Field Botanists Of Ontario

Newsletter

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Yellow Dryas (*Dryas drummondii* Richardson ex Hook.) on the Gravel River near Lake Superior. Photo by M.J. Oldham - NHIC Archive.

FIELD BOTANISTS of ONTARIO

FIELD BOTANISTS OF ONTARIO NEWSLETTER

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The FBO is a non-profit organization founded in 1984 for those interested in botany and conservation in the province of Ontario.

www.trentu.ca/fbo/

The **deadline** for submissions for **Volume 15(1) - Spring 2002** is **March 9, 2002**.

Standard source for scientific names of vascular plants:

Newmaster, S.G., A. Lehela, P.W.C. Uhlig, S. McMurray and M.J. Oldham. 1998. Ontario Plant List. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Forest Research Institute, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Forest Research Information Paper No. 123, 550 pp. + appendices.

Field Trip Reports:

Clear Creek Forest

May 25th, 2001

It was an unusually rainy day in May for the second FBO field trip of the year. Despite getting up at the crack of dawn (practically) for the long drive to Chatham-Kent and encountering the unfriendly weather, the calling of a Pileated Woodpecker as we struggled into our raingear made all of the participants eager to get into the woods.

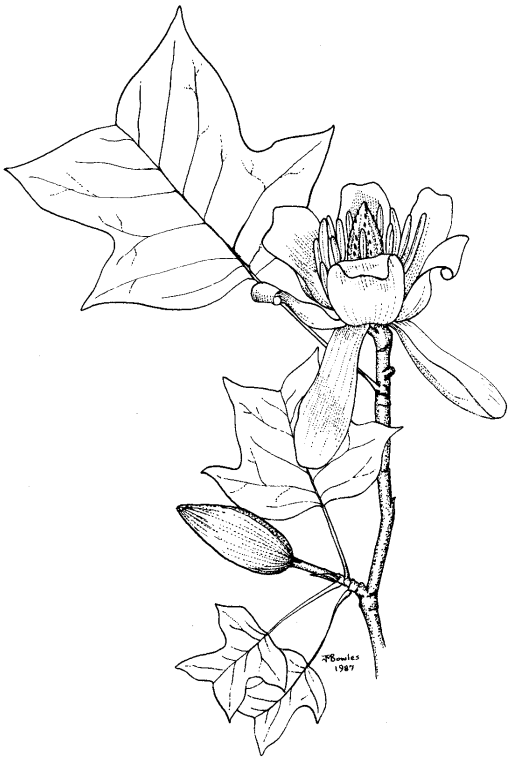
Our leader, Mathis Natvik, started out by telling the group some of the history of the property and how it was purchased by the Nature Conservancy of Canada in November 2000. To date, NCC has succeeded in preserving 572 acres of this precious forest. The property had been owned by a single family since 1900 and had been farmed at one time. Some portions of the property were sold and cleared, but a daughter with who wanted to keep the property "for the birds" owned one particular piece.

Although some parts of the property have been logged, approximately 1/3 is original forest. The property is slightly lacking from a floristic sense, since cattle grazing took place throughout the forest for a long period of time. At the beginning of the hike, we did see some Wild Blue Phlox (*Phlox divaricata* L.). In addition to cattle grazing, ATV use within the property has been high, and has led to much degradation and the introduction of Garlic Mustard (*Allaria petiolata* (M. Bieb) Cavara & Grande) in some of the floodplain areas.

Artificially constructed pits and mounds adjacent to the clear creek forest. Photo courtesy of Graham Buck, Nature Conservancy of Canada.

Our first stop in the woods was underneath a remarkably large Basswood (*Tilia americana* L.); probably the largest that most people in the group had ever seen. A few steps away we encountered an enormous American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh.). Getting into the spirit of the weather, Mathis told us that it is a good idea to camp or hide under a beech tree during a storm, as the high oil content of the wood will repel lightning. Mathis also informed us that the only population of blackflies in Chatham-Kent is resident in the Clear Creek Woods and many of us were thankful that the rain kept most of the flies away.

