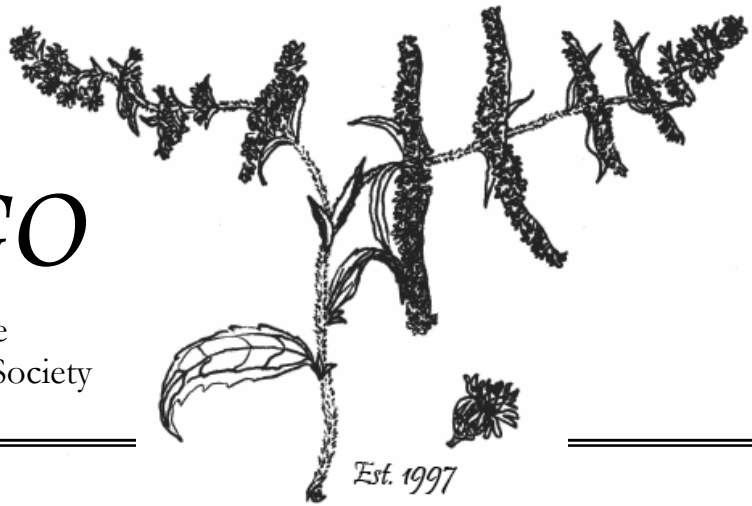


SOLIDAGO

The Newsletter of the
Finger Lakes Native Plant Society



Volume 10, No. 3 October 2009

Slender False Brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum* ssp. *sylvaticum*)

A New Invasive Plant in New York

by Steven Daniel (natdisc@gmail.com) and David Werier (Nakita@lightlink.com)

In early September we independently found and vouchered two populations of slender false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum* ssp. *sylvaticum*) in New York (Bergen Swamp in Genesee County and Connecticut Hill [SW of the corner of Tower and Cayutaville Roads] in Tompkins County). The population at Bergen has likely been established for at least a decade. The second author saw the slender false brome at Bergen in 2004 but never collected a specimen. Jay Greenberg (Bergen Swamp Preservation Society Trustee, personal communication) also saw the plants along one of the main trails at Bergen since at least the mid-1990's without knowing what it was.

This species is native to Asia, Europe, and North Africa (Shouliang and Phillips 2006) and has become naturalized in the Pacific Northwest and northern California (Johnson 2004, Piep 2007). In North America, slender false brome was first documented in Oregon in 1939 (Kaye 2001). In eastern North America it has previously only been found in Virginia (Piep 2007). Specimens from the New York populations have been verified by Tom Kaye

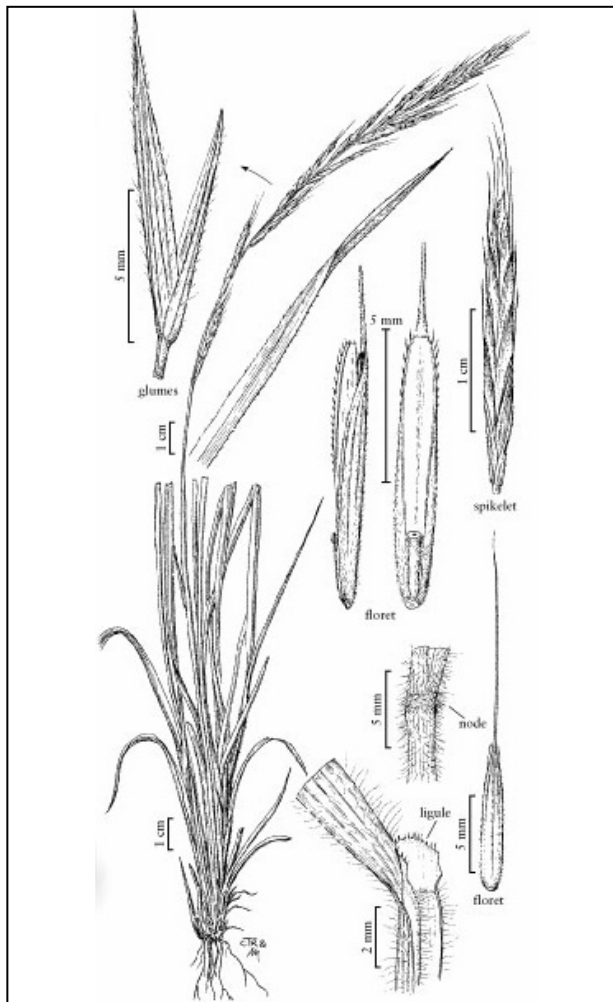
(Institute for Applied Ecology), Rob Naczi (New York Botanical Garden), and Michael Piep (Intermountain Herbarium, Utah State University).

Slender false brome is considered highly invasive in the Pacific Northwest and now covers many thousands of acres in western Oregon, and also occurs locally in northern California and Washington State. In the Pacific

Northwest it has shown a very rapid expansion of its range, thrives in a variety of ecological conditions where it often forms dense monospecific stands, and has even become a dominant species in some plant communities (Kaye 2001, 2003, Johnson 2004; Tom Kaye, Institute for Applied Ecology, personal communication). Preliminary observations at the Bergen Swamp population suggest that this plant is quite invasive in New York as well. The Bergen population is extensive, grows in very dense stands, and has been observed adjacent to state listed plants. Since populations have been found at two sites in New York that are relatively far apart (approximately 85 miles), we suspect that this species may be overlooked and already well established in at least central and western New York State.

Slender false-brome is a perennial grass that grows in clumps. Its abundant leaves

continued on page 12



slender false brome – *Brachypodium sylvaticum*

Illustration by Cindy Talbot Roché and Annaliese Miller
Reprinted from Piep 2007. Page 189

NEXT NEWSLETTER DEADLINE

November 20th, 2009

Please send items for the newsletter to David Werier, editor (email and address noted in box above). The deadline for the next newsletter is **Friday November 20th, 2009**. As always, we need your pieces to help make this newsletter lively, interesting, and informative. Items to send can include articles, stories, trip reports, drawings, photos, information on relevant upcoming events, letters to the editor, and more. Thanks again for your help in making this newsletter possible.

Retraction

by Norm Trigoboff

In the April 2009 Solidago [volume 10(2)], I wrote that *Myrmica rubra*, the red ant, is still absent from Central New York. Actually, it's been here at least 13 years. The Cornell Entomology Collection has *M. rubra* collected in Ithaca, in 1996, by Carolyn Klass, Sr. Extension Associate, Department of Entomology at Cornell University. The nest was in mulch that they believe came from the Buffalo area, where *M. rubra* has been known for a while. Carolyn also found it in a few widely scattered sites in the Geneva area. The Ithaca collections were from "Redbud Woods" at Cornell Campus. Though since paved over, I saw the ant recently in a small urban woodlot near there. (*M. rubra* was abundant on both sides of a low stone wall, just NW of Von Cramm Hall, at the border of the lawn and the woods.) Carolyn says it may also have been seen a short distance away by Stewart Ave.

