

<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	bulblet fern	Calcareous drippy cliffs and ledges, talus slopes, and rich mesic to wet forests. Occurs primarily on calcareous soils and/or bedrock. It has an affinity for rocks but occasionally occurs in deep non-rocky soils. On drippy cliffs and ledges it can form dense vertical patches.	Fern
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern	A common mesic hardwood forest understory species in the parts of New York that have richer soils. In the more acidic as well as the more northern parts of New York, it becomes less common and more restricted to rich and rocky soils.	Fern
<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>	Clinton's wood fern	Swamps, wet woods, and floodplain forests. Usually not forming large stands.	Fern
<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	crested wood fern	Swamps, opening in swamps, and shrub swamps. Mostly in fairly closed canopy situations to sometimes completely open sites although, generally occurring in habitat with at least some canopy cover.	Fern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ssp. <i>latiusculum</i>	eastern bracken fern	Hardwood or pine forests, utility rights-of-way, fields, and thickets. Mostly in thin acidic soils and often associated with <i>Vaccinium</i> and <i>Gaylussacia</i> species.	Fern
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	evergreen wood fern, fancy wood fern, common wood fern	A wide variety of mesic forests. Clearly the most common <i>Dryopteris</i> in upland habitats.	Fern
<i>Homalosorus pycnocarpus</i>	glade fern	Rich hardwood forests, bottomland forests, and shale and fine talus slopes. A calciphile of the richest soils. Somewhat local in distribution but also occurring in large stands. Often occurs where the adjacent vegetation is diverse and rich.	Fern
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Goldie's wood fern	Rich mesic hardwood or hemlock-hardwood forests often in deep calcareous soils. Often low on slopes or on upper floodplains of small streams.	Fern
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern	Hardwood forests, fields with thin acidic soils, blueberry barrens, thickets, utility rights-of-way and logging roads. Often forming extensive dense patches.	Fern
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>	lowland fragile fern		Fern
<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>	Mackay's fragile fern	Wet cliffs and ledges, shale and fine talus slopes, and sometimes in soil of forested slopes not associated with rocks.	Fern
<i>Athyrium angustum</i>	northern lady fern	The more common of the two subspecies in New York. Hardwood or hardwood-coniferous forests, margins of streams, wet depressions in forests, and occasionally edges of forests. Primarily an understory herb that likes mesic to wet-mesic soils and usually does not occur in soils that are perennially saturated.	Fern
<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	oak fern	Cool hardwood, coniferous, and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests. Also hummocks in swamps and edges of streams. More common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Fern
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> var. <i>pennsylvanica</i>	ostrich fern	Primarily a species of floodplain forests. Also, shores of streams, rich mesic forests, and less frequently swamps.	Fern
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	Wet forests, swamps, seepage areas, marshes, and wet fields. A somewhat weedy species that grows in a wide variety of at least seasonally wet habitats. In the northern and cooler parts of New York it is perhaps a little more restricted to rich seepage areas.	Fern
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	silvery spleenwort	Rich hardwood forests, and shale and fine talus slopes. A rich calcareous forest herb often in slightly wetter than mesic soils but soil moisture appears to be less critical than soil mineral content.	Fern

<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	spinulose wood fern	Swamps, wet forests, and pine forests including pine plantations. Generally occurring in wet to wet-mesic soils but also in mesic to dry-mesic pine forests and also occasionally in mesic hardwood forests. It clearly has an affinity for pine plantations.	Fern
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> × <i>D. intermedia</i>	triploid wood fern		Fern
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Allegheny monkey flower	Marshes, wet thickets, ditches, edges of streams, pond and lake margins, and gravel and sand bars in streams. Predominately in non-shaded habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime	Ditches, stream edges, wet thickets, swamps, and gravel and sand bars in streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	American bugleweed, American water horehound	Marshes, swamps, and edges of ponds and streams. Common in a large variety of wetlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	American bur-reed	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and rich fens; and marshes. This species generally occurs in shallow water on mucky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	American germander	Floodplain forests, alluvial thickets, edges of streams, and sand and gravel bars in streams. Sometimes somewhat weedy.	Forb/herb
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	American ginseng	Rich mesic forests on or at base of slopes. Populations often small although populations have apparently been depleted from widespread collecting at least formally.	Forb/herb
<i>Lithospermum latifolium</i>	American gromwell	Bottomland forests and rich deciduous forests in mesic to dry-mesic often calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonum buxiforme</i>	American knotweed		Forb/herb
<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	American marsh pennywort	Marshes, swamps, stream banks, and wet ditches usually where the herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. This species likes exposed saturated or wet soils. It also does well over mosses in wet areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	American pennyroyal	Rocky summits, bluffs, disturbed soils in forests, logging roads, and dirt road sides.	Forb/herb
<i>Cakile edentula</i> var. <i>edentula</i>	American sea rocket	Maritime sandy areas mostly on beaches in or just above the wrack line.	Forb/herb
<i>Urtica gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	American stinging nettle	High and low forested floodplain terraces, floodplain thickets, and gravel and sand bars in streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Acorus americanus</i>	American sweetflag		Forb/herb
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> ssp. <i>laevimarginata</i>	American water smartweed	Rooted, floating leaved aquatic in ponds, lake edges, and marshes; it also occurs as an emergent in shallow water at edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; and grows as a terrestrial herb in saturated soils (at least seasonally) of pond and lake edges as well as marshes.	Forb/herb
<i>Justicia americana</i>	American water willow	In shallow water at edge of streams and rivers.	Forb/herb
<i>Mentha canadensis</i>	American wild mint	Marshes, wet thickets, and stream banks. Often grows in somewhat weedy thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	American woodland strawberry	Young successional forests, thickets, forest edges, edges of dirt roads and paths through forests, and disturbed soils. Particularly abundant over calcareous bedrock.	Forb/herb
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> var. <i>andrewsii</i>	Andrew's bottle gentian		Forb/herb
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual daisy fleabane	Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, and waste places.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum urophyllum</i>	arrow-leaved aster	Successional fields, openings in forests, and roadsides. Almost entirely a field species/ Late in the season its white panicles can easily be spotted poking above the other herbaceous vegetation.	Forb/herb

<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>sagittata</i>	arrow-leaved violet		Forb/herb
<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> var. <i>odontorhiza</i>	autumn coralroot	Mesic hardwood forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Geum fragarioides</i>	barren strawberry	Hardwood forests (often of a southern affinity) and forest edges in mesic to dry-mesic predominately thin soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Monarda clinopodia</i>	basilbalm		Forb/herb
<i>Hieracium gronovii</i>	beaked hawkweed		Forb/herb
<i>Smallanthus uvedalia</i>	bear's foot		Forb/herb
<i>Bidens beckii</i>	Beck's water marigold	Ponds and lakes.	Forb/herb
<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	beechdrops	Mesic forests under <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Trillium flexipes</i>	bent trillium		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	big-leaved pondweed	Shallow alkaline to circumneutral water of lakes and slow moving streams but often in deeper water than other <i>Potamogeton</i> species.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola pedata</i> var. <i>pedata</i>	bird's foot violet		Forb/herb
<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	black cohosh, black snakeroot, bugbane	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges, vegetated roadsides and paths often in calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Pilea fontana</i>	black-fruited clearweed	Exposed gravel and sand bars in streams, low areas in swamps, floodplain forests, and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonum achoreum</i>	Blake's knotweed		Forb/herb
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	blood milkwort	Successional fields, forest edges and openings, thickets, and disturbed sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests. In more acidic regions it often occurs in rocky sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	blue bead lily	Cool northern coniferous, coniferous-hardwood, and hardwood forests; and hummocks in swamps. Very common understory herbaceous plant in northern and cool forests extending into the sub-alpine. Sometimes after forest clearing or in openings in forests it becomes quite robust and flowers heavily.	Forb/herb
<i>Collinsia verna</i>	blue-eyed Mary		Forb/herb
<i>Solidago caesia</i> var. <i>caesia</i>	blue-stemmed goldenrod, wreath goldenrod	Forested slopes, forest edges, forested road banks, and shale talus in mesic to a little drier soils. Occurring almost entirely in shaded situations <i>Solidago caesia</i> can be quite abundant at a site although it usually does not occur in dense stands.	Forb/herb
<i>Galium obtusum</i> ssp. <i>obtusum</i>	blunt-leaved bedstraw		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	blunt-leaved pondweed	Shallow circumneutral to alkaline water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	bog goldenrod	Open to partially forested wet peatlands from rich fens and swamps to more acidic "bogs". Usually not in mineral soil swamps or marshes but restricted to the more unique peatland environments.	Forb/herb
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset	Marshes, ditches, and seepage areas. Almost always in wet soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	broad beech fern	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of seeps, and edges of small streams. Generally but not restricted to mineral rich sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	buckbean	Bogs, poor to rich fens, rich swamps, and cool springy forests. Often in inundated soils and sometimes at the edge of ponds or streams in the habitats mentioned.	Forb/herb

