

VERMONT BOTANICAL AND BIRD CLUB NEWSLETTER

JANUARY 2011

2011 Annual Meeting Announcement

The 116th Annual Meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club will be held on Thursday, June 9 – Sunday, June 12, 2011 at Castleton State College in Castleton, Vermont.

The Club last visited there in 1994. The College has added several new buildings with a green technological design. We will stay in Audet

House, a residential house with air-conditioning, an elevator, plenty of bathrooms and a full kitchen.

Field Trips will include special birding areas such as Lake Bomoseen/Hubbardton Marsh IBA and West Rutland Marsh IBA; and great botanical places such as High Pond Preserve, Helen W. Buckner Memorial Preserve, Hubbardton River Clayplain Forest and Great Ledge Natural Area.

115th Annual Meeting, Craftsbury Outdoor Center, June 3 – 6, 2010



Lunch on a mild day at Barr Hill Nature Preserve in Greensboro

Friday, June 4, 2010

Photo: Sue Elliott

We enjoyed our stay at the Craftsbury Outdoor Center and visited: Ruthie's Run Trail, Lost Nation Road Pine Woods, Libby's Fern Glade, Porter Brook Nature Trail, Barr Hill Nature Preserve, and Perry Holbrook Memorial State Park. Read on and enjoy. The Newsletter and Photo Gallery are posted on the website: www.vtbb.org.

EVENING PROGRAMS

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 2010:

Explore the Wildlife of the Pantanal of Brazil, by Eddy and Judy Edwards, Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge, Swanton, Vermont

Eddy and Judy shared their experiences from an October, 2009 visit to the Pantanal of southern Brazil. At eight times the size of Vermont, this flat plain undergoes intense, seasonal flooding from late October to March and displays an array of wildlife where three biomes meet: the Amazon to the north, grass savannahs to the east and the Atlantic Rain Forest to the south.

They stayed at Refugio Ecologico Caiman, a 140,000-acre working cattle ranch with 36,000 head of Brahman cattle grazing during the dry season that also supports eco-tourism and research. From the deck of their lodge built up on stilts, they enjoyed the diverse bird and mammal populations. The two dominant grass species are: *Brachiaria* sp. originally from Africa that is highly nutritious and a native foxtail grass that the cows find palatable; both species tolerate the several months of flooding and grow back each year.

Right off the porch are Hyacinth Macaws. On this ranch alone, the numbers of this largest macaw in the world has risen from 1500 to 5000 in the past 19 years due to the ranch's nest box placement program and to strict restrictions on international collecting. These spectacular 3-foot tall birds give life to the color "hyacinth" and are equipped with huge beaks that can crack some of the largest, toughest palm nuts, including the licuri or *Syagrus* palm. Only one of the two eggs laid every two years hatches; and the young bird must remain under parental supervision for about 1 ½ years to learn the technique for opening its food source.

Other amazing birds seen during their brief, but busy 4 day visit include: Buff-necked Ibis, Jabiru Stork (at 5' tall), Brazilian Teal, Muscovy Duck (native there), Greater Rhea at 70 pounds, Black-

necked Stilt, Southern Screamer, Whistling Heron, White-fronted Marsh Tyrant, Toco Toucan, Blue-crowned Motmot (or Clock Bird). The Yellow-winged Cacique, related to Orioles, builds a nest of black lichen that, upon being entered by the bird, closes up from the weight of the bird. The Rufous Hornero or Red Ovenbird, builds a nest out of clay that has a secret compartment that baffles predators. We saw the Blue-headed Trogon with a bark like a dog and several parakeets – Yellow Chevron, Black-footed and Monk (very common at the lodge). "We have Blue Jay here in Vermont. They have Plush-crested Jay in Brazil, with its spectacular velvet crest." Lastly, the bazaar Great Pitou, a member of the nightjar family, which perches for several days on the same snag and looks like part of the tree.

