

**New York Flora
Association Newsletter
Summer 2021**

Editor's Note: We missed seeing everyone on our field trips last year and are happy to say this year we are once again able to enjoy group outings to interesting places. If you missed the first batch of trips, there is still time - see page 18 for a listing of this season's remaining open trips. Also in this issue we have another very informative article from Michael Hough, two trip reports, the Annual Meeting notice, and a very interesting note detailing a new and exciting addition to the New York State flora from Joe McMullen. Happy summer, and please consider sending us an article or note describing your own botanical interests or adventures.

Articles Inside:

<i>Streptopus xoreopolus</i>	1
Annual Meeting Notice	6
Hudson River Trip	7
Fragrant Ladies' Tresses	12
Altona Trip	14
Remaining Field Trips	18
Board Election Ballot	18



NYFA Mission:

To promote a greater appreciation and knowledge of the flora of New York through conservation, research, and public education and outreach.

***Streptopus xoreopolus* (Liliaceae) in New York**

by Michael Hough

There are two species of twisted-stalk (genus *Streptopus*) in New York. The most common and widespread is rose twisted-stalk (*Streptopus lanceolatus*). It has leaf bases that are rounded and sessile (not clasping the stem) and leaf margins with distinct cilia. The tepals (combined sepals and petals) are streaked or spotted pale rose to reddish purple and are slightly spreading and not or scarcely recurved at the tips. The fruit tends to be about as wide as long (spherical) at maturity.

The other species, clasping-leaved twisted-stalk (*Streptopus amplexifolius*), tends to be more limited in distribution in New York, favoring regions with cool summer temperatures and is most widespread in the Adirondacks, particularly at high elevation. It also occurs farther south in areas with cool microclimates with ample moisture, like swamps and seepage areas. It differs from rose twisted-stalk in that the leaf-bases are cordate clasping and the leaf margins are usually entire, without cilia. Its flowers have narrower tepals that are whitish or greenish-yellow and spreading and recurved at the tips. The fruit is longer than wide (ellipsoid) at maturity.

The hybrid of these two species, *Streptopus xoreopolus*, is a sterile triploid that has previously been reported from subalpine woods and meadows of Newfoundland, eastern Quebec, western Ontario, Maine, and New Hampshire (Utech 2002). It was originally described by Fernald (1906) as a species rather than a hybrid based on the presence of flowers that were “a deep claret-purple”, which he surmised could not be the product of parents with whitish or greenish and rose-colored tepals. The following year he wrote of a possible hybrid origin for these plants (Fernald 1907), and noted on a specimen collected in eastern Quebec that “it is everywhere sterile and nowhere develops fleshy fruit, over thousands of acres of favorable slopes, though the accompanying *S. amplexifolius* and *S. roseus* fruit abundantly” – the name *S. roseus* is a synonym for *S. lanceolatus*. A later study clearly demonstrated that *S. xoreopolus* is a sterile hybrid (Löve and Harries 1963), and this included chromosome counts showing that *S. lanceolatus* is diploid ($2n=16$), *S. amplexifolius* tetraploid ($2n=32$), and the hybrid triploid ($2n=24$).

Werier (2017) excluded this hybrid from New York because a voucher could not be located, but noted that it had been reported by several authors and that it was expected to occur here. A single record noted in the card files of the New York State Museum notes the location as “Plateau Camp, Mt. Marcy” and attributes this to a report by O.A. Phelps “of a ruby flowered *Streptopus*”. This is a plausible location, however the description is wanting.

In June of 2017, I took several photos of a plant that at the time I thought was *S. lanceolatus* with unusually dark red flowers at Nelson Swamp in Madison County, NY. I posted these images to iNaturalist and Ryan Sorrells at Illinois Native Plant Society (user name “rynxs”), identified it as a hybrid. On closer

inspection the flowers were almost identical to those of *S. amplexifolius* but with maroon tepals instead of the usual whitish or greenish-yellow. The leaves were also somewhat clasping, the margins subtly ciliate, and the veins somewhat impressed above, all intermediate characters of *S. amplexifolius* and *S. lanceolatus*.

