

Long Island Botanical Society

Vol. 25 No. 4

The Quarterly Newsletter

Fall 2015

Noteworthy Plants Reported from Long Island, New York 2014 and 2015

Guy Tudor, Rich Kelly, and Eric Lamont
Long Island Botanical Society

Noteworthy plants include native and non-native vascular species. Examples include but are not limited to new records for Long Island, current status of globally or locally rare species, range extensions, extirpations, population fluctuations, and other interesting observations. Nomenclature follows New York Flora Atlas (Weldy, Werier & Nelson 2015).

Aesculus parviflora; dwarf horse chestnut, bottlebrush buckeye (Hippocastanaceae, the Horsechestnut Family). Non-native. (Figs. 1, 2). Five or more years ago, Eric Lamont first observed two individuals of *A. parviflora* growing in the shrubby border of North Fork Preserve County Park and his back yard on Sound Shore Road, Northville, Suffolk Co. By 2014, each individual had grown into a large clump, producing flowers and fruit. This species has recently become a popular nursery plant on Long Island and on 3 Oct 2014 Ray Welch observed one or two planted individuals at Sweetbriar Nature Center, Smithtown, Suffolk Co. *Aesculus parviflora* is native to open woodlands of Alabama with a few populations in adjacent Georgia. It is apparently naturalized at scattered localities in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Westchester Co., New York (USDA Plants Database 2015), although it is not listed from New York by Weldy et al. (2015).

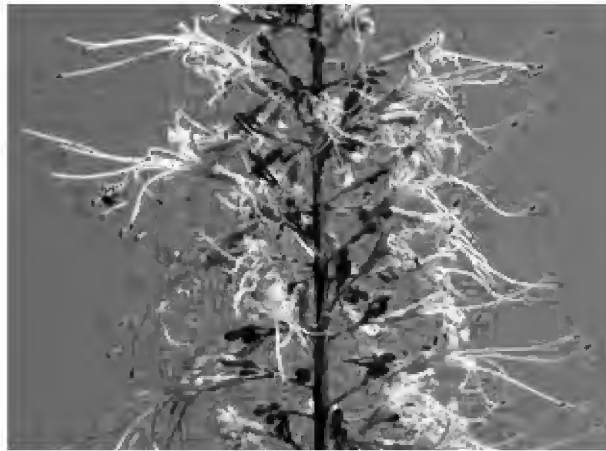


Figure 1. *Aesculus parviflora* (dwarf horse chestnut). Note the orange anthers. Northville, Suffolk Co. [Photo by E. Lamont, Jul 2014.]



Figure 2. Fruits of *Aesculus parviflora* (dwarf horse chestnut). Northville, Suffolk Co. [Photo by E. Lamont, Sep 2014.]

Carex typhina; cat-tail sedge (Cyperaceae, the Sedge Family). Native. On the 1 Aug 2015 LIBS field trip to the North Fork, Rich Kelly found a new population of the rare cat-tail sedge along the edge of a swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) swamp forest at Arshamomaque Preserve, Greenport. Eric Lamont reported a colony from nearby Moores Woods and Michael Feder reported three populations from Queens Co.: one at Forest Park, another at Alley Pond Park, and two colonies at Cunningham Park.

Cyperus difformis; variable flatsedge (Cyperaceae, the Sedge Family). Non-native. This sedge has been migrating east on Long Island at a rapid rate. First reported from Long Island (and New York) in 2002 from Queens Co., it had colonized western Suffolk Co. by 2012 (See LIBS Newsletter, 2014, Vol. 24, no. 3). In 2014, Eric Lamont collected *C. difformis* from Riverhead Township in eastern Suffolk Co., documenting an eastern range extension of approximately 40 miles. The

population occurs in two muddy roadside depressions along the east side of Northville Turnpike (Rte. 43), south of Sound Avenue and north of County Road 105. More than 100 densely packed individuals were observed.

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Long Island Botanical Society

Founded: 1986 • Incorporated: 1989

The Long Island Botanical Society is dedicated to the promotion of field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island, New York.

