



QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

New York Flora Association - New York State Museum Institute

Editor: Aissa Feldmann; Assistant Editors: Steve Young and Connie Tedesco

Correspondence to NYFA, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230

Vol. 22 No. 1 Winter 2011 e-mail: editor@nyflora.org Dues \$20/Year

Naetrocymbe saxicola (A. Massal.) R.C. Harris new for New York State—and other interesting lichen records from the Chaumont Barrens alvar site

Scott LaGreca, PhD, Berkshire Museum

Last September, NYFA offered the very first cryptogamic field trip in its 20-year history. I was proud to lead our group of 12 intrepid botanists through Chaumont Barrens that day, where we found a number of lichens and bryophytes that hadn't been previously recorded for the Jefferson County alvar sites (according to an unpublished "master list" kept by Bruce Gilman, Finger Lakes Community College). Most of these new additions were listed in my synopsis of that field trip, published in the last NYFA Newsletter (LaGreca 2010).

I brought a number of interesting specimens home with me from that field trip, and have slowly been identifying them. Based on this work, I now have seven additional lichen species that hadn't previously been recorded for any of the Jefferson County alvar sites.



Alvar grassland habitat at Chaumont Barrens, Jefferson County.
Photo by Steven Daniel.

1. *Acarospora moenium* (Vain.) Räsänen. [LaGreca no. 901, with R. Dirig]. This frequently sterile, crustose, calciphilous species was previously placed in the genera *Aspicilia* and *Endocarpon* (Thor & Timdal 1986, 1992), but recent molecular work (Nordin *et al.* 2009) places it firmly in the *Acarosporaceae*. This placement was first suggested by R. Harris based on a fertile specimen from the herbarium at MSC (R.Harris, *pers. comm.*). My specimen from Chaumont represents one of only about 15 specimens from North America,

and the second specimen from New York. The first specimen, now deposited in the herbarium at NY, was collected from a cement dam in the Albany Pine Bush (R. Harris, *pers. comm.*).

In addition, the Chaumont collection represents only the second time *Acarospora moenium* has been found in North America on a natural rock substrate, as opposed to manmade, calcareous substrates such as mortar, concrete or marble (LaGreca & Lumbsch 2001; Weber 1986). Another North American specimen from natural rock (sandstone) from Montana, was recently collected by Tim Wheeler (TW #2927; *pers. comm.*). According to A. Nordin (*pers. comm.*), this lichen is also found in alvar habitats in Scandanavia, montane areas in Scandanavia, and is becoming increasingly observed throughout Europe on manmade calcareous substrates (e.g., Hitch 2010). Dr. Nordin adds, "it may be a pioneer species, occupying surfaces not yet colonized by other lichens." Undoubtedly its ability to move from limestone to concrete, marble, and mortar is increasing its geographic distribution.



2. *Cladonia stygia* (Fr.) Ruoss [LaGreca no. 1889, with R. Dirig]. This reindeer lichen is very similar to the more common *Cladonia rangiferina* (L.) Weber ex F.H. Wigg., which also occurs at Chaumont, except that the bases of the podetia are gray, with a coal-black interior. It was probably overlooked as *C. rangiferina* on previous surveys of Chaumont Barrens.

3. *Dermatocarpon dolomiticum* Amtoft [LaGreca no. 1899, with R. Dirig]. This calciphilous species was only recently described (Amtoft *et al.* 2008) in an excellent treatment of *Dermatocarpon* from the Ozarks. More specimens from Chaumont, collected during the 1997 Tuckerman Lichen Workshop and now deposited in the herbarium at NY, are referred to in that treatment. The "*Dermatocarpon miniatum* s.l." reported in my synopsis in the last NYFA Newsletter is actually *D. dolomiticum*.

4. *Julella falliciosa* (Stizenb. ex Arnold) R.C. Harris [LaGreca no. 1908]. This weedy, non-lichen fungus is often confused with crustose lichens and is often included in lichen species lists. Jim Battaglia, who participated in our field trip, has also reported this species to me based on his own collections. This species was likely overlooked by previous surveyors of the Chaumont Barrens, who were probably more focused on rock-dwelling lichens.

