VERMONT BOTANICAL AND BIRD CLUB NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY 2018

2018 Annual Meeting Announcement

The 123rd Annual Meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club will be held on Thursday, May 31 – Sunday, June 3, 2018 at Eagle Camp in South Hero, Vermont.

Eagle Camp was founded by George Perry, a Rutland Minister and Geologist, on the west shore of South Hero Island in 1893, to have a place for people to come and study the fossil geology of the Champlain Islands. Fifth generation Perry family members Dave (Dad), and son Alan and daughter Alison Perry, continue the tradition and welcome families to stay at and enjoy this lovely location on private Rockwell Bay. The lodging is in cabins (with bathrooms centrally located a short distance away); meals will be prepared by My Kids' Kitchen caterer in Eagle Camp's country style kitchen and dining hall and programs will be held in the Perry Hall. We look forward to visiting interesting lakeshore habitats on the Islands and the Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge on the mainland.

122nd Annual Meeting at Quimby Country, Averill, Vermont June 15 – 18, 2017

Vermont Botanical and Bird Club at Quimby Lodge Porch, Quimby Country, Saturday, June 17, 2017 photo: Peter Hope
Back Row standing left to right: Peter Hope, Anne Hill, Susan Elliott, Marvin Elliott, Ann Burcroff, Ralph Nimtz, Deb Parrella, Sue Shea, Mike Chernesky, Sara Hand, Sarah Jane Hills, Thom Jones, Ivy Luke (scholarship), Steven Lamonde (scholarship); Middle Row left to right: Aaron Marcus, Mary Hill, Susan Brown, Louanne Nielsen, Catherine Sells, Scott Bassage, Charlotte Hanna, Connie Youngstrom, William 'Tig' Arnold; Front Row left to right: Annie Reed, Deborah Benjamin, Kate Kruesi, Charlotte Bill, Everett Marshall, Micah Berman (scholarship), Lynne Arnold.

EVENING PROGRAMS
CLUBHOUSE 7:00 PM

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 2017:

Scott Bassage, Peter Hope and Debbie Benjamin introduced this year's three scholarship students: Steven Lamonde, Ivy Luke, and Micah Berman. See more at Henry Potter Scholarship Students.

"Marvels and Mysteries of Plants in Vermont's Mountains and Marshes", by Aaron Marcus, Assistant Botanist, Natural Heritage Inventory.

A decade of field and herbarium work with the Vermont Natural Heritage Inventory and the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont and the Finger Lakes National Forest in New York by Aaron Marcus has given rise to the question "Why are species rare ?" Habitat seems to play a large role in why Vermont has about 650 species of rare or uncommon plants.

Old growth habitat as found in some forests such as at Texas Falls in Hancock, and Gifford Woods in Killington; or in alpine/mountainous regions such as at Mt. Horrid or Mt. Mansfield holds a number of rare species. A new population Alpine or Mountain Cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*, was discovered by Aaron and Everett at Spectacle Pond Natural Area in the stable Red Pine forest. Another plant – Diapensia, *Diapensia lapponica* - is experiencing die-back among older plants on Mt. Mansfield perhaps due to climate change, while young healthy plants are being discovered.

In the developed urban area of Chittenden County two old habitats – sandplain forest and lake sand beaches - yield rare plants. Low bindweed, *Calystegia spithamaea*, disappeared in 2008 but seems to be re-appearing. Dotted Horse-Balm, *Monarda fistulosa*, originally discovered by early Club member Nellie Francis Flynn in 1912 was found recently by Club member Kate Kruesi in Burlington and may be the result of seeds living dormant for years or decades before springing back into life. We then looked at Beach Pea, *Lathyrus japonicus*, a relic of past glacial times when Lake Champlain was sea water; Wright's Spikerush, *Eleocharis diandra*, the globally rare plant from Lake Champlain and Connecticut river sand beaches; Awned Flat-Sedge, *Cyperus squarrosus*, an annual on sand beaches; Rustyroot Flat-Sedge, *Cyperus erythorhizos*, so newly discovered that it is not in the New Flora of Vermont; Water Purslane, *Ludwegia polycarpa*, that appears in low water years; and Water Hemp, *Amaranthus tuberculatus*, that sprang up among zebra mussel shells.

Of the 35 taxa of native Orchids in Vermont about one-half are rare or declining possibly due to changes in soil mycorhizae. Dragon's-mouth, *Arethusa bulbosa*, bears no leaves, relies on soil fungi and may be easily overlooked. Ram's Head Lady's-Slipper, *Cypripedium arietinum*, is known from very few cedar bluffs on Lake Champlain. Large Round-leaved and Roundleaf Orchis', *Platanthera macrophylla* and *P. orbiculata*, seem to prefer sites that have never been tilled.

The presence of some plants pose the question: are they originally native or non-native ?: Torrey's Rush, *Juncus torreyi*, first seen by Club member George Kirk in 1912 along a railroad track in Rutland; Great Lobelia, *Lobelia syphlitica*, extending its northeastern range from New York; and Sneezeweed, *Helenium* autumnale, first seen in Alburgh in 1969.

