



# NYFA Newsletter

**New York Flora Association - New York State Museum Institute**

**Gerry Moore and Steve Young, Editors**

Correspondence to NYFA, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230

Vol. 18 No. 1 Spring 2007

e-mail: [editor@nyflora.org](mailto:editor@nyflora.org)

Dues \$20/Year

website: [www.nyflora.org](http://www.nyflora.org)

## NYFA Election

NYFA is having an election for its four elected offices. The Nominating Committee nominated the following slate of officers for 2007:

Chair: Ed Frantz, NYS DOT, Utica

Vice-Chair: Dr. Adam Ryburn, SUNY Oneonta

Secretary/Treasurer: Steve Young, NYNHP

Editor: Dr. Gerry Moore, BBG

Please vote by filling out and return the ballot on the last page of this newsletter.

## The Mosses and Liverworts of Clark Reservation

By Keith C. Bowman, SUNY ESF

Clark Reservation State Park is located in Onondaga County about 5 miles to the south of the city of Syracuse. It is situated between two valleys; Onondaga Valley to the west and Butternut Valley to the east. The Park as an official entity had its beginning in 1915 when the area was purchased by Mrs. F. H. Thompson and given to the New York State Museum to serve as a "geologic exhibit." The Park was named for Myron Clark, Mrs. Thompson's father and a former governor of the State of New York. Eventually the Park was turned over to the New York State Park Commission after its inception. Today the Park is managed primarily for recreation and education (Sydansky, 1936).

The geological history of the Park is unique, as it was once the site of a now extinct waterfall, which

is believed to have had a greater flow rate than Niagara Falls. All that remains of the waterfall is the lake in the bottom of the once active plunge basin. The lake is now likely fed and drained by water moving through an extensive underground cavern system in the underlying limestone (Hartnangle 1932 cited in Sydansky, 1936). The rock exposed as one descends to the lake is made up of a series of different layers of limestone, which dominates the region, partially accounting for the unique flora of the Park.

Clark Reservation State Park has been a site of interest for botanists because it supports many rare and interesting species (Sydansky, 1936). In Egler's (1943) inventory of the ferns and the flowering plants of Clark Reservation he reported 23 species of ferns and their allies, four species of gymnosperms, and 277 species of flowering plants for a total of 304 vascular species. The high diversity of ferns in the Park is of particular interest, specifically its population of the rare Hart's Tongue fern. Most vegetation surveys are concerned with the vascular vegetation only and therefore miss the valuable information contained within the bryophyte community. This bias is often due to the difficulty of identifying bryophytes and also to a poor understanding of their ecology. Ketchlege (1980) reported approximately 500 species from across New York State. Many of the species in New York are common with widespread distribution, but there are others that are quite rare, due to their restriction to particular microhabitats (Slack 1992).

The ecological roles of bryophytes are not well known, but are likely to be of significance in ecosystem functions. A growing number of studies

demonstrate the importance of bryophytes in nutrient cycling as reservoirs for invertebrate and fungal biodiversity because of their regulation of microclimate through their influence on temperature and relative humidity. They have also been shown to be used by birds for nesting material and by a variety of mammals for lining their dens. Mosses can also be vital in different life stages of various other vertebrates, such as amphibians.

Through a study in the summer of 2005 supported by The Edna Bailey Sussman Foundation, Clark Reservation State Park was found to have a relatively diverse bryophyte flora. Collections and field identifications resulted in a list of 126 bryophyte taxa, including 12 taxa of liverworts and 114 taxa of mosses. The recent trip with the New York Flora Association saw many of the more common species in the park and resulted in the addition the liverwort *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* and the moss *Tortula papillosa* thanks to the keen eyes of Norm Trigoboff for a total of 128 bryophyte species.

## ANNOTATED LIST OF THE MOSSES AND LIVERWORTS

The following is a preliminary list of the bryophyte flora of Clark Reservation State Park, Onondaga County, New York. It is arranged alphabetically by family, genus, and species under the main headings: LIVERWORTS and MOSSES. Familial delineation and nomenclature follows Crum (2004), Anderson, Crum, and Buck (1990), Anderson (1990) for the MOSSES and Hicks (1992) and Stotler and Crandall-Stotler (1977) for the LIVERWORTS.

Each taxon name and authority is followed by the frequency of occurrence. Frequency of occurrence, based on number of sites, is indicated as follows: Abundant (>11 sites); Common (6-10 sites); Occasional (2-5 sites); Rare (1 site). The frequency of occurrence is followed by a list of substrates on which specimens were collected. Those in bold were found on the recent trip.

### LIVERWORTS (HEPATOPHYTA)

#### Adelanthaceae

1. *Odontoschisma denudatum* (Mart.) Dum. – Occasional; Wood.

#### Aneuraceae

2. *Aneura pinguis* (L.) Dum. – Occasional; Wood.
3. *Riccardia multifida* (L.) S. Gray – Occasional; Wood.

#### Blepharostomaceae

4. *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* (L.) Dum. – Rare; Rock.

#### Cephaloziaceae

5. *Nowellia curvifolia* (Dicks.) Mitt. – Common; Wood.

#### Conocephalaceae

6. *Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Lindb. – Occasional; Rock and Soil.

#### Jubulaceae

7. *Frullania eboracensis* Gottsche – Common; Bark.

### MOSSES (BRYOPHYTA)

#### Amblystegiaceae G. Roth

1. *Amblystegium serpens* (Hedw.) Schimp. *in* B.S.G. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.
2. *Amblystegium serpens* var. *juratzkanum* (Schimp.) Rau & Herv. – Occasional; Wood and Rock.
3. *Amblystegium varium* (Hedw.) Lindb. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.
4. *Campylium chrysophyllum* (Brid.) J. Lange – Common; Wood, Soil, and Rock.
5. *Campylium hispidulum* (Brid.) Mitt. – Occasional; Bark and Soil.
6. *Campylium* cf. *stellatum* (Hedw.) C. Jens. – Rare; Bone.
7. *Hamatocaulis vernicosus* (Mitt.) Hedenäs – Rare; Leaves.  
= *Drepanocladus vernicosus* (Mitt.) Warnst.
8. *Hygroamblystegium tenax* (Hedw.) Jenn. – Occasional; Wood and Rock.  
= *Amblystegium tenax* (Hedw.) C. Jens.
9. *Hygrohypnum luridum* (Hedw.) Jenn. – Occasional; Wood and Soil.
10. *Leptodictyum riparium* (Hedw.) Warnst. – Occasional; Wood and Soil.  
= *Amblystegium riparium* (Hedw.) Schimp. *in* B.S.G.

11. *Sanionia uncinata* (Hedw.) Loeske – Rare; Bark and Wood.  
= *Drepanocladus uncinatus* (Hedw.) Warnst.

**Anomodontaceae** Kindb.

12. *Anomodon attenuatus* (Hedw.) Hüb. – Abundant; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
13. *Anomodon minor* (Hedw.) Fürnr. – Occasional; Bark and Rock.  
14. *Anomodon rostratus* (Hedw.) Schimp. – Abundant; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
15. *Anomodon viticulosus* (Hedw.) Hook. & Tayl. – Occasional; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
16. *Haplohymenium triste* (Ces. in De Not.) Kindb. – Occasional; Bark.

**Aulacomniaceae** Schimp.

17. *Aulacomnium heterostichum* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Wood and Soil.

