

**Natural Resources Assessment for:
500 kW Photovoltaic Electric Generation Facility
Putney Green Acres Solar Project**

Putney, Vermont

*Prepared by:
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I. Summary Findings

Arrowwood Environmental, LLC (AE) conducted a natural resources assessment for the proposed Putney Green Acres Solar Project (“Project”) located at 0 River Road, in Putney Vermont. The field assessments were conducted in September and October 2020. The Project site is located within an open field adjacent to the capped portion of the former Putney Paper closed landfill. AE assessed natural resources criteria incorporated by the Public Utility Commission into the review of solar projects, including streams and headwaters, floodways, outstanding resource waters, shorelines, wetlands, rare and irreplaceable natural areas, necessary wildlife habitat, and rare, threatened, and endangered species.

There are no headwaters, outstanding resource waters, wetlands, rare and irreplaceable natural areas, necessary wildlife habitat, or rare, threatened, and endangered animal species at the Project site.

An unnamed tributary to the Connecticut River appears on the Vermont Hydrography Dataset in the eastern Project area. This stream has been culverted under Interstate 91 and the railroad tracks to the south of the Interstate. There is an approximately 100 square foot excavated opening between the two culverts where the stream daylights. New overhead power for the Project will cross this area of the stream channel requiring minor tree clearing within the designated riparian zone. The stream channel is not in a natural condition in the Project area. The crossing has been designed perpendicular to the channel and the clearing within the riparian zone will not impact the natural condition of the stream.

The shoreline of the Connecticut River is approximately 150’ to the south of the Project. The Project has been designed to preserve a 100’ riparian buffer from the banks of the River. There are no changes proposed to the riparian zone or shoreline area of the River. The Project will retain the natural condition of the river shoreline in the area of the Project, will maintain a shoreline screen,

will not affect existing access to the river for recreational purposes, and will not impact riverbank stabilization in the adjacent areas of the shoreline.

An RTE plant survey was conducted throughout the Project area on September 29, 2020. The S2S3 ranked smooth aster (*Symphyotrichum laeve*) and S2 ranked bead-grass (*Paspalum setaceum*) were identified and mapped in the Project area. The Project has been designed to avoid impacts to both of these species during construction. The bead-grass within the defined limits of disturbance will be subject to the same vegetation management regime in post construction as the Project in order to maintain appropriate habitat conditions for this grass species. Mr. Bob Popp was provided and concurred with the proposed construction and operational measures that will be used to avoid adverse impacts to the RTE species on site.

In summary, AE concludes that the Project has been sited and designed to avoid undue adverse impacts to natural resources including streams and headwaters, floodways, outstanding resource waters, shorelines, wetlands, rare and irreplaceable natural areas, necessary wildlife habitat, and rare, threatened, and endangered species.

II. Introduction and Project Description

Arrowwood Environmental, LLC (AE) performed a natural resources assessment for a proposed 500 kW photovoltaic electric generation facility located at 0 River Road, Putney, Vermont (“Project”). The Project site is located within an open field adjacent to the capped portion of the former Putney Paper closed landfill.

Access to the Project will be off River Road. The electric power will travel to the inverters, an AC combiner panel and AC disconnect to interconnect to three new pole-mounted transformers owned by Green Mountain Power Corporation (“GMP”), typical of transformers used throughout GMP’s distribution system. A GMP line extension will connect the new pole-mounted transformers to GMP’s existing distribution circuit on River Road.



Project Area (9/29/2020)

This report outlines AE’s findings related to natural resources criteria incorporated by the Public Utility Commission into the review of solar projects, including streams and headwaters, outstanding resource waters, shorelines, wetlands, rare and irreplaceable natural areas, necessary wildlife habitat, and rare, threatened, and endangered species. The natural resources assessment involved both a remote review of available digital databases as well as field investigations at the Project site in September and October 2020.

III. Site Characterization

Ecologically the site is within the Southern Vermont Piedmont biophysical region of the state (Thompson, Sorenson and Zaino, 2019). The Project is located at approximately 50 feet above mean sea level according to U.S. Geologic Survey (“USGS”) topographic data and is generally level. The mapped bedrock that is underlying the site is of the metasedimentary rock class with schist rock type from the Partridge Formation. (Ratcliffe et al. 2011). The soils in the Project area are generally mapped as Windsor loamy fine sand and Unadilla silt loam (NRCS Soil Survey). The Project area is situated between an existing transportation corridor (Interstate 91 and railroad) and the Connecticut River. The site is characterized as an open field.



