

VERMONT BOTANICAL AND BIRD CLUB NEWSLETTER MARCH 2026

2026 Annual Meeting Announcement

We are delighted to announce that the 131st Annual Meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club will be held on Thursday, May 28 – Sunday, May 31, 2026 at Potash Hill (formerly Marlboro College) in Marlboro, Vermont.

We will stay in All-the-Way and Halfway dormitories on campus; and we will have our meals catered by Brattleboro Food Coop in the

Dining Hall. Places that we may visit include: Vernon Black Gum Swamp, Retreat Meadows, Black Mountain and vicinity, South Pond, as well as local trails at Potash Hill. www.potashhill.org

We look forward to visiting this far southern location, a part of Vermont that we haven't explored since June 2004, when we stayed at Dalem's Chalet in Brattleboro. Please note that we have reserved a fixed number of rooms, so please place your reservation early.

130th Annual Meeting at The Craftsbury Outdoor Center – Craftsbury, Vermont Saturday, May 24, 2025 photo by Peter Hope



Back Row Standing left to right (9): Fritz Garrison, Nate Dansereau, Will Durkin (scholarship), Everett Marshall, Scott Bassage, Mike Chernesky, Charlotte Bill, Arthur Gilman, John Robb

Middle Row Standing left to right (12): Megan Myers (scholarship), Grace Levergood, Connie Youngstrom, Catherine Wessel (scholarship), Louanne Nielsen, Charlotte Hanna, Kate Kruesi, Betsy Ziegler, Deborah Benjamin, Marvin Elliott, Eunice Froeliger, Peter Hope

Front Row Standing left to right (9): Lee Toomey (scholarship), Abby Hayford (scholarship), Sara Hand, Anne Hill, Barbara Smith, Sue Brown, Catherine Sells, Susan Shea, Deb Parrella

Front Row Kneeling/Sitting left to right (3): Susan Elliott, Mary Hill, Pam Darrow

Evening Programs, Facilities Center, 7:00 PM:

Thursday, May 22, 2025: “Following Fernald’s Footsteps: Rediscovery of the Calcareous Alpine Meadow”, speaker Scott Bailey, retired Forest Service researcher.

Scott Bailey said “I am following in the footsteps of Merritt Lyndon Fernald, eminent botanist and plant explorer of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century at Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, in more ways than I thought this evening”. At the Vermont Botanical Club’s 13th Annual Winter Meeting at UVM on January 17-18, 1908, Fernald gave a lecture “The Flora of the Shickshock Mountains and the Gaspé Coast” finely illustrated by lantern slides.

When Scott embarked on his studies, he was interested in geology, botany and forestry. He ultimately chose a career in geology with the Forest Service, but refused to give up the other two. Early on, he became interested in the soil preferences of certain alpine and subalpine regions. When he discovered the work of Merritt Lyndon Fernald from 1908 in the Shickshock Mountains and Gaspé Coast of eastern Canada, he was hooked. Fernald had proposed dividing the plants of northeastern United States and eastern Canada into three broad groups based on primary mineral soil preference:

1. Potassium – acidic bedrock, such as White Mountains, Katahdin
2. Calcium – alkaline substrates, such as Smuggler’s Notch, Lake Willoughby cliffs
3. Magnesium – serpentine conditions, such as Mont Albert, Quebec.

“One paragraph sparked my curiosity”. There is a certain boggy meadow in a sag edge on the Tabletop (Mont de la Table), which is a local name for Mount Jacques Cartier, with a tundra-like summit at 4,160’ elevation, where the drainage off a calcareous slope travels into a granitic region. According to Fernald’s colleague, James Franklin Collins, this very small place had a co-mingling of calcareous loving plants and

potassium loving plants unlike anything he had seen before. “That thought was just what I liked to work on.”

