



NYFA Newsletter

New York Flora Association - New York State Museum Institute

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NYFA RECOGNIZES BOTANICAL TALKS AT THE NORTHEAST NATURAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

The New York Flora Association selected **Jerry Jenkins'** presentation "High-diversity Dry-rich Forests in the West Champlain Hills" as the best botanical talk at the Northeast Natural History Conference held in May. The award comes with a \$100 cash prize. Presentations selected for honorable mention were (in alphabetical order): **Gerry Moore** and **Steven E. Clemants** "The Changing Flora of the New York Metropolitan Area"; **John Titus** and **Rebecca Urban**: "The Submersed Macrophyte *Utricularia inflata*: A Nuisance Invader or Critically Imperiled?"; and **David Werier**: "Paying Close Attention in the Field: Lessons from *Carex Section Acrocystis*." Congratulations to Jerry and thanks to all who presented talks this year at the Northeast Natural History Conference.



Utricularia inflata (Lentibulariaceae)

INVASIVE SPECIES WORKSHOP

This workshop of the "Eastern North America Invasives Learning Network" tncweeds.ucdavis.edu/networks/eastern/eastern.html was held October 3-5, 2006 in Saratoga Springs, New York. It detailed invasive species prevention and management strategies, specifically providing critique and peer review for project-scale managers on invasive species topics using the adaptive management framework, and working with TNC Government Relations GR staff on policy and legislative solutions for invasive species issues.

In this workshop of the network, the focus was on "Setting Measurable Objectives and Assessing the Invasive Species Threat" with a focus on exporting those project-scale lessons learned from the project scale to influence communications and public policy. GR staff were specifically invited on the third day of the workshop to discuss successful (and unsuccessful) invasive species policy initiatives, to voice their needs to stewardship staff, and to create a dialogue for how to make a difference in abating the invasive species threat over the long-term and at multiple-scales.

Workshop Objectives:

1. Share lessons-learned, peer review and critique of your invasive species strategies, and networking with colleagues who also work on invasive species issues.

2. Learn to promote our work on invasive species beyond stewardship: effective communication and GR strategies

3. Provide both GR and project staff with tools/framework to begin working on joint obtainable invasive species objectives, and provide specific examples of successful (and non-successful) strategies.

NEW YORK PLANTS, NEW YORK PEOPLE

Dr. Jonathan H. Titus, Assistant Professor of Biology, SUNY Fredonia
Priscilla Titus, Ecologist, Goldberry Restoration

It was a meandering path that eventually led Jon to join the faculty at SUNY Fredonia in 2004. Jon became interested in plants as an undergraduate student at Union College in Schenectady and attributes much of his enthusiasm in study of the natural world to mentor Dr. Carl George. He subsequently attended the University of Florida where he studied a freshwater swamp and spent summers studying strangler figs in Costa Rica. Between the completion of his Master's degree and beginning his PhD research, Jon was a Peace Corps volunteer in agroforestry in a remote Filipino village, and a researcher at the Savannah River Ecology Lab, where he set up permanent monitoring plots in the Congaree National Monument following Hurricane Hugo, and at the same time met his wife Priscilla. Jon's dissertation research at University of Washington examined the role of mycorrhizae and microsites in plant establishment and community development at Mount St. Helens. After finishing his PhD, Jon worked for the Oregon Chapter of the Nature Conservancy as a Natural Heritage plant ecologist evaluating plant communities throughout the state. Post-doctoral research has taken him to foreign and strange places including Czech Republic, Japan, and Las Vegas. Prior to joining SUNY-Fredonia, Jon taught in an interdisciplinary program called Earth Semester for Columbia University at the now defunct Biosphere 2 in Arizona.

At SUNY-Fredonia Jon teaches Principles of Biology, Plant Taxonomy, Plant Ecology, and Desert Biology, which involves taking students on an intensive field program to the Sonoran Desert. In the Biology Building on Fredonia's campus Jon, with much help from enthusiastic undergraduates, is revamping the greenhouse and herbarium, both of which were suffering from years of neglect.

For the last two summers, Jon has taken SUNY-Fredonia students to Mount St. Helens for summer research. Locally, Jon and his graduate student, Laura Blood, are conducting research in a red maple swamp at the Chautauqua Lake Outflow Wetlands, owned and managed by Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy. This research involves the role of microsites in seedling establishment and survival. Jon is also beginning a survey of the wetland communities of Chautauqua County.