NAME THAT PLANT CONTEST

The photo from last issue's name that plant contest (Solidago 10(2)) was of the wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*). Contest winners are Bob Dirig, John Gregoire, Kenneth Hull, Susanne Lorbeer, Joe O'Rourke, and Georgeanne Vyverberg. Georgeanne wrote, "its always a treat to see these beauties but it seems to be rarer for me these days [but I am] not sure why."

This issue's "plant" contest is pictured to the right. It is a late season beauty. Please submit your answers to David Werier (email and address in box above). Common and/or scientific names are acceptable. More than one guess is allowed. Hints and suggestions are often provided to contest participants who try. The photo was taken on 5 September 2009 on Connecticut Hill in Tompkins County.

THE FINGER LAKES NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Steering Committee Members

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Assistant Newsletter Editor
Dan Segal: () at
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Newsletter Editor
Bob Wesley: Outings and Education

**Send all correspondence regarding the
newsletter to: David Werier, Editor, 30 Banks
Rd., Brooktondale, NY 14817 or email**
()



The Natural Progression of a Society

by Rosemarie Parker

Although I can't substantiate my claim with statistics, I feel that many organized groups have a common life-cycle. They are started with energy and enthusiasm. People join, everyone has fun or learns or does good things according to the purpose of the group. Leaders come and go, but the core group of "charter members" hangs on. And here is the crunch. Those charter members get older, get busier, and get tired. People who joined the group early on ("near-charter members") may not notice, and new members still join, but the average age of members increases every year. And the programs and processes can start to petrify, as "doing what has worked before" becomes sooooo much easier to the leadership. Eventually, those early members are less likely to get out to meetings or events. No younger members are around to take their place. The group must transition to new leadership, maybe a new model, new events, and get back that early energy in order to survive.

Where is FLNPS in that sequence? I think we are definitely in the "older, busier, tired" phase. It is so easy to enjoy a group when you can just show up. I do that myself with many other societies, and occasionally feel guilty. But I elected to spend my energy on FLNPS. For several years now there has been little change on the steering committee, and that is not healthy. We have yet to find anyone willing to take over event coordination, and Alice Grow resigned umpty-years ago. Event are now coordinated by several people taking on extra tasks, risking "burn out".

So what to do? Am I all gloom and doom? No, I don't think so. I would like to encourage each of you to think carefully about what you would like to see FLNPS do; what directions you would like to see us move. And where can you help? You do not have to be on the steering committee to make a huge difference. Our publicity, and now our web maintenance, are done by members who are

not on the steering committee. Of course, there are some tasks that DO require the commitment of a meeting every two months (not that bad), and some e-mails in between. But we badly need new blood, new ideas. Please offer your time and talents to FLNPS; tell a steering committee member what skills you can put towards the society. And if you can, offer to join the steering committee, so FLNPS can make that critical transition in the next few years.

Native Plants on Martin Luther King Jr. (formerly State) Street by Gin Mistry

Plans are underway to plant a garden of native plants on Martin Luther King Jr. St., opposite Challenge Industries. The triangular lot, which is shady and dry, presently has lots of weeds and some *Rhus aromatica* shrubs. There are lilies on the sunny corners.

The many beautiful flower gardens in downtown Ithaca are mainly the result of the work of Dan Klein whose title is: Tompkins County Beautification Coordinator. He has one part time seasonal helper and a crew of volunteers.

But this site has been difficult to landscape and last summer when I suggested to Dan to try some natives, he agreed. When I asked him if he liked native plants he replied "I like everything." So with some suggestions from Rosemarie Parker, and with the help of William Cullina's books on Native Plants I drew up a plan for the spot. Dan will be working with Dan Segal from "The Plantsmen" nursery to implement the plan. His goal is to plant the most beautiful (and low maintenance) plants. He will start slowly to see which plants do well. It will be fun to watch the garden develop over the next few years.

Anyone who is interested in helping with the project, who would like to volunteer to work, or who would like to see a copy of the plan, can contact me at:

██████████.



DEER

As many of you are aware, the high numbers of deer that currently live in central New York appear to be having a major negative impact on the native plant life. If you have a garden, you probably have had to build a fence or figure out other creative ways to keep the deer from eating everything you plant. Unfortunately, it is not as straightforward with natural areas.

The next issue of Solidago is going to feature articles, photos, letters, etc. that discuss and talk about deer and how they are impacting the flora of central New York. Please consider contributing to this next issue. All items should be sent to David Werier (see email address in box on the opposite page). The deadline for the next issue is November 20th.

Ithaca College combats Japanese Stilt-Grass on South Hill

by Emma Hileman (IC environmental studies major and IC natural lands intern)

Last fall, Ithaca College got word of a possible outbreak of the invasive, non-native species Japanese Stilt Grass on South Hill land. Students from Ecology and Biology courses were sent up to the South Hill Natural Area to determine whether the rumor was true. After students searched the majority of the preserve, Stilt Grass was discovered on a portion of South Hill located directly behind campus.

Japanese stilt grass, an annual weed native to Asia, has begun replacing native forest and flood plain plants in the Northeast. It was first noted in the southern United States in 1919 and has been steadily moving northward. The NYS Natural Heritage Program and the New York State Invasive Plant Council have listed Japanese Stilt Grass as one of the “top twenty” invasive alien plants. It is fast growing, shade tolerant, and likes to invade disturbed areas along forest trails and near streams.

According to biology professor Leann Kanda, the outbreak of Japanese Stilt Grass on South Hill is one of only two sites in Tompkins County. Leann Kanda, along with several other faculty members, is a part of the Ithaca College Natural Lands Committee, an advisory group that helps manage the preserves owned by the college. ICNL has already coordinated two Stilt-Grass pulls with student volunteers and South Hill stewards from the Ithaca College community.

Unfortunately, no more pulls will be happening this season because the seed has begun to set. Stilt Grass seeds spend the winter in the soil and sprout in the spring, therefore, the best time to eradicate it is during the early summer before it goes to seed.

It is especially important for Ithaca College to remove this invasive species from the South Hill Natural Area because the Stilt Grass has been found in a portion of the Perched Swamp White Oak Swamp located on South Hill. This ecological community is rare at both the local and state levels and is carefully managed by ICNL. Shallow depressions in the bedrock at the top of the hill retain water, creating seasonal swamp conditions despite the elevated position, making this forest type unique.

