Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science (2026)
Volume 54, Part 2, pp. 427-439

THE WORKS OF THOMAS HUGH "TOM" NEILY, NOVA SCOTIA FIELD NATURALIST EXTRAORDINAIRE

FRANCES ANDERSON[1*] AND SEAN R. HAUGHIAN[1]

[1] Nova Scotia Museum, 1747 Summer Street
Halifax, NS B3H 3A6

Thomas H. "Tom" Neily was one of Nova Scotia's premiere field botanists and naturalists. His contributions to documenting the vascular plants, lichens and bryophytes of the province were on par with some of the province's best-known botanists of the last century, like A.E. Roland, E.C. Smith, and J. Erskine. Tom passed away on March 14, 2026, at the age of 68. This article summarizes his professional life and work from the perspective of those who were fortunate enough to have worked closely with him.

Born in Spa Springs, in Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley in December 1957, Tom's rural childhood produced a strong interest in natural history. After high school, he attended the Agricultural College in Truro for two years, then went on to McGill University in Montreal. After receiving his degree in Plant Science (BSc, 1980), he worked as a landscaper for a few years and then as a baker, with a special talent for cheesecake (Chris Pepper, pers. comm., May 28, 2026), before returning to Nova Scotia.

In the 1990s Tom continued working as a baker while living in the Centre Burlington area of Nova Scotia. It was during this time he connected with Marian Munro, who worked at the herbarium of the Nova Scotia Provincial Museum (NSPM), through mutual friends. Tom was soon doing contract work and volunteering with the NSPM herbarium. When Marian became the Curator of Botany at the NSPM she passed her botanical consulting clients over to Tom, helping him to launch his career as a contract field botanist (M. Munro, pers. comm., March 18, 2026).

One of the first consulting projects Tom participated in was an environmental assessment for the proposed White Rock Mine in Yarmouth

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed: fanderson@eastlink.ca

County (which was later rejected by the government as being environmentally risky for the nearby Tobeatic Wilderness Area), along with Ruth Newell, Heather Stewart, and colleagues from Dillon Consulting Ltd. (Black Bull Resources Inc. 2001). From then on, Tom regularly took on contracts for Dillon and other consulting firms, including Stantec, East Coast Aquatics, AMEC, CRA, and CEF Consultants Ltd. Projects on which Tom contributed plant or lichen surveys included the Lingan Wind Farm (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2005), the Melford Container Terminal (AMEC Earth and Environmental Ltd 2008), the Moose River Gold Mine (Conestoga-Rovers & Associates 2007), the Amherst High Pressure Steel Distribution Pipeline (Dillon Consulting Ltd. 2004), a creek realignment in Cape Breton, several highway expansion projects (CBCL Limited 2018, Dillon Consulting 2017, Stantec Consulting Ltd. 2017a, 2017b), and multiple projects for Department of National Defense properties.

The work for which Tom is best known was with rare and at-risk lichens. In 2003, Tom was contracted by Nova Scotia Departments of Environment and Natural Resources to conduct surveys for the endangered Boreal Felt Lichen (BFL), *Erioderma pedicellatum*. This program later evolved into BFL monitoring through the Mersey-Tobeatic Research Institute (MTRI, Fig 1). Early on Tom proved himself an exceptional field lichenologist, finding many new locations for Boreal Felt Lichen, but also many other rare lichens. The first years of lichen work focused on the Eastern Shore region, where Tom revisited BFL finds annually, spending long hours documenting survival, health, habitat parameters and any habitat changes. Tom discovered over 85% of the known BFL population (over 400 new host trees). His discovery of the so-called Supertree, a mature balsam fir covered in 35+ thalli (MTRI 2008), drew national media attention (Barron 2010). He later did similar survey work for Vole Ears Lichen (*Erioderma mollissimum).* His GPS tracks of lichen searches recorded over 8000 km of walking on foot through often swampy woods, done largely in the fall or winter, often in rainy, wet or even snowy weather. He once described this time of year as ideal for such surveys, as he was "less likely to get wet feet" (Tom Neily, pers. comm. to Stephen Clayden, Feb 12, 2007).