Priscilla Titus is an ecologist and native plant enthusiast who specializes in natural resource evaluation and restoration. Her experience includes work in both research and private sector settings, and numerous volunteer efforts for non-profit organizations, and encompasses both botanical and wildlife studies. Her travels and work have taken her to both coasts of North America including Mexico and Alaska, and to much of central Europe. In 2001, she began a volunteer Huachuca water umbel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* ssp. *recurva*) population monitoring effort. This little known plant in the carrot family is an endangered species that is endemic to southeast Arizona. Priscilla and Jon teamed up and eventually mentored undergraduate students in the Biosphere 2 program in botanical research and resource management through this effort. As recent transplants to western New York, the pair seeks to maintain connections with southeast Arizona through continued research efforts there. SUNY Fredonia students have been involved in this research through the Desert Biology course that Jon teaches, and through continuing greenhouse studies on the campus of SUNY-Fredonia. These efforts offer students the chance to apply principles learned in the classroom to conserving our natural heritage for future generations.

Priscilla currently provides volunteer services for Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy including the recent development of an Invasive Species Management Plan for one of CWC's preserves, and has recently established her own company (Goldberry Restoration), for which she propagates native western New York plant genotypes with emphasis on successional species for use in restoration efforts. Priscilla is an active member of the Niagara Frontier Botanical Society, Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy, and Jamestown Audubon Society.

If you are interested in learning more about the efforts of these two recent colonizers of western New York, you can reach Jon at titus@fredonia.edu and Priscilla at priscillatitus@yahoo.com, or by phone at 716-679-4509.



Jonathan and Priscilla Titus

BOTANISTS WHO WERE EARLY VISITORS IN THIS VICINITY. PART 1

Joseph V. Haberer, M.D.
The Utica Daily Press, February 23, 1924.

**Transcribed by Steve Young, NY 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
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information that was only available from microfiche copies of the 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 in 1924. Sentence structure and language are the author's]

This article is the continuation of a paper read by the writer before the Oneida Historical Society and published in the Utica Daily Press of February 23, 1886.

It was a biographical sketch of some of the botanists most intimately associated with the botany of this region. During the time that has lapsed several then mentioned and others have passed to their reward, and as the author has in his possession all the necessary data, it is desirable that this historical, biographical and botanical material be brought together, completing the record as nearly as possible up to the present time. Its publication will unquestionably interest many persons who are acquainted with botanical matters hereabouts and elsewhere.

In my former paper Frederick Pursh was credited with the first botanical researches in this region and it is now possible to recount the work of one who followed in his footsteps, who made his acquaintance in Montréal and in whom we have a special interest.

John Goldie

John Goldie was born March 21, 1793 in the parish of Kirkoswold, Ayrshire, Scotland and died at Ayr, Ontario in July 1886. He was a great lover of plants in his youth, collecting and classifying them with pleasure, served an apprenticeship as gardener, became connected with the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, and graduated from the University, thus receiving a thorough training in language and sciences, especially botany. One of his fellow students was David Douglas, after whom the "Douglas Spruce" was named, who collected extensively in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia and was afterward killed in the Hawaiian Islands.

In 1815 Mr. Goldie passed the necessary examinations to act as botanist for the expedition sent out by the British government to explore the

Congo River. Fortunately for him, however, because of adverse political influence he was superseded. This unquestionably saved his life, as many of the officers and botanists of the expedition succumbed to the coast fever in Africa, and had to be abandoned.

In the spring of 1817, Mr. Goldie, on the advice of Dr., afterward Sir William Hooker, sailed for America, to investigate the flora of Canada and United States. He landed at Halifax and while there spent several days in exploration and examining the flora. He there detected a yellow variety of the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*). On the north shore of New Brunswick he spent some time and near the Bay of Chaleurs found *Calypso bulbosa*, one of our rarest and most beautiful orchids. He made sketches of the coast and notes on the geology and botany of that region. He then went to Québec, where he placed all of his collections, roots and specimens on board a vessel for Greenock. These and two other collections, one shipped from New York and one from Montréal he never heard of afterward.

From Montréal to Albany

At Montréal he meant Frederick Pursh, author of the North American flora, who gave him so much information and guided his future movements. From Montréal he went on foot to Albany and then on by water to New York. He then explored the eastern part of New Jersey, a portion of country barren and thinly settled, but rich in botanical rarities. At Quaker Bridge he collected some very interesting plants which gave him more “gratification than any part of America he had seen.” There he loaded with all his pack would carry and journeyed to Philadelphia, and from there to New York, where he entrusted his treasures to the deep — all were lost.

His finances were low, he didn’t know what to do as winter was coming on, but he finally found employment as a schoolmaster at a small place near the Mohawk River. This he quit in April, 1818, going again to Montréal where he was disappointed at not finding his friend, Mr. Pursh, through whose influence he expected to get permission to accompany the traders to the Northwest country. Then to make ends meet he had to have recourse to

the spade, botanizing only two days in the week and went a little way up the Grand River, his only lengthy excursion. That autumn he shipped his plants but the vessel was wrecked in the St. Lawrence. Thus he lost two years labor. That winter he did little except design some flower pieces for which he got a trifle.

