

# VERMONT BOTANICAL AND BIRD CLUB NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY 2015

## 2015 Annual Meeting Announcement

**The 120<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club will be held at Goddard College in Plainfield, Vermont on Thursday, June 18 – Sunday, June 21, 2015.**

We will stay in residential-style dormitories and have meals from sustainably grown and raised food at the campus Dining Hall. Evening Programs will be in the Clockhouse. The campus

occupies the former Willard Martin estate and Greatwood Farm and includes the Greatwood Gardens, created by landscape designer Arthur Shurcliff from 1908 – 1918. The gardens include a Formal Garden with Korean Boxwood hedges, a Rose Garden and an Upper Garden with pools and fountain. We are looking forward to all day field trips on Friday and Saturday exploring the Plainfield, Marshfield and Calais region; and to Evening Programs by ecologists and naturalists.

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**119<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting, Lyndon State College, Lyndonville, Vermont June 12 – 15, 2014**



“Botanical“ Conference at Powers Park Floodplain Forest, Lyndonville

June 14, 2014

DB

**EVENING PROGRAMS  
BURKE MOUNTAIN ROOM 7:00PM**

**THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 2014:**

**Fungi – Diverse Ecological Importance**, by Matt Peters, Consulting Botanist and Ecologist, Woodbury, Vermont.

Mushrooms and fungi have long interested and mystified biologists.

When the naturally mummified remains of the 5000 year old Ice Man, Oetzi, were found in melting glaciers in the Tyrolean Alps in 1991, traces of two fungi were found on his person presumably for useful purposes. One, the Birch Polypore, *Piptoporus betulinus*, may fight internal parasites; the other, Tinder Polypore, *Fomes fomentarius*, can be used in fire starting.

For many years, fungi were considered imperfect plants lacking basic plant organs. Over time, the work of many people advanced our knowledge:

- 1) 1675 – *Theatrum Fungorum*, Francis van Sterbeeck – first work devoted to mushrooms;
- 2) 1727 – *Novum Plantarum Genera* – disproved spontaneous generation and discovered spores;
- 3) 1822 – *Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae*, Louis David Von Schweinitz – 373 species described;
- 4) 1836 – Miles Berkeley at Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew coined the word “mycology”;
- 5) 1867 – Worthington Smith discovered cause of Irish potato famine as by a fungus;
- 6) 1969 – Fungi first recognized as a separate Kingdom.

In general, fungi are: eukaryotic, without plastids, heterotrophic, osmotrophic, opportunistic, not amoeboid, and made up of branching hyphae. They reproduce by unicellular spores, contain haploid somatic nuclei, and have no flagellate cells. They are the world's primary recyclers in competition with bacteria breaking down cellulose and lignin to make them available to plants and animals. Fungi currently are divided into two Kingdoms: Eumycota and Chromista.

Fungi interact with many life forms in many ways which are often beneficial to both organisms:

- 1) termites collect and farm fungus to provide food for the colony; the fungus only fruits after the colony has moved on to another nest;
- 2) marsh periwinkles on the Atlantic coast feed on *Spartina alternifolia* and the fungi that grow in their feces to their benefit;
- 3) the flavors and nutritional levels in breads, cheese, and alcoholic beverages are the result of cultured fungi;
- 4) *Cordyceps* fungi are a source of anti-rejection drugs used in organ transplants.

Then there are the baddies that can cause disease and death: Ergot fungus in the Genus *Claviceps* which makes Rye inedible; Aspergillosis that can harm people with compromised immune systems; Arthrodermataceae which affects 15 % of the world's population with Athlete's foot.

We then looked at several Vermont species by season of fruiting:

Spring: *Polyporus squamosus* – Pheasant's Back or Dryad Saddle; *Morchella* species – morels; *Gyromitra* – false morels; *Coprinus comatus* – shaggy mane.

Summer: *Ganoderma tsugae* – varnished conk; *Cantharellus* – chanterelles; *Gomphus floccosus*.

Summer/Fall: *Herichium*, *Hydnum*, *Dentinum*, *Sarcodon* – tooth fungi; *Boletus*, *Suillus*, *Leccinum* – polypores.

Variable Season – *Laetiporus sulphureus* – Chicken of the Woods.

Fall: *Grifola frondosa* – Hen of the Woods; *Chlorobolus aeruginascens* – blue stain fungus; *Armillaria mellea* – honey mushroom - one colony in Malheur National Forest in Oregon is considered the world's largest organism covering 2300 acres, and estimated to be 2400 years old and weighing 1000 tons.