The invaluable data Tom collected led to many studies of the population size, habitat affinities, and threats to BFL, as well as the creation of several predictive habitat models for BFL and other lichens (Cameron 2021, Cameron and Bayne 2020, Cameron, Goudie, *et al*. 2013, Cameron

and Neily 2007, 2008, Cameron et al. 2010, 2011, 2007, Cameron, Neily, *et al*. 2013; Cameron and Toms 2016, Haughian *et al*. 2022, Pearson *et al*. 2018, Power *et al*. 2018). His work was also foundational for most of the COSEWIC reports on eastern Canadian at-risk lichens in the last 20 years (COSEWIC 2010, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2019, 2021). Eventually, the work of Tom and others on lichen monitoring and inventory led to the establishment of the first lichen special management practices (SMPs) for forestry in Canada, including the protection of core habitat and the requirement to conduct pre-cutting lichen surveys of potential BFL habitats (Province of Nova Scotia 2018). His tireless work over the course of 15+ years greatly increased what is known and understood about Boreal Felt Lichen and other rare cyanolichens in Nova Scotia and led to the establishment of multiple protected areas for rare lichens in the province.

Tom's work with BFL inventory and monitoring, combined with his reputation as an excellent field naturalist, also connected him with other lichenology professionals and projects throughout Atlantic Canada. He began corresponding with Stephen Clayden, Curator of Botany at the New Brunswick Museum (NBM), in 2004 when he sent several lichen specimens to Stephen. He subsequently took Stephen's course on lichen identification at the Humboldt Field Research Institute (now the Eagle Hill Institute) in Steuben, Maine, and their correspondence continued periodically thereafter. Tom attended several forays to the island of Newfoundland to study Boreal Felt Lichen sites with Newfoundland species at risk botanist Claudia Hanel (C. Hanel, pers. comm., May 26, 2026), and along with Rob Cameron (former Ecologist for the Dept. of Environment), discovered the first Newfoundland occurrence of Vole Ears Lichen on one such trip (Jørgensen *et al*. 2009). Tom also attended the first Boreal Felt Lichen research conference at Memorial University and contributed to the first provincial lichen status assessment in Canada (Anderson 2007). A contract between MTRI and the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources enabled Tom and Frances Anderson to document lichens found in the unique karst ecosystems around Nova Scotia (Anderson and Neily 2010), a collaboration that continued through many additional projects (e.g., Anderson & Neily 2012). In 2005, Tom and Robert Cameron spent several weeks surveying macrolichen communities in Halifax to understand the effects of pollution (Cameron *et al*. 2007); their study was later expanded to include a network of permanent lichen sampling plots across NS (Cameron 2022).



Fig 1 Tom in the field. Photo by Amanda Lavers, MTRI, 2008.

Although Tom was interested in all plants and lichens, certain taxonomic groups and habitats were among his favourites. Tom's interest in bryophytes began in the early 2000s at the urging of fellow naturalist and friend, Harold Clapp. This interest was enhanced by his attendance at an introductory course held at Acadia University's E.C. Smith herbarium in 2005, given by University of Alberta's Rene Belland. According to fellow attendee Sean Basquill of Nova Scotia's Department of Natural Resources,

> *"While some students in Belland's course wanted tips on the fastest or singularly most reliable way to identify a species, that wasn't Tom. Tom wanted to know it all, and he wasn't interested in short cuts. Equally comfortable in the field or behind a microscope, Tom was incredibly fastidious with all aspects of specimen collection and identification."*
> *(S. Basquill, pers. comm. May 11, 2026)*

Subsequent attendance at week-long courses at the Eagle Hill Institute on liverworts, *Sphagnum*, and other bryophyte groups, provided Tom with a solid background in what he considered the undervalued members of the botanical world.

