

Clintonia

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Volume 26, Issue 2, 2012

The Fuhrmann Boulevard median plantings at Times Beach, and *Potentilla inclinata* Vill., the Ashy Cinquefoil, a Eurasian species new to western New York.

P. M. Eckel

A great deal of public news has been generated regarding restoration efforts along the Buffalo River near the southwestern boundary of the City of Buffalo in Erie County, together with associated efforts funded by the Greenway Commission and other public agencies in the Buffalo-Niagara area. Much of this restoration appears to be actually landscaping projects and, from examination of several of these efforts, the central weakness of all of the projects appears to be a lack of an authentic source of seed derived from native as well as endemic plant populations. It appears that much of the soil as well as the plant species themselves derives from soil, such as 'brown-field' soil, heavily saturated with the weedy seeds of alien and invasive or otherwise problematical species associated with disturbance.

It was while driving to the Times Beach Nature Preserve on the Lake Erie shore in Buffalo, that I noticed, amidst the beautiful architecturally enhanced strip along Fuhrman Blvd. approaching the Preserve, a median landscaping project separating the north- and southbound lanes of the boulevard. The median strip was planted to *Gleditsia triacanthos* (Honey Locust) trees and a horticultural variety of bush-*Spiraea* - the type with pink flowers that appeared to be a dwarf variant. It was pleasant to also see a horticultural type of the native *Rhus aromatica* Ait. (Fragrant Sumac), one of the most beautiful of the species occurring naturally in the Niagara Gorge. Very interesting, however, was the weed flora that sprouted out amidst the planted trees and shrubs growing on soil and compost deriving (most likely) from the grounds of the business that sold the plantings.

Plants observed on September 16, 2011 were single, or several, or otherwise small populations. They included species in [square brackets] that were observed but uncollected. Although some four horticultural species were planted, around 25 weedy, mostly alien species sprang up in the potting soils and commercial compost and evident on this one day in September:

[*Abutilon theophrasti* Medik. (Velvet-leaf) native of China.]

Amaranthus hybridus L. (Green Amaranth) tropical America, southern US.

[*Artemisia vulgaris* L. (Common Mugwort) the signature weed of the brownfields of south Buffalo.]

Bassia scoparia (L.) A. Scott. (Summer-cypress) Asian.

Chamaesyce maculata L. (Spotted Spurge) possibly native

[*Chenopodium* sp., mostly alien species in waste ground.]

[*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. (Horseweed) probably native to North America, now cosmopolitan.]

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Echinochloa microstachya (Wieg.) Rydb. (Barnyard grass) European.
Erodium cicutarium L. Her. (Stork's-bill) Mediterranean region.
[*Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq. (Ivy-leaved Morning-glory)]
Leontodon autumnalis L. (Autumn Dandelion)
Lobularia maritima (L.) Desv. (Sweet Alyssum) European.
Lycopersicon esculentum var. *cerasiforme* Alef. (Cherry Tomato)
Malva neglecta L. (Cheeses) Eurasian.
[*Melilotus alba* Desr. ex Lam. (White Sweet-clover) European]
[*Nepeta cataria* L. (Catnip)]
[*Oenothera* sp. (Evening-primrose)]
Panicum capillare L. (Witch-grass) a native, weedy species.
Polygonum erectum L. (Erect Knotweed) possibly native.
Polygonum persicaria L. (Lady's-thumb) European.
Polygonum punctatum Ell. (Dented Smartweed) native.
[*Portulaca oleracea* L. (Common Purslane) a cosmopolitan weed.]
Robinia pseudoaccacia L. (Black Locust) native outside of western New York.
Setaria faberi Herrm. (Giant Foxtail) recently from Eurasia.
Setaria viridis (L.) Beauv. (Green Foxtail) Eurasian.
Sonchus oleraceus L. (Common Sow-thistle)

Perhaps the most telling regarding the horticultural origin of the median soils was the flourishing of a plant of the Cherry Tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *cerasiforme* Alef.) that many of us grow in our backyards. *Ipomoea hederacea* Jacq. (Ivy-leaved Morning-glory) was noted but not collected.