Note: During the meeting, we saw two nice fungi: *Polyporus squamosus*, Dryad Saddle  
*Laetiporus sulphureus*, Chicken of the Woods

**FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 2014:**

**The Northeast Kingdom's Public Land and Natural Heritage**, by Doug Morin, Wildlife Biologist/State Land Planner, Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department, St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

The mission statement of the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department includes the conservation of all species of fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the people of Vermont. We visited two Wildlife Management Areas in the Northeast Kingdom to learn about ongoing conservation efforts.

Victory Basin Wildlife Management Area is the first of the 89 Vermont WMA's and was acquired by the state in 1969 with Pittman/Robertson Funds in partial response to a plan to place a flood control dam on the 4,970-acre wetland and forest complex that is rich with boreal bogs, black spruce stands, red spruce and balsam fir areas and sedge meadows surrounded by upland yellow birch, American beech and sugar maple forest.

There is a dozen bird species of boreal-like habitats that are present at Victory WMA: Spruce Grouse, Three-toed Woodpecker, Black-backed Woodpecker, Olive-sided Flycatcher, Gray Jay, Boreal Chickadee, Tennessee Warbler, Cape May Warbler, Palm Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Lincoln's Sparrow, Rusty Blackbird. In efforts to rebuild the population of Spruce Grouse in the Wenlock/Nulhegan area, 125 birds from Maine and Canada were released from 2008 – 2010 with the hope that the birds low numbers will increase. Signage warns hunters to be very careful about distinguishing Spruce Grouse from the much more common Ruffed Grouse. "A mistake here could be costly."

West Mountain Wildlife Management Area is 22,971 acres located in the towns of Maidstone, Ferdinand and Brunswick and is comprised of 8% wetlands, 50% hardwoods, 16% softwoods, 24% mixed forest and a small amount of spruce montane forest. The WMA was purchased in

1999 by the State of Vermont as part of a larger transaction of 132,00 acres of former timberland from Champion International and the whole area is now called Kingdom Heritage Lands. The area has a forest size class of : 54 % smaller than 8"; 20 % greater than 8"; and 10 % young and smaller trees. This represents an overall smaller tree structure than Vermont's average which is the legacy of sustained, commercial timber harvest.

This evening's speaker is currently working on a management plan for the WMA which is called for every 10 years. A Core STA or special treatment area is being established where there will be no future timber cutting and where the number of roads will be reduced over time.

A student at the National Wildlife Refuge thought it would be a good idea to put out motion sensing game cameras; and to everyone's surprise and delight, a Canada Lynx was captured on file. Over two winters, multiple sets of tracks have been found indicating that there may be a single family group in the area and they are probably reproducing. This would be the first time that lynx reproduction in Vermont has been detected in over 100 years. The Kingdom Heritage Lands have good habitat now for Lynx, including portions of Conte National Wildlife Refuge and Victory WMA. If the climate tends toward warming, however, and the continuous deep snowpack retreats northward, bobcats may out compete lynx for snowshoe hare, their main food.

Efforts to conserve vital habitat for many boreal species is ongoing and seeks to include the public in the process. Easements are important for they exist in perpetuity; state lands are important for they expand the total area conserved and work closely to include public use through hunting, fishing, birdwatching and hiking. We look forward to the future successes of wildlife conservation in the Northeast Kingdom. See 281 page plan for West Mountain WMA at: <http://www.vtfpr.org/lands/champion/westmt/final.pdf>

**SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 2014:**

**Annual Business Meeting, 7:00 PM  
Burke Mountain Room  
Lyndon State College  
Lyndonville, Vermont**

followed by **Slides by Members Show**

**1. & 3. Secretary's Report/Scholarship Report**

Secretary Scott Bassage reported that efforts to recruit scholarship students through direct emails to colleges, sending out of flyers, and personal contact and promotion of the meeting, such as at the Northeast Naturalists Gathering, yielded no students. Of the several candidates who were interested, schedule conflict surrounding summer employment and study prevented their attending.

Efforts will be expanded to include contacting the Vermont Audubon Chapters and organizations that may have students or interns who would benefit by attending the meeting.

Everett Marshall said that the Flora of Vermont by Arthur Gilman is currently being used in draft form and has up to date taxonomy. It is the result of years of careful work and many are looking forward to it publication by New York Botanic Garden.

**2. Treasurer's Report**

Treasurer Charlotte Bill summarized the Club's Scholarship Funds: The CurrentYear/Rollover Fund spent \$380.00 for expenses for the 2013 meeting and received \$133.00 in late 2013 and \$578.00 in response to the 2014 appeal. The total in the Fund is \$1,348.29. The Scholarship Endowment received \$70.00 in late 2013 and \$573.00 in response to the 2014 appeal for a total of \$12,472.94 which is currently held in three accounts.