One bryophyte group that became a specialty of Tom's was the peat mosses. Between 2009 and 2020, he collected and identified over 2000

Sphagnum specimens, including four new provincial species records, two of them new to Canada. Most of these specimens were donated to the L.E. Anderson Bryophyte Herbarium at Duke University, inspired by two of his early mentors in *Sphagnum* biology, A. Jonathan Shaw and Blanka Aguero. Along with colleague and friend Harold Clapp, Tom discovered a second population of the rare *Sphagnum cyclophyllum* in 2016 (Clapp and Neily 2017), leading to its eventual assessment for federal protection and a recommendation for listing as an endangered species (COSEWIC 2024). His deep knowledge of this genus in Nova Scotia culminated in a recent monograph (Basquill *et al*. 2024).

Tom's knowledge of peat mosses and vascular plants also placed him in a unique position for contributing to environmental assessments (especially wetland delineations), monitoring peatland vegetation plots in Kejimkujik National Park, and for specialised projects such as the palaeoecological reconstruction of Big Meadow Bog on Brier Island, NS, in 2016 (Spooner *et al*. 2017). According to collaborator Nick Hill,

> *"Tom was able to apply his rigour to search out… millimetre scale Sphagnum leaves still preserved in the peat to reconstruct the succession of the wetland... Tom's expertise, scientific method and patience led to the understanding that Big Meadow Bog went through marsh stages before it became a treed swamp, a fen with S. affine, and finally a raised bog with the loss of S. affine and dominance of Section Acutifolia." (pers. comm. May 11, 2026)*

Tom was a prodigious specimen collector. In Nova Scotia alone, the ACCDC database includes over 13,564 of his observations, largely of lichens (6426 records) and bryophytes (4371 records) with most collected between 2000 and 2020 (ACCDC 2026). These records include over a thousand different species, including dozens of new provincial records and a few national ones (Haughian and Neily 2019, Neily and Anderson 2010, Neily *et al*. 2024). Tom also collected extensively in New Brunswick and PEI during his work on an Atlantic Ecosystems Initiative project with the ACCDC (Mazerolle *et al*. 2018), and made several trips to Newfoundland, where he contributed to both botanical inventories and critical habitat mapping for the Threatened Porsild's Bryum (COSEWIC 2017). Many of Tom's specimens are at the EC Smith herbarium (~4000 specimens), the NB Museum (~1500 specimens), and the Nova Scotia Museum (~1500 specimens).

In 2018, Tom began to take a more dedicated interest in the bryophytes and lichens of anthropogenic habitats, particularly around agricultural fields or orchards. This was timely, as in the spring of 2019 he was diagnosed with the serious illness that he contended with for the next several years, and that prevented him from hiking for long periods. During this time, he spent many hours riding his bicycle or driving his jeep through Nova Scotian farmland, documenting rare and previously undetected species. He frequently exchanged information and microscopic photos with his colleagues over email. In one such correspondence, he wrote:

> *"I have been able to work on my arable bryophytes... I can manage this habitat quite well and there is plenty of it here in the Valley, so I don't travel far. I get out most days surveying new fields. It is the margins that are important and they are easily accessed. This work is quite pleasant actually and timely given the circumstances. I am surprised by the diversity and the seasonal changes. In May, Physcomitrium pyriforme was in practically every field. It is no longer visible but replaced by P. immersum. I have found a new Ephemerum record for the province, E. crassinervium but it would have easily been overlooked. I had been struggling with one particular nondescript species but finally got it this week, Trichodon cylindricus. The tuberous Bryum species are benefiting these days with the cooler temperatures and damp conditions. Dicranella, Weissia and Barbula species are frequent. I have several Phaeoceros sites and the Fossombronia spores are now ripe. The one I see is F. wondraczekii." (Tom Neily, pers. comm. to Stephen Clayden, March 10, 2019)*

During this difficult time he nevertheless accumulated nearly 1000 additional specimens, and nearly 3600 iNaturalist records, mostly from within a few steps of a road. This work in arable and anthropogenic habitats also inspired a research project examining the relationship between bryophyte communities and proximity to field margins (Kernaghan 2025, Kernaghan *et al*. 2026).

