

Appendix C

ELC and Plant List

Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Ecosites - Bow Lake Wind Project

Woodland	G014Tt	<i>Very Shallow, Dry to Fresh: Conifer</i> Occurring on steep slopes, this community type was present on crest and upper slopes where slope angle approached 90° in some areas. Soil depth was generally less than 10cm, although deeper pockets were present. Vascular plants exceeded 25% absolute cover. This canopy composition varied, but generally consisted of eastern white cedar, eastern white pine, balsam fir, paper birch, and yellow birch. Sub-canopy richness was similar but absent of white pine, with greatest abundance of white cedar and balsam fir. Understory species included primarily canopy saplings, with less frequent occurrences of mountain maple and oval-leaf bilberry. Ground cover consisted primarily of moss with infrequent occurrences of star-flower and evergreen wood fern.
	G033Tt	<i>Dry, Sandy: Red Pine - White Pine Conifer</i> This community type was situated at a higher elevation than the adjacent communities, characterized by shallow soils and exposed bedrock. Where soil was present, average depth was approximately 20cm with a texture of fine to coarse sand. Drainage was rapid with a dry moisture regime. Mature red pine and white pine were abundant in this community, with less frequent occurrences of white spruce, eastern white cedar, and paper birch. The sub-canopy was typically absent of red pine and white pine, composed of balsam fir, showy mountain ash, red maple, birch, and eastern white cedar. Understory species consisted of mountain maple and American fly honeysuckle, with frequent admixtures of sub-canopy species. Ground cover was often sparse but included spinulose wood fern, wild lily-of-the-valley, bunchberry, and wild sarsaparilla. Lichen species were often observed on exposed rock surfaces.
	G049Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Jack Pine - Black Spruce Dominated</i> This was a cultural plantation, distinct within the surrounding landscape occurring on level terrain. Soil depth ranged from 20 to 30cm with a texture component of silt and very fine sand with rapid drainage. Canopy height was between 10-12m, dominated by mid-age jack pine; very few occurrences of paper birch were present in the canopy. Understory species consisted largely of sugar maple, balsam fir, juneberry, bush honeysuckle, and wild red raspberry. Ground cover often consisted of wild lily-of-the-valley, bunchberry, bracken fern, with fewer occurrences of interrupted fern, and blue-bead lily. Bryophyte cover was occasional to abundant.
	G050Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Pine - Black Spruce Conifer</i> This community type was observed on upper slopes that had rolling microtopography, a condition resulting from the bedrock terrain and shallow soil. Average soil depth was approximately 13cm with a sandy loam texture. This was a relatively open canopy community, where canopy cover was approximately 50%. Canopy and sub-canopy species consisted primarily of black spruce, white pine, balsam fir, white cedar, and red maple. Understory species were restricted to canopy saplings, with rare occurrences of mountain holly and showy mountain ash. Ground cover often included ericaceous shrubs - primarily low sweet blueberry with fewer occurrences of creeping snowberry and labrador tea. Herbaceous groundcover included wild lily-of-the-valley, bracken fern, and star-flower; lichens and feathermoss were often abundant.
	G052Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Spruce - Fir Conifer</i> This was a transitional community, typically situated around lake edges on sloped terrain. Soil depth varied but was consistently less than 120cm deep, often with a sandy loam texture. Moisture regime varied with slope position, ranging from 1 to 3 with rapid to well drained soil. Canopy and sub-canopy composition commonly included balsam fir, white spruce, eastern white cedar, with frequent associations of red maple, and birch species. Understory species consisted of canopy saplings in addition to mountain maple, American fly honeysuckle, low sweet blueberry, and oval-leaf bilberry. Ground cover often included wild lily-of-the-valley, blue-bead lily, bunchberry, goldthread, wild sarsaparilla, and evergreen wood fern.