Visit the Society's Web site
www.libotanical.org

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Society News

LIBS trying to save pitcher plants. On 1 Aug 2015, 11 LIBS members went on a field trip to several North Fork sites with the last stop being a freshwater wetland south of Stotzky Park in Riverhead, Suffolk County. Several rare plants occur in the open power line right-of-way, including native orchids (*Platanthera blephariglottis*, *P. clavellata*, and *Pogonia ophioglossoides*), dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia bigeloviana*), cross-leaved milkwort (*Polygala cruciata* var. *aquilonia*), and carnivorous plants like sundews (*Drosera*) and pitcher-plants (*Sarracenia purpurea*). Although many Long Island nature lovers have seen pitcher plants on the island, currently only four extant colonies are known. John Turner, LIBS conservation co-chair, was on the field trip and on 19 Aug 2015 he met with Suffolk County Legislator Al Krupski to advocate for the acquisition and protection of the property. Legislator Krupski expressed support for the acquisition of the 37-acre parcel that contains the pitcher-plants as well as four other properties south of this parcel located on the south side of the railroad tracks. All of the properties are, thankfully, on the "Suffolk County Master List" (a list of several hundred properties that have been approved for acquisition for open space or farmland protection purposes by the Suffolk County Legislature). This is a requirement for the acquisition of any parcel to move forward.

LIBS helping to save orchids. In 2015, LIBS has partnered with several other groups in planning and implementing two projects to manage habitat for three native orchid species in eastern Suffolk County. The first project is at Quogue Wildlife Refuge where several LIBS members have been involved for 20 years in managing habitat for the white-fringed orchid (*Platanthera blephariglottis*) and rose pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*). The second project is at Barnes Hole and involves managing habitat for New York's last known population of orange-fringed orchid (*Platanthera ciliaris*). Partnering with LIBS on the second project are The Nature Conservancy, The Garden Club of East Hampton, South Fork Natural History Museum, The New York Botanical Garden, New York Flora Association, Town of East Hampton, Long Island Orchid Society, and Greater New York Orchid Society.

Malvaceae Publication. Volume 6 of the multi-volume Flora of North America is just out and it includes contributions of two genera in the Mallow Family (Malvaceae) by long-time LIBS member Skip Blanchard. The treatment of *Hibiscus* includes 21 North American species, three of which can be found on Long Island: *Hibiscus moscheutos* (common rose-mallow), a conspicuous plant native to Long Island's coastal marshes; *H. syriacus* (rose-of-Sharon), a non-native ornamental shrub that sometimes escapes; and *H. trionum* (flower-of-an-hour), an occasional garden plant and an uncommon non-native annual weed. The treatment of *Kosteletzkya* includes two species, one of which, *Kosteletzkya pentacarpos* (saltmarsh mallow, formerly *K. virginica*), may still occur on Long Island. This species is at its northern limit on New York's coastal plain and it is firmly documented by only a few collections made in the Oyster Bay area about a century and a half ago. A single much more recent report from Smith Point County Park needs verification.

(Noteworthy Plants continued from cover)

Datura wrightii; sacred thorn-apple (Solanaceae, the Potato Family). Non-native. Guy Tudor observed a large plant, like a jimson-weed on steroids, flowering on 14 Aug 2014, on top of a large pile of landfill, just east of the Cross Sound Ferry dock, Orient Point, Suffolk Co. The origin of this plant is unknown. There are only two other records of this species from Long Island. It was found by Rich Kelly at Floyd Bennett Field, Kings Co. in 2001. Seen there several times subsequently, it was still present during a LIBS/Torrey field trip in 2009. However, when Rich Kelly and David Werier went to look for it in August 2012, it was gone. So there is some question as to whether this species is a truly established member of the New York flora. At Floyd Bennett Field, it was growing with numerous other weeds on a large waste pile adjacent to the large community garden. This micro habitat would get manually rearranged from time to time, possibly to the detriment of certain of the weeds. Additionally, it was seen by Orland “Skip” Blanchard and Rich Kelly on a waste pile at Indian Island County Park, Suffolk Co., in 2002.

Eupatorium capillifolium; small dogfennel (Asteraceae, the Aster Family). (Fig. 3). Unknown nativity status. In 2013, Michael Feder found a clump of *E. capillifolium* along the upland, sandy margin of Wildwood Lake just south of Riverhead, Suffolk Co., and reported that the colony appeared to have “come in on its own and seemed like a natural occurrence, but given that it’s quite isolated from any other



Figure 3. *Eupatorium capillifolium* (small dogfennel). Wildwood Lake, Suffolk Co. [Photo by E. Lamont, 21 Jul 2015.]

known population would lead me to be very suspect of its origin.” Eric Lamont visited the site in 2015 and collected a voucher and observed nothing that would suggest the colony had been introduced by humans. The locality is near the northwest corner of the lake, along the open upland border of a shallow, sandy cove. The best access is through Wildwood Park, Town of Southampton, Parks & Recreation Department. Feder also observed *E. capillifolium* in Kings Co. In 2008, individuals had hitched a ride in the soil of container trees from a southern nursery and were planted in New York City restoration projects; but the dogfennel does not appear to have persisted in Kings Co. (Feder 2015, pers. comm.).