<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	bulb-bearing water hemlock	Marshes and swamps. Common but usually not abundant or dense at a particular site.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> ssp. <i>ramosissimum</i>	bushy knotweed		Forb/herb
<i>Symphytotrichum lateriflorum</i>	calico aster	Successional fields, roadsides, woodlands, openings in forests, disturbed areas, and less frequently on stream banks and in swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Canada anemone	Low forests and thickets, edges of lakes and streams, and fens. Predominately in mesic to wet calcareous soils but occasionally in drier situations..	Forb/herb
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> var. <i>canadense</i>	Canada cocklebur		Forb/herb
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod	Wet-mesic to dry-mesic successional fields, pastures, road banks, disturbed soil, clearings or openings in forests, and forests. In forested environments this species occurs in small numbers often in disturbed soils. It is a small somewhat less aggressive plant than <i>S. altissima</i> and prefers slightly wetter soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada lily	Alluvial thickets, floodplain forests, and wet thickets. Usually flowering best in non-shaded sites. Often in peaty or wet springy soils. Perhaps in more acidic soils than ssp. <i>editorum</i> . More work is needed to asses the habitat differences of the two ssp.	Forb/herb
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower	Mesic hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests; and hummocks in swamps. It does particularly well in cool northern forests where it can be the dominant herbaceous plant.	Forb/herb
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada milk vetch		Forb/herb
<i>Viola canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada violet	Hardwood forests in deep rich mesic soils often in valley bottoms or lower slopes.	Forb/herb
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>	Canada waterleaf	Rich often at least somewhat calcareous mesic hardwood forests. Often with a dense and diverse adjacent herbaceous layer.	Forb/herb
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canada waterweed	Lakes, ponds, small pools, streams, tidal stream, and rivers. Fairly abundant and often forming dense patches in a variety of aquatic habitats, often in quiet water.	Forb/herb
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	cardinal flower	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, gravely stream banks, margins of drainages, edges of ponds including marl ponds, and wet ledges. Occurs in both shaded and unshaded sites almost always in saturated to wet-mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Claytonia caroliniana</i>	Carolina spring beauty	Forests and forest edges in deep rich mesic soils. Usually in moister sites with deeper soils than the related <i>Claytonia virginica</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i> var. <i>cinnamomeum</i>	cinnamon fern	A variety of swamp types and wet woods. Mostly restricted to true swamps and sometimes forming very dense extensive patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	clammy ground cherry		Forb/herb
<i>Pseudognaphalium macounii</i>	clammy rabbit tobacco	Disturbed soils, cut forests, and edges of fields. Perhaps becoming less common as the forests are returning to post agricultural lands.	Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	clasping-leaved pondweed	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	clustered sanicle, clustered snakeroot	Rich deciduous and floodplain forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	Colombian watermeal	Quiet water of ponds, lakes, and marshes. Often growing in mixed populations with other <i>Wolffia</i> species.	Forb/herb

<i>Frasera caroliniensis</i>	columbo, green gentian	Rich dry-mesic to mesic forests, bluffs, and successional shrub lands. Primarily a species of dry-mesic forest understories on upper slopes and crests in at least somewhat calcareous soils. Rare and local in New York but often in large patches. Plants die after they flower and the amount of flowering varies dramatically from year to year.	Forb/herb
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	common arrowhead	Perhaps our most common <i>Sagittaria</i> this species occurs in a wide variety of wetlands. It often occurs in standing water and occasionally on seasonally exposed soils. Margins of ponds and streams, marshes, ditches and channels.	Forb/herb
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	common Canada sanicle, common Canada snakeroot	Mesic forests and thickets at least sometimes in rich sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	common coontail	A very common aquatic plant. Ponds, lakes, streams, usually in somewhat slow moving or still water. Very dense in some situations.	Forb/herb
<i>Lemna minor</i>	common duckweed	Quiet water of lakes, ponds, vernal pools, marshes, and channels. Sometimes becoming temporarily stranded.	Forb/herb
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	common flat-topped goldenrod	Wet to mesic fields and thickets, marshes, and roadsides. <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> generally likes it a little wetter than moist although it does grow in even drier situations. This is one of our common goldenrods and can be dominant in old fields.	Forb/herb
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	common golden Alexanders	Floodplain and rich mesic forests, and thickets in bottomlands. This species does well on floodplain terraces and in deep alluvial soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	common grass-of-Parnassus	Rich fens, calcareous rocky stream banks, and calcareous open to partly shaded seeps.	Forb/herb
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> ssp. <i>triphyllum</i>	common Jack-in-the-pulpit	Primarily in mesic forests. This taxon does particularly well in deep rich soils but also occurs in less rich sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum patens</i> var. <i>patens</i>	common late purple aster	Rocky summits, woodlands, and dry rocky forested slopes. A southern species with us mostly in warmer and southern parts of NY.	Forb/herb
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed	Successional fields, occasionally clearings in forests, roadsides, and disturbed ground.	Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	common narrow-leaved pondweed	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i> var. <i>hieraciifolius</i>	common pilewort	Cut forests, disturbed ground, thickets, burned forests, rocky summits, and exposed soil of slopes. A disturbance dependant species; after a large scale disturbance such as logging or a burn this species can be very abundant.	Forb/herb
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed	A very weedy native species. Cultivated ground, roadsides, waste places, barnyards, thin dry exposed soils of rocky or forest opening, seasonally exposed cobble bars in streams. Along roads this plant can be quite thick, although dwarfed, and grows very close to edge of the tarmac. In native habitats it usually does not get as tall and robust as in cultivated ground.	Forb/herb
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> ssp. <i>affine</i>	common scouring rush	Shores of streams, mesic forests, wet to mesic disturbed soils, gravel pits, roadsides, railroad edges, and banks of streams. Grows best in calcareous and both wet to mesic soils. Probably more common than it was historically, this species can form dense extensive stands and is fairly common especially in calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	common sneezeweed	Tidal wetlands, marshes, fens, stream banks, and gravel bars in streams. This species does particularly well in the fresh tidal marshes of the Hudson.	Forb/herb

<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i>	common Venus's looking glass	Burned over forests, woodlands, thin forests, rocky outcrops and summits, trail and dirt road edges, railroad edges, and disturbed areas. A species of disturbed or thin mostly dry to a little moister soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	common water nymph, common naiad	Quiet water of ponds, streams, fresh to slightly brackish tidal rivers, and lake edges.	Forb/herb
<i>Allium tricoccum</i> var. <i>tricoccum</i>	common wild leek	Rich mesic hardwood forests. Often growing with a diverse and thick herbaceous layer. It often forms very large patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	common wild strawberry	Successional fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides, young successional forests, forest openings, disturbed soils, and edges of paths.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>	common wrinkle-leaved goldenrod	Successional fields, pastures, wet to mesic forests, swamps, and roadsides. A common widespread species it can form dense large patches in fields. It prefers at least slightly wetter than mesic soils although it grows in mesic conditions as well.	Forb/herb
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	Fields, waste places, disturbed areas, and rocky open areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow wood sorrel	Cultivated ground, fields, pastures, disturbed soils in forests, stream banks, gravel and sand bars in streams, roadsides, and disturbed soils. A weedy species of disturbed soils in open habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Astragalus neglectus</i>	Cooper's milk vetch	Calcareous dry bluffs, shale and fine talus slopes, and upper slopes in open forests and woodlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Doellingeria infirma</i>	cornel-leaved white aster	Oak-hickory forests and forests and woodlands of a southern affinity. Rocky or thin dry-mesic soils with a thin herbaceous layer. Not common at sites and often occurring in relatively thin small patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	cow parsnip	Stream banks, rich seepy forests, occasionally roadside ditches, and wet meadows. Perhaps more common in suitable habitat in the northern part of the state.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphytotrichum prenanthoides</i>	crooked-stemmed aster	Swamps, wet ditches, thickets, stream banks and gravel bars, and seepage areas. Usually in wet to wet-mesic soil or soils that are seasonally wet. Often with some amount of canopy cover although most robust in open sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Bidens trichosperma</i>	crowned beggar ticks		Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	cuckoo flower	Lawns, roadsides, riparian forests, and cool swamps. Sometimes in similar habitat to <i>C. bulbosa</i> but other times in weedy drier sites perhaps representing native and non-native populations.	Forb/herb
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root	Native as well as cultivated and naturalizing. Roadsides, forest edges, thickets, and successional fields.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago arguta</i> var. <i>arguta</i>	cut-leaved goldenrod	Dry-mesic to mesic deciduous forests often along the edge of trails, forest edges, and occasionally roadsides. Mainly in shaded dryish situations.	Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	cut-leaved toothwort	Mesic deciduous forests, stream banks, sandy bars in streams, and bottomlands. Usually in deep rich soils on lower and bottom parts of slopes. Much less common if not absent from the cooler parts of the state.	Forb/herb
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	daisy-leaved moonwort	Mostly in mesic forests often in rich sites. Also on edges of dirt roads.	Forb/herb
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> ssp. <i>trichomanes</i>	diploid maidenhair spleenwort		Forb/herb