I revisited the swamp this year to try to relocate this hybrid, which was not an easy task. I was unable to locate the original plant that was observed in 2017, and as I stumbled over hummocks and fallen trees, noting each and every specimen of clasping-leaved and rose twisted-stalk, it was looking like the original photograph from 2017 may serve as the only evidence for this hybrid having occurred there.

Finally, I did come across a good candidate, and although it was past flowering, its sterile nature stood out. All of the fruit had aborted but not fallen, and the pedicels had the distinct bend in them of *S. amplexifolius*. The fruit, though brown and undeveloped, was elongate. And the leaves had minute cilia along the margins. A second hybrid! This time I collected a sample as a voucher, enough to show that the stem was branched, but left the remainder of the plant intact.

While it would have been nice to get a specimen showing the unique flowers of this hybrid, the original photos are proof enough of its existence and the fruiting specimen should suffice as a voucher. It is likely this hybrid occurs in the Adirondacks, particularly the high peaks, and perhaps this article will encourage others to look for it.

I reviewed some photographs that I took on Whiteface Mountain in August of 2016 and noted the presence of both *S. amplexifolius* and *S. lanceolatus* growing in close proximity, however none of the photos suggest a hybrid. It is likely that the hybrid would be overlooked unless one is actively searching for it. It would be most obvious when in flower, which provides a rather short window for identification; however one familiar with both parents should be able to identify a putative hybrid at any time during the growing season by examining plants closely.

Regarding the etymology of the name, it was not easy to track down as an internet search, for the word 'oreo' results mostly in information about cookies. If I would have asked a geologist they likely would have told me that the prefix is derived from Greek and means 'mountain'. Therefore, this hybrid is the mountain-dwelling twisted-stalk.

