



## QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

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

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# ***GARDENING WITH NATIVE PLANTS: WINTERBERRY (ILEX VERTICILLATA)***

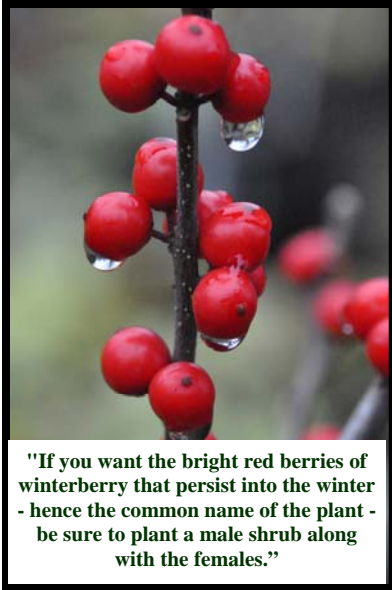
**Article and Photographs By Emily DeBolt, Owner, Fiddlehead Creek Farm and  
Native Plant Nursery**

While sharp, pointy, and evergreen comes to mind when you think holly (at least that is what comes to my mind), winterberry is not your typical holly. Instead it is deciduous, losing its leaves in the winter, and doesn't have sharp pointy leaves. It is a very adaptable shrub, found in swamps and along streams and lakes in the natural landscape, where it can tolerate poorly drained soils and provides food for the birds with its bright red berries. It does well in drier garden soils as well, getting up to 10 feet tall. Winterberry can tolerate a wide range of sunlight conditions – from sun to shade, although you get better berries in the sunnier conditions.

What winterberry does have in common with its holly relatives is that it is dioecious, meaning that both male and female parts are not on the same plant; rather, there are separate male and female plants. This is a very important point to be brought up when talking about using native plants in the home landscape.



**"The female flowers are in small clusters or alone - and have a green ovule in the center."**



Other dioecious shrubs you might run across include bayberry (*Myrica pensylvanica*), sweet fern (*Comptonia peregrina*), inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*). I have heard from many people that they bought a winterberry shrub at a nursery and it had beautiful berries on it the first winter, and then never again after that. They couldn't understand what was wrong with the shrub or if they were doing something wrong. On the one hand, the good news is that there is an easy fix to their problem. On the other hand, the problem could have been easily avoided in the first place, a cause for frustration for many a homeowner. Since only the female winterberry shrubs get the berries, you need a male to pollinate the female plant if you want to have berries.

Here are a few tips to help you make sure you bring both a male and a female home with you from the store. Winterberry is a great addition to the home landscape, so don't be scared

away by having to figure out if your shrub is a male or female, The bright red berries in the winter are worth the hassle – trust me.

1. Ask the staff first. Maybe your garden center is conscious of this fact and has labeled and/or knows which shrubs are the males and which are the females. Unfortunately, many gardeners are not this lucky.
2. It is hard to tell if the shrub is a male or female until it is a few years old (around 3 usually) – so don't buy a small bargain shrub that is only 1 or 2 years old.
3. Only females get the berries in the fall/winter. So if you go shopping for your winterberry shrubs in the fall it is easy to be sure to get a male and female. You don't have to have a 1:1 ratio. A good guideline is 1 male for every 3 female shrubs.
4. Look at the flowers. While both male and female shrubs flower, once you know what you are looking for, you can tell them apart. Males have large clusters of flowers, each with several yellow anthers protruding from the center. Females tend to have flowers in small clusters singularly along their stem. There is a green ovule in the center of the flower. Winterberry flowers in the late spring/early summer so buy when they are in flower to be sure.



Avoid buying winterberry at times of the year when you can't tell them apart to save yourself the hassle.