A specimen of what was expected to be the common *Potentilla recta* L., a European species, turned out to be the Eurasian *P. inclinata* Villars, the Ashy Cinquefoil, sometimes known by its synonym *P. canescens* Besser. It is, in Michigan, "a weed of sandy roadside and fields, railroads, and exposed rocks" (Voss 1985) that would greatly enjoy the variety of the habitats present around the Buffalo River. It is already known from the Canadian side in the Regnl. Munic. Niagara at Wainfleet Bog and from a Railway Yard at Niagara Falls (Oldham 2010). The most striking characteristic of the species is that, although the underside of the palmate leaves showed long, white hairs (as in *P. recta*), the surface was also gray-tomentose. Earlier in the year, one would look for small bright yellow flowers, with the hypanthium 2-5 mm (*P. recta* has pale yellow ones that are larger, the hypanthium 5-9 mm), but in September, the leaf-characters are diagnostic: even though some of the lower leaves were becoming glabrate, the upper ones were distinctly short-tomentose along with the long, white hairs. The stiffly spreading, pustulate-based hairs on lower stems and basal petioles

Potentilla intermedia L., close to *P. canescens*, is recognized by the smaller anthers (0.3-0.5, not 0.8-1.2 mm) with more irregularly incised leaf margins and epicalyx bractlets shorter than the sepals.

The USDA Germplasm Information Resources Database, indicates *Potentilla inclinata* is native to temperate Asia, extending from China west to eastern Europe and the western Mediterranean.

The atlas of the New York Flora Association on-line shows the species occurring only in Kings County, with a report for Essex, in the far north-eastern part of the State. The North American map of this species posted on-line by the USDA database shows the species concentrated in the NE United States and adjacent Canada with a huge disjunct population in the State of Washington.

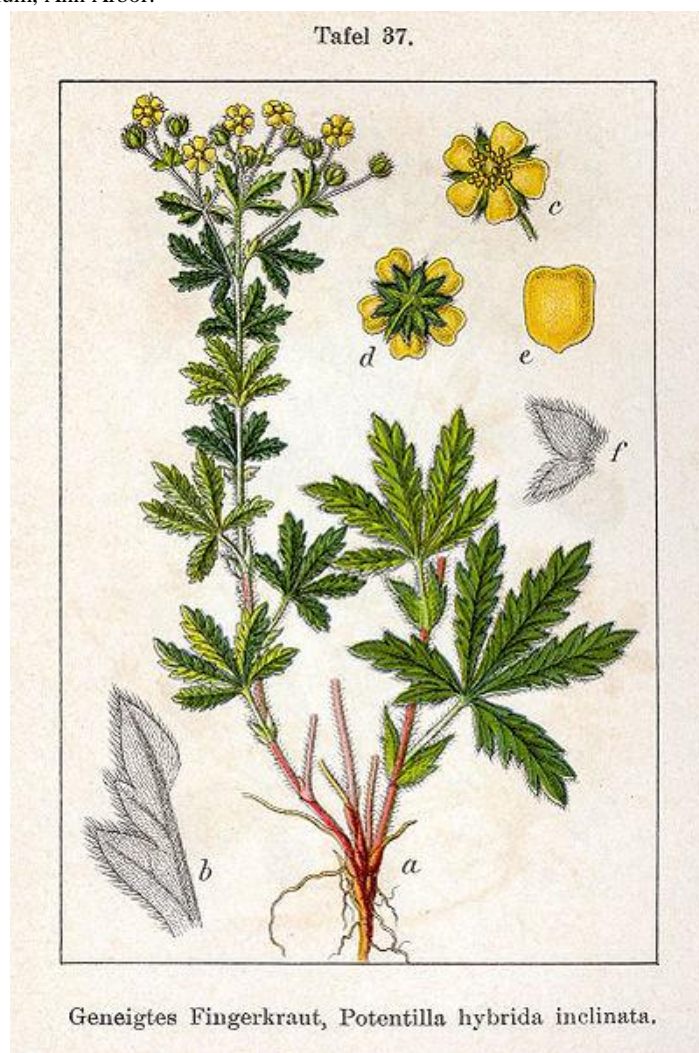
As the various government and NGO agencies purchase their stock in Buffalo from a diversity of area nurseries in Ontario and New York, it would be important to know whether some stock is being shipped to area nurseries from other regions, such as Oregon and Washington State, who in turn may receive their stock from overseas. This might account for the presence of this species and others on Fuhrman Blvd. Such shipments could be an important new vector for the introduction of alien species.

Special thanks is extended to Barbara Ertter, of Berkeley, California, who, with Jim Reveal, are co-authors of the treatment of *Potentilla* for the Rosaceae in the Flora of North America, Vol. 9. Dr. Ertter also shared parts of the keys and helpful comments. I also thank Dr. Zander for helpful comments on this article. Michael Oldham kindly shared his preliminary checklist of the Regional Municipality of Niagara, Ontario.

