



NYFA Newsletter

New York Flora Association - New York State Museum Institute

Gerry Moore, Catherine Rushworth, and Steve Young, Editors

Correspondence to NYFA, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The NYFA will be having an election for board members in early 2008. The election will begin in February or March. Please stay tuned for details. In the meantime, we are looking for candidates for this election. If you want to nominate yourself or someone you know please send this information to Bob Ingalls (chair of the nominating committee) at ingallsr@cs.rpi.edu. Current nominees include: Adam K. Ryburn, Andrew P. Nelson, Anne M. Johnson, Bob Ingalls, Bruce Gilman, David Werier, Ed Frantz, Gerry Moore, Joseph M. McMullen, Mike Corey, Steve Young, and Troy Weldy.

Utica Botanist Collected Many Ferns and Mosses

Part IV

By Joseph V. Haberer, M.D.

Transcribed by Steve Young
New York Natural Heritage Program

[In the early 1900s Dr. Joseph V. Haberer, a botanist from Utica, published a series of articles in The Utica Daily Press newspaper about botanists and plants of that region. This is valuable information that was only available from microfiche copies of the newspaper. Therefore I have transcribed the information to make it available for everyone to read. The information appeared in five parts from February to June of 1924.]

Benjamin D. Gilbert

Benjamin Davis Gilbert was born in Albany, November 21, 1835, and died from the effects of a stroke of paralysis in Clayville, June 2, 1907. His father died before he was born and his mother six months afterward. He was reared by a relative at Cooperstown, where he learned to swim and sail a boat. He was three times rescued from drowning and broke four bones at as many separate times in childhood.

Mr. Gilbert was educated at the Franklin Literary Institute in Delaware County and at Hamilton College, graduating in the class of 1857. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa organization. He went to Buffalo after leaving college and engaged in the brokerage business with Blodgett & Company.

Had Bookstore in Utica

After three years he came to Utica with his cousin, Robert H. Davis, and started a bookstore in the fall of 1860 under the name of Davis & Gilbert. The firm was later changed to Davis, Gilbert & Plant by the acquisition of Frank W. Plant. They bought out the bookstore of Warren O. McClure and did an extensive business. In time Mr. Davis retired and the firm was Gilbert & Plant; subsequently Mr. Plant retired and Mr. Gilbert took as partner William

K. Salisbury; they continued in business until 1876, when it was discontinued.

On Herald Editorial Staff

Mr. Gilbert became associated with the Utica Morning Herald in 1877 and remained in its employ until 1888, serving as literary editor and also as agricultural editor. He was made Secretary of the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade in which capacity he served [text unreadable]. As a regular employee of the Herald he continued to report transactions of the Utica dairy market for it until 1900. He removed to Clayville in the spring of 1889 where up to 1894 he was connected with the S. A. Millard Manufacturing Company in the making of agricultural implements.

Spoke at Agricultural Fairs

Mr. Gilbert was very well known throughout this and many of the northern and central counties of the state, especially among the farmers. He was everywhere greatly respected, and as he was an excellent writer on dairy and other topics, he was frequently called upon to deliver addresses at agricultural fairs. He was a member of the Central New York Farmers' Club and wrote papers which he read before the State Dairymen's Association at its annual conventions, mostly on the subject of cheese making. He was Secretary of the New York State Dairymen's Association from 1892 to 1897 and made its annual reports, which were published by the state.

Wrote a Book for Uncle Sam

Mr. Gilbert was employed by the government to write a book on the history of cheese making in New York. It was published by the Agricultural Department of United States in 1896 and was widely circulated as were also his annual reports as Secretary of the Utica Dairymen's Board of Trade. He was a member of the Oneida Historical

Society from its organization in 1876, and also of the New York State Society of Colonial Wars, one of his ancestors, Captain Thomas Howe of Marlboro, Massachusetts, having been a prominent actor in the war against the Indians in 1704. He was at one time a member of the Utica Club and also of the Fort Schuyler Club.