For information about native plants for landscaping, visit the Fiddlehead Creek Farm and Native Plant Nursery website at [www.fiddleheadcreek.com](http://www.fiddleheadcreek.com)

# New Native Orchid Discoveries in New York State

By Steve Young

Small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), a federally threatened orchid, was recently discovered in Orange County, New York in late May by Kimberly Smith, a botanist for DEC's New York Natural Heritage Program and the Office of State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Kim spotted the orchid in a state park where she was performing botanical surveys for other rare plants. A follow-up survey in mid-July counted 96 stems in the area! No one had seen this small orchid in New York since 1976 when botanist Mildred Faust photographed a plant with two flowers in a swamp in Onondaga County. Beaver have flooded that area since then and invasive plants have come in so the orchids are no longer there. The orchid is present in 17 other states in the Eastern United States and in Ontario, but is endangered or threatened in each one.



Small Whorled Pogonia, Orange County - Photo by Kim Smith

Botanists have spent decades looking for small whorled pogonia throughout New York, where it had been collected only five times before 1976, from 1887 to 1923. Botanists collected it once in five different counties: Washington, Ulster, Rockland, Nassau and Suffolk. Orange County is now added to the list of counties where it grows. Botanists for the New York Natural Heritage Program have rediscovered other rare plants that no one has seen in many decades, sometimes

for over 100 years, but this discovery is especially important because it involves a globally rare and federally threatened orchid.

It had been 25 long years since the state rare dragon's mouth orchid (*Arethusa bulbosa*) was seen on Long Island when Kimberly was bushwacking through some wet thickets in a state park in Suffolk County and she spotted just one plant of this rare orchid. After further searching, Kim did not turn up any additional plants. However, future survey efforts may locate more plants. *Arethusa* is an orchid that grows in medium to high pH wetlands and usually with sphagnum. It has been recorded from many upstate counties but wetland habitat loss has reduced its numbers. It is very hard to see when it is not in flower and may not come up every year which limits the time when searches can be performed.



*Arethusa* in the Adirondacks - Photo by Steve Young

# NYFA FIELD TRIP RECAPS

## Allegheny State Park

We had nine enthusiastic plant people participate in two days of plant walks in Allegheny State Park. On Saturday morning, May 15, we traveled to the southern end of the park and hiked up the trail to Bear Cave Rocks and Mount Seneca. At Bear Cave Rocks we wanted to confirm an old record of *Trichomanes intricatum*, the Weft Fern, that only occurs as a gametophyte in the cracks of the big conglomerate boulders. After searching a while with flashlights we finally found a couple of patches of the fern to everyone's delight. We were all now part of an exclusive group of people that have ever seen this plant in New York. After that excitement, Bear Cave Rocks lived up to its name as three bear cubs came down the trail toward us screaming for their mother. When they stopped and saw us, we had a chance to photograph them before retreating back down the trail to let them leave. The east side of Mount Seneca was very rich and we saw many species of wildflowers, mosses, and ferns. Lichens were also identified by member Jim Battaglia. We all made it to the top of the mountain before descending to the bottom through a drier and less diverse forest.

Later that afternoon we drove to Thunder Rocks, another area of large conglomerate boulders where we wanted to look for *Trichomanes* again. These boulders were open to a lot more climbing by visitors and we had no luck finding the fern. On Sunday morning a group of six of us went back down to the southern end of the park and hiked the Blacksnake Mountain Trail. This was another rich area that had a large hillside with many calcareous springs emanating from it. The hillside was covered with many spring wildflowers that were very healthy and in full flower. We had never seen so many plants of yellow mandarin, *Disporum lanuginosum*, and never any so large!

On the way out of the park a few of us stopped in an area where twinleaf, *Jeffersonia diphylla*, had been seen in the past but we didn't find any plants.



Ready to start the trip! Jim Battaglia, Michael Siuta, Ed Fuchs, Mary Alice Tock, Steve Daniel and Kim Smith.

All in all it was a great trip and everyone agreed that we should return again to explore other areas of the park. A few more photos and the list of plants resulting from our excursion follows.

## Allegheny State Park Field Trip Photos



*Clintonia borealis* was very common and in full flower. We had hoped to see *Clintonia umbellata* but no luck.



We saw a nice stand of *Phlox divaricata*.



Looking for *Trichomanes* at Thunder Rocks.



