

Overlooked No More: Elizabeth Wagner Reed, Who Resurrected Legacies of Women in Science

Reed made several discoveries in genetics and dedicated her career toward supporting women scientists. Yet she herself fell into obscurity.

By Rachel May

Rachel May, English professor and author, came upon Elizabeth Wagner Reed's book about a decade ago, on Reed's daughter's website.

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This article is part of Overlooked, a series of obituaries about remarkable people whose deaths, beginning in 1851, went unreported in The Times.

In 1992, the geneticist Elizabeth Wagner Reed self-published “American Women in Science Before the Civil War,” a book highlighting 22 19th-century scientists. One of them was Eunice Newton Foote, who wrote a paper on her remarkable discovery about greenhouse gases, “a phenomenon which is of concern to us even now,” Reed wrote.

Foote was forgotten soon after the paper was read aloud by a male scientist at a conference in 1856 and published the following year. A male scientist was eventually credited with the discovery.

Like Foote, Reed herself fell into obscurity, a victim of the erasure of female scientists that the historian Margaret Rossiter coined the Matilda Effect — named for the sociologist Matilda Joselyn Gage, whose 1870 pamphlet, “Woman as Inventor,” condemned the idea that women did not have the skills to succeed in the field.

Reed, however, made significant contributions to the sciences.

She wrote a landmark study about intellectual disability genetics, helped found a field of population genetics and wrote many more papers on botany, the biology of women and sexism in science.

Reed persisted in her research even when she found herself a widow with a toddler during World War II. By the time of her death, in 1996, in spite of publishing more than 34 scholarly papers, public school curriculums and two books, the record didn't bend in her favor. It wasn't until 2020, when the scientist and scholar Marta Velasco Martín published a paper on Reed, that her legacy was resurrected.

Reed was born Elizabeth Wagner on Aug. 27, 1912, in Baguio, in what was then called the Philippine Islands, to Catherine (Cleland) and John Ovid Wagner. John was from Ohio and worked in construction there at the time; Catherine, from Northern Ireland, was working in the Philippines as a nurse.

The family later settled on a farm in Ohio, where Elizabeth grew up picking raspberries “from dawn to dusk,” her son William Reed said in a phone interview.

“She learned how to work really hard,” he added. “I remember her saying how much she loved school, partly because it wasn't doing farm work.”

At the end of one summer, he said, she used some of her earnings to buy a book about wildflowers in Ohio — “her first purchase was a scientific book.”

She would go on to cultivate wildflowers in her backyard as an adult, volunteer at a wildflower arboretum in Minnesota and write about botany in scientific articles and in educational materials for children. Reed's daughter, Catherine Reed, told Martín that her mother “loved nature, especially plants, and, wanted to be a scientist from a very early age.”



Reed in 1936 upon graduating from Ohio State University with a Ph.D. in plant physiology. She also received her bachelor's and master's degrees there. via Reed family



In 1933, Reed earned her bachelor's degree in plant physiology in 1936. She put herself to work; she published her first two papers in 1933 and 1934, which affected the rate of water loss in plants.

In 1940, she married a fellow scientist, William Reed, in 1942. When her husband was killed in the war, they moved around the country for each job.

She began working with the geneticist William Reed, which uses insights into similar species.

Soon after, the couple moved to the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

The Reeds went on to write a book, "Genetics and the Control of Plant Growth," which was "one of the largest genetic studies of its kind."

They found that disabilities could be passed on, a controversy that still exists today. They also proposed sterilization or birth control of plants.

Though Elizabeth's name was listed on the book, they referred to them as "Dr. and Mrs. Reed."

34 and a Ph.D. in plant physiology. In 1939 and 1940, she published various types of dusts.

Reed fought to fight in World War II in the military, moving at four universities, moving from one to the next.

Reed found the field of *Drosophila* genetics while offering important insights into the genetics of the fruit fly.

Reed founded Human Genetics at the University of Minnesota, fighting nepotism.

Reed's research on their families; the study, they found, was "one of the largest genetic studies of its kind."

Reed's research was publishable. They also proposed — to the public and voluntary organizations — that they be "one of the largest genetic studies of its kind."

Reed's research was "ultra magnificent" referred to as "one of the largest genetic studies of its kind."