Mammals were abundant along the riparian strips of forested land and, armed with expert knowledge about their habits, the ranch's guides, including photographer Fabio Paschoal, knew where and at what time to look. The Giant Anteater, at 5 feet long and bearing long-sharp claws, is considered the most deadly mammal in South America. And then there were Brown Capuchin Monkeys and Black Howler Monkeys. A Tapir - the largest mammal in South America - at 600 pounds was observed for the first time at the ranch just outside their lodge due to the patient curiosity of the Refugio's two new guests – the Edwards.

Spectacled Caiman, at 4' – 6' in length, were in every waterhole. This region has some 10 million caiman, representing the largest crocodillian population in the world.

The last night at the Refugio held two great surprises in the feline family. First an Ocelot was observed in the spotlight. Then, the group came upon a recently killed cow. They quietly retreated for about 20 minutes and came back to discover a Jaguar on its kill. They had ten long minutes to observe this elusive cat eat and then drag the dead animal deeper into the forest. We wound up our tour of the Pantanal with a beautiful view of *Tabebuia rosea*, a tree with large pink flowers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 2010:

The New Flora of Vermont, by Arthur V. Gilman, Marshfield, Vermont

Botanist and author, Arthur Gilman, described the work that he has done to create The New Flora of Vermont that is in the publication phase with New York Botanical Garden. Following in a long tradition, the New Flora lists all the plants growing wild in Vermont. It reflects 40 years of collections since the last Flora and makes 200 additions. It utilizes two advances in science: the Molecular Revolution in DNA and isozyme studies; and the Cladistics Revolution where computers track the changes in molecules and establish relationships among plants in families.

Previous Flora's of Vermont are:

1969 – Frank Conkling Seymour - 4th Flora

1937 – E.J. Dole - 3rd Flora

1915 – Eggleston, Perkins, Underwood - 2nd Flora

1900 – Brainerd, Eggleston, Jones - 1st Flora

The authors of the 1st Flora of Vermont were also among the founding members of the Vermont Botanical Club in 1895 and were men of national reputation. Ezra Brainerd was President of Middlebury College and taught physics, chemistry and natural history. Willard Webster Eggleston was from Rutland and trained as an engineer, although his heart was in Botany. Lewis Ralph Jones was a professor of Botany at UVM and was a nationally renowned plant physiologist at the University of Wisconsin.

The project so far includes 1005 pages with 12,435 entries in a database listing 2080 species of vascular plants in Vermont. The number increases to 2175 when varieties and subspecies are added. It includes plants that are very beautiful, such as *Iris versicolor*; and plants that are less showy, such as *Huperzia*. It includes plants that are easy to identify, such as *Rhododendron maximum*; and plants that are difficult, such as tree willows and bedstraws. The project includes plants that are common, such as *Trillium grandiflorum* or

Potentilla fruticosa; or plants that are very rare, such as *Arenaria groenlandica*.

The work will be illustrated by Bobbi Angell, an illustrator with the New York Botanical Garden, who recently won an award from the Royal Horticultural Society.

Arthur has undertaken a great deal of field work over many years and has seen countless herbarium specimens; he worked with the Non-game and Natural Heritage database, the New England Wild Flower Society Herbarium Recovery Project and the George Kirk Specimen database at the University of Massachusetts.

New additions to the Flora include:

Lespedeza procumbens – tick trefoil

Symphotrichum ontarionis – bottomland aster

Ilex laevigata – smooth winterberry

Acer campestre – hedge maple

Sagittaria engelmanniana – Engelmann's arrowhead

Rosa sherardii – northern downy rose

Rosa canina – dog rose

Rosa mollis – downy rose

Botrychium campestre – prairie moonwort

Botrychium ascendens – upswept moonwort

Rhamnus davurica – Dahurian buckthorn

Salix amygdiloides – peachleaf willow

One very important task in assembling a Flora is to clarify and try to solve taxonomic puzzles, as, for example, *Poa glauca* versus *Poa interior*. Mistakes are often given the mantle of authority by being passed from one botanist to another. By sorting out several sheets of Vermont material, most of what was called *P. glauca* is *P. interior*. The hawthornes are another puzzle with some 35 species in Vermont. Currently, Arthur Haines is working on a book on the subject. “The point of scientific names is not to keep them the same. The point is to learn something and to make changes when scientific evidence indicates.” We certainly learned a lot about the tireless discovery process that goes into drafting a Flora for a region with as much botanical diversity as Vermont.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 2010:

Annual Business Meeting, The Yurt, Craftsbury Outdoor Center, 7:30 PM

Secretary's Report – Michael St. John moved and Ann Burcroff seconded that the Club raise its dues for an Individual to \$10.00 per year to cover printing and mailing costs. The motion passed All in Favor. Ann Burcroff moved and Michael St. John seconded that a category of membership be called Family and that it be \$12.00 per year with one mailing to a household. The motion passed All in Favor.

Scholarship Report – This year, each Vermont college received notice of the application process for nominating a student to receive a scholarship. A lot of positive feedback came in from faculty. This year, the Club welcomed one excellent student, Kate Banyas of Sterling College and all agreed that it was a pleasure to talk with her in the field and over meals.

Treasurer's Report – Charlotte Bill presented a clear and concise Treasurer's Report.

The 2009 meeting at Southern Vermont College saw a loss of \$802.71 due in part to lower than expected enrollment and in part to greater scouting mileage costs. The Club add-on for the meeting will be examined in the future to ensure that the Club breaks even. In the last 9 years, the Club has had a surplus during seven of those years and a deficit during two of those years.

CLUB ACCOUNTS :

The Certificate of Deposit balance as of 6/3/10 is \$9,802.39.

The Green Century Equity Fund has a balance as of 5/28/10 of \$11,944.09.

The Checking Account balance as of 6/2/10 is \$8,547.85.

SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS:

Current Year/Rollover Scholarship Fund has a balance of \$578.29.

Scholarship Endowment Fund as of 6/1/10 is

\$10,240.43.

Resources Committee Report – The Resources Committee met on October 16, 2009 at On the Rise Bakery in Richmond and after deliberation and review of the funds on hand formulated the following proposal:

That the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club support the Vermont Breeding Bird Atlas with a \$3,000.00 donation toward its eventual publication in book form; and that the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club support the Flora of Vermont with a \$3,000.00 donation when it is in the final stages of being published by the New York Botanical Garden.

Deborah Benjamin, Dorothy Allard, Michael St. John, Charlotte Bill, Connie Youngstrom.

Charlotte Hanna moved and Ann Burcroff seconded that the Recommendation be approved. The vote was All in Favor. Several people expressed appreciation of the Club for supporting these worthwhile projects.

Nominating Committee -

Chair Peter Hope read the Slate of Officer candidates:

President	Deborah Benjamin
V.P. Plants	Michael St. John
V.P. Birds	Connie Youngstrom
Treasurer	Charlotte Bill
Secretary	no candidate *

Ann Burcroff moved and Barbara Walling seconded that the Slate be approved unanimously. The vote was All in Favor.

*The Secretarial duties have been performed by the other Officers.

Field Trip Reports -

Birds - Connie called for special memories by field trip place. All that came on the Friday AM

Bird Walk remember the variety of warblers and the turkey egg that was discovered in the middle of the trail. At Porter Brook Nature Trail, one group saw 2 Broad-winged Hawks and 1 Red-shouldered Hawk circling around one another. A nice comparison of the voices of a Flicker and a Pileated Woodpecker presented itself. The Black and White Warbler exhibits more black on the male and more white on the female. At Barr Hill, Juncos were singing and Swainson's Thrush was heard in the distance. Canada Warblers were abundant at several stops. At Holbrook State Park, a Turkey Vulture was seen circling over the pond and a Mourning Warbler was seen through an open window. The Saturday morning Bird Walk was pouring rain and many just birded from the porch. Venturing out, 35 species were tallied. Ruthie's Run Trail yielded 2 Olive-sided Flycatchers and a beautiful Wood Duck on the pond. The giant hophornbeam held a nest with screeching young – possibly Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers. Libby's Fern Glade transfixed viewers when a Scarlet Tanager flew down to the ground. Spotted Sandpipers on the Pond Saturday morning brought the bird list up to 76 species.