Again in New York State

He managed to save about \$50, borrowed about the same amount of a friend and started on his journey which he recorded in a “Diary of a Journey Through Upper Canada and Some of the New England States.” 1819. From Montréal he went to Kingston, over to New York and then to Lake Simcoe, then to Niagara Falls and Fort Erie, crossing to the United States along Lake Erie for 90 miles then on to Pittsburgh, retracing from there along the Alleghany River to Point Olean. Then he visited the salt works of Onondaga, thence to Sackett Harbor, to Kingston and Montréal where he embarked on a vessel bound to Greenock and got safely home. The plants that he carried himself are what he saved out of all his three years in botanical researches.

Found Many New Plants

Mr. Goldie discovered many new plants and although much of this material was lost in transportation, and the botanical journal in which he kept a record and description of plants discovered was destroyed by fire, enough has been handed down to show his great interest in botanical research and the importance of his discoveries. What little record we have of his work is contained in his own story of his wanderings and hardships together with a list of the new and rare plants found by Mr. Goldie during two years exploration in America and which was published in the *Edinburg Philosophical Journal* for April, 1822.

He introduced many new and rare plants into Europe. Among those was the fern *Dryopteris goldiana*, which was named in his honor by his friend Hooker, a plant not uncommon hereabouts. Much that I have written is culled from the words of Mr. Goldie himself.

He says: “In spite of the ill fortune which has hitherto attended my endeavors, I have still so great

a desire to bring plants and seeds to this country that I purpose, in the ensuing spring, if my pecuniary circumstances will permit me, to make another excursion to that country for the purpose of exploring the forests which lie to the West." This, however, he did not do. About this time the Emperor of Russia established a botanical garden at St. Petersburg and Mr. Goldie was employed to make collections of plants for it. The curator of the garden was an old college friend and he was thus enabled to introduce many rare plants into England and Scotland, as he made extensive botanical explorations. Among the plants introduced by him were *Abies siberica*, *Paeonia tenuiflora* and many others. He visited Russia for a second time in 1830, following the favorite pursuit in Siberia.

In the course of his wanderings in Canada, Mr. Goldie formed a favorable opinion of the country and brought his family there in 1844, settling near the village of Ayr, Ontario, where he continued to reside until his death.

During his lifetime he corresponded with many prominent botanists, more particularly with his friend, Sir William Hooker.

Mr. Goldie had many of the characteristics of the discoverer. He was very industrious, of a hearty constitution, fearless, intrepid disposition, patient in his investigations, accurate in his judgments, had a fondness for his favorite study that no fatigue or discouragements could overcome and was worthy of being placed among those brave spirits of the old world who became pioneers in the New.

James Goldie in Utica

In June, 1899, I was favored with a visit from his son, James Goldie, also a botanist and horticulturist of Guelph, Ontario, who had relatives in Utica. He wished to get specimens of a plant for cultivation that his father was one of the first to discover in this vicinity, and who showed it to Pursh and adopted his name. On the 19th of the month he found plenty of material near the old Chenango Canal. Mr. Goldie's son was delighted and presented me with a sketch of his father's life by G. U. Hay, Ph. D., M. A., read in connection with the Cabot celebration and also a copy of the "Diary" previously mentioned.

Selkirk's Violet

The plant is our interesting *Viola Selkirkii* Pursh, Goldie, rare, but still thoroughly at home in many of our deep, rich woodlands and ravines of Utica slate. In the descriptions of this violet there are some discrepancies as to time of flowering which my observations may clear up. Mr. Goldie gives July as its time of flowering. Hay, 1897, gives it as April and May and then says, "I have never found this flower later than May." Paine in his catalog speaks of it as "almost ephemeral," lasting but a few days in April. In Professor Peck's report, 1878, according to H. A. Warne of Oneida, "observations show the period of flowering continues considerably longer than given by Paine."

In "Plants of Utica and Vicinity," 1886, I say: "Some seasons it remains in flower a week or longer, April to middle of May." The length of time of flowering varies with the season, with an occasional cold period is when it lasts longest in flower, whereas a late spring with a sudden rise in temperature and a rush of summer weather which is a peculiarity of this region, and Paine is right, the flower lasting only a day or two.