<i>Botrychium dissectum</i>	dissected grape fern	Fields, pastures, successional forests, mesic forests, forest clearings, utility rights-of-way, and edges of dirt roads. Mostly in thin poor dry to mesic soils in areas of past disturbance.	Forb/herb
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	ditch stonecrop	Marshes, stream banks, swamps, and ditches.	Forb/herb
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	dock-leaved smartweed	Gravel and sand bars in streams, stream banks, floodplain thickets, disturbed sites, and waste places.	Forb/herb
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	downy agrimony	Dry-mesic to mesic oak-hickory forests and woodlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	downy false foxglove	Hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges with oaks often in thin dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	downy gentian		Forb/herb
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	downy rattlesnake plantain	Dry-mesic to mesic forests often on thin acidic soils with some pine or hemlock. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is often sparse.	Forb/herb
<i>Epilobium strictum</i>	downy willowherb	Marshes and wet open habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	dragon's mouth	Bogs and poor fens. Sometimes appearing in large numbers but rather local in distribution.	Forb/herb
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's breeches	Rich mesic hardwood forests. In deep often calcareous soils and with an adjacent herbaceous flora that is dense and diverse. Occurs in similar habitats to <i>D. canadensis</i> but also occurs in northern cooler more acidic environments.	Forb/herb
<i>Circaea alpina</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	dwarf enchanter's nightshade	Seepages, swamps, edges of streams, and cool northern mesic forests. A species of cool sites it is most common in northern and cooler parts of New York although it is not uncommon in other parts of the state. It does particularly well on rotting logs in northern forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Panax trifolius</i>	dwarf ginseng	Mesic forests and banks of small streams. In rich to somewhat poorer soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Goodyera repens</i>	dwarf rattlesnake plantain	Coniferous, mixed hardwood-coniferous, and hardwood forests predominately in thin acidic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	dwarf scouring rush	Mossy hummocks in <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps, calcareous seepage areas in cool hardwood and hemlock-hardwood forests, and occasionally in more open calcareous seepy habitats. Mostly fairly local in distribution. It can occasionally form very dense extensive patches especially in <i>Thuja</i> swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	early buttercup, early crowfoot	Dry-mesic forests and forest edges, alvar habitats, and summits of cliffs and rock outcrops. Primarily in open to partly shaded dry to dry-mesic calcareous habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Corallorhiza trifida</i>	early coralroot	Seepages, cool swamps, and spring wet areas adjacent to streams. Often in the hollows in cool swamps growing from saturated mucky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod	Successional fields, edges of forests, woodlands, and road banks. Grows where the soils are thin. It does best in full light where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is low in stature.	Forb/herb
<i>Micranthes virginiensis</i>	early saxifrage	Wet to mesic to seasonally dry rock outcrops and ledges; and thin soils on bluffs and in forest openings. Generally associated with rocks and often in areas that are at least seasonally seepy.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	early yellow violet	Cool rich mesic forests especially on high terrace floodplains of small streams; and edges of dirt roads and paths through forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	eastern black nightshade	Waste places, disturbed soils, roadsides, cultivated ground, pastures, successional fields, thickets, thin soils on bedrock, and ledges.	Forb/herb

Mertensia virginica	eastern bluebells	Floodplain and bottomland forests and thickets, low rich forests, and stream banks. Also cultivated.	Forb/herb
Epilobium coloratum	eastern willowherb	Marshes, springy soils on edges of ponds and lakes, stream sides, cobble and gravel bars in streams, wet thickets, ditches, and openings in swamps. Grows in very similar habitat to E. ciliatum ssp. ciliatum and the two often grow together although E. coloratum is more common in warmer and southern parts of New York.	Forb/herb
Solidago ulmifolia var. ulmifolia	elm-leaved goldenrod	Usually dry to occasionally more mesic rocky deciduous forests, woodlands, forest edges, and bluffs. Mostly a forest or woodland species. Perhaps preferring calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
Lysimachia quadrifolia x L. terrestris	elongated loosestrife		Forb/herb
Polygonum erectum	erect knotweed		Forb/herb
Chamaelirium luteum	fairywand, devil's bit		Forb/herb
Veratrum viride	false hellebore, Indian corn lily	Edges of forested streams, seepages, swamps in mucky soils, and low wet forests. Sometimes forms dense patches.	Forb/herb
Floerkea proserpinacoides	false mermaid weed	Floodplain forests and thickets, and occasionally rich woods on deep alluvium. Usually in well drained soils which are very occasionally to regularly flooded. Associated with Matteuccia struthiopteris.	Forb/herb
Boehmeria cylindrica	false nettle	Wet to seasonally wet areas in bottomland forests, low areas in swamps, marshy areas in forested streams, and marshes. Primarily but not restricted to shaded habitats with slightly inundated to wet soils (at least seasonally). Sometimes forming dense large populations.	Forb/herb
Enemion biternatum	false rue anemone		Forb/herb
Maianthemum racemosum ssp. racemosum	false Solomon's seal	Mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests. Widespread and common in a variety of forest types but perhaps absent from the drier most acidic sites.	Forb/herb
Aureolaria pedicularia	fern-leaved false foxglove	Hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges with oaks often in thin dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb
Antennaria neglecta	field pussytoes	Banks of dirt roads, edges of forests, and open forests on thin soils.	Forb/herb
Chamaenerion angustifolium ssp. circumvagum	fireweed	Clearing and openings in forests, edges of forests, roadsides, and disturbed soils. Responds well to fire and clearing. Most common in northern New York where it can form extensive patches.	Forb/herb
Utricularia intermedia	flat-leaved bladderwort	Quiet water of ponds and edges of lakes.	Forb/herb
Potamogeton zosteriformis	flat-stemmed pondweed	Shallow circumneutral to alkaline water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
Euphorbia corollata	flowering spurge		Forb/herb
Tiarella cordifolia	foamflower	Mesic hardwood forests, edges of forested seeps, and hummocks in swamps. Generally found in valley bottoms or on lower slopes.	Forb/herb
Asclepias exaltata	forest milkweed	Mesic deciduous forests and edges of forested roads and paths. Not evenly scattered throughout a site but usually restricted to a few distinct patches.	Forb/herb
Asclepias quadrifolia	four-leaved milkweed	Forests to thin forests and woodlands of a southern affinity. Mostly an understory herb that does not do well with intense herbaceous competition. The herb layer may be rather full and diverse but not with dense tall plants. Does particularly well over calcareous rocks.	Forb/herb

<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	fragrant rabbit tobacco	Successional fields, roadsides, edges of forests and woodlands, and disturbed ground. This species does well in thin soils. It appears to have decreased in abundance in parts of the state during the 1900's perhaps due to agricultural fields growing back to forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	fringed willowherb	Marshes, springy soils on edges of ponds and lakes, stream sides, cobble and gravel bars in streams, wet thickets, ditches, and openings in swamps. Grows in very similar habitat to <i>E. coloratum</i> and the two often grow together although <i>E. ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i> is more common in cooler and northern parts of New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pilosum</i>	frostweed aster	Roadsides, successional fields, pastures, waste places, and disturbed areas. A weedy species very commonly along roads and in disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygaloides paucifolia</i>	gaywings, fringed milkwort	Acidic mesic hardwood and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests often with the adjacent herbaceous vegetation sparse. Often occurs with <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> and the moss <i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	giant bur-reed	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and peatlands; and marshes. This species grows in shallow water and is often associated with large extensive marshes.	Forb/herb
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	golden carpet	Forested seeps, wet forests, stream edges, and marshes. Often in shaded habitats in saturated mucky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Packera aurea</i>	golden ragwort	Rich fens, swamps, seepages in forests and openings. Mostly a calciphile, <i>Packera aurea</i> does particularly well in mucky seepage areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	goldenseal	Very rich mesic calcareous forests on lower slopes and bases of ravines.	Forb/herb
<i>Coptis trifolia</i>	goldthread	On hummocks in cool swamps, cool coniferous and mixed deciduous-coniferous forests, and peatlands in mesic to wet soils in shaded to open habitats often with the adjacent herbaceous layer thin.	Forb/herb
<i>Valerianella chenopodiifolia</i>	goosefoot cornsalad	Limestone forests with exposed bedrock and rock outcrops; and openings in limestone forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> var. <i>tuberosus</i>	grass pink	Bogs and fens. In a wide variety of peatlands from very acidic to basic soils. Primarily in very open sites but sometimes in more shaded situations.	Forb/herb
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> ssp. <i>graminea</i>	grass-leaved arrowhead		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	grass-leaved pondweed	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> ssp. <i>nemoralis</i>	gray goldenrod	Woodlands, edges of forests, successional fields, bluffs, and road banks. Grows in dry to mesic thin poor soils but tends to do best in the drier sites. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin and not tall.	Forb/herb
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> var. <i>siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	Seepage areas, stream margins, fens, ditches, and drainage channels; wet thickets and forests; swamps and seepy road banks. Does particularly well in calcareous seepage areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Hypericum ascyron</i> ssp. <i>pyramidatum</i>	great St. John's wort	Primarily on cobble and rocky shores of larger rivers such as the Susquehanna. These areas may experience some amount of ice scour. Less frequently in seeps and springy areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Rumex britannica</i>	great water dock	Marshes, swamps, and wet thickets. Often in unshaded to partly shaded habitats. Sometimes forming large populations.	Forb/herb

