RAIN GARDENS

# The Native Plant Society of New Jersey

www.npsnj.org

Fall 2005 Issue



# President's Message

Great and wonderful news - our Rain Garden Manual is in print and we will have digital copies free for download off our webpage (www.npsnj.org) in November 2005. We are offering our copies to teachers and resource groups first in order to fulfill our grant sponsorship. Thank you again to The Watershed Institute at The Stony Brook Millstone Watershed Association!!

We strongly urge educators interested in Rain Garden projects to enroll in NJ Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Wild School Sites program. This training offers grant funding opportunities and stability for the school site project. Without commitment to longevity and structure, valuable time and money can be wasted. Contact Liz Jackson, NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife, 605 Pequest Rd., Oxford, NJ 07863, phone: 908-637-4125 or e-mail: Liz.Jackson@dep.state.nj.u

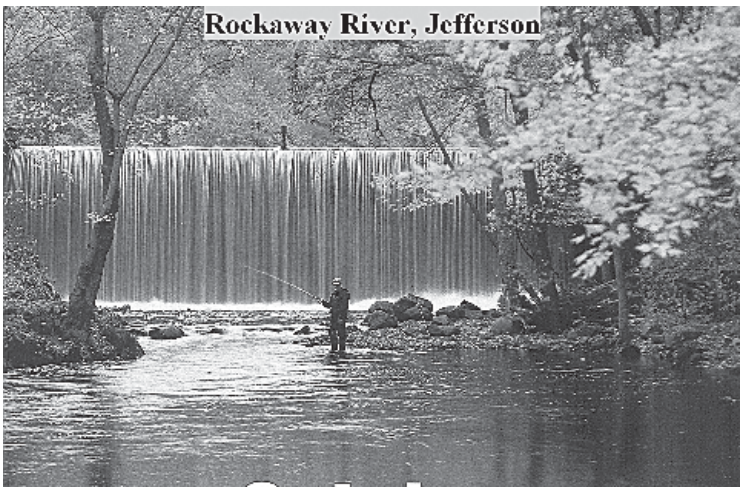
Attention all members: please send us pictures and stories about your rain garden experiences and other plant related questions!! We are working on expanding our webpage to include Frequently Asked Questions (and of course some knowledgeable answers) and we will be posting NJ rain garden projects/ pictures. We can use this information to share more of what you are all about in upcoming newsletters as well. So please contribute (our address is on this newsletter)!!!!

Also in the news, NJDEP started work on a $1.6 million reforestation effort to replace the 5,400 trees removed due to Asian beetle infestations. The project is funded through a grant supplied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Animal Plant Health Inspection Service in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service. Tree species available for residential and street tree plantings this fall include eastern redbud, ginkgo, Kentucky coffeetree, magnolia, Japanese tree lilac, dogwood, Douglas-fir, littleleaf linden, Atlas cedar, serviceberry, American holly and arborvitae.

Of this list I suggest using the following of these species (as they are native to our state or region): eastern redbud, magnolia, dogwood, serviceberry, American holly and arborvitae.