Although the stilt grass pulls have ended for this season, ICNL hopes to continue the elimination of Japanese Stilt-Grass next summer. “While the infestation is a couple years old, we feel that it is still manageable” Leann added. “I think we have a good shot at eradicating it completely.”

Microstegium vimineum (Japanese stilt grass) at Six Mile Creek

A report of FLNPS eradication efforts
by David Werier

Microstegium vimineum (Japanese stilt grass) was first found at Six Mile Creek in Tompkins County in 2003. At the time it was the first known occurrence of this highly invasive grass species in central New York. The population of *Microstegium* at Six Mile Creek is adjacent to an area with numerous local and state plant rarities. Another population of *Microstegium* in Tompkins County (at South Hill) was found last year (2008). Starting in 2004, FLNPS has organized yearly “pulls” to help eradicate the Six Mile Creek population.

This year FLNPS organized the sixth annual eradication effort of the *Microstegium*

population at Six Mile Creek. Plants of *Microstegium* were pulled and disposed of offsite. This year's efforts totaled about 18 person hours (from 3 people) of pulling and a lot of *Microstegium* was removed. As was noted in 2007, the area where eradication efforts had originally focused now has very few plants of *Microstegium*. Unfortunately, a few hundred feet away in another part of the population that had not gotten as much attention in the past, the *Microstegium* is robust and dense. In this latter area, plants are mixed with some state rarities. With the limited volunteers this year, we were unable to pull all the plants.

This year I had the sense that the population was getting beyond our ability to control but if we had doubled the effort we may have been able to pull the entire population. So, I don't think we should give up but for the next few years we really need to get more of a turnout. Please plan on joining us next year. The pull next year will be in late-August or very early-September. If we could get 12 people out there for 4 hours I think we could easily pull the whole population.



photo by David Werier

Microstegium vimineum – Japanese stilt grass

Inland Salt Marshes?

by Rosemarie Parker

For those of you who missed Tony Eallonardo's fascinating talk last month (did you forget we were back to Tuesdays for the fall?), you may have another chance to learn about these unusual ecosystems. Tony has tentatively agreed to lead a walk next year to explore remnant marshes.

"Inland salt marsh" seems an oxymoron, until you know that these are a result of salt beds left over from those vast inland seas umpty million years ago. Groundwater percolates through salt rich strata and upwells near lake beds, e.g. Onondaga Lake in Syracuse, forming briny marshes. Very briny - in some cases three times saltier than sea-water. According to Tony, some of the plants found in these marshes are also seen elsewhere, but cannot compete well without the severe conditions handicapping the opposition. As an aside, the seaside goldenrod in the Plantations wildflower garden (and the FLNPS seed exchange) came from I-81, near the site of one of these marshes, where it thrives! Others of these species are now growing nicely along salted roadways.

Given the requirement for very large buried salt beds, inland salt marshes are a globally imperiled ecosystem. There are some in Michigan, some in New York (mostly highly impacted), and a smattering elsewhere in New England. The salt beds encouraged industrial uses & mining, and the comparatively small areas involved were easily overlooked. Tony showed some lovely photos of salt marshes in flush conditions, but frankly, when they are dry, or when the water is high in iron (think rusty red), these sites are not pretty. I could hear my father-in-law saying, "Why doesn't someone DO something with this wasteland?" And that is what happened to many of these unique ecosystems.

Tony described efforts to salvage salt marshes in the Syracuse area, or at least to commemorate them. And then he described the use of salt marsh species to quickly

vegetate a large industrial waste dump in Syracuse. Because these plants can grow in very nutrient deprived "soil", even salty, they are able to grow with just a bit of help on the bare dump site. (Looked like a bright sand beach, very flat, but very empty until the crew moved in with grasses and sedges and more.) Watch the videos at



photo by David Werier

Bolboschoenus maritimus ssp. paludosus – saltmarsh bulrush

A species native to the inland salt marshes of central New York

the SUNY ESF website. Don Leopold, Tony's advisor, is on the video of the parkway salt marsh garden, but Tony is at the podium. (<http://www.esf.edu/communications/view.asp?newsID=220>) Tony himself has a large role in the second video on the industrial waste site. (solway brownfields <http://www.esf.edu/communications/news/2007/11.07.saltmarsh.htm>).

The Montezuma Fibre Company

by Mike Riley

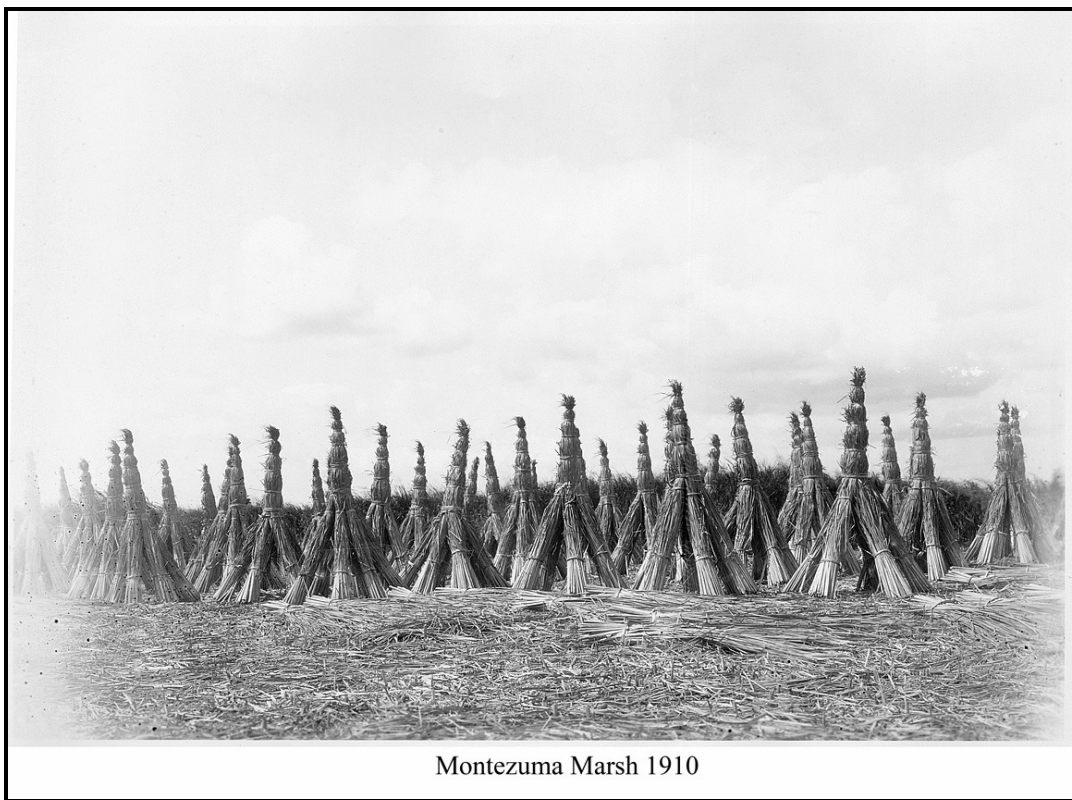
On Monday, February 19th, 1917, Bankruptcy Referee Stone closed the books on the Montezuma Fibre Company, ending the short history of a business now forgotten. The company was \$69,876 dollars in debt and the investors of the company were going to lose all. After ten years of business, the company had only \$1,619 left in the bank.