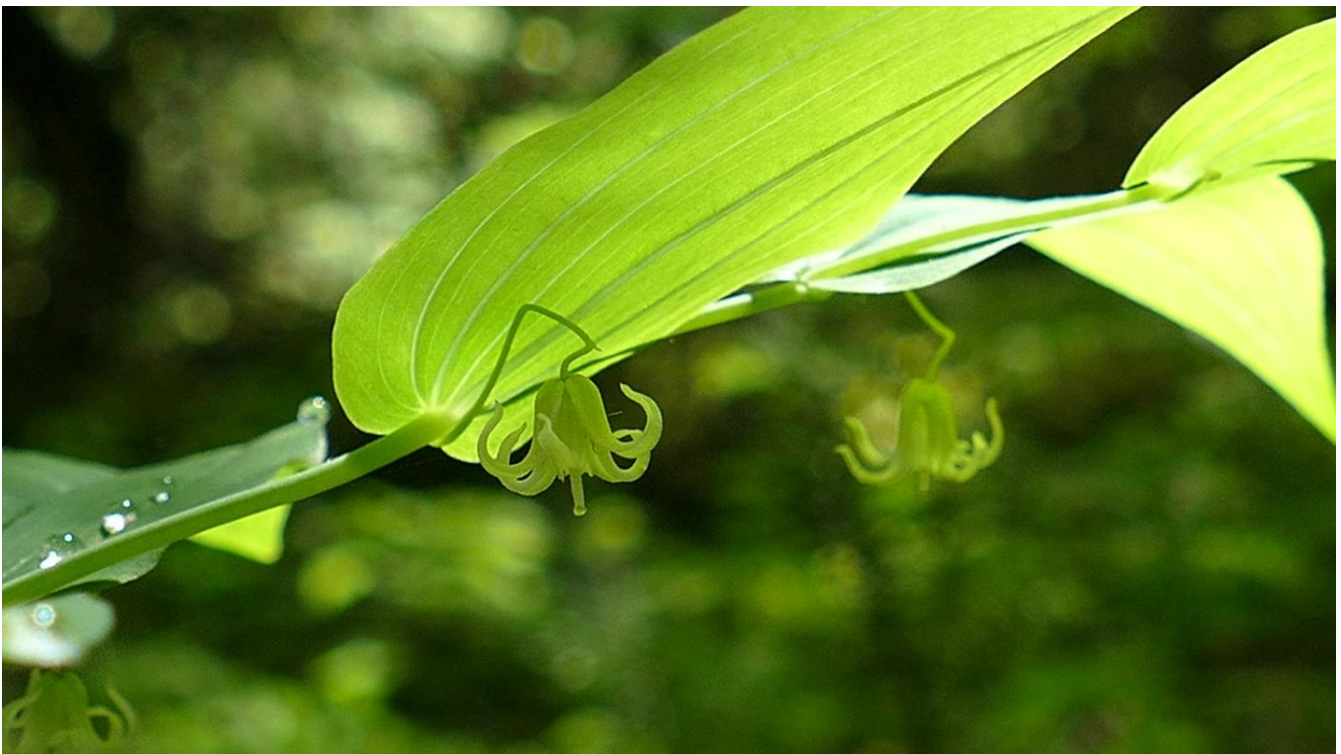


Rose twisted-stalk. Note rose-mottled tepals that are only slightly spreading and barely recurved at the tips. The stigma is not exerted and is weakly three-lobed at the tip.





Stem and leaf of rose twisted-stalk showing ciliate margined sessile leaves and short hairs on the stem. The fruit pictured is immature; the fruit is bright red and fleshy at maturity and loses the angular appearance.



Flowers of clasping-leaved twisted-stalk. Note recurved greenish-yellow tepals, strong bend in pedicel, and exserted and unlobed stigma. Leaves tend to be more glaucous, particularly on the underside, and the veins less impressed above.





Stem and leaves of clasp-leaved twisted-stalk. Notice cordate-clasping leaf bases, smooth leaf margins and stems, and elongate immature fruit. The pedicel (stem) of the fruit tends to have a strong bend in it and some sources refer to this as 'geniculate'.



Large specimen of *S. oreopolus*. At the time the dark green color and rugose (impressed) veins led me to believe this was just a robust specimen of *S. lanceolatus*.





Flowers of the same specimen showing characteristics of *S. xoreopolus*, namely dark red tepals with slender recurved tips and the stigma is unlobed and exerted. The minutely ciliate leaf margins and a few short hairs on the stem are just barely visible so I added an inset with the center of the image enlarged.



Closeup of leaf-bases and pedicels of *S. xoreopolus*. Note claspings, minutely ciliate margins, and aborted fruit on ‘geniculate’ pedicels. The latter characteristic was not present in the original plant discovered in 2017.





Overall aspect of underside of branch of hybrid. This bears a striking resemblance to a specimen collected by Fernald and Collins in eastern Quebec in 1906 (K).

Literature Cited

- Fernald, M.L. 1906. The genus *Streptopus* in eastern America. *Rhodora* 8(88): 69–71.
 Fernald, M.L. 1907. *Streptopus oreopolus* a possible hybrid. *Rhodora* 9(102): 106–107.
 Löve, D. and H. Harries. 1963. *Streptopus oreopolus* Fern., a hybrid taxon. *Rhodora* 65(764): 310–317.
 Utech, F.H. 2002. *Streptopus*. In *Flora of North America* Editorial Committee (Eds.), *Flora of North America North of Mexico*, Vol. 26. New York and Oxford.
 Werier, D. 2017. Catalogue of the vascular plants of New York State. *Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Society* 27: 1–542.

Come one, come all! **NYFA Annual Meeting**

Sunday August 29, 2021
10 am – 2 pm

Montezuma Audubon Center
2295 State Rt. 89
Savannah, N.Y.

Please join us for the 2021 NYFA Annual Meeting as we gather (in-person!!) to botanize with fellow members and friends, cast a vote for the 2021-2022 NYFA Board of Directors (see page 18), recognize the 2020 Plant Conservationist Awardee, Catherine Landis, and team up for the annual plant quiz! Lunch will be provided. Bring a guest!

RSVP by going to nyflora.org/events-directory and clicking on the 2021 Annual Meeting.



Hudson River Ice Meadows Trip

by Amy David

We had a perfect outing at the Hudson River Ice Meadows in Warrensburg on Saturday, June 5. Eight of us met Jackie Donnelly at the Warrensburg McDonald's at 9:30, to introduce ourselves and get ready to caravan to the east side of the Hudson River Ice Meadows. We recognized each other by our boots and quick-dry hiking clothes, the loupes hanging around most of our necks confirming our finding the right group. When it seemed like everyone had arrived, we set off for the parking lot at the Hudson River Recreation Area on Golf Course Road. There we met the rest of our party, forming a group of eleven total. Jackie gave us an excellent explanation of the formation of frazil, and with a few adjustments to packs, hats and water bottles, we set off through the woods, even abandoning the typical botanists' pace in our eagerness to get to the ice meadows.