One of the most exciting parts of a botanist's job must the re-discovery of formerly extirpated species. Alpine Milkvetch, *Astragalus alpinus var. brunetianus*, was found this year on the New Hampshire side of the Connecticut River; Yellow Wild-Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, last seen in 1907 was found in Brattleboro by someone looking for Wild-Indigo Duskywing. On a break exploring the ledges behind the National Life Office Building, a 1" seedling of Hairy Woodmint, *Blephilia hirsuta*, was identified by Aaron and Everett. All of these "ramblings" and "errant adventures of a botanist" add up to a life filled with personal and scientifically valuable rewards.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 2017:

"Birding in Essex County, Vermont", by Tom Berriman, Northeast Kingdom Audubon Society.

Essex County is the least populated county in Vermont and is as well the least populated county in all of New England. It has about 6125 residents (people), covers about 675 square miles and measures about 45 miles from north to south and 22 miles from east to west. It is one of the three counties of the Northeast Kingdom of Vermont – the other two being Orleans and Caledonia.

Essex County was until 2016 the only county in Vermont that had not had an individual conduct an official Big Year to tabulate as many bird species as possible from January 1 – December 31. Tom Berriman took up the challenge that year and, after making 170 birding trips and driving 14,000 miles in the whole year, he tallied up the necessary 150 species by May 22 of the year; and by the end of the year he had tallied 180 species.

There are some very special and unique places in Essex County such as Mollie Beatty Bog in Silvio O. Conté National Wildlife Refuge which is home to Lincoln Sparrow and Palm Warbler; or Moose Bog and Moose Bog Trail in Wenlock Wildlife Management Area where Spruce Grouse, Gray Jay and Black-Backed Woodpecker can be seen; or Moose River at Damon's Crossing in Victory Bog when lowering water levels in Spring might reveal Wilson's Snipe close up.

Although he was glad he did the Big Year, Tom said that he would be happy to return to regular birding in which he could photograph birds close-up and from great distance through the practice of digiscoping.

He demonstrated his set-up of a DSLR camera with a fixed lens set wide open and an adapter that slides over the spotting scope eyepiece. Shooting a continuous burst of several exposures helps to eliminate the vibration of the camera mirror bouncing up and down. As a reference, a 40 mm lens set on a scope at a zoom setting of 30 X with a 1.5 crop factor gives the equivalent of a 1800 mm lens on a camera alone. By digiscoping, one can see greater detail and one can observe behavior from an unobtrusive distance - "I never felt like I was interfering with the birds."

He then showed a Hairy Woodpecker and a Downy Woodpecker at his bird feeder at the same time where he could clearly see the differences which can be tricky in the field. He compared the use of digiscoping with the use of a microscope by botanists. A female Evening Grosbeak revealed her underwing coloring at the feeder which he had never observed before in the field. A Blackpoll Warbler was actually too close to entirely fit in the photo - "Who gets to be 15' from a warbler ?" In a series of shots we saw a Green Heron dive face first into water after a prize (a little like how people exploring Missing Link Bog). We saw a Ruddy Turnstone approach a morsal of food - "If it's a meal you've got to turn it over; it's always better on the other side." And sometimes a surprise pops up like a bee on a flower.

In the many years of birding in Essex County and with the redoubled efforts to conduct a Big Year census, Tom Berriman has contributed greatly to the knowledge of what bird species might be found by the intrepid birder in the many beautiful and wild locations throughout the year. First finds for him included: Carolina Wren in Island Pond, Eastern Towhee in increasing numbers, Three-toed Woodpecker on Mt. Monadnock Mountain, and Common Eider at Wallace Pond on the U.S./Canadian border. Since his efforts in 2016, Tom reported that more species have been observed in Essex County, such as Eastern Meadow Lark, Vesper Sparrow, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, and Wilson's Warbler for a total of 187 species observed by birders in 2017.

We are very lucky that he could join us with his fine collection of photos and stories at the Quimby Clubhouse and in the field at Moose Bog and South America Pond Road, Wenlock WMA.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 2017:

Annual Business Meeting, 7:00 PM
Clubhouse, Quimby Country
Averill, Vermont

followed by **Slides by Members Show**

1, 2, 3. Secretary's Report, Interim Treasury Report, Scholarship Report

[The actual starting time of the Annual Business Meeting was 8:10 PM.]

This year the Club has added a digital projector to its inventory of projection equipment which includes a projector screen (purchased in 2007). The digital projector is an Epson EX9200 Pro WUXGA 3LCD Projector Pro Wireless, Full HD and cost: $699.99 plus $42.99 tax plus $11.99 one day shipping for a total of $753.65. This purchase will ensure that the programs will run smoothly.

Debbie Benjamin gave an Interim Treasury Report on the Club's three accounts and two Funds. On one side of the page is a description of the Club's accounts and when they came into being.

1) People's United Bank (originally opened 1992)
The balance of the checking account on 6/10/17 was $13,663.22; estimated receipts are $4,440.00 for an estimated balance of $18,103.22. Outstanding checks (including the balance at Quimby Country) total $11,418.65 for an estimated final balance of $6,684.57.