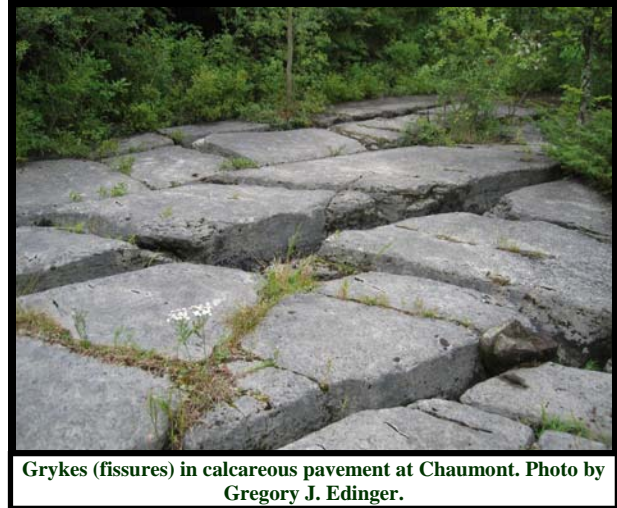
5. *Naetrocymbe saxicola* (A. Massal.) R.C. Harris [on limestone rock inside a packet of *Thyrea confusa*, Dirig no. L-8400, duplicate in herbarium HBG]. This calciphilous cyanolichen was discovered by lichenologist Matthias Schultz (Hamburg, Germany) on a piece of limestone within a duplicate specimen of *Thyrea confusa*, collected by Robert Dirig, that I sent to him. Dr. Schultz notes "It is a poorly (if at all?) lichenized fungus growing +/- immersed in limestone rock or on/among [non-lichenized] cyanobacteria." This species was recently reported as new

to North America (Lendemer *et al.* 2010); this duplicate of Dirig L-8400 represents the second collection from this continent.

6. *Parmeliopsis capitata* R.C. Harris ex J.W. Hinds & P.L. Hinds [LaGreca no. 1911]. This species is rather widespread on conifer branches and wood in the northeast. It has probably been overlooked by previous, saxicolous-lichen-obsessed surveyors of the Chaumont Barrens.

7. *Trapeliopsis flexuosa* (Fr.) Coppins & P. James [LaGreca no. 1902]. This is a common species on dead wood throughout the northeast; it has likely been overlooked by previous, limestone-loving surveyors.

All specimens cited above are deposited in the herbarium NYS, except for the duplicate of Dirig L-8400, which is housed at the herbarium HBG.



References Cited

- Amtoft, A., Lutzoni, F. & J. Miadlikowska 2008. *Dermatocarpon* (Verrucariaceae) in the Ozark Highlands, North America. *The Bryologist* 111: 1-40.
- Hitch, C. 2010. New, rare and interesting lichens. *British Lichen Society Bulletin* 107: 118-131.
- LaGreca, S. 2010. NYFA Field Trip Recaps: Chaumont Barrens. *NYFA Newsletter* 21(4): 4-5.
- LaGreca, S., & H.T. Lumbsch. 2001. Three species of *Lecanora* new to North America, with notes on other poorly known lecanoroid lichens. *The Bryologist* 104: 204-211.
- Lendemer, J., Knudsen, K. & A.M. Friday. 2010. New and interesting lichens, lichenicolous and allied fungi from Yosemite National Park, California, U.S.A. *Opuscula Philolichenum* 8: 107-120.
- Nordin, A., Tibell, L. & B. Owe-Larsson. 2009. *Endocarpon moenium* belongs in Acarosporaceae. *Graphis Scripta* 21: 21-22.
- Thor, G., & E. Timdal. 1986. *Aspicilia excavata*: a new lichen species from Europe. *Lichenologist* 18: 179-182.
- Thor, G., & E. Timdal. 1992: *Aspicilia moenium* (Vain.) Thor & Timdal, the correct name for *Aspicilia excavata* Thor & Timdal. *Graphis Scripta* 4(2): 66.
- Weber, W.A. 1996. *Aspicilia moenium* in the Western Hemisphere. *Evansia* 13: 159-160.

Protecting New York's Ash: A Call to Action

Kimberly Smith, New York Natural Heritage Program

With the arrival of Emerald Ash Borers (EAB) in New York, many of us cringe at the thought of losing this tall, straight hardwood, which is a major component of our northern hardwood forests. Ash trees are culturally, ecologically, and economically important in our region, providing wildlife habitat, timber, and aesthetic values. With the loss of chestnut, beech, and hemlock, the threat of losing yet another one of our native trees is particularly painful.

Invasive pests are such a huge and difficult problem that when we think about them, we are left feeling dismayed and even downright hopeless. What could one person possibly do to help this dire situation? But there's an answer! Collect ash seeds for the National Ash Tree Seed Collection Initiative. It's a bit late in the season now, but we can start scoping out sites and thinking about where we will collect next season.

So what is the National Ash Tree Seed Collection Initiative? As EAB began spreading through the Great Lakes states and decimating native ash tree populations, the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service initiated this program to protect the genetic diversity of ash trees for future restoration projects. Unfortunately, EAB moves quickly, and there is little hope for an effective control measure to be developed before it's too late. Ash tree restoration cannot even begin until there is an effective control for EAB, but that is all the more reason to collect seeds now.



Green ash killed by Emerald Ash Borer. Photo by USDA Forest Service.

**More information on how to collect seeds and where to send them is available at:
www.ashseed.org.**



White ash seeds (samaras). Photo by Steve Hurst @ USDA-NRCS PLANTS database.