**Bartramiaceae** Schwaegr. in Willd.

18. *Plagiopus oederiana* (Sw.) Crum & Anderson – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

**Brachytheciaceae** G. Roth

19. *Brachythecium acuminatum* (Hedw.) Aust. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
20. *Brachythecium campestre* (C. Müll.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
21. *Brachythecium oedipodium* (Mitt.) Jaeg. – Occasional; Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
= *Brachythecium curtum* (Lindb.) Limpr.  
22. *Brachythecium oxycladon* (Brid.) Jaeg. – Occasional; Wood and Soil.  
23. *Brachythecium populeum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Rare; Rock.  
24. *Brachythecium reflexum* (Starke in Web. & Mohr) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Rock.  
25. *Brachythecium rutabulum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
26. *Brachythecium salebrosum* (Web. & Mohr) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
27. *Brachythecium velutinum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
28. *Bryhnia graminicolor* (Brid.) Grout – Common; Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
29. *Bryhnia novae-angliae* (Sull. & Lesq. in Sull.) Grout – Occasional; Wood and Rock.  
30. *Eurynchium hians* (Hedw.) Sande Lac. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

31. *Eurynchium pulchellum* (Hedw.) Jenn. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
32. *Steerecleus serrulatus* (Hedw.) Robins. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, and Soil.  
= *Rhynchostegium serrulatum* (Hedw.) Jaeg.

**Bryaceae** Schwaegr. in Willd.

33. *Bryum argenteum* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
34. *Bryum capillare* Hedw. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
35. *Bryum pseudotriquetrum* (Hedw.) Gaertn. et al. – Rare; Rock.  
36. *Bryum uliginosum* (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G. – Rare; Rock.  
37. *Rhodobryum ontariense* (Kindb.) Par. in Kindb. – Common; Soil and Rock.

**Climaciaceae** Kindb.

38. *Climacium dendroides* (Hedw.) Web. & Mohr – Rare; Soil and Rock.

**Dicranaceae** Schimp.

39. *Dicranella heteromalla* (Hedw.) Schimp. – Rare; Soil.  
40. *Dicranum montanum* Hedw. – Common; Bark and Wood.  
41. *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
42. *Dicranum viride* (Sull. & Lesq. in Sull.) Lindb. – Common; Bark, Wood, and Soil.

**Ditrichaceae** Limpr. in Rabenh.

43. *Ceratodon purpureus* (Hedw.) Brid. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

**Encalyptaceae** Schimp.

44. *Encalypta procera* Bruch – Common; Wood, Soil, and Rock.

**Entodontaceae** Kindb.

45. *Entodon cladorrhizans* (Hedw.) C. Müll. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
46. *Entodon seductrix* (Hedw.) C. Müll. – Common; Bark, Wood, and Rock.

**Fissidentaceae** Schimp.

47. *Fissidens adianthoides* Hedw. – Rare; Rock.  
48. *Fissidens bryoides* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
49. *Fissidens dubius* P. Beauv. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.

50. *Fissidens taxifolius* Hedw. – Common; Soil, Rock, and Bone.

#### Grimmiaceae Arnott

51. *Grimmia rivularis* Brid. – Common; Rock.

#### Hedwigiaceae Schimp.

52. *Hedwigia ciliata* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. – Occasional; Rock, and Roof.

#### Hylocomiaceae (Broth.) Fleisch.

53. *Hylocomium splendens* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

54. *Loeskeobryum brevirostre* (Brid.) Fleisch. in Broth. – Occasional; Soil.  
= *Hylocomium brevirostre* (Brid.) Schimp. in B.S.G.

55. *Pleurozium shreberi* (Brid.) Mitt. – Rare; Soil.

56. *Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus* (Hedw.) Warnst. – Occasional; Soil.

#### Hypnaceae Schimp.

57. *Callicladium haldanianum* (Grev.) Crum – Occasional; Bark, Wood, and Soil.

58. *Ctenidium subrectifolium* (Brid.) Buck & Allen – Occasional; Soil.  
= *Ctenidium molluscum* (Hedw.) Mitt.

59. *Herzogiella turfacea* (Lindb.) Iwats. – Rare; Wood.

60. *Homomallium adnatum* (Hedw.) Broth. – Common; Bark and Rock.

61. *Hypnum curvifolium* Hedw. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, and Rock.

62. *Hypnum imponens* Hedw. – Common; Bark, Wood, and Rock.

63. *Hypnum lindbergii* Mitt. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.

64. *Hypnum pallescens* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. – Common; Bark, Wood, and Rock.

65. *Isopterygium tenerum* (Sw.) Mitt. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

66. *Platydictya confervoides* (Brid.) Crum – Occasional; Rock.

67. *Platydictya jungermannioides* (Brid.) Crum – Rare; Rock.

68. *Platydictya subtilis* (Hedw.) Crum – Occasional; Bark and Rock.

69. *Platygyrium repens* (Brid.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Bark and Wood.

70. *Pylaisiadelpha tenuirostris* (Bruch & Schimp. in Sull.) Buck – Common; Bark and Wood.

= *Brotherella tenuirostris* (Bruch. & Schimp. in Sull.) Broth.

71. *Pylasiella polyantha* (Hedw.) Grout – Occasional; Bark and Rock.

72. *Pylasiella selwynii* (Kindb.) Crum et al. – Occasional; Bark.

73. *Taxiphyllum deplanatum* (Bruch & Schimp. ex Sull.) Fleisch. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.

#### Leskeaceae Schimp.

74. *Leskea gracilescens* Hedw. – Common; Bark.

75. *Leskea polycarpa* Hedw. – Rare; Bark.

76. *Leskeella nervosa* (Brid.) Loeske – Common; Bark and Rock.

#### Leucobryaceae Schimp.

77. *Leucobryum glaucum* (Hedw.) Ångstr. in Fries – Occasional; Soil.

#### Leucodontaceae Schimp.

78. *Leucodon brachypus* var. *andrewsianus* Crum & Anderson – Occasional; Bark.

#### Mniaceae Schwaegr. in Willd.

79. *Mnium ambiguum* H. Müll. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

= *Mnium lycopodioides* Schwaegr.

80. *Mnium marginatum* (With.) Brid. ex P. Beauv. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

81. *Mnium thomsonii* Schimp. – Rare; Rock.

82. *Mnium stellare* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

83. *Plagiomnium ciliare* (C. Müll.) T. Kop. – Common; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
= *Mnium ciliare* (C. Müll.) Schimp.

84. *Plagiomnium cuspidatum* (Hedw.) T. Kop. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
= *Mnium cuspidatum* Hedw.

85. *Plagiomnium rostratum* (Schrad.) T. Kop. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
= *Mnium longirostre* Brid.

86. *Rhizomnium punctatum* (Hedw.) T. Kop. – Rare; Rock.  
= *Mnium punctatum* Hedw.

#### Orthotrichaceae Arnott

87. *Orthotrichum anomalum* Hedw. – Common; Rock.

88. *Orthotrichum ohioense* Sull. & Lesq. in Aust. – Common; Bark.

89. *Ulota crispa* (Hedw.) Brid. – Common; Bark.

**Plagiotheciaceae** (Broth.) Fleisch.

90. *Plagiothecium cavifolium* (Brid.) Iwats. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
91. *Plagiothecium denticulatum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Bark and Soil.  
92. *Plagiothecium laetum* Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
93. *Plagiothecium latebricola* Schimp. in B.S.G. – Rare; Soil.

**Polytrichaceae** Schwaegr. in Willd.

94. *Atrichum angustatum* (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Soil.  
95. *Atrichum undulatum* (Hedw.) P. Beauv. – Common; Soil.  
96. *Polytrichum juniperinum* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil.

**Pottiaceae** Schimp.

97. *Barbula convoluta* Hedw. – Rare; Rock.  
98. *Barbula unguiculata* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
99. *Bryoerthrophyllum recurvirostrum* (Hedw.) Chen – Rare; Rock.  
100. *Didymodon fallax* var. *reflexus* (Brid.) Zand. – Occasional; Rock.  
= *Barbula reflexa* (Brid.) Brid.  
101. *Didymodon rigidulus* Hedw. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
102. *Gymnostomum aeruginosum* Sm. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.  
103. *Tortella humilis* (Hedw.) Jenn. – Occasional; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.  
104. *Tortella tortuosa* (Hedw.) Limpr. – Common; Soil and Rock.  
105. *Tortula papillosa* Wils. in Spruce – Rare; Bark.  
106. *Tortula ruralis* (Hedw.) Gaertn. et al. – Occasional; Rock.  
107. *Weissia controversa* Hedw. – Rare; Soil.