Thank you for membership and support,

Tony, President,
Native Plant
Society of
New Jersey



# Paw-Paws and Pitcher Plants in Newark!

*Kathy Salisbury*

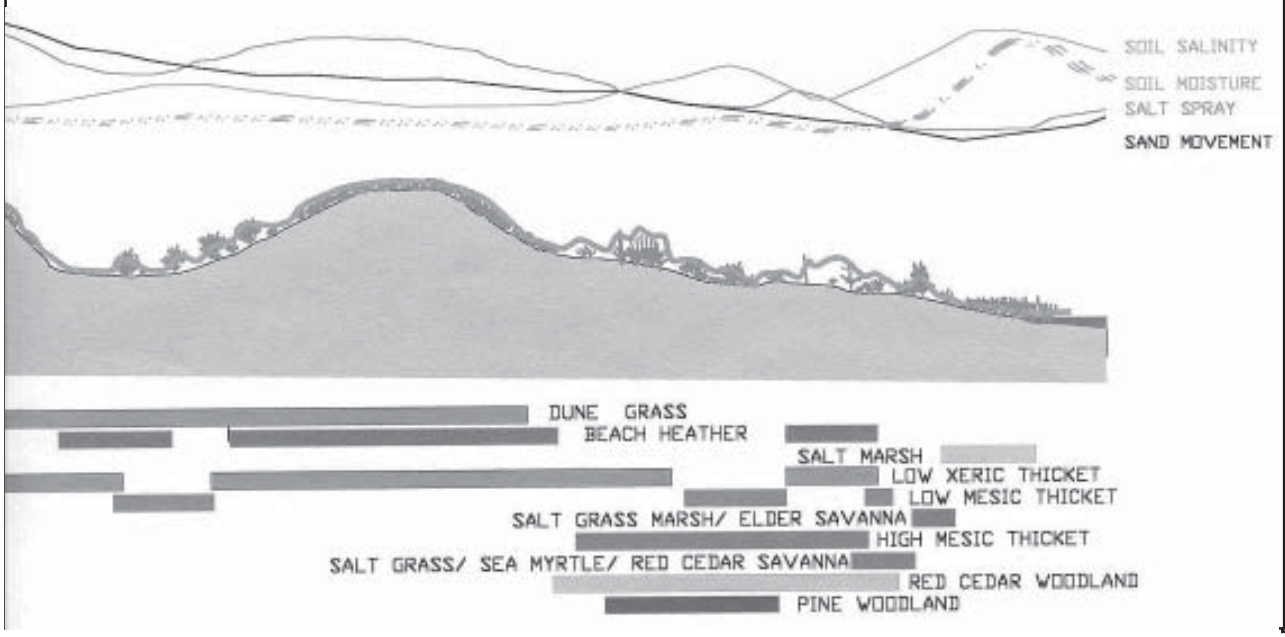
Yes, Newark NJ! There is a small garden, though large in Newark standards, located very close to downtown where pitcher plants eat insects and a paw-paw is growing. This article starts a new series we are introducing in the NJNPS Newsletter. Each issue we will highlight a place in New Jersey to see an outstanding collection of New Jersey native plants. The collection will be accessible to the public and will be labeled so visitors will know what they are looking at.

We begin in Newark, NJ at 32 Prince Street, not too far from downtown Newark. This is the location of the Prudential Outdoor Learning Center, the teaching garden of Greater Newark Conservancy. There sited next to a 19th century synagogue is an acre of intensely planted gardens. While every plant in the garden is not native there are a great many plants in there that are. This is an educational garden meant to teach visitors what they could do in their urban gardens. Since the majority of New Jersey is considered urban, this garden is a useful tool to any New Jersey gardener. The galleries in the garden are planted for specific reasons. Perhaps the gallery a person interested in New Jersey native plants would want to visit first is the Urban Wildlife Gallery. This area is filled with native plants to provide all things wildlife needs to thrive. There you will find viburnums, beach plums, persimmon, hickory and bayberry. The focal point of this area is a large pond with a bridge. Around the pond you will find New Jersey natives such as button bush, marsh marigold and golden club just to name a few. Please don't miss while you are there the collection of carnivorous plants and native orchids located in container bogs next to the pond.

For more native plants venture to the Urban Forestry Gallery, where a sugar maple is growing alongside white dogwoods and above a carpet of native spring blooming wildflowers such as trilliums, jack-in-the-pulpit and hepaticas. Here you will also find every child's favorite tree – the mitten tree – sassafras. The Paw-Paw, growing strong, is also located in the urban forestry gallery. Move on around the path to visit the Butterflies and Bugs Gallery, planted like a meadow to attract beneficial insects and butterflies, of course. Here you will find asters of all colors, sourwood, spicebush (to feed that spicebush swallowtail) and lots and lots of milkweed. Just as the native plants do, monarchs abound in this urban oasis.

That is just a glimpse of all the New Jersey native plants there are to see in a one-acre plot in Newark, NJ. Planting of the garden began in April 2004. It is a new garden and just waiting for visitors. If you would like to visit contact Greater Newark Conservancy, an environmental, educational, horticultural non-profit organization with a mission to educate, train, and support communities in creating environmentally safe neighborhoods through grassroots education and training, community organizing, and preservation and improvement of open space. The garden is open to the public on November 19, for anyone who would like to visit and there is on-site parking. Other visits, for now, are by appointment only. If you would like to come for a visit and check out all the native plants in fall, please contact the Conservancy at 973-642-4646 and ask to speak to Director of Horticulture, Kathy Salisbury for directions or more information. ■

**A cross section of plant communities at Island Beach State Park.**




"We must dare to think 'unthinkable' thoughts. We must learn to explore all the options and possibilities that confront us in a complex and rapidly changing world. We must learn to welcome and not to fear the voices of dissent. We must dare to think about 'unthinkable things' because when things become unthinkable, thinking stops and action becomes mindless."