Early Detection of Invasive Plant Species: A Procedural Guide for Botanists

Steve Young, New York Natural Heritage Program

Professional and amateur botanists are often the first ones to discover an exotic plant species in an area. The species may be new to a natural area, the state, or even to the continent. It's exciting to report that one has discovered a new species for an area but at the same time the species may turn out to be the beginning of a natural disaster as it invades and wreaks havoc on the natural infrastructure and native species of the area.

As agents of "early detection" of exotic species in New York, botanists should know what procedures to take to report their discoveries so the new plants can be evaluated and removed if necessary in order to avoid the same problems that have plagued our ecosystems, especially since global travel and trade has increased.

The Department of Environmental Conservation and The Nature Conservancy have been working on procedures that local PRISMs (Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management) can take when dealing with new invasive exotic species. I have modified the early detection part of these procedures to make them more specific for botanists so they know what to do when they encounter a new exotic species.

I would appreciate any comments you have as the procedure is still in draft form.

You may contact me at my e-mail address: syoung@gw.dec.state.ny.us.



EARLY DETECTION OF INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

A PROCEDURAL GUIDE FOR BOTANISTS

DRAFT (copied and reworked from rapid response document by Eric Kasza)

29 October 2010

Steve Young
LLISMA Coordinator

New York Natural Heritage Program
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Albany, New York 12233-4757

PURPOSE

Amateur and professional botanists sometimes find exotic species that are new to the state, the region, or natural area that could cause problems if they are not removed before they spread out of control.

Early detection of new invasions is critical to any rapid response. The value of rapid response is realized only if populations are identified when they are small and manageable. To be most effective, a response to a new introduction should occur quickly. Note that the term “quickly” is subject to the biology and context of each individual invasion. In many cases, the initial stages of rapid response are measured in hours and days, not weeks or months. Conversely, a rapid response could continue for years when a species spreads slowly and can be effectively contained.

These procedures will help botanists ensure that plant identifications are confirmed and that the proper people are notified. This will help guide a rapid response to eliminate the plants before they cause problems.

THE 1ST STEP: VERIFICATION AND EVALUATION

Who The individual who makes the initial discovery in coordination with the landowner where the initial sighting occurs.

Why To confirm the identification and to determine the condition and invasiveness (age, reproductive status, vigor, etc.) of the sample.

How

1. Record data and secure a specimen.
 - a. Record details of the location such as: County, Township, City/Village, name of water body, land unit area, landmarks, highway mile, and land ownership where the suspect invader was found. Get GPS coordinates if possible and record location on Google or Bing aerial view maps.
 - b. Secure an estimate of the number of the individuals found and the extent of the infestation (age, reproductive status, vigor, etc.).
 - c. Obtain a digital photograph (with scale indicator) of important plant parts for identification.
 - d. Secure a pressed sample, if possible.
 - e. Document the date and time of sighting(s).
 - f. Note other relevant conditions (access limitations, etc.)

2. Validate the identification as soon as possible via an examination of a physical sample.
 - a. Confirm your identification with a second botanist in the field. Arrange for a site visit if no other botanist was present when it was discovered.
 - b. If a second botanist cannot feasibly reach the site within a reasonable time frame, arrange to have samples sent via express mail service or send photographs via e-mail.
 - c. Prior to shipping samples, obtain guidelines from the botanist regarding handling of the sample, desired quantity, where and how to deliver the sample, etc.

3. Evaluate invasiveness.

Consult known information (literature citations, websites, personal communications) about the invasive tendencies of the species. Are the invasive tendencies known? What response is recommended?

THE 2ND STEP: NOTIFICATION

Who The individual who made and verified the accuracy of the initial discovery.

Why To ensure that all parties who may mount a response are quickly engaged and to rapidly inform all other interested parties.

How

1. Within the first 24 hours, or as soon as practical after a physical sample is visually confirmed to be an exotic species by recognized experts, notify the local PRISM leader who will notify all relevant natural resource managers and map the occurrence on the IMAP invasives website. The contact information for the local PRISMs can be found here and at www.dec.ny.gov/animals/6869.html.
2. Ask the PRISM leader to secure verification of notifications to confirm that all relevant contacts did, in fact, receive notification and what responses are planned.
3. If possible, offer to assist response teams to locate and control the plants.

