* – beautyberry, *Eleagnus umbellata* – autumn olive,* *Hypericum gentianoides* - pineweeds, *Hypericum hypericoides* – St. Andrew's-cross, *Myrica cerifera* – wax myrtle, *Rhus copallinum* – winged sumac, *Rubus cuneifolius* – sand blackberry, *Vaccinium myrsinites* – shiny blueberry, *Vaccinium arboreum* – sparkleberry

Groundcovers

Agalinis fasciculatus – false foxglove, *Asclepias tuberosa* – butterflyweed, *Carphephorus corymbosum* – Florida paintbrush, *Centrosema virginianum* – spurred butterfly pea, *Chamaecrista fasciculata* – partridge pea, *Cnidoscolus stimulosus* – tread- softly, *Croptilon divaricatus* – slender scratchdaisy, *Crotalaria spp.* – rattlebox,* *Dalea pinnata* – summer farewell, *Desmodium sp.* – ticktrefoil, *Diodia teres* – poor joe, *Elephantopus elatus* – elephants foot, *Erigeron strigosus* – fleabane, *Eryngium yuccifolium* – button rattlesnakemaster,
See more on pg 6

Calendar of Events

Please check the Chapter page at www.paynesprairie.fnpschapters.org for most current information and directions to field trips. All 2012 meetings will be held at the United Church of Gainesville, 1624 NW 5th Ave, Gainesville, 7:00-8:30pm. The plant ID workshop prior to the meeting begins at 6:15.

- Oct 18** **Lessons from the Ben Franklin Tree**
Michael Bubb
- Oct 20** **Field Trip: Burned area in Oleno State Park**
- Nov 15** **Wreath & Arrangement Designs**
Linda Hart
- Nov 17** **Field Trip—Boulware Springs,**
Sweetwater Branch Preserve

Board of Directors-Chapter Planning Meeting
Monday, October 1 at 6:15 pm—open to all
Env. Horticulture Dept. Greenhouses, UF

2013 BOD Meetings: 1st Monday in Jan., March, May, Aug., Oct.

October Field Trip Burned Area Oleno State Park

Meet at 9:00 AM at entrance to state park off 441 north of High Springs or carpool from parking lot of Publix (13 Street & 39 Avenue) at 8:30 AM.

We will explore recently burned areas and mesic hammock areas for fall wildflowers.

Contact Robert Freese at 386-972-4489 for more information or e-mail refreese99@yahoo.com

General Meeting - Lessons from the Ben Franklin Tree Michael Bubb

People make the same series of lawn and gardening mistakes when they move to Florida: purchasing box store plants and transplanting plants from home, using fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides, in an effort to get a weedless green lawn. While seeing others do these things is now a source of irritation, I need to remember, that it wasn't that long ago, that I was making the same mistakes.

I am going to talk about these mistakes and the hurdles that prevent people new to Florida from getting things right with native plants.

Nominations open for 2013 Officers

Nominations are now open for the 2013 slate of officers. If you would like to participate next year as an officer or board member, please contact Claudia Larsen (email Micanopy-wildflowers@yahoo.com) Our board plans programs and field trips and meets only 5 times a year in January, March, May, August and October. Elections will be held at our November 15 business meeting and terms run from January 2013 – December 2013. Your chapter officers will be glad to answer any questions and help you make your decision to join us in the planning process for Paynes Prairie Chapter.

Paynes Prairie Chapter of the Florida Native Plant Society

See our Web page at:

www.paynesprairie.fnpschapters.org



The purpose of the Florida Native Plant Society is the preservation, conservation, and restoration of the native plants and native plant communities of Florida.