“There is a hero to the story”. Fernald was a tireless botanist and plant geographer and had a photographic memory – however, he did not take notes. But J. Franklin Collins, was meticulous in taking notes, drawing maps and taking photographs with an early camera. And his work was all archived at Harvard. So, Bailey scoured Collins’ notes from the trip that he and Fernald made in August 2 – August 12, 1906. Scott Bailey and Joann Hoy and Charlie Cogbill made three trips up and down peaks and ridges following the trail of Fernald and Collins from 2005 – 2008 and finally succeeded in finding what they believe is the calcareous alpine meadow which sat in little openings within the white spruce forest. On July 22, 2006, they recreated the panorama photograph that Fernald and Collins took from the top of 2nd Peak looking toward 3rd Peak where the calcareous alpine meadow sat on August 7, 1906 - almost 100 years exactly after the two Edwardian gentlemen captured the remote and wild beauty of the place.

They compiled their findings in 2006 and compared to them to 1906. Fernald and Collins found 194 species in 2 days; Bailey and colleagues found 179 species in 6 or 7 days – a 92% success rate. The most diverse families were:

Grass	25 species
Sedge	21 species
Heath	18 species
Aster	17 species

The most diverse genera were:

Carex	19 species
Willow/Salix	10 species
Poa	6 species
Epilobium	6 species

In order to round out his talk for us, Scott showed a male Harlequin Duck in his summer plumage.

[RHODORA, Vol. 117, No. 969, pp. 1–40, 2015]

Friday, May 23, 2025: “Re-inventory of Bill Holland’s Mount Mansfield Plots”, speaker Catherine Wessel, Field Ecologist and Assistant Botanist with the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department.

The University of Vermont owns much of the alpine area on Mount Mansfield – about 200 acres in total. The Green Mountain Club and the UVM Office for Research were interested in having the Plots that were originally established by Bill Howland in 1992 reassessed. Catherine fulfilled this important task as her Master’s Research in the Field Naturalist Program in 2023.

Catherine and her team relocated with Bill Howland’s help four 20 x 30 meter plots named Thunderbolt Gap, West Chin Top, Summit Saddle and West Chin Low that represented a good selection of relatively “level” plots in slightly different elevations and directions. For 4 – 5 days a week, from late May – August they inventoried the plots for all vascular plants, all bryophytes and all lichens. And they included details on Per Cent Cover, Bedrock, Loose Rock, Soil; as well as Slope Angle, Slope Aspect, Soil Depth, Soil pH.

In the thirty year period between when the two assessments were done, certain climatic shifts have been noted. The highest minimum temperature in January did not go above 0° F in the period of 1955 – 2023 until 1986 and is steadily increasing on average since then. There are 14 days fewer of Winter snow cover from 1991- 2023 and that is steadily decreasing on average. We were treated to spectacular views with gorgeous sunny conditions of the summit area and off to the distant views of the Green Mountains. In reality, daily weather conditions were challenging with rain, fog, and cold temperatures as constant companions. “The weather was often a little like this weekend.” “The trail was often a stream.”

The three most common of the 19 vascular plants noted were: *Carex bigelowii* – Bigelow Sedge,

Vaccinium vitis-idaea – Mountain Cranberry, and *Vaccinium uliginosum* – Bilberry. Overall, there were many more bryophyte species (28) and lichen species (37) than vascular plants (19). [Slides 16, 17 and 18 respectively.] Catherine was very grateful to have the generous help from several bryologists and lichenologists to identify these difficult species from carefully collected specimens.

While the alpine community is generally holding its own, some of the greatest changes were observed in plot West Chin Low which happens to be the plot at the lowest elevation of the four plots at 1,260 meters. *Vaccinium uliginosum* - Bilberry decreased in abundance from 1992 to 2023; *Rhizocarpium geographicum* – Map Lichen increased in that time period; and *Cetraria laevigata* – Brown Lichen declined in that period. Using the Shannon Index for Species Diversity, all 4 plots saw an increase in species diversity from 1992 to 2023, with the West Chin Low Plot showing the greatest change from 1.96 in 1992 (the lowest of the four plots for that year) to 3.2 in 2023 (now the highest of the four plots for that year).