**Pterigynandraceae** Schimp.

108. *Myurella sibirica* (C. Müll.) Reim. – Occasional; Soil and Rock.

**Seligeriaceae** Schimp.

109. *Seligeria calcarea* (Hedw.) Bruch & Schimp. in B.S.G. – Occasional; Rock.

**Sematophyllaceae** Broth.

110. *Brotherella recurvans* (Michx.) Fleisch. – Rare; Wood.  
111. *Sematophyllum marylandicum* (C. Müll.) Britt. – Rare; Rock.

**Tetraphidaceae** Schimp.

112. *Tetraphis pellucida* Hedw. – Occasional; Wood and Soil.

**Thamnobryaceae** Marg. & During

113. *Thamnobryum alleghaniense* (C. Müll.) Nieuwl. – Occasional; Rock.

**Thuidiaceae** Schimp.

114. *Thuidium abietinum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Bark, Soil, and Rock.  
= *Abietinella abietina* (Hedw.) Fleisch.  
115. *Thuidium delicatulum* (Hedw.) Schimp. in B.S.G. – Common; Bark, Wood, Soil, and Rock.

**Resources**

- Anderson, L. E., H. A. Crum and W. R. Buck. 1990. List of the mosses of North America north of Mexico. *The Bryologist* 93: 448-499.
- Crum, H. A. 2004. Mosses of the Great Lakes Forest. The University of Michigan Herbarium, Ann Arbor. 592 pp.
- Egler, F. E. 1943. The ferns and flowering plants of the Clark Reservation, Onondaga County, New York. *Bulletin of The New York State College of Forestry*. No. 61. 64. pp.
- Hartnangle, C.A. 1932. Glacial cataract lakes in the vicinity of Jamesville, NY (Clark Reservation). New York State Museum Mimeographed Notes, Albany.
- Hicks, M. L. 1992. *Guide to the Liverworts of North Carolina*. Duke University Press. Durham and London. 239 pp.
- Ketchledge, E.H. 1980. Revised checklist of the Mosses of New York State. New York State Museum Publication 440.

Slack, N.G. 1992 Rare and endangered bryophytes in New York State and eastern United States: current status and preservation strategies. *Biological Conservation* 59: 233-241.

Stotler, R. and B. Crandall-Stotler. 1977. A checklist of the liverworts and hornworts of North America. *The Bryologist* 80: 405-428.

Sydansky, R. 1936. Some phases of the forest ecology of the Clark Reservation State Park. Master's Thesis SUNY ESF. pp. 72.

### **Invasive Plants on the Horizon and More A Recap of The Annual Conference of the Invasive Plant Council of New York State February 7 and 8, 2007**

**By Steve Young, New York Natural Heritage Program**

Back in the mid-1990s when **Bob Zaremba (TNC)**, **Tom Lyons (NYS OPRHP)** and I began the ad hoc committee on invasive plants we usually had about 20 or so people attend the meetings. We knew what the problems were but getting enough money to deal with them was always a struggle. We met many times with DEC in an effort to have them take a more active role in the problem. Well, that time has finally come and DEC, under the direction of **Steve Sanford** and the Invasive Species Task Force, is now spending \$2.5 million a year on invasive species, soon to be \$5 million a year if the money remains the same in the new budget. Through the hard work of the Board of the Invasive Plant Council (especially **Pam Otis**, **Troy Weldy**, and **Tim Wenskus**) and its director **Meg Wilkinson**, the revitalized interest in invasive species in New York was very evident at this year's conference. About 270 participants jammed conference rooms at the Holiday Inn on Wolf Road in Albany and the new energy and excitement about dealing with invasives was palpable. Attendees included people from The Nature Conservancy, other environmental organizations and consultants, people from national, state, and local governments as well as representatives from the nursery, herbicide and other industries. Most of them were from New York but there were a few people

representing adjoining states or national organizations. After an opening welcome by **Steve Clemants**, Chair of the Board of the IPC, the talks and the networking began. There were two full days of lectures about every aspect of invasive species. Talks about plants outnumbered those about animals. In the past, most meetings about invasive species have had talks about control, biology and native substitutes. This year there were many new aspects to the conference, not the least of which was the state's new active role in providing money for the effort, especially money for the regional partnerships called PRISMS (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management, formerly called Weed Management Areas). Four of these partnerships have already been set up (Long Island, LIISMA; Adirondacks, APIPP; Saint Lawrence Eastern Lake Ontario, SLELO; and the Catskills, CRISP) and four more got their start at this meeting (Lower Hudson, Capital Region, Finger Lakes, and Western New York). As much as \$50,000 per year could be provided to each of these PRISMs to coordinate invasive species management efforts.

Two more aspects that are coming to the forefront are the new efforts to survey and inventory invasive species and the process of drawing up early detection lists to prevent new species from establishing in the state or in adjacent PRISMS. **Meg Wilkinson** talked about a new unit that will be established within the New York Natural Heritage Program to inventory invasive species across the state. Heritage methodology and techniques, as well as rigorous quality-control, will be used to track invasive species. Unlike rare species, the goal will be to eliminate new occurrences instead of preserve them! All of the information will be available on the Web as well as a method for reporting new sightings and management results.

Information on early detection species was presented by **Troy Weldy (TNC)**, **Gerry Moore (BBG)**, **Michael Irvine** (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), and **Les Mehrhoff** (Invasive Plant Atlas of New England). Their message was to keep the new invasives out before they become established. It's the most efficient and cost-effective way to deal with them. If you see a new potentially invasive exotic for the first time make sure you pull it and ask questions later! To help with this effort each PRISM will have its own list divided into five categories.

The categories are: (1) AR: "Approaching Region." Available data indicate that these plants are not present in this region, however, they are known to occur in adjacent regions or in an adjacent state (keep a sharp eye out); (2) ED: "Early Detection Species." Available data indicate there are 1, 2 or 3 locations for each of these plants in this region (pull them now!); (3) PE: "Presence Established." Available data indicate there are 4 or more locations of these plants in this region (it may be too late to eliminate them completely but they can be weeded out locally or come under biological control); (4) NA: "Not Applicable." Available data indicate these plants are not present in this region or adjacent regions (don't worry about these yet but they are around); and (5) UK: "Unknown." There is insufficient data to determine the status of these plants in this region (more info is needed).

On Wednesday evening dinner was preceded by book signings by **Steve Clemants** (Wildflowers in the Field and Forest) and Don Leopold from SUNY ESF (Native Plants of the Northeast). Those attending the dinner were treated to a talk and slide show (with real slides!) by Don Leopold featuring beautiful photographs of native plants from across New York. It was a refreshing change from seeing invasive plants all day long.

On Thursday the talks continued including a contentious session about prohibiting nurseries from selling invasive plants on Long Island. Most of the audience was not convinced that the industry would stop selling invasive plants without some sort of prohibition. One nurseryman even scolded another for not taking the subject seriously enough. The conference closed with two speakers. First there was useful advice from Jim Bean of the BASF Corporation on funding issues and turning plans into actions. It was a good talk to help direct all of the new energy into useful projects. Finally Faith Campbell of The Nature Conservancy's worldwide office forest health program outlined New York's new efforts in relation to the influence they will have in federal actions on invasive species. She commended New York for being one of the leading states in the country for dealing with invasive species.

All in all it was an excellent conference and I look forward to more of them in the future.

## Prominent Botanists Visit Utica and Nearby Towns Part 2

By **Joseph V. Haberer, M.D.**  
**The Utica Daily Press, March 8, 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 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.]