	G053Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Conifer</i> This community type occurred on upper and middle slopes where canopy cover was approximately 40% but with much denser sub-canopy. Canopy white pine specimens were typically mature, extending well above the rest of the canopy, while the remaining canopy was either mid-age or stunted do to the growing conditions. Soil texture was a silty sand and depth was approximately 40cm. Eastern white pine and paper birch were the most abundant canopy species, with common associations of eastern white cedar, white spruce, balsam fir, and red maple. White cedar was abundant in the sub-canopy, often with red maple, balsam fir, and paper birch. Understory species consisted predominantly of canopy species, with rare occurrences of oval-leaf bilberry. Ground cover was generally sparse, consisting of low-sweet blueberry and wild lily-of-the-valley, with infrequent occurrences of bracken fern, wild sarsaparilla, goldthread, and blue-bead lily. Lichens and moss were occasional throughout.
	G055Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Aspen Birch Hardwood</i> These were often small communities observed along sloped terrain, less commonly on level terrain. Soil texture consisted of a loamy sand, often with rapid drainage. Canopy cover was dense, often with an abundance of paper birch and fewer associations of white spruce, balsam fir, red maple, and sugar maple. The sub-canopy was generally absent of paper birch, more often composed of sugar maple, red maple, and balsam fir. Understory species often included mountain maple, juneberry, American fly-honeysuckle, and less commonly oval-leaved bilberry. Ground cover generally consisted of evergreen wood fern, wild lily-of-the-valley, wild sarsaparilla, trout lily, and oak fern.
	G059Tt	<i>Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Mixedwood</i> This community was present in the Phase One Study Area in a particularly heavily selective-cut location. Overall canopy cover was approximately 30 - 40%. Based on adjacent habitat, topography, and remnant species, this community was likely similar to the G058Tt type prior to harvesting. Composition varied in this community, but canopy and sub-canopy species often consisted of birch species, with fewer occurrences of sugar maple, eastern white cedar, white spruce, and balsam fir. Understory species most commonly consisted of pin cherry, sugar maple, white spruce, and wild red raspberry. Ground cover varied with overstorey density, but generally consisted of evergreen wood fern, bracken fern, wild sarsaparilla, star-flower, fibrous rooted sedge, bladder sedge, and goldenrod species.
	G067Tt	<i>Moist, Coarse: Spruce - Fir Conifer</i> While G052Tt was associated with sloping terrain, this similar community was characteristic of level terrain with moderately well drained soil. This community type was similar to that of G052Tt, where canopy species often consisted of white spruce, balsam fir, yellow birch, red maple, and fewer occurrences of black spruce. Understory species included mountain maple, American fly honeysuckle, and blueberry, with fewer occurrences of American yew and oval-leaf bilberry. Ground cover often included patchy occurrences of sphagnum and feathermoss, true wood-sorrel, bunchberry, goldthread, blue-bead lily, three-seeded sedge, evergreen wood fern, and interrupted fern.
		<i>Moist, Coarse: Aspen - Birch Hardwood</i>

	G070Tt	This community was situated along the toe of a slope. Substrate was greater than 120cm deep with a texture consisting primarily of sandy loam and fine sand. In some areas, cobble mounds were observed above the soil surface. This community had a moisture regime of 4 with moderately well to imperfect drainage. Paper birch was abundant in the canopy of this mid-age community with frequent occurrences of trembling aspen. Associate canopy and sub-canopy species included balsam fir, red maple, and eastern white cedar. Understory species often included birch saplings, as well as red-berried elderberry, American fly honeysuckle, and pin cherry. Ground cover often included hawkweed, spinulose wood fern, and wild lily-of-the-valley.
	G158Tt	Cliff Treed cliff area ~150 m long and ranging 3-10 m in height. Discussion of this community indicates that there were no observations of use by significant species. Data provided by MKI (Bow Lake Wind Farm Phase 1 Addendum (2012)).