2) Merchant's Bank CD
The most recent balance on the CD on 12/09/16 is $6,170.40. The Club may choose to close this CD on its next maturity date (November 9, 2017), as it is no longer a flexible CD. [Note: The Club did close the CD on November 9, 2017 and received a check for $6,187.41 which was deposited into the People's United Bank checking account on November 16, 2017.]

3) Green Century Equity Fund
From a balance of $19,781.37 on June 13, 2016 the Fund has accrued in three quarters to a market value of $22,606.58 as of March 31, 2017.

4) Scholarship Fund – Current Year
The Current Year Scholarship Fund grew from $1,188.29 on June 14, 2016 to $1,753.29 as of June 15, 2017 and includes a generous donation from a new member.

5) Scholarship Fund – Endowment
The Endowment Scholarship Fund grew from $13,320.19 on June 14, 2016 to $13,370.19 as of June 15, 2017.

6) Johnson State College
The expenses for the 2016 meeting at Johnson State College totalled $6,209.00 and the receipts totalled $7,373.00 for a net positive gain of $1,164.00.

Everett Marshall moved and Ann Burcroff seconded that the Interim Treasury Report be accepted as presented. The vote was all in favor.

The three scholarship students at this year's meeting were introduced Thursday evening by Scott Bassage, Peter Hope and Debbie Benjamin: (See more under Henry Potter Scholarship Students later in this Newsletter.)

4. Nominating Committee

Peter Hope, Chair of the Nominating Committee, read the Slate of Officers:

President	Deborah Benjamin
Vice-President Plants	Everett Marshall
Vice-President Birds	Connie Youngstrom
Treasurer	Charlotte Hanna
Secretary	Scott Bassage

Charlotte Bill moved and Sue Elliott seconded that the Secretary cast one unanimous ballot for the Slate. The members voted All in Favor.

5. Field Trip Reports

Plants:
Vice-President of Plants Everett Marshall asked for the three Canadian members to give their favorite plant observations: Mary Hill said the pure white (Pink) Lady's-Slippers were special; Anne Hill thought that the birch tree that held the four baby birds was great; and Sarah Jane Hills enjoyed the whole meeting.

Everett then called upon the scholarship students to give their favorite plant observations. Steve Lamonde really like the blankets of Bunchberries with "arcuate venation" at Missing Link Bog; Ivy Luke said "I loved the Red Pine Stand" and the peaceful feeling that it holds.

Everett then called on people in the group: Sue Brown said she enjoyed the variety of sedges seen this year; Charlotte Bill mentioned the Peach-leaved Willow at the Sand Beach; Lynne Arnold said her favorite flower is Twinflower. Peter Hope said that he had never seen so many Three-leaved Solomon Seal as at the Missing Link Bog. Sue Elliott loved the Cottongrass. Debbie Benjamin thought that the Shining Rose at Moose Bog Trail and Boylan Airport was beautiful. Kate Kruesi thought that the feel of the Velvet-leaved Blueberry at the Red Pine Stand was very special. Bryan Palfey said that the Pipsissewa "made the whole meeting" (reported by Charlotte Bill while Bryan and his sister were driving to Maine). Deb Parrella liked the Barber-pole Bulrush. Everett concluded by thanking Aaron Marcus for his participation in the meeting this year. All applauded.

Birds:
Steven Lamonde gave the Bird Report for Connie Youngstrom and asked for highlights. Ivy Luke said she loved seeing the Blackburnian Warbler "finally"! Aaron Marcus said he enjoyed watching members debate/discuss/argue a bird's identity and enjoyed the ever present Northern Parula Warbler. Debbie Benjamin appreciated the Common Loon pair nesting on Forest Lake and wondered if the loon egg had hatched yet; she also said that Bald Eagles are seen more now and pose a challenge to the loon parents. At that exact moment – a Common Loon gave a long wail call – the only one of the entire evening ! amid the steady backdrop of gray treefrogs.

Charlotte Bill told the story about discovering the fledgling Brown Creepers as "a real team effort" and will show pictures later. Steven enjoyed the Winter Wren on the Marsh Trail this morning and Lincoln's Sparrow at Moose Bog. Everett noted the Rusty Blackbird at the dead conifer wetland on South America pond Road. Sue Shea said the Raven nest at the Red Pine Stand was fun to watch as the parents changed shifts.

See the Bird List 2017 which appears later in this Newsletter.

6. 2018 Meeting Suggestions

The Club has been trying to find a location on the Champlain Islands where we could hold the meeting. We will look into that possibility.

7. Other Business

Everett Marshall asked how to generate interest at federal, state and local institutions to financially support botanical research in Vermont and the Northeast. Money is available for the study of natural communities, birds, wildlife and plants that are endangered, but there is very little for general botany. He suggested that interested people might think about producing a symposium along the lines of the Fish & Wildlife's two day long events – one on Endangered Species and another on Pollinators. Charlotte Hanna asked Everett to put together a proposal for a start.

8. Adjourn

Charlotte Bill moved and Sue Elliott seconded that the Annual Business Meeting adjourn. The vote was all in Favor. The Annual Business Meeting ended at 9:00 PM.

SLIDES BY MEMBERS SHOW

Eight people shared slides of plants, birds, places and events from near and far.