At the close of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, he went to France, spending some time viewing the ruin which had been wrought by the Commune, and also visited England, Italy and Switzerland.

Fond of Music and Art

Mr. Gilbert was very fond of music, sang tenor, and took part in presenting a number of oratorios, being a member of the Utica Mendelssohn Club from 1865 to 1875. He was also corresponding Secretary of the Utica [text unreadable]. Mr. Gilbert was a member of the Grace Episcopal Church and served as clerk of its vestry for about three years.

Had Valuable Herbarium

When he was a young man Mr. Gilbert's health was not very robust and he took up the study of botany as a helpful recreation. He started an herbarium and accumulated many specimens until he had one of the largest and most valuable collections in the country. Many of these were obtained by Mr. Gilbert himself during his travels. His specialty was ferns, and these he obtained by collections, exchanges and purchase from Japan, Ceylon, New Zealand, South America, the West Indies and other far-off countries. He went to the West Indies in 1893, visiting St. Thomas and Martinique, and collected for a month. In the winter of 1894 he collected many ferns in Southern California. He spent the winter of 1895 in Jamaica and obtained one of the largest collections of Jamaican ferns in this country. In 1898 he spent the winter in Bermuda, accumulating a large amount of material.

Wrote about Ferns

Mr. Gilbert wrote quite extensively on his favorite study and was the first to single out and describe several new species. Agreeable to his wishes his fern herbarium was deposited in the Utica Public Library.

He was a member of the Torrey Botanical Club for a number of years and contributed short articles to the Bulletin. He became a member of the Linnaean Fern Chapter of the Agassiz Association in 1896, and was its president 1902-03. At the meetings of fern students in Boston August 24, 1898 and in New York June 27, 1900 he presented fernwort papers of much value, the one on "*Athyrium* as a Genus" being especially noteworthy. In 1901 he compiled and edited a "Working List of North American Pteridophytes (North of Mexico), Together with Descriptions of a Number of Varieties Not Heretofore Published," which is a classic. Many of his type specimens were collected near Clayville.

He contributed many articles to the Fern Bulletin, including: "Ferns of New York," "Fern Flora of New York," "Fern Flora of Georgia," "A Few Plants of the North Woods," and several on the "Ternate Botrychia of Central New York."

Student of Mosses

Mr. Gilbert in the later years of his life became an enthusiastic student of mosses. He devised and described a method for mounting these plants entitled "Mounting Mosses," published in the Bryologist for July, 1904, that is very useful for their study and preservation.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Gilbert dates back to 1866, when, as a boy, I bought books from him and it was from him that my first copy of Wood's Botany was purchased. We exchanged plants when he was in the Herald office and went on many botanical trips together.

The first was to collect ginseng in a ravine in Schuyler.

Found Rare Orchids

May 30, 1877, we collected *Calypso bulbosa* and *Cypripedium arietinum*, the ram's head, two of our rarest orchids, at Mud Lake. We spent the previous night at South Columbia, had bread and milk for supper and breakfast, boards to sleep on covered with a light comfortable, and rode from there to Jordanville and Mud Lake on a hay rack. Mr. Gilbert then informed me that he was with Professor Paine when he first found *Calypso* in the autumn of 1864, and that they recognized it by its leaves. We were soon afterward together at Cedar Lake, Hidden Lake and the State Marsh, south of Jerusalem Hill, all in Herkimer County.

The *Calypso* also mentioned in my sketch of Mr. Goldie has probably disappeared from the Mud Lake locality. It was found there also by Professor Peck and Edwin Hunt. I was with Hunt in 1873, Gilbert in 1877, with Richard L. Curran, a pupil, in 1882, with Rev. William B. Coleman in 1885. In 1891, when I was alone, a single plant was found in bloom and not taken. In 1903 I searched for it unsuccessfully in company with Mr. Coleman; in 1906 with my son, F. H. Haberer; in 1907 alone; in 1916 with Mr. and Mrs. Eames of Buffalo, and in 1918 with Messrs. W. J. Fox and William Watson Jr. of Utica.