The Club's 3 accounts in 2013 and in 2014 are:  
1) CD                    \$10,470.53                    \$11,132.65

2) Equity Fund    \$15,299.39                    \$18,030.18  
3) Checking            \$5,231.60                    \$5,119.82

The Annual Meeting at Ohana Family Camp in 2013 had \$7,820.38 in Expenses and \$6,965.50 in Revenues for a net loss of \$854.88. This is in part due to the increase in speaker's fees and in field trip leader's fees that was voted into effect as a result of direction from the membership in 2013; and an increase of 25% on the Club's insurance policy for liability.

**4. Nominating Committee – Election of Officers**

Nominating Committee Chair Peter Hope read the Slate of Officers:

President	Deborah Benjamin
Vice-President, Plants	Everett Marshall
Vice-President, Birds	Connie Youngstrom
Treasurer	Charlotte Bill
Secretary	Scott Bassage

Annie Reed moved and Barbara Walling seconded that the Slate of Officers be approved by the members. The vote was All in Favor and no opposed.

**5. Field Trip Reports – Birds, Plants**

Lists of Birds and Plants occur later in this Newsletter.

**Birds 2014:**

Members Lynne Arnold and Sue Wetmore gave the Bird Report while VP Connie Youngstrom “migrated” south to attend a family event. Lynne recounted the Cedar Waxwings playing together on the East Trip; the Common Loon, Great Blue Heron and Northern Waterthrush at Keiser Pond; and the Dark-eyed Junco high on the wire at Bugbee Bog. Sue mentioned the Black-backed Woodpecker and Gray Jay that were seen at Victory WMA; and the Ovenbird that gave a broken wing display to lure people away from the nest while still managing to snatch a worm on the

run – the life of a multi-tasking warbler parent.

Roy Pilcher gave a list of butterflies seen during this overcast and rainy time:

Canadian Tiger Swallowtail  
Common Ringlet  
Baltimore Checkerspot caterpillar  
Little Wood Satyr  
Northern Crescent  
Northern Spring Azure

### **Plants 2014:**

Vice-President Everett Marshall said that the outings were fantastic and began with Damon's Crossing in Victory WMA as a special place of inundated cedar with higher patches of blue green tufts of black spruce and yellow green conical tops of red spruce. Peter added that the Dryopteris hybrids were nice there. Debbie said that the withered shrubs were abundant and in full bloom. Annie said that the sedges were impressive, especially inland sedge and starry sedge. At the Blowdown in Victory bristly sarsaparilla was growing well in the full sun. At Windsong, an invasive, cypress spurge grew along the road. Charlotte B. was delighted to see black ash at Roy Mountain WMA. The swamp saxifrage at Stoddard Swamp/Bugbee Bog was very big and in full bloom.

### **6. 2015 Meeting**

Annie recommended that a good place to hold a meeting would be Goddard College in Plainfield.

### **7. Other Business**

Sue suggested that the Club have an alpine trip sometime. Everett said that that might mean a trip to Pinkham Notch, New Hampshire, which the Club has done in the distant past.

Peter Hope moved and Everett Marshall seconded that the 120th Annual Meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club adjourn. The vote was all in favor as tree frogs sang into the evening.

### **SLIDES BY MEMBERS SHOW**

1) Debbie Benjamin showed a fine colored ink drawing of a frog by a nine-year old boy from an art project at Hazen's Notch Summer Camp. She led a group of hikers to Devil's Gulch in Eden last Summer and they encountered the nearly fully articulated complete skeleton of a young bull moose (determined by the bony pedicels on its skull where antlers grow from) that had an unfortunate fall to its death the previous winter. From this year's meeting, she showed a group of very wet but happy people in Bugbee Bog as they watched Eric Sorenson count tree rings from a coring he took of northern white cedar. And she wound up with a video "selfie" of her (shadow) on the surface of Little Rock Pond among hundreds of wood frog tadpoles.

2) Roy Pilcher showed a dramatic series of pictures that he took in response to hearing a cry which detailed the slow and steady swallowing of a leopard frog by one of two garter snakes that captured it. As the jaw unhinged to allow the mouth to expand the lips curved a bit into a macabre smile. Giant Swallowtail first showed up in Vermont three years ago. Roy got nice pictures of them while driving on a dirt road – he counted a total of 47. This butterfly is 50% larger than our Canadian Tiger Swallowtail and feeds on the citrus family including prickly ash.