The Montezuma Fibre Company had its origins in 1906 when Eugene Kimmey of Syracuse came up with a process to use flag (what we now call cat tails) as the main ingredient in making a heavy weight paper, something similar to cardboard. The 20,000 acres of Montezuma swamps were filled with "Montezuma wheat", or flag. It grew wild, it was easy to harvest and the land it grew on was cheap. In the late 1800's many locals supplemented their income by harvesting and shipping flag to distant cities for use in the making chair seats and caulking barrels. But for all their efforts these men barely made a small dent in the vast swamp filled with cat tails. Thus, the raw material sat waiting for someone to invent a way to use it.

By the turn of the century, the forests of the northern lands were almost wiped out. Over one hundred years of settlement had used up the forests for construction and firewood. In addition, woodlands had been cleared or simply burned off to make farm and crop land. And starting in 1880, man began to use the forests as a source of pulp in paper making to meet the increased need for printing paper. By 1900, there was very little wood left in upstate New York. So to see inventors and investors turn to alternate sources of fiber for paper production should not be considered as unusual. That is why Eugene Kimmey and others turned their attention to the thousands of acres of waving cat tails that grew along the Seneca River. Kimmey

was not alone, as apparently inventors from the Solvay Process Company had devised a similar method of turning flag into paper.

In 1906 the land rush was on as the newly incorporated Montezuma Fibre Company and Solvay Process Company began to buy up what had been considered worthless land.



Montezuma Marsh 1910

Provided by Bill Hecht from scanned image housed at the Montezuma Wildlife Refuge headquarters.

The price of an acre of swamp land went from seven to sixty dollars. And together both companies bought seven thousand acres of wetlands. Both began to build mills to convert the flag into paper pulp. The Montezuma Fibre Company hired Syracuse carpenter and builder Frank Kimmey, the brother of Eugene, to build its plant on land leased from Lena Clark. Lena was the widow of James Clark and the Clark name and Montezuma had ties back to the late 1790's. Lena lived in New York City but owned many acres of land in and around the village. The land that the owners of the Fibre Company chose was bounded by the Erie Canal on the north and the Seneca River on the west. Boats could be loaded and unloaded at its front door and water for the mill could be pumped from the river. The lease spelled out the terms. Ten years at \$200 per year, with the rights to build and use an elevated reservoir on a near by drumlin, the right to store harvested flag on the land from September 1st to April 15th, and the rights to build a large building. The lease was signed on September 14th, 1906.

Frank Kimmey had a job to do. The building was to be sixty feet by eighty feet, with foundation walls of concrete eleven feet high. The main building was to have brick

walls two stories high. A boiler house twenty six by thirty six feet was attached, built of the same materials. The building would cost \$22,000. Frank was given orders to build quickly. The investors had raised over \$50,000 to start the business and without a plant to convert the flag into paper, no money could be made until the plant was in operation. Work started in October 1906, and was finished by April of 1907. Local papers hailed the beginning of operations.

Although flag grew in great abundance, it grew on swamp land. And this posed a problem to the plant owners. The tons of flag needed would exceed what a man and team, or many men and teams, could harvest and deliver. Early experiments were made using a hay reaper and this apparently worked with some success. But even with the reaper cutting the stalks, men still had to follow behind to gather and tie the stalks into bundles and then load it onto wagons or boats. On the other end, men would be needed to unload the wagons and boats and then load it into the mill. At harvest time, the company ran ads asking for fifty men to help in the cutting and gathering of the flag.

Years later, a local folklore would grow and circulate about the owner of the plant selling to another and not passing on the secret method of turning flag pulp into paper. There was a bit of truth to this, however the actual process was well reported in the paper. The flag was cut into small pieces and then cooked by steam in a giant vat. From there, the softened flag was beaten into a stiff batter, looking something like boiled pumpkin. Pipes carried the pulp into a shaper that flattened the mix into board like sheets. Steam heated rollers continued to flatten and dry the pulp, which became paper like. The end result was more board than paper, and it was used to make boxes and lining of shipping crates. The paper was very moisture resistant, making it ideal for barrels and pails. With the addition of leather scraps, shoe soles could be made. If there was a secret, it was perhaps in relation to the mixtures, rather than the process.

There was a danger to the plant owners that perhaps they never considered when they thought of using flag as the main ingredient in the paper. And being Syracusan's maybe they never had viewed the swamps during a growing cycle. They may have stood on the hill over looking the swamps and seen the thousands of acres of flag and thought of the vast untapped potential. But maybe if they had talked to the locals, they may have had different thoughts. For the locals knew that the swamps could burn during a dry season, or become too wet to work in during a rainy season. These natural factors could greatly diminish the flag harvest, a critical factor when thousands of tons of flag were needed in the production of the paper. This was something that they had no control over. It is not known if the mills were set up to shift production to another source of fiber such as wood pulp, but it doesn't appear to be so.

There is one news account of the plant using hay or straw to boost production, but that appears to be limited.

By 1913, the competitor to the Montezuma Fibre Company, the Solvay Process Company, was shifting to wood pulp to make their paper barrels, moving away from the swamps forever. Their claim was that there was not enough flag to make the amount of barrels needed. It wasn't that the product was inferior, it was that there wasn't enough of it to make production feasible. Also in 1913, signs of business troubles in the Montezuma Fibre Company began to become apparent. The paper reported that Charles Wagner had sued and won a judgment against the company for non payment of bills. And business troubles continued. It appears that the company was struggling to pay its bills, as it is listed in the county tax foreclosures. In 1913 the company was \$110.75 in arrears and in 1915 it was \$212.83 in arrears. By 1917, the company, deep in debt, filed for bankruptcy and the doors of the plant were closed forever. Interestingly, the ten year lease to use the land was up. Eugene Kimmey, the inventor of the process and the plant manager, returned to Syracuse and took up auto mechanics. The local folklore about the sale of the plant is not true. The company simply failed.