As a rule by the third week in May it is out of what most people call bloom, though sometimes it is in flower in different cooler and more elevated localities until well into June. For years I had not observed anything but flowers without petals later in the season. October 5, 1895, I was agreeably surprised to find it in full bloom. A whole colony in one of its favorite haunts near the city, with the blue petals and long spurs emitting a sweet perfume, truly a striking contrast to its surroundings. A few faded asters and goldenrods, some straggling late flowering plants of raspberry and about the only natural bloomer at that date the witch hazel, in such an abundance of yellow, as if it was jealous of its lowly yet far more interesting and famous neighbor. My finding of *V. Selkirkii* in October may have been due to its maturing of seedlings, from which early flowering plants which had found favorable conditions for their development.

Habenaria Found by Goldie

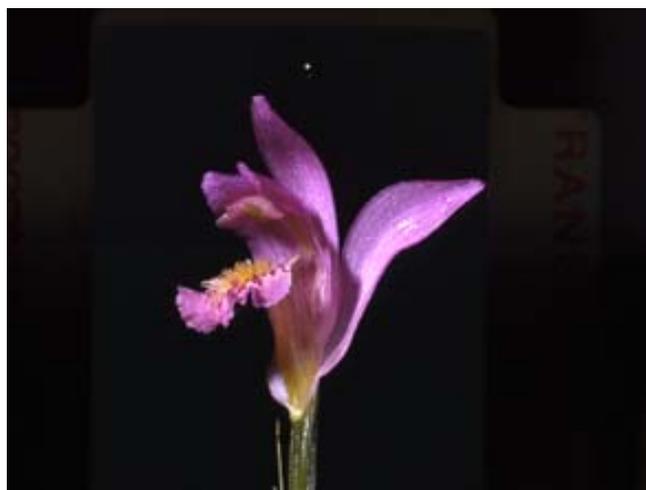
Hay questions the validity of Goldie's *Habenaria macrophylla* (*Lysias macrophylla*) but acknowledges his finding a plant in the rich

woodlands of the upper Restigouche [New Brunswick] strikingly like the plant described by Mr. Goldie. This plant is recognized as a distinct species in Robinson & Fernald's edition of Gray's New Manual of Botany, 1905. It resembles *Habenaria orbiculata*, an orchid probably familiar to some of you which grows in dark, rich up-land woods with a stalk of flowers and two very large orbicular leaves that lie flat on the ground. It is common near Wetmore's Pond.

I have in my herbarium a specimen of Mr. Goldie's plant collected in the Adirondacks by William E. Wolcott of this city and who has also supplied me with other rare plants from that region including the little orchid *Habenaria obtusata* (Ph) Richards, which is exceedingly rare.

Other Plants Discovered

A new sundew, *Drosera linearis*, was found by Mr. Goldie at Lake Simcoe. Other new plants discovered by him were *Stellaria longipes*, a chickweed, *Ranunculus rhomboideus*, a buttercup, and a *Capnoides* [*Corydalis*] *sempervirens*, which grows on the rocks at Little Falls, White Lake and Bald Mountain. Also two honeysuckles were first described by him. *Lonicera hirsuta* which formally grew along the Erie Canal between Oriskany and Rome, where it was probably last collected by Edwin Hunt June 23, 1886, and *Lonicera oblongifolia*, known as the swamp honeysuckle, is abundant in some of our upland swamps especially those of Litchfield, Columbia, and Warren in South Herkimer County. June 17, 1869, Mr. Hunt collected the last known specimen of *Arethusa bulbosa* in the old Oriskany swamp.



Arethusa bulbosa (Orchidaceae)

Kalm Visits Mohawk Valley

Peter Kalm, 1715-1779, a pupil of Linnaeus spent three years travelling in America and is said to have explored the Mohawk Valley.

A beautiful genus of shrubs of the natural order of the heath family, *Kalmia*, was named in his honor.

When he returned to Europe laden with botanical treasures, the sight of the American plants brought by his pupil, many of which were entirely new to him, is said to have produced such an effect upon Linnaeus that lying ill of the gout, and unable to move, his spirits were rekindled, and in the delight of his mind he forgot his bodily anguish, and recovered from his disease.



Kalmia latifolia (Ericaceae)

Records Are Lacking

Dr. Joseph Blodgett is listed as a botanist located in Utica early in the last century of whom there is no trace. Of William Cooper who collected at Little Falls and at Chittenango Falls in the 80s. William Calverley who collected at Trenton Falls and in the Adirondacks and Dr. S. B. Bradley, who was at one time located in Clinton the records are still lacking.

Dr. Daniel Smith

Dr. Daniel Smith, who was born at Niagara Falls in 1790 is the author of "The Reformed Botanic and Indian Physician," a book for everybody, published by Curtis and White, Utica, N. Y., 1855. It contains some very unusual plant names that may be listed for publication. It is brim full of very peculiar old-time notions, statements [the article ends here with no continuation].