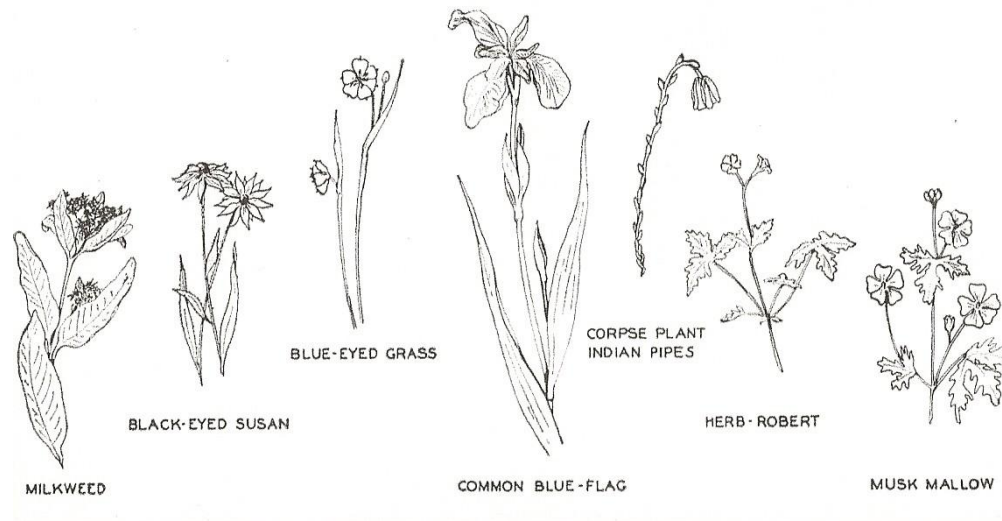
Literature cited:

Oldham, M. J. Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Niagara Regional Municipality, Ontario (unpublished; March 2010)

Voss, Edward G. Michigan Flora. 1985. Part II. Dicots (Saururaceae-Cornaceae). CranbrookInstitute of Science Bulletin 59 and University of Michigan Herbarium, Ann Arbor.



Potentilla inclinata, from Deutschlands Flora in Abbildungen, Johann Georg Sturm, Stuttgart, 1796



Panorama of Summer Wildflowers

Charles A. Zenkert

Drawings by Virginia A Cummings

This article first appeared in *Hobbies*, a magazine of the Buffalo Museum of Science, Vol. 36, No. 5, June 1956. Charles A. Zenkert was at that time Research Associate in Botany at the Museum. Virginia A. Cummings, an accomplished artist, served in several capacities at the Museum of Science including Curator of Anthropology and Director.

After winter has passed and green plant life begins to relieve the bleakness of the landscape, the floral offerings of spring naturally tend to revive our languid spirits as well. However, the summer season also has its floral attractions, although these appear in a different setting.

Early in spring, when the trees are not yet in full leaf and the ground is flooded with sunshine, blossoming vegetation stands out conspicuously in our woodlands. On the other hand, in summer, when the growing season has reached its height, it is only shade-loving plants that thrive under the dense canopy of leafy trees. Furthermore, along streams and meadows, there is a rank growth of leafy vegetation – weeds, grasses, low shrubs – so that the showy flowers of summer are less obvious to the eye. Still, even from the spectator's point of view, the summer season has its compensations.

Summer in the outdoor season, with its warm weather and prolonged daylight; it is the season that for the most of us means a shorter or longer vacation period. There is more leisure for field trips and more opportunity for studying wild plant life at close range. In the circumstances, greater familiarity with our summer wildflowers should tend to increase our appreciation and enjoyment of the great outdoors.

Early Summer

By the middle of May the spring growing season has reached its peak, and trees and shrubs have well-nigh completed the full expansion of their foliage. For several weeks before the official beginning of summer the succession of flowering plants seems to proceed at a slower and less prolific rate. Of course vegetation does not time itself by the calendar, and accordingly there is no sharp line of demarcation between plants that bloom late in spring and those that blossom early in summer.

Among the overlapping plants are two species of wild lily, the Canada Lily (*Lilium canadense*) and the wood Lily (*L. philadelphicum*), both of which are in flower well into July. No one should have any trouble in recognizing these lilies, with their leafy stems, two to four feet high, and their typically six-parted flowers. On curved stalks, the Canada lily bears

nodding yellowish flowers, spotted purplish-brown on the inside. The wood lily differs in having orange-scarlet, purplish spotted flowers, with each segment constricted into a stalk-like base.