### **Dr. Asa Gray**

A biographical sketch and account of the botanical work of Professor Asa Gray was given in my former paper. The Botanical Club which was organized and named in his honor in March, 1885 had just cause to mourn the loss of its best friend who died at his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the evening of January 30, 1888. For several days he was in a semi-unconscious state, from which he never rallied, as he had been helpless for over a month from paralysis. He honored us by a visit in our infancy, by contributions to our library, and by words and letters of advice and encouragement took a fatherly interest in our welfare.

On September 9, 1886 he was a guest in my home where he met Honorable Ellis M. Roberts, Alexander Seward, Benjamin D. Gilbert and Drs. Bagg, Watson, Wells, and Loomis. The two latter gentlemen were schoolmates of his at the Fairfield Medical College.



Dr. Asa Gray

He also met many members of the club and inspected plants from Nantucket sent by a member of the club, including a heath lately discovered there, several from this vicinity, and a mistletoe from Sherman, Wyoming. While he was visiting at Sauquoit [his home town south of Utica], Mrs. Haberer, myself and youngest son spent an afternoon with all his relatives there assembled, including Mrs. Gray, whom it was my pleasure to meet again at the Gray herbarium in April 1904.

At his suggestion I sent him specimens of several plants from hereabouts, among them being *Viola renifolia* Gray, from the Litchfield marshes and *Viola blanda palustriformis* Gray (*V. blanda* Willd.) from our ravines and rich woods. He was very attentive and kind during all our correspondence.

In 1834 Dr. Gray detected a plant on the banks of the Mohawk at Utica, a species of *Carex* (*Carex grayii* Carey) that was named in his honor by John Carey, the original description of which is one of my prized possessions.

It was my good fortune to be numbered among the botanists, mostly American, who contributed

toward the memorial vase presented to Dr. Gray on his 75th birthday. It was decorated with distinctively American plants most closely associated with him, including *Grayia polygeiodes* [*Grayia spinosa* (Hook.) Moq., spiny hopsage, Chenopodiaceae], *Shortia galacifolia* [Oconee bells], *Aster bigelovii* [*Machaeranthera bigelovii* (Gray) Greene var. *bigelovii*], *Lilium grayi* and *Notholaena grayii* [Gray's cloak fern].

### Great Botanical Triumph

From a botanist's point of view there is a romance connected with the *Shortia*. Many years ago while studying in Paris, France, he found in an herbarium a small broken imperfect specimen marked "from America." He reconstructed the whole plant and named it in honor of Dr. Charles W. Short, a distinguished botanist. Years passed on and no live specimen of the plant had been seen, its existence was questioned and the doctor was thought to be an error until one day Dr. Goodale and Professor Watson who happened to be in the library at the University heard a shout of triumph from the "Gray herbarium." They found Dr. Gray waving a small plant about in the wildest enthusiasm. It proved to be the *Shortia* which had been sent in by a house in the south which made a business of putting up medicinal plants. It had been brought in from some hitherto unexplored nook in the mountains of North Carolina by one of their collectors and sent to the professor for his identification. It was reinstated in the floral family much to the delight of Dr. Gray and all other botanists and was one of his greatest triumphs.

### Dr. Nevius in Utica

Rev. Dr. R. D. Nevius died in Tacoma, Washington, December 14, 1913, aged 89 years. He founded more than 30 Episcopal churches in the Pacific Northwest and was a botanist who collected extensively while acting as a missionary in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. Most of his herbarium he donated to St. Helens Hall, Portland, Oregon.

Although Dr. Nevius was not a local botanist, he was acting director of Trinity Episcopal Church in the city during the winter of 1887. He attended several meetings of the Botany Club, presented the writer with many plants from the Far West and was

a friend of Dr. Gray with whom we had much enjoyable correspondence while Dr. Nevius was in Utica.

A shrubby pretty plant belonging to the rose family, detected by him at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, was named in his honor *Neviusia Alabamensis* [Alabama snow-wreath] by Dr. Gray, and is grown extensively in England.

### **Drs. Vasey and Knieskern**

George Vasey, M.D. was born near Scarborough, Yorkshire, England in 1822 and died in Washington in 1893. He was educated at the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, graduating in 1848. Dr. Vasey practiced medicine in northern New York and in Illinois for about 25 years.

In 1872 he was appointed botanist of the Agricultural Department at Washington. He became a leading authority on grasses and is deservedly styled the "pioneer" in their study.

Among his works published by the government are "A Descriptive Catalog of the Native Forest Trees of the United States" (1876), "The Agricultural Grasses of the United States" (1884), "A Descriptive Catalog of the Grasses of the United States" (1885), and "Grasses of the South" (1887).

About 80 years ago Dr. Vasey was intimately associated with Dr. P.D. Knieskern at Oriskany and became a close student of the botany of this region, collecting many rare and interesting plants at Oriskany, Rome, about Oneida Lake along Fish Creek, and in the Mohawk Valley. In the lapse of time, due to the march of civilization and the many changes in the settlement of our country, many of the plants known in these and other early investigators gradually disappeared, and as no steps were taken to safeguard them they were exterminated.

### **Interesting Plants**

On the steep sides of Oriskany Creek in what is now Summit Park [Summit Park, on the bluffs overlooking Oriskany Creek to the west, opened as an amusement park in 1897 and closed in 1926. The area is still somewhat natural], Dr. Vasey discovered the Pine Drops, *Pterospora*

*andromeda*, a plant parasitic on the roots of pine trees and which was probably last found there by John A. Paine, as no later botanist has seen a sign of it in spite of painstaking search. Those were the days of the Dexter Manufacturing Co. located on the Oriskany Creek at Pleasant Valley where many adventive plants were introduced amongst the wool. As this industry was destroyed by fire over half a century ago few if any of these newcomers survived the ordeal and they are not to be found nowadays.

High on the cliffs of Little Falls, Dr. Vasey discovered *Woodsia glabella*, one of the rarest of our ferns but excavations, gun powder and dynamite wiped out the beauty of "Lovers Leap" long ago.

Probably the most interesting plants discovered by doctors Knieskern and Vasey in Oneida County were the northern plants, the primrose *Primula mistassinica* and yellow mountain saxifrage, *Saxifraga aizoides*, on the cliffs of Fish Creek above and below Taberg. These plants are still luxuriant, worth going miles to see at the mouth of Fall Brook, a locality of much interest described in Jones's Annals of Oneida County.

Near Oriskany Dr. Knieskern found a species of *Carex* named in his honor by Professor Dewey. It is little-known and considered a doubtful species by many botanists. Professor L.H. Bailey and others took it to be a hybrid of *Carex castanea* and *arctata* or *gracillima* and always sterile. It was found by the writer quite abundantly June 23, 1912, in a swale north of Alder Creek. The plants were fertile and only *Carex castanea* and *gracillima* were found nearby.

### **Henry A. Warne**

Henry A. Warne was born March 28, 1836, and died suddenly of heart disease at Kenwood, January 13, 1914. He became affiliated with the Oneida Community August 9, 1873. In his youth he studied for the Baptist ministry at Rochester Theological Seminary and later taught in various colleges and the Oneida Community Academy. He was for many years the gardener for the Oneida Community and gave the best of satisfaction. Mr. Warne was a lifelong student of natural history and was an authority on plants, shells, insects, etc. As a botanist he was a close, keen observer in the western portion

of the county, including Oneida Lake. He communicated much valuable information to the State Botanist Peck and contributed specimens to the state historian.

Mr. Warne was one of the first to detect the *Azolla caroliniana* floating on the stagnant waters of Black Creek. The writer has often seen this moss-like plant covering, with a "purple velvet mantle," the sluggish waters of this stream above its confluence with Oneida Creek [near its mouth at Oneida Lake].