Kristen Haynes, a graduate student at SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, seeks help in locating non-alpine populations of *Prenanthes trifoliolata* (three-leaved rattlesnake-root). She can be contacted at: krhaynes@sy.edu 315-262-5302

Hypericum majus; larger Canadian St. John’s-wort (Hypericaceae, the St. John’s-wort Family). Native. Jim Ash, Michael Feder, and Guy Tudor found this rare Long Island plant along the margin of Round Pond south of Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., on 16 Aug 2014. The only other known population on the island is at nearby Crooked Pond in the Long Pond Greenbelt. The last verified Long Island report was by Abbott who collected a voucher in 1951 from Point Lookout, Nassau Co. In Suffolk Co., *H. majus* was collected in 1871 by Miller from Edwards Pool, Middle Island; 1908 by Bicknell from Lake Ronkonkoma; 1914 by Taylor from Yaphank; and 1920 by Ferguson from Oyster Pond, Montauk (LIBS Flora Committee 2012). This northern species is very rare south of Long Island (USDA Plants Database 2015).

Ipomoea hederacea; ivy-leaved morning-glory (Convolvulaceae, the Morning-glory Family). Non-native. Before this report, this species was known in New York only from western-most Long Island (Brooklyn and Queens) and Bronx Co. Guy Tudor has been monitoring a population on a farm off Hulse Landing Road in Calverton, Suffolk Co. After observing the colony for a number of years, it was gone for several years, probably due to crop rotations, but it reappeared at the same spot with bright blue flowers on 2 Sep 2013. It was not checked on in 2014 or 2015. In recent years it has been seen by Rich Kelly at Floyd Bennett Field, Kings Co. in 2003; by Orland “Skip” Blanchard and Rich Kelly at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge, Queens Co., in 2003; by Rich Kelly at Kissena Park, Queens Co., in 2012; by Barbara Conolly and Rich Kelly et al. at Queens Farm, Bellerose, Queens Co., in 2005; and by Rich Kelly at Bellmore, Nassau Co., in 2006.

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(*Noteworthy Plants continued from page 27*)

Additionally, Michael Feder (2015 pers. comm.) reported it from multiple sites in the Brooklyn/Queens area. New York Flora Atlas (Weldy et al. 2015) lists two old Kings Co. and one recent Queens Co. collections. So the new Calverton report is a significant range extension on Long Island for this generally southern species.

Lobelia dortmanna; water lobelia (Campanulaceae, the Bellflower Family). Native. Water lobelia is rare on Long Island and has been historically reported from only three localities, all in eastern Suffolk Co.: Wildwood Lake, just south of Riverhead; Nowedona Pond in Water Mill; and Big Fresh Pond in Southampton (LIBS Flora Committee 2012). This northern species is very rare south of Long Island (USDA Plants Database 2015). During the past 20 years, the Wildwood Lake population has been monitored by Orland “Skip” Blanchard, George Dadone, Michael Feder, Rich Kelly, Eric Lamont, Guy Tudor, et al. Population fluctuations have been observed ranging from only two flowering individuals in 2014 (Tudor, pers. obs.), to dozens of flowering individuals in 2015 (Lamont, pers. obs.). In 2014, Feder reported many basal rosettes. The locality is near the northwest corner of the lake in a shallow, sandy cove sheltered by a pitch pine-oak forest on the landward side. The best access is through Wildwood Park, Town of Southampton, Parks & Recreation Department. The water lobelia emerges in shallow water just slightly offshore along with various other species of emergent vegetation. Since the 1960s, the only known Long Island population was at Wildwood Lake, but in 2005 the LIBS Flora Committee reported a second population from Smithtown Township, Suffolk Co. In approximately 1987, Christopher Mangels found it in the wetlands complex north of Lake Ronkonkoma. There were no specimens collected or follow-up visits in subsequent years. It is possible that this species is missed at other locations because the flower is inconspicuous, it blooms infrequently, and the basal rosettes are under water. Individuals are difficult to find even when you know exactly where to look.