Another seasonal cross-season plant is the low dwarf cornel, or bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), only three to eight inches high. It is really a dogwood and bears flowers like those of the tree known as the flowering dogwood. What appears to be a single flower is actually a dense central cluster of tiny greenish-white flowers surrounded by four showy, whitish and corolla-like bracts, the whole about an inch across.

Violets are properly associated with our spring flora, but if you should see a violet blooming in late July, or even later, don't dismiss it as a freak of nature for very likely it is the Canada violet (*Viola canadensis*), which has a long flowering season. A leafy-stemmed and branching species, it is about a foot high. With sweet-scented flowers, purplish on the outside of the recurved petals and white on the inside; the spurred petal is yellow-tinted at the base and purple veined.

One of the lady's slippers that may be in bloom even late in July is the showy lady's slipper (*Cyperpedium reginae*), a truly queenly leafy-stemmed orchid, 1 to 2 feet high. The white pouch of the flower is streaked with white-crimson magenta, and the sepals and petals are whitish. Another orchid that may keep on blooming as late as early August is the purple-fringed orchid (*Habenaria psychodes*), an erect plant 2 to 3 feet high, the leafy stem of which terminates a long spike densely beset with lilac-pink flowers that have a fringed, parted lip. Both of these orchids are at home in swamps and wet woods, and they should be left right where they are. Admire them but do not pick them! Besides, contact with hairs of the fresh foliage of the showy lady's slipper may produce a serious eruptive skin disease.

In thickets and open woods, tangles of brambles are encountered. Roses are readily recognized by their flowers, but to tell one species from another calls for specialized knowledge. Blackberry and raspberry bushes are prized less at this time for their flowers than later in the season for their berries. However, for one of these under shrubs, the reverse holds true: namely, the purple flowering raspberry (*Rubus odoratus*). It is a smooth-stemmed species, with large 5-petaled flowers, but with insipid fruit; and it may be seen in flower until late summer.

Midsummer

When clover, daisies and buttercups take over in roadside fields, the summer season is pretty-well advanced. In the wetter portions of meadows, especially in spongy depressions, one may spy patches of blue flag iris (*Iris versicolor*). Its stalks of large blue flowers, tinted with yellow attract attention from afar. Less easily detected in its grassy habitat is the blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium angustifolium*) which is not a grass at all but likewise a member of the iris family. Stiff, erect and grass-like in appearance it is only about a foot high; however it is topped with clusters of deep violet-blue, six-parted flowers about a half an inch wide.

Tall meadow rue, willow herb. Flowered chicory, bouncing bet and evening primrose are becoming familiar sights in their accustomed habitats. In the hill and valley country to the southwest of Buffalo the musk mallow (*Malva moschata*), a garden escape brightens the landscape with its pretty flowers which may be either white or pink. Originally adventives from Europe, herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) has become widely established in moist shady places and rocky woodlands. It is about a foot high with leaves deeply cleft into 3 to 5 parts, the magenta flowers are about half an inch across and may be observed as late as September. If you should be taking a lonely walk through a densely wooded track, rich in humus you may chance upon clusters of Indian pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*). Being a parasitic growth, these plants are leafless and waxy-like throughout but their nodding flowers are perfectly formed, having a structure characteristic of the wintergreen family.

In drier fields and along roadsides, the black eyed Susan (*Rubdeckia hirta*), 1 to 3 ft. high represents the vanguard of the Compositae family (now named Asteraceae, ed.) which progressively comes to dominate the rest of the growing season. The sunflower-like heads of this plant are from two to three inches broad; the densely packed florets- the black eye – in the central disc are madder purple, and the many petal like ray florets are golden yellow. By this time milkweeds too are in evidence, so-called because of the milky juice of their stems. Their small flowers are born in large roundish umbellate clusters. The common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) has pale lilac-brown flowers: the swamp milkweed (*A. incarnata*) is similar with dull light crimson flowers.

The mint and figwort families comprise flowers in the form of a two-tipped corolla, sometimes with a throat of closed by a prominent palate. Among the more conspicuous midsummer plants having a two-tipped corolla are some that bear fanciful common names: larger skullcap (*Scutellaria integrifolia*), flowers light violet; false dragon head (*Physostegia*

virginiana), pink lilac; bee balm or Oswego tea (*Monarda didyma*), showy, scarlet-red; turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), white, pink-tinged; and the square-stemmed monkey flower (*Mimulens ringens*), purple. These are found mostly in wet places. A few others in this group that prefer drier sites are toad flax (*Linaria vulgaris*) yellow and orange; hairy beard tongue (*Penstemon hirsutus*) whitish, tinged with magenta; and smooth false foxglove (*Gerardia flava*) large, showy and pure yellow.