As we continued through the forest we learned of the importance of "pit and mound" topography in the landscape, and the different tree species that inhabit each niche. We were able to visit an area where a large beech had blown down and created a large pit. Nearby, many Tulip Trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.) were germinating and sprouting up in the newly created opening in the canopy. Also, we visited a nearby area in which a large storm had created a blowdown. There we observed several large trees in the same stage of



Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera* L.) by Jane Bowles

decomposition laying in the same direction. These trees were slowly been replaced by other species benefiting from the opening in the canopy.

As the rain continued to pour, we visited a field adjacent to the Clear Creek Forest, which was also purchased by the Nature Conservancy and is being restored to woodland. We were able to see first hand the newly created topography intended to mimic the result of blowdowns in a real forest. Many types of tree and shrub species were planted within the field in order to speed restoration. The eventual goal is to create a nature reserve of 800 acres (≈325 hectares).

With forest cover at less than 4% and declining in Chatham-Kent, with no tree-cutting regulations, Clear Creek Forest stands out as one the last large woodlands and is an important stand of old-growth forest in Ontario.

Melinda J. Thompson

AGM Moss Field Trip, Owen Sound Area

Sunday, June 24, 2001

On June 24, 2001, a group of FBO members met Joan Crowe at Inglis Falls south of Owen Sound for a day of looking for mosses as one of the field trips associated with the FBO AGM. In addition to the mosses, we saw a number of lichens, higher plants, and animals typical of the limestone escarpment habitat. This report will be restricted to sightings of the targeted group, as well as to the ferns seen during the day.

Inglis Falls. Photo by Bill McIlveen.

The first stop or short trip was along the trail below the Inglis Falls. The falls here are one of the larger ones on the Niagara Escarpment. This was a site examined by J. Macoun during his early plant studies of the Owen Sound area. The moist and sheltered habitat produced several fern species including Hart's-tongue Fern (*Asplenium scolopendrium* (L.) Newman), Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes* L. ssp. *trichomanes*), Holly Fern (*Polystichum lonchitis* (L.) Roth), as well as the Alligator Liverwort (*Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Lindb.). The highlight of the stop however was the moss *Thamnobryum alleghaniense* (C. Mull.) Nieuwl., a species of restricted occurrence.

A longer walk was made in the vicinity of Black's Pond and the part of the Niagara Escarpment located on the southwest side of Owen Sound. The area is locally known as the "West Rocks". This was another area that was investigated by Macoun. Although at first glance the area would scarcely be considered as lush in growth or high in promise of many interesting species, we soon turned up a number of interesting things. Right away, a *Brachythecium* moss species growing in the lawn was pointed out to the participants. The tally of bryophytes included Broom Moss (*Dicranum scoparium* Hedw.), the moss *Rhodobryum ontariense* (Kindb.) Kindb., Common Fern Moss (*Thuidium delicatulum* (Hedw.) B.S.G. var. *radicans* (Kindb.) Crum, Steere & Anders.), *Grimmia* sp., and *Anomodon* sp. We found specimens of the leafy liverworts *Radula complanata* (L.) Dum., and *Frullania* sp. and the Dog Lichen (*Peltigera canina* (L.) Willd.). At several points, the orange alga *Trentepohlia* sp. was growing on the surface of the rocks.

We saw several species of Wood Fern, including Crested (*Dryopteris cristata* (L.) A. Gray); Evergreen (*Dryopteris intermedia* (Muhlenb. ex Willd.) A. Gray), and Marginal (*Dryopteris marginalis* (L.) A. Gray), as well as Fragile Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.). The Maidenhair Spleenwort had assumed its common position in rock crevices. Ebony Spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes ex D. Eaton), Christmas Fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides* (Michaux) Schott) and other common fern species were found as

well at various points along the escarpment. These included Bulblet Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris bulbifera* (L.) Bernh.), Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis* L.), and Eastern Bracken-fern (*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn). Among the fern-allies, there were Shiny Fir-moss (*Huperzia lucidula* (Michaux) Trevis) and at least one patch of Dwarf Scouring-rush (*Equisetum scirpoides* Michaux).

