

Sarracenia

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Newsletter of the Wildflower Society of Newfoundland and
Labrador.

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Winter Indoor Schedule 2008

MUN Botanical Garden at **7.30** p.m.

February 6th - Ken Knowles: Expedition up coastal Labrador to Baffin Island & Wildflowers of the Spanish Pyrenees.

March 5th - Jessica Humber (Graduate Student, Biology Department, MUN) Topic to be determined.

April 2nd - *Dr. Michael Collins (MUN Biology) Winter Twig Identification Workshop.

May 7th - Howard Clase: Wild and Cultivated Plants in New Zealand. (Joint meeting with Rock Garden Society.)

* Tentative, may be changed.

Summer Field Trip

This year's summer trip will be based in Gros Morne National Park, during the period July 7th -11th . (Travel time extra of course.) More details available soon.

President's Message: Happy New Year Wildflower Members!

Well, the year past was certainly a busy one! On June 14th John Maunder led our first walk along the Johnson Family Foundation Trail between Torbay Road and Portugal Cove Road, and we were accompanied by many members of the Titford family. June 23rd Helen Jones, with Judy Blakeley's assistance, enabled members to improve their digital camera skills, and participants are hoping for a repeat workshop. Howard and Leila Clase brought us up the beautiful Southside Hills on August 18th, and my most vivid memory of that day was the abundance of pink and purple crowberry, and a most fascinating view of Signal Hill. John took us back once again to Gallows Cove on September 3rd prior to our BBQ, and members were completely awed by magnificent painted ladies and red admirals feeding on the goldenrod, and red admiral larvae feeding on stinging nettles. In mid September we had planned, with Eugene Conway's expertise, to view the news making Boreal Felt Lichen/Erioderma in Ocean Pond area, but unfortunately weather and timing prohibited the walk, but hopefully we will try again soon. I wish to thank Ross Traverse for hosting our end-of-the season Barbecue/Potluck on Sept. 3rd, and for delighting us with his infamous Portuguese Salt Fish Casserole.

On behalf of all participants attending the Summer Field Trip, I wish to express a heartfelt thanks to John for the tremendous planning and hard work he did in pulling off such an excellent expedition, and for his endless enthusiasm and energy. Also, a very special Note of Thanks to Henry Mann, Claudia Hanel, and to Clara & John Jenniex. The success of our Summer Field Trips is evidenced by the increasing number of participants and these wonderful people who volunteer their time and expertise to guide us.

Our very 1st Photography Competition was a fun way to end the year. Hats off to all participants and especially to our award winners! Special thanks to John for accepting and coordinating the submissions, Lydia Snellen, Helen Jones and Ken Knowles for judging, Karen Herzberg for purchasing the prizes, and Heather Saunders for deciphering the many e-mails in the planning of the event, sending notices to members, and having it all make sense!

Finally, I would like to thank our retiring Editor, Todd Boland for his many years of hard work in this capacity. Thanks Todd for a job well done! Fortunately, we are lucky enough to have another expert (*more of an enthusiastic amateur -ed.*) take on the job of Editor - Howard Clase has agreed to take over and we wish him every success in this endeavour. Given the fact that the Executive has decided, in an age of change, to give the Sarracenia a fresh look, we do hope that Wildflower Members will help Howard to fill the pages and to let us know their thoughts. Thank You.

Carmel Conway.

The 2007-8 Executive

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	Helen Jones	437-6852
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Rug Hooking Course.

Several of our members participated in a rug hooking course taught by Elizabeth Dillon and held at the Botanical Garden last fall. As you can see most of their designs were botanical.

Purple Dunes and Exotic Encounters, Spring/Summer 2007

by Glenda Quinn.

Knee-high in orchids! The three orchid species I found in early June, Grass Pink (*Calopogon pulchellus*) (78 cm.), Rose Pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) (34 cm.), and Ladies Tresses (*Spiranthes vernalis*) (42 cm.), was an amazing discovery. A fortuitous beginning this was, for in the several seasons ahead I found many more wonderful plant species, both native and exotic. You may have already guessed, of course, from the sizes and blooming dates that these orchids were not found in Newfoundland and Labrador.

My husband Lorne, and I, had planned a trip to North Carolina in early June, and the morning before our departure, I was lying in bed thinking about what wildflowers I might see. The name "David McAdoo" popped into my head and I remembered he was from North Carolina! Carm Conway and I had met him in 2003 at the Native Orchid Conference held in Hamilton, Ontario. He had organized the event. Later in the day I emailed him and he promptly sent me explicit directions to a very special coastal site. Luckily for me, our daughter had the seaside on our itinerary and we had a lot of fun finding both the Green Swamp and the lovely orchids that reside there.