Figure 1. Project Site and Nearby Natural Resources.

IV. Criterion 1(A) Headwaters

The headwaters assessment involved both a remote review of the USGS topographic map, Vermont Hydrography Dataset (streams, rivers, and waterbodies), NRCS Soil Survey, ANR Atlas, and field investigation in September and October 2020. The Project is not in a headwater as it is located within a watershed with a drainage area greater than 20 square miles, is below 1,500 feet

in elevation, is not characterized by steep slopes with shallow soils, is not in a watershed for public water supplies and is not supplying significant amounts of recharge waters to aquifers.

The Project will be constructed in accordance with the Vermont Standards & Specifications for Erosion and Prevention and Sediment Control, 2020. The Project will apply for coverage under the Agency of Natural Resources Department of Environmental Conservation Construction General Permit. The Project site, including space between the solar panels, will remain vegetated and maintained. The Project has no onsite sanitary wastewater systems, and therefore no associated injection of sanitary wastewater into the ground. The Project will use three GMP pole-mounted transformers that utilize mineral oil. The proposed Project will not result in a reduction of the quality of ground or surface waters in the area. For these reasons, we conclude that the Project will have no adverse impact on headwater areas.

V. Criterion 1(D) Floodways

AE reviewed the FEMA DFIRM (Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Database) and the VT ANR's Flood Ready Atlas to identify floodways or flood fringes. AE also reviewed ANR's river corridor data layer on the VT ANR's Flood Ready Atlas.

The closest mapped floodway is ~120' to the south for the Connecticut River. The Project is not located within the 100-year Zone Area and will not restrict or divert the flow of floodwaters or significantly increase the peak discharge of the River within or downstream from the area of development. The Project is not located within a mapped river corridor. Therefore, the Project will not have any undue, adverse impacts on floodways or river corridors, nor will it endanger the health, safety, and welfare of the public or riparian owners as it relates to flood events or fluvial erosion.

VI. Criteria 1(E) Streams and Section 248(b)(8) Outstanding Resource Waters

The stream assessment involved both a remote review of the USGS topographic map, Vermont Hydrography Dataset (streams, rivers, and waterbodies), LiDAR derived topography, and field investigations in September and October 2020.

An unnamed tributary to the Connecticut River appears on the Vermont Hydrography Dataset in the eastern Project area. This stream has been culverted under Interstate 91 and the railroad tracks to the south of the Interstate. There is an approximately 100 square foot excavated opening between the two culverts where the stream daylight. New overhead power for the Project will perpendicularly cross this area of the stream channel requiring minimal tree clearing within the designated riparian zone. The stream channel is not in a natural condition in the Project area. The clearing within the riparian zone will not impact the natural condition of the stream and will not endanger the health, safety, or welfare of the public or of adjoining landowners. For these reasons, we conclude that the Project will have no undue adverse impact on streams.

The Agency of Natural Resources has listed four waterways as Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW): Batten Kill River in towns of East Dorset and Arlington; Pike's Falls/Ball Mountain in the town of Jamaica; Poultney River in the towns of Poultney and Fair Haven; and Great Falls, Ompompanoosuc in the town of Thetford. There are no waters which intersect the Project or are near the Project that have been designated as an ORW. Therefore, the Project will not result in any impact to ORWs.

VII. Criterion 1(F) Shorelines

AE reviewed USGS topographic maps, the Vermont Hydrography Dataset (streams, rivers, and waterbodies), and digital orthophotography. Shoreline boundaries include the land between the mean high water and low water mark of ponds, lakes, and applicable rivers. (10 V.S.A 6001 (17)). Shoreline is also defined in Act 250 as the land adjacent to the waters of lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and rivers. Act 250 criterion (1)(F) seeks to, insofar as possible and reasonable in light of the purpose of the proposed Project:

- (i) retain the shoreline and the waters in their natural condition;
- (ii) allow continued access to the waters and the recreational opportunities provided by the waters;
- (iii) retain or provide vegetation which will screen the development or subdivision from the waters; and
- (iv) stabilize the bank from erosion, as necessary with vegetation cover.

The shoreline of the Connecticut River is ~150' to the south of the Project. The Project has been designed to preserve a vegetated buffer from the banks of the Connecticut River. There are no changes proposed to the shoreline area of the River. The Project will retain the natural condition of the river shoreline in the area of the Project, will maintain a shoreline screen, will not affect existing access to the river for recreational purposes, and will not impact riverbank stabilization in the adjacent areas of the shoreline. The proposed Project will result in no undue adverse impact to shorelines.