VOUCHER SPECIMENS NEEDED

The New York Flora Association has developed an on-line Flora Atlas for the state (<http://atlas.nyflora.org>). The Atlas is based on voucher specimens only. **The Invasive Plant Council** requests your help to improve the accuracy of the NYFA on-line county distribution maps for six target invasive plants listed at www.ipcnys.org.

Please check your county.

If there are voucher specimens needed for your county, please consider taking the time to submit one or two voucher specimens. Thanks!

PUBLICATION NEWS

By Steve Young and Gerry Moore

This section will keep readers up-to-date on some of the recent publications are pertinent to NYS botany including articles from journals, magazines, and newsletters. Summaries or abstracts are oftentimes included.

1. NATIVE PLANT MAGAZINE, SPRING 2006, VOLUME 22 (3).

Coming clean. Native plants are vital for clean and healthy watersheds.

Author: Roddy Sheer

The article discusses the importance of maintaining large natural watersheds that are crucial for providing clean water for cities. Featured cities in the article are Seattle, New York City, Austin, Texas, and Springfield Township, Michigan. There is a great photograph of the view from the summit of Wittenberg Mountain looking east over the Ashokan reservoir in the Catskills.

2. JOURNAL OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL SOCIETY, JANUARY-MARCH 2006, VOLUME 133 (1).

Book review by Mary Leck, Rider University, of *The Ecology of Seeds* by Michael Fenner and Ken Thompson.

She highly recommends the book to anyone interested in seeds, germination ecology, and regeneration of plant communities. "It raises levels of awareness, placing seeds in a context of ecological concepts that are of current interest, yet not neglecting to mention the realms of physiology and biochemistry that are necessary to understand trade-offs, as well as dormancy, longevity, and persistence, and their roles in recruitment."

3. NATIVE NEWS. NEWSLETTER OF THE MARYLAND NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, MARCH/APRIL 2006, VOLUME 6 (2).

Wildflower in focus. Trailing Arbutus, *Epigaea repens*.

Author: Melanie Choukas-Bradley.

A natural history and description of the plant. Inhale deeply!



Epigaea repens

Trailing Arbutus

4. PLANT TALK, JANUARY 2006, ISSUE NUMBER 43.

Seeds for the future.

Author: Paul Smith

Kew Garden's (London) millennium seed bank project aims to conserve 10% of Earth's seed plants by 2010. Working closely with institutes worldwide, its integrated conservation strategy - seed collection and storage, field surveys, training and capacity building - addresses 10 of the 16 targets of the global strategy for plant conservation.

Achieving target two of the global strategy for plant conservation.

Authors: Gary Krupnick and W. John Kress

In 2002 the global strategy for plant conservation was adopted at the sixth meeting of the conference of the parties to the convention on biological diversity. Target number two is "a preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels." The most comprehensive data set for such an assessment is contained in herbaria around the world. An algorithm is being developed to use plant specimen records from some of the largest botanical institutions in the world to provide a verifiable yet preliminary assessment of the conservation status of the world's known species of vascular plants. Partnerships will be formed with various herbaria around the world to consolidate plant records into a unified database that will contain a wealth of specimen information.

5. NATIVE PLANTS JOURNAL, SPRING 2006, VOLUME 7 (1).

Seed quality testing of native species.

Authors: Sabry Elias et al.

This is a summary of principles and procedures of useful seed quality tests for native and other species, especially physical purity and viability of seeds. Other tests include vigor, x-ray, and seed moisture content.

Control of knotweed and other invasive species and experiences restoring native species in the Pacific Northwest US.

Author: Roberta Davenport

Recommendations are to treat knotweed species (*Fallopia*) for at least two seasons before planting native species. Applying herbicide directly to the hollow stem appears to be the most effective treatment but all methods require follow-up.

Understanding cultural reasons for the increase in both restoration efforts and gardening with native plants.

Author: Linda McMahan

Abstract: gardening with native plants is becoming more popular as evidenced by the number of new Internet sites, books, publications, and native plant societies. Restoration efforts are also increasing. The increase in both native plant gardening and restoration can be tied to a real or perceived decrease in wild areas in the biological and cultural functions that nature provides. Historical literature suggests that both gardening and restoration efforts are increasing because of strongly held cultural beliefs. Many of these beliefs reflect strong European cultural history, which is embedded in garden history in North America. These cultural traditions remain strong in the US and lead to an increase in efforts to restore and cherish nature, especially to see disappearing wild places and species. Gardening with a restoration focus, such as for sustaining wildlife, will most likely continue as wild areas continue to be converted to homes and managed landscapes.

Successful one-year storage of swamp white oak acorns.