	G058Tt Phase Two Study Area	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Maple Hardwood The most widespread community throughout the study area, this forest type commonly occurred on all slope positions and aspects, often with a herbaceous composition that remained ± consistent from the toe of the slope to the crest. Soil texture varied but often contained variations of silty loam to sandy loam with an average depth of 48cm; moisture regime was commonly in the range of 0 - 2 with well to rapid drainage. The canopy of this mature forest consisted of sugar maple with frequent associations of yellow birch. Additional species that were observed less frequently but nonetheless consistently were balsam fir, white spruce, and paper birch. Canopy cover typically ranged from 70-90%. The sub-canopy contained a similar composition to that of the canopy, with infrequent occurrences of eastern white cedar. The understory typically contained varying densities of canopy species, with associations of American yew, mountain maple, American fly honeysuckle, Canada blackberry, and common elderberry. Ground cover often included trout lily, solomon's seal, wild sarsaparilla, Carolina spring beauty, violets, bearded shorthusk, fibrous rooted sedge, intermediate wood fern, and interrupted club-moss. While sugar maple and yellow birch were typically the primary component of this extensive canopy, their relative abundance varied. Periodically, yellow birch was equal to or more abundant than sugar maple. These areas were often characterized by fresh to moist soil with a herbaceous component of interrupted fern, lady fern, violets, blue-bead lily, false solomon's seal, bladder sedge, and less commonly, spotted touch-me-not. Due to the subjectivity of assigning boundaries to this community type, this habitat was treated as a complex within the greater landscape. Small inclusions of G129Tt were also periodically observed and were generally associated with watercourses, seeps, or topographic depressions. Few non-treed seeps were observed, but those identified often consisted of spotted touch-me-not forbs and blue-joint grass.
	G058Tt Phase One Study Area	Due to past selective-cut logging, the canopy of this community type was more open than that observed in the Phase Two Study Area. Similar to Phase Two, canopy species often consisted of mature sugar maple and yellow birch but with small canopy gaps present throughout much of the Phase One Study Area. Understory species such as pin cherry, wild red raspberry, blackberry, and mountain ash were generally more abundant in these areas due to increased light availability. Generally, canopy cover was approximately 60%. Topography, soil texture, and presence of small inclusion communities follow the same trends to that of Phase Two.
Wetland	G129Tt	Organic Rich Conifer Swamp This community type was associated with depressional or low lying areas in the landscape, receiving hydrological input from surrounding habitat. Soil was consistently organic, often with a depth greater than 120m, with no surface water present. These communities were observed at various elevations, often encompassing small areas within much larger upland communities. FEC mapping illustrates the locations of the larger communities, however, smaller communities (generally <0.2 hectares) were typically not mapped but instead described as inclusions within forest communities. The canopy of this mature community often either contained an abundance of eastern white cedar, or spruce and balsam fir. Associate canopy and subcanopy species often included yellow birch, black spruce, and red maple. Understory species often consisted of young white cedar and balsam fir, with frequent associations of mountain holly, and oval-leaf bilberry. Ground cover was typically dominated by sphagnum moss, with common occurrences of three-seeded sedge, creeping snowberry, goldthread, wild lily-of-the-valley, star-flower, bunchberry, interrupted fern, and marsh fern.
	G134S	Mineral Thicket Swamp These lowland communities were often associated with permanent or intermittent watercourses where surface water was typically restricted to the confines of the drainage channel. The majority of these communities were dominated by speckled alder with associations of red-berried elderberry, sweet gale, and less commonly, leatherleaf and blackberry. Ground cover species often included variations of tall meadow-rue, rough goldenrod, spotted touch-me-not, sensitive fern, spotted joe-pye-weed, and blue-joint grass.
	G135S	Organic Thicket Swamp Three organic thicket swamps were identified in the Study Area. Two were composed largely of sweet gale while the third contained long-beaked willow. Both sweet gale thickets were associated with open aquatic features, often influenced by beaver activity. The willow thicket was a small inland community where surface water occasionally exceeded 30cm depth. Associate species within the sweet gale communities included leatherleaf, blue-joint grass, fowl meadow grass, wool grass, Canada rush, beaked sedge, and reed-like three-way sedge. Infrequent occurrences of mid-age white spruce, and eastern white cedar were also observed. The willow thicket included more frequent occurrences of mid-age tree species - primarily white cedar, black spruce, and paper birch. White cedar was particularly abundant in the understory along with speckled alder. Ground cover species included bunchberry, inland sedge, soft-leaved sedge, and star-flower among others.