Although botanical and lichenological inventory remained Tom's passion throughout much of his career, he was also a generous conservationist who volunteered his time in service of threatened species and ecosystems outside of work. He served on the Province of Nova

Scotia's Lichen Recovery Team from its inception until 2023, offering advice and sharing his experience with representatives of government, industry, and nonprofit organizations. Tom regularly participated in volunteer plant and lichen surveys for conservation organizations such as the Nova Scotia Nature Trust, the Nature Conservancy of Canada, and Parks Canada (Chapman *et al*. 2020, Hill *et al*. 2012, McMullin *et al*. 2019). He contributed his expertise in support of developing subnational species ranks for three Wild Species Reports (Canadian Endangered Species Council 2011, 2016, 2021). He was also a long-serving volunteer at the E.C. Smith Herbarium, and a Research Associate at the Nova Scotia Museum's Herbarium from 2018 to 2026, contributing much time to specimen preparation, verification, and cataloguing. Perhaps the clearest demonstration of his commitment to these institutions was in 2023-2024, when he continued visiting the NSM Herbarium to help with specimens while staying in Halifax for cancer treatment (S. Haughian, pers. comm., May 26, 2026).

Tom's generosity was also apparent in his willingness to mentor beginners in field lichenology or bryology. He regularly invited such beginners on his forays into the woods and wetlands and helped them with species identifications (Fig 2).

> *"He was a great teacher; I probably owe my consulting career to him more than anybody. Besides being a fantastic botanist and mentor, I was always amazed how well he knew his way around the province, and how many people remembered him. I always got a kick out of random people in random towns approaching him and asking, 'are you still looking for that moss, Tom?'" (Chris Pepper, pers. comm., May 28, 2026)*

> *"He took a genuine interest in the professional development of junior staff, generously taking the time to help others hone our plant identification skills in the field... Anyone who went into the field with Tom knew he walked way too fast! Trying to keep up with him was always an adventure."*
> *(Kelly Regan, Dillon Consulting, pers. comm. May 19, 2026)*

According to his colleagues, Tom was a genuine pleasure to work with, with a great sense of humour, ample humility, and a willingness to share his knowledge. His personal qualities and impressive abilities left a lasting impression on many of us. Those who spent time with him describe Tom best in their own words:

"I remember Tom's find of the first Blue Felt Lichen in Nova Scotia. He didn't want to hazard a guess as to what it was he'd found and called David Richardson and myself to have a look. I think Tom had already known what it was but in that humble way of his, sought confirmation. David quickly identified it as Blue Felt Lichen." (Rob Cameron, pers. comm., May 8, 2026).

"There's so many good things I could say about Tom. His vast knowledge about the natural world, his almost uncanny ability to spot a rare moss or lichen or navigate through the woods and find the best habitat… But what I will remember most about Tom was his generosity in sharing his knowledge with me." (Harold Clapp, pers. comm., March 19, 2026).

"Tom radiated curiosity and kindness… I will happily remember the too-few times we got together in the field and herbarium, his impish sense of humour, and our long-running correspondence." (Stephen Clayden, pers. comm., June 16, 2026).

"Tom's knowledge and enthusiasm were infectious. He was a brilliant natural historian and a most gracious and humble person." (Terry Power, pers. comm., March 21, 2026).





Fig 2 **(Left) Tom with Ruby Todd, photo by Jim Todd, courtesy of MTRI; (right) Tom with Frances Anderson during a visit to the New Brunswick Museum, photo by Stephen Clayden.**

Tom's personal life similarly reflected his strong conservation ethic and generosity. He lived for many years in an off-grid, straw bale house on the Annapolis Valley's North Mountain, with only a wood stove for heat; he used a solar panel to charge his laptop and a battery which gave him a little light in the evenings. Tom was fond of antique furniture and books, because he admired the superior quality and longevity of well-made things. He also embraced a largely vegetarian diet to ease his impact on the environment. Most of Tom's home laboratory equipment and reference books have been donated to the Nova Scotia Museum for use in teaching natural history courses. In death, as in life, Tom continues to support and inspire budding naturalists, to foster a conservation ethic in others, and to cultivate an intense appreciation of the natural world among his colleagues and friends. We bid him a fond farewell.