But the flag harvest continued for years after. Many in the Montezuma area were concerned when the building of the barge canal, which would help to drain the marshes, threatened to greatly diminish or kill the flag forever. The canal did drain many acres of the swamp, but enough remained to ensure that the harvest could go on. The paper again reported that in 1925, men were cutting and storing flag and then shipping it to distant furniture manufacturers and to nursery stock growers who used it to protect their crops against the cold.

Frank Kimmey built his factory foundation to stand the test of time and it can be seen today, one hundred years after it was put up. It is buried in the woods and brush along the south side of the old canal. Walk west on the berm side of the canal, under the power lines to where the canal curves around the small hill and enters the flats. Look closely through the trees and you will see the concrete foundation with its many walls and arched doorway. Stand upon the foundation and try to imagine the plant in full operation. The company employed forty to fifty men, mostly from the village and surrounding farms. The plant was a beehive of activity. Black coal smoke would have been poring out of the tall boiler chimney, covering the village with fine soot. Boats and wagons were loaded with finished product. Workers piled cut flag near the mill until it would be used. Hundreds of men worked in the swamps cutting and bundling the flag. Now it is all gone. The brick walls have caved in or perhaps were taken for reuse in other buildings by locals. Slowly the concrete is being weathered away and at some point nothing will be left to tell the story of the Montezuma Fibre Company.

Reports from the field: FLNPS summer outings

Chaumont Barrens: June 13, 2009

by Anna Stalter

Several FLNPS members were pleased to accompany Ken Hull on his quest to capture images of prairie smoke (*Geum triflorum*) and other species restricted to the alvar barrens at Chaumont, NY in June. The Nature Conservancy's Chaumont Barrens preserve is a stunning example of alvar vegetation, unusual in North America, and unique in NY. The Barrens is home to calciphiles like *Packera paupercula* and *Minuartia michauxii* and several orchid species.

We met up with other plant enthusiasts, Anne Johnson from St. Lawrence County, who helped us ID the sedges, including the threatened *Carex crawei*, and Steve Daniel from the Rochester area, who pointed out a caterpillar of the Olympia Marble butterfly on its host plant, *Boechera laevigata* (syn. *Arabis laevigata*), smooth rock cress. It took hours to traverse the 1.7 mile trail, so entranced were we with each newly discovered species. Thanks to Ken for the motivation!

Species Seen at Chaumont Barrens Preserve - June 13, 2009

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| <i>Acer nigrum</i> | black maple | <i>Danthonia spicata</i> | poverty oatgrass |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | sugar maple | <i>Daucus carota</i> | Queen Anne's lace |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | yarrow | <i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i> | tufted hairgrass |
| <i>Acinos arvensis</i> | basil thyme | <i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i> | slim-leaf witch grass |
| <i>Actaea</i> sp. | baneberry | <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> | marginal woodfern |
| <i>Agrimonia</i> sp. | agrimony | <i>Eleocharis elliptica</i> var. <i>elliptica</i> | slender spikerush |
| <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | ragweed | <i>Epilobium coloratum</i> | eastern willowherb |
| <i>Amelanchier</i> sp. | serviceberry | <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> | eastern helleborine |
| <i>Anemone cylindrica</i> | candle anemone, long-head anemone | <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> | prairie fleabane |
| <i>Antennaria neglecta</i> | pussytoes | <i>Eurybia macrophylla</i> | arge leaf aster |
| <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | Indian hemp | <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> | strawberry |
| <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | wild columbine | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | white ash |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | sarsaparilla | <i>Galium aparine</i> | catchweed bedstraw |
| <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i> | bearberry | <i>Galium circaezans</i> | icorice bedstraw |
| <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> | thymeleaf sandwort | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> | Carolina cranesbill |
| <i>Asarum canadense</i> | wild ginger | <i>Geranium maculatum</i> | wild geranium |
| <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | common milkweed | <i>Geranium robertianum</i> | herb Robert |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | paper birch | <i>Geum triflorum</i> | prairie smoke |
| <i>Boechera laevigata</i> (syn. <i>Arabis laevigata</i>) | smooth rock cress | <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>acuta</i> | sharp-lobed hepatica |
| <i>Botrychium virginianum</i> | rattlesnake fern | <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>obtusata</i> | round-leaved liverleaf |
| <i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> | harebell | <i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> | orange hawkweed |
| <i>Carex crawei</i> | Crawe's sedge | <i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> | tall hawkweed |
| <i>Carex deweyana</i> | short-scale sedge | <i>Houstonia longifolia</i> | ongleaf summer bluet |
| <i>Carex eburnea</i> | bristleleaf sedge | <i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> | blunt-leaved waterleaf |
| <i>Carex gracillima</i> | graceful sedge | <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | common St. John's wort |
| <i>Carex platyphylla</i> | broadleaf sedge | <i>Juniperus communis</i> | common juniper |
| <i>Carex sparganioides</i> | bur-reed sedge | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | eastern red cedar |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> | shagbark hickory | <i>Lactuca canadensis</i> | Canada lettuce |
| <i>Celastrus scandens</i> | American bittersweet | <i>Lepidium campestre</i> | field pepperweed |
| <i>Cirsium discolor</i> | field thistle | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | ox-eye daisy |
| <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> | wild basil | <i>Lilium canadense</i> | Canada lily |
| <i>Comandra umbellata</i> | bastard toadflax | <i>Lilium philadelphicum</i> | wood lily |
| <i>Cornus racemosa</i> (syn. <i>C. foemina</i> ssp. <i>racemosa</i>) | gray dogwood | <i>Linnaea borealis</i> | twinflower |
| <i>Cypripedium parviflora</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | arge yellow lady's slipper | <i>Lithospermum officinale</i> | European gromwell |
| <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> | brittle bladderfern, fragile fern | <i>Lonicera dioica</i> | limber honeysuckle |
| | | <i>Lonicera hirsuta</i> | hairy honeysuckle |
| | | <i>Lotus corniculata</i> | bird's foot trefoil |
| | | <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> | Canada mayflower |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (syn. <i>Smilacina racemosa</i>) | false Solomon's seal |
| <i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (syn. <i>Smilacina stellata</i>) | starry false Solomon's seal |
| <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | black medick, hop clover |
| <i>Melilotus alba</i> | white sweet clover |
| <i>Minuartia michauxii</i> | Michaux's stitchwort |
| <i>Mitella diphylla</i> | two leaf miterwort |
| <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | wild bergamot |
| <i>Oclemena acuminata</i> | whorled wood aster |
| <i>Oenothera perennis</i> | sundrops |
| <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | hop hornbeam |
| <i>Packera paupercula</i> | balsam groundsel |
| <i>Panax quinquefolia</i> | ginseng |
| <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | Virginia creeper |
| <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> | hairy beardtongue |
| <i>Phlox divaricata</i> | wild blue phlox |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | eastern white pine |
| <i>Poa compressa</i> | Canada bluegrass |
| <i>Polygala senega</i> | Seneca snakeroot |
| <i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> | hairy Solomon's seal |
| <i>Polymnia canadensis</i> | whiteflower leafcup |
| <i>Polypodium virginianum</i> | rock polypody |
| <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> | Christmas fern |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | bigtooth aspen |
| <i>Potentilla arguta</i> | tall cinquefoil |
| <i>Potentilla simplex</i> | old field cinquefoil |
| <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | common self-heal |
| <i>Prunus virginiana</i> | choke cherry |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | white oak |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | red oak |
| <i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> | kidney-leaved buttercup |
| <i>Ranunculus acris</i> | common buttercup |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | buckthorn |
| <i>Rhus aromatica</i> | fragrant sumac |
| <i>Rhus typhina</i> | staghorn sumac |
| <i>Ribes cynosbati</i> | prickly gooseberry |
| <i>Rosa blanda</i> | smooth rose, meadow rose |
| <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | common sheep sorrel |
| <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> | elderberry |
| <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> | bloodroot |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Sanicula</i> sp. | sanicle |
| <i>Saxifraga virginiana</i> | early saxifrage |
| <i>Schizachne purpurascens</i> | false melic, purple oat |
| <i>Sedum acre</i> | goldmoss stonecrop |
| <i>Shepherdia canadensis</i> | buffalo berry |
| <i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i> | strict blue-eyed grass |
| <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | bittersweet nightshade |
| <i>Solidago juncea</i> | early goldenrod |
| <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | snowberry |
| <i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i> | heart-leaved aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum urophyllum</i> | arrow-leaved aster |
| <i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> | early meadow rue |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Northern white cedar |
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | American basswood |
| <i>Tragopogon</i> sp. | goatsbeard |
| <i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> | false pennyroyal |
| <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | red clover |
| <i>Trifolium repens</i> | white clover |
| <i>Trillium erectum</i> | red trillium |
| <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> | horse-gentian, tinker's weed |
| <i>Ulmus thomasi</i> | rock elm |
| <i>Uvularia perfoliata</i> | perfoliate bellwort |
| <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> | common mullein |
| <i>Veronica officinalis</i> | common speedwell |
| <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> | maple-leaved viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum dentatum</i> | arrowwood |
| <i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> | downy arrowwood |
| <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> | entil vetch |
| <i>Viola canadensis</i> | Canada violet |
| <i>Vitis</i> sp. | wild grape |
| <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i> | barren strawberry |
| <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> | northern prickly ash |
| <i>Zizia aurea</i> | golden Alexanders |