In the time that they were analyzing the four plots, they would encounter the ornithology group from Vermont Center for Ecostudies who were setting out mist nets at the Mount Mansfield Banding Station and capturing mountain breeding birds in the ongoing study of Bicknell’s Thrush which had its formal beginning in, of all years, 1992. Researchers would camp at the Stone Hut. “I would get to the alpine study plots at about 7:00 AM and the VCE team had already been out for 3 hours.” So to round out the evening, she quizzed us on the five most commonly encountered birds of the alpine area. And they are:

White-throated Sparrow	87.95%
Dark-eyed Junco	76.28%
Bicknell’s Thrush	75.15%
Blackpoll Warbler	73.81%
Yellow-rumped Warbler	73.27%

How fortunate we were to visit two very special alpine places in the northeast.

Saturday, May 24, 2025: Annual Business Meeting, Facilities Center, Craftsbury Outdoor Center

1. Secretary's Report - Scott Bassage read from Robert Frost the poem "An Encounter".

Note: It is with regret that we report that Scott Bassage passed away on December 26, 2025. He served many years as the Club Secretary and managed its Website. Scott is remembered for his kind and gentle nature and his guidance in organizing and assisting with scouting, planning and ushering the field trips. He will be greatly missed. See also page 12.

2. Treasurer's Report

Treasurer Charlotte Hanna gave the "Treasurer's Report 2025 for the year ending December 31, 2024".

In the year 2024, donations to the Scholarship Fund totaled \$1,553.00.

Insurance for 2024 was \$376.00.

The cost of one year Website with Squarespace was \$168.00.

Printing of the Newsletter and Photo Gallery and misc. was \$203.00; office & stamps was \$35.00.

The Meeting costs at Northern Vermont University – Johnson was \$8,746.00 for rooms, meals and meeting costs plus \$1,164.00 from the Scholarship Fund for a total of \$9,910.00.

The balance of the Club's checking account at M&T Bank \$9,663.00 on 12/31/24.

The balance of Green Century Equity Fund was \$71,314.00 on 12/31/24 (\$60,378.00 on 1/1/24).

Marv Elliott moved and Deb Parrella seconded that the Report include an adjusting figure in the future to bring the totals into agreement. The vote was All in Favor.

Arthur Gilman moved and Everett Marshall seconded that the Treasurer's Report be accepted. All approved.

3. Scholarship Report [delivered after the Nominating Committee at the meeting]

Everett Marshall called on four of the 5 scholarship students to speak.

Will Durkin – It is great to be back for a second year; I really enjoy using my experience in my professional development in academia.

Catherine Wessel – I am so pleased to put my experience into my work as Assistant Botanist for the Fish & Wildlife Department; and Assistant Editor for Northern Woodlands Magazine.

Abby Hayford – I so appreciate coming to my 4th meeting. I have completed my Bachelors and Masters Degrees. I did my thesis on small mammals in cemeteries. I love Gray Birches.

Megan Myers, Keystone College, PA – I love plants. I feel like I found the plant group. Special was the Cedar Swamp with all the plants growing up through the boardwalk.

Lee Toomey joined the Saturday field trip.

4. Nominating Committee

Nominating Committee Chair, Peter Hope, presented the Slate of Officers as follows:

President	Deborah Benjamin
V-P Plants	Everett Marshall
Co V-P's of Birds	Susan Elliott and Connie Youngstrom
Treasurer	Charlotte Hanna
Secretary	Scott Bassage

Arthur Gilman moved and Sue Elliott seconded that the Slate of Officers be approved. The vote was All in Favor.

Catherine Sells has agreed to serve as Chair of the Search for Location Committee.

5. Field Reports – Birds First

Sue Elliott – Separate report and list appear later in this Newsletter.

Sue asked people for their favorite bird from the drizzly morning bird walks.