3) Everett Marshall showed some pictures of the Officers on scouting expeditions. And from this year's meeting he showed some very wet people at Damon's Crossing/Bog Trail in Victory. Further out were very nice views of black spruce. We saw the tall carrion flower vine at Power's Park as well as large Goldie's fern there. We also enjoyed the picture of Windsong along the roadway in Peacham.

4) Tig Arnold showed his favorite slides of "anything that's in bloom" and some things that are not in bloom: morning birders on campus, baneberry, mosquitoes at Damon's Crossing,

inland sedge, bunchberry, clintonia, withe-rod, bear track, carrion flower, zigzag goldenrod, Baltimore checkerspot on highbush cranberry, birch fungus, cucumber root, yellow water lilies, stair step moss, golden saxifrage, pipe cleaner moss, twinflower, bog buckbean, pink pyrola and naked mitrewort.

5) Peter opened his show with a Monet in nature. He showed a backlit goatsbeard puff from last year's meeting. A black-eyed Susan with a weird crown looked like a bunch of bananas. Raccoon tracks along the LaPlatte River required the near ruin of boots to get the picture. At Green River Reservoir, "I paddled from red tree to red tree". A science club hike up Snake Mountain revealed Selaginella, spike moss. A cecropia moth posed along the North Branch Trail at Conté National Wildlife Refuge. While the restaurants were closed on a Monday in May in Island Pond, a horned grebe on Spectacle Pond gave the group a great view - a life bird for all ! An evergreen root mass on South America Pond Road had an animal-like profile and looked a little like Debbie's moose skeleton.

## MEMBERS MEMORABLE MOMENTS

... these remain hurdles to the naturalist today,  
but don't be daunted  
... variation is infinite  
... Oetzi, our first mycologist  
... woman/man sedge  
... they are more closely related to us than to plants  
... a little bit of brown and a little bit of gray  
... a mouse is a lovely thing  
... it (a satyr) is a butterfly !  
... that just lowers my shoulders  
... he wiggled and jiggled and tickled inside  
... weather is good for people

## CLUB NOTES

William I. Arnold passed away on July 21, 2014 after a short bout of cancer. He and his wife Midge of Ossining, NY and their son William

(Tig) and daughter-in-law Lynne of Newburgh, NY have attended Club meetings as a family for many years and share their love for the plants and birds of Vermont. Tig said : "After his retirement, attending the meeting was always one of the highlights of his year. He especially enjoyed the birding, fellow Club members, and visiting different parts of Vermont; he and Midge often went on birding vacations." His beloved wife Midge passed away in 2012.

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On October 19, 2014 Vermont lost a long time ambassador of natural science and especially birds in the passing of Robert N. Spear, Jr. at the age of 96. The founder of the Birds of Vermont Museum in 1987 on Sherman Hollow Road in Huntington and adjacent to the Green Mountain Audubon Center (which he also helped co-found and was the President of for several years), Bob's life work is expressed in his patiently carved and detailed wood carvings of 259 species of birds in their natural habitats. He founded the first Vermont Audubon Chapter in 1962. He received the 1966 Wildlife Conservation Award from the National Wildlife Federation "for outstanding contributions to the wise use and management of the nation's natural resources".

A Celebration of the Life of Bob Spear was held on Saturday, October 25, 2014 at the Birds of Vermont Museum. The day was a glorious sunny Fall day and a steady stream of friends and admirers dropped in to socialize and enjoy ice cream (a favorite of Bob's). Debbie delivered a card to his wife and Club member Gale Lawrence that had a picture of the white pink lady's-slipper from the B&B Club 2010 meeting at Craftsbury and the message: "On behalf of myself and the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club, we admire and honor the lifelong work of Bob and his close companions."

In his own words: "You get your kicks in life out of accomplishments - I usually finish one and go on to the next."

## FIELD TRIPS 2014

**I. EAST TRIP : Friday Leader – Everett Marshall**, Natural Heritage Information Manager, VT F&W; **Saturday Leader – Annie Reed**, Botanist/Ecologist, Marshfield, VT

### **A. Victory Basin Wildlife Management Area, Victory**

Victory Basin Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is a 4,970-acre wetland and forest complex owned by the State of Vermont and managed by Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department. The WMA hosts a variety of habitat types, all within close proximity to each other. Within the heart of Victory Basin lies a 20-acre broad-leaved, evergreen scrub-shrub community classified as a boreal bog. Small stands of black spruce are scattered across the lowest elevations, growing on lush moss beds. Extensive stands of red spruce and balsam fir surround these wetland sites on slightly higher elevations, providing critical wintering habitat for white-tailed deer. The Moose River's meandering floodplain is dotted by alder swales, black cherry islands and sedge meadows. Victory Road bisects the WMA and follows the Moose River. THERE WILL BE BUGS ! We will visit these sites within the WMA:

**Damon's Crossing and Bog Trail** – Trail and boardwalk traverse a boreal habitat; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

**The Blowdown** - 2010 blowdown changed the forest composition; low conifer cover; Spruce Grouse introduction site; Black-backed Woodpecker nested in 2013.

