

## Population structure of the boreal felt lichen in a ribbed moraine landscape of Eastern Newfoundland

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The boreal felt lichen (*Erioderma pedicellatum*) is considered critically endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. Although the species has suffered major reductions in parts of its range, new findings in Alaska, Russia, and Newfoundland have significantly increased the estimated population and geographic range. The Newfoundland population is particularly interesting because some areas are showing rapid declines while other areas are either showing increase or relatively stable populations. We sampled populations of the boreal felt lichen in plots systematically placed along transects in a ribbed moraine landscape. Our intent was to capture as much of the ecological variation in order to better understand the population structure of this species in different habitats and to develop a predictive habitat model to assist with strategic land-use planning. We found 668 thalli on 375 trees. The vast majority of the boreal felt lichen thalli were on balsam fir trees between 1 and 2 m in height. The number of thalli per tree varied between 1 and 19. We observed several factors that are likely to have an influence on the dynamics of the boreal felt lichen populations including competition from chlorolichens, mortality of the phorophyte, and physical damage from falling trees. This information combined with a detailed ecosystem mapping project will help in the development of a predictive habitat model. We will discuss further the dynamics of the boreal felt lichen populations in the context of a changing forest ecosystem and the management implications for an endangered species in a managed landscape.

## Documenting the history of a great garden

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The Montréal Botanical Garden, founded in 1931, has become one of the most important botanical gardens in the world and has fulfilled its goal of being a cultural, scientific, social, and educational institution. Reviewing the history of the Botanical Garden takes us back in time to discover its soul and meet the people who created it, in particular Brother Marie-Victorin, landscape architect Henry Teuscher, and botanist Jacques Rousseau. Images and words help render a concrete view of what is the timeline for a scientific institution such as the Garden. Behind the history lies, however, the vital role of its library to conserve, organize, describe, and inspire the use of thousands of archival material, correspondence, photographs, trophies, souvenir books, images, drawings, clippings, publications, etc. In the last 10 years, the Montréal Botanical Garden Library has taken the digital road to better manage the institutional memory and knowledge. The experience of the library is instrumental in setting ways to document and distribute archives in botanical institutions, among which the use of metadata and online virtual exhibits. As such, the implementation of the Fotoware software to create an Intranet useful for image retrieval and use of both archives and current images has forced us to review our methods and policies. Finally, the responsibility of individual members of the institution is emphasized in assuming a supporting and active role in the preservation of the institutional history.