Catherine said Canada Warbler.
Will loved seeing the Mourning Warbler.
Megan really liked the Barn Swallow.
And Abby added the Tree Swallow.
John mentioned the Scarlet Tanager.
Grace appreciated the Chestnut-sided Warbler.
Catherine added 2 American Bitterns that flew.
Marvin always likes the Winter Wren.
Debbie said the White-throated Sparrow's song.
Nate cited a pair of Blackburnian Warblers.
Sue delighted in the Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

Field Report – Plants

Everett appreciated the rich woods and cedar swamps of this year's trips; pointed out the amazing flower morphology of goldthread; his appreciation for Arthur showing us the rare hawthorne with 20 pink stamens; and the Red Elm on the Rail Trail. Debbie enjoyed the ferns in early stages of growth. Sue enjoyed the many moss species. Connie called the two-seeded sedge a real cutey. Will liked the purple-oat with its colorful purple glumes.

Abby gave a list of mostly mammals: Fox, Porcupine, Beaver (dead), Red Squirrel, scats of Black Bear and Coyote, and last but not least added two non-mammals – Northern Pygmy Clubtail and Beaver Pond Clubtail dragonflies.

6. 2026 Meeting Suggestions

Catherine suggested that we continue trying to find a location in far southern Vermont. Deb suggested Breadloaf or Marlboro College which is under new ownership.

7. Other Business

Sue Brown suggested that the Club scan its old Bulletins and post them on the Website. Fritz said that he could scan and upload them. Debbie said that we have a complete set.

8. Adjourn

After a meeting lasting 1 hour and 42 minutes, Peter Hope moved and Sue Elliott seconded that the meeting adjourn. The vote was All in Favor.

Slides by Members

1. Arthur Gilman introduced us to 5 new species and one under review to Vermont since the publication of The New Flora of Vermont:
 - a) *Sagittaria brevirostra*, arrowhead at Star Farm beach near the Winooski River is under review.
 - b) *Persicaria extremiorientalis*, a smartweed which invaded VT when nobody noticed. From easternmost Asia, it first appeared in New York City in the 1990's and has been spreading ever since.
 - c) *Salix amygdaloides*, a peachleaf willow from the Midwest Great Lakes was observed in Alburg (near perhaps the 6th Great Lake, i.e. Lake Champlain, as some would have it).
 - d) *Nelumbo lutea*, American Lotus, introduced purposefully in 2018 at Brattleboro West River perhaps by people who wanted to have plants used by Native Americans. The pale spot in the center is a cluster of stomates that bring in air. The lady in the canoe is Bobbi Angell, an artist who was drawing the plant that day.
 - e) *Taraxacum captidiforme*, an unusual dandelion (nobody else even wants to study dandelions) from Vermont's 20 – 30 micro species in which each flower is an asexual clone and every seed is always perfect.
 - f) *Rosa sherardii*, Sherard's Downy Rose, which has naturalized from presumably direct colonization by Scottish settlers in the VT counties of Orange, Caledonia, Washington, and Orleans. It will produce large, globose red hips.
2. Connie shared several pictures of Club members from recent and past years to the laughter, sighing and appreciation of the audience.
3. Sue Elliott showed pleated gentian and trumpeter swans from Grand Teton National Park;

Prairie Nymph from Texas; Common Merganser in an unusual pose; American Oystercatcher off the eastern shore of Virginia; Kentucky Warbler in Arkansas; and American Flamingo remaining in Texas after being scattered to there by a hurricane 2 – 3 years ago. Arthur said that a Flamingo was seen in a farm pond in Wolcott in the early 1970's that wore a band that indentified it as from the Bronx Zoo.

4. Frita Garrison quizzed members on several plants and other life forms – Ageratum, Lantana, Pelican, Cladonia, Great-Horned Owl, his trusty van named Thor. Ponderosa Pine in New Mexico appeared out the lava flow bedrock like little bonsais. Alligator Juniper is well-named. Petroglyphs at Zuni Pueblo showed both corn plants and an owl – true to the Club's interests. The Water Treatment Plant at the Sharon, VT Rest Area on I-89 is an instructional surprise.