1. Charlotte Bill showed favorite pictures from the meeting including plants – Twinflower (Lynne Arnold - "There's my flower"), Pipsissewa, and Peach-leaved Willow; and birds – Ravens attending a nest at the Red Pine Stand and the most amazing family of newly fledged Brown Creepers way up in a tree as members were on the way to and returning from Missing Link Bog and discussing whether that repeated soft sound might be a Cedar Waxwing or perhaps a baby bird, when Scott lifted his binoculars and exclaimed - "I see four babies!" - and everyone got to see the new family of Brown Creepers.

2. Sue Shea showed slides of a trip to Olympic National Park in Washington state. In the Hoh Rain Forest we saw spike moss hanging from trees that were 8' – 10' in diameter and towering up to 150' tall – including Sitka Spruce, Western Hemlock and Douglas Fir. The Hoh River flows from Mt. Olympus where glaciers produce blue/gray meltwater on its way to the Pacific Ocean. We saw Roosevelt Elk, a sub-species found only on the Olympic Peninsula and the reason for the creation of the park, which Sue and her husband Ted were lucky to encounter near an overflow parking lot.

3. Steven Lamonde showed his picture of the fledgling Brown Creepers; and then gave the group a quiz – "whose eggs are these ?" - with the hint that the male does the incubating. People guessed correctly that the picture was of the well concealed eggs in a Spotted Sandpiper nest seen on the smaller section of Sand Beach on Great Averill Lake.

4. Sue Elliott likes to show "a variety of things": Blue Dasher at Front Royal, VA; Spatterdock Darner at Castleton, VT (for which she used iNaturalist to ID). She showed Angle Shade Moth at home; a Wood Pewee in West Haven that was sitting and belting out his song for all to see. She told the story of being accosted by a male Ruffed Grouse at Half Moon State Park which exhibited its hyperterritorial behavior of chasing them, not even stopping for a birding companion to "visit the bushes" in privacy. They found Purple-bladderwort, *Utricularia purpurea,* from kayaks at Ricker Pond, Caledonia County, which turned out to be a new county record. And last but not least, they had a Black Bear in the yard recently.

5. Marv Elliott showed Silver-throated Tanager in Costa Rica, a Violet-ear Hummingbird, Catbird – a common bird in an unusual position, Redwing-Blackbird soaring, and Black-throated Blue Warbler in which you could clearly see the eye. A Vermilion Flycatcher at Big Bend National Park, an Eastern Bluebird at Danby Pond, Green-winged Teal at Aransas, Texas Waste Treatment Center all showed exquisite detail. Three Brown Pelicans lined up for a picture; and at last a short video of four young herons complete with raised feather crests – "One of these is going to go to college, right ?"

6. Debbie Benjamin showed pictures of a Nature Conservancy trip to Brown's Ledges in Westfield VT last August to look for Green Mountain Maidenhair Fern and Serpentine Maidenhair Fern. Participants met at Butterworks Organic Dairy Farm and walked across a field full of grazing Jersey cows. Owner, Jack Lazor, said: "Beware the cows will attack you with kindness". We then saw a video of trip leader Gus Goodwin demonstrating the geological process slickensides that brought deep ocean sediments to the surface using graham crackers as continental and oceanic plates, chunky peanut butter as layers of eroded rock material, and Nutella as smooth and slippery serpentine deposits. Delicious lesson. Debbie showed a video from an August, 2016 trip on the Cliff Trail at Mt. Mansfield with Peter Hope of Alpine Woodsia (which Debbie had last visited 24 years earlier and which Peter had last visited about 12 years earlier) that showed how resistant this rare fern is under constant wind. The video looked at first like a still picture but closer

examination revealed barely perceptible movement. Many of the mature plants were just as they had been for years under the protection of a rock overhang; careful looking revealed some tiny sporophytes.

7. Tig Arnold showed a hard core group of Morning Bird Walk birders on a cold and rainy start to Friday, a flash picture of birch tree with raindrops, and intrepid members “falling” in love with Missing Link Bog. He likes to photograph “anything that's blooming”: Bunchberry, White Pink Lady's-Slipper, Clintonia, Labrador Tea, Carex lenticularis, Snowberry, Pink Pink Lady's-Slipper, Balsam Fir seedlings, Pitcher Plant, Bog Laurel, a Longhorn Beetle from on Debbie's hair at Moose Bog, Shining Rose in bud, Mountain Cranberry, Wintergreen.

8. Peter Hope showed a Milkweed flower from under a dissecting scope revealing the saddlebag arrangement of pollinia. We saw Peony at Montreal Botanic Garden, Eastern Phoebe on a nest on the Clyde River, students in his ecosystem course including Ivy Luke. We visited Costa Rica and saw Mantled Howler, White-faced Capuchin, and Northern Tamandua (anteater) in its defensive poster. And birds galore: Bare-throated Tiger Heron, Green-crested Brilliant, Violet Saberwing, Purple-throated Mountain Gem, Black Mandibled Toucan, and Shining Honeycreeper. Some tropical lodging places are removing artificial bird feeders and planting flowers to attract birds. We enjoyed a Red-eyed Treefrog as a bug crawled across the slide projector screen. We wound up the evening seeing a Yellow-crowned Night Heron eating a crab in Florida.

