

NEWSLETTER



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Educating, Cultivating, & Propagating

Cecilia Richmond and Dondra Hayes teamed up with The Brimstone Historical Museum, in Sulphur, Louisiana, to help educate the local children on the importance of coastal restoration and natural plant life. The youth were given seeds to plant and take home to remind them of our precious ecosystem. This program, *2nd Saturdays in Sulphur*, was a great avenue in promoting the CPC and in helping foster the love of nature in our local young minds.



EDUCATION & OUTREACH

Gillis Elementary School Project

The bitter panicum plants have been planted by the students as well as regular maintenance. They look to increase them to 1,000 plants and have taken approximately 500 cuttings thus far. The number of cuttings and original plants will be maintained by Misty Waters at her nursery. They hope to get 500-1000 more cuttings. The Boy Scout troop was allowed to take 200 cuttings and the Boy Scout Troop intends to enlarge the cuttings into 2,000 plants for use in restoration.



Preservation & Conservation

Since the previous newsletter we have enlarged our servitude holdings to 389.30 acres, a 24.70 acreage increase.



- ° Blooms March to November.
- ° Habitat of sandy soils in old fields, fencerows, openings and edges of woodlands and thickets.
- ° Is a delicate vine and readily recognized by the “upside down” flowers.

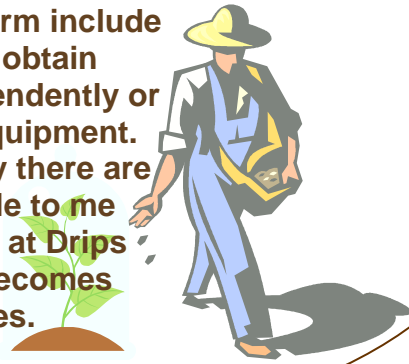
PLANT OF THE MONTH

Butterfly Pea
(*Centrosema virginianum*)



MSU/Drips Farm Site

Concerns involving Drips Farm include the ability of the farm to obtain equipment to operate independently or the feasibility of sharing equipment. The plants that are currently there are now tap-rooted and unable to be moved so they will remain at Drips Farm until the property becomes needed for other uses.



WW LEWIS MIDDLE SCHOOL PROJECT

The CPC has an opportunity to assist the school with an existing wetlands type garden area in conjunction with developing a new space and creating a native pocket prairie.

The Science Teacher and Science Club Sponsor, Ms. Kim Holmes, and her students are looking forward to the education and physical work to implement this environment in their science curriculum. The CPC is eager to work alongside the students and hope to bestow a positive influence in the necessity so protect our native wetlands and habitats.

KAYOUCHEE SITE

Research is continuing on the multi-bloom hoary pea. It flowers and produces seed pods but there are no viable seeds. Nutritional deficiency or pollinator issues are the first items in the study.

The Site is extremely wet following the large amount recent rain. A small harvest of ashy sunflower seeds has been made. Plans to apply pre-emergent herbicides to keep old seeds from sprouting are in the works. Harvesting of Little Blue Stem will take place next month. There has been a good harvest of yellow wild indigo seeds.



Photo by: Thomas G. Barnes
University of Kentucky

For many, fall is associated with wild sunflowers blooming along our roadways and in our open fields. All plants with sunflower-like flowers belong to a group of plants known as “composites”. Composites have a dense head composed of many small flowers that look like a single flower. In the “sunflower” type composites, the dense head is called the disk; they also have elongated ray flowers that appear to be petals. The ray flowers are frequently yellow, but can be other colors. One of the most common sunflowers currently blooming is the Narrow-leaved Sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius*). It can grow up to 6 foot in height and is easily recognized by its long (up to 4”), narrow (about ¼” wide) leaves. Narrow-leaved Sunflowers brighten our area from September through November.