After lunch, gracefully hosted by Joan and Walter Crowe, we travelled to The Glen Management Area north west of Owen Sound for the next part of our outing. The woods here produced two of the most easily field-recognizable moss species, namely Pin Cushion Moss (*Leucobryum glaucum* (Hedw.) Angstr. ex Fr.) and Schreber's Moss (*Pleurozium schreberi* (Brid.) Mitt.). We also saw another bristly looking moss with the distinctive name of Electrified Cat-tailed Moss (*Rhytidiadelphus triquetris* (Hedw.) Warnst.); a name which begs the question of what some bryologists might be doing with too much spare time on their hands! Another species of leafy liverwort (*Ptilidium pulcherrimum* (G. Web.) Hampe) was also pointed out as was the Powder Horn Lichen (*Cladonia coniacraea* (Florke) Spreng.)

Several fern species mentioned above (Marginal and Evergreen Wood Ferns, Hart's-tongue, Holly, Polypody, Maidenhair Spleenwort, and Bulblet Bladder Fern) were noted. New for the day at this stop were Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes* L. ssp. *quadrivalens* D.E. Mey) and Rattlesnake Fern (*Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Sw.). On a slope to a wet area, members of the group found Silvery Glade Fern (*Deparia acrostichoides* (Swartz) M. Kato) and Ostrich Fern (*Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tod.).

I am sure that all participants on the trip will heartily agree that they spent a most enjoyable day on the excursions with Joan and that they had a chance to see some of an often-overlooked group of plants. As for myself, I had never visited any of the sites before, even though I had passed by very close to Inglis Falls many times *en route* to the Bruce. Having seen the Falls once, I made sure to stop there again on the next trip up that way. Thank you very much Joan for leading the trip and all of the support you have given to FBO over the years.

Bill McIlveen

Introduction to Landforms

October 27th

The field trip proved to be an excellent introduction to ice sheet landforms and their recognition. Daryl Cowell, our leader in geomorphology, started us off with a sheaf of definitions. Then our first field experience was from the top of a field to see in the distance a section of the Galt Moraine, a lumpy line of debris dumped by a receding ice sheet. Between this line and us was low swampy ground where meltwater once drained, and behind us was the parallel Paris Moraine.

From here we drove to a succession of distinctive sites. First was an esker, then a kame hill – a roughly conical slump of debris formed at an ice face; then a cutaway display of the Wentworth Till, an unsorted jumble of

Daryl Cowell, Photo by Alan Procter.

large and small "subangular" stones and gravel, silt, and clay.

Along the way we learned of a field test – how, by knowledgeable manipulation of finger and thumb, and then teeth and tongue, one could estimate the percentages in a sample of sand, silt, and clay.

In a dry kettle, a land depression created by a stranded ice block, we augered a hole a metre deep to find sand and a lining of clay beneath the peat. Such investigation determines how able a kettle is to retain groundwater. In another kettle, perhaps three hectares in size, the water table had dropped a few years back and the crusting peat was no longer able to hold water. The drop had coincided with the start-up of a new municipal well.

North of Guelph we saw drumlins, outwash plains and more eskers. Dr. Cowell told us that drumlins formed beneath active ice sheets when the ice, saturated with debris, first dropped, then compressed and shaped the debris as the sheet moved forward. The visible result was a great smooth mound, perhaps a kilometre long, high at one end and gradually tapering in the direction the ice sheet flowed.

Eskers formed from streams of water within the ice sheet, the streambed bottom reversed as a raised ridge of debris once the ice had melted. The best example we saw trailed over a drumlin.

At another site we saw the Paris Moraine on the horizon and before us a totally flat landscape, an outwash terrace, created by meltwater spreading away from the ice face. In so doing the outwash sorted large debris from small, making life easy for a gravel pit operator near the Eramosa River. The Eramosa itself is a river 'underfit' to the channel in which in flows, since the valley was created originally by the vastly greater runoff from the melting ice.

Our last stop was by the Rockwood Gorge, where debris laden meltwater scoured channels in soft limestone, leaving raised areas of ancient coral, long since hardened into resistant pillars called bioherms.

Thanks to Dr. Cowell, we came away a sharpened awareness of the shapes and composition of landforms, from which microhabitats arise.

Alan Procter

Features:

2001 Botanical Highlights[1]

Michael J. Oldham

The year 2001 was another exciting one for botanical finds in the province, including two native species and one hybrid new to Ontario, and the rediscovery of nine species not documented in the province for at least 20 years and ranked SH by the Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC). Several major range extensions were documented including the discovery of two arctic-alpine species new to the Great Lakes basin, and one species which may be newly recorded as a native species in Ontario.