The Rhexia is published monthly

2012 OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

President

Claudia Larsen, micanopywildflowers@yahoo.com

Vice President

Lisa Jelks, jelkslg@ufl.edu

Secretary

Ellen Thoms, emthoms@dow.com

Treasurer

Goldie Schwartz, afn49@mindspring.com

Chapter Representative

Sandi Saurers, sandi@bbos.com

Membership

Goldie Schwartz, 352-495-3983/afn49@mindspring.com

Field Trip Coordinator

Robert Freese, 386-972-4489/rcfreese99@yahoo.com

Newsletter

Goldie Schwartz, 352-495-3983/afn49@mindspring.com

Plant Rescue

J. Barichivich, 352-375-1972/m.terrapin@gmail.com

Publicity & Media

Vacant position

Director

Connie Caldwell, connie.caldwell@sfcollege.edu

Director

Kelly Perez, kellybperez@gmail.com

Director

Karen Schneider, karenks@ufl.edu

Director

Jennifer Staiger, jsstaig@gmail.com

Director

Dahlonga Peck, Dahlonga1@yahoo.com

Plant ID

Paul Cohen, paulcohen2002@yahoo.com

Eupatorium capillifolium – dog fennel, *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* – rabbit tobacco, *Heterotheca subaxillaris* – camphorweed, *Lechea sp.* – pinweed, *Lespedeza hirta* – lespedeza, *Liatis gracilis* – slender gayfeather, *Licania michauxii* – gopher apple, *Monarda punctatum* – dotted horsemint, *Oenothera biennis* – common eveningprimrose, *Paronychia americana* – American nailwort, *Pityopsis graminifolia* – silkgrass, *Polygonella polygama* – October flower, *Pycnanthemum floridanum* – Florida mountainmint, *Rhynchosia reniformis* – dollarleaf, *Sericocarpus tortifolius* – whitetop aster, *Solanum sp.* – nightshade, *Solidago fistulosa* – goldenrod, *Trichostema dichotomum* – bluecurls, *Vernonia angustifolia* – tall ironweed

Grasses and Sedges

Andropogon sp. – bluestem, *Aristida stricta var. beyrichiana* – wiregrass, *Cenchrus sp.* – sandbur, *Cyperus esculentus* – chufa,* *Cyperus plukenetii* – Plukenet’s flatsedge, *Digitaria ciliaris* – southern crabgrass, *Eustachys sp.* – fingergrass, *Heteropogon melanocarpus* - sweet tanglehead,* *Paspalum notatum* – bahia grass,* *Setaria sp.* – foxtail

Ferns

Pteridium aquilinum – bracken fern, *Thelypteris kunthii* – shield fern, *Woodwardia virginica* – Virginia chainfern.

Vines

Passiflora sp. – passionflower, *Smilax smallii* – jacksonvine, *Smilax spp.* – greenbrier, *Vitis aestivalis* – summer grape.

* indicates non-native species

Paynes Prairie Chapter Attends National Bee Day Event

Our chapter hosted a booth for National Bee Day last August 18. The event was sponsored by the Gainesville Bee Club at the Alachua County Extension Office and included educational exhibits and plant sales.

The University of Florida Honey Bee Research and Extension Lab has created a citizen science project called UF NATIVE BUZZ. The goal is to learn more about the nesting preferences, diversity and distribution of our native solitary bees and wasps. They want to share information gathered and provide a forum for those interested in participating in the science and art of native bee and wasp keeping. You can keep track of your own site and also see the results of other participants nest sites. Learn more and/or join the study at <http://www.ufnativebuzz.com>

On the national level the Xerces Society has launched a nationwide search for bumble bee nests. You can share your information at www.xerces.org/bbnest. They hope to track America’s 5 most imperiled bumble bees: rusty patched, yellow banded and American bees in Eastern USA and western and Franklins bees in Western USA.



Blue Springs Tract of Twin Rivers State Forest

Welcome new, rejoined and renewed members.

Notestein Nursery is offering a free native plant to new and renewed members who join from March 2012 through December 2012. Plants can be chosen and picked up by appointment at Jim Notestein’s Nursery in Gainesville. Call 352-372-2107. Jim is a long-time supporter of FNPS and regular vendor at the spring and fall native plant sales at Morningside

Brian Condon
Caleb Fletcher
M. E. Litrico
Marc Minno
Peter Frederick
Karen Garren
Greg Hart
Steven Kabat
Laurie Jennings

Jaclyn Hall
Prissy Fletcher
Karl Miller
Nancy Griffin
Marilyn Spaldin
Robert Garren
Linda Hart
Cathleen Kabat

Grasses Mentioned in Article Starting on Page 1



Fakahatcheegrass

Tripsocum dactyloides



Lopsided indiagrass
Sorhastrum secundum



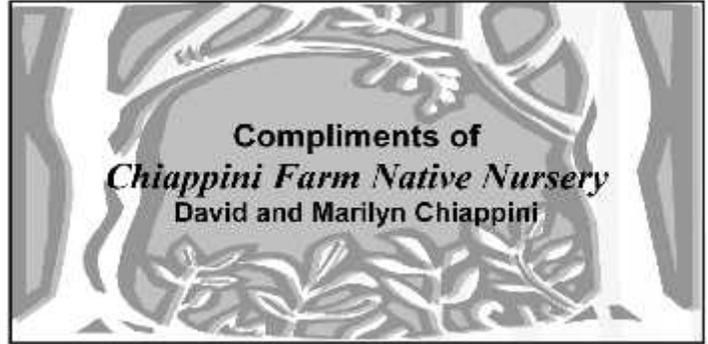
Woodgrass
Oplismenus hirtellus



Micanopy Wildflowers

Wholesale and contract growing of perennial wildflowers for landscape and restoration sites