Later, back at home in Newfoundland, I was pleasantly surprised to find a number of wildflowers I had not encountered over the years. Most of them were introduced, but still held appeal for me. On a sunny afternoon, driving west around the Old King's Highway (a more romantic way of saying "around the bay"), I spotted a large patch of bright pink. I immediately knew that this must be something unusual. "Stop," I called. Lorne

cooperated quite swiftly and I jumped out of the car, and stumbled down over the bank, where I discovered a large colony of Ragged Robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). Years of poring over field guides and coffee table books, helped me to identify the plant, and I confirmed it when I returned home. The site was just past Holyrood, into Lakeview, near a sign that says "Chapel's Cove" on the right side. I found four other members of the Pink Family during the course of the month - Red Champion (*Silene dioica*), Bladder Champion (*Silene vulgaris*), Bouncing Bet (*Saponaria officinalis*) and Greenland Sandwort (*Minuartia groenlandica*).



Bladder Champion

The former three were not new to me but they gave me an opportunity to add to my collection of photographs. However, the Greenland Sandwort was in a delicious place for geologists, that also afforded the uninitiated a place to appreciate the beauty of granite and minerals. It was at Buck Lake Quarry, off the Burgeo Highway, and I almost missed the miniature flower, spotting it as we were leaving. I took a photo so I could ID it when I got home. I was correct, but nevertheless I sent a picture to John Maunder to confirm my find.

I have the luxury of living near a bog where there are many orchids

growing as well as sundews, bladderworts, wintergreens and our native floral symbol - the Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*). One evening, before dusk, I drove to this little treasure trove and, instead of dwelling on the orchids, concentrated my limited photographic skills, for the first time, on the Pitcher Plant. I was quite pleased with the results and there is one picture in particular that when I gaze at it, I feel like I want to be drawn into it. It is truly hypnotic.

I think I will dub the Abitibi Road to Burgeo (west side of Red Indian Lake), Orchid Drive. At the end of July, we drove to Burgeo, using this route. Driving along slowly, we easily spotted many Rein Orchids, some on the edge of the road. The Clubspur Orchid (*Platanthera clavellata*), Scent-bottle (*Platanthera dilatata*) and the two species of Purple-fringed were easily spotted from the car as we slowly drove toward our destination. We made many stops and took lots of pictures. I even have one of the rare Large purple-fringed Orchid (*Platanthera grandiflora*). Another plant we saw in profusion along Red Indian Lake was Swamp Thistle (*Cirsium muticum*), our only native thistle. I wonder how the Beothuk used this tall plant. What beautiful flower heads! The colour was so vibrant that you felt compelled to stop every time you saw it. I was a little disappointed with my photographs because the plant is tall and it was slightly windy. I did capture one or two and the rich magenta hue will always bring back memories of that day. We reached the Sandbanks the next day and there were so many Small purple-fringed Orchids (*Platanthera psycodes*), one would think they were a weed. Hundreds

and hundreds of them covered the sand dunes. It was quite a spectacle.



Small Purple-fringed Orchid

The botanical highlight of my summer was a revisit to a site that we had seen before. Near South Brook there is a colony of Pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*) which John Maunder had shown our group on one of our excursions. It's a long way from home. Nonetheless, I have visited the site several times, always to find the plants past bloom. This year, on our return from Burgeo (the normal way), we stopped there again, and to my delight, the glossy-leaved plant was displaying its delicate pink and white flowers. I had to be dragged away by my husband because I was taking picture after picture and I could have stayed for hours. It has to be one of the most exciting plant finds for me in years (with the exception of One-flowered Cancerroot (*Orobanche uniflora*) which I found a few years ago at Manuel's River). Little did we know it at the time, but a week later

we were headed out in the same direction again.

Wildflower members, Linda Yates and David Hayashida, called and invited us to King's Point to take a two-hour boat ride to the deserted fishing settlement of Indian Burying Place. My head swam with thoughts of finding all sorts of interesting plants. What a disappointment! The place was overrun with Muskmallow (*Malva moschata*), a garden escape. Two horses vacationing there for the summer had chewed up and digested everything in sight, even Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum maximum*). I guess it doesn't hurt horses, but the flower tops were the only part of the plant missing. I did spot Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*). The day may have been disappointing botanically, but it turned out to be the most enjoyable time for all hands on board. Fin whales and dancing dolphins escorted us to the settlement and high above us eagles glided on lofty air currents. It was a photographer's dream to see the grey-weathered houses, fishing stages, and old flakes. First we picnicked on the beach and then everyone took off in different directions to explore and take pictures. On our return journey we stopped at Betts Cove, an old mining town, and Nipper's Harbour where we just had to go to the old store, where time has stood still. Want a pair of shoes from the sixties? Go to Nipper's Harbour.