The quiet waters of creeks and ponds also have their attractions. Both the yellow pond lily (*Nuphar advena*) and the white water lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), have roundish floating leaves, but their flowers differ in shape as well as color. The flower of the pond lily is cup shaped with six green incurved sepals, sometimes purple-tinged, the small slender petals being yellow; and in the center is the large many-rayed, golden yellow disk of the stigma. The water lily bears large, showy and spreading flowers, four to six inches across, with four sepals, purplish outside and whitish inside, these grading into an indefinite number of white, spirally-arranged sepals, which in turn into golden yellow, luminous stamens; and in the center there is likewise a radiate stigma.

Now and then an over ardent poet or artist takes the license of having his white water lilies bloom in the moonlight. Actually, the flowers open early in the morning and close late in the afternoon; they do not stay open during the night not even in the moonlight – and not even for poets and artists.

As midsummer begins to wane, the cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) makes its appearance along streams, as well as elsewhere in rich moist soil. Its tall leafy stem graduates into an elongated cluster of large, deep-red, slightly two-lipped flowers; the upper lip is two-lobed, the lower three-cleft. Attractive as they are on their own account, patches of cardinal flowers may on a sunny day gain added fascination from the shimmering iridescence emitted by ruby-throated hummingbirds, now even hovering as they sip nectar, now merely glimpsed as they flit from flower to flower.

Late Summer

By this time marshy grounds are less water soaked, and in such humid soil moisture-loving vegetation, largely of rank growth, has got a rather delayed start; but even here two species of jewel weed or touch-me-not sport their floral finery. Shoulder high or even taller, their leafy, branched stems bear oddly shaped inch long flowers that resemble ladies' earrings. In pale jewelweed (*Impatiens pallida*) the flowers are canary-yellow throughout or only sparingly spotted orange-purple, and the sac-like spur is short and spreading; in the spotted jewelweed (*I. Capensis*) the flowers are orange, usually spotted reddish-brown, and the longish spur is incurved. When touched, the ripened pods of jewelweed burst open suddenly and eject their seeds elastically: hence their name, "touch-me-not."

In growing numbers the members of the composite family are coming to dominate the floral scene. Among these are three species of *Eupatorium*, with their tiny tubular florets in close discoid heads arranged in flat topped or convex clusters, the plant stem s ranging from two to five or more feet in height.

Joe-Pye weed (*E. maculatum*): three to six leaves grouped in whorls at intervals; flower clusters purplish; swamps or low damp ground.

White snakeroot (*E. rugosum*): leaves opposite and stalked; flower clusters downy-white; open woods and thickets.

Boneset (*E. perfoliatum*): leaves opposite, sessile, joined together as if the stem were passing through them; flower clusters dull white; low moist or drier ground.

Intermingled with composites are a few odd, late blooming species of other families, these being a foot high more or less. The fringed gentian (*Gentiana crinata*), a moisture loving species, has an erect stem and sessile leaves, its large, light blue flowers are funnel shaped, with four fringed and spreading lobes. In similar situations may be found the closed gentian (*G. andrewsii*), with deeper blue-violet flowers in terminal cluster, the corollas being bottle shaped and never opening.

Dripping wet, shaly ledges and marly, springy places are the favorite abode of grass of Parnassus (*Parnassia glauca*), a member of the saxifrage family with its basal rosette of roundish leaves and its scape-like stem, bearing a solitary, inch wide white flower consisting of a five-lobed greenish calyx and five whitish petals.

In wet to dry fields ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes cernua*), the last orchid of the year, signalizes its impending departure with a graceful linear-leaved stalk of creamy white flowers spirally arranges and appearing as if twisted or braided.

The summer season is drawing to a close in a riot of luxuriating Composites. Goldenrods of many kinds successively keep the fields aglow with their golden yellow plumes. Asters galore – white, blue or purplish – variegate the lush meadows and dapple the sloping hillsides. Blue chicory is still in view everywhere. Wild sunflowers with yellow rays and darker centers, thistles with bluish, bristly scaled flower heads, patches of yellow or orange hawkweed – these and lesser herbs impart a speckled pattern to the old fields, pastures and waste ground. It is the asters and goldenrods, though that will continue to bloom into the ensuing autumn as the most conspicuous components of the countryside flora.