PRISM CONTACT INFORMATION

Adirondack

Adirondack Park Invasive Program
(APIPP)
Hilary Smith
Adirondack Nature Conservancy
PO Box 65
Keene Valley, NY 12943
hsmith@tnc.org
518-576-2082

Capital - Mohawk
(Capital Mohawk PRISM)
Peg Sauer
psauer13@yahoo.com
518-690-7841

Catskills
Catskills Regional Invasive Species Partnership
(CRISP)
Meredith Taylor
Catskill Center for Conservation and
Development
P.O. Box 504
State Highway 28
Arkville, NY 12406
mtaylor@catskillcenter.org
845-586-2611

Finger Lakes
(FL PRISM)
Gregg Sargis
TNC C/WNY Chapter
gsargis@tnc.org
1048 University Ave.
Rochester, NY 14607
585-546-8030

Long Island

Long Island Invasive Species Management Area
(LIISMA)
Steve Young
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th floor
Albany, NY 11724
syoung@tnc.org
631-367-3225 ext. 125

Lower Hudson
(Hudson PRISM)
Ed McGowan
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Administration Building
Bear Mountain, NY 10911
edwin.mcgowan@oprhp.state.ny.us
(845)786-2701 ext 299

St. Lawrence and Eastern Lake Ontario
(SLELO)
Sue Gwise
Jefferson County Cornell Coop. Ext.
203 North Hamilton St
Watertown, NY 13601
sjg42@cornell.edu
315-788-8450

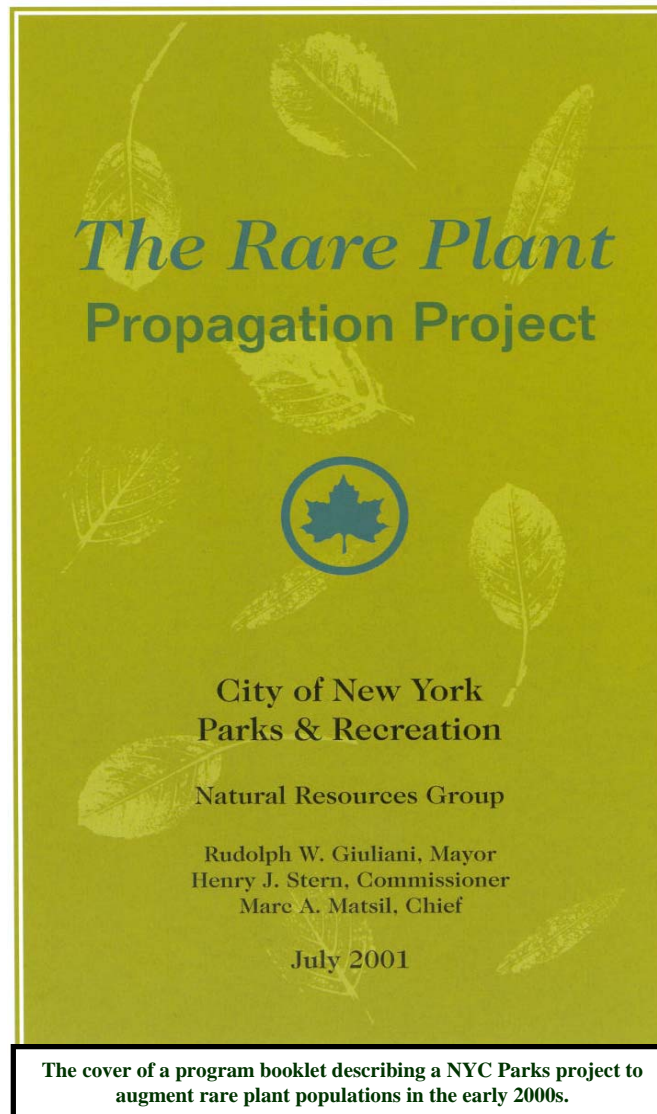
Western New York
(Western PRISM)
Paul Fuhrmann
Ecology and Environment
Buffalo Corporate Ctr.
368 Pleasant View Dr.
Lancaster, NY 14086
pfuhrmann@ene.com
716-684-8060

The Rare Plant Reintroduction Policy of the New York Natural Heritage Program

Steve Young, New York Natural Heritage Program

Over the last 20 years I have seen various attempts to cultivate rare plants for restoration projects, education programs and other worthy goals. Sometimes the plans were not well thought out even though the ultimate goal was to help the species. In an effort to clarify our program's thoughts on these projects I formulated a policy outlining when we think it is appropriate to introduce or reintroduce rare plants to an area.

The text of our policy is on the following page. You may send any comments you have to me (smyoung@gw.dec.state.ny.us) or to the newsletter editor (editor@nyfa.org) if you would like them published in a future newsletter.



New York Natural Heritage Program Rare Plant Reintroduction Policy

June 2009

The best way to protect rare plants is to protect them where they grow naturally.

While some successful reintroductions have taken place and have helped preserve rare plant species, others have failed or had unintended consequences including:

1. Promoting or reinforcing the view that rare plants can easily be moved away from habitat destruction.
2. Promoting the view that easily propagated plants can easily survive in the wild and their natural habitats are not necessary for their survival.
3. Obscuring biogeographic patterns by moving plants into areas where they never occurred or were extirpated.
4. Misallocation of conservation funds to introduced populations instead of natural populations.
5. Unintended genetic mixing of reintroduced populations with native populations causing loss of original, locally evolved, genetic stock.
6. Introduction of pathogens or non-native weeds from potting soil.
7. Complication of protection lawsuits because presently, New York rare plant the law does not distinguish between native and non-native populations.

