

Results

Below is a summary of the inventory results, by species. In addition to distribution and abundance data for each taxon, some preliminary data on habitat and associated species are included. Original data sheets have been submitted to ACAD but are not included here as an appendix because they comprise 598 pages. Data will also be entered in a database following NPSpecies protocols (B. Gawley, personal communication).

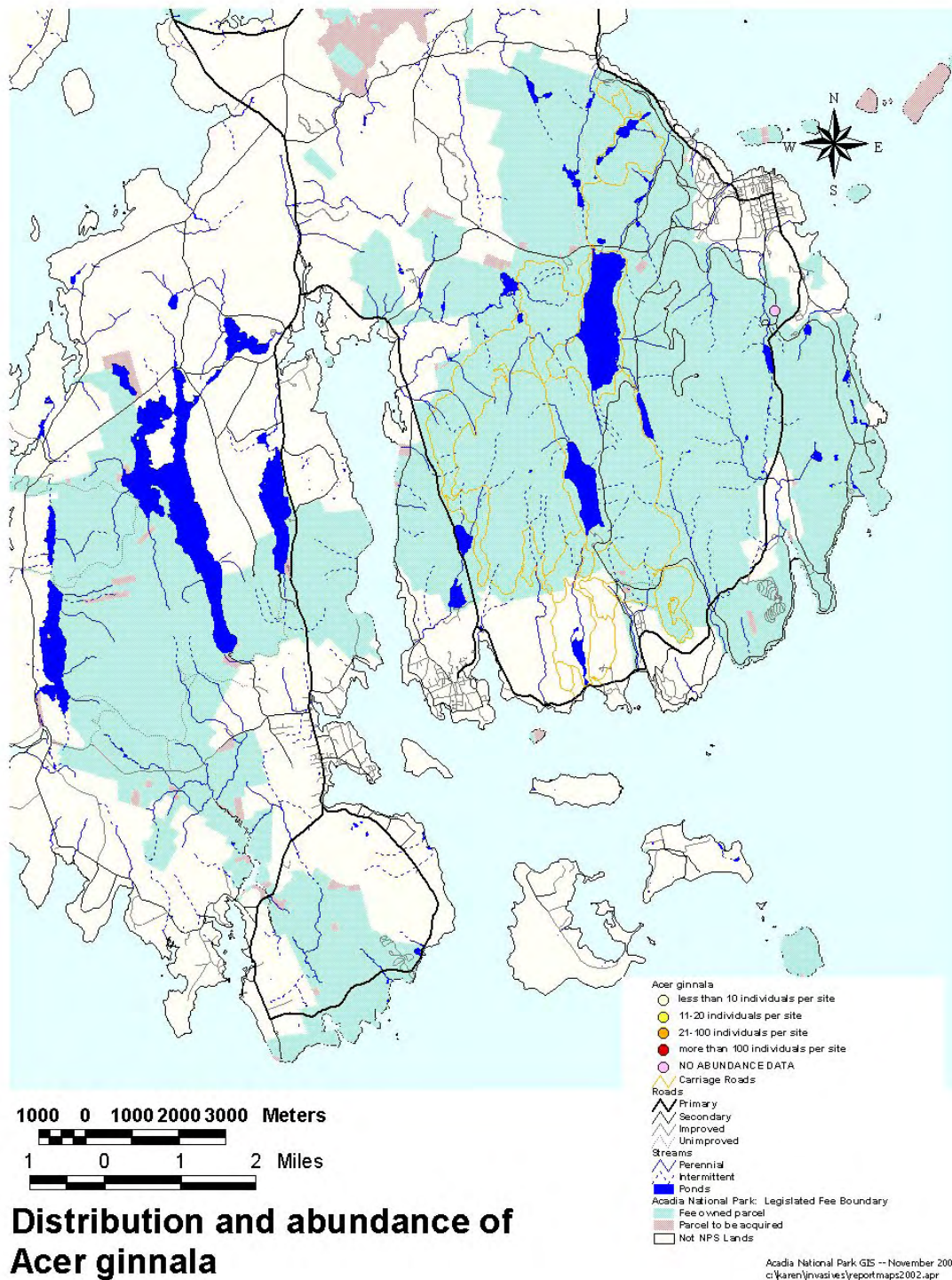
Taxon: **Amur maple (*Acer ginnala*)**

Distribution: Amur maple was documented from one site east of Great Meadow, just off the park loop road (Figure 5).

Abundance: There are about 20 individuals at the site, several of which are mature and producing seed.

Habitat: This occurrence is located in an area which burned during the 1947 fire. Gray birch (*Betula populifolia*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) dominate the canopy. Alder-buckthorn, a woody invasive is the dominant shrub and downy goldenrod (*Solidago puberula*) and flat-topped white aster (*Doellingeria umbellata*) dominate the herb layer. Many occurrences of invasives were documented near this site.

Figure 5. Distribution and abundance Amur maple.