Reed was quite aware that her husband was receiving more credit, her son William said, but she never let it embitter her. In 1950, however, she published a paper on sexism in the sciences based on her study of 70 women working in the field. It found that marriage and childbirth decreased their productivity and sometimes even dissuaded them from continuing their careers. It led her to mentor women in the field through the advocacy group Graduate Women in Science.

"She was a scientist before it was popular for women to become scientists," Nancy Segal, a psychologist at California State University known for her study of twins, said in an interview, "and she was a great role model for so many of us women postdocs at the time."

In writing "American Women in Science Before the Civil War," Reed corresponded with archivists and scoured card catalogs, journals and proceedings of associations and societies. In addition to recognizing Eunice Foote's work almost two decades before other scientists did, the book included biographies of, among others, the astronomer Maria Mitchell; Ellen Smith Tupper, who was known as the "Queen Bee of Iowa" for her study of that insect; and the entomologist Mary Townsend.

Reed wrote that it was a testimony to the strengths of these women that they pursued science despite the fact that they were "often denied entry to colleges and unable to attain professional status."



Reed dedicated part of her career toward mentoring female scientists and wrote "American Women in Science Before the Civil War" in 1992. via Reed family

Reed also supported teaching children about science so that they would have the tools to solve what she called the "current crises of exploding populations and deteriorating environments." She published papers about teaching proper scientific methods in schools and created curriculums with the University of Minnesota.

"Classrooms always house some living organisms," she wrote, tongue-in-cheek, in the *Journal of the Minnesota Academy of Science* in 1969. "In many, unfortunately, all are of a single species, *Homo sapiens*. The population consists of many immature species (children) and a few adults, usually female (teachers). This makes for a certain homogeneity, but it can be alleviated by introduction of other living species, animal or plant."

The fact that Reed was, like so many of her predecessors, lost to history is indicative of the pervasive sexism of her era. But women today continue to face hurdles in entering scientific fields. A report from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year found that "the underrepresentation of women in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields continues to persist," with women making up only 28 percent of the STEM work force.

Like Reed, her daughter, Catherine, was a scientist, having earned a Ph.D. in ecology, but she ultimately became so disillusioned that she held a ceremonial burning of her degree and instead turned to artwork and championing her mother's legacy. She published her mother's book on American women in science on her website in about 2010. She died in 2021 at 73.

Elizabeth Wagner Reed died at 83 on July 14, 1996, most likely of cancer. She recognized her symptoms, but, knowing what the treatments would be like and, to her mind, the probable outcome, she never sought a diagnosis. (Sheldon Reed died in 2003.)

William Reed said there was no joy like taking a walk with his mother, who could describe every plant and animal they passed. She and Sheldon were avid bird-watchers (and occasional polka dancers), and the family spent many vacations at Lake Itasca, Minn., relaxing under old-growth Norway Pines.

Reed's favorite flower was the showy lady's slipper, the state flower of Minnesota, an orchid notoriously difficult to cultivate, like the careers of many of the women she wrote about. Its Latin name is *Cypripedium reginae*, with *reginae* meaning queen.

A version of this article appears in print on , Section B, Page 6 of the New York edition with the headline: Overlooked No More: Elizabeth Wagner Reed, Who Resurrected Legacies of Women in Science



CLEANING

Why the neat-freak OCD stereotype hurts people with the disorder

Rachel May

Aug 15 2022



Each morning before middle school, I'd dress and re-dress, tossing each outfit aside and trying to find one that felt just right — like that *ahhh* feeling you get when you drink a cold glass of water after a long run. At night, I'd stay up as late as I could, reading in bed or watching TV, trying to keep the racing thoughts out of my mind.

Depictions of obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) in media often reduce the disorder to hand-washing, tidiness, and type-A “neat freaks.” I didn't realize I had OCD because all I'd seen was that stereotype. After all, my room was a mess, and I washed my hands an average



Over the years, my OCD morphed through every variation it could take. I'd fear I'd hurt someone with my car and circle back to check dozens of times, or I'd have contamination obsessions that kept me from spending time with friends. At 32 years old, I was finally diagnosed and checked myself in for residential OCD treatment. The treatment was quickly effective, but it took a long time to grieve the 22 years I lost to not knowing my diagnosis. Many people have lost far more than me — more years and even their lives — because they didn't know they had OCD and/or were misdiagnosed by an ignorant treatment provider.

