

Initial List of Vascular Plant Species Observed at Bull Pond, Harwinton, CT in Fall 2016 To be Expanded

TREES

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red maple		dominant; young trees mostly on E shore
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple		
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Shadbush		
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black birch		
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Ironwood		
<i>Carya glabra</i>	Pignut hickory		
<i>Carya ovata</i>	Shagbark hickory		
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red cedar		
<i>Populus tremula</i>	Trembling aspen		one small young clonal patch, center of E. shore
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	White pine		volunteers & plantings, SE restoration area
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White oak		volunteers and restoration plantings
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet oak		
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak		volunteers and restoration plantings
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black oak		volunteers and restoration plantings
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Northern hemlock		volunteers and restoration plantings

SHRUBS

<i>Aronia cf. arbutifolia</i>	Red chokeberry		uncommon shrub; could be red or black species
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet pepperbush		
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sweet fern		
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	glossy buckthorn	Invasive	95% treated in fall 2016
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry		Common
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep laurel		In woods behind shrub thicket
<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Swamp azalea		dense patch ~ 300sf
<i>Rhus vernix</i>	Poison sumac		scattered in NE wet meadow
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora rose	Invasive	not abundant
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry		
<i>Salix discolor</i>	Pussy willow		
<i>Sambucus americana</i>	Common elderberry		scattered in NE wet meadow
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	Meadowsweet		both white & pale pink varieties
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Steeplebush		
<i>Swida amomum</i>	Silky dogwood		
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Highbush blueberry		Both local and planted cultivars
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Arrowood		minimal damage by viburnum beetle

HERBS

<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow		
<i>Agrostis spp.</i>	Bentgrasses		
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit		
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp milkweed		shoreline of SE restoration area
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common milkweed		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady fern		by shrubs & saplings, center of E shore
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	Nodding beggar-ticks		Indicator of good water quality, showy yellow rays
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Devil's beggar-ticks		
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	Smooth beggar-ticks		showy yellow rays
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	False nettle		
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Blue Joint		large rhizomatous patch in NE wet meadow
<i>Carex cf. stricta</i>	Tussock sedge		Rhizomatous variety dominant in NE meadow
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges		too late in season to identify most sedges to species
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass		
<i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>	Princess pine		
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hayscented fern		
<i>Dicanthelium spp.</i>	Panic grass		
<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	Ground cedar		
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	Evergreen wood fern		

Plants noted by CBS at Bull Pond (East Shore), a preserve of the Harwinton Land Trust

<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	Blunt spikerush		
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Purple-leaved willow-herb		
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	Spotted joe-pye-weed		NE wet Meadow
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset		shoreline of restoration area
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	White wood aster		
<i>Euthania graminifolia</i>	Grass-leaf goldenrod		
<i>Festuca spp.</i>	Fescues		
<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Bristly bedstraw		
<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marsh bedstraw		
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen		part of groundcover in SE restoration area
<i>Glyceria spp.</i>	Mannagrasses		too late in season to identify to species
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Jewelweed		dominant at waters edge, NE corner
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue flag		NE wet meadow
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice cut-grass		
<i>Lemna spp.</i>	Duckweeds		
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	Whorled loosestrife		
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower		
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	False solomon's seal		
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkeyflower		
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Partridgeberry		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern		
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon fern		Dominant in east-central shrub wetland
<i>Panicum clandestinum</i>	Deer tongue grass		SE Restoration area
<i>Parathelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern		
<i>Persicaria sagittatum</i>	Arrow tearthumb		Dominant in NE wet meadow & shoreline
<i>Persicaria punctatum</i>	Dotted smartweed		
<i>Persicaria spp.</i>	Smartweeds		
<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Canada cinquefoil		
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Common cinquefoil		Part of groundcover in restoration area
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	arrowhead		shallow water along shoreline
<i>Schyzachyrium scoparium</i>	Little blue stem grass		
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Climbing nightshade		Poisonous berries
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Tall goldenrod		
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	Rough-stem goldenrod		blooming even in areas mowed in mid summer
<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>	Branching burreed		dominant in shallow water along shoreline
<i>Symphiotrichum novaebelgii</i>	NY Aster		dominant along shoreline, massed lavender displa
<i>Symphiotrichum pilosum</i>	Heath aster		
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk-cabbage		
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	Marsh fern		
<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	Clovers		SE Restoration area
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broadleaf cattail		low density in NE wet meadow
VINES			
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Asiatic bittersweet	Invasive	not abundant
<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	Bristly dewberry		part of groundcover in restoration area
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	Common greenbrier		
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison ivy		not on trail