	G136Tt	Sparse Treed Fen This fen contained common occurrences of black spruce and tamarack, often at a height of less than 10m. Less common tree species included eastern white cedar, with sparse coverage of paper birch and red maple. Shrub species often consisted of bog rosemary, labrador tea, sweet gale, and small cranberry, with infrequent observation of creeping snowberry, velvet-leaved blueberry, and bog laurel. Ground cover was dominated by sphagnum moss, with a vascular composition of pitcher plant, round-leaved sundew, wild lily-of-the-valley, few-flowered sedge, beaked sedge, stunted sedge, and virginia cotton-grass, among others. This feature appeared to drain north into an adjacent lake, while no hydrological input was observed (limited to precipitation and overland sheet flow).
	G139S	Poor Fen No trees were observed in this low diversity community. Shrub cover was approximately 60%, consisting predominantly of leatherleaf with occasional sweet gale. Moss species were infrequent, with much of the ground cover consisting of slender sedge and beaked sedge. Infrequent associate species included marsh cinquefoil, round-leaved sundew, small's spike-rush, and wild calla. A drainage feature extended north through this community, restricted to the west edge. A small Open Water Marsh was recorded as an inclusion in the northwest corner of this community.

		<p>These communities were often situated adjacent to streams and lakes and, at higher elevations, were infrequently present along intermittent streams where small canopy gaps occurred. Soil was fresh to moist and surface water was generally restricted to the stream channel or lake that it bordered. Species composition often contained a mix of forb and graminoid species, occasionally with a higher proportion of graminoid species. These communities commonly included varying associations northern sedge, aquatic sedge, Canada rush, reed-like three-way sedge, blue-joint grass, Canadian St. John's-wort, and spotted joe-pye-weed. Intermittent streams at higher elevations often consisted predominantly of blue-joint grass.</p>
	G142N	
		Organic Meadow Marsh
	G144N	<p>Similar to the Mineral Meadow Marsh, these communities were often situated adjacent to streams and lakes, also occupying small areas at higher elevations in topographic depressions or seepage areas. Soil was often moist to wet, subject to seasonal water fluctuations. These communities often contained an abundance of moss species, with a vascular composition of blue-joint grass, beaked sedge, violets, St. John's-wort, sweet gale, and less commonly, sundew. Young trees were infrequent to occasional in this community type, most commonly consisting of eastern white cedar and white spruce. Small seepage areas occurring within greater forest communities generally consisted of blue-joint grass and spotted touch-me-not.</p>
		Open Shore Fen
	G146N	<p>This community was dominated by a thick mat of sphagnum moss, encircled by a narrow band of open water. Sphagnum moss was underlain by accumulations of sphagnum, a depth of approximately 45cm down to water. Vascular plant species diversity was low, composed primarily of small cranberry, wild calla, reed-like three-way sedge, and white beaked-rush. Rare occurrences of mountain holly and tamarack were also present.</p>
		Organic Shallow Marsh
	G149N	<p>Two variations of this community type were observed. The first was a lakeside community dominated by green-fruited bur-reed, with patchy occurrences of sweet gale shrubs. Associate species were sparse, but included elliptic-leaved St. John's-wort, beaked sedge, reed-like three-way sedge, and blue-joint grass. Soil was saturated, with shallow surface water present throughout the survey periods. The second community type was situated along a watercourse that had been altered by beaver activity. This wetland was broken into sections, separated by alder swamp thicket. Vegetative cover was dominated by sedge, the species of which could not be determined due to accessibility and limited identifier characteristics. These communities often had areas of open aquatic conditions.</p>
		Open Water Marsh: Organic
	G152N	<p>These small communities were often shallow (<50cm deep) and although the water cover gradually receded throughout the growing it did not appear to dry up entirely. Surface water was stagnant, occasionally associated with intermittent watercourses. Species consisted primarily of greater bladderwort, with sparse occurrences of water-shield, bullhead pond-lily, seven-angled pipewort, milfoil species, and reed-like three-way sedge.</p>
		Mineral Rich Conifer Swamp