### **Prof. John A. Paine**

John Aesop Paine, M. A. Ph.D., was born in Newark, NJ, January 14, 1840, and died in Tarrytown, NY, January 24, 1912. He was the son of Dr. John A. and Amanda Kellogg Paine, his father being a medical practitioner located for a time at Clinton.

He attended school in Utica, completing his education at Hamilton College and Andover Theological Seminary, taking his master's degree in 1862, his doctorate degree in 1874, and was ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman in 1887.

Professor Paine was a bright young collegiate then and gained a quick reputation for brilliant achievements, for it was while studying for the ministry, 1862-67, that he took up botanical work for the Board of Regents of New York State and was the author of a "Catalog of Plants Found in Oneida County and Vicinity," which is not only a full, accurate and comprehensive record of the observations of many botanists who have resided in New York State, but also contains his own individual discoveries and invaluable notes on our flora.

He soon after went to Turkey, where he served for two years as a professor of natural sciences at Robert College, Constantinople, 1867-69.

Professor Paine then returned to America, where he was engaged in teaching German and natural history, both of which he was professor in Lake Forest University. From 1871 to 1872 he was associate editor of the Independent, which was then considered a prize position in journalism. From 1872 to 1874 he was archaeologist for the first expedition in the country east of the Jordan and the

Red Sea sent out by the Palestine Exploration Society. He afterward became curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. He published accounts of his explorations and, while serving as curator as mentioned, he published numerous criticisms on statuary which gave abundant evidence of his ripe scholarship as well as his refined tastes.

### **Hard Working Botanist**

As a botanist, Professor Paine was a hard, indefatigable worker, a thorough keen cited observer and a prodigious explorer.

In 1866 he made, at the suggestion of Dr. Asa Gray, a thorough search for the Hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare* [*Asplenium scolopendrium* var. *americanum*], at Geddes where it was first found by Pursh, and although unsuccessful he found it in other nearby localities, especially in the vicinity of Jamesville. The home of this rare fern in New York State is up to the present time confined to the counties of Onondaga and Madison.

Its nearest known station to Oneida County is at Perryville, where it may have been introduced.

Professor Paine was one of the first to collect *Botrychium simplex* for American herbaria, for which he is given due credit by Eaton in his "Ferns of North America," 1879. In the Catalog his record is a pasture near Fall Brook north of Taberg, where it has been found by the writer who has also collected it in old pastures at the reservoir south of Pleasant Street, Utica; about two and half miles east of the city near Morris Creek, Herkimer County; abundantly just north of Boonville; in sandbogs, Deerfield; and at Lewis's Bluff, Lake Ontario, in company with J. Herman Wibbe, June 1, 1878.

A plant reported by Paine near Jerusalem Hill, Litchfield, is *Botrychium tenebrosum* [*Botrychium simplex*], described by A. A. Eaton in the Fern Bulletin in 1899.

Professor Paine was the first to point out the specific characters of our larger white waterlily. He described it as a distinct species. It is the *Nymphaea tuberosa* Paine or *Castalia tuberosa* (Paine) Greene [*Nymphaea odorata* ssp. *tuberosa* (Paine) Wiersma & Hellquist]. Nearly every body

who is familiar with Oneida Lake has seen it and gathered it at Mud Bay just west of South Bay and in the Oneida Creek, and many summer visitors have purchased the flowers from insatiate and ignorant vendors.

### **Judge George W. Clinton**

Honorable George W. Clinton L.L. D., once a prominent botanist, author of a "Preliminary List of Plants of Buffalo and Vicinity," accompanied Paine in his explorations on several occasions and an old-time resident of Litchfield, Herkimer County, informed the writer that Judge Clinton was with Paine at Hidden Lake and that he mentioned the fact that he knew of no locality in the state, unless it was the swamp at West Bergen, that was as rich in botanical material as the place known as the Vley Marsh, or as Paine calls it, Hidden Lake.

A species of Greek Valerian, a rare plant of mountain swamps that was misunderstood until described as *Polemonium vanbruntiae* by Dr. N. L. Britton, was found long ago by Dr. F. C. Howell in Schoharie County, by B. D. Gilbert in Delaware County, and by Judge Clinton of Little Lakes, Warren, Herkimer County. The same plant has been detected in Chenango and Ulster counties and at Peterboro, Madison County, where it was found by Dr. H.D. House in June, 1916.

### **Miss Jane E. Johnson**

Miss Jane E. Johnson, who taught at the Utica Academy in the sixties and left to work as a missionary in the Far East, is quoted by Paine as authority for plants at Waterville, Holland Patent, and on the flora west of Utica. A plant found by her, *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum* [great waterleaf], on "flats of the Mohawk near Utica," is a western and southern species. This station has been referred to by several writers but no other botanist has to my knowledge ever found the plant anywhere near Utica. In my opinion it was exterminated long ago as it has been searched for most diligently.

### **Prof. Oren Root**

Prof. Oren Root cultivated many rare plants in a ravine at College Hall, Clinton, and was the author of "The Catalog of Trees and Plants Found in the

Town of Kirkland," [found in] "The History of the Town of Kirkland," 1874.

## **NEW YORK PLANTS, NEW YORK PEOPLE**

### **A Blast from the Past**

**By Knowlton Foote**

LaFayette, NY



The photograph above shows the original Advisory Council to the New York Flora Association. It was taken after one of the first meetings, probably 1991. Dick Mitchell called for nominations to form the Advisory Council and nominees were listed in the November 1990 issue of the NYFA newsletter (the issues can be seen at [www.nyflora.org](http://www.nyflora.org)). The actual 12 member Advisory Council was then listed in the February 1991 issue. The photograph shows Dick Mitchell with 10 of the original members. They are from left to right, sitting: Eric Lamont, botanist, at the time a PhD student at the NY Botanical Garden, now with Riverhead High School and President of the Long Island Botanical Society; Clair Schmitt, lichen curator at the NY State Museum and author of guides to the natural areas of the Capital District; Anne Johnson, botanist from St. Lawrence County; Breta Sisson, wildflower enthusiast from SUNY Cortland, now retired in Ballston Spa; and standing: Paul Huth, Director of Research at the Mohonk Preserve; Gordon Tucker, botanist at the NY State Museum, now Assistant Professor at Eastern Illinois University; Les Mehrhoff, State Biologist of Connecticut, now at the University of Connecticut and The Invasive Plant Atlas of New England; Dick Mitchell, State Botanist, now retired; Steve Clemants, botanist from the Brooklyn

Botanic Garden, now Vice President for Science; Skip Blanchard, Professor of Biology, Long Island University, soon to be retired in Gainesville, Florida; and Knowlton Foote, botanist, Onondaga County. The two additional members not shown were Bob Smith, botanist at Hartwick College in Oneonta, now deceased; and Ripley Golovin (Hathaway), cultural botanist and landscape architect. Many of these members are still active in New York botany today and we appreciate their early efforts to steer NYFA in the right direction.

## **Josh Ness, Assistant Professor of Biology, Skidmore College**

Josh Ness has been an Assistant Professor at Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs since 2005. His education includes:

B.S., Biology, Duke University (1995)  
Ph.D., Ecology, University of Georgia (2001)  
Postdoctoral Associate, University of Georgia (2001-2002)  
Postdoctoral Associate, University of Arizona (2002-2005)

Currently he teaches classes on Plant-Animal Interactions, Biological Invasions, Environmental Biology, and Diversity of Life.

On his Skidmore website (<http://www.skidmore.edu/academics/biology/jness.htm>), Dr. Ness writes:

For many organisms, the most basic activities (e.g., reproduction, dispersal, resource acquisition, defense) are profoundly influenced by the assistance they receive from other species. For example, a cherry tree relies on a bee community for pollination, fruit-eating vertebrates for seed dispersal, mycorrhizal fungi for nutrient acquisition, and ants for defense against herbivores. I am interested in better understanding, and predicting, how the costs and benefits of these types of interactions change as a result of encounters with differing partners. As a conservation biologist, I am particularly interested in how these relationships are altered as the surrounding environments experience anthropogenic change (e.g., introduction of exotic species, habitat fragmentation).