Both native species new to Ontario were discovered in Polar Bear Provincial Park on the Ontario coast of Hudson Bay, a vast area which has been little studied botanically to date. Nard Sedge (*Carex nardina* Fries) and Alpine Cinquefoil (*Potentilla crantzii* (Crantz) Beck ex Fritsch) were each found at two sites during NHIC fieldwork in the Hudson Bay Lowlands. Both species are arctic plants known elsewhere on Hudson Bay, but not previously confirmed in Ontario. Fieldwork in the Hudson Bay Lowlands in 2001 also resulted in the rediscovery of several plant species not seen in the province for more than 20 years and ranked SH by NHIC, as well as three rare native plants not previously recorded in the Ontario portion of the Hudson Bay Lowlands (*Calamagrostis purpurascens* R. Br.).

The north shore of Lake Superior area is well known for its concentration of disjunct arctic-alpine plants. Last summer, Moss Campion (*Silene acaulis* L.) was added to the list of Great Lakes arctic-alpine disjuncts when it was found on a small island in Lake Superior (see NHIC Newsletter 6(1):10-11; Winter 2000)[2] ; this summer two additional arctic-alpine disjuncts were documented. While checking a reported Peregrine Falcon nesting location on the north shore of Lake Superior near Terrace Bay, MNR Biologist

[1] Reprinted from the Natural Heritage Information Centre Newsletter, Volume 6(1), Winter 2002, with permission from the author and NHIC, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 300 Water Street, 2nd Floor, North Tower, P.O. Box 7000, Peterborough Ontario K9J 8M5.

[2] http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/mnr/nhic/newslett.html

Alpine Woodsia (*Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S.F. Gray) on the Slate Islands, Lake Superior. Photo by M.J. Oldham - NHIC Archive.

Western Silver-leaf Aster (*Aster sericeus* Vent.) on Lake of the Woods. Photo by M.J. Oldham - NHIC Archive.

Linda Melynk-Ferguson, observed an attractive but unfamiliar wildflower growing on the cliff face. Linda photographed the unknown plant and the photo eventually made its way to NHIC where it was identified as Purple Mountain Saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia* L.), a species not known anywhere in the Great Lakes Basin. The only previous Ontario location for Purple Mountain Saxifrage was at Cape Henrietta Maria on Hudson Bay where it was last seen in 1979. The site was visited later in the summer by NHIC botanist, Mike Oldham, to further document the population. Later in the summer the species was rediscovered at Cape Henrietta Maria by NHIC biologists.

The second new arctic-alpine plant for the Great Lakes basin found in 2001 was Glacier Sedge (*Carex glacialis* Mack.), discovered on Lake Superior's Slate Islands by Wasyl Bakowsky and Mike Oldham. Glacier Sedge is known from Ontario's Hudson Bay Lowlands, but its discovery on Lake Superior may be the most southerly North American location. The Slate Islands are well known for their concentration of arctic-alpine plant species, including several not known elsewhere on the Great Lakes (e.g. *Taraxacum ceratophorum* (Ledeb.) DC. and *Dryas integrifolia* M. Vahl).

Another remarkable arctic-alpine disjunct was found by Al Harris while exploring Ottertooth Lake near Armstrong, just west of Lake Nipigon, for Ontario Parks. In a deep canyon on Ottertooth Lake, Al found Northern Goldenrod (*Solidago multiradiata* Aiton). While this goldenrod is quite common and widespread in Ontario's Hudson Bay Lowlands, there is only one other record for the Great Lakes basin (an unpublished record by John Riley (pers. comm.) from the north shore of Lake Superior near the Nipigon River). Later in the summer, Al showed the Ottertooth Lake population to Wasyl Bakowsky and Mike Oldham of NHIC who found that the species was locally common on cliffs and talus slopes in the canyon. Al, Wasyl, and Mike made other interesting finds at the Ottertooth Lake canyon, including Large-leaved Sandwort (*Moehringia macrophylla* (Hook.) Frenzl), Green Spleenwort (*Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum* L.), Showy Arnica (*Arnica lonchophylla* Greene ssp. *chionopappa* (Fern.) Maguire), Smooth Woodsia (*Woodsia glabella* R.Br. ex Richardson), Alpine Woodsia (*Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S.F. Gray), and Ross' Sedge (*Carex rossii* Boott).