Rosy twisted stalk was fairly common on the east side of Mount Seneca.



Kim examines the wildflowers at the seepy hillside.

**Seneca Mountain Bear Rocks Plant List 5/15/2010**

<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>
<i>Agrimonia</i> sp.	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Rubus</i> sp.
<i>Alopecurus</i> sp.	<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>	<i>Rumex</i> sp.
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	<i>Galium</i> sp.	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>
<i>Antennaria</i> sp.	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<i>Smilax herbacea</i>
<i>Arctium minus</i>	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	<i>Solidago caesia</i>
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>
<i>Asarum virginianum</i>	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	<i>Taraxacum officinalis</i>
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	<i>Trichomanes intricatum</i>
<i>Calystegia</i> sp.	<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	<i>Trientalis borealis</i>
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	<i>Trillium erectum</i>
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	<i>Trillium undulatum</i>
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
<i>Carex ?appalachica</i>	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>
<i>Carex ?blanda</i>	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	<i>Veratrum viride</i>
<i>Carex ?communis</i>	<i>Myosotis scirpoides</i>	<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>
<i>Carex albursina</i>	<i>Oclemena acuminata</i>	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>
<i>Carex arctata</i>	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	<i>Viola blanda</i>
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	<i>Viola canadensis</i>
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	<i>Viola cucullata</i>
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	<i>Viola pubescens</i>
<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<i>Viola rostrata</i>
<i>Carex rosea</i>	<i>Oxalis montana</i>	<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>
<i>Carex stipata</i>	<i>Packera aurea</i>	<i>Viola sororia</i>
<i>Carex torta</i>	<i>Panax trifolius</i>	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Persicaria maculata</i>	
<i>Carya</i> sp.	<i>Persicaria virginiana</i>	
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>	
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	<i>Poa alsodes</i>	
<i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	<i>Polygala pauciflora</i>	
<i>Descurainia</i> sp.	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	<i>Polypodium appalachianum</i>	
<i>Disporum lanuginosum</i>	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	<i>Prenanthes</i> sp.	

**Thunder Rocks Plant List 5/15/2010**

*Acer spicatum*  
*Anthoxanthum odoratum*  
*Betula lenta*  
*Ilex montana*  
*Rosa multiflora*  
*Rumex obtusifolius*  
*Salix* sp.  
*Trifolium* sp.  
*Viburnum lantanoides*