<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>macrorhiza</i>	greater bladderwort	Floating in quiet water of lakes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> ssp. <i>hybridus</i>	green amaranth	A very common weed in agricultural fields. Also in waste places.	Forb/herb
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	green arrow arum, tuckahoe		Forb/herb
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	green dragon	Floodplain forests and edges of marl ponds.	Forb/herb
<i>Pilea pumila</i> var. <i>pumila</i>	green-fruited clearweed	Exposed gravel and sand bars in streams, low areas in swamps, floodplain forests, disturbed soils, and cultivated ground.	Forb/herb
<i>Linum sulcatum</i>	grooved yellow flax		Forb/herb
<i>Angelica venenosa</i>	hairy angelica, deadly angelica		Forb/herb
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	hairy beardtongue	Bluffs, ledges, rock outcrops, non-shaded alvar habitats, thin soil over bedrock, and occasionally in disturbed sites. Perhaps most abundant over calcareous bedrock and soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> ssp. <i>hirta</i>	hairy bush clover	Woodlands, dry fields, thin forests, clearings in forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. Similar habitat to <i>L. capitata</i> but perhaps sometimes in slightly more shaded sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago hispida</i>	hairy goldenrod	Dry to dry-mesic rocky forested slopes and woodlands, edges of forests, and bluffs. Grows where the herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall.	Forb/herb
<i>Lechea mucronata</i>	hairy pinweed	Utility rights-of-way and other open habitats in thin soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	hairy small-leaved tick trefoil	Edge of forests, fields with thin open soils, and thickets. A species mostly of open habitats with dry soils	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	hairy Solomon's seal	Mesic rich to somewhat poorer hardwood forests and forested ledges.	Forb/herb
<i>Euphorbia vermiculata</i>	hairy spurge		Forb/herb
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i>	hairy wood mint	Alluvial forests and thickets on the edges of small or large streams. Fairly local in New York and appears to be decreasing.	Forb/herb
<i>Thaspium barbinode</i>	hairy-jointed meadow parsnip		Forb/herb
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	harebell	Dry to wet calcareous and acidic open rocky areas often on or in cracks of rocks and also in adjacent soils. Gravel shores, ledges, cliffs, rocky outcrops and summits, and river banks.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>hageri</i>	Harger's goldenrod	Successional fields, pastures, road banks, and disturbed soil. It occasionally occurs in forested environments in disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	heart-leaved aster	Thin forests, woodlands, edges of forests, trails and paths in forests, rocky slopes, and disturbed soils. Perhaps its preferred habitat is along edges of forests where it gets a lot of light but herbaceous competition is minimal.	Forb/herb
<i>Plantago cordata</i>	heart-leaved plantain	Fresh tidal marshes and bays off of the Hudson River from just below to a little above high tide. Also along non tidal streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	heath aster		Forb/herb
<i>Conioselinum chinense</i>	hemlock parsley	Rich swamps and fens; banks of cold small drainages. This species prefers shaded conditions.	Forb/herb
<i>Sium suave</i>	hemlock water parsnip	Standing water in swamps, edges and backwaters of streams, and channels through marshes. This species can grow in deep water. Leaves in deep water are finely dissected.	Forb/herb
<i>Stachys hispida</i>	hispid hedge nettle		Forb/herb
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	honestwort	Wet to mesic forests and thickets often in rich soils. It does well in bottomlands and weedy alluvial soils. It occasionally occurs in slightly more open areas but prefers shade.	Forb/herb

<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i> var. <i>recurvatus</i>	hooked buttercup, hooked crowfoot	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests and less frequently hummocks in swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Hooker's orchid		Forb/herb
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	horned pondweed	Shallow fresh or brackish water in tidal and non-tidal habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> × <i>A. cannabinum</i>	hybrid dogbane		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	Illinois pondweed	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber root	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs primarily in cool northern forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian hemp	Dry thin forests, rocky openings, fields, thickets, gravely stream banks, and roadsides. It is also occasionally found in marshes.	Forb/herb
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Indian paintbrush, scarlet paintbrush		Forb/herb
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe	In a wide variety of dry-mesic to mesic forests. New plants appear in mid-summer.	Forb/herb
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Indian tobacco	Dirt and logging roads; cut forests, forest clearings, and thin forests; and gravel bars of streams and disturbed areas. Often along paths, on tip up mounds, or other disturbed soils in mesic to dry-mesic forested sites. Occasionally in drier sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	interrupted fern	Swamps, wet and wet-mesic forests, edges of streams, and wet roadsides. Often in true wetlands but sometimes growing in more upland soils. It can be a little weedy. Sometimes with <i>O. cinnamomea</i> but also growing in drier and more disturbed habitats than the latter.	Forb/herb
<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Kalm's lobelia	Wet calcareous cliffs; gravely and peaty banks of streams and ponds; and fens and other calcareous wet sites. <i>Lobelia kalmii</i> is a small plant and it grows best where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is low. It grows almost exclusively in calcareous wet sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Cakile edentula</i> var. <i>lacustris</i>	lake sea rocket		Forb/herb
<i>Rorippa aquatica</i>	lake water cress		Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	lance-leaved aster	Floodplain forests and thickets, successional fields, wet forests, swamps, stream banks, roadsides, and ditches. A vigorous spreader this species is quite weedy and has long rhizomes that can form large clonal patches. It grows in a variety of habitats from dry to wet and from open to shaded.	Forb/herb
<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	lance-leaved figwort	Dry-mesic to mesic thin canopied forests, woodlands, and forest edges. Predominately in thin or well drained rocky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>	lance-leaved wild licorice	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges.	Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i>	large purple fringed orchid	Margins of streams, swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, and wet low forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	large yellow lady's slipper	Rich fens and calcareous mesic forests. Predominately in upland sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	large-bracted tick trefoil		Forb/herb
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	large-flowered bellwort	Rich mesic hardwood forests mostly in calcareous soils. Populations are often relatively small.	Forb/herb
<i>Sanicula trifoliata</i>	large-fruited sanicle, large-fruited snakeroot		Forb/herb
<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	large-leaved aster	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands. <i>Eurybia macrophylla</i> does particularly well on the edges of these habitats.	Forb/herb

<i>Platanthera macrophylla</i>	large-spurred round-leaved orchid	Mesic cool forests sometimes associated with aspens (<i>Populus</i> sp.). Populations are often small and isolated.	Forb/herb
<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	late spotted coralroot	A wide variety of mesic forest types but perhaps most common in hardwoods, hardwood- <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> forests, and hardwood- <i>Pinus strobus</i> forests. Patches often consist of small numbers of individuals and patches are often widely scattered at a site.	Forb/herb
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i>	leafcup	Mesic bottomland forests and thickets, talus slopes, and rich forests often associated with calcareous soils. It can form large dense patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> ssp. <i>foliosus</i>	leafy pondweed	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	leathery grape fern	Fields, roadsides, clearings in forests, and successional forests. Mostly in thin poor soils in open habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Clinopodium arkansanum</i>	limestone calamint		Forb/herb
<i>Lysimachia quadriflora</i>	linear-leaved loosestrife		Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera clavellata</i>	little club spur orchid	Bogs, open seepy habitats with thin soil, wet roadsides, and ditches. Sometimes quite common in previously disturbed wet open habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail	Shallow water at edges of slow moving streams, edges of lakes, wet areas in bottomland and riparian forests, swamps, and swamp openings. Sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb
<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Loesel's twayblade	Rich fens, calcareous peaty swamps, and mucky seepages. Open and forested habitats in permanently saturated soils. It often grows in mucky or peaty soils and perhaps does best where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is sparse.	Forb/herb
<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	long beech fern	Cool mesic hardwood, hemlock, and mixed coniferous-hardwoods forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	long-headed anemone		Forb/herb
<i>Houstonia longifolia</i>	long-leaved bluets	Dry forest openings and bluffs in thin rocky soils sometimes on calcareous soils and bedrock.	Forb/herb
<i>Physalis longifolia</i> var. <i>subglabrata</i>	long-leaved ground cherry		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	long-leaved pondweed	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	long-leaved starwort, long-leaved stitchwort		Forb/herb
<i>Viola rostrata</i>	long-spurred violet	Hardwood forests in rich well drained mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	lopseed	Mesic forests and forest edges in calcareous soils. Perhaps most common in floodplain forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i> × <i>A. rubra</i>	Louis's baneberry		Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum lowrieianum</i>	Lowrie's aster	Dry rocky forested slopes, edges of forests, and occasionally fields. This species resembles <i>S. cordifolium</i> although it is distinct and is much less frequent than <i>S. cordifolium</i> . <i>Symphotrichum lowrieianum</i> perhaps prefers more calcareous, drier, and more open habitats than <i>S. cordifolium</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	mad dog skullcap	Seeps in forests, swamps, marshes, and edges of streams. Occurs in both shaded and unshaded wet habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenhair fern	Rich mesic hardwoods forests often on lower slopes and valley bottoms in deep calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Chenopodiastrum simplex</i>	maple-leaved goosefoot	Rocky woods and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Triglochin palustris</i>	marsh arrow grass	Coastal salt marshes, rich fens, calcareous marshes, and rich peaty swamps.	Forb/herb