Field Trip to Mendon Ponds - August 7, 2011

Joanne Schlegel

Our field trip on August 7, 2011 took us to Mendon Ponds, a 2500 acre county park ten miles south of Rochester. Here five participating NFBS members were met by our guide, Steven Daniel. Steve has visited the park countless times and knows it intimately, so we knew we were in for an exciting day.

Mendon Ponds Park has been heavily used by people from the Rochester area since the 1930s, and as a result has its share of invasives. We noted Asiatic Bittersweet, and unfortunately saw Swallowwort overrunning native Ebony Spleenwort and Canada Lousewort. Steve also pointed out a new invader in the park, Narrow-leaved Bittercress (*Cardamine impatiens*).

Early in the day, this record-keeper vowed to keep the plant list short by including only the “best finds”, but as the day progressed the list of “best finds” grew ever longer until it was very long indeed. Part of this was due to Steve’s excellent eye and knowledge, and part was due to the extremely varied habitats within the park. We started in an open meadow on a hillside, where Steve pointed out Hairy Pinweed (*Lechea villosa=L. mucronata*), a first-ever sighting for this writer. On a trail through wet woods we found Bellflower (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and an 8-foot- tall native thistle (*Cirsium muticum*)—the latter also a first-ever sighting for this writer.

A walk through a springy fen yielded many treasures, including Poison Sumac, Rough-leaved Goldenrod (*Solidago patula*), Bog Goldenrod (*Solidago uliginosa*), Ohio Goldenrod (*Solidago ohioensis*), Shrubby Cinquefoil, Fringed Brome, Marsh Rose, Sweet Gale, Marsh Bellflower, Marsh Arrowgrass (*Triglochin palustris*), Humped Bladderwort, Roundleaf Sundew, Kalm’s Lobelia, Grass of Parnassus, and Hooded Ladies Tresses. Two additional stupendous finds during the morning walk were Virginia Mountain Mint and the native, non-invasive form of *Phragmites* which is now considered a separate species from the invasive form.

After lunch we descended into the Devil’s Bathtub, a deep glacier-formed kettle hole, where we saw a huge Black Gum with trunk 2 feet in diameter and Wild Calla in bloom. Then we ventured into a most unusual quaking bog where both of the two most abundant plants are listed as rare in WNY. These were Pod-grass (*Scheuchzeria palustris*), not a grass at all but a member of the Juncaginaceae family; and Mud Sedge (*Carex limosa*). Other plants seen in the bog included White Beakrush, Bog Rosemary, and Virginia Chain Fern.

A walk along a more upland esker trail yielded still more exciting treasures, including an aster look-alike called Toothed Whitetop Aster (*Sericocarpus asteroides*), New Jersey Tea, Wand Bush Clover, Sicklepod, Bastard Toadflax, Perfoliate-leaved Bellwort, Fernleaf False Foxglove, Trailing Arbutus, Naked Tick Trefoil, and Hairy Tick Trefoil.

Our day ended at the shore of a lake—really the edge of another huge, deep kettle hole. Here we found American Hazelnut, Summer Grape, Slender Gerardia, and Small-headed Rush. This rush was yet another new find for the writer, and provided a perfect ending to a perfect day.

Thanks, Steve, for sharing all your knowledge!

