Enlisting Formal Educators as Partners in Conservation

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Write your name and institution/organization on 4 "sticky notes". Place one sticky note on each chart to rate your experience with the following topics on a scale of 1-5

(1 = not much experience, 5 = lots of experience)

- Citizen Science
- Phenology
- Collaborating with other gardens, museums, or other informal institutions
- Working with local schools or teachers

The New York Botanical Garden



Brooklyn Botanic Garden





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Urban Advantage (UA) is a citywide science initiative that connects middle schools, teachers, students, and families with the excitement and process of scientific discovery and learning.

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Citizen Science

In North America, citizen science typically refers to research collaborations between scientists and volunteers, particularly (but not exclusively) to expand opportunities for scientific data collection and to provide access to scientific information for community members. Also known as public participation in scientific research (PPSR).

"Projects in which volunteers partner with scientists to answer real-world questions."

Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology

Phenology

- "Pheno" is a combining form meaning "showing, or appearing, or seeming."
- "ology" a branch of learning.



Plant Morphology

- Closely sketch and describe your plant part with a focus on its form and structure.
- What is its "story?" Where is this plant within its annual life cycle? What information can you gather from observation alone?



Phenology Challenge Part I

- Discuss what stage your plant specimen might represent within this plant's annual life cycle.
- Draw how your assigned plant might look in each season.



Phenology Challenge

- Explore the NYBG Phenophase Guide. What more information could you add to your plant's story?
- What tools would you need to inform people about the phenology of plants in your area?



What is Phenology?

- Observe an organism's biology related to seasonal changes generally within a given year.
- Record features on a regular basis.



Plant Life Cycles

- What are events in a plant's annual life cycle?
 - Leafing
 - Flowering
 - Fruiting



Plant Phenophase Protocols

Phenophase:	Definition
Breaking Leaf Buds (Emerging Leaves)	A green leaf tip is visible at the end of the bud, but the first leaf from the bud has not yet unfolded to expose the leaf stalk (petiole).
Leaves (Unfolded Leaves)	The entire length of the leaf has emerged from the breaking bud so that the leaf stalk (petiole) is visible at its point of attachment to the stem.
Increasing Leaf Size	A majority of leaves on the plant have not yet reached their full size and are still growing larger.
Colored Leaves	One or more leaves have turned to their late season colors.
Falling Leaves	One or more leaves are falling or have recently fallen from the plant.
Open Flowers	The reproductive parts (male stamens or female pistils) are visible between unfolded petals.
Ripe Fruits	One or more ripe fruits are visible on the plant.
Recent Fruit or Seed Drop	One or more mature fruits or seeds have dropped or been removed from the plant in the recent past.

Spring Phenology Protocols

Leaf Out (Bud Burst→Mature Leaf) Flowering

Based upon National Phenology Network Protocols

Leaf Out: Breaking Leaf Buds

One or more breaking leaf buds are visible on the plant. A leaf bud is considered "breaking" once a green leaf tip is visible at the end of the bud, but before the first leaf from the bud has unfolded to expose the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base.



How many buds are breaking? Less than 3; 3 to 10; 11 to 100; 101 to 1,000; 1,001 to 10,000; More than 10,000



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Leaves (Unfolded Leaves)

One or more live, unfolded leaves are visible on the plant. A leaf is considered "unfolded" once its entire length has emerged from the breaking bud so that the leaf stalk (petiole) or leaf base is visible at its point of attachment to the stem. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves.

What % of the canopy is full with leaves? Ignore dead branches in your estimate. Less than 5%; 5-24%; 25-49%; 50-74%; 75-94%; 95% or more.







Leaf Out: Increasing Leaf Size

A majority of leaves on the plant have not yet reached their full size and are still growing larger. Do not include new leaves that continue to emerge at the ends of elongating stems throughout the growing season.

What % of full size are most leaves? Less than 25%; 25-49%; 50-74%; 75-94%; 95% or more.









Flowering: Open Flowers

One or more open, fresh flowers are visible on the plant. Flowers are considered "open" when the reproductive parts (male stamens or female pistils) are visible between or within unfolded or open flower parts (petals, floral tubes or sepals). Do not include wilted or dried flowers.

What percentage of all fresh flowers (buds plus unopened plus open) on the plant are open? For species in which individual flowers are clustered in flower heads, spikes or catkins (inflorescences), estimate the percentage of all individual flowers that are open. Less than 5%; 5-24%; 25-49%; 50-74%; 75-94%; 95%<.











Fall Phenology Protocols

Leaf Color Change Leaf Drop Fruit Ripening

Based upon National Phenology Network Protocols

Leaf Color Change



The leaves have changed to their late season color(s), and there is virtually no green left in the leaves.

>50% of tree?
>95% of tree?

If drought seems to be the cause of leaf color change for a plant, please make a comment about it for that plant.

Leaf Fall



For the whole plant, the leaves have fallen off and are and are brown/dead >50% of tree?
>95% of tree?

If drought seems to be the cause of leaf fall for a plant, please make a comment about it for that plant.

Fruit Ripening

The fruit has become ripe in three spots on tree (*e.g.* color change, splitting, both, etc.)







What Materials do I Need?