— James W. Fulb

# Edible Natives

Everyone reading this newsletter knows the value of native species. You can list the benefits of planting natives without thinking about it. But is food source on your list? Can you eat native species? Of course you can! Just think of our native blueberries and blackberries (*Rubus sp*.). There are however, some less known native species that can provide some delicious late fall delights. The first is pawpaw, (*Asimina triloba*), and the second is American persimmon, (*Diospyros virginiana*).

### PAWPAW

The pawpaw is the largest edible fruit native to North America. Individual fruits weigh 5 to 16 ounces and are 3 to 6 inches in length. The highly aromatic fruit has an orange or white creamy flesh, like a banana, and its ripe taste resembles a mixture of banana, mango, and pineapple. Ripe pawpaws should give when squeezed gently, as ripe peaches do, and can be picked easily with a gentle tug. Shelf-life of a tree-ripened fruit stored at room temperature is only 2 to 3 days (probably the primary reason the fruit has never taken off commercially). With refrigeration, fruit can be held up to 3 weeks while maintaining good eating quality. Within the fruit, there are two rows of large, brown, bean shaped, laterally compressed seeds that may be up to 3 cm long and should not be eaten. The fruits are primarily eaten fresh, cut in halves and scooped with a spoon. The heat of cooking causes loss of the pawpaw's volatile flavor compounds, so they are best incorporated in ice cream, mousses and gelatin-based chiffon pies.

Pawpaws can be found most commonly near creek banks and river bottoms in the understory of rich broadleaf forests of the eastern United States. If you want to plant a pawpaw, they will generally grow in USDA zones 5-8. They prefer deep, well drained, slightly acidic soil, and plenty of moisture. Light to moderate shade is ideal for establishing young seedlings and newly transplanted trees. Fruit production will be greatest on mature trees in full sun, while very few fruits will be produced by heavily-shaded trees.

Pawpaws are generally self-incompatible, so you need two trees for cross-pollination.

### PERSIMMON

The persimmon is another edible fruit that can be planted as an ornamental. The fruit is a plum-like berry that is 3/4 to 3.5 in. in diameter and variable in shape, with a pale yellow, orange, or red exterior, and with orange flesh. It is important to be sure that your persimmon is ripe before eating, Unripe persimmons are very astringent and mouth numbing when eaten too soon. The fruit is green before ripening, turning orange to black when ripe. The fruit matures in mid to late fall, usually ripening after a hard freeze. A ripe fruit is soft and similar in texture and has a sweet flavor to wet, dried apricots that have been drizzled in honey and given a dash of spice. Persimmons are often used in specialty cooking and some free recipes can be found at http://members.aol.com/BLaneKY/persimm.htm

For more ideas, substitute ripe persimmons in any recipe calling for peaches or apricots.

Common persimmon is a slow-growing tree of moderate size found on a wide variety of soils and sites. Best growth is in bottom lands. The wood is close grained and sometimes used for special products requiring hardness and strength. The glossy leathery leaves make the persimmon tree a nice one for landscaping, but it is not easily transplanted because of the taproot. Persimmon, being a late fruit, is crucial to wildlife, since most other fruits are gone by then. ■

# NJ by the Numbers:

| | |
|---|---|
| 127 | number of miles of ocean coastline |
| 50 | number of species of fish and shellfish commercially harvested |
| 83 | number of miles of shoreline on Delaware and Raritan Bays |
| 300,000+ | number of acres of tidal wetlands |
| 0 | number of fish that I have caught this summer |

**7/11/04:**

There is a remarkable consensus in the conservation community, world-wide, that alien (non-native) invasive species form monocultures over 30-90% of our parkland and other natural areas depending on the ecoregion. We also now know that it is practicable to control most of them, but at about ten times the present effort.