It will be noted that the plant has not been seen in many years. The conditions for its growth having been destroyed; a wind or sleet storm had laid low many of the arbor vitae and as it grew in rich black soil on elevations in the shade of the cedars, the plant has died out. Mr. Hunt informed me that he had found the plant in another nearby locality, which he did not designate where, however, it may still exist. [Text unreadable] behold one of the most beautiful plants in the vegetable kingdom. Another rare plant, *Orchis rotundifolia*, that

was discovered there by Paine has likewise not been collected or seen by the writer in many years.

Collected Botrychiums

Mr. Gilbert and myself collected Botrychiums in many localities hereabouts. Deerfield, Whitestown, Oriskany, West Frankfort, Johnson's Stone Quarry and Clayville.

It is exceedingly gratifying to me that Mr. Gilbert and myself were closely associated in botanical studies because this portion of Central New York is, without doubt, one of the richest in *Botrychium* or Moonwort material that is to be found in United States or elsewhere, the autumnal species being exceedingly luxuriant.

Mr. Gilbert was the first to describe *Botrychium Obliquum Oneidense*, which probably originated in Oneida County and to this day is not well understood by botanists. When he described it we were inclined to call it a new species and having observed and collected it in many localities I'm convinced that it is not a variety nor form of something else. It is a distinct plant, growing in colonies by itself, differing in texture and habit from all others and should be in the books as *Botrychium Oneidense* Gilbert.

Puzzling Plant Is Found

Twenty years ago in the autumn, when these plants were mature, Mr. Gilbert and myself made a special trip to Whitestown in order to study them in their haunts and where I had found a puzzling plant that lacked a name. We subsequently met by appointment near Bagg's Hotel, as he was about to attend the meeting of the Farmers' Club.

He laughingly asked me if I had decided on the name and when I gave him mine he said, "That's just what I call it." He described it as

Botrychium Obliquum Elongatum and it is so recognized by botanists. A *Botrychium* to which he attached my name is said to be the same as the one that grows in California.

Mr. Gilbert was wont and proud to show a specimen of a rare fern collected in the Ilion Gorge. It was *Polystichum braunii*, and William J. Fox of this city should be credited with having found a station for this fern [text unreadable].

Mr. Gilbert was closely associated with Paine in preparation of the catalogue and supplied him with many notes of our flora, especially in the vicinity of Otsego Lake.

About 20 years ago I found a scouring rush growing on gravelly flats of West Canada Creek near Herkimer. It was a plant in which Mr. Gilbert was very much interested and was sent to Alvan A. Eaton, who named it *Equisetum Variegatum Nelsoni*. It is the only locality known in this region. Typical *E. Variegatum* grows on the slopes of Oriskany Creek at Summit Park, along the West Canada above and below Hinckley, especially on the slipbanks and on the border of dead ponds near Sauquoit. In sloughs along the West Canada the *Nelsoni* plant deviates from the description. Instead of having simple stems, it develops branches and fruiting heads in whorls of stems from the upper nodes. As near as I know, this well marked form lacks a name. It is therefore with pleasure that I name it *Equisetum Variegatum Nelsoni Gilbertiana*.

Helped Botanical Club

He was one of the first to give encouragement and become enrolled as a member of the Asa Gray Botanical Club, attended many of our meetings and on several occasions gave us some very interesting and instructive addresses on ferns. He was revered, honored and respected by every member. His passing was deeply mourned by many who appreciated his

literary and artistic tastes, his faithful labors on behalf of the agricultural industry, his genial, manly and scholarly qualities and his achievements as a naturalist. A true botanist, a delightful companion, a thorough gentleman. At the time of his death suitable resolutions were adopted by the club and placed on its minutes.