Upon reaching the river, we took around two hours to move upstream to the marble outcrops, habitat for calcareous soil-loving species. On our way, David Werier held forth on species in the Cyperaceae, a few of us made plant collections and most of us snapped photos, shading each other's shots as needed. After a leisurely, chatty lunch we continued on to a second marble outcrop that juts into the river. This marked our turnaround point at around 3:00. I know I was feeling rather hot and overexposed to the sun by then, and I don't think I was alone; a few of us ducked into the woods and walked back to the parking lot through the shade. Sue Pierce restored the remaining party with chilled watermelon and pineapple, and we said our extended good-byes, all looking forward to the next NYFA outing.



It was a fine day on the ice meadows. Photo by Sue Pierce.





Frostweed (*Crocianthemum canadense*), a lovely denizen of the ice meadows, was out, with its five delicate petals, small leaves, and orange anthers that always seem to all bend to one side. Photo and caption by Sue Pierce.



A particularly attractive photo of lance-leaved Violet (*Viola lanceolata*). Photo by Sue Pierce.





On the wooded banks overlooking the open cobble shoreline, some shade-loving plants like hillside blueberry (*Vaccinium pallidum*) were still in colorful bloom. Photo and caption by Sue Pierce.



Out in the sun, other blueberries were well on the way to making fruit. Photo and caption by Sue Pierce.





David Werier paused to discuss the many kinds of blueberries, and how it can get even more confusing, since some of them hybridize. Photo and caption by Sue Pierce.



Here's the group, happily weary at the end of our day. Photo and caption by Sue Pierce.



Plant List, compiled by Robert Wesley

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| <p>Acer pensylvanicum
 Acer rubrum
 Acer spicatum
 Agrostis gigantea
 Alnus incana ssp. rugosa
 Amelanchier arborea
 Amelanchier nantucketensis?
 Andropogon gerardii
 Anemone quinquefolia
 Anemone virginiana
 Antennaria howellii ssp. neodioica
 Apocynum androsaemifolium
 Apocynum cannabinum
 Aquilegia canadensis
 Aralia nudicaulis
 Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
 Asclepias incarnata
 Asclepias syriaca
 Asclepias tuberosa
 Betula alleghaniensis
 Campanula rotundifolia
 Carex brevior?
 Carex buxbaumii
 Carex debilis
 Carex echinata
 Carex intumescens
 Carex lasiocarpa?
 Carex muehlenbergii
 Carex stricta
 Carex viridula
 Ceanothus americana
 Celastrus scandens
 Cladium mariscoides
 Clintonia borealis
 Comandra umbellata
 Convallaria majalis
 Cornus alternifolia
 Cornus racemosa
 Cornus sericea
 Corylus cornuta
 Crocianthemum canadense
 Cypripedium acaule
 Dasiphora fruticosa
 Dennstaedtia punctilobula
 Desmodium canadense
 Dichantheium latifolium?
 Drymocalis arguta
 Dryopteris intermedia</p> | <p>Eleocharis sp.
 Epigaea repens
 Eupatorium perfoliatum
 Fagus grandifolia
 Goodyera tessellata
 Hamamelis virginiana
 Helenium autumnale
 Helianthus divaricatus
 Hepatica americana
 Houstonia caerulea
 Hypericum perforatum
 Hypericum virginicum?
 Iris versicolor
 Juncus sp.
 Lactuca biennis
 Lespedeza capitata
 Lycopus uniflorus
 Lysimachia quadrifolia
 Lysimachia terrestris
 Lythrum salicaria
 Maianthemum canadense
 Maianthemum racemosum
 Maianthemum stellatum
 Melilotus sp.
 Myosotis laxa
 Myrica gale
 Oenothera perennis
 Osmunda regalis
 Oxalis stricta
 Pinus strobus
 Poa compressa
 Poa nemoralis
 Poa saltuensis
 Pogonia ophioglossoides
 Polygonatum biflorum
 Populus alba
 Populus grandidentata
 Populus tremuloides
 Potamogeton natans
 Potamogeton sp.
 Prunus pumila var. depressa
 Prunus virginiana
 Pycnanthemum virginianum
 Ranunculus reptans
 Rosa blanda
 Rosa carolina
 Rubus allegheniensis
 Rubus flagellaris
 Rubus idaeus ssp. strigosus
 Sabulina michauxii?</p> | <p>Salix sericea
 Sanguisorba canadensis
 Sanicula marilandica
 Schizachyrium scoparium
 Scleria triglomerata
 Selaginella rupestris
 Sisyrinchium sp.
 Smilax herbacea
 Solidago bicolor
 Solidago caesia
 Solidago juncea
 Solidago nemoralis
 Spiraea alba
 Symphyotrichum lanceolatum
 Symphyotrichum lateriflorum
 Symphyotrichum undulatum
 Taraxacum officinale
 Thelypteris noveboracensis
 Thelypteris palustris
 Tilia americana
 Toxicodendron radicans
 Triantha glutinosa
 Trichophorum clintonii
 Tsuga canadensis
 Utricularia cornuta
 Vaccinium angustifolium
 Vaccinium oxycoccos or macrocarpon
 Vaccinium pallidum
 Verbascum thapsus
 Verbena hastata
 Viola blanda?
 Viola cucullata
 Viola lanceolata
 Viola novae-angliae
 Viola primulifolia
 Viola sagittata var. ovata</p> |
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The rare *Viola novae-angliae*, photo by Sue Pierce.