	G224Tt	<p>These bottomland communities were often associated with watercourses and contained mineral soil greater than 120cm deep. Balsam fir was often abundant in the canopy with frequent occurrences of eastern white cedar, red maple, and less commonly black ash, and white spruce. The sub-canopy included a similar composition but a greater density of white cedar. Understory species often included canopy saplings, as well as oval-leaved bilberry, beaked hazel, and mountain holly. The herbaceous layer was often diverse, inclusive of marsh fern, northern water-horehound, star-flower, interrupted fern, wild lily-of-the-valley, goldthread, spotted touch-me-not, and bunchberry.</p>
Anthropogenic		Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Meadow
	G045NH	<p>These open communities were generally small, occurring infrequently throughout the landscape - most frequently observed along the hydro corridor. Trees, where present, were most often young and infrequent, consisting of sugar maple, red maple, white spruce, and paper birch, among others. Shrubs were also sparse and infrequent, consisting primarily of wild red raspberry, Canada blackberry, pin cherry, and speckled alder. Ground cover was diverse, often inclusive of fireweed, hawkweed, bracken fern, poverty grass, goldenrod, and heal-all.</p>
		Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Shrub
	G047S	<p>These communities were often the result of cultural management or recently clear-cut areas. Small trees and shrubs were abundant, often consisting of pin cherry, wild red raspberry, Canada blackberry, speckled alder, trembling aspen, and paper birch. Ground cover density varied with the density of shrubs, but often included bracken fern, bunchberry, blue-joint grass, bindweed, and northern lady fern.</p>
		Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Mixedwood
	G059TI	<p>These were young to mid-age, anthropogenic communities with open canopy's of varied composition. Canopy height was most often below or at 10m where cover was approximately 40-50%. These were typically dry communities, often with many areas of exposed gravel and cobble. Canopy trees often included eastern white pine, white birch, and white spruce, with fewer occurrences of pin cherry, trembling aspen, and eastern white cedar. Ground cover varied in composition and density but included poverty grass, panic grass, hawkweed, as well as lichen and moss species.</p>

FEC Legend - Bow Lake		
		"ES" Equivalent
G014Tt	Very Shallow, Dry to Fresh: Conifer	21.1, 22
G033Tt	Dry, Sandy: Red Pine - White Pine Conifer	11.1, 12.1, 13.1, 16.1, 20.1, 21.1
G050Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Pine - Black Spruce Conifer	13.1, 13.2, 15.1, 16.1, 16.2,
G052Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Spruce - Fir Conifer	N/A
G053Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Conifer	19.2,21.1, 21.2, 22
G055Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Aspen - Birch	17.1, 17.2, 18.1, 18.2, 19.1, 19.2, 27.2, 29.1, 29.2
G058Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Maple Hardwood	24.1, 24.2, 25.1, 25.2, 26.1, 26.2, 28.1, 28.2, 29.1, 29.2
G067Tt	Moist, Coarse: Spruce - Fir Conifer	N/A
G070Tt	Moist, Coarse: Aspen - Birch Hardwood	14.2,17.2, 18.2, 19.2, 27.2, 29.2,
G129Tt	Organic Rich Conifer Swamp	32, 33
G224Tt	Mineral Rich Conifer Swamp	11.2, 19.2, 20.2
G134S	Mineral Thicket Swamp	N/A
G135S	Organic Thicket Swamp	N/A
G142N	Mineral Meadow Marsh	N/A
G144N	Organic Meadow Marsh	N/A
G149N	Organic Shallow Marsh	N/A
G152N	Open Water Marsh: Organic	N/A
G136Tl	Sparse Treed Fen	N/A
G139S	Poor Fen	N/A
G146N	Open Shore Fen	N/A
G045NH	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Meadow	N/A
G047S	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Shrub	N/A
G049Tt	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Jack Pine - Black Spruce Dominated	15.1, 15.2
G059Tl	Dry to Fresh, Coarse: Mixedwood	19.2, 23.2, 24.2, 25.1, 26.2, 27.1, 29.1
G142NH	Mineral Meadow Marsh	N/A
G191X	Active Waste Disposal / Landfill	N/A
G193X	Active Coarse Clean Fill	N/A
G194N	Coarse Clean Fill	N/A
OA	Open Aquatic	N/A

Overall	Spring	Summer													
X	X	X	LATIN NAME	LOCAL STATUS SOURCE LAST UPDATE/ INITIALS	COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATION	WETNESS INDEX	WEEBNESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	AUTHOR		
X															
X			Nymphaeaceae		Water-lily Family										
X			<i>Nuphar</i>	<i>variegata</i>	Bulhead Pond-lily	4	-5		S5		G5	Durand in Clinton			
X			<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i> spp. <i>odorata</i>	Fragrant White Water-lily				SU		G5T	Ait.			