**Portland Pipeline** – Built in the early 1940's to secure oil transport from Portland, Maine to Montreal, Canada; flat wide path to beaver pond; Cape May Warbler.

**B. Powers Park, Lyndonville** - Municipal park – Park across Main St. if gate is locked

The forest beyond the Park on the Passumpsic River is owned by the Passumpsic Valley Land Trust. It is a Sugar Maple/Ostrich Fern Riverine Floodplain Forest. The site is nearly flat with the exception of numerous scour channels. The floodplain forest is clearly at the richer end of the spectrum in that sugar maple dominates the canopy along with the more typical box elder. Both basswood and white ash are also common. Dozens of Canada Lily stand with heads just above the Ostrich Fern.

**II. SOUTH TRIP : Friday Leader – Eric Sorenson**, Community Ecologist, VT F&W; **Saturday Leader – Everett Marshall**, Natural Heritage Information Manager, VT F&W

**A. Windsong Wildlife Sanctuary, East Peacham** – owned by Northeast Kingdom Audubon and dedicated to Charles and Thelma White and Peg Newburn.

Elevated wooden platform looks out over 5.5 acres of wetland sanctuary. Park on side of road just past the sanctuary where the shoulder is wider. Scopes would be good here.

### **B. Roy Mountain Wildlife Management Area, Barnet**

Roy Mountain Wildlife Management Area is a 1,590-acre parcel owned by the State of Vermont and managed by the Vermont Fish & Wildlife. It holds flat cedar swamps that surround the Jewett Brook wetland and pond; and sloping pine forest with a 200-acre red pine forest at the summit. We will walk in on a fairly level woods road to the wetland complex which holds the largest known population of sheathed sedge in Vermont. Park on Roy Mountain Road just below Jewett Brook and walk to east side of brook for access.

### **C. Lucy Mallery Bugbee Natural Area, Peacham/Danville**

This 12-acre site Stoddard Swamp is a northern

white cedar swamp that contains a fen rich with a variety of wildflowers. The Natural Area was named after a pioneer in the protection of Vermont's wildflowers and given to the State by the New England Wildflower Society.

Passumpsic Valley Land Trust with Vermont Land Trust and Vermont Fish & Wildlife purchased land on this quiet, peaceful pond which on May 30 had three adult loons on it all giving us great views.

**D. Keiser Pond, Danville – Harvey Hollow Road**

**BIRD LIST 2014**    87 species    compiled by Sue Wetmore, Charlotte Bill and Connie Youngstrom

- |                           |                          |                              |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Canada Goose              | Willow Flycatcher        | Black-and-white Warbler      |
| Mallard                   | Least Flycatcher         | Nashville Warbler            |
| Ruffed Grouse             | Eastern Phoebe           | Mourning Warbler             |
| Wild Turkey               | Great Crested Flycatcher | Common Yellowthroat          |
| Common Loon               | Eastern Kingbird         | American Redstart            |
| American Bittern          | Blue-headed Vireo        | Magnolia Warbler             |
| Great Blue Heron          | Warbling Vireo           | Blackburnian Warbler         |
| Turkey Vulture            | Red-eyed Vireo           | Yellow Warbler               |
| Broad-winged Hawk         | Gray Jay                 | Chestnut-sided Warbler       |
| Least Sandpiper           | Blue Jay                 | Black-throated Blue Warbler  |
| Wilson's Snipe            | American Crow            | Pine Warbler                 |
| American Woodcock         | Common Raven             | Yellow-rumped Warbler        |
| Rock Pigeon               | Tree Swallow             | Black-throated Green Warbler |
| Mourning Dove             | Black-capped Chickadee   | Canada Warbler               |
| Chimney Swift             | Red-breasted Nuthatch    | Chipping Sparrow             |
| Ruby-throated Hummingbird | Brown Creeper            | Savannah Sparrow             |
| Belted Kingfisher         | House Wren               | Song Sparrow                 |
| Yellow-bellied Sapsucker  | Winter Wren              | Swamp Sparrow                |
| Downy Woodpecker          | Ruby-crowned Kinglet     | White-throated Sparrow       |
| Hairy Woodpecker          | Veery                    | Dark-eyed Junco              |
| Black-backed Woodpecker   | Swainson's Thrush        | Scarlet Tanager              |
| Northern Flicker          | Hermit Thrush            | Northern Cardinal            |
| Pileated Woodpecker       | Wood Thrush              | Indigo Bunting               |
| American Kestrel          | American Robin           | Bobolink                     |
| Merlin                    | Gray Catbird             | Red-winged Blackbird         |
| Olive-sided Flycatcher    | European Starling        | Common Grackle               |
| Eastern Wood-pewee        | Cedar Waxwing            | Brown-headed Cowbird         |
| Yellow-bellied Flycatcher | Ovenbird                 | Purple Finch                 |
| Alder Flycatcher          | Northern Waterthrush     | American Goldfinch           |