VIII. Criterion 1(G) Wetlands

The wetland assessment involved both a remote review of available maps (including Vermont Significant Wetland Inventory Maps and the NRCS Soil Survey) and a field inventory component conducted in September 2020. The protocols put forth in the USACE's *Corp of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (2009 Regional Supplement for the Northcentral and Northeast Region) were employed for delineating wetlands as is the standard practice in Vermont.

The closest VSWI mapped Class 2 wetland is located ~1300' to the west of the Project. AE field review confirmed the absence of wetland resources within the Project area. For these reasons, we conclude that the proposed Project will have no undue adverse impact on wetland resources.

IX. Criterion 8 Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Areas

The Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Areas assessment involved both a remote review of available digital maps for the Project area and a field review. AE reviewed digital orthophotography, the NRCS Soil Survey, the 2011 Bedrock Geologic Map of Vermont, and the Wildlife Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species digital database.

The Project area is characterized as open field. The small area of proposed clearing consists of a Red Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest. This forest is dominated by red oak (*Quercus rubra*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and black birch (*Betula lenta*). The understory consists of shrubs of the canopy species as well as witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*) and the invasive oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*). Some areas of this forest, especially along the open field, consists of early successional forest. This area does not

constitute a significant natural community or a Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Area (RINA). No RINAs are present within the Project area. Since there are not Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Areas in the Project area, there will be no adverse impacts on any Rare and Irreplaceable Natural Areas.

X. Criterion 8(A) Necessary Wildlife Habitat and Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

The wildlife habitat assessment involved both a remote review of available digital maps for the Project area and a field inventory component. A remote review of available digital databases was conducted to identify and map necessary wildlife habitat (including State of Vermont Deeryard data layer, USGS Topographic map, “VT HYDRODEM” elevation data, and State of Vermont Bear Habitat data layers) in the Project area. The field inventory component involved characterizing vegetation natural communities and recording observations of wildlife signs or sightings during field surveys.

Site assessments was conducted in September and October 2020 to assess wildlife, wildlife habitats, and threatened and endangered species.

A. Necessary Wildlife Habitats

1. White-tailed Deer Wintering Habitats

There are no mapped VT Fish and Wildlife Department white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) winter habitats (DWA) in the Project area. The closest mapped DWA is located approximately 780’ to the north of the Project area. AE confirmed the absence of historic or recent deer wintering activity as well as lack of forested areas containing significant enough soft wood canopy closure to be considered DWA habitat in the Project area. The proposed Project will have no adverse impact on DWA resources.

2. Black Bear Habitat

There is no bear habitat identified by the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department within the Project area and no observations of bear use or feeding (including bear claw scarring, bear dens, scat) were made during the field inventories of the Project area. The forest contained with the Project area do

not contain beech or oak stands. No potential black bear spring feeding wetlands were identified. The Project will therefore have no adverse impact on black bear habitat.

3. Grassland Bird Habitat

The Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department considers grassland bird habitat to be easily identifiable, concentrated, and essential for the reproductive success and survival of a suite of birds. Grasslands used by many species of grassland birds consist of large expanses (minimum of 22 acres with a core breeding/nesting area of ~15 acres) of native grasses with little or no woody vegetation. The Project is located within an ~3 acre open field and does not provide suitable habitat for grassland bird species. The Project will have no adverse impact on grassland bird habitat.

B. Rare, Threatened and Endangered (RTE) Species

The RTE species review involved both a remote review of available digital maps for the Project area as well as a field survey. AE reviewed digital orthophotography, the NRCS Soil Survey, the 2011 Bedrock Geologic Map of Vermont, and the Wildlife Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species digital database.

1. RTE Animal Species

The Northern Long Eared Bat (LEB) became a federally listed endangered species in May of 2015. Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department has issued guidance that project clearing constituting greater than 1% of the total forested area within a 1 square mile radius of a project triggers review for habitat loss of this endangered species. The tree clearing area for the Project is minor constituting less than 0.1 % of the total forested area within 1 square mile of the Project. The proposed clearing is minimal in nature and does not trigger additional conservation measures.

The Project is not in an area that potentially provides summer roosting habitat for Indiana bat, there are no old or abandoned buildings potentially providing roosting habitat for little brown bat proposed for demolition, and there are no known bat hibernacula or maternity roosts within 1 mile of the Project site. The Project will have no adverse impact on RTE animal species.