X															
X			Oleaceae		Olive Family										
X	X		<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Black Ash	7	-4		S5		G5	Marshall			
X		X	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash	3	-3		S5		G5	Marshall			
X															
X			Onagraceae		Evening-primrose Family										
X	X		<i>Circaea</i>	<i>alpina</i>	Smaller Enchanter's Nightshade	6	-3		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	Fireweed	3	0		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	Ciliate Willow-herb	3	3		S5		G5T?	Ref.			
X	X		<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>parviflorum</i>	Sparse-flowered Willow-herb		3	-1	SE4		G?	Schreb.			
X	X		<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>biennis</i>	Common Evening-primrose	0	3		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Oenothera</i>	<i>perennis</i>	Perennial Evening-primrose	6	0		S4S5		G5	L.			
X															
X			Oxalidaceae		Wood Sorrel Family										
X	X		<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>acetosella</i> ssp. <i>montana</i>	True Wood-sorrel	8	3		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>dillenii</i>	Dillen's Wood-sorrel	0	3		S5?		G5	Jacq.			
X															
X			Plantaginaceae		Plantain Family										
X	X		<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>	Common Plantain		-1	-1	SE5		G5	L.			
X															
X			Polygonaceae		Smartweed Family										
X	X		<i>Fallopia</i>	<i>ciliode</i>	Fringed Black Bindweed	2	5		S5		G5	Michx.			
X	X		<i>Rumex</i>	<i>acetosella</i>	Sheep Sorrel		0	-2	SEU		G5T	L.			
X															
X			Portulacaceae		Purslane Family										
X	X		<i>Claytonia</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Carolina Spring Beauty	7	3		S5		G5	Michx.			
X															
X			Primulaceae		Primrose Family										
X	X		<i>Lysimachia</i>	<i>terrestris</i>	Swamp Loosestrife	6	-5		S5		G5	(L.) B.S.P.			
X	X		<i>Trientalis</i>	<i>borealis</i> ssp. <i>borealis</i>	Star-flower	6	-1		S5		G5T?	Ref.			
X															
X			Pyrolaceae		Wintergreen Family										
X	X		<i>Orthilia</i>	<i>secunda</i>	One-sided Shinleaf	5	-1		S5		G5	(L.) House			
X	X		<i>Pyrola</i>	<i>species</i>	Pyrola species										
X															
X			Ranunculaceae		Buttercup Family										
X	X		<i>Actaea</i>	<i>pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry	6	5		S5		G5	Elliott			
X	X		<i>Actaea</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Red Baneberry	5	5		S5		G5	(Aiton) Willd.			
X	X		<i>Anemone</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i> var. <i>quinquefolia</i>	Wood Anemone	7	0		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Caltha</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Marsh-marigold	5	-5		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Clematis</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Virgin's-bower	3	0		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Coptis</i>	<i>trifolia</i>	Goldthread	7	-3		S5		G5T5	(L.) Salisb.			
X	X		<i>Ranunculus</i>	<i>flammula</i> var. <i>reptans</i>	Creeping Spearwort	8	-5		SU		G5T	L.			
X	X		<i>Thalictrum</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Tall Meadow-rue	5	-2		S5		G5	Pursh			
X															
X			Rosaceae		Rose Family										
X	X		<i>Amelanchier</i>	<i>species</i>	Juneberry Species										
X	X		<i>Comarum</i>	<i>palustre</i>	Marsh Cinquefoil	7	-5		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Dalibarda</i>	<i>repens</i>	Dewdrop	8	4		S4S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Scarlet Strawberry	2	1		SU		G5T?	Miller			
X	X		<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>recta</i>	Rough-fruited Cinquefoil		5	-2	SE5		G?	L.			