HENRY POTTER SCHOLARSHIPS

The three scholarship students at this year's meeting were introduced Thursday evening by Scott Bassage, Peter Hope and Debbie Benjamin:

1. Scott introduced Steven Lamonde (also with us in 2016 after graduating from Johnson State College) who is working on a Master's Thesis at Antioch University and encouraged members to “grab him when you can to learn about his work on forest warblers”. Steven's thesis is examining the habitat requirements of Golden-winged Warbler, a rare warbler in Vermont, and “a unique species whose population has precipitously declined since the late 1960's” with an eye toward informing conservation managers in preserving and creating habitat for them in the Champlain Valley. And he is doing a Summer internship with Audubon Vermont where he hopes “to generate GIS models to predict Golden-winged Warbler distribution, survey properties for Golden-winged Warblers, and create online educational materials that teach the public about Audubon Vermont's conservation initiatives”.

2. Peter introduced Ivy Luke, a Senior at St. Michael's College, and a double major in Biology and Spanish with a minor in Environmental Studies. She took Peter's Ecosystem course and attended his Tropical Ecology Course to Costa Rica. She is active in the campus Green Up team (organizing activities for an entire month) and works in the organic garden giving tours to school groups. She spent the Spring semester studying Comparative Ecology and Conservation in Ecuador and in her final month there she did her “independent study research in a cloud forest on epiphytic ferns of primary and secondary forests”. “I am interested in a career that incorporates my interest in ecology and botany with food systems and sustainable agriculture because food security and the importance of having access to fresh and healthy food is often overlooked.”

3. Debbie Benjamin introduced Micah Berman, who graduated from UVM Rubenstein School of Natural Resources in 2015 in Environmental Science studying the ecological, chemical and societal aspects of climate change. He has a lifelong passion of visual-media creation – film and photography and has produced a two-year fully funded environmental ski film called “Last Tracks” which gained state legislative and national recognition. Currently, Micah is the Assistant Manager at Quimby Country. After

meeting him in May and in preparation for this meeting he scouted and cut a trail to the “Missing Link Bog”; and he relocated a trail (formerly Around-a-Lake Trail) that had become swallowed up by forest and that is now called the Marsh Trail. After this season, he and Isabella and 2 others will travel to Glen Canyon Dam in Utah and conduct a three-month long kayak and canyoneering trip to make “a film documentary and to conduct research on environmental implications as we move into a warmer future”. This project is being funded by National Geographic. “With my work, I aim to enrich and interpret the beauty of nature for others (through film and photography) while telling a story that emphasizes the importance of protecting our natural world.”

MEMBERS MEMORABLE MOMENTS

… I helped find it by walking right by it
… what happened to all my fruits ?
… 10 minutes later you want the next gift
… it feels good to have dry feet
… I saw a teeny, tiny patch of blue
… anytime you're looking at things, stuff happens
… there always seems to be a new sedge coming
… think of what patience will do
… Red-eyed vs. Philadelphia last year;
Red-eyed vs. Blue-headed this year
… I see four babies !
… rare birds looking at rare birds
… it's red; it's white; it's pink ...
… and up pops the grouse

BIRD LIST 2017

1. Canada Goose
2. Ring-necked Duck
3. Common Merganser
4. Common Loon
5. Great Blue Heron
6. Turkey Vulture
7. Osprey
8. Broad-winged Hawk
9. Spotted Sandpiper
10. Mourning Dove
11. Chimney Swift
12. Ruby-throated Hummingbird
13. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
14. Downy Woodpecker
15. Hairy Woodpecker
16. Black-backed Woodpecker
17. Northern Flicker
18. Pileated Woodpecker
19. American Kestrel
20. Olive-sided Flycatcher
21. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
22. Alder Flycatcher
23. Eastern Phoebe
24. Blue-headed Vireo
25. Red-eyed Vireo
26. Gray Jay
27. Blue Jay
28. American Crow
29. Common Raven
30. Tree Swallow
31. Black-capped Chickadee
32. Red-breasted Nuthatch
33. White-breasted Nuthatch
34. Brown Creeper
35. Winter Wren
36. Golden-crowned Kinglet
37. Ruby-crowned Kinglet
38. Veery
39. Swainson's Thrush
40. Hermit Thrush
41. American Robin
42. European Starling
43. Cedar Waxwing
44. American Goldfinch
45. Ovenbird
46. Northern Waterthrush
47. Black-and-white Warbler
48. Nashville Warbler
49. Common Yellowthroat
50. American Redstart
51. Northern Parula
52. Magnolia Warbler
53. Blackburnian Warbler
54. Yellow Warbler
55. Chestnut-sided Warbler
56. Black-throated Blue Warbler
57. Pine Warbler
58. Yellow-rumped Warbler
59. Palm Warbler
60. Black-throated Green Warbler
61. Canada Warbler
62. Scarlet Tanager
63. Chipping Sparrow
64. Dark-eyed Junco
65. White-throated Sparrow
66. Song Sparrow
67. Lincoln's Sparrow
68. Swamp Sparrow
69. Red-winged Blackbird
70. Rusty Blackbird
71. Common Grackle
72. Purple Finch

Compiled by: Steven Lamonde, Sue Elliott, Charlotte Bill, Everett Marshall

FIELD TRIPS:

I. QUIMBY COUNTRY HOME TRIP

1) Walk to Great Averill Lake – From the Main Lodge, we will walk on a woods road to Great Averill Lake and enjoy the shoreline and perhaps see and hear the resident Loons. The ridge behind Quimby's is granite with northern hardwood forest grading into boreal forest closer to the lake. We should see White Pink Lady's-Slippers.