**PLANT LIST 2014**

compiled by Everett Marshall and Annie Reed

**Victory Basin Wildlife Management Area, Victory:  
Damon's Crossing**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	Pinaceae
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder	Betulaceae
<i>Amelanchier bartramiana</i>	Mountain Shadbush	Rosaceae
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Smooth Shadbush	Rosaceae
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry	Rosaceae
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	Yellow Birch	Betulaceae
<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Southern Long-Awned Wood Grass	Poaceae
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Canada Reed Grass	Poaceae
<i>Carex canescens</i>	Hoary Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex debilis</i>	White-Edged Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex echinata</i>	Star Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Nodding Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex interior</i>	Inland Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Greater Bladder Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Awl-Fruited Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex trisperma</i>	Three-Seeded Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Swollen-Beaked Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Leatherleaf	Ericaceae
<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>circumvagum</i>	Fireweed	Onagraceae
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White Turtlehead	Plantaginaceae
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Bulblet-Bearing Water-Hemlock	Apiaceae
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Spotted Water-Hemlock	Apiaceae
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virginia Virgin's-Bower	Ranunculaceae
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Yellow Blue-Bead Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Three-Leaved Goldthread	Ranunculaceae
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Canada Dwarf-Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-Osier Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Dryopteris boottii</i>	Boott's Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Crested Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris uliginosa</i>	Wood Fern Hybrid	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset Thoroughwort	Asteraceae
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	Asteraceae
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Common Strawberry	Rosaceae

<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraw	Rubiaceae
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	Poaceae
<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Mountain Holly	Aquifoliaceae
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Common Winterberry	Aquifoliaceae
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue Iris	Iridaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	Pinaceae
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Northern Water-Horehound	Lamiaceae
<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	Starflower	Myrsinaceae
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	Swamp Yellow-Loosestrife	Myrsinaceae
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada-Mayflower	Ruscaceae
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's-Seal	Ruscaceae
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Bullhead Pond-Lily	Nymphaeaceae
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	Onocleaceae
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary Grass	Poaceae
<i>Picea mariana</i>	Black Spruce	Pinaceae
<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	Pinaceae
<i>Poa palustris</i>	Fowl Blue Grass	Poaceae
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Old-Field Cinquefoil	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus nigra</i>	Canada Plum	Rosaceae
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	Rosaceae
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Tall Crowfoot	Ranunculaceae
<i>Rhododendron canadense</i>	Rhodora	Ericaceae
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	Anacardiaceae
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Red Raspberry	Rosaceae
<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Dwarf Raspberry	Rosaceae
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Long-Beaked Willow	Salicaceae
<i>Salix sericea</i>	Silky Willow	Salicaceae
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Black Elderberry	Adoxaceae
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark-Green Bulrush	Cyperaceae
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Common Woolsedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Barber-Pole Bulrush	Cyperaceae
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Tall Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Smooth Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Common Wrinkle-Leaved Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	American Mountain-Ash	Rosaceae
<i>Sphagnum</i> sp.	Moss	

<i>Spiraea alba</i>	White Meadowsweet	Rosaceae
<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i>	Purple-Stemmed American-Aster	Asteraceae
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Tall Meadow-Rue	Ranunculaceae
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Marsh Fern	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Red Wakerobin	Melanthiaceae
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Sessile-Leaved Bellwort	Colchicaceae
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	Velvet-Leaved Blueberry	Ericaceae
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	Hillside Blueberry	Ericaceae
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i>	Withe-Rod	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Highbush-Cranberry	Adoxaceae
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Blue Marsh Violet	Violaceae
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Common Golden Alexanders	Apiaceae