- Data sheet
- Pencil
- Clipboard
- Phenology guide
- Binoculars
- Tree ID (optional)



What to Look for and Record

- Yes (Y) if the phenophase is occurring
- No (N) if the phenophase is not occurring
- Uncertain (?) if you are not certain whether the phenophase is occurring
- Do not record anything if you *did not check* for this phenophase



Phenology Data Collection



For each plant species, record the **phenophase** you observe on the data collection sheet you will use in the field



Cherr Betu Birch Fami Northeasterr	Locate the species on you collection sheet and match t accession number on the la with the accession number on data sheet FLORA GARDEN PHENOLOGY												
Garden (Page 1 of 2)	Presting Last	Pude	X10210 American Be	X10176 American Be	X10177"A American Be	X10077 American Witch- hazel	20130745°A Black Gum (Tupelo)	X10256 Black Gum (Tupelo)	800049 Flowering Dogwood	X10190 Red Maple	X10137 Red Maple	X10135 Red Maple	
Observer(s):	(Emerging lea	ves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
	Leaves (Unfo	ded Leaves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Date:	ncreasing Leaf Size		yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Time Start: hr min	Colored Leav	es	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Travel Time: hr min	Falling Leave: Open flowers	S	y n ? y n ?	yn? yn?	y n ? y n ?	yn ? yn ?	yn ? yn ?	y II ? V II ?	y n ? y n ?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn?	
Snow on ground? y n ?	Ripe fruits		y n ?	yn?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	yn?	y n ?	yn?	
% ground covered	Recent fruit o	r Seed Drop	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	yn?	y n ?	Y	
Snow in canopy?y n?	Check when o online	lata en tere d											
	X10083 Red Oak	X10102 Red Oak	X10196 Red Oak	X02809 Spicebush	X10044 Spicebush	X02811*A Spicebush	X10119 Sugar Maple	X10120 Sugar Maple	X10121*A Sugar Maple	20010131*B Sugar Maple	X02/13&'A Cherry Birch	X10164 Cherry Birch	
Breaking Leaf Buds (Emergin g leaves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	y n ?	yn?	
Leaves (Unfolded Leaves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Increasing Leaf Size	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Colored Leaves	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Falling Leaves	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Open flowers	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	y n ?	yn?	yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	
Ripe fruits	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
Recent fruit or Seed Drop	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	
1													





Colored leaves

One or more leaves (including any that have recently fallen from the plant) have turned to their late-season colors. Do not include fully dried or dead leaves that remain on the plant.

What percentage of the canopy is full with colored leaves?

Less than 5%;5-24%;25-49%;50-74%;75-94%;95% or more



What do you observe? Record the **phenophase** on your data collection sheet

	Сп	IZEN S	CIEN	CE: N	ATIVE	FLOR	A GAI	RDEN	Рнем	IOLO	GY	
Native Flora Garden (Page 1 of 2)			X10210 American Beech	X10176 American Beech	X10177"A American Beech	X10077 American Witch- hazel	20130745°A Black Gum (Tupelo)	X10256 Black Gum (Tupelo)	800049 Flowering Dogwood	X10190 Red Maple	X10137 Red Maple	X10135 Red Maple
Observer(s):	Breaking Lea (Emerging lea	fBuds aves) Ided Leaves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn? yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Date:	Increasing Le	af Size	y n ?	yn?	yn?	y n ?	yn?	y n ?	y n ?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Time Start: hr min Time End: hr min	Colored Leav Falling Leave	es s	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?
Travel Time: hr min Snow on ground? yn?	Open flowers Ripe fruits		yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?	yn? yn?
% ground covered Snow in canopy?y n ?	Recent fruit o Check when o online	r Seed Drop data entered	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	<u>y n ?</u>	<u>yn ?</u>	y n ?	y • ?
	(10083 Red Oak	(10102 Red Oak	(10196 Red Oak	02309 Spicebush	(10044 Spicebush	02811*A Spicebush	(10119 Sugar Naple	(10120 Sugar Naple	(10121°A Sugar Maple	0010131°B Dugar Maple	02713&*A Cherry Birch	È.
Breaking Leaf Buds (Emerging leaves)	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	yn?
Leaves (Unfolded Leaves)	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Increasing Leaf Size	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Colored Leaves	yn?	yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn ?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Falling Leaves	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Open flowers	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Ripe fruits	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?	yn?
Recent fruit or Seed Drop Check when data entered online	y n ?	yn?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	y n ?	yn?	y n ?	y n ?	yn?	y n ?	y n ?

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RED MAPLE ACER RUBRUM MAPLE FAMILY: ACERACEAE

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Phenology at The New York Botanical Garden

• To study the impacts of climate change on the Native Forest, The New York Botanical Garden engages volunteers in collecting important scientific data on different species of trees, shrubs, and herbs.

Where are these plants?

Native Forests

Native Fores

you are here

Tram

Herbarium Libra

Twin Lakes

Pfizer Laboratory

Steere

Reflecting Pool

Native Plant Garden

Native Fores

Everett Children Adventure Garde

Wild Wetland Trail

Mitsubish

al cannity

Garoth

Phenology programs for youth at The New York Botanical Garden



Phenology at Brooklyn Botanic Garden BBG Species:

- American Beech Fagus grandifolia
- American Witch-hazel Hamamelis virginiana
- Black Gum (Tupelo) Nyssa sylvatica
- Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida*
- Red Maple Acer rubrum
- Red Oak Quercus rubra
- Spicebush *Lindera benzoin*
- Sugar Maple Acer saccharum
- Sweet Birch (Cherry Birch) Betula lenta
- Sweet Gum *Liquidambar styraciflua*
- Tulip tree *Liriodendron tulipifera*









Phenology at Brooklyn Botanic Garden Data Collection Materials



AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

PHENOPHASE GUIDE





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Phenology at Brooklyn Botanic Garden Next Steps...

- ✓ Continue to refine materials
- Incorporate phenology lessons and activities in other Teacher Education workshops
- Introduce program to colleagues throughout the Education Department so that they can involve youth in data collection

Time for Reflection