Many specimens, cards, letters and communications, together with the memory of numerous meetings for consultation on botanical matters are treasured reminders of our deceased friend.

Professor Charles S. Sargent

When Professor Charles S. Sargent and John Dunbar were here in September, 1912, for the purpose of studying our thorns, we made a special trip to Jordanville and Mud Lake; in pastures and along roadsides we found *Crataegus Huntiana* and on the west slope bordering on the lake, *Crataegus Gilbertiana*, thus commemorating two botanists with whom I had visited the locality. These and several other new species were described by Professor Sargent from hereabouts; namely *Crataegus Paineana* at Stop 37; *Crataegus Knieskerniana* on the hills east of the West Canada north of Herkimer; *Crataegus Uticaensis*, pastures on the hills, south of Calvary Cemetery; *Crataegus Maribella* (to the memory of Mary Isabel Haberer,) on the rocks below Little Falls; and *Crataegus Proctoriana* in a pasture south of Forest Hill Cemetery, thus honoring the donor of our system of parks.

Crataegus Habereri is one of the most abundant thorns in the South Woods, Roscoe Conkling Park.

In Honor of Father Wibbe

It is now desirable to dedicate another plant to the memory of my lamented friend Father Wibbe, previously mentioned. Among some

specimens collected by him along the Mohawk below Schenectady, was a bull rush. In this well marked plant, the spikelets in the mature fruiting heads are much longer, yes, twice as long as in the typical form. Identical forms have been found in the marsh at Barberry Springs, four miles south of Utica, and along Oriskany Creek. A specimen of this plant was sent to the United States National Herbarium at Washington in June, 1922, and was named *Scirpus Etrouvireus Wibbeanus* to distinguish it from all other forms.

Samuel Ludlow Frey

Samuel Ludlow Frey was born at Palatine Bridge, N. Y., December 1, 1833, and died there March 6, 1924. He was a descendent of the first settlers in that section, being a son of John Frey and Caroline Ludlow.

Mr. Frey was an accurate and lifelong student of the history of the Mohawk Valley. He was well posted on Indian lore, having accumulated a wonderful amount of information regarding the Iroquois Confederacy, especially the Mohawks. In his "Story of Our River," he has given us an intimate picture of the course of life along the Mohawk.

He was a member of the State and Mohawk Valley Historical Association and the Montgomery County Historical Society and by his prized writings on the history of our valley will always be remembered.

Mr. Frey was well versed in botany and furnished the writer with specimens of several interesting plants including *Polygala polygama* and *Prunus cuneata* [*Prunus susquehamae*] from an island in the Mohawk near his home. We met on several occasions to investigate the flora at Little Falls. When one of these trips I pointed out to him *Hedeoma hispida* or Hispid pennyroyal on the rocks below the town. This plant, hitherto known only as native of the Western plains was [text unreadable]. It was

sent to Dr. Sereno Watson of the Gray Herbarium, who kindly confirmed the determination with the words "How did it get there?"

Although it may have been introduced, it and many other plants found in this region teach us that this good old county of ours and its neighbors were the center of distribution of many rare and interesting plants.

Concerning Ginseng

Ginseng, or *Panax quinquefolium*, the Chinaman's panacea, is gathered in their northern provinces, in Manchuria, Japan and Korea. The Jesuit fathers, who identified the plant in Canada and the Atlantic states, brought over the Chinese name by which we know it and established the trade in it, which has been for many years most profitable. The exportation of ginseng to China is still carried on; whether the Asiatic and Atlantic American plant are exactly the same species is somewhat uncertain, but they are hardly if at all distinguishable.

Ginseng was an article of trade from the earliest history of this region. The Indians, especially the Onondagas and Oneidas, were employed in trading it for the French and English traders over 150 years ago. The Moravian missionaries stationed at Onondaga often supplied their needs by digging this root and it is on record that the settlers of Clinton paid in ginseng for the timely help of Isaac Paris.