Plants – Peter read the list that he and Michael assembled of plant highlights by field trip place. On Ruthie's Run Trail the Orobanche was in perfect bloom and the balsam poplars showed their coppery undersides. The Lunch spot under the giant hophornbeam provided a home for fragile fern and rattlesnake fern. Libby's Fern Glade had all of the rich woods fern species – maidenhair fern, silvery glade fern, Goldie's wood fern, and narrow-leaved glade fern. Porter Brook Nature Trail has white spruce and black ash and two crested wood fern hybrids – Boott's and Braun's. The Carex intumescens and Carex gynandra were beautiful in flower. At Holbrook State Park, pipsissewa was in the woods and mountain holly was in early fruit around the pond. The pictures for Roger's card was of one plant of the white form of the pink ladyslipper taken here two weeks apart. Barr Hill was covered in three-toothed cinquefoil and mouse ear hawkweed in low profusion.

2011 Meeting Place – Members suggested that we go to the middle of the state after being far south in 2009 and north in 2010. Hulbert Outdoor Center in Fairlee, Mountaintop in Chittenden, Mountain Meadows in Killington, were suggested.

Website – The Club thanks Fritz Garrison for managing the website . He suggested that a short summary of the meeting be posted right after the meeting is over and that members send in their digital photos for posting. Michael suggested that the Home Page include a brief mission summary.

Other Business – Charlotte Hanna asked how the field trip leaders are paid. Charlotte Bill replied that they get \$100 per day plus a Club lunch. She said that the 2009 report included one donation of \$100 and so only shows \$300 expense for 4 spots. Michael DeCorte suggested that the website post the start time and end time of the meeting; and directions to the place.

Adjourn – Roy Pilcher moved and Peter Hope seconded that the meeting adjourn. The vote was almost All in Favor. Michael St. J. voted No and as far as we know, he is still there. The meeting adjourned at 9:00 PM.

Slides by Members Show, following Annual Business Meeting

Michael and Regina DeCorte showed some examples of photographs that they have submitted to the Vermont Breeding Bird Atlas and ask for people to send submissions to be included in the effort. They also visit Snake Mountain each Fall to join a group of people who are owl banding. Then Michael asked people to imagine the coldest day of the year with the windiest conditions and then travel to Barnegat Light, a man-made jetty in New Jersey. There, you may be treated to fantastic close-up views of wintering sea ducks and shorebirds at breath-takingly close range: Long-tailed Duck, Ruddy Turnstones, Purple Sandpiper, Harlequin Duck, Surf Scoter, Semi-palmated Plover and Oystercatcher. Occasionally a harbor

seal steals the attention. We then had a brief tour of their house that measures 15' wide and is four stories tall – “We go up and down a lot”.

Tig Arnold showed a host of digital pictures from this year's meeting of flowers, frog, dragonflies ferns, butterflies, turtle and glacial striae. Lynne showed pictures of their trip to Israel over Christmas. An old olive tree has seen much history; a pomegranate flower, the Western Wall, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre with its cave of the resurrection and place of the crucifixion. The Dead Sea at minus 1400' with evidence of Roman encampments; the Jordan River, and the Hippodrome.

Fritz Garrison and family went to Alaska and we saw several close-up photos of abstract beauty – devil's club with its huge leaves, shooting star, sundew with sticky glands, a lichen forest with willow, willow ptarmigan, a forest of haircap moss; and, back in Jericho, a milk snake that was curled up in the wood pile.