<i>Galium palustre</i>	marsh bedstraw	Marshes, wet forests, wet thickets, ditches, wet dirt roadsides, swamps, openings in swamps, and stream sides.	Forb/herb
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	marsh bellflower	Often leaning on and growing up adjacent herbaceous vegetation. Stream margins, marshes, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	marsh blue violet	Marshes, low areas in swamps, forested seeps, edges of small streams, and rarely in more mesic habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	marsh fern	Marshes, rich fens, and swamps; edges of ponds, lakes, and streams; and ditches and open wet thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Equisetum palustre</i>	marsh horsetail		Forb/herb
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	marsh lousewort	Calcareous and marly fens, forested seeps; and swamps and margins of the Hudson River upslope from tidal influences.	Forb/herb
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold	Forest and shrub swamps, marshes, backwater sloughs of streams, rich fens, and seeps. Predominately in shallow still water with mucky soils. Sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	marsh skullcap	Openings in swamps, marshes, and edges of ponds and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	marsh speedwell	Marshes, low areas in swamps in mucky saturated to slightly inundated soils, ditches, and stream edges.	Forb/herb
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Maryland sanicle, Maryland snakeroot	Rich mesic forests, alluvial forests, and occasionally hummocks in rich swamps. This is perhaps our most common <i>Sanicula</i> and occurs in the widest array of habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Gentiana clausa</i>	meadow bottle gentian	Wet fields primarily on hill tops, edges of forests, edges of streams, seasonally wet ditches, and thickets. Often in heavy compacted soils that are seasonally wet.	Forb/herb
<i>Azolla cristata</i>	mosquito fern	Still or slow moving water of lakes, ponds, and streams. Sometimes becoming very abundant.	Forb/herb
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	mountain blue-eyed grass	Fields and pastures.	Forb/herb
<i>Mitella nuda</i>	naked mitrewort, naked bishop's cap	Cool northern hardwood to coniferous forests and swamps. Often in dense moss cover on wet to wet-mesic soils. A northern species that is most common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Botrychium angustisegmentum</i>	narrow triangle moonwort	Rich mesic sometimes early successional hardwood forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved cattail	Brackish and fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes, ditches, pond and lake edges, openings in swamps, and wet thickets. Although the prominent cattail of saline areas it is also widespread in non-saline habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Gentiana linearis</i>	narrow-leaved gentian	Roadsides, thickets, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way often in seasonally wet acidic soils. Much more common in the northern parts of New York where it can be quite abundant in places.	Forb/herb
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrow-leaved mountain mint	Rocky summits, thickets, fields, roadsides, and railroad edges in dry to seasonally wet soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> × <i>L. virginica</i> = <i>L. xneglecta</i>	neglected bush clover		Forb/herb
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	Mesic to dry-mesic forests and forest edges. Forming extensive dense populations along with <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> in sterile soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	nodding beggar ticks	Marshes, wet ditches, banks of streams, edges of ponds, exposed mud in draw down zones of ponds and streams, and floating logs in ponds.	Forb/herb

<i>Allium cernuum</i>	nodding onion	Dry shaley and rocky forested slopes, bluffs, barrens and woodlands. Mostly on south or west facing upper slopes often with at most partial shade. Local and rare but populations can be quite large.	Forb/herb
<i>Nabalus crepidineus</i>	nodding rattlesnake root		Forb/herb
<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	northern adder's tongue	Springy open wet habitats including wet fields, banks of streams, and wet open road banks. Not a weedy species but growing in open habitats that sometimes have experienced past disturbances.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola septentrionalis</i>	northern blue violet	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges. Generally on mid to upper slopes or tops of hills. In drier less rich habitats than <i>Viola sororia</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum boreale</i>	northern bog aster		Forb/herb
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	northern bugleweed, northern water horehound	Marshes, swamps, damp shores, ditches, and elsewhere. Common in a large variety of wetlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>	northern clammy hedge hyssop	Exposed mud flats along the edges of streams, ponds, and lakes; brackish tidal marshes, pastures, and disturbed soils. A plant predominately of wet-mesic to periodically flooded soils with the adjacent herbaceous vegetation sparse.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	northern downy violet	Successional fields, utility rights-of-way, gravel and sand mines, roadsides, woodlands, forest openings, thin canopied forests, and disturbed areas in forests in thin well drained dry to dry-mesic to occasionally mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	northern obedient plant	Cultivated and most wild populations probably represent introductions. Damp fields, ditches, and roadsides.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	northern seaside goldenrod	Coastal dunes, edges of salt marshes, and other maritime habitats. It also occurs inland along large road sides and thickets near salt processing areas. It is spreading in these inland habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Euphorbia polygonifolia</i>	northern seaside spurge		Forb/herb
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>tetragona</i>	northern sundrops		Forb/herb
<i>Ranunculus caricetorum</i>	northern swamp buttercup, northern swamp crowfoot	Swamps, rich fens, marshes, wet thickets, and edges of lakes in inundated to saturated mucky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera flava</i> var. <i>herbiola</i>	northern tubercled orchid		Forb/herb
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	northern water milfoil	Quiet water of lakes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	northern water plantain	This species along with <i>A. subcordatum</i> are very similar in terms of their habitat preferences and we have not detected a difference in habitat types. Edges of streams, rivers, ponds, and marshes; and seasonally flooded ponds. This species does quite well on seasonally exposed "draw down" zones on edges of marshes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Andersonglossum boreale</i>	northern wild comfrey, northern hound's tongue	Openings and clearings in forests, edges of forests, and disturbed soils in rich sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	northern wild senna	Edge of forests, thickets, roadsides, and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Oxalis montana</i>	northern wood sorrel	Cool northern forests and hummocks in swamps. It is a very common and often dominant herb in northern forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> × <i>L. violacea</i> = <i>L. xnuttallii</i>	Nuttall's bush clover		Forb/herb
<i>Conopholis americana</i>	oakdrops	In a variety of mesic forests under <i>Quercus</i> species.	Forb/herb

<i>Solidago ohioensis</i>	Ohio flat-topped goldenrod	Marl fens, wet marly ledges, and rich fens. A species of wet calcareous sites it is mostly limited to our nicer fens. Although often in open sunny environments it also grows on north facing ledges that are more shaded.	Forb/herb
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	oldfield cinquefoil	Successional fields, pastures, hayfields, roadsides, forests (primarily young successional), forests openings, edges of paths through forests, rocky summits, and rock outcrops.	Forb/herb
<i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i>	one-flowered broomrape	Mesic forests and fields. Parasitic on various plants. Somewhat local in distribution and populations are often small.	Forb/herb
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	Oneida grape fern, blunt-lobed grape fern	Rich low mesic forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	orange-fruited horse gentian	Rich forests, edges of forests, stream sides, and thickets often in deep and/or calcareous soils. The soils vary from mesic to dry. Plants are usually not present throughout a site but are more restricted to a few dense patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Oswego tea, beebalm	Forested seeps, stream banks, alluvial forests, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Penstemon pallidus</i>	pale beardtongue		Forb/herb
<i>Rumex altissimus</i>	pale dock		Forb/herb
<i>Impatiens pallida</i>	pale jewelweed, pale touch-me-not	Floodplain forests, wet forests, seepage areas, swamps, marshes, fens, stream banks, thickets, disturbed areas, shaded roadsides and trail edges, and ditches. Similar habitat to <i>I. capensis</i> and sometimes occurring together but not as common in at least parts of NY. It perhaps prefers more calcareous soils. Like <i>I. capensis</i> it can form dense large patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i>	pale St. John's wort	Various wetlands without trees or shrubs and usually without adjacent tall and dense herbaceous vegetation. Springy edges of wetlands including springy roadsides	Forb/herb
<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i>	panicled hawkweed	Deciduous, often thin, forests and edges of forests on dry to mesic slopes. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is usually not dense or tall.	Forb/herb
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	panicled tick trefoil	Edges of forests, edges of paths and roads through forests, and thickets. Usually in dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> var. <i>fasciculata</i>	partridge pea		Forb/herb
<i>Cirsium pumilum</i> ssp. <i>pumilum</i>	pasture thistle		Forb/herb
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting	Much more common in northern parts of the state. Cut forests, edges of forests, roadsides, and successional old fields often in thin sterile soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania smartweed	Gravel and sand bars of streams, floodplain thickets, ditches, and wet disturbed sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum tenuifolium</i> var. <i>tenuifolium</i>	perennial saltmarsh aster		Forb/herb
<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	perfoliate bellwort	Forests, woodlands, and bluffs in dry to dry-mesic often rocky soils with oaks dominant	Forb/herb
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	perfoliate-leaved horse gentian		Forb/herb
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerel weed	In standing water at edges of ponds, lakes, and slow-moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Pterospora andromedea</i>	pinedrops	Grows from a subterranean truffle that is associated with a good sized <i>Pinus strobus</i> . Dry to mesic forested slopes and ridges.	Forb/herb

