

Observations by Hans Roemer at Cecil Lake Ecological Reserve #50 on July 3, 1981

crossing reserve or at least its S. boundary from west to east, there is a very homogeneous common community of Salix sp.

- Salix bebbiana
- & other Salix sp. (collected)
- Betula glandulosa
- Calamagrostis canadensis
- Aulocomnium palustre
- Rubus acaulis
- Tomenthypnum nitens
- Petasites sagittatus
- Sphagnum recurvum
- Carex rostrata] community
- Carex aquatilis

also pure Carex aquatilis community

no trees in Salix community but very common Carex canescens (collected)

general species list

- Arnica chamissonis
- Carex disperma
- Parnassia palustris
- Betula glandulosa
- Ledum palustre transition community
- Picea mariana
- Equisetum sylvaticum
- Sphagnum capillaceum
- Polytrichum strictum
- Cladonia mitis
- Rubus chamissonis ^{oemerus}
- Vaccinium vitis-idaea
- Smilacina trifolia
- Eriophorum vaginatum

some small

then Black Spruce-Ledum-Rubus-Cladonia mitis community

additional species Betula glandulosa occasional

- Smilacina trifolia
- Vaccinium vitis-idaea

in wetter spots Carex canescens

- Sphagnum recurvum
- Sphagnum capillaceum
- Sphagnum fuscum

Vaccinium oxycoccus
Eriophorum vaginatum

black-tipped Sphagnum squarrosum [collected]

on the air-photo the open grey communities are Salix bebbiana community while the open smooth whitish areas are Caricetum, Carex rostrata & Carex aquatilis; the black areas are black spruce; and the grey-dark-grey in a dotted mosaic fashion are wet aspen forest

one of the resident birds appears to be a marsh hawk (male) [white underside, black wing tips and white — and darker tail]. It calls tick, tick, tick, tick tick, tick, tick, tick, in the background. The female is more greyish-brown, darker, upper side especially dark

a fairly large transitional area between the willow community and the sedge meadows here with

Salix bebbiana

Betula glandulosa

Carex aquatilis

Carex disperma

Carex canescens

Carex sp. with small, dense heads, no subtending bracts at -

Petasites sagittatus

Tomenthypnum nitens

Rubus arcticus

very occasional

Ledum groenlandicum

Quite dominant

Aulacomnium palustre

Mnium sp.

Sphagnum recurvum

Sphagnum rubellum

Sphagnum capillaceum

pockets of Carex limosa or C. paupercula - brown scales, reddish pubescent roots

Geum allepicum possibly as a weed

Stellaria longifolia possibly in a disturbed spot

Potentilla palustre

Carex rostrata community list

1) Carex rostrata dominating

2) Petasites sagittatus

Cicuta (collected)

Galium palustre

Calliergon spp. as well

Veronica scutellata

NOW ENTERING a young aspen forest on solid ground again, grown up after a fire, still flat topography with poor drainage

species combination Populus tremuloides

Salix scouleriana

the odd Picea glauca

Shepherdia canadensis

scattered shrubs Rosa acicularis

Epilobium angustifolium

Calamagrostis canadensis

Lathyrus ochroleucus

Cornus canadensis

Vaccinium vitis-idaea

Vaccinium caespitosum

Arnica cordifolia

Petasites frigidus var palmatus

Vicia americana

Rubus pubescens

Galium boreale

Mertensia paniculata

Fragaria virginiana

Linnaea borealis

average combination for the aspen forest

occasional Aster conspicuus

Viburnum edule in moister pockets

another type of black spruce forest - this is where the trees are dense

Picea mariana

ground vegetation divided between Ledum groenlandicum and

Equisetum palustre (collected)

Equisetum sylvaticum

the odd Salix sp.

Vaccinium vitis-idaea

Aulacomnium palustre

Hylocomnium splendens

Barbilophozia sp.

Cladonia mitis very dominant

Smilacina trifoliata

no Sphagnum as opposed to other black spruce forest

Pleurozium schreberi

occasional Calamagrostis canadensis

Betula glandulosa

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E.R.#50

around the periphery of the reserve there are moose and black bear tracks and white-tail deer.

NO Pinus contorta in this reserve as mentioned in blue book

NO Hamarack either