

Gleanings

**Notes on papers (some technical and others less so)
that may be of interest**

Journal articles

**Invasive plant species: results of a consumer awareness,
knowledge, and expectations survey conducted in Pennsylvania.
Kelley, K.M., Conklin, J.R., Sellmer, J.C., and Bates, R.M.
March 2006.
Journal of Environmental Horticulture 24 (1): 53-58.**

A survey at the 2004 Philadelphia Flower Show discovered that while 81.5% of participants knew about invasives, only 40.1% acknowledged owning such plants and fewer (33.5%) did not know if they were growing in their landscapes. The authors call for greater use of the television and print media to educate consumers about potential problems associated with invasives.

Contrasting terrestrial lichen, liverwort and moss diversity between old growth and young second-growth forest on two soil textures in central British Columbia

**Botting, R.S. and Fredeen, A.L. January 2006.
Canadian Journal of Botany 84: 120-132**

The title is largely self-explanatory, but it is gratifying to see a major journal publishing a high quality inventory study. The context is of sub-boreal spruce forests and shows that 30% of species were found only in old-growth and 21% were only in the young stands. The statistical analysis separated plots by forest age and showed that soil texture was a defining variable.

**A new invasive hawkweed, *Hieracium glomeratum* (Lactuceae, Asteraceae), in the Pacific Northwest
Wilson, L.M., Fehrer, J., Bräutigam, S. and Grosskopf, G.
January 2006.**

Canadian Journal of Botany 84: 133-142.

The authors conclude that this introduction, present in SE British Columbia, NE Washington and northern Idaho, probably originated from a single introduction from Europe. There are now 15 adventive, exotic *Hieracium* species in USA and Canada.

Impacts of *Lythrum salicaria* invasion on plant community and soil properties in two wetlands in central New York, USA

**Mahaney, W.M., Smemo, K.A. and Yavitt, J.B. March 2006.
Canadian Journal of Botany 83: 477-484.**

The authors have tried to establish some reliable information about the impacts of *L. salicaria* on pristine wetland plant diversity. They reach a somewhat controversial conclusion that the impact is not as severe as previously understood.