<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	pink lady's slipper	Acidic mesic to dry-mesic forests often with pine or hemlock. Usually in areas where the adjacent herbaceous layer is sparse. Sometimes on roadsides and young successional forests. Populations size and density varies considerably. Often on hilltops and upper slopes but not restricted to these sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Hylodesmum glutinosum</i>	pointed-leaved tick trefoil	Dry-mesic to mesic, slightly rich, hardwood forests. Often on mid to upper slopes. Usually never too abundant at a site but it is one of the most widespread <i>Desmodium</i> species in New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	pokeweed	Tree fall gaps in forests, thickets, roadsides, and disturbed soils in native and non-native sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pringlei</i>	Pringle's aster	Dry successional fields, utility line cuts, edges of forested areas, and roadsides. Compared to the typical variety, var. <i>pringlei</i> grows in drier sites with less herbaceous competition, and more often is in more native type habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> ssp. <i>prolificum</i>	proliferous knotweed		Forb/herb
<i>Geum rivale</i>	purple avens, water avens	Rich fens, swamps, and wet thickets. A calciphile at least in the warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i>	purple Joe Pye weed	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands, edges of these habitats, and non-weedy open banks and slopes.	Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine douglassii</i>	purple spring cress, pink spring cress	Rich mesic deciduous forests and mesic bottomland forests and thickets. Preferring lower and bottom parts of slopes in deep rich calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	purple trillium, stinking Benjamin	Mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs in a wide variety of forested habitats although it is absent from the warmer drier more open sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	purple-stemmed angelica	Banks of streams and rivers, marshes, and open swamps. This species prefers rich sites and often occurs near or adjacent to streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i> var. <i>puniceum</i>	purple-stemmed aster	Swamps, marshes, fens, wet thickets, stream banks, and ditches. A common aster of various wetland types and usually not too weedy.	Forb/herb
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> ssp. <i>peregrina</i>	Purslane speedwell		Forb/herb
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i>	puttyroot, Adam and Eve	Mesic forests. Clearly declining in New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera lacera</i>	ragged fringed orchid	Wet fields and pastures and springy mucky herb dominated openings in swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern	Rich mesic hardwood forests.	Forb/herb
<i>Hieracium venosum</i>	rattlesnake hawkweed	Dry-mesic to dry thin forests to woodlands often on slopes. Sometimes it occurs on the edges of forests or woodlands but it is really more of an understory plant. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is often low and not dense.	Forb/herb
<i>Polanisia dodecandra</i> ssp. <i>dodecandra</i>	red-whiskered clammyweed	Gravel and sand bars of streams and disturbed areas. A very distinctive plant often occurring in open disturbed areas of streams that are seasonally flooded and the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not thick.	Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton epiphydrus</i>	ribbon-leaved pondweed	Shallow water of lakes and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	Richard's pondweed		Forb/herb
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	river horsetail	Usually emergent from shallow water at edges of quite lakes and ponds, ditches, and marshes.	Forb/herb

<i>Agrimonia striata</i>	roadside agrimony	Pastures, successional fields, thickets, floodplain forests, successional and weedy forests, stream banks, and roadsides often in mesic to wet-mesic disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Draba arabisans</i>	rock whitlow grass		Forb/herb
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	rose pogonia	Peaty open wetlands including rich fens and acidic bogs. Perhaps more common in acidic bogs. It also grows adjacent to these habitats in disturbed upland soils including along abandoned railroad grades.	Forb/herb
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens	Successional fields, pastures, wet thickets, wet disturbed soils, edges of dirt roads, and marshes Generally grows in non-shaded habitats with wet soils but sometimes occurs in more mesic soils. Populations are often small in number and individual plants are widely spaced.	Forb/herb
<i>Galium asprellum</i>	rough bedstraw	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, stream sides, and pond edges.	Forb/herb
<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	rough sunflower		Forb/herb
<i>Solidago patula</i>	rough-leaved goldenrod	Rich swamps, fens, seepage areas in forests, and marshes. Restricted to saturated or seasonally inundated soils. It does best in rich more open environments but also occurs in fairly well shaded swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	round-headed bush clover	Pine barrens, woodlands, dry fields, edges of forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. In dry to dry-mesic acidic sandy or coarse soils. Less common in central and western New York.	Forb/herb
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved sundew	Rich fens, acidic bogs, open peaty wetlands, floating logs, and wet springy roadsides. Does well in open sites with low adjacent herbaceous vegetation. Sometimes on edges of shrub hummocks in open wetlands. Usually not in areas with much of a tree canopy.	Forb/herb
<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved tick trefoil	Thin dry-mesic oak-hickory or oak dominated forests, edges of paths through forests, and bluffs. Usually not very abundant at a site.	Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved water cress, mountain water cress		Forb/herb
<i>Hepatica americana</i>	round-lobed hepatica	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and forest edges in alkaline to circumneutral soils. When co-occurring with <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> it often occurs higher on slopes in shallower drier soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal fern	Swamps and stream edges it sometimes grows in inundated soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	rue anemone	Hardwood forests, forest edges, openings in forests, edges of forested dirt roads on mid to upper slopes and usually in thin dry-mesic coarse grained or rocky circumneutral to calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Rugel's plantain	Fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides, and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Sago pondweed	Shallow water of ponds, lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	Selkirk's violet	Rich cool calcareous mesic hardwood forests. Populations are often small and isolated. Often found at the very base of trees.	Forb/herb
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	sessile-fruited arrowhead	Edges of ponds.	Forb/herb
<i>Lithospermum parviflorum</i>	shaggy marbleseed		Forb/herb
<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	sharp-lobed hepatica	Rich mesic forests often on lower slopes and bottoms of valleys in deep soils. When co-occurring with <i>Hepatica americana</i> it often occurs lower on slopes in deeper moister soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>	showy orchid	Rich mesic forests sometimes associated with calcareous bedrock.	Forb/herb

<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	showy tick trefoil	Edges of forests, thickets, fields, rocky stream banks, and roadsides. Often in open habitats in dry coarse soils but sometimes in wet habitats at least seasonally.	Forb/herb
<i>Borodinia canadensis</i>	sicklepod	Forested banks of streams, thin forests and woodlands, and edges of forests. In mesic to dry thin or well drained soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago bicolor</i>	silver rod	Thin forests, woodlands and opening, edges of forests, roadside banks where the herbaceous vegetation is not tall or dense, and successional fields in dry to mesic often thin soils. Does best without intense herbaceous competition.	Forb/herb
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	skunk cabbage	Seepage springs and slopes, swamps, and wet floodplain forests. <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> is common in a variety of shaded wetlands although it does have a preference for cold seepage areas and mucky soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	skunk meadow rue	Dry to dry-mesic openings in forests, forest edges, pine barrens, rocky open areas, dirt roadsides, and thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum oolentangiense</i>	sky-blue aster		Forb/herb
<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	sleepy catchfly	Rocky summits, outcrops, and slopes; thin talus slopes, woodlands, roadsides, railroad edges, and disturbed soils. Mostly a plant of native dry rocky open habitats although also found in more disturbed non-native habitats. In dry years plants senesce early.	Forb/herb
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	slender agalinis	Forest edges, thin canopied forests, woodlands, roadsides, and disturbed soils often in dry coarse grained soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Linum virginianum</i>	slender yellow flax	Openings in forests, edges of forests, and dirt roads through forests on non-weedy roadsides on dry to dry-mesic thin soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> var. <i>biflorum</i>	small Solomon's seal	Mesic to dry hardwood forests, stream banks, alluvial thickets, woodlands, and edges of forests. <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> sensu stricto usually occurs in drier, sandier or rockier habitats where <i>P. pubescens</i> does not occur.	Forb/herb
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	small white lady's slipper	Rich fens often in some shade.	Forb/herb
<i>Agalinis paupercula</i>	small-flowered agalinis		Forb/herb
<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	small-flowered evening primrose		Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	small-spurred round-leaved orchid	Mesic coniferous to hardwood forests often in thin acidic soils. Populations are often small and isolated.	Forb/herb
<i>Gentianopsis virgata</i> ssp. <i>virgata</i>	smaller fringed gentian		Forb/herb
<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i> var. <i>laeve</i>	smooth aster	Dry rocky forested slopes, woodlands, edges of forests, roadsides, occasionally fields, and thickets. Does particularly well in calcareous soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Aureolaria flava</i>	smooth false foxglove	Hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges with oaks often in thin dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> ssp. <i>helianthoides</i>	smooth oxeye	Alluvial thickets and forests, stream banks, and disturbed areas in alluvial soils. Predominately a species of alluvial soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Borodinia laevigata</i>	smooth rock cress	Slopes of mesic to dry-mesic forests, woodlands, ledges, rock outcrops, and thin soil over bedrock. On limestone and calcareous soils and more acidic rocks and soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola pallens</i>	smooth white violet	Margins of ponds and lakes, stream edges, acidic to alkaline peatlands, and wet thickets in perennially saturated mucky soils often growing in mosses.	Forb/herb