We left King's Point Sunday morning, but on the way out of this very special place, David wanted to explore the old gold mine with Lorne. It wasn't far but I managed to lose them on the trail because they were walking much faster than me. I decided to return to

the car and wait. On the way back I spied it! Blue? What is this? Tall and ungainly, it had the most dazzling, intense blue I have ever seen in a flower. The whole plant would rank one out of ten on a scale for attractiveness; the daisy-like flowers, which grew up and down the stem, would rank a ten. Then I spotted something else I hadn't seen before but I knew it was in the Pea Family. We left happy, me with two mystery plants to solve, and Lorne with a lump of gold in his pocket. One more surprise was in store for me. We stopped at Catamaran Park for lunch and very close to our picnic table was a Large purple-fringed Orchid. Another photo op!



Mystery blue flower

At home, I turned to my field guide and determined the blue plant was Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). Regarding the other one, I copped out and emailed the photo of the Pea to John. Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), he informed me. What a name! It had a bluish purple flower and the dictionary said it originated in the Near East and was widely cultivated as a forage crop. If I ever visit Indian Burying Place again, maybe I'll take a few roots to plant for those horses. They might appreciate a change in their diet.

Newfoundland Orchid Article in NANOJ

Some readers may remember meeting Tom Nelson and family at Cape St George last summer. His article "A Family Orchid Vacation to Newfoundland", appears in the latest issue of the North American Native Orchid Journal, available on-line at: <<http://wiki.terrorchid.org/tow:journals>>

Yellow Floating Heart *Nymphoides peltata* (Gmel.) Kuntze in Western Newfoundland

by Henry Mann

Each summer the Sir Wilfred Grenfell College hires several students to help prepare the laboratory portions of some of the biologically oriented courses in the Environmental Science program. In addition to laboratory duties, much of the students' time is devoted to field collections, especially for the botany courses which rely heavily on local plant specimens. Students are also encouraged to be on the lookout for unusual species and those that are poorly represented in the local herbarium. In the summer of 2003, student Gail Martin collected an aquatic in bloom from Rapid Pond, a species previously unknown from the Island. This population of Yellow Floating Heart has been monitored yearly since its first discovery and appears to be firmly established over an area of perhaps 20 square meters in water up to a meter or more in depth.

Rapid Pond is a narrow elongated body of water approximately 500 by 100 meters within the community of Little Rapids in the Humber Valley. Over the years it has been somewhat affected by human activity with the original highway embankment contacting its southeast corner and the railway embankment touching its northern shore. A smaller pond lying in the heart of the community to the west is connected by a stream and presumably got its name "The Duckpond" from domestic waterfowl of residents. Rapid Pond also serves as the local swimming hole for youngsters of all ages as well as a skating surface in winter. The new highway and recently constructed accesses will no doubt also have their effects in terms of runoff and water

level control.

Despite its surrounding human activity, the pond still remains relatively "pristine" and may be classified as a "Lobelia Lake", so named for an indicator aquatic species, Water Lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna* L.). Naturally occurring associates of Water Lobelia in Rapid Pond include Lake Quillwort (*Isoetes lacustris* L.), Spiny-spored Quillwort (*Isoetes echinospora* Durieu), Water Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile* L.), White Buttons (*Eriocaulon aquaticum* (Hill) Druce), Grassy Arrowhead (*Sagittaria graminea* Michx.). Slender Water milfoil (*Myriophyllum tenellum* Bigelow), and others. The charophyte (stonewort) species *Chara virgata* Kutz. and *Nitella opaca* Agardh. are also typical of lobelia lakes. Rapid Pond is a relatively nutrient poor softwater lake with a neutral to slightly acidic pH (pH 6.5 - 7.0) and very clear water. It is shallow at both ends, but reaches depths in excess of 12 meters near its centre. Trout, waterfowl, beaver, muskrat and moose frequent the pond, no doubt other fauna as well.

Nymphoides peltata (Gmel.) Kuntze (Yellow Floating Heart) belongs to the Gentian Family (Gentianaceae). It is an aquatic perennial which spreads in the muddy pond substrate by creeping stems (rhizomes). Dispersal is by floating seeds or broken stems that float away and root to form new patches. The floating, long-stalked and heart-shaped leaf blades are up to 10 cm across, have slightly wavy margins and frequently have purplish blotches and undersides. In Rapid Pond, Yellow Floating Heart grows amongst our native Yellow Pondlily (*Nuphar*

variegata Durand) and its leaves can easily be mistaken as young immature *Nuphar* leaves by the casual observer. Flowers are about 3 cm in diameter, bright yellow and fairly showy. Each flower has 5 sepals, 5 petals with wrinkled edges and fringed margins united near their bases, 5 stamens alternating with the petal lobes, and a single pistil. Each corolla lobe has a glandular appendage at its inner base. The seed capsule is distinctly beaked and seeds are flattened with characteristically ciliate margins.