Utica was for many years the headquarters for its collection and boasted a "Ginseng House," where it was cured and prepared for exportation. The roots were gathered mostly by Indians to the amount of a wagon load or two weekly. Nowadays only isolated patches of this plant are to be found in our rich woods and ravines. In the lapse of time the supply became deficient so that now it is extensively

cultivated. It is stomachic and tonic and is a supposed ingredient of several much advertised nostrums.

Various plants have been brought to me for identification by ignorant collectors of ginseng. On one occasion I accompanied a German friend to the Thousand Acres, north of Utica, where he had a wagon load of our common trillium. We found a few plants of the real article, but not enough to pay for his pains. [Text unreadable] signifying a panacea or remedy for all complaints in allusion to the supposed or real virtues possessed by some of these plants. The Chinese physicians affirm that it is able to ward off or remove fatigue, to restore exhausted animal powers, to make old people young, and in a word to render man immortal if anything on earth can do so. At Peking it is said sometimes to have been worth its weight in gold.

The name ginseng has been said to mean the "Wonder of the World." J. V. Clark, an Indian authority, called it ga-ren-to-quen and the Onondagas da-kien-too-keh or "forked plant."

The Oneidas called it Ka-lan-dag-gan-gil, and it has been said that the proper way in digging it is to scatter a little tobacco over the first plant found, for good luck, and leave it in the ground and a prosperous search would follow. It has also been affirmed that it was to be found where there were rattlesnakes.

NEW YORK CITY WILDFLOWER WEEK

I am pleased to announce that I will be organizing the first ever New York City Wildflower Week for the Torrey Botanical Society (www.torreybotanical.org), to be held during National Wildflower Week, May 4-10, 2008. The objective is to put a face on wild plants to help the public understand that there is bona fide nature in the Big Apple—the foundation of which is our native flora.

To promote the week's events we will have a website, plant walks through natural areas, and lectures on wildflowers, rare plants, and conservation. We also hope to incorporate some very different and exciting aspects aimed at a broader audience, including featuring native plants in: dishes at restaurants, tea at teashops, floral arrangements at flower shops. Lectures would include such topics the effects of human pressures on the flora of the five boroughs, the importance of gardening with native plants in order to support bird populations, and how pressed plants reinforce the unfolding of climate change. Another idea is an architectural walk through the city that highlights structural floristic ornamentation and how represented species were integral to people's lives. We also hope to have a wildflower photo contest that would be open to the public. Most of these events will be free.

For NYC Wildflower Week to succeed, we need the support and engagement of environmental organizations and green businesses across the city. To the extent that you or your group can help, please consider:

- Hosting an event that week related to native plants that would fall under the NYC Wildflower Week umbrella
- Contributing ideas for engaging the public and strategies for implementation
- Sponsoring a lecture by a keynote speaker (these events would charge admission)

- Volunteering to help with corporate/institutional sponsors, pr, event planning, outreach, etc. If you'd like to get involved, please let me know.

One part of the week will be the official unveiling of the native plant display garden in Union Square Park. The garden was conceived as a way to celebrate New York City's natural heritage, support local wildlife, encourage nature education in our public schools, and support Greenmarket growers who will be selling native plants to the public. The project budget is limited, however. If anyone knows of sources for plant donations or appropriate grants, I'd be grateful to hear about it. For more about the garden visit the website below.

Marielle Anzelone
Botanist & Garden Designer
Drosera
marielle@drosera-x.com
www.drosera-x.com

WOLF GULLY FIELD TRIP REPORT

By **Bruce Gilman**

Fourteen botanists met at the campus of Finger Lakes Community College on Saturday morning, September 8, 2007. While the sky was overcast and rain threatened, our spirits were high because our destination that day was Wolf Gully, a site known for its incredible fern diversity. Historically, 32 species have been seen growing there including the New York State rare log fern, *Dryopteris celsa*.