**Blacksnake Mountain Plant List5/16/2010**

- |                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i>          | <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>                | <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>                         |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i>               | <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> ssp. <i>acutus</i> | <i>Quercus rubra</i>                               |
| <i>Actaea pachypoda</i>             | <i>Huperzia lucidula</i>                   | <i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>                        |
| <i>Actaea rubra</i>                 | <i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>            | <i>Ranunculus acris</i>                            |
| <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>             | <i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>              | <i>Ranunculus hispidus</i> var. <i>caricetorum</i> |
| <i>Agrimonia ?gryposepala</i>       | <i>Impatiens capensis</i>                  | <i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>                       |
| <i>Allium tricoccum</i>             | <i>Juncus effusus</i>                      | <i>Ribes</i> sp.                                   |
| <i>Amelanchier laevis</i>           | <i>Juncus</i> sp.                          | <i>Rosa multiflora</i>                             |
| <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>        | <i>Laportea canadensis</i>                 | <i>Rubus pubescens</i>                             |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>            | <i>Lonicera canadensis</i>                 | <i>Salix</i> sp.                                   |
| <i>Asarum virginianum</i>           | <i>Luzula acuminata</i>                    | <i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>       |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>        | <i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>                  | <i>Sanicula</i> sp.                                |
| <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>            | <i>Magnolia acuminata</i>                  | <i>Smilax herbacea</i>                             |
| <i>Cardamine concatenata</i>        | <i>Maianthemum canadense</i>               | <i>Sorbus americana</i>                            |
| <i>Cardamine diphylla</i>           | <i>Medeola virginiana</i>                  | <i>Spinulum annotinum</i>                          |
| <i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>       | <i>Milium effusum</i>                      | <i>Streptopus roseum</i>                           |
| <i>Carex ?appalachica</i>           | <i>Mitchella repens</i>                    | <i>Symphyotrichum prenanthoides</i>                |
| <i>Carex ?communis</i>              | <i>Mitella diphylla</i>                    | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>                        |
| <i>Carex arctata</i>                | <i>Monarda didyma</i>                      | <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>                  |
| <i>Carex blanda</i>                 | <i>Oclemena acuminata</i>                  | <i>Thelypteris palustris</i>                       |
| <i>Carex bromoides</i>              | <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>                  | <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>                         |
| <i>Carex gracillima</i>             | <i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>                 | <i>Trientalis borealis</i>                         |
| <i>Carex intumescens</i>            | <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>                  | <i>Trillium erectum</i>                            |
| <i>Carex plantaginea</i>            | <i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>                 | <i>Trillium undulatum</i>                          |
| <i>Carex stipata</i>                | <i>Oxalis montana</i>                      | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>                            |
| <i>Carex utriculata</i>             | <i>Packera aurea</i>                       | <i>Tussilago farfara</i>                           |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>         | <i>Plantago major</i>                      | <i>Ulmus americana</i>                             |
| <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>   | <i>Platanthera</i> sp.                     | <i>Ulmus rubra</i>                                 |
| <i>Chelone glabra</i>               | <i>Poa ?palustris</i>                      | <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>                        |
| <i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>    | <i>Poa pratense</i>                        | <i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>                       |
| <i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>        | <i>Poa</i> sp.                             | <i>Veratrum viride</i>                             |
| <i>Clintonia borealis</i>           | <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>                | <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>                         |
| <i>Coptis trifolia</i>              | <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>                | <i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>                      |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i>          | <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>          | <i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>                        |
| <i>Dalibarda repens</i>             | <i>Populus tremuloides</i>                 | <i>Viola blanda</i>                                |
| <i>Dendrolycopodium dendroideum</i> | <i>Potentilla simplex</i>                  | <i>Viola canadensis</i>                            |
| <i>Dendrolycopodium hickeyi</i>     | <i>Prenanthes</i> sp.                      | <i>Viola cucullata</i>                             |
| <i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>    | <i>Prunus avium</i>                        | <i>Viola pensylvanica</i>                          |
| <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>    | <i>Prunus serotina</i>                     | <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>                    |
| <i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>       | <i>Prunus virginiana</i>                   |  |
| <i>Dicentra canadensis</i>          |  |  |
| <i>Dichantherium clandestinum</i>   |  |  |
| <i>Diervilla lonicera</i>           |  |  |
| <i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>      |  |  |
| <i>Disporum lanuginosum</i>         |  |  |
| <i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>        |  |  |
| <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>        |  |  |
| <i>Elymus</i> sp.                   |  |  |
| <i>Equisetum arvense</i>            |  |  |
| <i>Erythronium americanum</i>       |  |  |
| <i>Eurybia divaricata</i>           |  |  |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i>            |  |  |
| <i>Fragaria virginiana</i>          |  |  |
| <i>Galium</i> sp.                   |  |  |
| <i>Geranium maculatum</i>           |  |  |



Happy participants at the end of the trip: Kim Smith, Steve Daniel, Hermann Emmert, Joanne Schlegel, and Ed Fuchs.

# UPCOMING NYFA EVENTS

## July 24 and 25: Peatlands led by Bernie Carr and Anne Johnson

This trip will visit various peatlands, from bogs or poor fens to rich fens, in the Star Lake/Cranberry Lake area including a visit to the Streeter Lake area and bog. Streeter Lake adjoins the old Schuler estate (of the Schuler potato chips; there you can see old potato fields and his mausoleum).