Owasco Inlet: July 27, 2009

by Anna Stalter

Eleven people in an assortment of canoes and kayaks paddled around the Owasco Inlet on July 27, guided by Tom Whitlow. The weather was gorgeous and the paddling easy as the group paused now and then to observe both aquatic and terrestrial plant species, most notably *Carya laciniosa*, shellbark hickory, a species limited to rich, bottomland soils. All in all, a perfect way to spend a summer afternoon; we'll be sure to do it again!

Species observed at Owasco Inlet (list provided by Susanne Lorbeer) - July 27, 2009

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>negundo</i> | box elder, ash-leaved maple |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | red maple, swamp maple |
| <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | silver maple |
| <i>Acer xfreemanii</i> | Freeman maple |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| <i>Ageratina altissima</i> (syn. <i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>) | white snakeroot |
| <i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i> | agrimony |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | garlic mustard |
| <i>Allium canadense</i> | wild garlic |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i> | American hog peanut | <i>Menispermum canadense</i> | Canada moonseed |
| <i>Anemone virginiana</i> | thimbleweed | <i>Mentha arvensis</i> | wild mint |
| <i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> | angelica | <i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> | common forget-me-not |
| <i>Apios americana</i> | groundnut | <i>Myosoton aquaticum</i> (syn. <i>Stellaria aquatica</i>) | giant chickweed |
| <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> | Jack-in-the-pulpit | <i>Nuphar variegata</i> (syn. <i>N. lutea</i> ssp. <i>variegata</i>) | spatterdock, bullhead lily |
| <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | common mugwort | <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> | sensitive fern, bead fern |
| <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | swamp milkweed | <i>Osmunda regalis</i> | royal fern |
| <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | common milkweed | <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> | Virginia creeper |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese barberry | <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | reed canary grass (invasive) |
| <i>Bidens</i> sp. (Maybe <i>B. cernua</i>) | bur-marigold, beggartick | <i>Pilea pumila</i> | clearweed |
| <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> | blue joint-grass | <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> | Japanese knotweed |
| <i>Carex</i> sp. | sedge | <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> | curly-leaf pondweed |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | musclewood, blue beech | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> | heal-all |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> ? | bitternut hickory | <i>Quercus bicolor</i> | swamp white oak |
| <i>Carya laciniosa</i> | shellbark hickory | <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> | buckthorn |
| <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> ? | catalpa | <i>Ribes nigrum</i> | black current |
| <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> | Oriental bittersweet | <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> | creeping yellow mustard |
| <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | coontail | <i>Rosa palustris</i> | swamp rose |
| <i>Cicuta bulbifera</i> | bulblet-bearing water hemlock | <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> | common blackberry |
| <i>Circaea lutetiana</i> | enchanter's nightshade, broadleaf | <i>Rumex obtusifolia</i> or <i>R. verticillatus</i> | broad-leaved or swamp dock |
| <i>Clematis virginiana</i> | virgin's bower | <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> | common arrowhead |
| <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> | wild basil | <i>Salix fragilis</i> | crack willow |
| <i>Conocephalum</i> sp. | iverwort | <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> | common elderberry |
| <i>Convolvulus sepium</i> | hedge bindweed | <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> | marsh skullcap |
| <i>Cornus sericea</i> | red-osier dogwood | <i>Smilax hispida</i> | bristly greenbriar |
| <i>Crataegus</i> sp. | hawthorn | <i>Solanum dulcamara</i> | purple nightshade |
| <i>Cynanchum rossicum</i> | pale swallowwort | <i>Solidago gigantea</i> | smooth goldenrod |
| <i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i> | bulblet fern | <i>Symphotrichum prenanthoides</i> (syn. <i>Aster p.</i>) | crooked-stemmed aster |
| <i>Desmodium glutinosum</i> | pointed-leaved tick trefoil | <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> | skunk cabbage |
| <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> | autumn olive | <i>Thalictrum pubescens</i> | tall meadow rue |
| <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | American or Canadian elodea | <i>Tilia americana</i> | basswood, linden |
| <i>Erigeron annuus</i> | daisy fleabane | <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> | poison ivy |
| <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> | Philadelphia fleabane | <i>Trifolium pratense</i> | red clover |
| <i>Eupatorium perforatum</i> | boneset | <i>Tussilago farfara</i> | coltsfoot |
| <i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> (syn. <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>) | spotted Joe Pye weed | <i>Ulmus</i> sp. | elm |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | white ash | <i>Vallisneria americana</i> | American eelgrass (aquatic) |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | green ash | <i>Veratrum viride</i> | false hellebore, Indian poke |
| <i>Galium mollugo</i> | white bedstraw, wild madder | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | blue vervain |
| <i>Galium palustre</i> | marsh bedstraw | <i>Verbena urticifolia</i> | white vervain |
| <i>Geum canadense</i> | white avens | <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> ? | bird's eye speedwell |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | gill-over-the-ground | <i>Viburnum lentago</i> | nannyberry, wild raisin |
| <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> | woodland sunflower | <i>Viola sororia</i> , probably | acaulescent, cordate leaves (not in bloom) |
| <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> | day lily | <i>Vitis riparia</i> | riverbank grape |
| <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | dame's rocket | | |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | common St. John's wort | | |
| <i>Hypericum punctatum</i> | spotted St. John's wort | | |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | orange jewelweed | | |
| <i>Iris</i> sp. (probably <i>I. pseudacorus</i>) | ris (not in bloom) | | |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> | nipplewort | | |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> | ox-eye daisy | | |
| <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | privet | | |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | spicebush | | |
| <i>Lonicera morrowii</i> | honeysuckle | | |
| <i>Lycopus americanus</i> | cut-leaved water horehound | | |
| <i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> | fringed loosestrife | | |
| <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> | moneywort | | |
| <i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> | ostrich fern | | |