**Victory Basin Wildlife Management Area, Victory:  
Blowdown**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	Pinaceae
<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Bristly Sarsaparilla	Apiaceae
<i>Carex arctata</i>	Drooping Woodland Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex brunnescens</i>	Brownish Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Crawford's Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Nodding Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Greater Bladder Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Sallow Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Pale Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Awl-Fruited Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Canada Dwarf-Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-Osier Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Eastern Hay-Scented Fern	Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i>	Slender Spikesedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Common Grass-Leaved-Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Common Strawberry	Rosaceae
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue Iris	Iridaceae
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	Thread Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush	Juncaceae
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Tall Lettuce	Asteraceae
<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	Pinaceae
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Common Wood Rush	Juncaceae

<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk Mallow	Malvaceae
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Panicum sp.</i>	Panic Grass	Poaceae
<i>Pastinaca officinalis</i>	Wild Parsnip	Apiaceae
<i>Picea rubens</i>	Red Spruce	Pinaceae
<i>Plantago major</i>	Common Plantain	Plantaginaceae
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Flat-Stemmed Blue Grass	Poaceae
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky Blue Grass	Poaceae
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black Cherry	Rosaceae
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Blood Root	Papaveraceae
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Common Wrinkle-Leaved Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	White Meadowsweet	Rosaceae
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Rosy Meadowsweet	Rosaceae
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Grass-Leaved Stitchwort	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	Velvet-Leaved Blueberry	Ericaceae
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i>	Withe-Rod	Adoxaceae
<i>Viola macloskeyi</i>	Smooth White Violet	Violaceae
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Common Golden Alexanders	Apiaceae

### Power's Park, Lyndonville

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder	Sapindaceae
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Bishop's Goutweed	Apiaceae
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	Common Agrimony	Rosaceae
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic-Mustard	Brassicaceae
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Wild Leek	Alliaceae
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> var. <i>stewardsonii</i>	Jack-In-The-Pulpit	Araceae
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	Two-Leaved Toothwort	Brassicaceae
<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Appalachian Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Greater Bladder Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex sprengei</i>	Long-Beaked Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh	Berberidaceae
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-Leaved Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Goldie's Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Tall Scouring-Rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Equisetaceae

<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	Amerian Trout-Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	Asteraceae
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Black Ash	Oleaceae
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	Thin-Leaved Sunflower	Asteraceae
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Touch-Me-Not	Balsaminaceae
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Canada Wood-Nettle	Urticaceae
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	Morrow's Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Creeping Yellow-Loosestrife	Myrsinaceae
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's-Seal	Ruscaceae
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern	Onocleaceae
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i>	Water Forget-Me-Not	Boraginaceae
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	Onocleaceae
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-Creeper	Vitaceae
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	Pinaceae
<i>Poa alsodes</i>	Grove Blue Grass	Poaceae
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Hairy Solomon's-Seal	Ruscaceae
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Eastern Prickly Gooseberry	Grossulariaceae
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Black Elderberry	Adoxaceae
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Blood Root	Papaveraceae
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	Clustered Sanicle	Apiaceae
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Carrion-Flower	Smilacaceae
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Climbing Nightshade	Solanaceae
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Smooth Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	White Meadowsweet	Rosaceae
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	Heart-Leaved American-Aster	Asteraceae
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Tall Meadow-Rue	Ranunculaceae
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	Malvaceae
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Red Wakerobin	Melanthiaceae
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Sessile-Leaved Bellwort	Colchicaceae
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	American False Hellebore	Melanthiaceae
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i>	Withe-Rod	Adoxaceae
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Highbush-Cranberry	Adoxaceae
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	River Grape	Vitaceae

### Lucy Mallory Bugbee Natural Area, Peacham

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir	Pinaceae
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-Marigold	Ranunculaceae
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	Bristly-Stalk Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Carex trisperma</i>	Three-Seeded Sedge	Cyperaceae

<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Three-Leaved Goldthread	Ranunculaceae
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	River Horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Gaultheria hispidula</i>	Creeping Snowberry	Ericaceae
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water Avens	Rosaceae
<i>Hylocomnium splendens</i>	Moss	
<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Mountain Holly	Aquifoliaceae
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	American Twinflower	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	Starflower	Myrsinaceae
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	Swamp Yellow-Loosestrife	Myrsinaceae
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Star-Like False Solomon's-Seal	Ruscaceae
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Buck-Bean	Menyanthaceae
<i>Micranthes pensylvanica</i>	Swamp Small-Flowered-Saxifrage	Saxifragaceae
<i>Mitella nuda</i>	Naked Bishop's-Cap	Saxifragaceae
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	One-Sided-Shinleaf	Ericaceae
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	Moss	
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Pink Shinleaf	Ericaceae
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Alder-Leaved Buckthorn	Rhamnaceae
<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	Labrador-Tea	Ericaceae
<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Dwarf Raspberry	Rosaceae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern White-Cedar	Cupressaceae