X	X		<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>tridentata</i>	Three-toothed Cinquefoil				S5		G5	Sol. ex Aiton			
X	X		<i>Prunus</i>	<i>pennsylvanica</i>	Pin Cherry	3	4		S5		G5	L. f.			
X	X		<i>Prunus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Choke Cherry	2	1		S5		G5T?	L.			
X	X		<i>Rosa</i>	<i>acicularis</i> ssp. <i>sayi</i>	Prickly Rose	7	3		S5		G5TU	Lindl.			
X	X		<i>Rubus</i>	<i>alleggheniensis</i>	Alleghany Blackberry	2	2		S5		G5	Porter			
X	X		<i>Rubus</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Millspaugh's Blackberry	7	5		S4?		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Rubus</i>	<i>hispidus</i>	Trailing Blackberry	6	-3		S4S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Rubus</i>	<i>idoaeus</i> ssp. <i>strigosus</i>	Wild Red Raspberry	0	-2		S5		G5T5	(Michaux) Focke			
X	X		<i>Rubus</i>	<i>pubescens</i>	Dwarf Raspberry	4	-4		S5		G5	Ref.			
X	X		<i>Sorbus</i>	<i>americana</i>	American Mountain-ash	8	-1		S5		G5	Marshall			
X	X		<i>Sorbus</i>	<i>decora</i>	Showy Mountain-ash	8	3		S5		G4G5	(Sarg.) C.K. Schneid.			
X															
X			Rubiaceae		Madder Family										
X	X		<i>Galium</i>	<i>asprillum</i>	Rough Bedstraw	6	-5		S5		G5	Michx.			
X	X		<i>Galium</i>	<i>kamtshaticum</i>	Northern Wild Licorice				S2		G5	Steller ex Schult. & Schult.			
X	X		<i>Galium</i>	<i>triflorum</i>	Sweet-scented Bedstraw	4	2		S5		G5	Michx.			
X	X		<i>Mitchella</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creeping Partridge-berry	6	2		S5		G5	L.			
X															
X			Salicaceae		Willow Family										
X	X		<i>Populus</i>	<i>tremuloides</i>	Trembling Aspen		0		S5		G5	Michx.			
X	X		<i>Salix</i>	<i>species</i>	Willow species										
X	X		<i>Salix</i>	<i>bebbiana</i>	Long-beaked Willow	4	-4		S5		G5	Sarg.			
X	X		<i>Salix</i>	<i>discolor</i>	Pussy Willow	3	-3		S5		G5	Muhlenb.			
X	X		<i>Salix</i>	<i>pellita</i>	Satiny Willow				S5		G5	Anderss. ex Schneider			
X															
X			Sapindaceae		Maple Family										
X	X		<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	4	0		S5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Acer</i>	<i>saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple	4	3		S5		G5T?	Marshall			
X	X		<i>Acer</i>	<i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	6	3		S5		G5	Lam.			
X															
X			Sarraceniacae		Pitcher-plant Family										
X	X		<i>Sarracenia</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Pitcher-plant	10	-5		S5		G5	L.			
X															
X			Scrophulariaceae		Figwort Family										
X	X		<i>Euphrasia</i>	<i>stricta</i>	European Eyebright		-3	-1	SE4?		G7Q	D. Wolf ex Lehm.			
X	X		<i>Melampyrum</i>	<i>lineare</i>	Cow-wheat	6	1		S4S5		G5	Desr.			
X	X		<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	Common Mullein		5	-2	SE5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Veronica</i>	<i>anagallis-aquatica</i>	Water Speedwell		-5	-1	SE5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Veronica</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Common Speedwell		5	-2	SE5		G5	L.			
X	X		<i>Veronica</i>	<i>scutellata</i>	Marsh Speedwell	7	-5		S5		G5	L.			
X															
X			Ulmaceae		Elm Family										
X	X		<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	White Elm	3	-2		S5		G5?	L.			