This perspective points toward a wealth of research topics, including tritrophic interactions

(three-way interactions between plants, herbivores, and carnivores), behavioral ecology, coevolution, host-vector ecology, gradients between mutualistic and parasitic interactions, the influence of third-party mediators on 'pairwise' interactions, induced responses to mutualists, parasites, or predators, the distribution of mutualisms across habitats, and a more synthetic view of the forces that can regulate populations.

I've been fortunate enough to address many of these topics with a variety of organisms, (e.g., plants, insects, vertebrates, parasitic worms). Previous and on-going research include: *i*) how and when parasites alter the behavior of their fish hosts in Alaskan lakes, *ii*) the original description of interactions between cycads and *Aulacoscelis* beetles, both "living fossils," in the Costa Rican rainforests, *iii*) how herbivory induces trees to attract bodyguards, *iv*) effects of the red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) invasion on plants that rely on native arthropods to protect or disperse them, *v*) the impacts of forest fragmentation and forest edges on seed dispersers, and *vi*) using scale relationships in ant body size to predict the suitability of ant species and communities as seed dispersers. I am currently collaborating with researchers at Duke University and the University of Arizona (WF Morris and JL Bronstein, respectively) to better understand how Sonoran Desert ants differ in their quality as plant bodyguards, and starting research on ant dispersal of spring wildflowers in Skidmore College's North Woods. I am also collaborating with students to build a 'wikipedia' focusing on the flora, fauna, and biotic interactions within the North Woods. Visit the North Woods wiki site at [http://academics.skidmore.edu/wikis/NorthWoods/index.php/Main\\_Page](http://academics.skidmore.edu/wikis/NorthWoods/index.php/Main_Page).

Some current project goals are to:

- 1) Assess the effects of the forest edges on herbivory, pollination, and the dispersal and predation of seeds.
- 2) Compare the distributions of plant and/or animal communities among areas of the North Woods that have different histories of human use.
- 3) Assess the implications of among- and within-species variation in the flowering and fruiting schedules of spring ephemerals.

4) Better understand interactions between local ants and species they protect (e.g., cherry trees, *Trillium*, Karner Blue caterpillars).

You can reach Josh at:  
Dana Science Center Room 319  
Biology Department  
Skidmore College  
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 Telephone: (518) 580-5080

E-mail: jness@skidmore.edu

### Ted Grisez 1921-2006



Merle Caldwell (left) and Ted Grisez (right) at Timberdoodle Flats, Allegheny Nation Forest, September 5, 2004, on a field trip of the Allegheny Outdoor Club. Photo provided through the courtesy of the Allegheny Outdoor Club, Warren, PA.

In December we received news of the death of Ted Grisez of Warren, Pennsylvania. Ted was a silviculturist at the Forestry Science Laboratory in Irvine, Pennsylvania for 30 years and had a lifelong dedication to ornithology and botany, monitoring bluebird boxes, bird banding and collecting plants for museums. He was an early member of the Allegheny Outdoor Club and enjoyed many outdoor activities such as hiking and cross-country skiing. He was a recycler and supported many environmental organizations including the New York Flora Association. In his role as an amateur botanist he collected and provided much information about the plants of southwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania. In 1997 he discovered *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides* in

Chautauqua County, New York, a new plant for the state. He also compiled "The Vascular Plants of Burgeson Sanctuary," Town of Kiantone, Chautauqua County, New York. This epic work was compiled with help from Ward Sharp, among others in 1973. This list contains 404 entries for 392 species, plus some updates over the years. Memorials in his honor are being accepted through the Jamestown Audubon Sanctuary or the Roger Tory Peterson Institute.

### Bobbi Angell, widely known botanical illustrator, receives prestigious award

By Jackie Kallunki, NY Botanical Garden

Ms. Bobbi Angell received the 2006 Jill Smythies Award of the Linnean Society of London at their annual meeting held on 24 May. The judges unanimously chose Bobbi from the 2006 field of several strong candidates. She is the first American to be so honored.

This Award was established in 1988 by the late Mr. Bill Smythies Hon FLS in honor of his wife Florence Mary Smythies ("Jill") whose career as a botanical artist was cut short by an accident to her right hand. The rubric states that the award "is for published illustrations, such as drawings or paintings, in aid of plant identification, with the emphasis on botanical accuracy and the accurate portrayal of diagnostic characteristics."

Bobbi received a bachelor's degree in botany from the University of Vermont in 1977 and began her career as a botanical illustrator at **The New York Botanical Garden** the following year. Her first project was creating illustrations for the multi-volume *Intermountain Flora* under the direction of Dr. Noel Holmgren.

Over the last 25 years, her illustrations have reached a broad popular audience through the *New York Times* weekly gardening column, two books based on different compilations of these columns, and note cards with water-color portraits of endangered species sold by the Center for Plant Conservation.

Her primary focus, however, has been to illustrate scholarly works with pen and ink drawings. Her botanical training, keen observational skills, and

artistic sensibility result in illustrations that are not only scientifically accurate but also beautifully composed, even when they are reconstructions of flattened dried specimens. The clarity of the microscopic details that usually escape the naked eye are a boon for identification. Many people go directly to illustrations rather than to keys and descriptions, and those who use a flora illustrated by Bobbi find that a picture truly is worth a thousand words.

Publications illustrated completely or mostly with her drawings are: *Intermountain Flora, Vols. 2B, 3A, 3B* (Holmgren et al. 2005, Cronquist et al. 1997, Barneby 1989); *Vines and Climbing Plants of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands* (Acevedo-Rodriguez 2005); *Flora of St. John* (Acevedo-Rodriguez 1996); *Guide to Vascular Plants of Central French Guiana, Part 2: Dicotyledons* (Mori et al. 2002); *Flowering Plants of the Neotropics* (Smith et al. 2003); and the Flora Neotropica Monograph of *Meliococceae (Sapindaceae)* (Acevedo-Rodriguez 2003). Each of these books is worth contemplating for the pleasure of the illustrations alone.

She has drawn more than 2400 plant species, including c. 1000 neotropical ones. Admiring taxonomists have named three species in her honor: *Potentilla angelliae* N.H. Holmgren, *Mezia angelica* W.R. Anderson, and *Macrocarpaea angelliae* J.R. Grant & Struwe. Unaware of the authors' intentions, Bobbi illustrated each.

## Attention All Current and Aspiring Biologists

This June, the Bedford Audubon Society, with the cooperation of local organizations, will be conducting an extensive **weekend bioblitz** at six sites in New York's Westchester County. We are seeking experts in different disciplines of biology to help.

Although Harvard biologist E.O. Wilson and Massachusetts wildlife expert Peter Alden generally take credit for coining the phrase bioblitz after their first survey around Walden Pond in 1998, the idea of cataloguing all living organisms in a given area within a 24-hour period was, in fact, first

implemented in Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens National Park in Washington D.C. in 1996. Since then, bioblitzes have been held in numerous locations all over the country as well as in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand.

Due in part to its incredibly varied bedrock, Westchester is renowned for its large diversity of plants and animal life. For instance, the herb atlas maps shows that species richness in Westchester is higher than anywhere else in New York. The region contains three hundred bird species and provides excellent habitat for several species of turtles. Deer, turkey, coyote, bobcat, fishers, and black bear are all found here, making Northern Westchester a vibrant ecosystem to study and protect.