The House Committee on Resources passed The Noxious Weed Control Act of 2004, S. 144, a bill that would authorize $500 million over five years to provide assistance through states to control or eradicate harmful non-native weeds on public and private lands. S144 is now in the Agriculture Committee. The Senate passed S. 144 early last year.

*"The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land"*
Luna Leopold

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# Deer Tolerant/Resistant Native Plants

There are no truly deer resistant or tolerant plants; any plant when eaten repeatedly will eventually succumb. Deer will eat ANYTHING if they are hungry enough. Also, plants left untouched in one area may be a favorite in another. Nevertheless, the following list is a compilation of native plant species taken from a combination of staff observation over a period of years and several existing lists of "deerproof plants". Check the companion list for plants that deer generally prefer.

**Herbaceous plants**:

*Aconitum uncinatum* (monkshood)
*Actaea* spp. (doll's eyes)
*Agastache scrophulariifolia* (giant purple hyssop)
*Agrimonia parviflora* (small agrimony)
*Allium cernuum*/*A. tricoccum* (wild onion/leek)
*Amsonia hubrectii*+/*tabernaemontana* (blue star)
*Andropogon gerardii* (big bluestem)
*Aquilegia canadensis* (wild columbine)
*Arisaema* spp. (Jack-in-the-pulpit)
*Aruncus dioicus* (goat's beard)
**Asarum canadense* (wild ginger)
*Asclepias* spp. (butterflyweed, milkweed)
**Aster novae-angliae* (New England aster)
*Aster oblongifolius* (aromatic aster)
*Baptisia australis* (blue false indigo)
*Cimicifuga racemosa* (black cohosh)
**Clematis virginiana* (Virgin's-bower)
*Coreopsis lanceolata*+/*C. tripteris* (tickseed)
*Coreopsis rosea* (rose coreopsis)
*Dicentra eximia* (fringed bleeding-heart)
*Euphorbia corollata* (flowering spurge)
Fern species
*Geranium maculatum* (wood geranium)
*Helenium autumnale* (Helen's flower)
*Hibiscus moscheutos* (swamp rose-mallow)
*Iris versicolor* (blue flag iris)
*Jeffersonia diphylla* (twin-leaf)
*Liatris spicata* (dense blazing star)
**Lobelia siphilitica* (great blue lobelia)
*Mimulus ringens*/*M. alatus* (monkey flower)
*Monarda fistulosa* (wild bergamot)
*Panicum virgatum* (switch grass)
*Penstemon digitalis*/*P. hirsutus* (beardtongue)
*Phlox divaricata* (blue wood phlox)
*Phlox stolonifera* (creeping phlox)
*Physostegia virginiana* (obedient plant)
**Podophyllum peltatum* (may-apple)
*Polemonium reptans* (Jacob's-ladder)
*Rudbeckia fulgida*/*R. hirta* (black-eyed Susan)
*Scutellaria incana* (skullcap)
*Solidago* spp. (goldenrods)
*Symplocarpus foetidus* (skunk-cabbage)
*Verbena hastata* (blue vervain)
*Veronicastrum virginicum* (Culver's-root)

**Trees and Shrubs**

*Acer* spp. (maple)
*Amelanchier* spp. (service berry)
*Betula* spp. (birch)
*Calycanthus floridus* (Carolina allspice)
*Carpinus* spp. (hornbeam)
*Clethra alnifolia* (summersweet)
*Dirca palustris* (leatherwood)
*Fagus* spp. (beech)
*Fraxinus* spp. (ash)
*Gleditsia triacanthos* (honeylocust)
*Hamamelis* spp. (witchhazel)
*Hypericum prolificum* (Shrubby St. John's-wort)
*Hypericum pyramidatum (*Great St. John's-wort)
*Leucothoe racemosa* (fetterbush)
*Lindera benzoin* (spicebush)
*Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum)
*Lonicera sempervirens* (trumpet honeysuckle)
**Magnolia* spp.
*Myrica pensylvanica* (bayberry)
*Nyssa sylvatica* (sourgum)
*Quercus* spp. (oak) - acorns attract deer, however
*Viburnum* spp.