Peter Hope (holding out for 35-mm photography) went to Moose Bog two weeks ago and tried to sneak up on a female Spruce Grouse. At home, a hawthorn tree was abuzz with pollinators. At Mt. Washington, there was alpine cress, worm lichen and diapensia, and the belching dragon – the coal-guzzling cog railway. At Skineatilis Lake in upstate New York there were teasels by the water's edge that lined up in strict uniformity and looked like bars on a cellphone. “I can make a cellphone call here with my new app.”

Roy Pilcher has undertaken to scan a collection of slides of 180 species of birds that he has pursued with the camera for years from all over the United States to Churchill in Canada. Many pictures show the birds in their habitat or in some context: Avocet in the shallows, Woodcock and young in a perfectly disguised nest with dead grasses and leaves, egrets and a cow's head at Shelburne Farms, Virginia Rail and fuzzy black chicks, Golden Plover and *Rhododendron lapponicum*.

Scott Bassage cued up 2 ½ amazing minutes of video of two visitors to the bird feeder about 10 days ago. “Oh! the B&B Club – Bear and Bear.” The feeder was hung very high and the bears were not far from the photographer who was protected by windows only. They knew the bears would remember from last year. First, the smaller bear tried and then the larger – Jump! Jump! No luck. Then the larger bear – still no luck. The smaller bear swatted the larger. Both bears demonstrated the incredible balance that they have when they are intent on reaching the prize – but, alas, not to be had this year. Remember, the bears will be bigger next year (and maybe they will bring a ladder).

We all had a great time with lots of WOW moments with this year's Slide Show which ended at 10:30.

HENRY POTTER SCHOLARSHIP STUDENT

We are very pleased to welcome Kate Banyas, a Junior at Sterling College in Craftsbury Common, Vermont with a self-designed major in Natural History Education as a Henry Potter Scholarship Student. Her advisor in ornithology is Dick Smyth who also taught at the Center for Northern Studies in Wolcott.

In her own words, “I completed my internship at the Vermont Institute of Natural Science (VINS) this past Summer (2009), which opened my eyes to the world of ornithology. I have been hooked ever since ! I took courses in Natural History of the North Woods, Field Ecology, Vertebrate Natural History, as well as created independent studies in Nature Journaling, Ornithology, and Wildlife Tracking. I am now preparing for conducting my Senior Applied Research Project, introducing the citizen science project, NestWatch, to VINS Nature Center.”

“I believe that I would benefit from the opportunity to attend the VBBC annual meeting. It would be a great experience to expand on my own personal skills and to learn from different

naturalist perspectives from the area. I would also enjoy meeting more Vermont residents who share the same interest and passions as I do.”

A member of the Faculty, Farley Anne Brown, said that “the Sterling College community combines structured academic study with experiential challenges and plain hard work to build responsible problem solvers who become stewards of the environment as they pursue productive lives.”

MEMBERS MEMORABLE MOMENTS

Large black bars on white; small white dots on black.

More black on the male; less black on the female.

It just came out as she was running along.

She has gone to the other side. Welcome to the dark side.

Oh! The B&B Club – Bear and Bear !

He's got four teases. That's a good connection.

I hear it – it's making a chewing sound under the porch!

Throw Aster out the door.

A problem in Poa; Troubles with Hawthornes.

Cinnamon frog

Buttercup Ash – “*Ranunculus fraxanifolius*”

A crow that's wearing a prayer shawl.

Beef, beef, beef and more beef.

On Saturday, June 5, an intense front came through with heavy rains and strong winds spawning a tornado in east Craftsbury that cut a 1 ½ mile path through the woods and across roads

on its way toward Wolcott. As the storm cleared, the Greensboro trip group saw a young moose at the edge of the woods just north of the RT 16 Glover pullover.