The sites we have chosen are all sanctuaries or preserves that have been protected because of their strategic importance for wildlife or unique habitats. The sites we have chosen are: the Leon Levy Preserve, the Parker-Hunt Sanctuary, the Angle Fly Preserve, the Guard Hill Preserve, the Westchester Wilderness Walk, and Ward Pound Ridge Reservation. Because these properties are about 2,000 acres in total, this will be a 48-hour bioblitz, from 3pm on Friday, June 1 to 3pm on Sunday, June 3. More on these properties and about the bioblitz can be found at [www.bedfordaudubon.org/bioblitz](http://www.bedfordaudubon.org/bioblitz).

Our bioblitz has the dual aims of establishing the degree of biodiversity in our area while educating the public about the importance of natural habitat conservation. We are especially excited about this opportunity to contribute to the knowledge of these sanctuaries' biodiversity and provide valuable scientific data for planning boards, conservation committees, and the general public.

We welcome scientists from all disciplines of biology to participate for all or part of the 48 hours and help make this event a success. We are looking for experts, or near-experts, to complete this event. In particular, we need scientists who can identify mammals, insects and other terrestrial and marine invertebrates, reptiles and amphibians, fish, fungi, terrestrial plants, and aquatic plants.

We are hoping the majority of people will be able to volunteer their services but we are working with our

fundes to provide a stipend and/or cover travel costs to those who need it.

I hope you will consider being a part of this event. I look forward to working with you.

Brian Bielfelt  
Bioblitz Coordinator  
Bedford Audubon Society  
bioblitz@bedfordaudubon.org

## Tracking Invasive Plants

Kerry Barringer, Debora Amos (BBG),  
Meg Wilkinson (IPC NYS)

You can help the Invasive Plant Council of New York State understand the distribution and spread of invasive plants in New York.

The Invasive Plant Council is working with the New York Flora Association and Brooklyn Botanic Garden to improve the accuracy of county distribution maps in the NY Flora Atlas <http://atlas.nyflora.org/>.

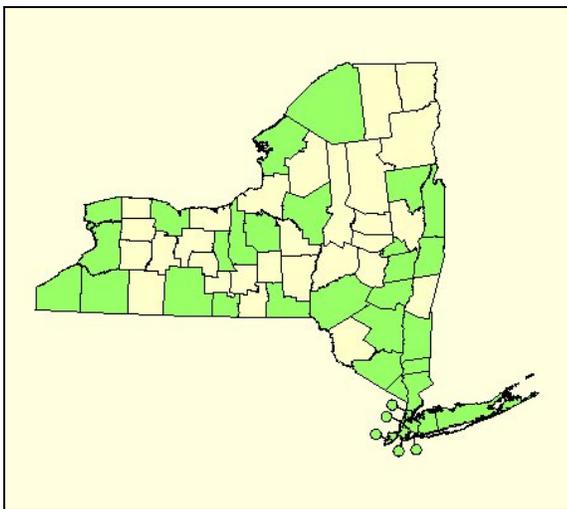


Figure 1. Vouchered distribution of *Fallopia japonica* – Japanese knotweed (<http://atlas2.nyflora.org/Website/nyplant/maps.asp?plan tID=6355> )

The NY Flora Atlas county distribution maps are based on sightings vouchered by herbarium specimens. Having voucher specimens makes it easier to check the identification of sightings and adjust the name in cases where the nomenclature changes. The maps are highly accurate for rare

plants; however, invasive plants are under-reported (see Figures 1 and 2).

You can help by collecting voucher specimens to help fill the gaps. Send the voucher and information about where and when you collected it to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden Herbarium. Scientists there will confirm the identification, preserve the specimen in the Garden's herbarium, and let the Council and other interested organizations know about your new find. Brooklyn Botanic Garden will make the data available in a searchable database on its web site, and the New York Flora Association will add the data to their distribution maps. Also, this data will be used in the future New York Invasive Species Task Force Invasive Species Database.

Instructions for making a voucher and instructions on how to send the specimen are available on the NYIPC website (<http://www.ipcnys.org/sections/mapping/vouchers.htm>).

Please take the time to collect and press a voucher. The data you provide will help to identify problems and suggest solutions for this growing problem.

## Recent reports

*Cytisus scoparius* – Scotch broom

Kevin Grieser, Mar 2006 – Roadside, Bear Mountain, Rockland Co.

*Euonymus alatus* – Winged wahoo

Nava M. Tabak, Sep 2006 – trailside, Amenia, Dutchess Co.

Nava M. Tabak, Sep 2006 – edge of meadow, Amenia, Dutchess Co.

*Fallopia japonica* (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) - Japanese knotweed

Michael Parker, May 2006 – roadside, Lakeville, Livingston Co.

Terry Joshi, May 2006 – abandoned flower bed, Woodlands Lake, Westchester Co.

Michael Parker, Jun 2006 – roadside Canadaiga, Ontario Co.

Jay Ephraim, Oct. 2006 – abandoned lot, Gloversville, Fulton Co.

*Lythrum salicaria* – purple loosestrife  
Blanche Beecher, Sep 2006 – field,  
Montgomery Co.

*Phragmites australis* – reed grass  
Audrey Hawking, Sep 2006 – roadsides,  
Normanskill Creek, Albany Co.  
Nava M. Tabak, Sep 2006 – calcareous fen,  
Amenia, Dutchess Co.

*Pueraria lobata* - kudzu  
Ed McGowan, Sep 2006 – roadside, Rockland  
Lake Park, Rockland Co.

*Trapa natans* – water chestnut  
Jeff Tome, Oct 2006 – shallow pond, Chatauga  
Co.

*Vincetoxicum rossicum* – swallow-wort  
Jordan Jeong, Oct 2006 – roadside, Marcellus,  
Onondaga Co.

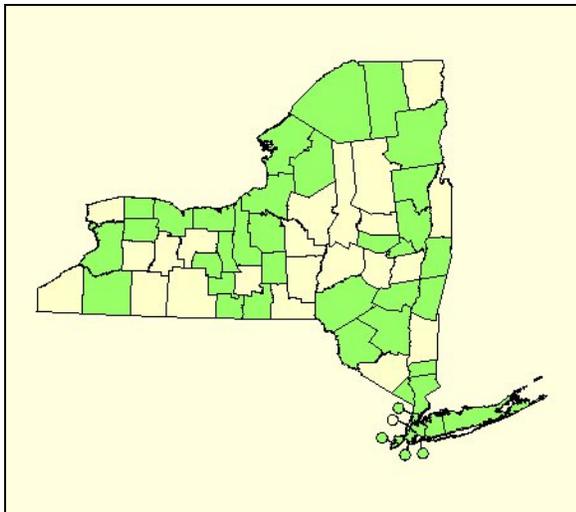


Figure 2. Vouchered distribution of *Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis* – Reed grass  
(<http://atlas2.nyflora.org/Website/nyplant/maps.asp?planID=2388>)

## New York State Wetlands Forum Conference

By Joseph M. McMullen, Phoenix, NY

The New York State Wetlands Forum, Inc., would like to invite anyone interested to participate in their annual conference and meeting, to be held on **April 25 and 26, 2007, at The Crowne Plaza Resort & Gold Club in Lake Placid, New York**. The agenda for the conference is being finalized and includes a diverse array of speakers lined up to inform you and stimulate your thinking about wetland issues. The conference theme this year is “21<sup>st</sup> Century Wetland and Water Resources Issues.”

The Forum will take advantage of the setting for this great meeting in the Adirondacks by including Adirondack Park issues. In fact, the keynote speaker is Mr. Ross Whaley, Chairman of the Adirondack Park Agency.

The Forum is also sponsoring sessions on a variety of topics, which include: assessment of the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual; a Rachel Carson Commemoration with a look at grassroots conservation efforts; watershed and waterfront planning; use of GIS and other technical tools; invasive species; threatened and endangered species; Adirondack Park issues; stream restoration; fish and wildlife passage; wetland monitoring, assessment, and mitigation; and new Nationwide Permit changes and case law developments.