The Lake Superior area produced other interesting botanical records in 2001. Linda Melynk-Ferguson found Devil's-club (*Oplopanax horridus* (Smith) Torr. & A. Gray ex Miq.) along the Steel River, which is the first Ontario mainland location. Devil's-club is also known from three island sites in Lake Superior, where it is disjunct from western North America. While conducting a wetland evaluation for MNR, Nipigon District, Rob Foster discovered a new population of Bog Adder's-mouth (*Malaxis paludosa* (L.) Sw.) on the Black Bay Peninsula. This very rare

orchid is known from only a handful of Ontario locations, most of which have not been recently confirmed. On the Gravel River, north of Lake Superior, Mike Oldham found a small population of Yellow Dryas (*Dryas drummondii* Richardson ex Hook.) [See cover of this issue]. Recent Ontario records of this arctic-alpine disjunct plant are limited to the Slate Islands, although it was not located during NHIC fieldwork on the Slates in 2001.

Further west in northwestern Ontario, Rob Foster made some exciting finds on the West English River while conducting a inventory for Ontario Parks. Most noteworthy is Siberian Yarrow (*Achillea sibirica* Ledeb.), a northern and western plant whose status in Ontario was previously uncertain. Scoggan's 1979 "Flora of Canada" indicates that it is known from "isolated stations in central Ontario", but mentions only one record specifically - along a railway near Thunder Bay. It is possible that Rob's record is the first native Ontario population. Rob found other interesting species at the West English River, including Fragile Prickly-pear (*Opuntia fragilis* (Nutt.) Haw.) and Wild Licorice (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota* Nutt. ex Pursh). On Lake of the Woods, Brian Ratcliff discovered the second recent Ontario population of Leadplant (*Amorpha canescens* Pursh). Also on Lake of the Woods, Wasyl Bakowsky and Mike Oldham discovered the province's second extant site for Western Silver-leaf Aster (*Aster sericeus* Vent.), a nationally threatened species.

In southeastern Ontario, Tom Marsh, with Dora Hunter and Maureen Sly, of the Friends of Frontenac Provincial Park, found Lily-leaved Twayblade (*Liparis liliifolia* (L.) Rich. ex Lindl.) in Frontenac Provincial Park. This nationally and provincially threatened orchid was previously known no further east in Ontario than the Toronto area. In the Greater Toronto Area, Erin Mosley of the MNR Aurora office has been checking historic American Ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius* L.) locations and has refound several populations as well as discovering a few new sites.

Perfoliate Bellwort (*Uvularia perfoliata* L.) has been independently discovered or rediscovered at several sites in the Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, and Niagara Regions in 2001, by Bill Draper, Melinda Thompson, and Tyler Smith. The National Museum's "Atlas of the Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario" only maps one post-1964 record (and 8 pre-1964) for this species, so this year's discoveries represent a significant improvement in our knowledge of this plant's distribution and status in the province.

Three new Ontario localities for a species of three-awn grass, *Aristida basiramea* Engelm. ex Vasey, were discovered in 2001. Previously the species was known from only two Ontario sites, both in Simcoe County. Gary Allen, MNR Midhurst District Ecologist, discovered one new site at Anten Mills, Simcoe County, and Al Sinclair and Jim Goltz found the species on Beausoleil Island, Muskoka District. Both these sites are from open, sandy areas and probably represent natural occurrences. The third new locality was found by Mike Oldham and Wasyl Bakowsky near Fort Frances, Rainy River District. This site is far removed from other populations and is along a roadside, so it is probably an introduction.

While conducting an inventory of Clear Creek Forest in Kent County, a newly acquired Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) property, NCC Stewardship Officer Graham Buck found a new population of Winged Monkey-flower (*Mimulus alatus* Aiton). This rare wildflower is known from fewer than ten sites in Ontario. Growing with Winged Monkey-flower and the more widespread Square-stemmed Monkey-flower (*M. ringens* L.) were a few intermediates which appear to be hybrids. Although hybrids between these two related plants are known elsewhere in North America, they have not been previously reported from Ontario or Canada. At the same site Graham also found a new site for Lily-leaved Twayblade.