2. RTE Plant Species

There are no known records or occurrences of RTE plant species at the site. An RTE plant survey was conducted throughout the Project area on September 29, 2020 by Michael Lew-Smith. RTE

plant species were identified at the Project site. The S2S3 ranked smooth aster (*Symphotrichum laeve*) and S2 ranked bead-grass (*Paspalum setaceum*) were identified and mapped in the Project area. The Project has been designed to avoid impacts to both of these species during construction. The plant populations will be flagged prior to construction to avoid Project disturbance. The bead-grass within the defined limits of disturbance will be subject to the same post-construction vegetation management regime as the Project in order to maintain appropriate habitat conditions for this grass species. Mr. Bob Popp with the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife was provided and concurred with the proposed construction and operational measures that will be used to avoid adverse impacts to the RTE species on site. The Project will have no undue adverse impact on RTE plants. A plant list for the survey is included as an attachment.

XI. References

Argentine, Cindy Corlett. Vermont Act 250 Handbook. Putney Press. 2008.

Natural Resources Board. Vermont Wetland Rules. Effective January 21, 2020.

Natural Resources Conservation Service. Soil Survey Maps.

Ratcliffe, N.M., Stanley, R.S., Gale, M.H., Thompson, P.J., and Walsh, G.J., 2011, Bedrock geologic map of the Vermont: U. S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map 3184, scale 1:100,000.

Thompson, Elizabeth H. and Eric R. Sorenson, and Robert J. Zaino. Wetland, Woodland, and Wildland: A Guide to the Natural Communities of Vermont. The Nature Conservancy of Vermont, 2019.

Vermont Center for Geographic Information (VCGI). EcologicHabitat_DEERWN GIS data layer. Provided by Vt. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, release date April 1, 2011.

Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation. The Vermont Standards and Specifications for Erosion Prevention & Sediment Control. February, 2020.

Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department Regulatory Review Guidance for Protecting Northern Long-eared Bats and Their Habitats. February 2017.

Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. Guidance for Conducting Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plant Inventories in Connection with Section 248 Projects, 2016.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Inventory

Report Date: 10/20/2020

Project Name Putney Green Acres Solar

Botanist Michael Lew-Smith

Survey Date 9/29/2020

Description Old field and Red Oak-Northern Hardwood Forest

Plant List

**note: plants with no listed S-Ranks are considered common in Vermont.*

Plant Name	Common Name	S-Rank*	T/E	Plant Family
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's-quarters			Amaranthaceae
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	shining sumac			Anacardiaceae
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac			Anacardiaceae
<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>	creeping poison-ivy			Anacardiaceae
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	wild chervil			Apiaceae
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace			Apiaceae
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed			Apocynaceae
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla			Araliaceae
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow			Asteraceae
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	white snakeroot			Asteraceae
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed			Asteraceae
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	great burdock			Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	common mugwort			Asteraceae
<i>Bidens vulgata</i>	tall beggar's-ticks			Asteraceae
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brown knapweed			Asteraceae
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory			Asteraceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle			Asteraceae
<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>	tall white aster			Asteraceae
<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i>	pilewort			Asteraceae
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	white daisy-fleabane			Asteraceae
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed			Asteraceae
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	grass-leaved goldenrod			Asteraceae
<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	tall wild lettuce			Asteraceae
<i>Pilosella piloselloides</i>	glaucous king-devil			Asteraceae
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	common everlasting			Asteraceae
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	black-eyed Susan			Asteraceae
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	blue-stemmed goldenrod			Asteraceae
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod			Asteraceae
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod			Asteraceae

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Inventory

Report Date: 10/20/2020

Plant Name	Common Name	S-Rank*	T/E	Plant Family
<i>Solidago puberula</i>	downy goldenrod			Asteraceae
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough-leaved goldenrod			Asteraceae
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	sow thistle			Asteraceae
<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i>	heart-leaved aster			Asteraceae
<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	heath aster			Asteraceae
! <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i>	smooth aster	S2S3		Asteraceae
<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>	lance-leaved aster			Asteraceae
<i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i>	calico aster			Asteraceae
<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster			Asteraceae
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion			Asteraceae
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern			Athyriaceae
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	common jewelweed			Balsaminaceae
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	pale jewelweed			Balsaminaceae
<i>Betula lenta</i>	black birch			Betulaceae
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	gray birch			Betulaceae
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	hornbeam			Betulaceae
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard			Brassicaceae
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Indian tobacco			Campanulaceae
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tartarian honeysuckle			Caprifoliaceae
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	common pearlwort			Caryophyllaceae
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Oriental bittersweet			Celastraceae
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	hedge bindweed			Convolvulaceae
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaved dogwood			Cornaceae
<i>Carex arctata</i>	drooping wood sedge			Cyperaceae
<i>Carex brevior</i>	shorter fescue sedge	S3		Cyperaceae
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	broom sedge			Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i>	hop flat-sedge			Cyperaceae
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken			Dennstaedtiaceae
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	intermediate woodfern			Dryopteridaceae
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal woodfern			Dryopteridaceae
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern			Dryopteridaceae
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn-olive			Elaeagnaceae
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail			Equisetaceae
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	common three-seeded mercury			Euphorbiaceae
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Canada tick-trefoil			Fabaceae