5. Marv Elliott showed birds first: Bald Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk, Bluebird, Red-breasted Nuthatch, American Goldfinch, Hermit Thrush in Sumac at Bomoseen (in Winter) and Barred Owl

at the Split Rock Trail. He then played recordings with a shotgun microphone for us to guess: Acorn Woodpecker, American Crow, Robin, Ash-throated Flycatcher (Texas), Baltimore Oriole, Bewick's Wren (New Mexico), hard to identify Blue-winged/Golden-winged Warbler complex and the sweet song of Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

6. Peter Hope drew exclamations from the Club with backlit Hepatica and Bloodroot. Dutchman's Breeches, Goldthread, Sugar Maple flowers close-up revealed many secrets. Harlequin Ducks spent several weeks at Oak Ledge Park. The yellow form of Red Trillium is unusual at St. Mike's Natural Area. False Hellebore at the RR crossing was one of Apple 15 iPhone's first shots. Umbrella Plant in Costa Rica, Howler Monkey holding a well-concealed baby. Reflecting driftwood- a nod to Monet; Lake Eden in August, 2024; Bloodspot Lichen in the White Mountains; Diplazium in Costa Rica; Yellow Lady's-Slippers; Trumpeter Swan in Benson; and last but not least the Club photo which, by the time the Newsletter comes out, will have the wire photo shopped out.

Bird Report 2025 by Sue Elliott

Cold weather and the threat of rain do not deter botanists or birders. Despite the inclement weather (no !), a total of 77 bird species was tallied at the 130th annual meeting.

The early morning bird walks yielded the most species due to the earlier hour and the focus on birds.

The Craftsbury Outdoor Center is an excellent birding spot. Our early morning bird walk included 15 warbler species, all in full song. We listened to a Mourning Warbler for a long time before keen eyes finally spotted it. We were also treated to the long, complex song of two Winter Wrens and the beautiful flute-like songs of two thrush species, the Wood Thrush and our state bird the Hermit Thrush.

Birding along the Black River on Post Road on Saturday morning was also very productive. Two American Bitterns were seen flying over the wetland as was a Northern Harrier. A Common Loon was calling in flight. There was a good comparison of Barn and Tree swallows sitting on wire. We also identified seven species of warblers, mostly by song, but a few spotted in the nearby woods. Two Bobolinks were spotted in the adjacent fields. In 50 minutes, the group tallied 32 species at this spot!

Birding continued during our botanizing trips. Ruby-crowned Kinglets were singing on our visit to Max's Pond along with a Golden-crowned Kinglet. The plaintive song of the Eastern Wood-Pewee was heard at Libby's Fern Glade. Being the peak of migration, warblers were singing everywhere!

2025 BIRD LIST

77 species:

Canada Goose
Wood Duck
Mallard
Hooded Merganser
Ruffed Grouse
Mourning Dove
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Spotted Sandpiper
Common Loon
American Bittern
Great Blue Heron
Northern Harrier
Bald Eagle
Barred Owl
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Pileated Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Alder Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Eastern Kingbird
Blue-headed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue Jay
American Crow
Common Raven
Black-capped Chickadee
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Ruby-crowned Kinglet
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Northern House Wren
Winter Wren
European Starling
Gray Catbird
Veery
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
Robin
Purple Finch
American Goldfinch
Chipping Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
White-throated Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird
Common Grackle
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Black-and-white Warbler
Tennessee Warbler
Nashville Warbler
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
American Redstart
Northern Parula
Magnolia Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Blackburnian Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Pine Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Black-throated Green Warbler
Canada Warbler
Northern Cardinal
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Scarlet Tanager

FIELD TRIPS:

I. North Trip lead by Everett Marshall

North Trip – Craftsbury Outdoor Center and Vicinity. Despite the rain, this season’s visit to Elinor’s Hill and the Lower Bayley Hazen Trail revealed an impressive range of habitats packed into a relatively small area. The route carried us through cedar swamp, conifer swamp, an open beaver wetland along the Black River, and stretches of rich upland woods. Bulblet fern appeared in the cool, shaded pockets of the cedar swamp, while slender fragile fern was found in a small upland cliff surrounded by rich sloping hardwoods. Fresh bear scat along the old Bayley Hazen Road added a bit of excitement, and Fritz spotted a porcupine perched in a tree. Libby’s Fern Glade was a highlight of the day, with an impressive diversity of fern species including Goldie’s and glade fern. The moss bed under the Norway spruce plantation and the conifer-dominated Max Pond trail provided an enchanting end to the day.

II. South Trip lead by Arthur Gilman

South trip. The south field trip was led by Arthur Gilman and included two main sites. The first site was along the Lamoille Valley Rail Trail in Hardwick. Among the highlights here were seeing meadow horsetail with its thinner, more delicate looking branches which come out at 90 degree angles giving it a “bottle brush” look and comparing it to the much more common field horsetail with its coarser, more appressed branching. Another side-by-side comparison was seeing the smaller fruits of American elm with their ciliate edges compared to the larger fruits of slippery elm with hairs over the seed but not along the edge of the wing. Another treat was seeing a rare variety of long-spined hawthorn with its pink anthers matched by star-flowered false Solomon’s seal in flower. Our second site was Auld Lang Syne Cedar Swamp in Craftsbury. We saw two more horsetails – water horsetail and woodland horsetail, some willows, and water droplets held in the clustered leaves of tamarack trees and our native buckthorn shrub.

PLANT LIST 2025

Elinor’s Hill & Lower Bayley Hazen Trails

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir
<i>Alnus incana</i>	gray alder
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger
<i>Athyrium angustum</i>	narrow lady fern
<i>Atrichum sp.</i>	starburst moss
<i>Brachyelytrum aristosum</i>	bearded shorthusk
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	common toothwort
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania bitter cress
<i>Carex arctata</i>	drooping sedge
<i>Carex blanda</i>	woodland sedge
<i>Carex communis</i>	common sedge
<i>Carex peckii</i>	pecks sedge
<i>Carex pedunculata</i>	peduncled sedge

<i>Carex stricta</i>	tussock sedge
<i>Carex stipata</i>	stipitate sedge
<i>Caulophyllum giganteum</i>	early blue cohosh
<i>Claytosmunda claytonii</i>	interrupted fern
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	goldthread
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaved dogwood
<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	bulblet bladder fern
<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>	slender fragile fern
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	crested woodfern
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	Robins-plantain
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wild strawberry
<i>Galium palustre</i>	marsh bedstraw
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	sweet-scented bedstraw
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	oak fern
<i>Hylocomiadelphus triquetrus</i>	shaggy moss
<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>	stairstep moss
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	twin-flower
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American fly honeysuckle
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Malus domestica</i>	wild apple
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	sweet cicely
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	cinnamon fern
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	long beech fern
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	beech fern
<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	red-stemmed feather moss
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	hooked crowfoot
<i>Rhodobryum ontariense</i>	rose moss
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	purple-oat
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough-leaved goldenrod
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	rosy twisted-stalk
<i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i>	red-stemmed aster
<i>Syntrichia ruralis</i>	twisted moss
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	rue-anemone
<i>Tiarella stolonifera</i>	foam flower
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	red trillium
<i>Viola blanda</i>	sweet white violet
<i>Viola labradorica</i>	dog violet
<i>Viola minuscula</i>	northern white violet

Hosmer Point Rich Bank, Craftsbury Outdoor Center

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern
<i>Caulophyllum giganteum</i>	early blue cohosh
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	silvery glade fern
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	ostrich fern
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	purple-oat
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	downy yellow violet