Acknowledgements We wish to thank the many colleagues who shared with us their experiences, memories, and publications from working with Tom. Their contributions may be read at www/merseytobeatic.ca/tomneily. In particular, we thank S. Basquill, R. Cameron, H. Clapp, S. Clayden, N. Hill, M. Munro, C. Pepper, T. Power and K. Regan, who were quoted directly in this paper, and A. Lavers, S. Clayden, the MTRI, the ACCDC, the NBM, and the NSPM, who contributed photos or data. We also thank Tom's family for entrusting us with the privilege of preparing this tribute.

LITERATURE CITED

ACCDC. (2026). ACCDC Biodiversity Database, Version: [09, April 2026]. Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre, Sackville, NB.

AMEC Earth and Environmental Ltd. (2008). Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Melford International Terminal. Halifax, NS. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/melford.international.terminal.asp. (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Anderson, F. (2007). An assessment of the status of cyanolichens in Nova Scotia. *Evansia* 24: 23-24.

Anderson, F. & Neily, T.H. (2010). A Reconnaissance Level Survey of Calciphilous Lichens in Selected Karst Topography in Nova Scotia with Notes on Incidental Bryophytes. Kentville, NS.

Anderson, F. & Neily, T.H. (2012). New and Noteworthy Macrolichen Records for Nova Scotia. *Evansia* 29(1): 1-3.

Barron, M. (2026). Cape Breton's lichen lifeline. *Canadian Geographic Magazine* 130 (3). June 2026.

Basquill, S., Neily, T.H. & Haughian, S.R. (2024). The genus *Sphagnum* in Nova Scotia: an annotated checklist of species with notes on their ecology, distribution, and conservation status. *Northeastern Naturalist* 31(Monograph 25): 1-30.

Black Bull Resources Inc. (2001). Environmental Registration Document: White Rock Mine. Vancouver, BC. 94 pp. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/bbullwhiterock2/bbul2doc1.pdf (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Cameron, R.P. (2021). GIS-based modeling to assess ecological niche differentiation in four species of sympatric lichens at risk in Nova Scotia. *The Bryologist* 124(3): 323-334. doi:10.1639/0007-2745-124.3.323

Cameron, R.P. (2022). Twenty years of ecological research in Nova Scotia wilderness areas and nature reserves: a review of studies, 2002 to 2022. *Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science* 52(2): 257-302.

Cameron, R.P. & Bayne, D.M. (2020). Identifying lichen-rich areas in Nova Scotia. *Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science* 50(2): 227-231. doi:10.15273/pnsis.v50i2.9996

Cameron, R.P., Goudie, I. & Richardson, D.H.S. (2013). Habitat loss exceeds habitat regeneration for an IUCN flagship lichen epiphyte: *Erioderma pedicellatum*. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 43(11): 1075-1080. doi:10.1139/cjfr-2013-0024

Cameron, R.P. & Neily, T. (2007). Forest Management Practices for the Protection of the Endangered Boreal Felt Lichen and Other Cyanolichens at Risk in Nova Scotia: A Report for the Environment Canada Habitat Stewardship Program. Ottawa, ON. 14 p.

Cameron, R.P. & Neily, T. (2008). Heuristic model for identifying the habitats of *Erioderma pedicellatum* and other rare cyanolichens in Nova Scotia. *The Bryologist* 111(4): 650-658.

Cameron, R.P., Neily, T. & Anderson, F. (2010). Observations of mortality in a small population of the endangered lichen, *Erioderma pedicellatum*. *Opuscula Philolichenum* 8: 67-70.