My knowledge of Wolf Gully can be traced to a lucky encounter over two decades ago. One way that I gathered information for my book, Ontario County Flora, was a solicitation in the local newspaper. I invited the local community to contact me about noteworthy botanical sites

within the county which I would then visit. I received many helpful suggestions about swamplands, forests and hemlock ravines, and one letter recommending that I simply must visit Wolf Gully. That letter was sent by Dr. Steve Eaton and I soon learned that Wolf Gully was a favorite destination of his father, Dr. Elon Howard Eaton. During the early 1900s, fern forays led by the Eatons documented the diversity of pteridophytes at many local sites.

Wolf Gully has an unusual geologic origin. At the close of the Wisconsin Glaciation, Wolf Gully was a high elevation meltwater channel, located several hundred feet above the highest post-glacial lake of the Canandaigua Valley to the east, Glacial Lake Naples. Melt from the receding ice margin to the north likely roared through the channel, passed over a small falls and flowed southward into Glacial Lake Naples. Wolf Gully is not an east-west orientated hanging valley like many of the ravine forests of the Finger Lakes. In fact, it is oriented north-south and today straddles the major drainage divide separating Chesapeake Bay from the St. Lawrence River. In addition to orientation, another feature that sets Wolf Gully apart from the Finger Lake ravines is its subtle topography. Over the course of a mile, elevation change is only 60 feet. The plunge pool of the ancient waterfall is still evident today, a large muck-filled depression with luxuriant growth of mosses, liverworts and ferns. The forested floor of Wolf Gully has been narrowed over the years with talus from rock slides. Springs seep through the talus contributing to a moist, shaded and humid microclimate. Even with this year's summer drought, water still trickled within the rocky headwater stream of Wolf Gully and woodland salamanders were abundant.

We entered Wolf Gully from the north, walking a boundary between planted corn and a successional old field. The colorful tapestry of asters and goldenrods was only hinting of its fall splendor. A young stand of pine and aspen

guarded the entrance into the narrow, deep forest. Our first fern of the day, cinnamon fern, grew in the semi-shaded environment of a stream bank. It was accompanied by sensitive fern and marsh fern. Farther into the forest, fancy fern, lady fern and Christmas fern were seen beneath the full shade of birch, maple and hemlock. Looking carefully, we noted northern maidenhair fern in shaded sites while marginal wood fern and hay-scented fern prospered in sun flecks of old logging roads. As we approached the lip of the ancient waterfall, first silvery spleenwort, then glade fern and finally Goldie's wood fern were observed. Several of the Goldie's wood ferns did not abruptly narrow at the summit of the frond and lacked the characteristic light blotches as well. We were left to wonder about *Dryopteris* hybridization here. We left the path to see ostrich fern growing in the moist talus to the west and continued to explore slightly upslope. It was well worth the time spent. To our delight, we found patches of dissected grape fern, a species that had not been recorded in Wolf Gully since 1932! There, too, were several oak ferns and a single rattlesnake fern. Carefully working down slope, we explored the muck-filled plunge pool basin. Clinton's wood fern was abundant and we also saw a few crested wood ferns. In addition, the royal fern thrives here. We searched for log fern but this rare species proved elusive.

Had we climbed up the talus slope to the flat-topped summit of the hill, we surely would have seen broad beech fern, interrupted fern, common polypody, bracken fern and rusty woodsia. They will have to wait for another field trip. A botanical checklist for Wolf Gully is provided here. Thanks to all who sent their contributions, especially Susan Lorbeer.

Participating in the field trip: Jim Battaglia, Ed Fuchs, Fred Gaffney, Bruce Gilman (leader), Alan Horwath, Susan Lorbeer, Joe McMullen, Joe O'Rourke, Nancy Ostman, Joanne Schlegel,

Michael Siuta, Anna Stalter, Norm Trigoboff,
Georgeanne Vyverberg.