Author: Gregory Hoss

Abstract: Although acorns of the white oaks deteriorate rapidly during storage, necessitating prompt planting of acorns and nursery, we successfully stored swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*) for one-year. After storage, stored acorns produced seedlings comparable to freshly sown acorns. In Missouri, swamp white oak acorns are difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, so these results offer some promise for more efficient use of large acorn crops.

Genetic fingerprinting of goldenseal using AFLP markers.

Authors: Suping Zhou and Roger Sauve

Their research using *Hydrastis canadensis* demonstrated that AFLP (amplified fragment length polymorphism) analysis can be used to determine the genetic relationship among populations of goldenseal. This molecular marker technique can be used by plant breeders for the selection of parental material.

6. NATIVE PLANTS JOURNAL, SUMMER 2006, VOLUME 7 (2).

Propagation protocol for spicebush, *Lindera benzoin*.

Author: Gregory Hoss

Fall-sowing freshly collected spicebush seeds removed from their fruits is the most efficient way to produce seedlings suitable for conservation plantings. Although seeds are delicate, macerating fresh fruit appears to be an acceptable way to clean seeds and yields more seedlings than sowing air-dried fruits.

New books: *Ceanothus* by David Frost and Dieter Wilken. *Armitage's Native Plants for North American Gardens* by Alan M. Armitage.

Native Plant Materials Directory. A list of businesses that propagate native plants and seeds.

7. LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER, SPRING 2006, VOLUME 16 (2).

Continuing the botanical tradition on Long Island: 1984-1985.

Author: Bob Zaremba

Bob tells an interesting story of his early years collecting rare plant information on Long Island for the Heritage Program and starting the Long Island Botanical Society.

8. LONG ISLAND BOTANICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER, SUMMER 2006, VOLUME 16 (3).

Ecological communities of Long Island, New York: part one.

Author: Gregory J. Edinger

Greg describes the history of vegetation work on Long Island and the effort to classify its ecological communities. Included is an annotated list of the ecological communities of Long Island.

A Swamp Forest complex with Siberian elm at the southern end of Willow Lake, Flushing Meadows Park, Queens County.

Authors: Andrew Greller, Eric Morgan and Jon Sperling

A description of vegetation of an area reclaimed for the 1939 World's Fair.

LIBS online

Author: Donald House

The Society has a new web site:
www.libotanical.org

9. NATURAL AREAS JOURNAL, OCTOBER 2005, VOLUME 25 (4).

Nesting birds in wetlands containing purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) and cattail (*Typha*).

Authors: J. Dylan Maddox and Robert N. Wiedenmann

The research suggests that wetlands dominated by purple loosestrife are not adequate breeding habitat for marsh wrens and common grackles. Habitats with a mixture of cattail and loosestrife supported successful nesting by red-winged blackbirds, although it was later in loosestrife.

10. BERGEN SWAMP PRESERVATION SOCIETY SWAMP NEWS, JANUARY 2006, VOLUME 49 (1).

Update on Bergen Swamp native pitcher plant seedlings being grown by Doug Burdic in Florence, Oregon.

The plants are doing exceptionally well in cultivation from seed originally collected in the marl area.

11. SOLIDAGO, THE NEWSLETTER OF THE FINGER LAKES NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, APRIL 2006, VOLUME 7 (2).

Virginia Bluebells

Author: Connie Krochmal

Connie describes the natural history and identification characters of these beautiful plants as well as information on propagation and landscape use.

Some lichens from Bear Swamp.

Author: David Werier

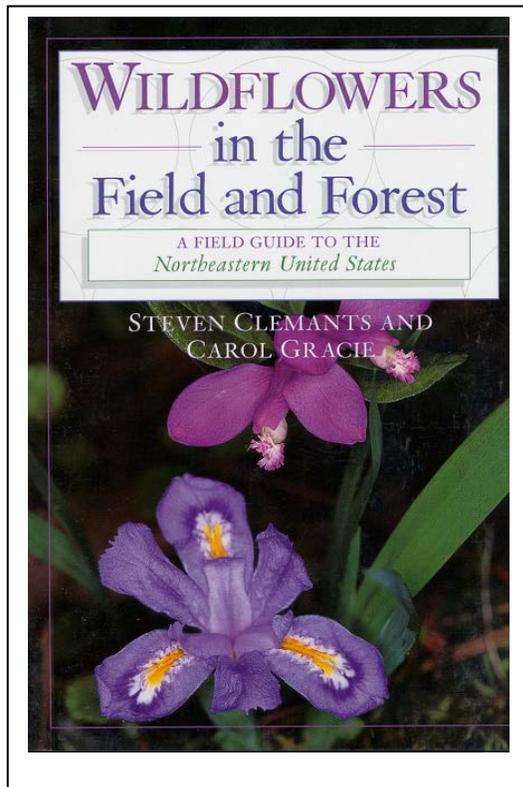
David describes his growing interest in lichens and includes a list from Bear Swamp that turned out to be an amazing site for lichens.