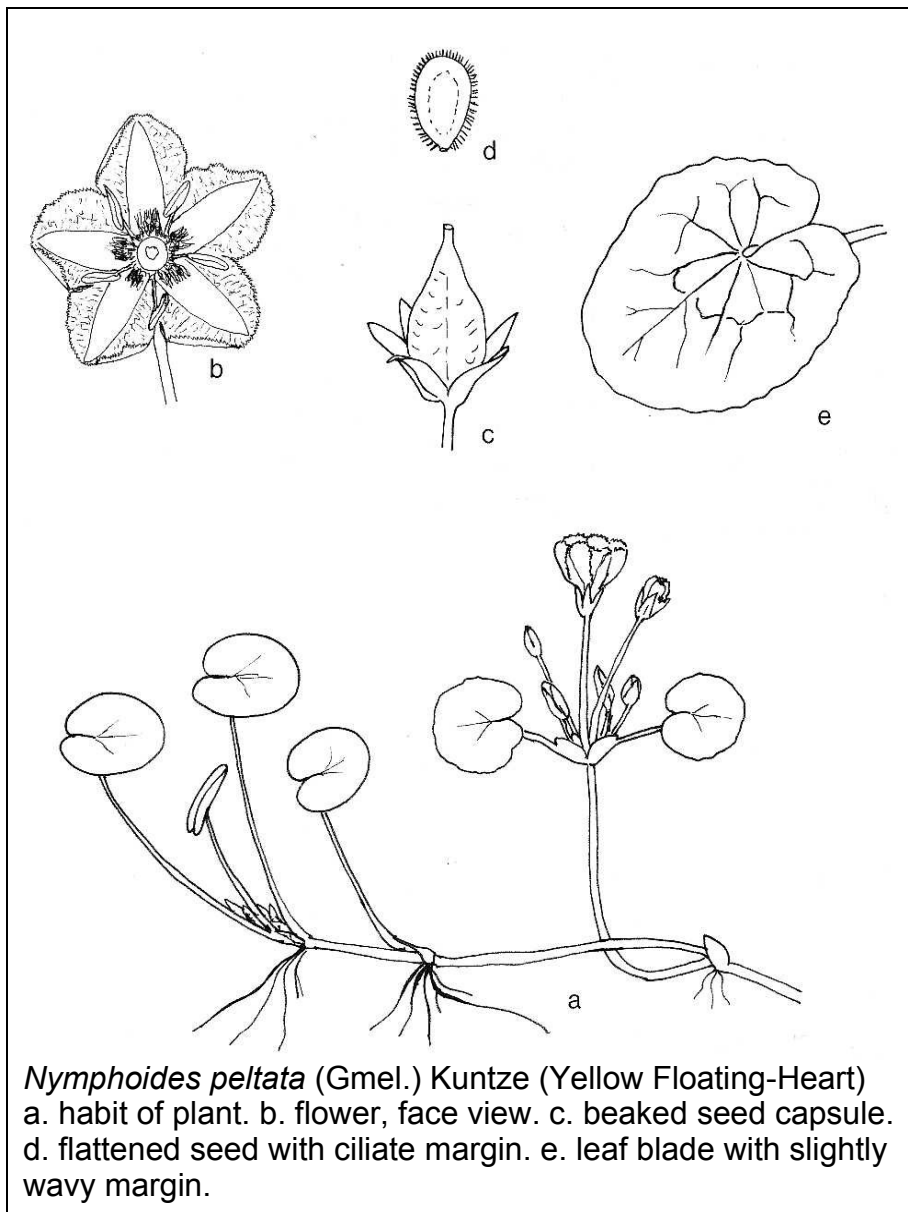
Yellow Floating Heart is of European origin where it is sometimes known as Fringed Water-lily. It has been sporadically introduced across North America from Florida to its northern climatic limit in southern Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In warmer southern climates it can be quite prolific, sometimes becoming weedy. In a recent publication (Beck 2005) it is listed as hardy in zones 5 - 8 which makes it quite marginal in Newfoundland and probably restricts it to the southern-most portions of the Island. Since its discovery in 2003 it has only bloomed in that one year. Irregularly sporadic blooming is not unusual in aquatics at their northern climatic limits, but may also be associated with fluctuating and higher water levels which have developed in Rapid Pond due to recent highway construction activities.