Macleaya cordata; plume poppy (Papaveraceae, the Poppy Family). Non-native. In 2015, Lois Lindberg observed

plume poppy colonizing the forest floor at Coffin Woods, Nassau Co., after the hardy kiwi (*Actinidia arguta*) had been eradicated by heavy machinery. See LIBS Newsletter (2014; Vol. 24, no. 1) for a discussion of the eradication project.

Mentha pulegium; pennyroyal (Lamiaceae, the Mint Family). Non-native. This species was found by Guy Tudor. By the summer of 2014, it was common around the margins of two artificial ponds on the south side of Rte. 25, west of Greenport, Suffolk Co. This is reported now as a “place holder” to track whether this colony will persist. If it does, and is properly vouchered, it will constitute a new state record.

Persicaria coccinea; scarlet smartweed (Polygonaceae, the Smartweed Family). Native. On 7 Sep 2015, Rich Kelly checked the status of the population at Muttontown Preserve South, Nassau Co., and he reported the colony appeared healthy. Scarlet smartweed is rare on Long Island and the Muttontown population has been continually monitored since the 1970s by Al Lindberg and others. Sometimes scarlet smartweed is lumped together (taxonomically) with *Persicaria amphibia* (water smartweed), but these are quite different species, as Daniel Atha explained to LIBS members at their 8 Sep 2015 meeting at Muttontown Preserve.

Persicaria robustior; stout smartweed (Polygonaceae, the Smartweed Family). Native. Although this species is common throughout upstate New York, it has been known on Long Island from only one locality: Mashomack Preserve on Shelter Island, Suffolk Co. In 2015, Steve Young (pers. comm.) reported a new population of *P. robustior* from along the Peconic River between Calverton and Manorville, Suffolk Co. Daniel Atha and Chart Guthrie have been monitoring this large population.

Persicaria setacea; swamp smartweed or bog smartweed (Polygonaceae, the Smartweed Family). (Fig. 4). Native. This smartweed is listed as rare in New York and can be difficult to distinguish from *P. hydropiperoides* (swamp smartweed). Victoria Bustamante has recently located a few colonies at Montauk, Suffolk Co., and reported (14 Sep 2015) that *Persicaria setacea* is at its finest when viewed from the pond in the late summer. It is an upright stout perennial peaking



Figure 4. *Persicaria setacea* (swamp smartweed) and associated plant species (*Pontederia cordata* in the foreground). Big Reed Pond, Suffolk Co. [Photo by V. Bustamante, 14 Aug 2014.]

out from and rising above the inner perimeter vegetation. From a canoe the innermost zone of semi-aquatic vegetation is *Pontederia cordata* (pickerelweed). Mixed with and set behind the pickerelweed is *Decodon verticillatus* (hairy swamp loosestrife). The third tier of vegetation is *Hibiscus moscheutos* (swamp rosemallow) which is the zone where *Persicaria setacea* finds its footing. Swamp smartweed's erect whitish-green racemed flowers are readily visible against the *Clethra alnifolia* (coast

pepperbush) backdrop and its creamy white inflorescences. In 2013, while studying Big Reed Pond in Montauk with a group of high school interns, Vicki noticed this smartweed and collected a sample in order to study it more closely at home. Because of its rarity, the following year in September 2014, she submitted samples to Steve Young who confirmed the identification. The ocrea differs from *P. hydropiperoides* (and other similar species) in that it is papery, brownish with stiff hairs on the surface and bristles that are 6-12 mm long. The overall growth habit is unique in that it is upright and stiff, rather than drooping, in nature. Vicki says that she has since found *Persicaria setacea* in other locations in Montauk, leading her to believe that locally it is not rare but perhaps uncommon.



Figure 5. *Potamogeton pulcher* (spotted pondweed). Culloden Point Preserve, Suffolk Co. [Photo by V. Bustamante, 30 May 2015.]

Petrorhagia prolifera; prolific chiding pink (Caryophyllaceae, the Pink Family). Non-native. A large colony was observed by Jim Ash and Guy Tudor in a sandy spot along Rte 27 in Hither Hills State Park, Suffolk Co., in July 2013. In 2014 only a handful of individuals were observed. Other reports include by Orland "Skip" Blanchard in 1998 from Floyd Bennett Field, Kings Co., and from the same locality by Rich Kelly in 1999 and again in 2009; Michael Feder from Jamaica Bay Wildlife

Refuge, Queens Co., in 2005; Rich Kelly from Ft. Tilden, Queens Co., in 1999 and again in 2012; and Orland "Skip" Blanchard and Rich Kelly from along Flanders Road near Sears-Bellows County Park, Suffolk Co., in 1999. Weldy et al. (2015) list five old (as far back as 1920) and one recent collections, all in Suffolk Co. This species is found in sandy waste areas within New York City and sandy roadsides in Suffolk Co. It is probably overlooked because of its small flower and unappealing habitat.