Pussy Willow

Author: Mark D. Inglis

Mark describes the natural history of *Salix discolor*.

Book review by Connie Krochmal of *Wildflowers in the Field and Forest-A Field Guide to the Northeastern United States*, by Steven Clemants and Carol Gracie.



12. PROTECTORS OF PINE OAK WOODS, WINTER/SPRING 2006.

The reflections of a young environmentalist.

Author: Phil Brown

Phil lauds the past work of the protectors in preserving the natural environment of Staten Island.

Protectors advocates protection of Sheridan Rd. Shoreland area.

Staten Island Greenway: its time has come (part one).

Protectors' role in Greenbelt creation remembered.

13. PROTECTORS OF PINE OAK WOODS, SPRING/SUMMER 2006.

Coming-of-age: a small grassroots parks advocacy organization makes good.

Preserving and protecting nature on Staten Island-yesterday and today.

NASCAR track, shopping mall will tie up traffic regularly.

Hurricane warning for a NASCAR site.

Field Notes: Clay Pit Ponds State Park preserve.

Protectors offers testimony in support of funding for Long Pond/Butler Woods preservation.

14. SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, APRIL-JUNE 2006, VOLUME 31 (2).

There is a series of articles debating classical and modern methods of delimiting species.

Commentary, Reply to Henderson on delimiting species for taxonomic analyses.

Author: Richard J. Jensen

Reply to Jensen.

Author: Andrew Henderson

**Commentary, multidimensional Systematist:
21st century systematics in a time of rapid
progress.**

Author: Richard G. Olmsted

Making taxonomy visible.

Author: Jorge V. Crisci

**15. SYSTEMATIC BOTANY, JULY-
SEPTEMBER 2006, VOLUME 31(3).**

**Phylogeny and biogeography of *Isoëtes*
(Isoëtaceae) based on nuclear and chloroplast
DNA sequence data.**

Author: Sara Hoot et al.

**Evolution and circumscription of the true
cypresses (Cupressaceae: *Cupressus*).**

Author: Damon Little

**Molecular phylogeny of *Aristolochia sensu lato*
(Aristolochiaceae) based on sequences of *rbcL*,
matK, and *phyA* genes with special reference to
differentiation of chromosome numbers.**

Authors: Tetsuo Ohi-Toma et al.

**Phylogenetic relationships in the
Salicornioideae/Suaedoideae/Salsoloideae s.l.
(Chenopodiaceae) clade and a clarification of the
phylogenetic positions of *Biernertia* and
Alexandra using multiple DNA sequence datasets**

Author: Maxim Kapralov et al.

**16. PLANT CONSERVATION, SPRING 2006,
VOLUME 19 (1).**

Cornell joins CPC as 34th institution.

Cornell Plantations has now joined the Center for Plant Conservation. Nancy Ostman, director of natural areas for the plantations, is serving as the Center's conservation officer at Cornell.

Newly sponsored plants.

The Aveda Corporation provided funds to fully sponsor many new plants including the following species from New York: American hart's tongue fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium* var. *americanum*) (Holden Arboretum) and swamp-pink (*Helonias bullata*) (New York Botanical Garden).

**17. SIDA, 11 AUGUST 2006, VOLUME 22 (1).
Taxonomy of the *Cuscuta pentagona* complex
(Convolvulaceae) in North America.**

Authors: Mihai Costea et al.

Keys and descriptions to this group includes New York species *Cuscuta pentagona*, *Cuscuta campestris*, *Cuscuta polygonorum* and *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*.

Taxonomy of *Cuscuta gronovii* and *Cuscuta umbrosa* (Convolvulaceae).

Authors: Mihai Costea et al.

Cuscuta umbrosa is now the correct name for *Cuscuta megalocarpa* and it is differentiated from *Cuscuta gronovii*.

**Taxonomy of North American species of
Oldenlandia (Rubiaceae).**

Authors: Edward E. Terrell and Harold Robinson

Keys and descriptions to the nine species including *Oldenlandia uniflora* of New York.

***Crataegus* series *Parvifoliae* and putative hybrids
in the southeastern United States.**

Authors: J.B. Phipps and K. Dvorsky

This treatment includes a description, illustrations, and a key to two species and one hybrid including *Crataegus uniflora* of New York. The others are *Crataegus brittonii* and *Crataegus ×vailiae*.