*Open by Appointment April-September
Claudia Larsen 352-166-3880
micanopywildflowers@yahoo.com*



Compliments of
Chiappini Farm Native Nursery
David and Marilyn Chiappini



David Pais
Pais Landscapes LLC
3221 NW 6th Street
GAINESVILLE, FL
32609
JDPais@Earthlink.net
www.PaisLandscapes.com
352-215-1580
FL Certified Landscape
Contractor



Native plant restoration
Biological Monitoring
Invasive/exotic plant surveys & control
Tree surveys & hazard tree evaluation

Erick D. Smith
erick@kestreleco.com
(352) 380-0648
Certified Arborist FL 5376A

Michael Meisenburg
michael@kestreleco.com
(352) 339-0701
www.kestreleco.com

Hart's Nursery

Native, Wildlife, & Blooming Plants

Come visit us at the
Alachua County Farmer's Market
441 North - Stall #6
Saturdays from 8:30 - Noon
(386) 462-2752



Greg and Linda Hart

DESIGN

BUILDERS & DEVELOPERS, INC.
7707 SW 11TH AVENUE COMMERCIAL
GAINESVILLE, FL 32607 RESIDENTIAL
352-332-5689 CGC012199
NEW HOMES, ADDITIONS, REMODELING,
& HOME IMPROVEMENT



Your Florida Garden, Inc.

*Native & Florida-Friendly Landscapes
Garden Design, Installation and Maintenance*

Kelly Perez (352)-328-7569
kellybperez@gmail.com
www.yourfloridagarden.com

Carol Lippincott, PhD Professional Facilitation

Helping groups make wise decisions, benefitting Florida and Floridians.



FLORIDIA LLC
Gainesville, Florida

Contact@FloridaLLC.org
352-377-8693
www.FloridiaLLC.org

Advertisements are now being accepted for the Rhexia newsletter! If you would like to support the Paynes Prairie chapter please send a business card size ad in .jpg, formats only to Goldie Schwartz at afn49@mindspring.com The ads cost \$100 and run from January 2013 through November 2013.

Have You Blogged Lately?

Remember to visit the new Florida Native Plant Society blog at <http://fnpsblog.blogspot.com/>

Florida Native Plant Society
Paynes Prairie Chapter
Post Office Box 1004
Archer, FL 32618

Next Meeting

Thursday, October 18

7:00 p.m.

(Plant ID Workshop at 6:15)

United Church of Gainesville

1624 NW 5th Avenue

FNPS Paynes Prairie Chapter Meetings
are held the 3rd Thursday of the month
September - November and January - May
7:00 p.m., The United Church of Gainesville
1624 NW 5th Ave., Gainesville
Plant ID workshops precede each meeting
and start at 6:15 p.m.

Rhexia Article Submissions Please!
Submit unformatted word documents
only. Submit pictures as separate jpg, or tiff
files. Send all article submissions to:
rhexia@gmail.com
**Submission deadline
for the November
2012 newsletter is
October 25, 2012**

Florida Native Plant Society Membership Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____ County: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Business Name: _____

Total: ____ Check Enclosed: ____ Please charge my credit card ____

(VISA/MasterCard only) Card type and #: _____

Exp. Date: _____ Name on Credit Card: _____

Check Pertinent Category:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| ◇ Individual | \$35 |
| ◇ Family/Household | \$50 |
| ◇ Contributing | \$75 |
| ◇ Not-For-Profit Org. | \$50 |
| ◇ Business/Corporate | \$125 |
| ◇ Supporting | \$100 |
| ◇ Donor | \$250 |
| ◇ Library | \$15 |
| ◇ Student (full-time) | \$15 |

Please mail completed form to: Florida Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 278, Melbourne, FL 32802-0278

A copy of the official registration and financial information may be obtained from the Division of Consumer Services by calling toll-free within the state. Registration does not imply endorsement, approval, or recommendations by the state.