Nymphoides peltata is undoubtedly a human introduction into Rapid Pond, either intentionally or accidentally. The construction of backyard pools is becoming more common and almost any kind of exotic aquatic can be mail ordered for this purpose. Many of these species flourish and produce

their displays during the summer months, but cannot survive our winters outdoors. Some species, however, *N. peltata* included, are able to naturalize and will probably become more common as escapes in urbanized areas as artificial ponds increase in fashion. Commercial outlets like Canadian Tire are now stocking materials for backyard pond

construction and in the larger centres are importing live exotic species to stock the ponds. Listed in Table 1 are species that were being sold by the Canadian Tire Store in Corner Brook in the Spring of 2005. Most of these cannot survive the Newfoundland winter climate, but some like *Ceratophyllum* have the potential to escape and become weedy.

One other member of the genus *Nymphoides* occurs as a rare native species in Newfoundland, *Nymphoides cordata* (Elliot) Fernald, Small Floating Heart. It has tiny white flowers. A copy of the Humber Natural History Society "Rare Newfoundland Wildflowers" sheet for this species is included at the end of this article.



Nymphoides peltata (Gmel.) Kuntze (Yellow Floating-Heart)
 a. habit of plant. b. flower, face view. c. beaked seed capsule. d. flattened seed with ciliate margin. e. leaf blade with slightly wavy margin.

Table 1:
Aquatic Plants for Sale by Canadian Tire, Corner Brook, Spring 2005.

- Salvinia natans* (Water Fern)
- Nymphaea* spp. (Water Lilies)
- Iris pseudacorus* (Yellow Iris)
- Vallisneria spiralis* (Twisted Vallisneria)
- Bacopa monnieri* (Smooth Water Hyssop)
- Hydrocotyle leucocephala* (Pennywort)
- Hygrophila polysperma* (East Indian Hygrophila)
- Ceratophyllum demersum* (Hornwort)
- Alternanthera sessilis* (Scarlet Hygrophila)
- Colocasia esculenta* (Wild Taro, Elephant Ear)
- Cyperus alternifolius* (Papyrus, Paper Reed)
- Lobelia cardinalis* (Cardinal Flower)
- Mentha argentea* (Aquatic Mint)
- Juncus effusus* (Rush)
- Pontederia cordata* (Pickerel Weed)
- Pistia stratiotes* (Water Lettuce)
- Echornia crassipes* (Water Hyacinth)
- Phalaris arundinacea* (Reed Canary Grass - variegated cultivar)
- Lemna* Spp. (Duckweed)

(Editor's note. This article was held over from the last issue of Sarracenia, and is the one referred to in Henry's article on Wild Rice and Wapato.)

Literature Cited:

Beck, A. 2005 Water Garden Plants for Canada. Lone Pine Publishing, Edmonton.

Humber Natural History Society Rare Newfoundland Wildflowers 46

In order to develop a better understanding of the distribution of our rare plants, especially those of the West Coast, a series of these sheets will be made available to interested naturalists. Each sheet will deal with a single species known only from a few localities on the Island. Please report any sightings of rare plants to Henry Mann, Biology Department, Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, Corner Brook, Newfoundland. A2H 6P9 or call 637-6245 (work) or 686-2340 (home). Records will be kept in the S.W.G. College Herbarium.

Plant Name: **Common - Small Floating Heart**

Scientific - *Nymphoides cordata* (Elliot) Fernald

Characteristics:

Long thin stems arise from pond-bottom rhizomes, usually only producing a single leaf from each stem. The small floating leaf blades are heart-shaped, often purple-mottled, and about 2 to 5 centimeters long by 2 to 4 centimeters wide. Flowers are produced in clusters where the leaf petiole joins the stem, and late in the season a cluster of fleshy "roots" also develops at this location. Each flower has five sepals, five petals, five stamens, and a single pistil. Petals and sepals are united at their bases. Stamens arise from the corolla tube at the places where the petal margins have become united. The corolla is white and often somewhat hairy. Near the base of each corolla lobe (petal) can be seen a prominent yellow gland. The tiny flowers are only up to about one centimeter across.

Habitat:

An aquatic plant of shallow lake and pond margins, and of quiet streams.