2) Sandy Beach Trail to Lake Sand Beach Habitat - We will walk south on the Sandy Beach Trail to the Lake Sand Beach natural community through a shrubby shoreline border. Mountain Holly is a dominant shrub along the way. The Sand Beach, about 5 acres of white sand with scattered low shrubs and herbaceous plants, is one of the larger examples of this natural community type in Vermont. *Carex atlantica*, a rare sedge, is known from here. There are some wet areas but they can be navigated; most of the way is dry.

3) Marsh (formerly Around-a-Lake) Trail – On the way back to the Main lodge, we will seek the trail down to a stream that flows into Forest Lake, a shallow acidic brownwater pond. We will descend through spruce-fir-northern hardwood forest and the further down we go the wetter it becomes until we reach a moss-dominated floor where the stream meets the lake. Mostly dry underfoot until we reach the bottom.

4) "Missing Link" Bog – We will organize into cars and drive about 1.3 mile up Forest Lake Road to a gated utility road. We will then walk through some woods to a forested bog with a sphagnum moss floor. This is the wettest site of the day.

5) Forest Lake - Back at Quimby Country, we will see how the Common Loons are faring. There have been Bald Eagles seen in the region as that species also makes a come-back in Vermont.

II. ISLAND POND / BRIGHTON TRIP

1) Moose Bog, Wenlock Wildlife Management Area, Ferdinand – From Island Pond we will head east on RT 105 about 9 miles to South America Pond Road. We will walk on the Moose Bog Trail to a path that brings one down into the bog on a substantial boardwalk. Moose Bog includes a 12-acre pond surrounded by 15 acres of Dwarf Shrub Bog set within the context of about 100 acres of Spruce-Fir-Tamarack Swamp and ultimately Lowland Spruce-Fir Forest. Boreal bird species here include: Gray Jay, Spruce Grouse, Boreal Chickadee, as well as Black-backed Woodpecker.

2) South America Pond Road Wetland, Wenlock WMA - As we return from Moose Bog, we will walk a short distance further on South America Pond Road to a wetland of dead conifer trees where there is a good chance of seeing and hearing Black-backed Woodpecker and Rusty Blackbird.

3) Silvio O. Conté National Wildlife Refuge, Nulhegan Basin Division
The Refuge, established in 1999 on 26,000 acres of conifer and deciduous forest, is interspersed with forested wetlands, peatlands and shrub swamps and includes the Nulhegan River and its tributaries in the towns of Brunswick, Ferdinand, Bloomfield and Lewis. We will visit the Headquarters/Visitor Contact Station on RT 105 which has a scenic watershed overlook, a small pond and interesting indoor exhibits.

4) John Boylan Airport, Nulhegan Pond – The sandy soil and lake shore habitat hold many and varied plants that love acidic conditions.

5) Spectacle Pond Natural Area, Brighton State Park, Brighton – A 15 acre area on Spectacle Pond in Brighton State Park called Indian Point is a mature stand of Red Pine with a varied and well-established ericaceous shrub layer understory.

Vermont Botanical and Bird Club 122nd Annual Meeting at Quimby Country, Averill, VT
PLANT LIST 2017 By Everett Marshall, Aaron Marcus and Kate Kruesi

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
Trail to Averill Lake		
Abies balsamea	balsam fir	Pinaceae
Acer rubrum	red maple	Sapindaceae
Acer spicatum	mountain maple	Sapindaceae
Amelanchier bartramiana	Bartram's shadbush	Rosaceae
Aralia nudicaulis	wild sarsaparilla	Araliaceae
Bazzania trilobata	three-lobed bazzania	
Betula alleghaniensis	yellow birch	Betulaceae
Carex brunnescens	brownish sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex gynandra	gynandrous sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex leptonervia	northern woodland sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex stipata	stipitate sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex torta	twisted sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex trisperma	three seeded sedge	Cyperaceae
Clintonia borealis	bluebead lily	Liliaceae
Coptis trifolia	goldthread	Ranunculaceae
Deschampsia flexuosa	common hairgrass	Poaceae
Dryopteris campyloptera	mountain woodfern	Dryopteridaceae
Dryopteris intermedia	intermediate woodfern	Dryopteridaceae
Erythronium americanum	trout lily	Liliaceae
Euphorbia maculata	spotted spurge	Euphorbiaceae
Galium palustre	marsh bedstraw	Rubiaceae
Gaultheria hispidula	creeping snowberry	Ericaceae
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Leucobryum glaucum	mother-in-law's cushion	
Lonicera canadensis	American fly-honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
Luzula acuminata	hairy wood rush	Juncaceae
Maianthemum canadense	Canada mayflower	Amaryllidaceae
Maianthemum racemosum	false Solomon's-seal	Amaryllidaceae
Parathelypteris noveboracensis	New York fern	Thelypteridaceae
Picea rubens	red spruce	Pinaceae
Pilosella piloselloides	glaucous king-devil	Asteraceae
Poa alsodes	woodland bluegrass	Poaceae
Pteridium aquilinum ssp. latiusculum	bracken	Dennstaedtiaceae
Ranunculus recurvatus	hooked crowfoot	Ranunculaceae
Ranunculus repens	creeping buttercup	Ranunculaceae
Rhizomnium punctatum	a moss	