<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	southern agrimony	Pastures, successional fields, thickets, wet open forests, and edges of marshes in non-shaded to partly shaded wet-mesic to wet soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Iris virginica</i>	southern blue flag		Forb/herb
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	southern small yellow lady's slipper		Forb/herb
<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	southern three-petaled bedstraw	Marshes, swamps, wet forests, edges of lakes and streams, wet thickets, and ditches.	Forb/herb
<i>Neottia bifolia</i>	southern twayblade	Acidic bogs in Sphagnum.	Forb/herb
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	southern water plantain	This species along with <i>A. triviale</i> are very similar in terms of their habitat preferences and we have not detected a difference in habitat types. Edges of streams, rivers, ponds, and marshes; and seasonally flooded ponds. This species does quite well on seasonally exposed "draw down" zones on edges of marshes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Spanish needles		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> × <i>P. illinoensis</i>	spatulate-leaved pondweed		Forb/herb
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	spatulate-leaved sundew		Forb/herb
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	spotted St. John's wort	Woods roads, forests, and edges of fields. At least in parts of New York it grows in slightly mineral rich dry-mesic forests with thin but diverse and interesting herbaceous vegetation.	Forb/herb
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane	Roadsides, fields, thickets, often in thin soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>	spring cress, bulbous spring cress	Seepage areas in forests, cool swamps, and wet thickets. Mucky perennially saturated to slightly inundated soils or occasionally in drier sites. In swamps it occurs in between hummocks on the lowest parts of the swamp.	Forb/herb
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	squirrel corn	Rich mesic hardwood forests. In deep often calcareous soils and with an adjacent herbaceous flora that is dense and diverse.	Forb/herb
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	stalked bugleweed, stalked water horehound		Forb/herb
<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	starflower	Cool northern hardwood and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests. Also in peatlands. Often in acidic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	starry Solomon's seal	Alluvial forests, mesic to wet forests, edges of marly ponds, and fens. Somewhat local in parts of New York. Perhaps preferring calcareous or deep rich wet-mesic or seasonally wet soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Circaea alpina</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i> × <i>C. canadensis</i>	sterile enchanter's nightshade		Forb/herb
<i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	sticky hawkweed	Edges of deciduous forests, thin forests, woodlands, road banks, utility line clearings, and successional fields with thin soils. Does not do well with intensive herbaceous competition.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	stiff flat-topped goldenrod	Thin dry wooded calcareous slopes, rocky open areas along the coast, rocky river shores, edges of railroads, and roadsides.	Forb/herb
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	stoneroot, horsebalm	Rich mesic hardwood forests, edges of streams, and low thickets. Sometimes in slightly, at least seasonally, wet soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago squarrosa</i>	stout goldenrod	Thin dry forests and woodlands (including alvar and limestone types), shale and fine talus slopes, and roadsides.	Forb/herb
<i>Bidens tripartita</i> ssp. <i>comosa</i>	straw-stemmed beggar ticks	Low floodplains and other wetlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Blitum capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	strawberry blight		Forb/herb
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	swamp candles	Marshes, peatlands, ponds, lakes, slow moving stream edges, and ditches in shallow water or occasionally on only saturated soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	swamp dock		Forb/herb

<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	swamp goldenrod	Swamps, wet forests, wet fields, and thickets. <i>Solidago gigantea</i> does best in saturated soils although it tolerates soils that are simply mesic, at least seasonally. It usually does not occur in dense stands.	Forb/herb
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> ssp. <i>stewardsonii</i>	swamp Jack-in-the-pulpit	Swamps.	Forb/herb
<i>Micranthes pensylvanica</i>	swamp saxifrage	Low areas in swamps and wet forests with mucky saturated soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Cirsium muticum</i>	swamp thistle	Swamps and marshes. A wetland plant mostly of native habitats. Usually not very abundant at a site and often very thinly scattered throughout.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago odora</i>	sweet goldenrod	Roadsides, woodlands, and rocky openings. A more southern species occurring with us in only the more southern parts of NY.	Forb/herb
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	tall anemone, thimbleweed	Thickets, vegetated roadsides, dry-mesic forests and woodlands, openings in forests, and stream sides in dry to mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Bidens vulgata</i>	tall beggar ticks	Banks of streams and disturbed sites in mesic to drier soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Campanula americana</i>	tall bellflower	Thin deciduous forests, bottomland forests, thickets, and disturbed areas often in alluvial soils. Perhaps most common in bottomlands but rare in NY.	Forb/herb
<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i>	tall flat-topped white aster	Roadside ditches, wet to mesic successional fields, thickets, marshes, seepages, and openings in swamps. Perhaps more common in northern and cooler parts of NY. Usually preferring wet ground but also growing in drier situations.	Forb/herb
<i>Solidago altissima</i> ssp. <i>altissima</i>	tall goldenrod	Successional fields, pastures, road banks, and disturbed soil. Sometimes occurring in disturbed soil in forested situations but clearly doing best in open areas. Forms dense patches in successional fields and is one of our most common goldenrods except in the northern part of the state.	Forb/herb
<i>Lactuca hirsuta</i>	tall hairy lettuce		Forb/herb
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	tall lettuce	Cut forests, edges and clearings in forests, roadsides, thickets, edges of fields, and disturbed areas.	Forb/herb
<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	tall meadow rue	Rich fens, stream banks, swamps, marshes, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Nabalus altissimus</i>	tall rattlesnake root	Mesic forests, thickets, and edges of forests. <i>Prenanthes altissima</i> is a generalist in terms of soil preferences and is our most widespread and common <i>Prenanthes</i> throughout the state.	Forb/herb
<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>	tall sunflower		Forb/herb
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	thin-leaved sunflower	Most common on stream banks and in alluvial thickets and forests. It also occurs in deciduous swamps, wet forests, and wet to mesic disturbed areas. This species is long rhizomatous and can create large dense patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Nabalus trifoliolatus</i>	three-leaved rattlesnake root	Forests, forests edges, and thickets. Growing into the alpine zone of New York's highest peaks.	Forb/herb
<i>Maianthemum trifolium</i>	three-leaved Solomon's seal	Wet peaty acidic soils. Bogs and wet springy forests in cool sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Viola palmata</i>	three-lobed violet	Dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges on middle to upper slopes and tops of hills in acidic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Turritis glabra</i>	tower mustard	Successional fields, roadsides, and disturbed places often in thin dry soils. A native species almost always found in non-native habitats.	Forb/herb
<i>Lysimachia thyrsiflora</i>	tufted loosestrife	Marshes and swamps often in relatively small populations that are not dense. Plants sometimes grow with dense herbaceous cover.	Forb/herb