List of species observed during Wolf Gully field trip

| Scientific Name | Common Name | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Acer negundo</i> | box-elder | |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | striped maple | |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | red maple | |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | sugar maple | |
| <i>Acer spicatum</i> | mountain maple | |
| <i>Actaea pachypoda</i> | white baneberry | |
| <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> | northern maidenhair fern | |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | garlic mustard | |
| <i>Allium tricoccum</i> | wild leek | |
| <i>Aralia racemosa</i> | American spikenard | |
| <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> | Jack-in-the-pulpit | |
| <i>Asarum canadense</i> | wild ginger | |
| <i>Aster divaricatus</i> | white wood aster | |
| <i>Aster prenanthoides</i> | crooked-stemmed aster | |
| <i>Aster puniceus</i> | purple-stemmed aster | |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | lady fern | |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | yellow birch | |
| <i>Betula lenta</i> | black birch | |
| <i>Botrychium dissectum</i> | cut-leaf grape fern | |
| <i>Botrychium virginianum</i> | rattlesnake fern | |
| <i>Carex plantaginea</i> | plantain-leaved sedge | |
| <i>Carex platyphylla</i> | broadleaf sedge | |
| <i>Carex sp.</i> | sedge | |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | blue beech, ironwood | |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> | bitternut hickory | |
| <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> | blue cohosh | |
| <i>Chelone glabra</i> | turtlehead | |
| <i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i> | enchanter's nightshade | |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | alternate-leaved dogwood | |
| <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> | hay-scented fern | |
| <i>Deparia acrosticoides</i> | silvery glade fern | |
| <i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i> | narrow-leaved glade fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> | spinulose wood fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i> | Clinton's fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris cristata</i> | crested wood fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris goldiana</i> | Goldie's wood fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> | intermediate wood fern | |
| <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> | marginal wood fern | |
| <i>Epifagus virginiana</i> | beechnuts | |
| <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> | helleborine | |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American beech | |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | white ash | |
| <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | black ash | |
| <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> | hemp nettle | |
| <i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i> | oak fern | |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | witch-hazel | |
| <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> | | sharp lobed hepatica |
| <i>var. acutiloba</i> | | |
| <i>Huperzia lucidulum</i> | | shining clubmoss |
| <i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> | | bluntleaf waterleaf |
| <i>Hydrophyllum virginiana</i> | | eastern waterleaf |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | | orange jewelweed |
| <i>Impatiens pallida</i> | | yellow jewelweed |
| <i>Laportea canadensis</i> | | wood nettle |
| | | whitegrass, bristly hairy nodes |
| <i>Leersia virginica</i> | | |
| <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> | | motherwort |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | | spicebush |
| <i>Malva moschata</i> | | musk mallow |
| <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> | | Canada mayflower |
| <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> | | ostrich fern |
| <i>Mitchella repens</i> | | partridge berry |
| <i>Mitella diphylla</i> | | false miterwort |
| <i>Monarda didyma</i> | | bee balm, Oswego tea |
| <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> | | sensitive fern |
| <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> | | aniseroot, sweet cicely |
| <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> | | cinnamon fern |
| <i>Osmunda regalis</i> | | royal fern |
| <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | | hop hornbeam |
| <i>Panax quinquefolia</i> | | American ginseng |
| <i>Pilea pumila</i> | | clearweed |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | | eastern white pine |
| <i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> | | downy Solomon's seal |
| <i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> | | tearthumb |
| <i>Polygonum virginiana</i> | | jumpseed |
| <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> | | Christmas fern |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | | quaking aspen |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | | black cherry |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> | | choke cherry |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | | northern red oak |
| <i>Rubus odoratus</i> | | thimbleberry |
| <i>Solidago bicolor</i> | | silverrod, white goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago caesia</i> | | blue-stemmed goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | | Canada goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> | | zig-zag goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago rugosa</i> | | rough-stemmed goldenrod |
| <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> | | New York fern |
| <i>Thelypteris palustris</i> | | marsh fern |
| <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> | | foam flower |
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | | basswood |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | | Eastern hemlock |
| <i>Typha latifolia</i> | | wide-leaf cattail |
| <i>Ulmus americana</i> | | American elm |
| <i>Viburnum alnifolium</i> | | hobblebush |
| <i>Viola sp. might be V. blanda</i> | | sweet white violet, maybe |