My story is not unique. The average time between onset and diagnosis or effective treatment is anywhere from [seven to 15 years](#), depending on a number of different factors.

[OCD affects 1 in 40 adults and 1 in 100 children in the U.S.](#) Since the pandemic started, there's been a global [increase in depression and anxiety, especially in kids](#), OCD [symptoms worsened](#). Dispelling the OCD stereotype can help people with the disorder recognize their symptoms sooner, seek treatment and live more fulfilling lives.

The truth about OCD

Obsessions and compulsions look different for each person. Obsessions can range from worrying about causing something catastrophic ("Did I leave the stove on and cause the house to burn down?") to concerns around religion ("Did I pray enough? The right way?") to fears of contamination or illness ("What if a tick gives me Lyme disease?").

Compulsions, the actions a person takes to prevent the fears or obsession from happening, can look like checking the stove a dozen times to make sure it's off or replaying recent events in your head to make sure you didn't enact any of your fears to praying so much you develop calluses on your knees.

"In many cases, individuals with OCD have never met anyone else with OCD," says Jeff Szymanski, director of the International OCD Foundation, explaining that OCD can be "very isolating."



— I was shocked to see — even *laughed* about their OCD. They made jokes about doing the same compulsions I still did, circling back to check that they hadn't run over an animal with their car, eating only foods they deemed "safe" and avoiding places they thought were contaminated. They looked *happy*. I was bewildered. And, for the first time in years, flooded with hope.

"It's one thing to learn there's a name to the disorder; it's something else entirely when someone else is actually living with the same thoughts and feelings you've been having," Ethan Smith, an OCD advocate, says.

This is why it's important to dispel the OCD "neat-freak myth. If this remains the predominant cultural image of OCD, sufferers and their loved ones won't recognize the disorder's wide-ranging symptoms and seek help. And, others won't understand the truth about how it feels to have OCD, why it can be so debilitating and how to help.

The stereotype minimizes the pain that people with OCD experience. The disorder isn't about keeping things tidy. It's about anxiety and uncertainty — feelings more people understand these days due to Covid's impact on our lives.

Why people hide OCD

OCD symptoms are ego-dystonic, meaning the thoughts don't feel like they fit with the person's personality, says Szymanski. "[OCD symptoms are] both embarrassing and threatening to one's basic sense of self. So, many people hide their symptoms," he says. "Because OCD is so poorly understood by the general public, many people don't even recognize that what they are experiencing are symptoms of a mental disorder."

People with OCD know the things they're doing aren't rational, but there's this small part of us that's too terrified to let the compulsions go. Because *what if?* All my life, as I dealt with the disorder, I was ashamed of myself — for having these thoughts and for having to do the compulsions that I knew, on one level, made no sense but had to complete anyway, just in case my OCD was right. I thought that if I told anyone what was happening in my head,



People with OCD don't want to have compulsions, says Szymanski. But their obsessions cause tremendous anxiety, and they feel the compulsions are the only way to keep the bad thing from happening.

The more we can spread the truth about OCD — how it manifests and how it feels to have the disorder — the more effectively we can help those still suffering.

The OCD community is powerful

People with OCD are making radical change by coming together to support one another, especially online since the pandemic. There's hope that we can help to shorten the time between onset and diagnosis/treatment, and spread hope. Each day, we can quickly access live or recorded roundtables featuring OCD experts alongside patients and family members, support groups and even online therapy.

The latter has been life-changing for those who live in rural areas and have previously struggled to find competent therapists with experience using exposure response prevention (ERP) to treat OCD. Sharing our stories means shattering the stigma, providing a sense of community for one another and finding effective treatment quickly.

If you want to help someone who's recently been diagnosed or struggles with OCD, visit the [International OCD Foundation's website](#) and Facebook page for information about the ways the disorder manifests, local treatment providers and support groups and weekly live streams that connect people with OCD and experts.