Species observed at Thatcher's Pinnacles during FLNPS walk - Oct. 4, 2009

list provided by Susanne Lorbeer

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | striped maple, moosewood |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | red maple |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | sugar maple |
| <i>Actaea pachypoda</i> | white baneberry, doll's eyes |
| <i>Ageratina altissima</i> (syn. <i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>) | white snakeroot |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | garlic mustard |
| <i>Amelanchier</i> sp. | shadbush, serviceberry |
| <i>Anemone virginiana</i> | thimbleweed, tall anemone |
| <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | wild columbine |
| <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | wild sarsaparilla |
| <i>Aster laevis</i> | smooth blue aster |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | ady fern |
| <i>Betula lenta</i> | black birch, sweet birch |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | musclewood, blue beech |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> | bitternut hickory |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> | shagbark hickory |
| <i>Castanea dentata</i> | American chestnut |
| <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> | New Jersey tea |
| <i>Clematis virginiana</i> | virgin's bower |
| <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> | wild basil |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | alternate-leaved dogwood |
| <i>Corylus cornuta</i> | beaked hazelnut |
| <i>Crataegus</i> sp. | hawthorn |
| <i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i> (syn. <i>Lycopodium obscurum</i>) | tree clubmoss |
| <i>Dianthus armeria</i> | deptford pink |
| <i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i> | running pine, flat branches |
| <i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> | intermediate wood fern |
| <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i> | marginal wood fern |
| <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> | helleborine |
| <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> | spotted Joe Pye weed |
| <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | boneset |
| <i>Eurybia divaricata</i> | white wood aster |
| <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> | slender fragrant goldenrod |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American beech |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | white ash |
| <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> | winterberry |
| <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | witch-hazel |
| <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> | woodland sunflower |
| <i>Huperzia lucidula</i> (syn. <i>Lycopodium lucidulum</i>) | shining clubmoss |
| <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | jewelweed, touch-me-not |
| <i>Lactuca biennis</i> | tall blue lettuce |
| <i>Lapsana communis</i> | nipplewort |
| <i>Leersia virginica</i> | white grass (bristly hairy nodes) |
| <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> (syn. <i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>) | ox-eye daisy |
| <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | spicebush |
| <i>Lobelia inflata</i> | Indian tobacco |
| <i>Lonicera canadensis</i> | American fly honeysuckle |
| <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | cucumber tree |
| <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> | Canada mayflower |
| <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> | false Solomon's seal |
| <i>Medeola virginiana</i> | Indian cucumber root |
| <i>Melilotus alba</i> | white sweet clover |

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <i>Mitchella repens</i> | partridgeberry |
| <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> | Indian pipe |
| <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | evening primrose |
| <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> | sensitive fern |
| <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> | sweet cicely, aniseroot |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | Norway spruce |
| <i>Pilea pumila</i> | clearweed |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | eastern white pine |
| <i>Polygonum virginianum</i> | jump-seed, Virginia knotweed |
| <i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> | Christmas fern |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | big-tooth aspen |
| <i>Prenanthes altissima</i> | tall white lettuce |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | black cherry |
| <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> | bracken fern |
| <i>Pyrola elliptica</i> ? | shinleaf |
| <i>Quercus montana</i> (syn. <i>Q. prinus</i>) | chestnut oak |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | northern red oak |
| <i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> | blackberry |
| <i>Rubus idaeus</i> | red raspberry |
| <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | green-headed coneflower |
| <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> | common elderberry |
| <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> (syn. <i>S. pubens</i>) | red elder |
| <i>Solidago arguta</i> | sharp-toothed goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago bicolor</i> | silverrod |
| <i>Solidago caesia</i> | blue-stemmed goldenrod |
| <i>Solidago rugosa</i> | rough-stemmed goldenrod |
| <i>Symphyotrichum undulatum</i> | wavy-leaved aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> (syn. <i>Aster lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>) | tall white aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> | calico or starved aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pilosum</i> | frostweed aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum prenanthoides</i> | crooked-stemmed aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i> (syn. <i>Aster puniceus</i> var. <i>puniceus</i>) | swamp aster |
| <i>Symphyotrichum lowrieianum</i> (syn. <i>Aster lowrieianus</i>) | Lowrie's aster |
| <i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> | New York fern |
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | basswood |
| <i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> | poison ivy |
| <i>Trientalis borealis</i> | starflower |
| <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> | large-flowered bellwort |
| <i>Veronica officinalis</i> | common speedwell |
| <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> | maple-leaf viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum lentago</i> | nannyberry |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | periwinkle |
| <i>Viola</i> spp. | violets |

Slender False Brome – *Brachypodium sylvaticum*

continued from page 1

are 5-12 mm wide and remain bright green late into the fall. The overall appearance of the plants is a dense tuft of bright green drooping leaves. The leaves and its flowering stalks droop at their tips. The flowering stalks (culms) have densely hairy nodes and are slightly elevated above the rest of the plant. There are 4-12 spikelets (clusters of flowers) per culm and these each have a tiny (0.5-2 mm long) pedicel (spikelet stalk) which occurs singly at each node of the inflorescence (Piep 2007). The roots, at least those of the New York specimens, have a strong wintergreen aroma. In New York, it starts to flower in early July and florets persist into October or perhaps later.