Key problems with methodology also remain including:

1. Unproven methods and lack of long-term data that suggest specific reintroduction methods will work.
2. Lack of study and action to the root cause of a species' decline because it has been moved elsewhere.

Therefore, it is the policy of the New York Natural Heritage Program that:

- ◆ Reintroduction should only be considered if habitat protection is not possible and the species is in danger of becoming extirpated at the site, in the state, or in the ecoregion.
- ◆ Reintroductions should only be done with careful and detailed attention to techniques and documentation. Long-term monitoring is essential.
- ◆ Introduction of rare plants should not take place in natural areas or areas of the state where they were never documented.
- ◆ Greenhouse propagation of rare plants should not be undertaken for undocumented public distribution.
- ◆ Rare plant propagation should be studied and used for educational and scientific purposes but should be considered experimental in nature.
- ◆ Introduction of rare plants into adjacent areas of known occurrences, to augment populations, can be done as long as propagules from the same or nearby populations are used and procedures are documented in detail.

IN MEMORY OF BOB INGALLS



The NY Flora Association lost a good friend and active member on November 12, 2010 with the passing of Robert “Bob” Ingalls after a long battle with cancer. Bob was a self taught and exceptional field botanist. His academic background included a Masters and PhD in developmental psychology from the University of Connecticut and later a Masters in computer science from RPI. He became a respected teacher and the executive officer for the computer Sciences Department at RPI.

Bob developed an interest in Botany in the early 1980s. He taught himself much of the New York flora but developed an expertise in graminoids, particularly the sedges. Bob’s teaching abilities extended to his avocation. He taught several workshops on sedge and grass identification and he shared his knowledge with both beginners and experienced botanists. He was a founding member of the Monday Bryophyte (now Bryophyte/Lichen) Study Group under the mentorship of Professor Nancy Slack, and in the last few years expanded his studies to include lichens and mushrooms.

Bob was active in The Nature Conservancy, serving as a land steward, and he was active as a Board Member and served on several committees for the Rensselaer Land Trust.

We will remember Bob as a loyal and engaging field companion and will miss his expertise.

— **Tom Phillips and Nancy Slack**



Botanical Lessons from Bob Ingalls

By Joseph M. McMullen

Bob Ingalls was a fellow NYFA Board Member of mine for a number of years. I always admired his knowledge and understanding of plants.

A few years ago at one of our Board Meetings, I was expressing my usual dismay at the constant and seemingly arbitrary changes in the scientific nomenclature of plants. I was especially concerned about genera changes, and how the ending of the species epithet changed when there were changes in the genus. Like when the plant jumpseed, originally in the genus *Tovara* with the scientific name of *Tovara virginiana*, was moved into the genus *Polygonum* with the scientific name of *Polygonum virginianum*. Why was the species epithet ending changed from *virginiana* to *virginianum* when the genus changed?

Around the table that day were some of the top botanists in the state, but Bob was the one who politely (as ever) explained that Latin, which forms the basis of our scientific names, is an odd language in that the endings of words denote gender, the genders being male, female, or neuter. The gender of nouns and associated adjectives or word groups must be the same. So when species epithet endings of “us”, “um”, or “a” are used with a genus, they must properly denote the inferred gender of the associated genus name.

I consider myself somewhat knowledgeable about plants and associated nomenclature, but I had never had scientific name endings explained the way Bob did that day. His lesson is one that I will always remember.

Bob’s recent passing by multiple myeloma had a particular meaning to me, as five years ago one of my older sisters also died of multiple myeloma.

Remembering Bob Ingalls

By Steve Young

Bob was a great plant enthusiast and supporter of the flora of New York. He contributed a great deal to the advancement of NYFA and was eager to help anyone learn about the flora, especially the sedges.

He once said to me that one day he decided he was going to learn all the plants in New York. He wanted to start out with the most difficult plants and so he chose the sedges. His hard work paid off and he became a real expert in the group. I was always glad when he came on one of our field trips, not only because we would have a good sedge list, but because he was very enjoyable to be with in the field.

We will miss him.

If you would like to share a memory or a photo of your time with Bob in the next newsletter or on the NYFA blog, send a note to editor@nyfa.org



NYFA FIELD TRIP RECAPS

St. Lawrence County Peatlands

Recap by Bernard P. Carr

Concurrent with the NYFA annual meeting, Anne Johnson and I organized field trips on July 24 and 25 to three peatlands in St. Lawrence County. Peter O'Shea, author of the *Great South Woods and the Adirondack Mountain Club Guide to the Northwestern Adirondacks*, joined us for the first day. Peter O'Shea knows the history of the area quite well. He regaled us with stories of the Schuler potato chip magnate who converted sand flats to potato fields for his seed stock.