Discovery of Fragrant Ladies'-Tresses (*Spiranthes odorata*) in New York State

by Joseph McMullen, joymcmullen2@msn.com

A population of fragrant ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes odorata*) was found in central New York near Onondaga Lake, Onondaga County. Details of the discovery, associated habitat, identification features, genetics analysis, and distribution information are provided in McMullen et al. (2021), recently published in The Native Orchid Conference Journal. A photograph of one of the plants taken by Michael Hough, a co-author and major contributor to the article, made the cover page of the journal issue.

This population of fragrant ladies' tresses is a new record for New York State, and a considerable range extension and disjunction from the nearest confirmed records in Delaware and Virginia, about 300 to 350 miles to the south. It is the northernmost record of the species in the United States.

An interesting twist to this discovery is that several of the plants were actually found in September 2014 by me and Catherine Landis during a bio blitz of the Onondaga Lake area. At that time, I received information from Chuck Sheviak that they could possibly be *Spiranthes odorata*, but we could not arrange for genetics work to confirm the identity. Since 2014 I visited the area every year, but did not find any plants until August of last year, when some were found in the original area and additional plants found nearby. This rediscovery spurred the investigation that resulted in the current publication.

This is the third new *Spiranthes* species discovered in NY in the last seven years, the other two being *S. magnicamporum* (Brunton 2015) and *S. ovalis* var. *erostellata* (Daniel and Johnson 2017). So, keep your eyes out for these orchids during your field efforts.



Spreading, strap-shaped leaves of *S. odorata* are larger and more erect than others in this group (ruler is a little over 15 cm).
Photo by J. McMullen.





Left: Inflorescence of *S. odorata* showing the large perianth size that exceeds related species and illustrates the undulating lip margin, photo by M. Hough. Right: The height of *S. odorata* is impressive (increments in inches), photo by J. McMullen

Literature Cited

- Brunton, D.F. 2015. Great Plains Ladies-tresses (*Spiranthes magnicamporum*) in the lower Great Lakes region and a new record for New York State. *Canadian Field Naturalist* 129(2):183-188.
- Daniel, S. and A. Johnson. 2017. *Spiranthes ovalis* var. *erostellata* (Orchidaceae) new to New York. *Phytoneuron* 2017-72: 1-5. Published October 2017. ISSN 2153 733X.
- McMullen, J.M., M. Hough, M.A. Young, and C.L. Landis. 2021. Discovery of *Spiranthes odorata* (Nutt.) Lindl. (fragrant ladies'-tresses) in central New York. *The Native Orchid Conference Journal* 18(2):38-50.



Altona Flat Rock Trip, June 19, 2021

by Anne Johnson

Bernie Carr contributed his impression of the Flat Rock trip in a note which I include here:

It was my first trip to Altona and the jack pine barrens, though I had heard of this area for years, even before NYFA field trips. One of the most amazing things was that the trail was a dividing line between burn areas and non-burn areas. In the burn areas, the vegetation was just getting reestablished and in the unburnt areas it was quite green.