+ = Not native to Pennsylvania *=Plants periodically browsed at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve

# Native Shrubs for Fall Color in the Landscape

*Kathy Salisbury*

As the temperatures finally begin to cool, the tell tale signs of fall emerge. Pumpkins and hay bales are being sold at garden centers, Halloween and Thanksgiving decorations adorn homes and trees and shrubs are starting to change colors. One thing that we see a lot of this time of year is Burning Bush *(Euonymus alatus 'Compactus')*. It seems to grow in front of every house, bank and hospital in the state of New Jersey. Why was it planted so much? For its tremendous fall color of course! People say nothing beats the bright red leaves of Burning Bush for fall color in the landscape. I must disagree with that. Many of our New Jersey native plants rival the Burning Bush for fall color while far exceeding that plant for interest in other seasons.

Virginia Sweetspire *(Itea virginica)* is my favorite alternative to Burning Bush. This shrub grows to 5 feet tall so constant pruning is not an issue as is the case with Burning Bush. Besides not being an invasive plant, *Itea* has many other qualities that put it heads above burning bush for landscape use. It flowers! Have you ever seen the flower of burning bush – boring, and you have to look so hard to find the insignificant flowers in the first place. If you plant *Itea* instead you will be rewarded with 4-5" drooping racemes of white flowers in May and June. They are showy flowers that you can't miss and the shrubs get covered with them. Through the summer the medium green oval shaped leaves hang on arching stems. The shrub is at its best in the fall when the leaves turn a brilliant crimson. The more sun this shrub has, the more brilliant the fall color. If you are thinking of planting Virginia Sweetspire in your landscape, give it space. While the shrub grows about 5' wide it does send up runners in all directions. *Itea* will grow in almost any garden situation, sun or shade, wet or dry soils so you should have a place to plant this wonderful New Jersey native in your yard. Planting in the sun, however, leads to a denser shrub with better fall color. In protected places, the south side of a building for example, this shrub tends to hang on to its leaves well into winter. As far as the New Jersey wildlife is concerned, well, deer will snack on this shrub from time to time but it is rarely severely damaged from deer browsing and bounces back from any pruning the deer will give it. With alternatives like Virginia Sweetspire available, there is no reason to ever plant another Burning Bush again, but *Itea* is not the only native New Jersey plant with wonderful fall color.

When planning your landscape, plan for fall color. In addition to Virginia Sweetspire try these other New Jersey native shrubs with tremendous fall color. *Vaccinium corymbosum* and *Vaccinium angustifolium* Highbush and Lowbush Blueberries not only have an unbeatable red fall color, but you can eat the blueberries throughout the month of June. Chokeberry, *Aronia arbutifolia,* shows off white flowers in May and after the leaves drop in winter shows off abundant purple-red berries. In between the foliage turns a brilliant rainbow of colors from deep salmon to bright red.

If you are looking for colors other than red for your fall landscape, look no further than Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis virginiana*. These wonders of the native plant world will not only reward you with yellow foliage in the fall but in late fall this shrub produces spider-like yellow flowers with a spicy fragrance.

When you are choosing plants for your landscape, think of all seasons. You have to live with that landscape year round so why not make it interesting year round. There are many New Jersey native plants available to help you create a landscape that is beautiful in every season.

# Hot, Dry Autumn Prompts DEP to Offer Tips on Wildfire Prevention

(05/119) TRENTON—Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell today warned that the danger of wildfires is rising sharply in New Jersey's forests and woodland areas due to unusually dry and hot weather.

During September, the state Forest Fire Service responded to 181 wildfires that burned 396 acres. This is much greater than last year's 39 wildfires that burned 11 acres for the same period.

"Fire danger is always high during autumn when plants and trees shed their foliage, allowing the drying rays of the sun to strike the forest floor," Campbell said. "Visitors and residents of forests and open lands in the state are reminded to exercise caution with smoking materials and the use of equipment that could discharge sparks. Ninety-nine percent of all wildfires in New Jersey are caused by human activity."

Fire danger is currently at high to very high, signifying that fires will start from a lighted match or glowing embers and spread rapidly as they increase in size. Recreational fire restrictions are in place statewide with varying levels based on local conditions.

Wildfires can spread quickly, threatening homes, property, natural resources and human lives.