On Saturday morning, we visited Streeter Pond bog near Star Lake. This habitat is considered to be a medium fen. A listing of the herbaceous species recorded by Anne Johnson and Nancy Edblom from a previous field trip follows. This list was compiled during their inventory work for their recently published book "*Plants of St. Lawrence County, New York. An Annotated Checklist of Vascular Flora*".

After our short annual meeting and lunch catered by Ed Frantz and family, we visited an old growth woods in the Five Ponds Wilderness Area in Wanakena and Lost Pond Bog. Lost Pond Bog is classified as a poor fen and has been used as a research location and a teaching bog for

over 30 years by the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry Ranger School in Wanakena and by the Cranberry Lake Biological Station. Peter O'Shea explained that salvage logging was permitted in the old growth woods after the hurricane of 1952. However, there were still some tremendously large white pines, eastern hemlocks, and red spruce in the areas we visited.



Hitchins Pond bog. Photo by Steve Young.

On Sunday morning, we ventured into a larger peatland, also a poor fen, known as Hitchins Pond bog southwest of Tupper Lake. The

best find of the day was podgrass (*Scheuchzeria palustris*). This was the second known location in St. Lawrence County. Steve Young, who participated in the field trip, had discovered the previous St. Lawrence County occurrence.



Podgrass (*Scheuchzeria palustris*) at Hitchens Pond bog. Photo by Steve Young.

A personal highlight of the field trip was the discovery of a palm warbler feeding its young at the Hitchins Pond bog. The palm warbler is a boreal breeding species, which has expanded its range in the Adirondack Park in the last twenty years.

Trip participant Steve Daniel was able to identify some interesting Lepidopteran larvae. Among these were a hummingbird clearwing moth and an apple sphinx moth. Another nice find was an unidentified luminescent green larva that was “heavily parasitized by braconid wasp cocoons” (right).



White Fringed Orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*).
Photo by Steve Young.



Braconid wasp cocoons. Photo by Steve Young

NYFA ANNOUNCEMENTS

2011 New York Flora Association Annual Meeting

All are welcome to the 2011 NYFA annual meeting which will take place at the North East Natural History Conference (NENHC).

The 2011 meeting will feature a presentation about the “New Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada” project by Rob Naczi of the New York Botanical Garden. Find out more about the new revision to one of the most important floras covering this region.

In addition, find out more about what NYFA is doing including a review of the 2011 field trip and workshop schedule. There will also be time to mingle and talk with others interested in the flora of New York.

Don't miss out on this exciting and interesting event!

When: Thursday April 7th 12 Noon – 1:30 PM

Where: At the NENHC at the Empire State Plaza Convention Center in Albany

Cost: The meeting is free but registration for the NENHC is strongly encouraged.

Registration: Registrations are being accepted through the NENHC registration form
(http://www.eaglehill.us/NENHC_2011/registration/registration-form.shtml)

Details: Please bring your own lunch. Lunches are offered through registration to the NENHC.

New York Flora Association Board of Directors Class of 2014 Election Slate

In accordance with the Organization and Bylaws of the New York Flora Association, the Nominations Committee submits the following slate for the New York Flora Association Board of Directors, Class of 2014.

Ballot for Board of Director Elections (Class of 2014)

Joe McMullen, Principal Environmental Scientist, TES Inc., Phoenix (returning board member)

Connie Tedesco, Field Botanist, Hartwick (returning board member)

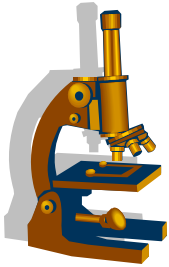
Priscilla Titus, Ecologist, SUNY Fredonia (returning board member)

Aissa Feldmann, Ecologist, New York Natural Heritage Program, Albany (new board member)

Steven Daniel, Naturalist, Nature Discoveries, Pittsford (new board member)

Vote for one or all of the candidates on the ballot. Ballots should be postmarked by March 31st and mailed or faxed to: Steve Young; New York Natural Heritage Program; 625 Broadway; Albany, NY 12233-4757. Fax: 518-402-8925

2011 New York Flora Association Research Awards



Purpose and Eligibility

This award is designed to promote botanical research in the state of New York. Proposals may be submitted by NYFA members and non-member students conducting research relating to the flora of New York, especially when a substantial portion of the work occurs within the state.

Award Level and Announcement

Awards are generally limited to \$500 to support each recipient's research proposal. The award winners will be posted on-line, published in the NYFA newsletter, and announced at the 2011 NYFA membership meeting during the Northeast Natural History Conference in Albany on April 6-9.

Proposal Evaluation

Proposals will be evaluated by a committee appointed by the NYFA board. Decisions will be based on the quality of the proposal and the merits of the research to be performed, as well as the feasibility of the study.