Libby's Fern Glade, Albany

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	northern maidenhair-fern
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	silvery glade fern
<i>Dryopteris goldieana</i>	Goldie's woodfern
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>	showy orchid
<i>Diplaziopsis pycnocarpa</i>	glade fern
<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	starflower
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	ostrich fern
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	hooked crowfoot
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	red trillium
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	germander speedwell
<i>Viola eriocarpa</i>	smooth yellow violet
<i>Viola labradorica</i>	dog violet

Max's Pond, Albany

<u>Scientific name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir
<i>Aulacomnium palustre</i>	marsh thread moss
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	goldthread
<i>Dicranum polysetum</i>	waxyleaf moss
<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	southern running-pine
<i>Hylocomiadelphus triquetrus</i>	shaggy moss
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce
<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	feathermoss
<i>Polytrichum commune</i>	common hair cap moss
<i>Ptilium crista-castrensis</i>	knight's plume
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>	skunk currant
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	northern white cedar
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	painted trillium

Lamoille Valley Rail Trail, Hardwick

Scientific name

Actaea rubra
Bartramia pomiformis
Crataegus lucorum
Crataegus macracantha var. *occidentalis*
Equisetum arvense
Equisetum pretense
Galium mollugo *
Galium triflorum
Maianthemum stellatum
Sorbaria sorbifolia *
Ulmus americana
Ulmus rubra
Veratrum viride
Viola sororia

Common Name

Red baneberry
apple moss
grove hawthorn
long-spined hawthorn
field horsetail
meadow horsetail
common bedstraw
sweet-scented bedstraw
star-flowered false Solomon's seal
false spirea
American elm
slippery elm
false hellebore, Indian poke
woolly blue violet

Auld Lang Syne Cedar swamp, Craftsbury

Scientific name

Acer pensylvanicum
Abies balsamea
Aralia nudicaulis
Equisetum fluviatile
Equisetum sylvaticum
Geum rivale
Larix laricina
Matteuccia struthiopteris
Maianthemum canadensis
Onoclea sensibilis
Orthilia secunda
Pteridium aquilinum
Rhamnus alnifolia
Salix bebbiana
Salix discolor
Salix eriocephala
Salix purpurea *
Thuja occidentalis

Common Name

striped maple
balsam fir
wild sarsaparilla
water horsetail
woodland horsetail
water avens
tamarack
ostrich fern
Canada mayflower
sensitive fern
One-sided pyrola
bracken fern
alder-leaved buckthorn
Bebb's willow
pussy willow
wand willow
purple willow
northern white cedar



**Photo: Canada/(Gray) Jay *, *Perisoreus canadensis*
Moose Bog Trail, Wenlock Wildlife Management Area, Ferdinand, VT
scouting group – Everett, Connie, Charlotte, Scott, Debbie, Peter June 3, 2017
Photo by Scott Bassage**

* In 2017, *Perisoreus canadensis* was Gray Jay. In 2018, the American Ornithologists' Union officially changed the common name to Canada Jay.

An Encounter by Robert Frost

Once on the kind of day called "weather breeder,"
When the heat slowly hazes and the sun
By its own power seems to be undone,
I was half boring through, half climbing through
A swamp of cedar. Choked with oil of cedar
And scurf of plants, and weary and over-heated,
And sorry I ever left the road I knew,
I paused and rested on a sort of hook
That had me by the coat as good as seated,
And since there was no other way to look,
Looked up toward heaven, and there against the blue,

Stood over me a resurrected tree,
A tree that had been down and raised again—
A barkless spectre. He had halted too,
As if for fear of treading upon me.
I saw the strange position of his hands—
Up at his shoulders, dragging yellow strands
Of wire with something in it from men to men.
"You here?" I said. "Where aren't you nowadays
And what's the news you carry—if you know?
And tell me where you're off for—Montreal?
Me? I'm not off for anywhere at all.
Sometimes I wander out of beaten ways
Half looking for the orchid Calypso."

Obituary: <https://www.tributearchive.com/obituaries/47190325/winfield-scott-bassage>