FIELD TRIPS 2010

1. CRAFTSBURY/ALBANY FIELD TRIP

Peter Hope led this trip on Friday;
Eva Dannenberg led the trip on Saturday

Ruthie's Run Trail wetlands and cedar swamp forests, Craftsbury Common and Albany

A short trip up Lost Nation Road brings us to a small clearing on the east side of the road. A path descends gently downhill through the woods to a wide ski trail where sunlight falls on flowers in the trail and on ferns and sedges on the edges of the trail. Pockets of northern white cedar swamp appear and as the trail curves east, there is a bridge over the slow moving Black River.

Lost Nation Road Pine Woods, Albany

Returning to the clearing and walking a short way north along a row of white pine, the ground is very dry and a perfect spot for lunch under an ancient sugar maple. 57 paces further north brings one to an equally ancient and gnarled hophornbeam framed by a moss-covered low ledge.

Libby's Fern Glade, Albany

Further north on Lost Nation Road to Holiday Hill Road and part way up a steep hill, there is a wet, ferny glade where water collects and the soils are black with a soil pH of 7.2. The four-foot tall fern layer formed its own “canopy” under the forest.

Great Hosmer Pond, Craftsbury Common

The shores of Great Hosmer Pond afforded great birding and botanizing. This Summer is the first that Common Loons successfully hatched and raised young using a natural floating mat island in the little bay. Even the Lost Nation Road was full

of life as a Snapping Turtle was observed digging at the road edge in preparation for laying eggs.

2. GREENSBORO/SHEFFIELD FIELD TRIP

Everett Marshall led this trip on Friday;

Anne Reed led this trip on Saturday

Porter Brook Nature Trail at Highland Lodge, Greensboro

Across from the Highland Lodge is a path that leads down a short steep hill called the Porter Brook Environmental Center Nature Trail. It goes through a cutover area that is growing back to shrubs and on to a boardwalk through a wooded wet area to a bridge that crosses the brook. Wet soils and sunny conditions make good conditions for grasses, sedges, ferns and wildflowers. The one mile trail curves around and ends up at a spur to Caspian Lake .

Barr Hill Nature Preserve, Greensboro

The Barr Hill Natural Area (formerly called the Barr Hill Nature Preserve) is 256 acres on the top of a hill with spectacular views toward the Winooski Valley to the south. It is part of the Northern Vermont Piedmont. The bedrock here is the Waits River Formation, a dark brown weathering marble that formed from sandy lime-rich sediments that were laid down in a shallow ocean 425 million years ago. There are still signs of the area having been used for grazing livestock.

Perry Holbrook Memorial State Park, Sheffield

Perry Holbrook Memorial State Park is an undeveloped state park that was donated to the state in memory of the untimely death of Perry in a hunting accident in 1963 by his father, Clair Holbrook. It is a 324 site that includes two hills that are 2700' high and 3 ponds – Round Pond, Long Pond and Mud Pond. The woods have a northern feel and the white form of the pink ladyslipper is found here. Round Pond is edged on one side by huge boulders and on the other by mountain holly.

BIRD NOTES 2010 (C. Youngstrom)

Up at the crack of dawn, fueled by coffee and muffins, our group of birders set out on the trails around the Outdoor Center. A sizeable list was tallied in short order and included several wood warblers and other forest dwellers. Of note were Northern Parula and Magnolia warblers, which are commonly found in the northern conifer forests. A Common Loon was heard calling from down on the pond. We puzzled over an egg that was found on the ski trail, trying to decide if it was a Wild Turkey's and how did it get there? Other birds on the before breakfast list included Northern Waterthrush, Great Crested Flycatcher and Winter Wren.

Highlights from our visit to Porter Brook were two Broadwings and a Red-shouldered Hawk circling high overhead. It took the sharp eyes of some of our most experienced birders to figure out what they were at such a distance. Deep in the forest along the meandering stream we listened to the morning chorus high in the tree tops while discussing the fine points of the array of wood ferns at our feet.