I had hoped to see *Carex adusta*, an S1 species first found in NY by Dave Werier. This species responds to fire. Last year, Anne Johnson and Steve Daniel found "gobs" of it in the burn area. Gobs is a new botanical term to describe a lot of specimens. We were fortunate to locate two or three specimens of *C. adusta*, but it is obviously on the down-swing until the next fire, though this year there were a fair number of other sedges in the section I first learned as "Ovales". - gobs of *Carex cumulata*, *C. scoparia*, and (though not so gob-y) *C. foenea*.

June 19th was quite a warm day, but fortunately also breezy, so the Flat Rock was not as oven-like as it had been on previous field trips. This year the group hoped to see *Carex adusta*, a sedge new to the state that David Werier discovered in 2020 after a 2018 burn had swept through a portion of the property. The growing season so far this year had been terribly dry and along with an infestation of gypsy moth caterpillars, much of the vegetation in the burnt area was in poor condition. Sightings of *Carex adusta* plants were few and far between, and what plants there were did not look robust. We wondered if this was due to the extreme dryness and caterpillar damage, or if it was a natural sequence in the appearance and disappearance of this disturbance-dependent sedge. The spectacular scenery of the flat rock and its unique vegetation easily made up for the low number of *Carex adusta* clumps though.

After scouring the burnt portion of the flat rock, the group crossed the rock "road" (which had acted as a fire break) into the greener, less caterpillar ravaged area and headed to the Basin, a kettle hole lined by rock rubble. After a water-side rest and a bit more lunch, the group returned to the starting point and said their good-byes. A good time was had by all.



Searching for *Carex adusta* in the burnt portion of the Flat Rock. Photo by Kyle Webster.





Left: An alarming image of one of the possible reasons the vegetation in the burnt area was so devastated, photo by Mike Corey, and Right: the caterpillars were even defoliating *Scirpus* and *Carex* stems, photo by Kate Krusei.



Resting on the shore of the Basin. Photo by Mike Corey.





A view of the Basin. Photo by Robert Wesley.



The group inspecting a boggy area in the midst of the very rocky Flat Rock. Photo by Kate Kruesi.



Altona Flat Rock trip plant list compiled by the group (an asterisk denotes a non-native species).

Ferns and Fern Allies

Pteridium aquilinum var. *latiusculum* Bracken fern
Thelypteris palustris Marsh fern

Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes

Agrostis scabra Bentgrass; Hairgrass
Agrostis stolonifera Bent, Creeping or Carpet
Avenella flexuosa Hairgrass, Common
Carex adusta Sedge, Thick-fruited
Carex canescens ssp. *canescens* Sedge, Silvery
Carex crinita var. *crinita* Sedge, Fringed
Carex cumulata Sedge, Hay
Carex debilis var. *rudgei* Sedge, Weak
Carex echinata ssp. *echinata* Sedge, Prickly
Carex foenea Sedge, Hay
Carex gynandra Sedge, Mt. Fringed
Carex lurida Sedge, Shining
Carex scoparia var. *scoparia* Sedge, Broom
Carex stricta Sedge, Tussock
Carex tonsa var. *tonsa* Sedge, Shaved
Danthonia spicata Poverty-grass
Dichanthelium acuminatum ssp. *implicatum* Grass, Panic
Dulichium arundinaceum Sedge, Three-way
Eriophorum vaginatum Cottongrass, Tussock
Eriophorum virginicum Cottongrass, Tawny
Festuca sp. Fescue
Glyceria borealis Mannagrass, Northern
Glyceria canadensis Grass, Rattlesnake
Juncus filiformis Thread-rush
Juncus pylaei Rush, Soft
Scirpus atrocinctus Bulrush, Northern
Scirpus hattorianus Bulrush



One of the few *C. adusta* noted, photo by Steven Daniel.