Learning about how OCD looks can help you more readily recognize it in others and offer support. Most o



Shooting Coyotes Is a Short-Term Solution

Real coexistence starts with changing human behavior



Photo by Jillian Cooper/iStock

By **[Rachel May \(/sierra/authors/rachel-may\)](#)**

March 29, 2023

Residents of western US cities and suburbs have long [lived alongside coyotes](https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/urban-wildlife) (<https://www.sierraclub.org/sierra/urban-wildlife>), but in the last 20 years the canids have [moved eastward](https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/coyotes-now-at-home-in-eastern-us) (<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/coyotes-now-at-home-in-eastern-us>), [showing up](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/29/nyregion/coyote-central-park.html) (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/29/nyregion/coyote-central-park.html>) in places from Cape Cod to New York City's Central Park. In communities unaccustomed to coexisting with coyotes, they're sometimes viewed as a public nuisance.

That's the case in the wealthy seaside town of Nahant, Massachusetts, a densely populated peninsula just north of Boston, where a dozen or so coyotes make their home. While coyotes have been on the north shore for years, the Nahant pack has grown, and in the last year has become more visible—and problematic. In recent months, the coyotes have pursued and surrounded dog-walkers and snatched dogs off leashes. A coyote chased a 12-year-old, who jumped into a bystander's car for safety.

"Coyotes are comfortable enough that they walk up to people and attack their [on-leash] pets," said Dave Wattles, Black Bear and Furbearer Project Leader for Massachusetts. "Their natural fear of people is completely gone." Rhetoric about the coyotes has been heated. Last September, residents made a Facebook group called "[Nahant Coyote Victims](https://www.facebook.com/groups/nahantcoyotevictims/) (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/nahantcoyotevictims/>)," posting photos and videos of coyotes on their properties at night.

In December, the town announced they'd bring in federal sharpshooters to kill the coyotes, a decision Wattles said is rooted in concerns that coyotes will bite or attack humans. Studies show that coyote attacks on humans are rare but can result in serious injury. From 1977 to 2015, there were 367 coyote attacks on humans in the US,

two of them fatal. Though attacks mostly target adults, when children are victims, they're more likely to be seriously injured.



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The sharpshooters are now actively killing coyotes in Nahant—a controversial decision. Some say the town hasn't taken enough measures to educate the public and humanely solve the problem. In January, Nahant residents Francine Amari-Faulkner and Deb Newman, who are opposed to the killings, created another Facebook page, "[Nahant Coyotes \(https://www.facebook.com/groups/nahantcoyotes/\)](https://www.facebook.com/groups/nahantcoyotes/)," out of concern for the animals' well-being. If the community fails to address root causes, they note, more coyotes will simply come to replace those that are killed.

In neighboring Rhode Island, communities of similar size and density are finding ways to peaceably coexist with coyotes, suggesting a long-term alternative for places like Nahant. Their success is partly thanks to a team of biologists who intervene when conflicts arise. The group includes biologist Numi Mitchell, president of the [biodiversity nonprofit \(https://theconservationagency.org/mission/\)](https://theconservationagency.org/mission/) the Conservation Agency, who recently completed a 20-year study examining the root causes of coyote-human conflicts in her state.

She said problem coyotes can usually be traced to a "substantive, consistent source of food," for which they'll travel up to three miles. Such food sources amount to more than a single home's garbage; past culprits include a massive trash pile and a poorly secured chicken farm. When these occur around neighborhoods and towns, coyotes shrink their range to the populated area, becoming frequent visitors and, sometimes, a nuisance.

On Conanicut Island, Rhode Island, Mitchell trapped and collared a coyote named Sherlock after complaints from residents in an area with a mix of towns, farms, and conservation land. By tracking Sherlock's movements, Mitchell discovered the coyote was feeding from a large trash site at a residence. Mitchell visited the home with the local police to address the problem. "After that, the coyote completely changed its activity," Mitchell said. "It spent its time at night foraging in fields, on the southern side of the island, catching meadow voles."

In each instance Mitchell examined, removing the food source led to coyotes expanding their territorial range once more, which reduced conflict with humans. "The pack occupies a larger space, and you have fewer coyotes per square inch," she said. Mitchell added that she can usually find the problem by collaring just one coyote from a given pack.

Strict adherence to not feeding coyotes requires vigilance and continuous education. No-feeding rules can be enforced using town ordinances and fines, but Mitchell and her team also collaborate with local police, attend city council meetings, and meet with residents one on one. Recently, when Sherlock reappeared frequently in town, Mitchell suspected she was being fed once again.