Although they can appear, at first glance, like a species in the genus *Bromus*, *Brachypodium sylvaticum* has open leaf sheaths and spike-like racemes (i.e. the inflorescences have florets that appear to be stalkless and come directly off of the main axis [i.e. a true spike] but actually are on small stalks that come off of the main axis [i.e. a true raceme]), as opposed to the closed leaf sheaths and panicles (i.e. the inflorescences are branched with florets on stalks coming off of branches within the inflorescences) of *Bromus*. Species in the genus *Elymus*, for which it could also be mistaken, would have either a spike or a panicle, not the spike-like raceme of *B. sylvaticum*.

In its native range slender false brome appears to mainly be a forest understory plant but is also known to occur in open grasslands (Stace 1997, Shouliang and Phillips 2006). In the Pacific Northwest it grows in a broad range of habitats, occurring in forest understories, open habitats, riparian and upland sites, and forest edges (Kaye 2001). At the Bergen Swamp population the plants appear to be most extensive in shaded mesic to wet forests, but also occur along edges of open fens, and even on sphagnum hummocks. Slender false brome is particularly abundant along and near trails, suggesting that people and deer are major vectors in its spread in New York, as they appear to be in the Pacific Northwest (Tom Kaye, personal communication). At the Tompkins County (New York) population the plants occur in a forest understory that is seasonally wet.

Since this species appears to stay green after other species have senesced, searching for it in the fall may be productive. Please report all new findings to us (see emails above). Since this species is apparently spread by seeds, if you find some slender false brome make sure your clothes



Drooping inflorescences

Photo by David Werier

and shoes are free of seeds before you leave the site.

Some different control treatments (i.e. physical, chemical, biological, and integrated pest management) have been researched in the Pacific Northwest (see the false-brome working group's web page <http://www.appliedeco.org/invasive-species-resources/FBWG>). If this species is not already widespread in New York, it will be extremely important to control all the known populations and attempt to keep them from spreading to other sites. Otherwise, as with other invasive



Entire plants with drooping leaves and inflorescences - Photo by Steven Daniel

species, areas will need to be prioritized for control.

For updated information on this species occurrence in New York see the New York Flora Atlas (<http://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/Plant.aspx?id=7190>). Photos can be viewed by clicking on “photo gallery” above the map on the NY Flora Atlas web page. For additional information about this species see the false-brome working group’s web page (<http://www.appliedeco.org/invasive-species-resources/FBWG>), an alert posted for California (http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/management/plant_profiles/Brachypodium_sylvaticum.php), an alert posted for Washington (<http://www.kingcounty.gov/environment/animalsAndPlants/noxious-weeds/weed-identification/false-brome.aspx>), and resources in the literature cited section below.

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A *Brachypodium sylvaticum* (slender false brome) invaded understory at Bergen swamp.

Photo by Steven Daniel

FINGER LAKES NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

UPCOMING PRESENTATIONS 2009

October 20th – Tuesday – 7 pm – The Finger Lakes; A Longer Look by Art Bloom. It is time for our periodic geology-leads-to-flora presentation. We all know that our region was shaped by erosion of the long, narrow, deep, glacial troughs which now hold the Finger Lakes. The latest ice age ended in the Finger Lakes region only about 14,000 years ago and almost every soil and landscape feature here is a relict from glacial activity. But with training and experience, one can often decipher the older landscape. In the case of the Finger Lakes topography, traces of many millions of years of pre-glacial evolution are still visible. Come hear about these early days, e.g. how early lowlands led to soils rich in limestone. Dr. Bloom will also review the glacial story for a full picture of how our landscape became what it is today.

November 17th – Tuesday – 7 pm – USDA Program on Biological Control of Swallow wort by Lindsey Milbrath and Jeremy Biazzo.

December 15th – Tuesday – 7 pm – FLNPS Annual Solstice Celebration.

All presentations are from 7-8:30 pm at the Cornell Cooperative Extension Building, 615 Willow Ave. and are free and open to the public.

WALKS AND OUTINGS Fall 2009

October 17th - Saturday – RAIN DATE October 24 - 1 PM - Annual Seed Collecting Walk. Join Krissy Faust for a fun and interesting day collecting native plant seeds. This is an opportunity to learn to identify some of our most beautiful native plants and how to responsibly collect their seeds. You will be provided with our custom-made seed collecting sacks (paper grocery bags with strings attached for tying around your waist to free your hands for easy clipping or gentle pulling of seed from the plant stem). Some seeds will be grown over the winter in greenhouses and sold at our May Plant Sale. Others will be available at our annual Solstice Gathering on December 15th. You may also take some home to propagate from this outing. This will be an easy walk over relatively flat, dry, terrain on Hammond Hill. Meet in the CCE parking lot at 1 PM to carpool.

Oct. 25th – Sunday - 1 PM -Lovely Lichens- Led by David Werier () - This outing will focus on developing the skills to be able to appreciate these often overlooked but quite stunning creatures through learning about their morphology and identification. The going will be slow and the weather may be cool so please bring warm clothing. The walking will be easy over relatively flat terrain. Please bring a 10x hand lens if you have one. There will be a short indoor session and then we will go into the field. Meet at Cornell Cooperative Extension at 1 PM for the indoor session and then we will carpool to a nearby site for some field studies.

Unless otherwise noted, trips begin and end in the parking lot at Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE), located just off Willow Ave. in Ithaca. Field trips are free and open to the public. Participants are encouraged to join FLNPS. Participants are also asked to stay on trails and not to pick any plants without the trip leader's consent. **For more information** call the trip leader at the number provided, Anna Stalter at , or Susanne Lorbeer at .