Asbury Park Press, Oct. 20, 2005

# THE DREADED SAND SEDGE

*By Dan Kaplan, Coastal Monmouth Bureau*

MANASQUAN — A predator is on the loose along the beachfront. To the casual observer, Asiatic sand sedge, a plant that grows on dunes and holds the sand in place, may appear benign and effective — even attractive in the middle of summer when it resembles a plush front lawn.

But to experts such as Louise Wootton, a professor of biology at Georgian Court University in Lakewood, sand sedge is anything but a friend to the natural ecosystem and has become one of the most unwanted plants in New Jersey.

The plant, accidentally introduced to America about a century ago, is so invasive that it consumes everything in its path, and it has no natural enemies.

"It literally crowds out everything that would like to grow there," said Wootton, who has been studying the plant for five years. "It becomes so thick there isn't enough room for anyone else. When this plant is present, nobody else is really successful."

In Manasquan's northern beachfront, a 10,000-square-foot stretch of the fast-spreading plant has doubled in size over the past two years, said Rick Thomas, chairman of the Environmental Commission. The Borough Council now is considering using an herbicide to kill the sand sedge before it continues to overtake vegetation.

"It's invasive to the point that anything you try to plant around it will die," Thomas said. "It will get suffocated." Gordon Twaddell, who lives on 69 Beachfront, has seen some of the plant creep into his back yard. He said it is ugly, especially in the fall and winter when it feels like straw, and he worries the species will destroy the taller American Beach Grass planted on nearby dunes.

Sand sedge is a larger problem elsewhere, Wootton said. There are about 25 acres of the vegetation at both Island Beach State Park and Sandy Hook, while there are smaller concentrations in Monmouth Beach. Beaches in Maryland and Virginia also have widespread cases of the plant. Attempts to eradicate the plant at Island Beach State Park were halted a couple of years ago due to funding concerns, Wootton said.

The sand sedge has grown more than 750 percent in size from 1985 to 2002, she said. The cause of the explosive spread is not exactly known, but Wootton believes warm summers and increased pollution from automobiles could be contributing factors.

Not only does it have an effect on other plants, but sand sedge could disrupt the nesting patterns of birds, such as piping plovers.

"They do not need grass," Wootton said. "They like to nest in open sand."

Wootton said the plant's first recorded presence in America came in 1927 at Island Beach State Park. How the species arrived here is a mystery.

It didn't become a problem here until the 1960s and 70s, when fungus began affecting American Beach Grass — the most common dune plant, Wootton said. Individuals, not realizing the downside of sand sedge, began planting it in place of the beach grass.

"It got a little boost from us," Wootton said. "It was put into a lot of environments." However, it never was planted at Sandy Hook, so how it has grown there in such quantities remains unknown, Wootton said.

Once people caught on to the detriments caused by sand sedge, it was too late. The predator had spread. Now Manasquan is scrambling to stop the species before it gets any larger. Thomas — who is working with Wootton — said he is conducting a fact-finding session. But before spraying can begin, the borough would have to receive a permit from the Department of Environmental Protection.



# DEP Announces $1.6 Million in Federal Funds for Recreational Trail Projects

(05/120) TRENTON - New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Commissioner Bradley M. Campbell today announced that the DEP is providing more than $1.6 million in federal funds to improve, maintain, and develop trails statewide.

"The Recreational Trails program provides the public with access to the state's premiere trail network for fun and adventure," said Campbell. "The grants will enhance open space and environmental resources and create urban and suburban corridors for more hiking, biking and horseback riding opportunities. Autumn is a beautiful time of year to get out and experience nature at its best."

Examples of funded projects include a grant to Mercer County for $25,000 to develop a trail across the grounds of Mercer County Community College as part of the long-distance Capital to the Coast Trail. In Ocean County, Island Beach State Park will use $15,000 to upgrade their popular Sedge Island Kayak Trail. Sparta Township, Sussex County will receive $24,948 to restore the Sparta Glen Brook Trail that was damaged from severe flooding several years ago. The non-profit New Jersey Conservation Foundation was awarded $25,000 to provide access and develop trails at their new 9,400-acre Franklin Parker Preserve in the Pine Barrens.