Partial Plant list

<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Slender Gerardia	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic Bittersweet
<i>Andromeda glaucophylla</i>	Bog Rosemary	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Bulb-bearing Water Hemlock
<i>Apios americana</i>	Groundnut	<i>Cirsium muticum</i>	Swamp Thistle
<i>Arabis canadensis</i>	Sicklepod	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	Bog Rush
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Ebony Spleenwort	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard Toadflax
<i>Aureolaria pedicularis</i>	Fernleaf False Foxglove	<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazelnut
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	Downy False Foxglove	<i>Cyperus lupulinus v. macilentus</i>	Great Plains Flatsedge
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	Fringed Brome	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	Water Willow
<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i>	Narrow-spike Reedgrass	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Canada Tick Trefoil
<i>Calla palustris</i>	Wild Calla	<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	Hairy Tick Trefoil
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	Marsh Bellflower	<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	Sticky Tick Trefoil
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Bellflower	<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	Naked Tick Trefoil
<i>Cardamine impatiens</i>	Narrow-leaved Bittercress	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaf Sundew
<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	Northern Water Sedge	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Crested Shield Fern
<i>Carex billingsii</i>	Billings' Sedge	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Trailing Arbutus
<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Lake-bank Sedge	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Tawny Cottongrass
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i>	Slender Sedge	<i>Galium circaezans</i>	Licorice Bedstraw
<i>Carex limosa</i>	Mud Sedge	<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>	Lanceleaf Bedstraw
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock Sedge	<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	Stiff Marsh Bedstraw
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	<i>Galium trifidum</i>	Three-petal Bedstraw
<i>Juncus balticus</i>	Baltic Rush	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Marsh Rose
<i>Juncus brachycephalus</i>	Small-headed Rush	<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	Dwarf Raspberry
<i>Lechea villosa=L. mucronata</i>	Hairy Pinweed	<i>Salix candida</i>	Hoary Willow
<i>Leptoloma cognata</i>	Mountain Hairgrass	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Pitcher Plant
<i>Lespedeza intermedia</i>	Wand Bush Clover	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>	Pod-grass
<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Kalm's Lobelia	<i>Scirpus hattorianus</i>	Mosquito Bulrush
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Hooded Skullcap
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Allegheny Monkeyflower	<i>Sericocarpus asteroides</i>	Toothed Whitetop Aster
<i>Myrica gale</i>	Sweet Gale	<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>	Ohio Goldenrod
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Gum	<i>Solidago patula</i>	Rough-leaved Goldenrod
<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	Grass of Parnassus	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	Bog Goldenrod
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Canada Lousewort	<i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i>	Hooded Ladies Tresses
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Arrow Arum	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Persicaria amphibium</i>	Water Knotweed	<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	Marsh Arrowgrass
<i>Photinia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Humped Bladderwort
<i>Phragmites americanus</i>	American Common Reed	<i>Utricularia intermedia</i>	Flat-leaved Bladderwort
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	Perfoliate-leaved Bellwort
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia Mountain Mint	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	Small Cranberry
<i>Rhus vernix</i>	Poison Sumac	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Summer Grape
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White Beakrush	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia Chain Fern

*Rare Species
&
Exotic Plants*

Niagara Frontier Botanical Society

♣ Bi-annual ♣

**Native Plant &
Wildflower Sale**



Saturday May 19



9:30 am - 1:00 pm

Harlem Road Community Center

4255 Harlem Road, Amherst

1/4 Mile south of Main St.



On This and That

Upcoming NFBS Field Trip to Syracuse

Saturday-Sunday, July 21-22, 2012

This year our extended field trip will take us to the Syracuse area, where we will spend a weekend botanizing under the expert guidance of Dr. Donald Leopold. Dr. Leopold is Distinguished Teaching Professor and Chair of the Department of Environmental and Forest Biology at Syracuse University. We have agreed to rely on his knowledge of the area and go wherever he wants to take us.

Dr. Leopold has suggested three possible destinations. The first is Jam Pond, a kettle-hole quaking bog in Chenango County. The second is Nelson Swamp Unique Area, a site in which Chittenango Creek wanders through deciduous forest, white cedar swamp, and wet meadows. This site has recorded over 400 species of vascular plants including many orchids, and 105 species of breeding birds. Access to wet portions is provided by a raised, abandoned railroad line.

The third suggested site is 377-acre Clark Reservation State Park, which features a gorge with towering limestone cliffs plus a number of secondary ravines. It is home to 25 species of ferns, including 90% of the nation's Hart's-tongue fern population.

Dr. Leopold expects our first day (Saturday) to be a very full one, so it is recommended that NFBS members drive to Syracuse late Friday afternoon. The second day will be somewhat shorter. Members can either drive home that evening or opt to stay an extra night and return home the following morning.

Any questions? Call Joanne Schlegel about the details and reservations 835-6042.

The Mountain

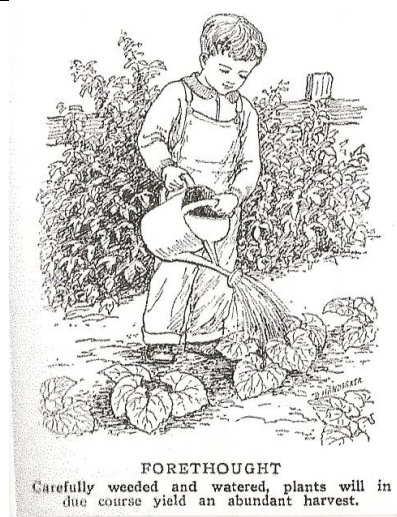
The April banquet meeting was opened with an invocation read by Eleanor Donnelly. It was the poem "The Mountain" by Lois Batchelor Howard from her book, Life's Like That. It set the tone for a wonderful evening.