Barr Hill's high open spaces offered excellent birding as well. We wandered the trails while listening for the Boreal Chickadee and Cape May Warbler reported to nest there, but no luck that time. More Parulas, Golden-crowned Kinglets, a distant Swainson's Thrush and White-throated Sparrows could be heard singing their stirringly beautiful songs.

An impressive list of species were noted while walking Ruthie's Run at the Outdoor Center that included northern forest nesting wood warblers, vireos, and thrushes. We scanned the beaver pond and were lucky to find a Wood Duck and Olive-sided Flycatcher.

BIRD LIST 2010

Common Loon
Turkey Vulture
Canada Goose
Wood duck

Hooded Merganser
Cooper's Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Broad-winged Hawk
Ruffed Grouse
Wild Turkey
Spotted Sandpiper
Common Snipe
Mourning Dove
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Belted Kingfisher
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Eastern Wood-Pewee
Alder Flycatcher
Eastern Phoebe
Great Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Kingbird
Blue-headed Vireo
Red-eyed Vireo
Blue Jay
American Crow
Common Raven
Tree Swallow
Barn Swallow
Black-capped Chickadee
Red-breasted Nuthatch
Brown Creeper
Winter Wren
Golden-crowned Kinglet
Eastern Bluebird
Veery
Swainson's Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wood Thrush
American Robin
European Starling
Cedar Waxwing
Nashville Warbler
Northern Parula
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Magnolia Warbler
Black-throated Blue Warbler

Blackburnian Warbler
Pine Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
American Redstart
Ovenbird
Northern Waterthrush
Mourning Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Canada Warbler
Scarlet Tanager
Chipping Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Dark-eyed Junco
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Indigo Bunting
Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird
Common Grackle
Brown-headed Cowbird
Baltimore Oriole
Purple Finch
American Goldfinch

BUTTERFLY LIST 2010 (P. Ballou)

Hobomark Skipper
Arctic Skipper
Tawny Edge Skipper
Tiger Swallowtail
Red Admiral
Ringlet
Northern Crescent
Spring Azure
Little Wood Satyr

PLANT LIST 2010

(compiled by several members; * = non-native)

- 1 Ruthie's Run Ski Trail
- 2 Lost Nation Road Pine Woods
- 3 Libby's Fern Glade
- 4 Porter Brook Nature Trail
- 5 Barr Hill Nature Preserve
- 6 Perry Holbrook Memorial State Park

<i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir	4
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	1, 4
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	2, 3, 5, 6
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	mountain maple	1
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern	3
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *	sweet vernal grass	4
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	1
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla	3, 4
<i>Arisaema stewardsonii</i>	northern Jack-in-the-pulpit	4
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	1, 3
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	1
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern	1, 2, 3
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	blue-joint grass	4
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	4, 6
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	cuckooflower	1
<i>Carex debilis</i>	white edge sedge	4
<i>Carex echinata</i>	star sedge	4
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	graceful sedge	4
<i>Carex gynandra</i>	nodding sedge	4
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	greater bladder sedge	1, 4
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	bristly-stalked sedge	4
<i>Carex tonsa</i>	shaved sedge	4
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	blue cohosh	1, 3
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	pipsissewa	6
<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> *	oxeye daisy	4
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	golden saxifrage	4
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower	4
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	bluebead lily	2, 4
<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>	goldthread	1, 4, 6
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaved dogwood	1
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	bunchberry	1, 2, 4, 6
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	beaked hazelnut	1
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	pink ladyslipper	1, 4, 6
<i>Cypripedium acaule forma albiflorum</i>	white-flowered pink ladyslipper	6
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	fragile fern	2, 3
<i>Dalibarda repens</i>	dewdrop	1
<i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>	princess pine	5
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern	1, 3
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	silvery glade fern	3, 6
<i>Diphasiastrum complanatum</i>	running ground cedar	1, 5
<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	ground cedar	1, 5
<i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i>	blue ground cedar	5
<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i>	narrow-leaved glade fern	3
<i>Dryopteris campyloptera</i>	mountain wood fern	2
<i>Dryopteris catusiana</i>	spinulose wood fern	6
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	crested wood fern	4, 6
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Goldie's wood fern	3, 6