Flowering Season:

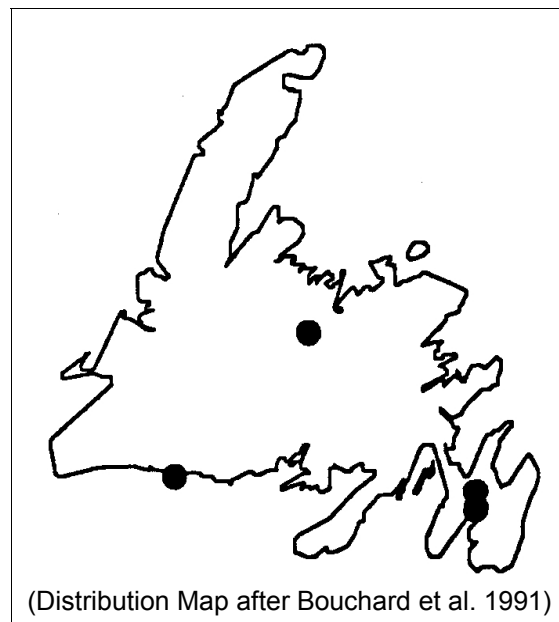
July to September

Known Distribution:

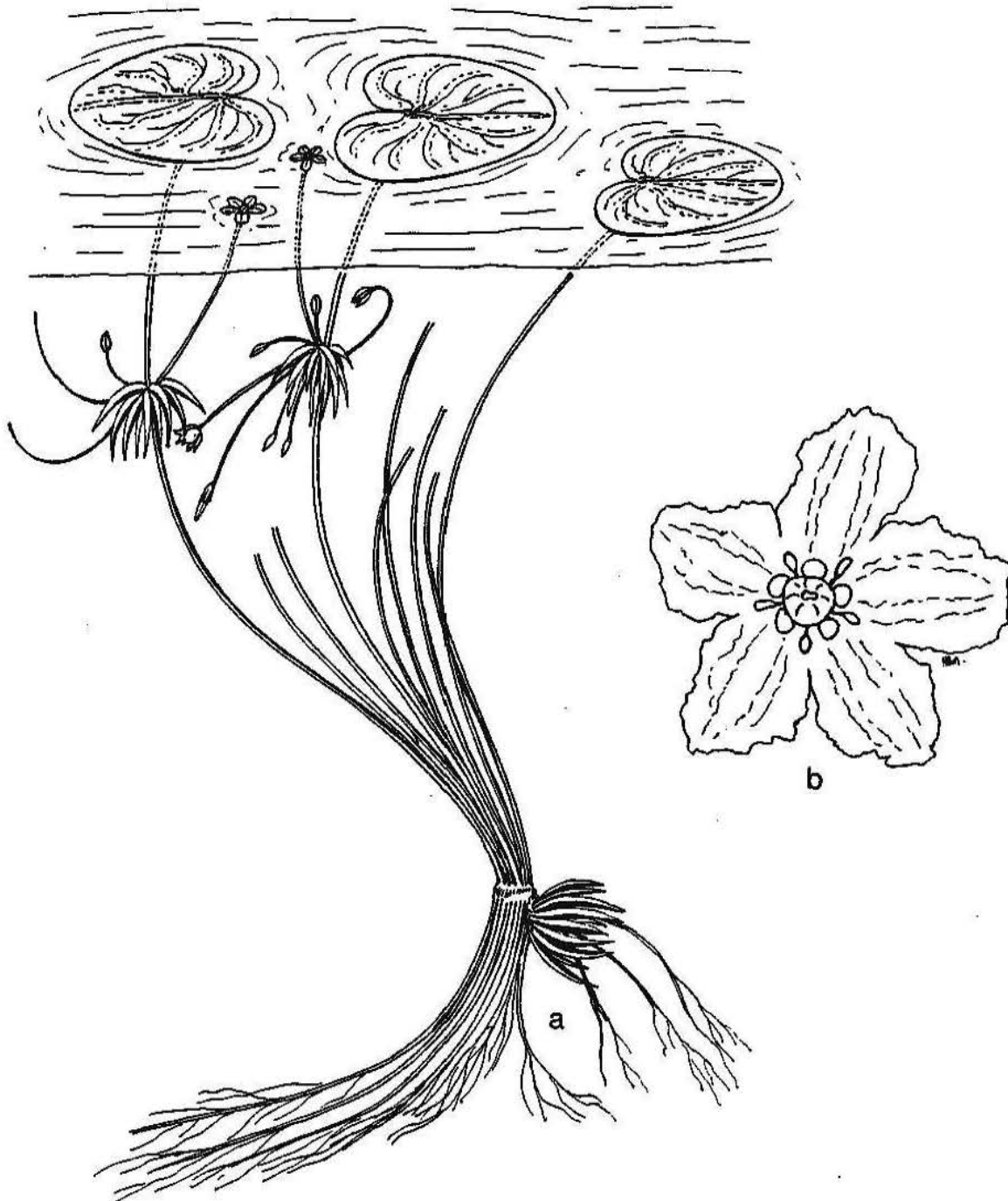
Known only from a very few locations on the south coast, the Grand Falls area, and on the Avalon Peninsula.

Diagrams: See next page.