"We reminded everybody not to feed her; we kind of rattled our sabers a little bit, and there wasn't another peep," she said. Sherlock returned to her voles.

Mitchell noted that there are many strategies for hazing coyotes to prevent encounters, including using air horns and sprays, keeping pets on short leashes, and carrying sticks or rattle cans while walking dogs. Coyotes are likely a permanent fixture in the east, but Mitchell said humans can learn to live with them. She hopes her work will help other communities find long-term solutions for coexistence.

"When I was little, people littered everywhere. They don't now," she said. "We have to create a new normal behavior that takes into account common sense."

Rachel May is the author, most recently, of *An American Quilt: Unfolding a Story of Family and Slavery*, and her work has recently appeared or is forthcoming in *The New York Times*, *National Geographic*, *Guernica*, and *Outside*, among others.

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Wild rockweed, a commercially harvested seaweed, covers boulders on a foggy morning along Acadia National Park's shoreline in Maine. Due to climate change and potential overharvesting, scientists are researching if these threats could adversely affect the algae's capacity to sustain essential tidal ecosystems.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JOE MAMER, ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

TRAVEL

Here's why scientists are studying Maine's coastline

Acadia National Park's vibrant intertidal zone inspired a pioneering, 19th-century female naturalist's research. Its organisms may be under threat.

BY RACHEL MAY



PUBLISHED OCTOBER 26, 2021 • 9 MIN READ

“Veritable gardens of the sea.” That’s how naturalist [Augusta Foote Arnold](#) described the tide pools of [Maine’s](#) Mount Desert Island.

These shallow pools of seawater left on the beach after the tide has receded are homes to starfish, mussels, periwinkles, barnacles, sea urchins, and crabs—a panoply of creatures tucked into their own microcosms until the tide comes in again.

“The seashore, with its stretches of sandy beach and rocks seems, at first sight, nothing but a barren and uninteresting waste, merely the natural barrier of the ocean,” Arnold writes. “But to the observant eye these apparently desolate reaches are not only teeming with life; they are also replete with suggestions of the past. They are the pages of a history full of fascination for one who has learned to read it.”



Born in 1844, Augusta Foote Arnold was an American author and naturalist whose seminal work on the intertidal biology of the United States has inspired biologists for decades.

PHOTOGRAPH COURTESY MARBLE CITY PRESS, THE TUTTLE COMPANY

You've probably never heard of Arnold, but the 19th-century scientist changed the way we see the seashore. While she wasn't formally trained, she was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, along with her mother, Eunice Newton Foote, whose experiments foreshadowed the discovery of Earth's greenhouse effect.

In 1901, three years before she died, Arnold published *The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide: A Guide to the Study of the Seaweeds and the Lower Animal Life Found Between the Tide Marks*, the first guide to focus on the North American intertidal zone.

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“Unlike previous publications, which appeared as articles in scientific journals and technical reports, *Sea-Beach* was richly illustrated and

written for a wide audience,” writes Catherine Schmitt, a science communication specialist at the Schoodic Institute, a research partner of Acadia National Park. Schmitt says that Arnold’s 600-page book was a comprehensive, scientifically accurate field guide to marine life that later inspired dozens of contemporary scientists—many of them women—studying the intertidal zone around Acadia.

(Meet the forgotten fossil hunter who transformed Britain’s Jurassic Coast.)

Last summer, 85 of Arnold’s observations of Acadia were included in Schoodic’s Intertidal Synthesis Project, a data collection of every documented observation of Acadia’s intertidal zone from Arnold’s book in 1901 to more recent findings in 2018. Scientists use the study to follow how the shore has changed and how it responds over time as the waters warm.

Visitors who want to follow in Arnold’s footsteps can wade the tide pools and participate in various volunteer scientist programs, contributing to Schoodic’s research on the region’s flora and fauna. By collecting vital data, volunteers help scientists learn about the current state of the intertidal zone and how they can preserve it for future generations.

Is harvesting seaweed sustainable?

More than a century after Arnold’s pioneering research, Acadia’s intertidal zone may be in danger. Organisms in this ecosystem are dependent on rockweed, which provides a habitat for invertebrates that live under its protective blanket at low tide. Due to climate change and potential overharvesting, Hannah Webber, marine ecology director at the Schoodic Institute, is studying the current state of rockweed along the Maine coast.