**For more information, directions,  
and to register contact:**

**Anne Johnson (315-322-4058/  
ritzko@northnet.org )**

**or Bernie Carr (315-469-9379 /  
mycocarex@hotmail.com).**

## August 7: Tug Hill Gulfs led by Anne Johnson

Numerous deep gulfs cut through the limestone and shale border the Tug Hill plateau. We will explore the bottom and walls of one (or two, if time permits) of these gulfs on the western side of Tug Hill. Interesting plants include *Saxifraga aizoides* and *Primula mistassinica*. Wear footwear that you don't mind getting wet as we may walk through the streams in places.

**For more information and to  
register contact Anne Johnson at:**

**315-322-4058**

**ritzko@northnet.org.**

## September 19: Cryptogamic field trip to Chaumont Barrens led by Scott LaGreca

After 20 years, NYFA finally has a Cryptogamic Committee. The head of this committee, lichenologist Scott LaGreca (Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, MA), will be leading NYFA's first-ever cryptogamic field trip to Chaumont Barrens, located between Watertown and Cape Vincent in Jefferson County (about 1.5 hours north of Syracuse). An unusual grassland community called "alvar vegetation" occurs here, and the barrens are home to several rare vascular species. A rich diversity of lichens can also be found, including a number of interesting *Dermatocarpon* and *Cladonia/Cladonia* species. NYFA has visited this natural area twice before, but lichens and bryophytes were not on the agenda. The preserve is owned by The Nature Conservancy; we are pursuing the possibility of collecting, but we probably won't be able to collect. Bring a handlens and sturdy shoes with good treads (the rocks can be treacherous, especially in wet weather).

### **Directions:**

**Travel north along Route 12E from  
Limerick heading  
towards Chaumont. As you enter  
Chaumont, turn right on the  
Morris Track Road. There is a  
TNC sign at this  
intersection. Proceed about two  
miles watching for a left  
turn on to Cross (Van Alstyne)  
Road. At this intersection there is  
a small rural cemetery. Travel  
about 1/2 mile to the TNC parking  
lot on your left.**

**Please call Scott LaGreca at  
617-962-2327**

**if you plan to attend.  
ritzko@northnet.org.**



## **2010 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING AND BBQ**

Saturday, July 24th 12 PM

**This year's Annual Membership meeting will take part in conjunction with the Peatlands Field Trip being led by Bernie Carr and Anne Johnson. Board Elections will take place as part of a short business meeting following lunch provided by NYFA. For those wishing to spend the entire weekend there is plenty of room for free camping at the site. On Friday evening there will be a camp fire and grill for sharing food and stories. The Peatlands Field Trip will start from this location on July 24<sup>th</sup> at 9AM. The Peatlands Field Trip is an exciting 1.5 day trip to multiple sites that ends on the 25<sup>th</sup>. To RSVP or for more information and directions contact Ed Frantz [efrantz@dot.state.ny.us](mailto:efrantz@dot.state.ny.us) or by phone at 315 793-2421.**

**For a location map, type "Aldrich, NY" into the search box at Google Maps (<http://maps.google.com>). The location is a 10 minute drive from Star Lake.**

## OTHER SELECTED REGIONAL EVENTS

### The 35th A. Leroy Andrews Foray

September 17 to 19, 2010

Vanderkamp Center

Cleveland, New York

The Andrews Foray is a relaxing gathering of professional and amateur "Bryologists" who work to advance the study of mosses, liverworts and lichens in the Northeast and is an excellent opportunity for beginners to learn basic identification techniques and for more advanced students to refine their skills. Additionally, each foray allows participants an opportunity to add valuable information to the regional Natural Diversity Data Base, or possibly to find a range extension for a given species.

This year's Foray will take place in central New York near Syracuse. All day field trips for Saturday and Sunday morning are being arranged and will include sites with good substrate diversity including limestone.

To learn more about or register for the Foray visit <https://sites.google.com/site/andrewsforay/>

or contact Keith Bowman at [kcbowman@syr.edu](mailto:kcbowman@syr.edu).

## HANDY RESOURCES

The Invasive Species Council, which is co-led by DEC and the Dept of Agriculture and Markets (DAM), recently released the so-called "four tier" non-native species assessment and listing process report to the governor and legislature. This report was called for in NY's invasive species legislation (Chapter 26 of Laws of NY, 2008) and can be viewed online at:

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/63402.html>.