<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	evergreen wood fern	1, 3, 6
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal wood fern	1
<i>Dryopteris x boottii</i>	Boott's wood fern	4
<i>Dryopteris x uliginosa</i>	Braun's wood fern	4
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail	4
<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	woodland horsetail	1, 4
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	Joe Pye weed	4
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset	1
<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	black ash	4, 6
<i>Galium palustre</i>	marsh bedstraw	4
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	creeping snowberry	1
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen	1
<i>Geum macrophyllum</i>	large-leaved avens	4
<i>Geum rivale</i>	water avens	1, 4, 6
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	oak fern	1, 4
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> *	orange hawkweed	4
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i> *	mouse ear hawkweed	5
<i>Hieracium pratense</i> *	field hawkweed	4
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	bluets	1
<i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	marsh St. Johnswort	1
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	winterberry	4
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed	4
<i>Juniperus communis</i> *	field juniper	5
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	twinlineer	1, 3, 4
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American fly honeysuckle	1
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	wolf's claw clubmoss	1
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower	4, 6
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	ostrich fern	3, 4
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber root	1, 5, 6
<i>Moehringia lateriflora</i>	blunt-leaved sandwort	1
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> *	forget-me-not	4
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	mountain holly	6
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	sundrops	4
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	one-flowered cancerroot	1, 4
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	1, 3
<i>Osmunda claytonia</i>	interrupted fern	1, 3
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	1, 3, 4
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hophornbeam	1, 2
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	wood sorrel	4
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> *	reed canary grass	4
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	narrow beech fern	1, 4, 6
<i>Picea glauca</i>	white spruce	4
<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce	4
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine	1, 2
<i>Pleurozium schreberi</i>	red-stemmed moss	5
<i>Poa annua</i> *	annual bluegrass	4
<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	polypody	6

<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern	3, 6
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	balsam poplar	1, 6
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen	4
<i>Potentilla tridentata</i>	three-toothed cinquefoil	5
<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	white lettuce	4
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry	4
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken	1, 4
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	shinleaf	1, 5
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	small-flowered crowfoot	4
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> *	buttercup	4
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	hispid buttercup	4
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	hooked crowfoot	1
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i> ssp <i>minor</i>	yellow rattle	4
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	prickly gooseberry	5
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>	skunk currant	4
<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	swamp dewberry	1
<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	dwarf dewberry	1, 4, 6
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry	1
<i>Sambucus pubens</i>	red-berried elder	5
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	barber-pole sedge	4
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort	1
<i>Senecio robbinsii</i>	Robbin's ragwort	2
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	blue-eyed grass	5
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough goldenrod	4
<i>Sorbus americana</i>	mountain ash	2, 4
<i>Sphagnum squarrosum</i>	sphagnum moss	4
<i>Spinulum annotinum</i>	bristly clubmoss	1, 5, 6
<i>Streptopus roseus</i>	rose twisted stalk	3, 4
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canada yew	4, 6
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow rue	4
<i>Thelypteris novboracensis</i>	New York fern	1, 4
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	marsh fern	1
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	northern white cedar	1, 4
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	foamflower	1, 2, 6
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> *	yellow goatsbeard	4
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	starflower	1, 4
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	painted trillium	4, 6
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	velvetleaf blueberry	6
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	poke	4
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	mullein	1
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> *	bird's-eye speedwell	2, 4
<i>Viburnum alnifolium</i>	hobblebush	1
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada violet	3

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