Sigrun Gadwa of the Connecticut Botanical Society writes. The eastern shore of Bull Pond, is readily accessible from the a parking area, and also, potentially, the fairground for a larger group. The even, well-maintained trail is suitable for all ages. The SE section is being restored after a major blow-down in 2009. Hardwood and evergreen plantings are doing very well, and the groundcover is an attractive example for those wishing to reduce lawn size. The wetland shrub thicket in the central section of the eastern shore is unusually diverse. The CBS list has 17 species, including Aronia, which I encounter only rarely. The NE perimeter of the pond is a botanically interesting open sedge meadow, apparently saturated year-round. Shoreline emergent vegetation includes expected species like arrowhead and burreed, and also some surprises, like three species of *Bidens*, two of them with showy yellow petals. The benches proved useful for keying-out plants to the species level with the manuals we brought along. The burreed, for example was determined to be *Sparganium androcladum*. As yet only briefly explored is extensive forest on the north shore of the pond. Unusually few invasive plant species were observed. One problem shrub, European buckthorn, had already eradicated by Harwinton Land Trust volunteers by the field trip on September 17th, 2016.

LICHEN SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY STEVEN MESSIER, CBS DURING THE FIELD TRIP ON 9-17-16.

He found the following lichens on the red maple and white pine tree trunks.

Flavoparmelia caperata (common green shield)

Punctilia rudecta (rough speckled shield)

Phaeophyscia rubrapulchra (orange-colored shadow lichen)

Parmelia squarrosa (bottlebrush shield lichen)

Usnea hirta (bristly beard lichen)

Candelaria concolor (candleflame lichen)

Candelariella efflorescens (powdery gold-speck lichen)

Physcia milligrana (mealy rosette lichen)

Melanelixia subaurifera (abraded camouflage lichen)

Hypogymnia physodes (hooded lichen) (was growing on the white pine tree)

Lepraria sp. (one of the powdery lichens) (on the base of the white pine)

Usnea hirta was the only fruticose lichen seen on the trees.

Candelariella efflorescens was a yellow crustose lichen on the tree bark. *Lepraria* was also a crustose species seen on the pine.

The other species were foliose lichens.

Also noted as epiphytes on the red maple tree trunks were:

Frullania eboracensis (a liverwort)

Orthotrichum stellatum (a moss)

Platygerium repens (a moss) I

Steve Messier of the Connecticut Botanical Society write "these are all very common species. But it was a quite nice covering of lichens on the trees reflecting a relatively clean environment. There sure were a lot of plants growing in that small area. I think you did a real nice job describing the flora with the land trust people. Sometimes it is hard to lead a trip with a group of people with a wide range of expertise. But everyone seemed very interested and friendly. Thanks, Steve"

CHECK FOR THESE ADDITIONAL VASCULAR PLANTS - LIKELY BUT NOT ON THIS CBS EAST SHORE LI TREES

Hamamelis virginiana

Fagus grandifolia

Fraxinus spp.

Populus deltoides

Ostrya virginiana

Robinia pseudo-acacia

Betula populifolia

Ulmus rubra

SHRUBS

Corylus americana

Euonymus alata

Kalmia latifolia

Lonicera morrowii

Swida racemosum

Viburnum acerifolium

Viburnum lentago

HERBS

Alliaria petiolata

Anemone quinquefolia

Anthoxanthum odoratum

Carex swanii

Cardamine pennsylvanica

Carex intumescens

Carex folliculata

Carex plantaginea

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Carex cf radiata
Dichanthelium dichotomum
Geum canadense
Leonurus cardica
Lysimachia quadrifolia
Ranunculus recurvatus
Rudbeckia hirta
Trientalis borealis

VINES

Calystegia sepia
Clematis virginiana
Lonicera japonica
Rubus flagellaris
Smilax rotundifolia