Included in the Newcomb's Wildflower Guide. pp 176-177



***Nymphoides cordata* (Elliot) Fernald (Small Floating Heart)**



a. Entire plant with floating Leaves and flowers (Redrawn from Gillett, J.M. 1963. The Gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa). b. Enlarged flower, face view.

A little illustrated book of common mushrooms of Newfoundland and Labrador by Andrus Voitk, Gros Morne, \$25.

Book Review: An Entertaining Mushroom Book.

by John Bridson

I think most readers will find this book entertaining. Experienced amateurs and academic mycologists will enjoy another perspective on the mushroom flora of the province, particularly as it makes use of newer ideas on taxonomy and nomenclature. Outdoors-oriented people who have just noticed that the mushroom growing next to their cabin isn't the same as those in the supermarket will be delighted to discover that the wilderness of Newfoundland and Labrador is a magnificent place to see fungi. For that matter, their own garden might provide a dozen or more species. From my own experience I think we manage to ignore, or simply do not see, a lot of what grows around us until we read a book like this and start looking. The author obviously has boundless enthusiasm for his topic and it is infectious. I found myself checking old photographs and identifications I had made several years ago to compare with those in the text. I was wrong on a few of them, and my nomenclature desperately needs modernising. There is plenty of background information on how species were named, and up-to-date information on toxicity is always welcome. I was rather disturbed to read that *Pleurocybella porrigens* which my wife and I have eaten on many occasions is now rated a killer. We shall not eat it again! On the other hand the Winter chanterelle which is recommended without reservation, has made my wife ill and I have heard of others getting unpleasant symptoms after quite small quantities have been tried. I believe there are two and possibly three related species in the St. John's area, and other authors distinguish *Craterellus tubaeformis* from *C. infundibuliformis* (and perhaps *C. lutescens* is in

the same group). But as Andrus points out the book is not intended for a serious hobbyist and is not suitable for determining edibility. As long as this is borne in mind I have no hesitation in recommending it. Nonetheless, the book is not without fault.

The book is aimed at the "neophyte amateur" and I think Andrus has succeeded in making the subject *interesting*. However it is by no means clear that the book will be *useful* to anyone, because there are no keys to species, only to genera, and the descriptions of the species are insufficiently detailed to allow confident identification. The author is well aware of this difficulty, but it can be very frustrating to a keen neophyte who wants to know exactly what he or she has found. As an example, *Rozites caperatus* is frequently found in forest around St. John's and a little more description of this species could make confident identification possible for the newest mushroom enthusiast. The photograph of *R. caperatus* is unusually poor in that the colors are atypical and neither of the two specimens in the photograph adequately display the characteristics which according to the accompanying text make it "easy to identify". One displays what looks like an unremarkable ring, the other is concealing its ring altogether, and the cap surface characteristics are not clearly evident. The fact that the ring often appears to have a fold (almost doubled over in some cases) is never mentioned and most astonishingly there is no reference to the overall size of the species. Indeed, throughout the book we can only judge size by comparison with background leaves or needles. Even accepting that the book is not intended to be a comprehensive field guide, everyone who buys it will make

some attempt to identify a specimen and without basic descriptions of shape, size, and colors this could well be impossible. The author points out that a spore print is an absolute necessity, so why not go just a step further and help out the reader with some measurements?

Voitk's discussion of the term **common** seems to have been borrowed from Donald Rumsfeld's perhaps intentionally hilarious speech on "what we know etc". Rumsfeld did eventually make sense but I'm not so sure about Andrus on this topic. There are examples of Pythonesque humor throughout the book, comedy which is best left to professional comedians, but although they irritated me, other readers may find these light-hearted stylistic jaunts charming. As pointed out many *Galerina* species are indistinguishable macroscopically, but the use of eight identical pairs of photographs on pages 162, 163 to drive home the message is a little excessive - or am I missing the joke? The quality of the photographs varies. Many are poorly cropped and sometimes important features have been lost. The depth of focus has been misjudged in some cases and I am guessing that a tripod was rarely used. Flash might have been a useful technique for more of the shots. On the positive side, with only an occasional exception (vide supra) the color reproduction is excellent and is a major plus in my assessment of the book's quality.

Bottom line: I will buy it as a nice introduction to what is out there - and as a good read - but I'll stick to Bessette, Bessette, and Fischer ("Mushrooms of Northeastern North America"), when trying to identify my finds.

Notes from the Editor.