# CYBER BOTANY

## Naczi Presentation Available On-Line

A recent presentation given to the Torrey Botanical Society by Robert F. C. Naczi, PhD is available online at: <http://www.vimeo.com/10897997>. Dr. Naczi is the Curator of North American Botany at The New York Botanical Garden and he conducts research on the identification, geographic distribution, frequency, ecology, and conservation of plants growing wild in this region. The chief aim of this research is revision of Gleason and Cronquist's Manual of The Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada (The New York Botanical Garden Press, 1991). The geographic coverage of the Gleason & Cronquist Manual encompasses all or portions of 22 states of the U.S.A. and five Canadian provinces. Major advances in botanical science since the last edition of the Manual mean the time is ripe for a revision. At this presentation, Dr. Naczi spoke about revision of the Gleason & Cronquist Flora that is currently underway.



## Collaborating on Invasive Species Management

The 'Global Garlic Mustard Field Survey' is an international collaboration aimed at obtaining much-needed data on the abundance and distribution of Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) across its native and introduced ranges. In the first field season (2009) measurements and seed samples were received from 65 populations, with a majority of those coming from Europe. The goal for 2010 is to gather information from 150 or more populations, with a stronger emphasis on the southern and midwest to western United States.

The study encourages participation among educators, as well as land managers and 'citizen-scientists' who may not have much formal science training. The survey involves a simple protocol that can be followed directly or incorporated into field courses and nature surveys. A population takes two people about 2-4 hours to measure. Also under development are a variety of internet-based teaching modules and tools to aid with monitoring and managing this invasive plant. The sampling protocol, along with contact information, is available at the Global Garlic Mustard Field Survey website: [www.GarlicMustard.org](http://www.GarlicMustard.org) (NOTE: you do not need to log in to the site to participate).

Ideal sampling time is 2-4 weeks after flowering finishes and ranges from early June in southern states (e.g. OK, AR, AL, GA, SC) and lower altitudes to mid to late July in northern states (e.g. OR, WA, ID, ND, MN, WI, MI, VT, ME), higher altitudes, and Canada.

## MUSINGS

" I love being asked to identify plants, and I don't know which gives me more pleasure: to know what they are or not to know what they are."  
-Elizabeth Lawrence

"Let us give nature a chance; she knows her business better than we do."

-Michael Eyquen de Montaigne

*To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field, it beholds, every hour, a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again."*

-Ralph Waldo Emerson

"Love thou the rose, yet leave it on its stem."

-Edward G. Bulwer-Lytton

"The violets in the mountains have broken the rocks."

-Tennessee Williams

*Do you have a photograph, article or poem, or pondering that you would be willing to share with other NYFA members? We are always looking for interesting contributions for our newsletter and blog. Please send your contributions and suggestions to:*

**EDITOR@NYFLORA.ORG**

# REMINDERS



## NEW YORK FLORA ASSOCIATION BLOG Reporting on the Flora of New York

It's easy to stay up to date on the latest in New York state plant sightings, plant related events, job postings, conservation issues, and many other topics throughout the state by visiting:

<http://nyflora.wordpress.com/>

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<http://www.cafepress.com/nyflora>

Please note that all programs and trips are posted on the NYFA calendar at:

[www.nyflora.org/Calendar.html](http://www.nyflora.org/Calendar.html)

Let us know if you have any others you would like to post by sending them to Steve Young at:

[young@nywhp.org](mailto:young@nywhp.org)



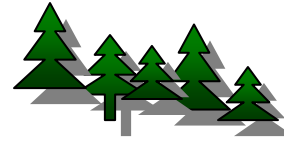
Countless individuals and institutions have provided data, effort, and funding to make the New York Flora Digital Plant Atlas available, incorporating information from over 70 herbaria. Why not take advantage of this unparalleled resource and explore New York's floral riches by visiting the website at : <http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu>

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