Happy explorers on the Wolf Gully trip



Botrychium dissectum.
Not seen here since 1932!

Northeast Natural History Conference X
April 17-18, 2008
Empire State Plaza Convention Center,
Albany, NY

**UPCOMING DEADLINE: Abstract
deadline extended to February 8, 2008**

A Forum for Current Research

Join us for the tenth biennial Northeast Natural History Conference on April 17-18, 2008. This conference is a forum for researchers to present current information on the varied aspects of natural history for the Northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. We also encourage student participation at this conference and we will have student awards for the best overall oral and poster presentation.

Contributed Oral and Poster Presentations

Sessions will be organized around common themes based on the contributed abstracts that are received. Abstracts are being accepted until February 8, 2008.

Organized Symposia

Symposia will be organized around a common theme, which may have a defined focus such as the biology of an individual species; or a broader focus such as conservation or ecological research topics. Each symposium should have a minimum of five presenters and a maximum of around ten presenters. If you are interested in organizing a symposium, please contact the conference organizers.

The preliminary list of symposia includes the following:

- Emerging Diseases and Effects of Pollutants on Amphibians and Reptiles
- Habitat Corridors
- Recent Research on Eastern Coyotes
- State Wildlife Grants Projects (New York State)
- Vernal Pools

Please note that this is a preliminary list and we will have additional topics, which will be posted on our web site as they are organized.

Registration and Call for Abstracts

Please see the NENHC web site at <http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/nhc> for more information about registration or abstract submittal. The abstract submittal deadline is February 8, 2008.

Please distribute this announcement to colleagues who might be interested in attending the conference.

Northeast Natural History Conference X
New York State Museum
3140 CEC
Albany, NY 12230
rgill@mail.nysed.gov
Phone: (518) 486-4845
<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/nhc>



A forum for current research
April 17 – 18, 2008
Empire State Plaza Convention Center, Albany, NY

A Message From Steve Young, Treasurer

Some of our members have wondered why it takes so long to cash their membership checks. When you mail your membership check it first goes to the New York State Museum and is received by a staff member for the Museum Institute (we are an organization under the Institute) who waits until a number of checks have arrived before they are bundled and mailed to me at the Natural Heritage Program with any additional mail that has come for the Association. After I receive them I update our membership list and return the checks to the Museum Institute for cashing. This process may take a month or more depending upon how many checks we receive at a time but we try to do it as soon as possible. Thanks for your patience.

DEC's Environmental Resource Mapper Is Here!

The Environmental Resource Mapper is an interactive mapping application that can be used to identify some of NY's natural resources and environmental features that are state protected, or of conservation concern.

Maps include locations of:

- Freshwater regulated wetlands (outside the Adirondack Park).
- New York's streams, rivers, lakes, and ponds & water quality classifications.
- Endangered and threatened animals and plants and significant natural communities.

Go to:
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/38801.html>

New York Flora Association Membership Form

Your membership expires at the end of year listed on your address. Please keep your dues up to date.

Annual Membership dues: _____ Renewal \$20 _____ New Student Members Free the First Year

Additional donation to support NYFA's efforts \$ _____ **Total \$** _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Make checks payable to the **New York Flora Association** and mail to: NY Flora Association
3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230

Remember to update your membership.

**Genera Quest
is coming!**

Details in the next newsletter.