Pistia stratiotes; water lettuce (Araceae, the Arum Family). Non-native. This aquatic plant was observed by Rich Kelly on 2 Sep 2015 in a small wooded stream at Hempstead Lake State Park, Nassau Co. LIBS Flora Committee (2012) has three other records of water lettuce from Long Island: Old Westbury Pond (2006) and Massapequa Preserve (1991) in Nassau Co., and Speonk (1995) in Suffolk Co. *Pistia stratiotes* does not persist on Long Island (LIBS Flora Committee 2012), but is reported as established in Connecticut and New Jersey (USDA Plants Database 2015).

Potamogeton pulcher; spotted pondweed (Potamogetonaceae, the Pondweed Family). (Fig. 5). Native. On 30 May 2015, Victoria Bustamante found a new locality for this rare pondweed in a coastal pond just inside a dune of Fort Pond Bay in Culloden on the Montauk Peninsula, Suffolk Co. Bustamante reported, "It was easy to id due to the distinctive spots on the stems but Steve Young confirmed it." The associates at the pond include American woollyfruit sedge (*Carex lasiocarpa* ssp. *americana*), blueflag (*Iris versicolor*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), cattail (*Typha* sp.), wool-grass (*Scirpus cyperinus*), hemlock water-parsnip (*Sium suave*), and swamp loosestrife (*Decodon verticillatus*).

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2015 Long Island Native Plant Symposium

Please join us for the 2015 Long Island Native Plant Symposium at Farmingdale State College—hosted by the Dept. of Urban Horticulture and Design—on Saturday, October 24th. Learn from leaders in the field of horticulture, design and native plant conservation. The conference is open to all, from professionals to home gardeners & students. For more information: Chris McHugh, Long Island Native Plant Initiative, 631-560-9945 or <http://www.linpi.org/>

High School Students “DNA Barcode” Long Island’s Plants

by Lauren Hubbard, Director, Maritime Explorium

It’s Spring, you’ve found a goldenrod, you need to know the species of this flowerless specimen. What can you do??? Barcode it! Exciting developments in the field of molecular biology make it possible to identify species both quickly and economically through DNA barcoding*.

“Barcode Long Island” is an initiative designed to provide high school students on Long Island with opportunities to conduct real and relevant research and to contribute to a growing database of knowledge about the plant and animal species that live on and around Long Island. The project is being managed by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory’s Dolan DNA Learning Center through funding provided by the National Institutes of Health.

Led by trained Long Island educator/mentors, high school teams will use DNA barcoding to explore, document, and track local biodiversity. Examples of possible student projects are checking for the presence of invasive species, monitoring disease vectors, and analyzing the biodiversity of a taxonomic group or location. Students will conduct background research, collect samples of Long Island organisms, and process the samples to obtain specific bits of DNA to be sequenced in a commercial facility. The students will then compare their sequenced samples with other sequences available from a large online database to determine the relatedness of their organism to others already collected. Their projects will conclude with a presentation at an annual symposium to be held at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

The Barcode Long Island project provides the educator/mentors who will guide the student teams with a week-long workshop covering all aspects of the project. I was drawn to the project through my past experience as a researcher studying the evolution of corn through the use of developmental

genetics, and through my current work as the executive director of the Maritime Explorium in Port Jefferson where we offer authentic science, technology, engineering, art, and math-based educational experiences to the public. In addition, I am a board member with the Long Island Native Plant Initiative – an organization committed to maintaining the diversity of Long Island’s plant species. The Barcode Long Island project is a perfect venue to bring all of my interests together, and having recently completed the week of training, I look forward to opportunities to mentor students.

I am helping to recruit botanists to assist with plant identification as new species are added to the database. If you are interested and willing to share your expertise in plant identification, please let me know and I will add your name to a list of Barcode Long Island Botanists.

The Barcode LI project anticipates that, over the five years of funding, 600 student teams composed of 1,800 students will be led by 240 trained educator/mentors. While groups will be working on a variety of projects, it is likely that they will discover new things about the biodiversity of Long Island!

For more information about the Barcode LI project including a history of barcoding visit the website,

www.barcode.li.org . If you would like to provide your expertise as a botanist please email me at

Lhubbard@MaritimeExplorium.org

*Ed. Note: According to www.barcode.li.org, “Just as the unique pattern of bars in a universal product code (UPC) identifies each consumer product, a ‘DNA barcode’ is a unique pattern of DNA sequence that identifies each living thing.”