Sisyrinchium montanum	common blue-eyed grass	Iridaceae
Sorbus decora	showy mountain ash	Rosaceae
Sphagnum girgensohnii	Girgensohn's peatmoss	
Thuja occidentalis	northern white cedar	Cupressaceae
Trillium erectum	red trillium	Melanthiaceae
Trillium undulatum	painted trillium	Melanthiaceae
Vaccinium myrtilloides	velvet-leaved blueberry	Ericaceae
Veratrum viride	Indian poke	Melanthiaceae
Viburnum lantanoides	hobble-bush	Viburnaceae
Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides	wild raisin	Viburnaceae
Viola pallens	northern white violet	Violaceae
Viola sororia	woolly blue violet	Violaceae
Averill Lake Shore		
Abies balsamea	balsam fir	Pinaceae
Acer rubrum	red maple	Sapindaceae
Amelanchier laevis	common shadbush	Rosaceae
Carex lenticularis	lenticular sedge	Cyperaceae
Eleocharis palustris	marsh spike-rush	Cyperaceae
Equisetum fluviatile	water horsetail	Equisetaceae
Iris versicolor	blue flag	Iridaceae
Myrica gale	sweet gale	Myricaceae
Salix lucida	shining willow	Salicaceae
Salix pyrifolia	balsam willow	Salicaceae
Spiraea alba var. latifolia	meadowsweet	Rosaceae

Quimby Marsh Trail		
Alnus incana ssp. rugosa	gray alder	Betulaceae
Arisaema triphyllum var. stewardsonii	jack-in-the-pulpit	Araceae
Bazzania trilobata	three-lobed bazzania	
Cardamine pensylvanica	common bitter cress	Brassicaceae
Carex stipata	stipitate sedge	Cyperaceae
Chelone glabra	turtlehead	Plantaginaceae
Coptis trifolia	goldthread	Ranunculaceae
Dryopteris carthusiana	spinulose woodfern	Dryopteridaceae
Dryopteris cristata	crested woodfern	Dryopteridaceae
Galium palustre	marsh bedstraw	Rubiaceae
Geum canadense	white avens	Rosaceae
Hylocomium splendens	stairstep moss	
Impatiens capensis	common jewelweed	Balsaminaceae
Laportea canadensis	wood nettle	Urticaceae
Linnaea borealis var. americana	twin-flower	Caprifoliaceae

Phegopteris connectilis	long beech fern	Thelypteridaceae
Ranunculus hispidus var. caricetorum	swamp buttercup	Ranunculaceae
Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus	a moss	
Sambucus racemosa	red-berried elder	Viburnaceae
Sphagnum girgensohnii	Girgensohn's peatmoss	
Sphagnum squarrosum	a moss	
Symphyotrichum puniceum	red-stemmed aster	Asteraceae
Viola cucullata	marsh blue violet	Violaceae

Missing Link Bog and Trail		
Abies balsamea	balsam fir	Pinaceae
Acer rubrum	red maple	Sapindaceae
Betula alleghaniensis	yellow birch	Betulaceae
Betula papyrifera	paper birch	Betulaceae
Betula populifolia	gray birch	Betulaceae
Carex canescens	silvery sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex gynandra	gynandrous sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex trisperma	three seeded sedge	Cyperaceae
Coptis trifolia	goldthread	Ranunculaceae
Drosera rotundifolia	common sundew	Droseraceae
Eriophorum vaginatum	sheathed cotton-grass	Cyperaceae
Gaultheria hispidula	creeping snowberry	Ericaceae
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Kalmia angustifolia	sheep laurel	Ericaceae
Linnaea borealis var. americana	twin-flower	Caprifoliaceae
Maianthemum trifolium	three-leaved false Solomon’s-seal	Amaryllidaceae
Osmundastrum cinnamomeum	cinnamon fern	Osmundaceae
Oxalis montana	wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae
Picea mariana	black spruce	Pinaceae
Picea rubens	red spruce	Pinaceae
Polytrichum commune	common hair cap moss	
Scirpus atrovirens	dark bulrush	Cyperaceae
Sphagnum magellanicum	Magellan's peatmoss	
Spinulum annotinum	stiff clubmoss	Lycopodiaceae
Vaccinium myrtilloides	velvet-leaved blueberry	Ericaceae
Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides	wild raisin	Viburnaceae
Forest Lake		
Aronia melanocarpa	black chokeberry	Rosaceae
Carex atlantica var. atlantica	Atlantic sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex echinata	lesser prickly sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex lasiocarpa	hairy-fuited sedge	Cyperaceae