Our president has mentioned that there are changes in the way Sarracenia is being put together. These are due to a number of causes. The cost of postage and printing amounts to around \$2.00 per issue, so the decision was made to distribute the newsletter electronically to those members willing to accept it in this form. This means that members have to bear the printing costs rather than the society, but has the advantage that they will see the pictures in colour on their screens and in print if they choose; unfortunately, colour printing is too expensive for the copies printed by the Society. However, it is still intended as a printed magazine and not an "on-line" one; it is not being designed to be read on screen. It will be sent out by e-mail in the widely used public document format, pdf, which can be opened by a number of free programs, the most familiar being Adobe Acrobat. Even if your printer only prints one side at a time it is easy to print the odd pages first and then turn the stack of paper around to print the even ones. You may get some odd effects to start with - like alternate sides being upside down - but you should soon get the hang of it!

A change in editor inevitably means some style changes too. The most obvious changes to the reader will be in the more efficient use of space, narrower margins, slightly smaller type and less "white space" and, I hope, a more consistent overall style. Because of all these changes we are starting a new volume, #16, with this issue

It is contributors who will be most affected by the changes. Sending out the whole magazine electronically means that it will all have to be converted to digital format at some point. I shall be using the word processor in OpenOffice.org – a free office suite that offers capabilities far beyond the needs of the ordinary user, and is largely compatible with MSWord, less so with Word Perfect. (As a fan of OOo I would be happy to help anyone who is interested in trying it out. It includes several other programs as well as the word processor such as the equivalents of Excel and PowerPoint.) It would help me as editor if contributors would take note of the following guidelines when submitting articles, I will be happy to discuss the details, and I will send proof copies to authors whenever possible.

General.

The editor will be responsible for the overall format and layout of the magazine. Contributors should keep to default formatting as far as possible. Please avoid excessive use of the space bar and block capitals. Leave the fancy formatting to me!

Text.

Text should be supplied **without** embedded pictures or tables, but type styles like italics, underlining, etc. should be included. I can handle files in .rtf, .doc (but not .docx), .odt and .wpd formats. All word processors give the option of saving in rich text format (.rtf), this preserves italics etc. Please do not use simple text (.txt) as all these styles will be lost. Typos may be corrected, but changes of substance will only be made after consultation with the author.

Pictures and Tables.

Should be supplied **separately**; pictures preferably as .jpeg files, raw formats like tiff are very bulky and will have to be compressed. Please do not resize to very small sizes, such as are usually used in e-mails, these may not contain enough detail when printed, even though they look fine on the screen. You should indicate in the text where you would like them to be placed if it isn't obvious. Captions may be included at the end of the text or separately as convenient.

Hard copy.

Material which is already printed will have to be scanned into electronic form, (I can do this). Illustrations will be kept as is, but text will either be re-typed or converted via an optical character reader. The format may be changed, but I shall only do this in consultation with the author.

Scientific Names.

Scientific names will be *italicised*, they need not include authorities if they follow those in the latest (2000) edition of the "Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Newfoundland and Labrador" by Susan J. Meades, et al. Popular articles should include the scientific name at the first occurrence of the common name for indexing as, initially at any rate, only scientific names will be indexed.

2007-8 Memberships

You should have paid up by now! If not, send the \$10 fee to the Society at the address on the front cover, or you may miss your next issue of Sarracenia. Make sure to notify us of any changes to mailing or e-mail addresses.

Photography Competition Winners 2007

Wildflowers in Natural Setting:

- 1st Place- Heather Saunders
- 2nd Place- Glenda Quinn
- 3rd Place- John Bridson

Wildflower

Habitats/Landscapes:

- 1st Place- (tie)- Glenda Quinn
- 1st Place- (tie)- Judith Blakeley

- 2nd Place- Gene Herzberg
- 3rd Place- Karen Herzberg

Plant/Animal Interactions:

- 1st Place- Judith Blakeley
- 2nd Place- Judith Blakeley
- 3rd Place- Gene Herzberg

Plant/People Interactions

- 1st Place- (tie) Glenda Quinn
- 1st Place- (tie) Judith Blakeley

- 2nd Place- Susan Maunder
- 3rd Place- Henry Mann

Special Prize for Funniest Image:

Karen Herzberg

Judges:

- Lydia Snellen
- Helen Jones
- Ken Knowles

A Selection of Winning Pictures.

Wildflowers in Natural Setting



Sarracenia - Heather Saunders

Wildflower Habitats/Landscapes



Lychnis alpina – Gene Herzberg

Wildflower Habitats/Landscapes



Trout River Ponds - Judith Blakeley

Plant/Animal Interactions



Lacewings - Judith Blakeley

Plant/People Interactions



Susan Maunder

Funniest Image



**Maundering amongst the Cattails
Karen Herzberg**

Other prize-winning pictures will appear in future issues of Sarracenia.

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(Scientific names without authorities follow: "Annotated Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Newfoundland and Labrador" by Susan J. Meades, Stuart G. Hay, and Luc Brouillet, 2000.)