Cameron, R.P., Neily, T. & Clapp, H. (2013). Forest harvesting impacts on mortality of an endangered lichen at the landscape and stand scales. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 43(5): 507-511. doi:10.1139/cjfr-2012-0452

Cameron, R.P., Neily, T. & Clayden, S.R. (2011). Distribution prediction model for *Erioderma mollissimum* in Atlantic Canada. *The Bryologist* 114(1): 231-238. doi:10.1639/0007-2745-114.1.231

Cameron, R.P., Neily, T. & Richardson, D.H.S. (2007). Macrolichen indicators of air quality for Nova Scotia. *Northeastern Naturalist* 14(1): 1-14. doi:10.1656/1092-6194(2007)14[1:MIOAQF)2.0.CO;2

Cameron, R.P. & Toms, B. (2016). Population decline of endangered lichen *Erioderma pedicellatum* in Nova Scotia. *Botany* 571(June): 565-571. doi:10.1139/cjb-2016-0052

Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council. (2011). Wild Species 2010: The General Status of Species in Canada. National General Status Working Group. www.wildspecies.ca/reports (Accessed June 22, 2026)

Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council. (2016). Wild Species 2015: The General Status of Species in Canada. National General Status Working Group. www.wildspecies.ca/reports (Accessed June 22, 2026)

Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council. (2021). Wild Species 2020: The General Status of Species in Canada. National General Status Working Group. www.wildspecies.ca/reports (Accessed June 22, 2026)

CBCL Limited. (2018). Highway 104 Twinning for Sutherlands River to Antigonish: Environmental Assessment Registration. Halifax, NS. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/highway-104-twinning-sutherlands-river/ (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Chapman, C., Neily, T., Porter, C. & Haughian, S.R. (2020). Biological Inventory of Blueberry Hill, Cape Breton Highlands National Park, Nova Scotia. Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre, Sackville, NB.

Clapp, H. & Neily, T. (2017). *Sphagnum cyclophyllum*: a second site in Nova Scotia for a rare *Sphagnum* moss. *Evansia* 34(1): 6-8.

Conestoga-Rovers & Associates. (2007). Environmental Assessment Registration Document for the Touquoy Gold Project, Moose River Gold Mines, Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia Department of Environment, Dartmouth, NS. 202 p. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/MooseRiver/MooseRiver_Registration.pdf (Accessed May 30, 2026)

COSEWIC. (2010). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Blue Felt Lichen *Degelia plumbea* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 42 p.

COSEWIC. (2014). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Boreal Felt Lichen *Erioderma pedicellatum* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 66 p.

COSEWIC. (2015). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Black-Foam Lichen *Anzia colpodes* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 47 p.

COSEWIC. (2016). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Wrinkled Shingle Lichen *Pannaria lurida* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 52 p.

COSEWIC. (2017). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on Porsild's Bryum *Haplodontium macrocarpum* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 74 p.

COSEWIC. (2019). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the White-Rimmed Shingle Lichen *Fuscopannaria leucosticta* in Canada. Environment Canada, Ottawa, ON. 85 p.

COSEWIC. (2021). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report on the Vole Ears Lichen *Erioderma mollissimum* in Canada. Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, ON. xiii + 68 p.

COSEWIC. (2024). COSEWIC Assessment and Status Report Circular-Leaved Peat Moss *Sphagnum cyclophyllum* in Canada. Environment and Climate Change Canada, Ottawa, ON. 52 p.

Dillon Consulting Ltd. (2004). Amherst High Pressure Steel Distribution Pipeline: Registration and Environmental Assessment. Halifax, NS. 107 p. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/amherstpipeline.asp (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Dillon Consulting Ltd. (2005). Lingan 4 MW Wind Power Project: Registration and Environmental Assessment. Halifax, NS. 113 p. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/linganwind.asp (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Dillon Consulting Ltd. (2017). Environmental Assessment Final – Highway 107 Burnside to Bedford. Halifax, NS. 156 p. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/highway-107-burnside-to-bedford/ (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Haughian, S.R., Gray, L. & Harper, K.A. (2022). Factors influencing the distributions of two endangered lichens in Nova Scotia. *Écoscience* 29(4): 345-361. doi.org/10.1080/11956860.2022.212952