**A new hybrid genus and 12 new combinations
and North American grasses.**

Author: Mary Barkworth

The new combination *Ammophila breviligulata* subsp. *champlainensis* (F. Szym.) Walker, Paris & Barrington ex Barkworth is published for Champlain beachgrass, an endangered plant of New York.

**18. SIDA, 23 NOVEMBER 2006; VOLUME
22(2).**

***Carex reznicekii*, a new widespread species of
Carex section *Acrocystis* (Cyperaceae) from
eastern North America.**

Author: David Werier

NYFA's own David Werier describes a new species of *Carex*. Besides the new description of this species, which occurs in our area, a useful key to the 19 species of this section from North America is also provided.

Taxonomic review of *Symphyotrichum patens* (Asteraceae: Asterae).

Author: Guy Nesom

Three varieties are recognized within this species (known also as *Aster patens*). Material from our area is diploid and is placed in the type variety, *S. patens* var. *patens*.

19. BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS, APRIL 2006, VOLUME 8(4):

North American history of two invasive plant species: phytogeographic distribution, dispersal vectors, and multiple introductions

Author: Jacob Barney

A most interesting study that recreates history of the introduction and spread of two species, *Artemisia vulgaris* and *Polygonum cuspidatum*, in North America. Most notable was that mugwort had a lag phase of 400 yrs, opposed to only 50yrs for Japanese knotweed

20. BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS, SEPTEMBER 2006, VOLUME 8(6).

Prevalence of different horticultural taxa of ivy (*Hedera* spp., Araliaceae) in invading populations.

Author: Midori Clarke et al.

This study of DNA (RAPD) markers using material from the Pacific Northwest concludes that what oftentimes passes as "English" ivy is a "complex of invasive plant pests that can be separated into several distinct taxa. Most of the invasive populations were a derived form of *Hedera hibernica*, with other samples representing various cultivars of *Hedera helix*.

21. BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS, SEPTEMBER 2006, VOLUME 8(6).

Special Issue: Biological invasions Belowground: Earthworms as Invasive Species.

Guest Editor: Paul Hendrix

Obviously these aren't botanical articles but non-native earthworm species and their effects on soils stand to significantly impact our flora. Eleven articles address this issue.

Do invasive trees have a hydraulic advantage over native trees?

Author: R.. B. Pratt and R.A. Black

Based on this study, which studied *Acer negundo*, *Alnus rhombifolia*, *Diospyros virginiana*, *Ligustrum sinense*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Salix amygdaloides*, *Sapium sebiferum*, and *Tamarix ramosissima*, the answer is no.

22. TAXON, FEBRUARY 2006, VOLUME 55(1).

Descent and modification in evolutionary systematics.

Author: Patrick Alexander

23. TAXON, MAY 2006, VOLUME 55(2).

Am I a bony fish?

Author: Richard Brummitt

24. TAXON, AUGUST 2006, VOLUME 55(3).

Paraphyletic versus monophyletic taxa — evolutionary versus cladistic classification.

Author: Elvira Hörandl

This article and the previous ones by Alexander Brummitt provide opinions on the current debate in taxonomy regarding monophyletic and paraphyletic taxa.

Smithsonian Botanical Symposium on the future of floras.

Five papers discussing modern floras

Phylogeny of Salicornioideae (Chenopodiaceae): diversification, biogeography, and evolutionary trends in leaf and flower morphology.

Authors: Gudrun Kadereit et al.

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Conservation Guides (Fact Sheets) are now available from the NY Natural Heritage Program for many of our rare plants, animals and natural communities, with many more to come. There is information about natural history, taxonomy, research and management.

Go to www.acris.nynhp.org to increase your knowledge about these important species and communities!

New York Natural Heritage Program

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Puttyroot Monocots [Printer Friendly Version \(PDF\)](#)

Aplectrum hyemale (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr.

Family: Orchid Family (Orchidaceae)

State Protection: Endangered Species
Federal Protection: Not Listed

State Rarity Rank: S1
Global Rarity Rank: G5

Did you know?
The common name Adam-and-Eve orchid comes from the fact that old roots (Adam) give rise to new roots (Eve). The common name puttyroot is based on the historical use of the sticky substance found in the roots as a glue to mend pottery. You could say that this plant is a precursor to super glue.



Aplectrum hyemale leaf Stephen M. Young

State Ranking Justification

While this plant was apparently more common in the 1800s, today only one location is known. This plant may face various threats, but the reasons for its decline are not well understood. There appears to be plenty of habitat available across a rather large portion of the state. While it seems unlikely that people would overlook an orchid, this is possible since the leaves are only visible from fall to spring.

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and The Nature Conservancy

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<http://www.acris.nynhp.org/guide.php?id=9688>. Accessed December 15th, 2006.

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Conservation Guide Sample Page

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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: _____

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Albany, NY 12230