DEP awarded almost $743,000 for the development, construction and restoration of 43 trail sites. ■

# Calendar of Events

**WANTED:** Research technician to work on interactions between invasive and native plants in the field, greenhouse and lab at Rutgers University. Work will concentrate on root interaction and community ecology and will take place in various natural and semi-natural setting in New Jersey (mostly wetlands, although even some desert work might be involved!).

Start date is somewhat flexible, with November to December being ideal.

Tasks include general lab management, field, lab and greenhouse work, and some supervision of graduates and undergraduates. Needless to say, I need a very conscientious, creative and very independent person. Previous research experience in organismal biology and field community ecology in particular is preferred.

Please send an electronic copy of your resume/CV, a paragraph with brief statement career goals, and the names and contact of two to three references to holzapfe@andromeda.rugers.edu

Cheers, Claus Holzapfel
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Position open until filled.

1) Lake and Watershed News - October 2005 e-newsletter

www.fxbrowne.com/html/newsletters/October_2005/news_oct05.htm

This month's news articles:

Katrina's Legacy

Philadelphia Vacant Lot Initiative Helps Manage Stormwater

Bush Touts 'Cooperative Conservation'; Goldsboro Dam Removal: Innovative Alternatives; Pennsylvania Among First to Use Nutrient Trading to Improve Water Quality. Plus Events, Grants, Link of the Month and MORE!

2) 7th Annual Restore Our Streams Workshop - Nov 5

North Jersey RC&D (Resource Conservation & Development) would like to invite you to our 7th Annual Restore Our Streams Workshop that is taking place on Saturday, November 5t in Hunterdon County. By combining classroom education and hands-on field experience, participants will understand the fundamentals of restoring and enhancing streams at this workshop. This workshop is designed for citizens interested in protecting their local resources.

When: Saturday, November 5, 2005
Time: 8:30am to 4:15pm

Where: Workshop begins at the Raritan Township building off Route 12 in Hunterdon County. The field portion will take place on Walnut Brook in Mine Brook Park. Please come prepared to work in the stream, appropriate clothes and footwear are required. Cost: $35.00

*(cont'd on next page)*

**UPCOMING SEMINAR**

## "NATIVE LANDSCAPE DESIGN: REALITY VERSUS PERCEPTION"

January 31 & February 1, 2006
at Villanova University, Villanova, PA

Each year this symposium features expert speakers who share innovative ideas and practices for designing naturalistic landscapes. Topics for this year's symposium include how people perceive nature, human activity and whether it is compatible with a healthy forest ecosystem, landscape disturbance as a management tool and creative ways to reduce garden maintenance.

Featured speakers include David Foster, director of the 3000-acre Harvard Forest at Harvard University, Gerould Wilhelm, a renowned botanist and teacher of ecological restoration and stewardship from the Chicago area, and Carol Franklin, principle with Andropogon Associates, a Philadelphia-based firm that offers landscape architecture services from an ecological perspective.

The conference is designed to bring together people from a variety of disciplines including landscape architecture and design, horticulture, ecology, and botany.

**Continuing Education Units for Landscape Architects will be offered**

For a complete brochure, call the Morris Arboretum at 215-247-5777, ext. 156 or 125.

Sponsored by the Connecticut College Arboretum, the Morris Arboretum, New Directions in the American Landscape, and the PA/DE Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects

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*"Very informative and a great place to get together with like-minded people."*

- a 2004 conference participant

*(Calendar of Events cont'd from previous page)*

For more information, please visit the following web link to view and print the workshop brochure and registration form. Upon registration directions and confirmation will be sent.

www.northjerseyrcd.org/Documents/Restore_Our_Streams.pdf

www.northjerseyrcd.org/Documents/Restore_Our_Streams.pdf

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## GRANTS AVAILABLE

The US Environmental Protection Agency-Long Island Sound Office announces its intent to fund research in support of the Long Island Sound Study, a regional, community-based partnership to restore and protect Long Island Sound. This announcement has special emphasis on scientific research in support of living resource and habitat management efforts in Long Island Sound. Awards made under this announcement may involve geospatial information.

**Expected Number of Awards:** 3

**Estimated Total Program Funding:** $400,000

**Award Ceiling:** $100,000

Original **Due Date** for Applications: Nov 15, 2005

www.longislandsoundstudy.net/research/05pre-app.pdf




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