Rockweed, also known as *Ascophyllum nodosum*, is one of the foundational species of Maine’s intertidal areas and is harvested commercially for fertilizer, soil conditioners, animal feed, and other products.

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Seaweed's ability to absorb carbon dioxide could greatly reduce ocean acidification. However, with seaweed harvesting on the rise, scientists in Maine are researching if harvesting wild seaweed is sustainable.

PHOTOGRAPH BY NIKKI GENSERT, ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

“Rockweed is incredibly abundant along the whole intertidal, but in the state of Maine, we have absolutely no idea how much we have,” says Webber. Although the harvesting of rockweed is not allowed within Acadia National Park, Webber's efforts to map the species extend to other regions in Maine. “We need to know how much [rockweed] is there to know how much could be sustainably harvested.”

(Can California's critical kelp forests be saved from a warming world?)

She explains that when rockweed—an alga, not a plant—is harvested from the water, sixteen inches are left behind, and it can regrow within two to five years. Its regrowth is bushier than the unharvested rockweed. Scientists want to know how much carbon is typically stored in rockweed and how harvested rockweed compares to its non-harvested counterpart.

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This research is especially important as seaweed harvesting increases. Maine's \$20-million seaweed industry—with rockweed making up most of

the harvest—reached a record high this year. More than 15 million pounds were harvested, nearly triple the amount culled in 2001.

Arnold wrote in *Sea-Beach* that barnacles and rockweeds were the first things one would notice along Maine's rocky coast. "They are conspicuous in their profusion....yet both are likely to be passed by with indifference because of their plentifulness," she says.

Precisely because it's so plentiful, it provides a valuable habitat for the invertebrates that Arnold recorded. When the tide retreats, Webber says rockweed creates a massive blanket across the rocks and "modulates the environment where the intertidal exists." As a result, crabs, periwinkles, and mussels stay cool and moist under the rockweed, even when the sun is high and hot.

Scientists like Webber are studying the work rockweed does to insulate rocks from heat. One possible risk is that harvesting rockweed could adversely affect the algae's capacity to sustain these tidal ecosystems.

Become a naturalist

There is much to explore along Acadia's coastline—the first national park east of the Mississippi River. Most of the park is on Mount Desert Island, a patchwork of parkland, private property, and seaside villages. During autumn colorful foliage transforms the landscape for a few brief but brilliant weeks. Early risers strive to be up in time to catch America's first sunrise on top of Cadillac Mountain between October and March when the sun climbs above the Atlantic Ocean's horizon, which cast the park in vivid oranges, reds, pinks.



Venture into Bar Harbor, an eclectic seaside town, packed with lobster shacks, vintage shops, and stellar museums. Don't miss the [Abbe Museum](#), the only Smithsonian Affiliate in Maine, dedicated to the Wabanaki Alliance of Native American tribes along the Maine coast.

During the summer, a passenger ferry runs between Bar Harbor and Winter Harbor and the park's Schoodic Peninsula, the only part of Acadia National Park found on the mainland and the base of the Schoodic Institute.

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Schoodic offers a range of citizen science programs throughout the year, from collecting data on the park's flora and fauna during designated Bio Blitzes, which uses [the iNaturalist app](#), a joint initiative of the California Academy of Sciences and the National Geographic Society, to the ongoing [Project ASCO—Assessing Seaweed via Community Observations](#). Volunteers are invited to sign up for training sessions that will prepare them to help assess how much rockweed grows along the coast of Maine during the 2022 season.

Travelers can make their own tide pool observations at one of Acadia's tidepooling locations—[Ship Harbor, Wonderland, Bar Island, or the Schoodic Peninsula](#)—which are best seen 1.5 hours before and after low tide.

“Every tide brings different species of the ocean fauna to temporary imprisonment in this enclosure,” Arnold wrote about Acadia's tide pools, “so that it is difficult to say what one may not chance to find in this interesting place.” 🟡

Rachel May is the author of several works including her book, *An American Quilt*. She's currently at work on a book about Augusta Foote Arnold.

Editor's note: This story was updated on Oct 27, 2021 to reflect new information.

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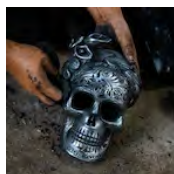
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