Also in southwestern Ontario, Kara Brodribb (NHIC Species At Risk Biologist) and Mike Oldham rediscovered Scarlet Ammannia (*Ammannia robusta* Heer & Regel) at Hillman Marsh, Essex County. This nationally Endangered plant was last seen here in 1985. While attending the first Pelee Island Endangered Species Festival, Kara and Mike also discovered Ontario's fourth locality for Oval Ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes ovalis* Lindl.) and found the provincially rare Smith's Club-rush (*Scirpus smithii* A. Gray) for the first time on the Lake Erie Islands.

Our thanks to the many Ontario naturalists

and biologists who submitted "Rare Species Reporting Forms" to the NHIC via our web page[3] or who otherwise informed us of their significant finds. Apologies to anyone whose interesting records were inadvertently omitted.

A Yellow Wood Lily (*Lilium philadelphicum* f. *flaviflorum*): First Record of Occurrence in Ontario

Margo Holt[4]

An article in The Canadian Field-Naturalist (Holt 2001) stating that *Lilium philadelphicum* f. *flaviflorum* is very rare in New England prompted me to investigate further as I had seen this plant on Manitoulin Island in 2001. Voss (1972) stated "the yellow-flowered form has been found rarely in Michigan". Both Michael Oldham at the Natural Heritage Information Centre (personal communication) & John Morton (personal communication) knew of no Ontario occurrences. Scoggan (1978) mentions this form in Canada only from "near Moosehorn, Manitoba".

I observed one plant of forma flaviflorum on June 28, 2001 in Robinson Township, Manitoulin Island. The plant was growing in a small cultural meadow that had been cut out from the surrounding mixed coniferous forest several years previously. The site is approximately 25m from the Lake Huron shoreline. The plant was a typical looking Wood Lily except for dandelion yellow tepals. Other Wood Lilies with the usual red-orange tepals were present nearby. A photograph of the yellow Wood Lily was taken and a record of the occurrence sent to NHIC.

I would like to hear from other botanists if they have seen this forma in Ontario.

References:

Holt, D.V. & W.N. Tiffney. 2001 A yellow Wood Lily, *Lilium philadelphicum*, from Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, with notes on its occurrence in New England. *The Canadian Field-Naturalist* 115:351-352.

Scoggan H.J. 1978. The Flora of Canada. National Museums of Canada Ottawa.

Voss, E.G. 1972. Michigan Flora Part 1. Cranbrook Institute Of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

[3](http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/mnr/nhic/queries/report.html)

[4] Holtm@bconnex.net

Brenda Ann Chambers (1953 - 2001): A Brief Tribute to a Friend and Colleague

Bill Crins[5]

Brenda Chambers was a friend and colleague of mine in the Ministry of Natural Resources. For a time in the early to mid 1990s, we both worked for the Science and Technology Unit of OMNR's Central Region, she being based in North Bay, and me in Huntsville. We had several opportunities to work together on projects relating to Ecological Land Classification, including one of her specialties, Forest Ecosystem Classification. Many members of the Field Botanists of Ontario probably are familiar with her publications on the vegetation of central and northeastern Ontario, including "Forest Plants of Northeastern Ontario" (Legasy *et al*. 1995), "Forest Plants of Central Ontario" (Chambers *et al*. 1996), and "Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Central Ontario" (Chambers *et al*. 1997). Brenda was an important contributor to many other publications on the composition and structure of forest ecosystems in central Ontario. In addition, she was very interested in the conservation of ecosystems within Ontario's protected areas system. This led to some collaborative work between us on protection-related projects, as well.

Brenda had an infectious enthusiasm for her work. She was particularly fond of field work and teaching. Her workshops on forest ecosystems and their components were always popular among Ministry staff, I think in large part because of her enthusiasm and her ability to convey ideas clearly, and she helped many technicians, biologists, foresters, and planners to become better versed in the composition, structure, and function of these ecosystems. I had a couple of opportunities to help out in these workshops, and I was always impressed by Brenda's knowledge of forest flora, and particularly, of bryophytes.

Brenda had many non-botanical interests, too. Often, she and I would chat about the folk musicians we had seen perform, and in recent years, she made annual trips to Scotland to attend folk music festivals. She was always

[5] 170 Middlefield Rd., Peterborough, Ontario K9J 8G1

ready to play her guitar well into the night after the work was done. She also enjoyed many outdoor activities, and canoeing was one of her passions.