Mid-Atlantic Regional Seed Bank

This year, all across New York, ash trees are producing copious amounts of seed. Join the Mid-Atlantic Regional Seed Bank in conserving these important trees by helping to make seed collections. Each seed collection will be sent to the National Lab where it will be stored for up to fifty years, while natural resource managers work to secure a long term management solution for the emerald ash borer. Saving seed ensures that the genetic diversity of these trees will be preserved, and gives us the opportunity to restore New York’s landscape with locally sourced plant material once EAB has been effectively controlled. Contact Molly Marquand at ash.marsb@gmail.com if you’re interested in helping with this effort!

(*Noteworthy Plants continued from page 29*)

Verbascum phlomoides; orange mullein, clasping-leaved mullein (Scrophulariaceae, the Figwort Family). Non-native. A large, thriving colony of orange mullein was observed in 2013 and 2014 by Jim Ash and Guy Tudor at the entrance to the gravel pits north of route 27 and just east of the gas station in Wainscott, Suffolk Co. Also observed in 2014 by Barbara Conolly, Guy Tudor, et al. were two flowering individuals at the west end of Old River Road in Manorville, Suffolk Co. Other recent reports are by Rich Kelly at Douglaston Marsh, Queens Co., in 2013; and by Orland “Skip” Blanchard and Rich Kelly at Shinnecock Hills, Suffolk Co., in 1999.

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FIELD TRIPS

OCTOBER 24, 2015 (SATURDAY) 10:00 AM

Blydenburgh County Park, Smithtown, NY

Trip leaders: Rich Kelly and James Lendemmer

Email: vze2dxmi1@verizon.net Phone: 516-509-1094

This walk will stress mosses and lichens. Blydenburgh County Park is a 627-acre park run for the residents of Suffolk County. The park is mostly woodland with swamps and fields, and is home to Stump Pond, which is [said to be] second in size on Long Island only to Lake Ronkonkoma. The pond is long and irregularly shaped, somewhat like a boot with a pointed toe. A number of trails and dirt roads make for easy walking; you'll also encounter horseback riders. Please dress for the weather, wear boots for wet walking, and bring a hand lens. Bring lunch and a beverage.

Directions: Please contact Rich for directions and meeting location prior to the walk.



Mike Feder teaching “Flora Neglecta” at Forest Park, Queens Co., on LIBS field trip.
[Photo by E. Lamont, 13 Sept 2015.]

UPCOMING PROGRAMS

October 13, 2015* Tuesday, 7:30 PM

Emily Rollinson: “Biodiversity and Biological Invasions in Stream-side Plant Communities.” Stream-side (or riparian) plant communities are often quite diverse, but at the same time, may be highly susceptible to invasive species. This talk will describe ongoing research in small tributaries of the Hudson River in upstate NY, investigating the factors that underlie both diversity and species invasions in riparian plant communities. Emily is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Ecology and Evolution at Stony Brook University. Her research focuses on plant community ecology, ecological disturbances, and biological invasions.

Location: Earth and Space Science Building,
Gil Hanson Room (Room 123),
Stony Brook University, Stony Brook

November 10, 2015* Tuesday, 7:30 PM

Robbin Moran: “The Extraordinary Biology of Some New York Ferns.” Come hear about the fascinating adaptations of native ferns. This talk will also highlight uses of ferns by people, fossil history, and reproduction by spores. Dr. Moran is Curator of Ferns

and Lycophytes at the New York Botanical Garden. He has published four books and over 100 scientific papers on ferns.

Location: Location: Bill Paterson Nature Center,
Muttontown Preserve, East Norwich

December 8, 2015* Tuesday, 7:30 PM

Members Night: Members are welcome to bring photos, stories, specimens, and tales of peculiar sightings of favorite plants. A great opportunity to show what you have found while exploring on Long Island or elsewhere. Please call Rich Kelly (516-354-6506) in advance to advise as to the approximate number of images/slides that you would like to show and preferred medium of presentation. Thanks.

Location: Bill Paterson Nature Center,
Muttontown Preserve, East Norwich

**Reminder - no meetings in January or February.
Next meeting March 8, 2016.**

* Refreshments and informal talk begin at 7:30 p.m.
Formal meeting starts at 8:00 p.m.
Directions to Muttontown or Stony Brook: 516-354-6506