Overall	Spring	Summer												
x	x	x	LATIN NAME	LOCAL STATUS SOURCE LAST UPDATE/ INITIALS	COMMON NAME	COEFFICIENT OF CONSERVATISM	WETNESS INDEX	WEEDINESS INDEX	PROVINCIAL STATUS	OMNR STATUS	COSEWIC STATUS	GLOBAL STATUS	AUTHOR	
x			<i>Dichanthelium</i>	<i>acuminatum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>	Acuminate Panic Grass	2	0		S5			G5T	(Sw.) Gould & C.A. Clark	
x			<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Rattlesnake Grass	7	-5		S4S5			G5	(Michx.) Trin.	
x			<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>grandis</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Tall Manna Grass	5	-5		S4S5			G5	S. Watson	
x			<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>melicaria</i>	Long Manna Grass				S4			G5	Michx. ex Hubb.	
x			<i>Glyceria</i>	<i>striata</i>	Fowl Meadow Grass	3	-5		S4S5			G5T5	(Lam.) A. Hitchc.	
x			<i>Melica</i>	<i>smithii</i>	Smith's Melic Grass	9	5		S4?			G4	(Porter ex A. Gray) Vasey	
x			<i>Milium</i>	<i>effusum</i> var. <i>cisatlanticum</i>	Wood Millet	8	4		S4S5			G5	Fernald	
x			<i>Muhlenbergia</i>	<i>uniflora</i>	One-flowered Satin Grass	9	-5		S4			G5	(Muhlenb.) Fern.	
x			<i>Poa</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Fowl Meadow Grass	5	-4		S5			G5	L.	
			Potamogetonaceae		Pondweed Family									
x			<i>Potamogeton</i>	<i>amplifolius</i>	Large-leaved Pondweed	5	-5		S5			G5	Tuckerm.	
x			<i>Potamogeton</i>	<i>natans</i>	Common Floating Pondweed	5	-5		S5			G5	L.	
x			<i>Potamogeton</i>	<i>richardsonii</i>	Richardson's Pondweed	5	-5		S5			G5	(A. Bennett) Rydb.	
			Sparganiaceae		Bur-reed Family									
x			<i>Sparganium</i>	<i>emersum</i> ssp. <i>emersum</i>	Green-fruited Bur-reed	5	-5		S5				Rehmann	
			Typhaceae		Cattail Family									
x			<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	3	-5		S5			G5	L.	
			Xyridaceae		Yellow-eyed Grass Family									
x			<i>Xyris</i>	<i>montana</i>	Northern Yellow-eyed-grass	10	-5		S4			G4	Ries	
			Zannichelliaceae		Horned Pondweed Family									
x			<i>Zannichellia</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Horned Pondweed	4	-5		S4			G5	L.	
			FLORISTIC SUMMARY & ASSESSMENT											
			Species Diversity											
x			Total Species:		272									
x			Native Species:		249	92%								
x			Exotic Species:		23	8%								
x			Regionally Significant Species		enter manually									
x			Locally Significant Species		enter manually									
x			S1-S3 Species		3	1%								
x			S4 Species		35	14%								
x			S5 Species		208	85%								
			Co-efficient of Conservatism and Floristic Quality Index											
x			Co-efficient of Conservatism (CC) (average)		5.9									
x			CC 0 to 3	lowest sensitivity	36	16%								
x			CC 4 to 6	moderate sensitivity	98	43%								
x			CC 7 to 9	high sensitivity	63	28%								
x			CC 9 to 10	highest sensitivity	30	13%								
x			Floristic Quality Index (FQI)		89									
			Presence of Weedy & Invasive Species											
x			mean weediness		-1.6									
x			weediness = -1	low potential invasiveness	11	50%								
x			weediness = -2	moderate potential invasiveness	9	41%								
x			weediness = -3	high potential invasiveness	2	9%								
			Presence of Wetland Species											
x			average wetness value		-1.0									
x			upland		39	15%								
x			facultative upland		41	16%								
x			facultative		44	17%								
x			facultative wetland		50	20%								
x			obligate wetland		80	31%								