### Roy Mountain WMA, Peacham

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	Sapindaceae
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder	Betulaceae
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	American Hog-Peanut	Fabaceae
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla	Apiaceae
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Canada Wild Ginger	Aristolochiaceae
<i>Bryum pseudotriquetrum</i>	Moss	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh-Marigold	Ranunculaceae
<i>Campylium stellatum</i>	Moss	
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	Two-Leaved Toothwort	Brassicaceae
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	Golden-Saxifrage	Saxifragaceae
<i>Cinna</i> sp.	Wood Reed	Poaceae
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	Small Enchanter's-Nightshade	Onagraceae
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Yellow Blue-Bead Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	Three-Leaved Goldthread	Ranunculaceae
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-Leaved Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked Hazelnut	Betulaceae

<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Swamp-Loosestrife	Lythraceae
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	Silvery False Spleenwort	Woodsiaceae
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush-Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i>	Mountain Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Spinulose Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	Evergreen Wood Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Field Horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	River Horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Tall Scouring-Rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Wood Horsetail	Equisetaceae
<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>	Variiegated Scouring-Rush	Equisetaceae
<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	Large-Leaved Wood-Aster	Asteraceae
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Common Strawberry	Rosaceae
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Yellow Avens	Rosaceae
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Northern Oak Fern	Woodsiaceae
<i>Gyromitra</i> sp.	False morel	
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	Moss	
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily	Liliaceae
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False Solomon's-Seal	Ruscaceae
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern	Onocleaceae
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian Cucumber Root	Liliaceae
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridge-Berry	Rubiaceae
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Sweetgale	Myricaceae
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Bullhead Pond-Lily	Nymphaeaceae
<i>Oclemena acuminata</i>	Sharp-Toothed Nodding-Aster	Asteraceae
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	Onocleaceae
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Interrupted Fern	Osmundaceae
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	Northern Wood Sorrel	Oxalidaceae
<i>Parathelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York Fern	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Long Beech Fern	Thelypteridaceae
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern	Dryopteridaceae
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Old-Field Cinquefoil	Rosaceae
<i>Prenanthes</i> sp.	White Lettuce	Asteraceae
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern Red Oak	Fagaceae
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Kidney-Leaved Crowfoot	Ranunculaceae
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	Hooked Crowfoot	Ranunculaceae
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Flowering Raspberry	Rosaceae
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Common Wrinkle-Leaved Goldenrod	Asteraceae
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	White Meadowsweet	Rosaceae
<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	Lance-Leaved Twistedstalk	Liliaceae
<i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i>	Purple-Stemmed American-Aster	Asteraceae

<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Tall Meadow-Rue	Ranunculaceae
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern White-Cedar	Cupressaceae
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foam-Flower	Saxifragaceae
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Linden	Malvaceae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern Hemlock	Pinaceae
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm	Ulmaceae
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Sessile-Leaved Bellwort	Colchicaceae
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-Leaved Speedwell	Plantaginaceae
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Hobblebush	Adoxaceae
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	Yellow Forest Violet	Violaceae
<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	Round-Leaved Violet	Violaceae
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Common Golden Alexanders	Apiaceae

### **Windsong Wildlife Sanctuary, Peacham**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder	Betulaceae
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Swollen-Beaked Sedge	Cyperaceae
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Red-Osier Dogwood	Cornaceae
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Larix laricina</i>	American Larch	Pinaceae
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Long-Beaked Willow	Salicaceae

### **Name Changes in Newcomb's Wildflower Guide – April 2010**

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Since Newcomb's wildflower guide was published in 1977 there have been a fair amount of scientific name changes, about 350. Steve Young, NYFA Board Member, has updated the scientific names of Newcomb's to the names that are now in the New York Flora Atlas. There is a change on almost every page of the guide and it takes a little while to write in the new names but it's worth the effort, especially with all the name changes for the asters. As more names change, as they undoubtedly will, Steve will continue to update the list.

For more information, see: <http://www.nyflora.org/current-projects/>

To see the list, go to: [https://docs.google.com/View?id=dz4m3pn\\_2gx9bvzc4](https://docs.google.com/View?id=dz4m3pn_2gx9bvzc4)