Haughian, S.R. & Neily, T. (2019). *Harpalejeunea molleri subsp. integra* (R.M. Schust.) Damsh., new to Atlantic Canada. *Canadian Field-Naturalist* 133(3): 199-205. doi.org/10.22621/cfn.v133i3.2052

Hill, N., Guscott, B., Neily, T. H., Green, P., Windeyer, T., Pepper, C. & Currie, D. (2012). Eastern Shore Archipelago: Conservation and Scientific Assessment. Field Studies of a Range of Sea Islands on the Eastern Shore of Nova Scotia from Clam Harbour to Taylor Head. Nova Scotia Nature Trust, Dartmouth, NS. 159 p.

Jørgensen, P.M., Clayden, S.R., Hanel, C. & Elix, J.A. (2009). *Erioderma mollissimum* (Pannariaceae) found with certainty in Newfoundland. *The Bryologist* 112(3): 572-575.

Kernaghan, R. (2025). Impacts of edge proximity on bryophyte growth and soil quality in Nova Scotia farmlands. MSc in Biology thesis, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS.

Kernaghan, R., Haughian, S., Timilsina, S. & Neily, T.H. (2026). Impacts of edge proximity and soil quality on bryophyte growth in Nova Scotian farmlands. *The Bryologist* (*In Review*; BRYOLOGIST-D-26-00005).

Mazerolle, D., Blaney, S., Belliveau, A. & Chapman, C. (2018). Documenting Rare Species Hot Spots in Calcareous Habitats of Southeastern New Brunswick. Atlantic Canada Conservation Data Centre, Sackville, NB. 70 p.

McMullin, R.T., Anderson, F., Clapp, H., Edwards, J., Gallop, J., Neily, T., Pepper, C., Smith, M., Toms, B. & Van Miltenberg, N. (2019). Results from a Rare Lichen Survey at Kejimkujik Seaside National Park in Nova Scotia. Halifax, NS. 23 p.

Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute (MTRI). (2008). Annual Report. Mersey Tobeatic Research Institute, Caledonia, NS. 32 p.

Neily, T.H. & Anderson, F. (2010). *Leptogium hibernicum* Mitch. ex P.M. Jørg. discovered in North America. *The Lichenologist* 42(5): 629-630. doi:10.1017/S0024282910000162

Neily, T.H., Haughian, S.R. & Clapp, H. (2024). *Homalotheciella subcapillata* (Hedw.) Broth., a new moss species to Canada from old broad-leaved forests of Nova Scotia. *Proceedings of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science* 53(2): 1-11.

Pearson, K., Cameron, R.P., & McMullin, R.T. (2018). Habitat associations and distribution model for *Fuscopannaria leucosticta* (Tuck.) P.M. Jørg. in Nova Scotia. *The Lichenologist* 50(4): 487-597. doi:10.1017/S0024282918000300

Power, T.D., Cameron, R.P., Neily, T., & Toms, B. (2018). Forest structure and site conditions of boreal felt lichen (*Erioderma pedicellatum*) habitat in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. *Botany* 96(7): 449-459. doi:10.1139/cjb-2017-0209

Spooner, I.S., Principato, S., Hill, N., White, H., Dunnington, D., Neily, T., & Stolze, S. (2017). Late Holocene records of changing moisture regime from wetlands in southwestern Nova Scotia, Canada: implications for wetland conservation and restoration. *Northeastern Naturalist* 24(3): 331-348.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (2017a). Environmental Assessment Registration: Highway 101 Digby to Marshalltown Corridor. Halifax, NS. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/highway-101-digby-marshalltown-corridor.a (Accessed May 30, 2026)

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (2017b). Highway 101 Twinning Three Mile Plains to Falmouth Environmental Assessment. Halifax, NS. novascotia.ca/nse/ea/highway-101-twinning-three-mile-plains-to-falmouth.asp (Accessed May 30, 2026)