Proposal Guidelines

The application shall consist of:

- 1. Title page** - must include: title of proposal, name of investigator(s), and the investigator's institutional and departmental affiliation (student investigators should also include the year of study and name of student's research advisor).
- 2. Narrative** - must be between 1,200 - 2,000 words, with a description of the research, including appropriate conceptual background, purpose or objective, brief outline of methodology, the potential contribution or significance to the botanical sciences in New York, and a bibliography. The narrative should be written in Microsoft Word in Times New Roman 11 point font, double-spaced.
- 3. Budget** - (one page maximum) detailing how the funds would be used.
- 4. A letter of support** - (one page maximum) from a supervisor, colleague/collaborator, or a student's research advisor.

Proposals and supporting letters must be received **by 4:00 p.m. on Friday, March 4, 2011.**

Submit required materials by email as a WORD or PDF file to **christopher.martine@plattsburgh.edu.**

Project Completion

Awardees will be required to prepare a summary of their project in a format that can be published in the January 2012 NYFA newsletter.

NYFA Call for Volunteers!



The New York Flora Association is looking for a NYFA member or volunteer who could assist us in finding an affordable website-hosting service. Our goal is to transition to a web-content management system (WCMS) which NYFA members could manage themselves.

NYFA is also looking for a volunteer to coordinate a photo campaign for the NY Flora Atlas. Because we are often challenged to identify plants that are only in fruit, we would like to add more photos of plants in fruit (fruitographs?) to the Atlas.

The fruitograph coordinator's responsibilities will be to solicit photos, collect and save those of high quality, ensure file naming and metadata standards are maintained, and periodically submit them for inclusion in the Atlas.



Please contact the newsletter editor (editor@NYFA.org) if you are interested in either of these opportunities.

SELECTED REGIONAL EVENTS

Long Island Native Plant Symposium March 11, 2011

The Long Island Native Grass Initiative presents its first annual native plant symposium, *Opportunities and Advantages of Working with Native Plants*. This full day symposium will focus on the advantages of ecotypic (genetically local) native plant applications in ecological restorations, native plant production and landscaping. Plant propagators, land managers, supervisors, government agencies, non-profit organizations, landscape architects, landscapers, nursery professionals and gardeners are all encouraged to attend. The keynote speaker will be Doug Tallamy, Ph.D., author of the widely acclaimed book, *Bringing Nature Home: How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife in Our Gardens*.

The symposium will be held from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Suffolk County Community College, Eastern Campus — Shinnecock Building; Riverhead, New York 11901. The registration fee is \$30. For more information on LINGI and the Native Plant Symposium, contact Polly Weigand, LINGI Coordinator at (631) 727 – 2315x3 or by email at Polly.Weigand@suffolkcountyny.gov.

Invasive Species Symposium: Databases and Beyond April 5-6, 2011

The 2011 Invasive Species Symposium, presented by the New York Natural Heritage Program, aims to bring together techniques, goals, and concepts for tracking invasive species in New York and surrounding states and provinces. This symposium will provide a venue for collaboration among land managers, agencies, researchers, educators, community groups, non-profit organizations, and citizen scientists concerned with invasive species. The schedule includes workshops, presentations, and highlights from surrounding states and provinces. The Northeast Natural History Conference will be held immediately following the symposium.

Workshops will be held on Tuesday, April 5, at the Albany Pine Bush Discovery Center. Topics include:

- ◆ Early Detection/ Approaching Region
- ◆ Aquatic Invasive Species
- ◆ iMapInvasives Trainings
- ◆ Educator's Training: Tools for invasive species mapping projects
- ◆ Invasive species monitoring, control, and restoration

On Wednesday, April 6, a full day of invasive species presentations will take place at the Empire Plaza, in downtown Albany.

More information and links to registration can be found at www.iMapInvasives.org.

Adirondack Botanical Society: Kickoff Meeting Planned April 30, 2011

Steve Young has coordinated with Dan Spada of the Adirondack Park Agency to hold a meeting at the APA building in Ray Brook on Saturday, April 30 at 1 PM to discuss the formation of the Adirondack Botanical Society.

We will discuss how we want the organization to go forward and at what level. It can be with very little organization with only field trips planned, like in the Capital District, or it can have officers and board, newsletter and formal meetings like in Long Island or the Finger Lakes. The meeting should last a couple of hours to be followed by a walk to a nearby bog. Let Steve know by email (smyoung@gw.dec.state.ny.us) if you plan to attend and if you need directions.

Northeast Mycological Federation Foray August 11-14, 2011



The 35th NEMF (Samuel S. Ristich Foray) will be hosted by the four upstate mushroom clubs (Central New York Mycological Society, Mid York Mycological Society, Rochester Area Mycological Association, and Susquehanna Valley Mycological Society) on August 11-14, 2011 in the Adirondacks at Paul Smith's College.

There will be forays into the nearby woods and all are welcome to attend. More information will be available on the NEMF.org web site. **Registration opens on January 15** and the organizers expect to reach their conference limit.



Sulfur shelf (*Laetiporus sulphureus*), the edible "chicken" mushroom. Photo by George Yager.