Taxon: Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*)

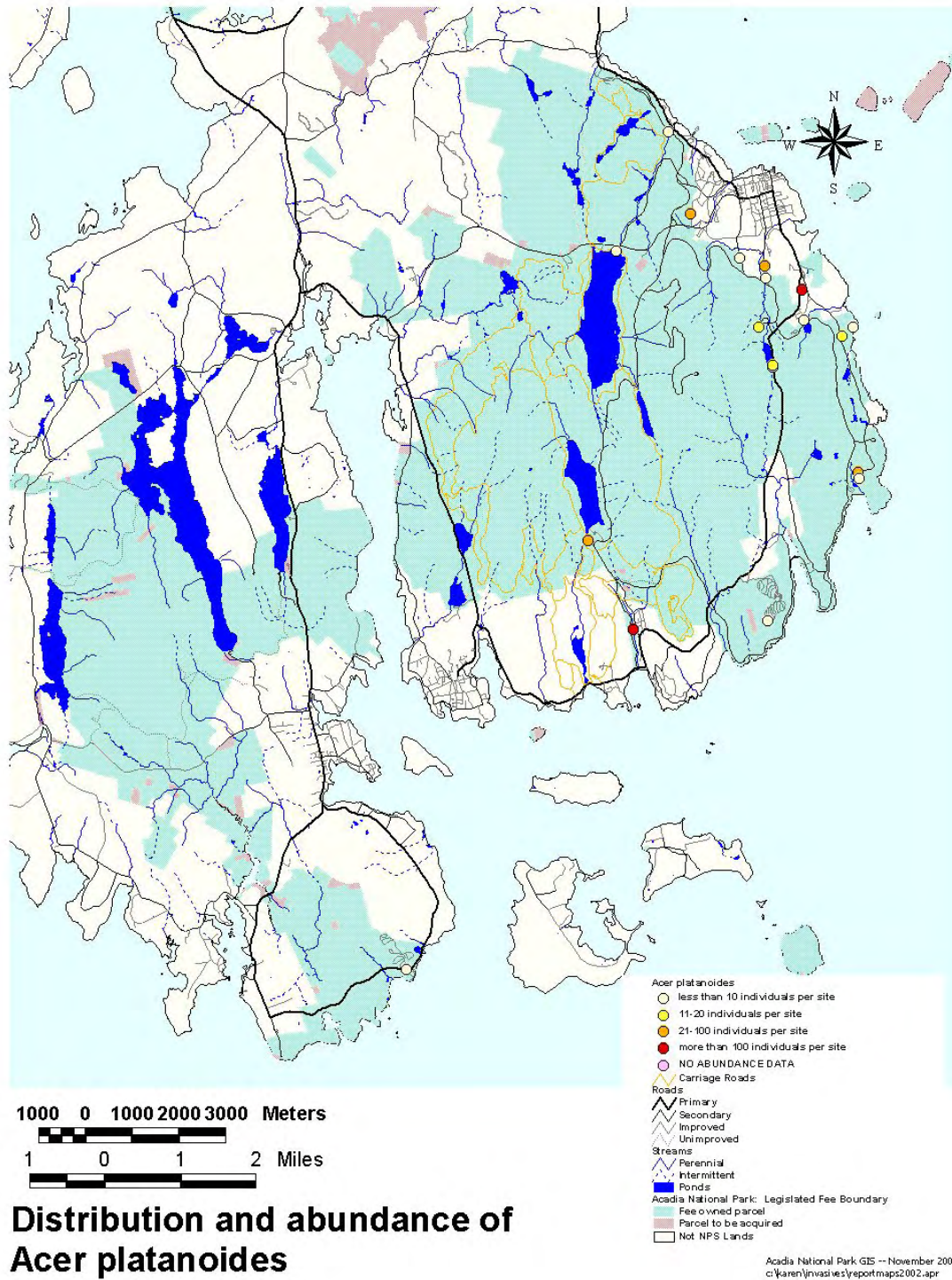
Distribution: Norway maple was documented from 17 sites on the east side of MDI and one site on the west side of the island. Most of the populations are within about two miles of downtown Bar Harbor, but this taxon also occurs on Great Head, at Blackwoods Campground, Jordan Pond, off the Stanley Brook Road and at the Seawall Picnic Area (Figure 6).

Abundance: At nine of the sites, the populations comprised 10 or fewer individuals. Three of the populations had 11-20 individuals, three had 21-100, two had more than 100 and no population estimate was made for one population.

Habitat: Norway maple often occurs as a canopy species, but was present in other layers, even under a closed canopy. Within ACAD, it is most often associated with old estates and the extant populations are likely the progeny of trees used in landscape plantings.

Associated canopy species include white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*). Where Norway maple occurs in the canopy, it is usually present in all other strata. Herbaceous species often found with Norway maple are: wood bluegrass (*Poa nemoralis*), large-leaved aster (*Aster macrophyllus*) and downy goldenrod.

Figure 6. Distribution and abundance of Norway maple.



Taxon: **Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)**

Distribution: Garlic mustard was documented from 12 sites in ACAD: 11 on the east side of MDI and one west of Somes Sound. Nine of the eastern sites are within the extent of the 1947 fire, the other two are near Stanley Brook and northwest of the Brown Mountain Gatehouse (Figure 7).

Abundance: Nine of the populations comprised more than 100 plants (often >1000 in a square meter). One population comprised 21-100 plants, one had 10 or fewer individuals and no population count was made at one site.

Habitat: Establishment of this annual species appears to be dependent on the availability of bare, mineral soil. While many garlic mustard sites documented by this inventory burned in 1947, several did not. Garlic mustard was found in a variety of habitats: burned areas, a carriage road edge, beaches, an old home site and a stump dump. Plants that colonize disturbed areas, including many invasive species, were present with garlic mustard. Associated taxa are: Japanese knotweed, European bittercress, wood bluegrass, ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) and yellow king-devil (*Hieracium caespitosum*).

Figure 7. Distribution and abundance of garlic mustard.