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Inventory

Report Date: 10/20/2020

Plant Name	Common Name	S-Rank*	T/E	Plant Family
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	round-headed bush-clover	S3		Fabaceae
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medick			Fabaceae
<i>Robinia pseudo-acacia</i>	common locust			Fabaceae
<i>Securigera varia</i>	crown vetch			Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	rabbit's-foot clover			Fabaceae
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover			Fabaceae
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	cow vetch			Fabaceae
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech			Fagaceae
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak			Fagaceae
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak			Fagaceae
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch-hazel			Hamamelidaceae
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	common St. John's-wort			Hypericaceae
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	common blue-eyed grass			Iridaceae
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory			Juglandaceae
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory			Juglandaceae
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	path rush			Juncaceae
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	carpet bugle			Lamiaceae
<i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>	flat-branched tree clubmoss			Lycopodiaceae
<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	southern running-pine			Lycopodiaceae
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	purple loosestrife			Lythraceae
<i>Tilia americana</i>	basswood			Malvaceae
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweet-fern			Myricaceae
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash			Oleaceae
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	common evening primrose			Onagraceae
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern			Onocleaceae
<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	beech-drops			Orobanchaceae
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	tall yellow wood-sorrel			Oxalidaceae
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	celandine			Papaveraceae
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	pokeweed			Phytolaccaceae
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine			Pinaceae
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock			Pinaceae
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i>	lesser toadflax			Plantaginaceae
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	butter-and-eggs			Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	buckhorn plantain			Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago major</i>	plantain			Plantaginaceae

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Inventory

Report Date: 10/20/2020

Plant Name	Common Name	S-Rank*	T/E	Plant Family
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	red-top			Poaceae
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	autumn bent			Poaceae
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass			Poaceae
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	Hungarian brome			Poaceae
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass			Poaceae
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	poverty-oats			Poaceae
<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i>	woolly panic grass			Poaceae
<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	deer-tongue			Poaceae
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	smooth crabgrass			Poaceae
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass			Poaceae
<i>Elymus repens</i>	witch grass			Poaceae
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	pilose love-grass			Poaceae
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	purple love-grass			Poaceae
<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i>	hard fescue			Poaceae
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	white grass			Poaceae
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	old witch-grass			Poaceae
! <i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	bead-grass	S2		Poaceae
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass			Poaceae
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass			Poaceae
<i>Schedonorus pratensis</i>	meadow fescue			Poaceae
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem			Poaceae
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	yellow foxtail			Poaceae
<i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i>	sheathed dropseed			Poaceae
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	lady's-thumb			Polygonaceae
<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania smartweed			Polygonaceae
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	dooryard knotweed			Polygonaceae
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	four-leaved loosestrife			Primulaceae
<i>Frangula alnus</i>	glossy buckthorn			Rhamnaceae
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	buckthorn			Rhamnaceae
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wild strawberry			Rosaceae
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	sulphur cinquefoil			Rosaceae
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry			Rosaceae
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose			Rosaceae
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	trailing dewberry			Rosaceae
<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	red raspberry			Rosaceae

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Inventory

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Plant Name	Common Name	S-Rank*	T/E	Plant Family
<i>Spiraea alba</i>	meadowsweet			Rosaceae
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	common bedstraw			Rubiaceae
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood			Salicaceae
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen			Salicaceae
<i>Salix humilis</i>	small willow			Salicaceae
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple			Sapindaceae
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple			Sapindaceae
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple			Sapindaceae
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein			Scrophulariaceae
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	solanum			Solanaceae
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm			Ulmaceae
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	false nettle			Urticaceae
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	clearweed			Urticaceae
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	arrow-wood			Viburnaceae
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	woodbine			Vitaceae
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	riverbank grape			Vitaceae