The Northeast Natural History Conference

April 6-9, 2011



Northeast Natural History Conference 2011
Humboldt Field Research Institute
PO Box 9, Steuben, ME 04680-0009 United States
Phone: 207-546-2821, FAX: 207-546-3042, anne@eaglehill.us



Northeast Natural History Conference 2011

... The grand tradition continues!

April 6-9, 2011 in Albany, NY

http://www.eaglehill.us/NENHC_2011/NENHC2011

The list of session titles and moderator contact information has been updated.

Now accepting ...

- ... abstracts for oral and poster presentations (students are welcome)
- ... proposals for workshops, field trips, and special sessions
- ... registrations

Plenary session ... Is a National Biological Survey Achievable? A History of Past Attempts and Recent Advances in Technology and Collaboration

John Kartesz ... Director, Biota of North America Program (BONAP)

Robert W Lichvar ... Research Botanist, US Army Corps of Engineers; Director, National Wetland Plants List

Other highlights ...

- ... Choose from among the many sessions that have so far been proposed (more pending).
- ... Participate in the Invasive Species Symposium.
- ... Participate in the Year of the Turtle Symposium.
- ... Join a tour(s) of the NY State Museum natural history departments.
- ... View the Focus on Nature exhibition of scientific natural history illustrations in the NYS Museum.
- ... Circulate and meet others during the Wednesday and Thursday buffet receptions.
- ... Stay for the Thursday evening field biologists musical jam session.
- ... Learn about and join the Association of Northeastern Biologists.
- ... Come to the Friday evening gala banquet dinner
- ... See a demonstration of how sheep and a sheepdog can help manage invasive plant species.

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/>

facebook

Become a fan of the New York Flora Atlas on Facebook!

Just enter "New York Flora Atlas" into search from your Facebook page. It is a great place to connect with other fans, and upload photos you would like others to help you identify.

Don't forget to promote awareness of NYFA by proudly purchasing and wearing Café Press items.

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

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

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 @nynhp.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>

NYFA Board of Directors

David Werier – President: Term Expires: 2013
Steve Young – Vice-President: Term Expires: 2012
Kimberly J. Smith – Treasurer: Term Expires 2013
Anna M. Stalter – Secretary: Term Expires: 2013
Ed Frantz– Past President: Term Expires: 2013

Directors

Aissa L. Feldmann - 2011
Ed Frantz - 2013
Bruce Gilman - 2011
Eric Lamont -2013
Christopher T. Martine - 2012
Joseph M. McMullen - 2011
Andrew P. Nelson - 2012
Richard Ring - 2012
Connie Tedesco - 2011
Priscilla Titus - 2011
Troy Weldy - 2012



Go Green with an Electronic Newsletter!

If you don't need to renew at this time and would like to receive the newsletter electronically in .pdf format, send an e-mail to: kimberly.smith@oprhp.state.ny.us and put "NYFA electronic newsletter" in the subject line. We appreciate your efforts to save paper, money, and time by receiving your newsletter electronically. An electronic membership has the added advantage of delivery before paper copies are sent out and includes full color photographs. To date more than half of our members receive the newsletter electronically. In the future, we hope to convert most of our members to the electronic newsletter format!

NEW YORK FLORA ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP FORM 2011

Annual Membership dues:

____ New \$20
____ Renewal \$20 per year
____ New Student Members Free the First Year. School: _____
____ Additional donation to support NYFA efforts like botany presentation awards and small grants.
____ **Total \$**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

We encourage you to receive your newsletter electronically. If you can, please enter your email address here: _____

Check here if you already receive your newsletter electronically: _____

Today's date: _____

Make checks payable to the **New York Flora Association**

OR, if you would like to use your credit card, please fill in the information below:

Card type (circle one): VISA MASTERCARD DISCOVER AMEX

Name on Card: _____

Amount Charged: _____

Credit Card Number: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Control Number on Back of Card: _____

Mail this form to: NY Flora Association, 3140 CEC, Albany, NY 12230

Thank you for supporting NYFA and the flora of New York State!

MUSINGS

And finally Winter, with its bitin',
whinin' wind, and all the land will be
mantled with snow.

-Roy Bean

“If Winter comes, can Spring be
far behind?”

- Percy Bysshe Shelley

*“I do not yet know why plants come out
of the land or float in streams, or creep
on rocks or roll from the sea. I am en-
tranced by the mystery of them, and ab-
sorbed by their variety and kinds. Eve-
rywhere they are visible yet everywhere
occult.”*

-Liberty Hyde Bailey

“Animals are something invented
by plants to move seeds around.”

-Terence McKenna

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

DON'T FORGET!

NYFA membership renewals for 2011
are due in January!

1. Check your address label or email for the amount you owe.
2. Make checks payable to the New York Flora Association
3. Mail them to:

NY Flora Association 3140 CEC Albany, NY 12230
--

THANK YOU!