Her many friends, both within the Ministry of Natural Resources and outside, miss her cheery presence and boundless energy. She was a fighter to the end, and those of us who knew her and had a chance to work with her will derive inspiration from her spirit for many years to come. She passed away on 5 May 2001. It is an honour for me to be able to provide a brief tribute in her memory.

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Chambers, B.A., B.J. Naylor, J. Nieppola, B. Merchant, and P. Uhlig. 1997. Field Guide to Forest Ecosystems of Central Ontario. SCSS Field Guide FG-01, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, North Bay, Ontario. 200 pp.

Legasy, K., S. LaBelle-Beadman, and B.A. Chambers. 1995. Forest Plants of Northeastern Ontario. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton, Alberta. 352 pp.

Notices:

AGM Planned for Sept. 14-15, 2002

Save the date! The FBO AGM returns to south-western Ontario Sept. 14-15, 2002. This time we are planning to hold it at St. Thomas, Elgin County. Some the destinations being considered for field trips include Springwater Park (old growth forest), Hawk Cliff, Port Burwell Park (dunes and beaches), Dutton Prairie (Compass Plant), Dunwich Swamp, St. Thomas Railroad yards (Skeleton-weed), Yarmouth Natural Heritage Area (Crooked-stem Aster), and Sparta Historic Village.

Canadian Journal of Botany (1969-1971): Free to a Good Home

Prior to his retirement, Gerard Courtin--my M.Sc. supervisor--gave me some old Canadian Journal of Botany issues (1969-1971). I rarely use them now and would prefer to pass them on to a good home. Preference will be given to college or university libraries.

Ed Morris,
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(705) 522-1972 edmorris@ican.net

Native Plant Sale

Saturday May 11, 2002, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Civic Garden Centre
777 Lawrence Avenue East (at Leslie), Toronto

The North American Native Plant Society is holding its annual native plant sale on Saturday, May 11, 2002 at Toronto's Civic Garden Centre.

Add interest and beauty to your garden with native plants and wildflowers!

Native plants benefit the environment. They provide vital food and habitat for indigenous birds, butterflies and other wildlife, and they don't require additional watering, fertilizers, or harmful chemicals. And best of all, they're easy to care for!

The NANPS Native Plant Sale is a great opportunity for beginners and native plant lovers to select from hundreds of species of native plants all under one roof!

- rare and unusual species available (e.g., grass pinks, trilliums, etc.)
- a great source for woodland, meadow, prairie and wetland species
- plants are grouped by habitat (sun, shade, etc.) for easy selection — no matter how poor your garden conditions seem, we have the perfect plants for you!
- native plant experts are available to answer questions and make suggestions
- inexpensive and hard-to-find shrubs and trees
- a wide selection of native plant seed available
- books, magazines, info sheets, NANPS memberships, and more!

All plants come from ethical sources, including native plant nurseries and plant rescues. A popular event, so come early to avoid disappointment!

For additional information, contact us at:
North American Native Plant Society
P.O. Box 84, Station D
Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada M9A 4X1

e-mail: nanps@nanps.org
website: www.nanps.org
tel: 416. 680. 6280

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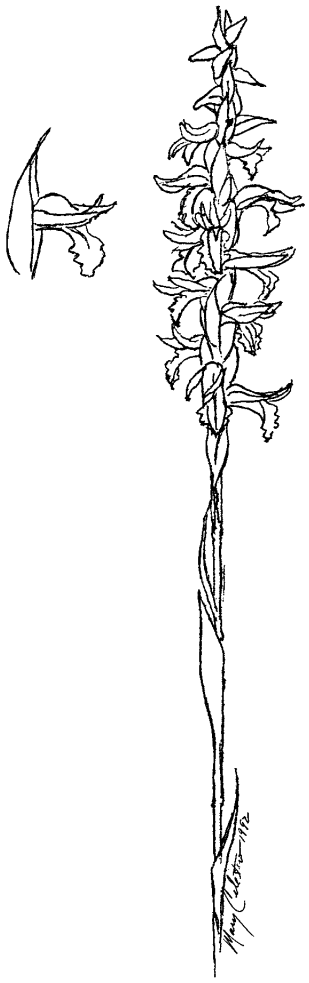
Celestino, Mary. 2002. **Wildflowers of the Canadian Erie Islands: Including Flowering Shrubs and Vines of Pelee Island, Middle Island, Hen Island, East Sister Island, North Harbour Island and Middle Sister Island**, Essex County Field Naturalists, Windsor, Ontario.