Please visit the Forum’s website ([www.wetlandsforum.org](http://www.wetlandsforum.org)) for updates on the conference and agenda. Registration information can also be found on our website.



# 2006 Field Trips and Workshops

## Tongue Mountain Range Lake George

Saturday, June 23rd.

**David Werier** of the NY Flora Association and co-author of the Online Atlas of New York Flora will lead this outing. This mountain range has some very interesting open graminoid-dominated habitat, rocky outcrops and cliffs, as well as old mature forests. Numerous rarities are known from the area. Contact David at [nakita@lightlink.com](mailto:nakita@lightlink.com) or 607-273-1765 to sign up.



*Pipatherum canadense* habitat along the Tongue Mountain Trail. Photo David Werier

## NYFA Sedges, Rushes, and Grasses Workshop

July 23 and 24, Lake George Area

**Dr. Tony Reznicek**, sedge expert at the University of Michigan, will again lead this valuable workshop. The focus will primarily be on sedges with some attention to rushes and grasses. The workshop will involve an evening component to key out plants collected in the class or ones you bring. Space will be limited and the final cost and details of the workshop will be announced. Those interested in attending should e-mail Ed Frantz at [efrantz@dot.state.ny.us](mailto:efrantz@dot.state.ny.us) or by phone at 315-793-2421.

## Wolf Gully Field Trip

Saturday, September 8 at 1 pm.

**Dr. Bruce Gilman** will lead a walk to this site in southwest Ontario County. It was identified in the Nature Conservancy's planning sessions for the Western Finger Lakes Landscape Conservation Area. It is a forested landscape situated around an Ice Age glacial meltwater channel and abandoned plunge pool. Wolf Gully has exceptional biological diversity, most notably in ferns, where 31 species have been described over the years, one of the highest fern diversity sites in the state. Meet to carpool to the site at the Finger Lakes Community College. The Finger Lakes Community College can be reached from the NYS Thruway, Canandaigua Exit (#44). Travel south on Route 332, which becomes Main Street once you enter the city limits. At the end of Main Street there is an intersection with Routes 5 & 20; turn left, travel east on 5 & 20. Go about 2 miles, 6 traffic lights, and you'll arrive at the intersection where Lowe's is located to the left (north) and Lakeshore Drive is located to the right. Go right. The college entrance is just down Lakeshore Drive. Park in the first available space in Lot A (to the left side of the college driveway).

Contact Dr. Bruce Gilman to sign up.  
[gilmanba@flcc.edu](mailto:gilmanba@flcc.edu)  
(585) 394-3500 ext. 7255



Tony Reznicek, far right, and NYFA sedge class on a trip to Wickham Marsh, Clinton County, 2002.  
Photo S. Young

## Native Plants in the Landscape Conference

Millersville University, Millersville, PA  
June 7-9, 2007

The mission of this conference is described on the website as:

“To increase the knowledge, propagation, cultivation and use of native plants in the Mid-Atlantic and New England regions.

To promote methods of land management and design that respect ‘sense of place’ by preserving and restoring species and natural processes as well as to engender an appreciation of regionally appropriate, sustainable landscapes that are harmonious for people and nature.

While the subject of the conference pertains to native plant communities, the spirit of the conference is to build human communities among a broad range of participants by designing a conference affordable to all, encouraging formal and informal exchanges of information and providing opportunities for social interaction.”

More information can be found at the website, [www.millersvillenativeplants.org](http://www.millersvillenativeplants.org)

## Project Budburst

Project Budburst is a project compiling leafing and flowering data gathered by volunteers and participating organizations. The project hopes to increase knowledge of climate characteristics throughout the country. You can find out more at: [www.budburst.org](http://www.budburst.org)



*Pyxidanthera barbulata*

## The Future of the NYFA Newsletter: Paper or Electronic

By Steve Young

There has been some discussion among the board members, initiated by me, about whether we should go electronic with the newsletter and not send paper copies anymore. I was in favor of going completely electronic but other members still like to receive a paper copy, especially those with very slow or no Internet connection. I think many organizations are now going electronic, or at least having this discussion, as more and more people are becoming accustomed to viewing newsletters electronically while trying to save paper, mailing and publishing costs. Before we make any further decisions **WE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM OUR MEMBERS**. E-mail me at [syoung@tnc.org](mailto:syoung@tnc.org) and let me know your opinion on this subject. Would you favor an electronic version or still like to receive the paper copy? Thanks very much for your input and while you're at it let me know what else you would like to see in the newsletter and what you like and dislike about it. We would like to make it as relevant to our members as possible.

**The NYFA website will be undergoing renovations this spring. Stay tuned for our new look!**

**A list of updated taxonomy for Newcomb's Wildflower Guide will be added to the Plant Lists tab. The new update contains about 350 scientific plant name changes (almost one every page) that you can write into your guide. This is especially valuable for those new aster family names.**

**If you would like a copy of the list before the web site is updated, email your request to Steve Young at: [syoung@tnc.org](mailto:syoung@tnc.org).**

## Adirondack Mountain Club Releases New Book

The Adirondack Mountain Club (ADK) has published its newest title, “**Adirondack Alpine Summits: An Ecological Field Guide**,” by Nancy G. Slack, Ph.D., and Allison W. Bell.

This winner of the New York State Outdoor Education Association’s Environmental Impact Award is designed to develop awareness of the fragile terrain atop New York highest summits and to advocate for its protection. In addition to conservation tips for alpine visitors, this expanded guide includes updated photographs of alpine species of wildflowers, birds, lichens, small mammals, and other life forms that call a small part of the Adirondack Park home. This guide is “a wonderful addition to the understanding of the alpine summits of the Adirondacks,” observes Elizabeth M. Lowe, managing director of the Natural History Museum of the Adirondacks; The Wild Center. “It is a great contribution to the conservation and study of this fascinating ecosystem.” (The first edition of this book was titled “85 Acres: A Field Guide to the Adirondack Alpine Summits.”)

Dr. Slack is a plant ecologist and works as a professor of biology for The Sage Colleges; she is also president of the American Bryological and Lichenological Society. Ms. Bell is a designer and photographer working out of Northampton, Mass.

This 80-page full-color softcover book is available for \$16.95 at book and outdoor supply stores, at ADK stores in Lake George and Lake Placid, through mail order by calling 800-395-8080, or online at [www.adk.org](http://www.adk.org). ADK is a 30,000 member nonprofit organization founded in 1922 and dedicated to the protection and responsible recreational use of the New York State Forest Preserve and other parks, wild lands, and waters. The Club publishes a variety of books and maps, and

conducts extensive trails, education, conservation, and natural history programs. Profits from the sale of ADK publications help underwrite the cost of these programs. For more information, contact ADK, 814 Goggins Rd., Lake George, NY 12845; 518-668-4447; or visit ADK’s Web site at [www.adk.org](http://www.adk.org).



## New York Flora Association Membership Form

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

New and Renewal \$20 \_\_\_\_\_ New Student Members - Free the First Year \_\_\_\_\_ (check)  
Additional donation to support NYFA's efforts \_\_\_\_\_ **Total** \_\_\_\_\_ **THANK YOU!**

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

## New York Flora Association Ballot

The New York Flora Association has four elected offices (Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary/Treasurer, Editor). The Nominating Committee has chosen the following slate. Please either vote for the named candidates or write in someone else's name for each office.

**Chair:**  Ed Frantz  Write in: \_\_\_\_\_

**Vice-Chair:**  Adam Ryburn  Write in: \_\_\_\_\_

**Secretary/Treasurer:**  Steve Young  Write in: \_\_\_\_\_

**Editor:**  Gerry Moore  Write in: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return ballot to: NY Flora Association, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230.

See 2007 Field Trips  
Page 17