Carex vesicaria	Inflated sedge	Cyperaceae
Chamaedaphne calyculata	leatherleaf	Ericaceae
Dulichium arundinaceum	three-way sedge	Cyperaceae
Fontinalis antipyretica	aquatic moss	
Glyceria borealis	northern manna grass	Poaceae
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Kalmia angustifolia	sheep laurel	Ericaceae
Kalmia polifolia	bog laurel	Ericaceae
Lonicera villosa	mountain fly-honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
Myriophyllum farwellii	Farwell's water-milfoil	Haloragaceae
Myrica gale	sweet gale	Myricaceae
Nymphaea odorata	waterlily	Nymphaeaceae
Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis	royal fern	Osmundaceae
Potamogeton epihydrus	ribbon-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae
Potamogeton natans	floating pondweed	Potamogetonaceae
Rosa palustris	swamp rose	Rosaceae
Sparganium fluctuans	water-bur-reed	Typhaceae
Utricularia intermedia	northern bladderwort	Lentibulariaceae
Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides	wild raisin	Viburnaceae

Moose Bog and South America Pond Road		
Apocynum androsaemifolium	spreading dogbane	Apocynaceae
Aronia melanocarpa	black chokeberry	Rosaceae
Carex echinata	lesser prickly sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex exilis	coast sedge	Cyperaceae
Carex oligocarpa	few-fuited sedge	Cyperaceae
Coptis trifolia	goldthread	Ranunculaceae
Cypripedium acaule	moccasin flower	Orchidaceae
Erigeron pulchellus	Robin's-plantain	Asteraceae
Gaultheria hispidula	creeping snowberry	Ericaceae
Gaultheria procumbens	wintergreen	Ericaceae
Hylocomium splendens	stairstep moss	
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Kalmia angustifolia	sheep laurel	Ericaceae
Kalmia polifolia	bog laurel	Ericaceae
Lycopodium clavatum	running clubmoss	Lycopodiaceae
Picea mariana	black spruce	Pinaceae
Picea rubens	red spruce	Pinaceae
Pleurozium schreberi	feathermoss	
Pyrola elliptica	shinleaf	Ericaceae
Rhododendron canadense	rhodora	Ericaceae
Rhododendron groenlandicum	Labrador tea	Ericaceae

Rosa nitida	bristly rose	Rosaceae
Scirpus microcarpus	barberpole bulrush	Cyperaceae
Trillium undulatum	painted trillium	Melanthiaceae
Vaccinium myrtilloides	velvet-leaved blueberry	Ericaceae
Vaccinium oxycoccos	dwarf cranberry	Ericaceae
Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides	wild raisin	Viburnaceae

John Boylan Airport and Nulhegan Pond		
Andromeda polifolia var. latifolia	bog-rosemary	Ericaceae
Aronia melanocarpa	black chokeberry	Rosaceae
Carex exilis	coast sedge	Cyperaceae
Chamaedaphne calyculata	leatherleaf	Ericaceae
Eriocaulon aquaticum	pipewort	Eriocaulaceae
Eurybia radula	rough-leaved aster	Asteraceae
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Kalmia angustifolia	sheep laurel	Ericaceae
Kalmia polifolia	bog laurel	Ericaceae
Lycopodium lagopus	hare's-foot clubmoss	Lycopodiaceae
Myrica gale	sweet gale	Myricaceae
Osmunda regalis var. spectabilis	royal fern	Osmundaceae
Vaccinium angustifolium	low sweet blueberry	Ericaceae
Vaccinium macrocarpon	cranberry	Ericaceae
Vaccinium pallidum	hillside blueberry	Ericaceae
Viburnum nudum var. cassinoides	wild raisin	Viburnaceae

Spectacle Pond Natural Area		
Acer rubrum	red maple	Sapindaceae
Alnus alnobetula ssp. crispa	green alder	Betulaceae
Chimaphila umbellata	pipsissewa	Ericaceae
Dendrolycopodium dendroideum	prickly tree clubmoss	Lycopodiaceae
Epigaea repens	trailing arbutus	Ericaceae
Gaylussacia baccata	black huckleberry	Ericaceae
Ilex mucronata	mountain holly	Aquifoliaceae
Pinus resinosa	red pine	Pinaceae
Pinus strobus	white pine	Pinaceae
Vaccinium angustifolium	low sweet blueberry	Ericaceae
Vaccinium myrtilloides	velvet-leaved blueberry	Ericaceae
Vaccinium vitis-idaea	mountain cranberry	Ericaceae
Rosa cf. gallica	multi-petalled rose	Rosaceae

Trip Leaders Quimby Home Trip: Friday, June 16, 2017 – Peter Hope, Aaron Marcus
Saturday, June 17, 2017 – Everett Marshall, Annie Reed
Island Pond Trip: Friday, June 16, 2017 – Everett Marshall
Saturday, June 17, 2017 – Peter Hope, Tom Berriman