Complete with Checklist of the Vascular Plants of the Canadian Erie Islands (September, 2001) by Michael J. Oldham of the Ontario Natural Heritage Information Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources, listing 845 vascular plant taxa (species, varieties or subspecies, and hybrids).

This guidebook is designed for both the casual observer and professional botanist. Over 420 vascular plants are illustrated depicting 384 wildflowers, 43 shrubs and 29 vines, including rare wildflowers not found elsewhere in Canada.



Great Plains Ladies' Tresses (*Spiranthes magnicamporum* Scheviak). Illustration by Mary Celestino.

Pen and ink flower studies were made from living plant specimens growing in the wild. Each plant is accompanied with a description including habitat and in some cases plant usage by various Aboriginal tribes who once inhabited the islands. Site descriptions and landscape sketches are provided for each island, including maps, geological, historical and human interest with a special feature on Stone Road Alvar.

Published by the Essex County Field Naturalists, Club through the support of TD Friends of the Environment Foundation. Contact: ECFNC, Devonshire Mall P.O., P.O. Box 32011, Windsor, Ontario N8X 5B5 or contact author Mary Celestino at (519) 969-7292 or Ojibway Nature Centre at ojibway @city.windsor.on.ca

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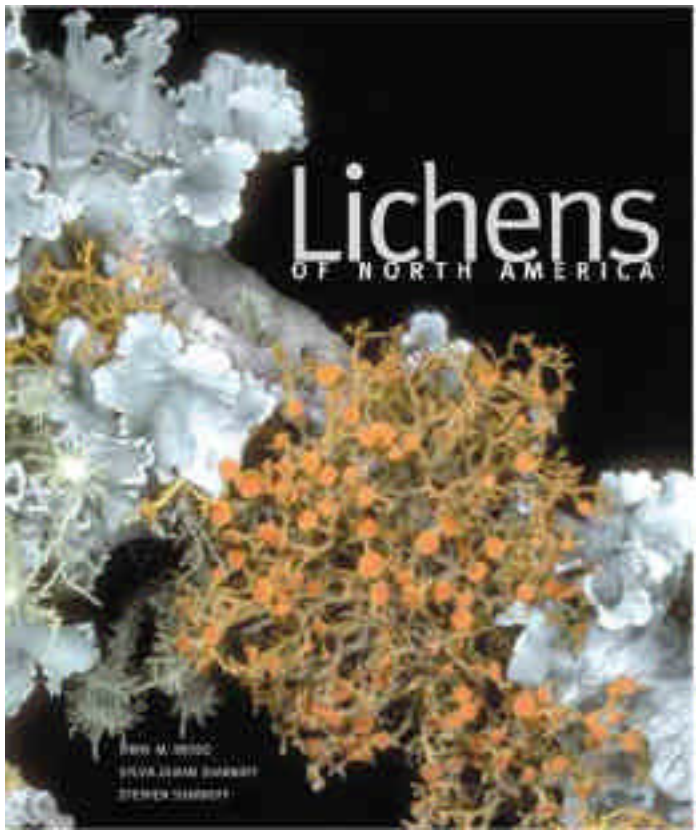
Brodo, I.M., S.D. Sharnoff and S. Sharnoff. 2001. **Lichens of North America**. Yale University Press, New Haven, CT. 795 pp. Hardcover. ISBN 0-300-08249-5



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Irwin M. Brodo is emeritus research scientist at the Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, Ontario, and is considered a world authority on lichens and their biology. Stephen Sharnoff is and the late Sylvia Duran Sharnoff was research associate at the Missouri Botanical Garden and research affiliate at the University and Jepson Herbaria, University of California, Berkeley. The Sharnoffs are both internationally renowned nature photographers and writers whose work has appeared in, among other places, National Geographic, Smithsonian, Discover, and the New York Times.

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We thank all applicants: however, only those selected for an interview will be contacted.

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