Trees grow up my slopes
And I hear birds sing and nest
In branches that tent over
The wild animals that
Crouch, crawl, leap
Amble, run or dig upon me.
The rain pummels or
Washes me in gentle showers and
Turns my clay sod to a deeper rust,

Clouds and light patterning my attire
In raiment ever changing
As stones and rocks roll from my shoulders and
Stop abruptly at my feet...
And sometimes I feel so old and cold,
My white hair crusting and
Flaking on my balding head.
But then the sun comes...months of sun...
I feel young again!
I hear God's music everywhere;
Angels are dancing at my temple, and
I can see all around...
Why, yellow buttercups
Are growing between my toes.

Election of NFBS Officers

The following members have been nominated for the Board of Directors: Joanne Schlegel, Vice President; Judith Hoffman, Secretary; Hermann Emmert, Treasurer; and Elizabeth Wells, Eleanor Donnelly and Carol Sweeney as Directors. The election will take place at the May meeting, where additional nominations may be made. Remaining on the Board: Edward Fuchs, current president will serve one additional year as Past President and Jason Sorens, currently President Elect, will begin serving two years as President. David Spiering will stay one additional year as a Director.



GENERAL MEETINGS

General meetings are held on the second week of each month, September--May, at the Harlem Road Community Center, 4255 Harlem Rd, one block south of Main St. in Snyder (except April meeting.) All General Meetings are open to the public and free of charge.

Tuesday, May 8, 2012, 7:30 P.M. Dr. Mary Bisson, Professor of Biology at SUNY-Buffalo. Dr. Bisson will present a program on The Charophytes or stoneworts. Stoneworts are an interesting group of algae including the genus *Chara*, which is abundant in our local bodies of fresh water.

FIELD TRIPS – SUMMER 2012

Guests are always welcome!

Saturday, April 28, 2012: Heartland Nature Center, a 100-acre private preserve on the outskirts of Niagara Falls, Ontario, which features areas of mature Carolinian forest, wetlands with boardwalk, and vernal pools. Meet at 9:00 a.m. under the Boulevard Mall sign on Niagara Falls Blvd. Bring passport and lunch. Leader: Joanne Schlegel, 835-6042.

Saturday, May 12, 2012: Turkey Point Provincial Park (near Long Point in Ontario). Meet at 8:30 a.m. at Front Park adjacent to the Peace Bridge. Bring passport and lunch. This will be a trip to see rare Bird's-foot Violets in bloom. This date will be adjusted if the violets decide to bloom early. Leader: Joanne Schlegel, 835-6042.

Saturday, May 26, 2012: Harriet Hollister Spencer State Recreation Area, on west slope of Honeyoye Lake. This will be a return trip to a place we raved about when we visited in October 2010. Meet at 8:30 a.m. in East Aurora at the parking lot behind the movie theatre on Main St. Bring lunch. Leader: Michael Siuta, 822-2544.

Saturday, June 9, 2012: Rock Chapel Sanctuary. This property is a wild part of the Royal Botanical Garden in Hamilton, Ontario. It sits on the Niagara Escarpment and includes a section of the Bruce Trail. Meet at 8:30 under the Boulevard Mall sign on Niagara Falls Blvd. Bring passport and lunch. Leader: Ed Fuchs, 598-1307.

Saturday, June 30, 2012: Furman Fen & Houghton Bog. This will be a joint field trip with the Nature Sanctuary Society to visit two of their preserves south of Buffalo. We will be looking for orchids, especially ladies slippers, grass pinks, and a white orchid. Call Joanne Schlegel for meeting time and place, 835-6042. Once on site, a member of NSS will be our guide.

Saturday-Sunday, July 21-22, 2012: Trip to the Syracuse area. Our likely destinations will include Jam Pond, Nelson Swamp, and Clark Reservation. Our guide will be Donald Leopold, Professor of Biology and Dept. Chair at Syracuse University. Additional information elsewhere in this issue of Clintonia.

Wednesday, August 1, 2012: Birdsong Park in Orchard Park. The focus will be on aquatics. We should see at least 20 aquatic species plus Cardinal Flower in bloom. The park includes woods, ponds, and a marsh with boardwalk. The walking is easy, and high boots will not be necessary. Meet at 4:00 p.m. at the park-&-ride along Route 219 at the Route 20A exit. Leader: Michael Siuta, 822-2544.

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Niagara Frontier Botanical Society
Buffalo Museum of Science
Humboldt Parkway
Buffalo, N.Y. 14211

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