Herbaceous Plants

Apocynum androsaemifolium Dogbane, Rosy
Aralia hispida Sarsaparilla, Bristly
Capnoides sempervirens Corydalis, Pink
Cypripedium acaule Lady'slipper, Pink
Hypericum fraseri St. John's-wort, Marsh
Iris versicolor Iris, Wild; Blue flag

Ludwigia palustris Purslane, Water
Lysimachia borealis Starflower, Maystar
Lysimachia terrestris Swamp candles
Maianthemum canadense Mayflower, Canada
Melampyrum lineare var. *lineare* Cow-wheat
Oclemena acuminata Aster, Whorled wood
 * *Pilosella caespitosa* King-devil
Rubus hispidus Dewberry, Swamp
Solidago nemoralis Goldenrod, Gray
Solidago puberula var. *puberula* Goldenrod, Downy
Utricularia sp. Bladderwort

Shrubs

Aronia melanocarpa Chokeberry, Black
Chamaedaphne calyculata Leatherleaf
Comptonia peregrina Sweet Fern
Diervilla lonicera Honeysuckle, Bush
Epigaea repens Trailing arbutus
Gaultheria procumbens Wintergreen
Gaylussacia baccata Huckleberry, Black
Ilex mucronata Holly, Mountain
Ilex verticillata Winterberry
Kalmia angustifolia Laurel, Sheep
Salix pyrifolia Willow, Balsam
Spiraea alba var. *alba* Meadow-sweet
Vaccinium angustifolium Blueberry, Lowbush
Viburnum nudum var. *cassinoides* Wild raisin



Kalmia angustifolia, photo by Robert Wesley.

Trees

Acer rubrum var. *rubrum* Maple, Red
Betula papyrifera Birch, Paper or White
Betula populifolia Birch, Gray
Fraxinus americana Ash, White
Pinus banksiana Pine, Jack
Pinus strobus Pine, White
Populus tremuloides Aspen, Quaking
Prunus pensylvanica var. *pensylvanica* Cherry, Fire or Pin



Don't forget, there are NYFA Field Trips still open, check the website for more info!

July 17 – Four Peaks Adirondacks Flora
 August 7 – Whiteface Alpine Flora
 August 14 & 15 – Split Rock Mountain, Adirondacks
 August 22 – Moss Island Geology and Flora
 August 29 – NYFA Annual Meeting –see announcement on page 6
 September 18 – Jones Beach Island Rare Plants and Cyperus
 September 25 – Mohawk Bike Trail Petal Pedal
 September 26 – Wilson Tuscarora State Park Flora

**Ballot for 2021 Board Election**

As per custom and NYFA bylaws, a ballot with the nominee's names is published in the spring newsletter. It is repeated here in case you missed it. The final vote will be taken and all votes counted at the annual meeting on August 29, 2021. Three current directors and five additional nominees are on the ballot this year. If elected, each will serve a two-year term on the NYFA Board.

- _____ **Richard M. Ring**, Botanist, NY Natural Heritage Program (returning)
 _____ **Dan Spada**, Environmental Consultant, Tupper Lake, NY (returning)
 _____ **Kyle Webster**, Stewardship Project Coordinator, NYS Office of Parks,
 Recreation and Historic Preservation (returning)
 _____ **Chris Graham**, Field Botanist, Mapping Coordinator, Hudsonia
 _____ **Vicki Bustamante**, Botanical Consultant, Owner, Warren's Nursery, Inc.
 _____ **Clara Holmes**, Field Scientist, Plant Ecologist, NYC Parks
 _____ **Mary Alldred**, Assistant Professor, SUNY Plattsburgh
 _____ **Rachel Schultz**, Associate Professor, SUNY Brockport

Vote for one or all of the candidates on the ballot. Ballots should be received by Aug. 15 and submitted to:

Daniel Atha
 The New York Botanical Garden
 2900 Southern Blvd., Bronx, NY 10458
 Email: datha@nybg.org





A white *Asclepias syriaca* that makes a yearly appearance in St. Lawrence County. Photo by Martha Grow.



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We are a 501c3 Tax Deductible Organization!

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- Regular Membership \$20 per year
- Associate Membership \$30 (\$20 plus \$10 donation)
- Supporting Membership \$40 (\$20 plus \$20 donation)
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We are only accepting credit card payments through PayPal at this time. If you would like to use a credit card, please use the link on our website: <http://www.nyflora.org/membership/>

Mail this form to: Treasurer, NY Flora Association, 17 Quail Path, Liverpool, NY 13090
Thank you for supporting NYFA and the flora of New York State

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