<i>Linnaea borealis</i> ssp. <i>longiflora</i>	twinflower	Hummocks in cool swamps; on mosses in thin soils and decaying logs; cool coniferous to mixed coniferous-deciduous forests; and roadsides. <i>Linnaea borealis</i> grows in both unshaded and shaded habitats as well as dry to wet sites. It is a more northern plant that is more common in the northern and cooler parts of NY and is more restricted in distribution in the warmer parts of the state.	Forb/herb
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i>	twinleaf	Rich mesic forests on lower or base of slopes in deep, calcareous soils. More common west of NY in the Ohio River basin.	Forb/herb
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	two-leaved toothwort	Rich mesic deciduous forests, seepage areas, bottomlands, and stream banks. Growing in richer often slightly wetter soils than <i>C. concatenata</i> but in places growing together. Much less common in cooler parts of NY.	Forb/herb
<i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>	upland thoroughwort		Forb/herb
<i>Potamogeton vaseyi</i>	Vasey's pondweed		Forb/herb
<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	vernal water starwort	Ditches, streams, tidal streams, and drainages and pools in marshes and swamps. Mostly in slow to somewhat faster moving water. Also stranded on edges of streams and drainage channels.	Forb/herb
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Virginia bugleweed, Virginia water horehound		Forb/herb
<i>Anchistea virginica</i>	Virginia chain fern	Acid bogs, swamps, edges of ponds, and wet thickets. In at least parts of NY this species is very limited in distribution. Where it occurs it can form large stands.	Forb/herb
<i>Physalis virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	Virginia ground cherry		Forb/herb
<i>Lithospermum virginianum</i>	Virginia marbled seed		Forb/herb
<i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	Virginia marsh St. John's wort	Marshes, shrub swamps, and acidic peaty wetlands.	Forb/herb
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia mountain mint	Edges of marshes, fields, thickets, and railroad edges in wet to dry soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> var. <i>virginianum</i>	Virginia waterleaf	Mesic hardwood forests, bottomland forests on deep alluvium, edges of forests, and thickets. Sometimes somewhat weedy although not able to out-compete various non-native invasive herbs.	Forb/herb
<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Virginian rock polypody, Virginian polypody	Rims of cliffs, ledges, tops of boulders in forests, and talus slopes on thin mesic soil over rocks. Distinctions in habitat preferences between this and the very closely related <i>P. appalachianum</i> as well as the hybrid between the two (<i>P. x incognitum</i>) have not been detected.	Forb/herb
<i>Asplenium rhizophyllum</i>	walking fern	Mesic cliffs, ledges, erratics, and less frequently on adjacent soils primarily on calcareous rocks. Usually in forested and/or shaded sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>	wand-like bush clover	Dry-mesic hardwood forests and woodlands. Often on rocky acidic to circumneutral soils including shale talus on upper slopes and bluffs.	Forb/herb
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	water celery, tape grass	Lakes, streams, rivers, and tidal bays.	Forb/herb
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	water pimpernel, brookweed	Brackish marshes (including tidal ones) and pond and wetland edges.	Forb/herb
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	water purslane	Edges of ponds, lakes, and streams; wet depressions, vernal pools, swamps, and marshes. Grows predominately in open sites where the soils are saturated to seasonally inundated and the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. It does particularly well in open exposed muddy edges that result from water levels dropping. It can form dense extensive patches.	Forb/herb

<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	water star grass	Ponds, lakes, and streams in alkaline to circumneutral water. Sometimes the plants become stranded on gravel/sand bars in streams and edges of streams, ponds, and lakes.	Forb/herb
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	watershield	Ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	Various types of forests but particularly floodplain and successional forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, and disturbed sites.	Forb/herb
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	white baneberry, doll's eyes	Rich mesic forests. Often in slightly richer sites than <i>Actaea rubra</i> .	Forb/herb
<i>Clintonia umbellulata</i>	white clintonia, speckled wood lily		Forb/herb
<i>Rumex triangulivalvis</i>	white dock		Forb/herb
<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i> var. <i>blephariglottis</i>	white fringed orchid	Bogs and peaty open wetlands in Sphagnum.	Forb/herb
<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	white milkweed		Forb/herb
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	white trillium	Rich mesic hardwood forests growing from the base of valleys to middle slopes. Sometimes forming dense large patches.	Forb/herb
<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	white trout lily		Forb/herb
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	Swamps, marshes, rich fens, ditches, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	white vervain	Disturbed soils, roadsides, successional fields, thickets, forested openings, and edges of forests in wet to mesic soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	white wood aster	Dry-mesic to mesic deciduous to mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and woodlands. It does very well on the edges of these habitats. Also on trail and woods road margins. This species is sometimes the dominant herbaceous species in forested habitats although it is not an aggressive plant.	Forb/herb
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	whorled loosestrife	Acidic dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests and forest edges. Sometimes it grows in more open sites but generally it is a forest herb.	Forb/herb
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	whorled milkweed	Thin rocky forests, rocky summits, and woodlands of a southern affinity.	Forb/herb
<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	whorled milkwort	Roadsides, disturbed sites, forest openings, and successional fields with thin or dry soils and moderate to sparse herbaceous cover.	Forb/herb
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	whorled water milfoil		Forb/herb
<i>Oclemena acuminata</i>	whorled wood aster	Cool mesic deciduous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and hummocks in swamps. Occurs where the soils are medium rich and the herbaceous layer is not dense.	Forb/herb
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	wide-leaved cattail	Fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes, ditches, pond and lake edges, stream sides, swamps, wet thickets, and rich fens.	Forb/herb
<i>Calla palustris</i>	wild calla	Cool <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> , mixed coniferous-hardwood, and coniferous swamps. Also in cool seepages.	Forb/herb
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	wild columbine, red columbine	Cliffs, ledges, talus slopes, on or adjacent to forested rock outcrops, and edges of paths and dirt roads through forests often associated with calcareous soils and/or bedrock	Forb/herb
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	Edges of hardwood forests, open forests, successional forests, and occasionally on hummocks in seepy swamps. Does best on edges of forests in rocky dry-mesic rich soils.	Forb/herb
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	wild ginger	Slopes and bases of slopes in rich mesic forests with deep or calcareous soils and occasionally somewhat drier forests over limestone.	Forb/herb

Lupinus perennis ssp. perennis	wild lupine, sundial lupine	Pine barrens, sandy open barrens, acidic oak dominated forests, bluffs, roadsides through forests, and edges of forests. This species does well with a relatively frequent fire regime. It may be decreasing in abundance as fires are prevented. In forested habitats, it often grows where Quercus montana and ericaceous shrubs are dominant.	Forb/herb
Viola bicolor	wild pansy, field pansy		Forb/herb
Mimulus alatus	winged monkey flower	Fresh to brackish shores of rivers and streams; floodplain forests and thickets.	Forb/herb
Anemone quinquefolia var. quinquefolia	wood anemone	Mesic thickets, forests, forest edges, and edges of streams often in valley bottoms.	Forb/herb
Equisetum sylvaticum	wood horsetail	Swamps, wet forests, banks of small streams, rich fens, and seepages. Usually an understory plant in slightly open swamps growing both on hummocks and in hollows. It prefers sites with calcareous or somewhat rich soils but is not completely limited to these conditions.	Forb/herb
Laportea canadensis	wood nettle	Rich wet-mesic to mesic forests, stream edges, and forested seeps. Generally in rich cool shaded wet-mesic sites and sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb
Ranunculus hispidus	woodland buttercup, woodland crowfoot	Dry-mesic to mesic forested slopes and summits, and thickets in thin rocky calcareous to circumneutral soils.	Forb/herb
Helianthus divaricatus	woodland sunflower	Dry to dry-mesic deciduous forests, thin forests, and woodlands as well as edges of these habitats. This species does best on dry rocky thinly forested slopes where the herbaceous vegetation is not very tall or dense but can be quite diverse. It can form large patches although it usually does not grow in dense stands.	Forb/herb
Spiranthes ochroleuca	yellow ladies' tresses	Dry to dry-mesic oak dominated forests and woodlands.	Forb/herb
Prosartes lanuginosa	yellow mandarin	Mesic often rich hardwood forests. Somewhat local and usually occurring in small populations.	Forb/herb
Taenidia integerrima	yellow pimpernel	Thin forests, non weedy clearings and forest openings, rims of ravines, and shale talus slopes. The soils are often dry, rocky, and calcareous. This species appears to need a lot of light to flower and become vigorous although it does not do well with herbaceous competition. It also is much more abundant in calcareous regions. Its habitat preferences are similar to Zizia aptera except perhaps for the preferences for calcareous sites.	Forb/herb
Hypopitys monotropa	yellow pinesap	In a wide variety of dry-mesic to mesic forests. Often not occurring in large populations and much less frequent than the more common M. uniflora.	Forb/herb
Erythronium americanum ssp. americanum	yellow trout lily	Bluffs, slopes, and bottomlands in rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood or hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs in deep soils adjacent to a dense and diverse herbaceous layer but perhaps is more common in thinner drier sites where the herbaceous layer is also thinner and less diverse. In the latter sites it can become a dominant member of the herb layer.	Forb/herb
Ranunculus flabellaris	yellow water buttercup, yellow water crowfoot		Forb/herb
Solidago flexicaulis	zigzag goldenrod	Rich mesic forests, forested road banks, edges of forests, and thickets. Prefers deep calcareous soils. Solidago flexicaulis is an understory herb of mesic forested environments. In the northern parts of NY it is more restricted to rich forests while in the southern parts of NY it grows in a wider variety of soils although still prefers the richer sites.	Forb/herb

<i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i>	alpine rush	Seepy calcareous shores including ice scoured river shores, edges of shrub swamps, and wet ditches.	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria grandis</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	American manna grass	Marshes, openings in swamps, and wet thickets. In saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Appalachian sedge	Mesic forests, sometimes associated with ledges. Does particularly well in rich soils.	Graminoid
<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i> ssp. <i>ashei</i>	Ashe's rosette grass		Graminoid
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	autumn bent	Mesic forests sometimes on edges of forested streams.	Graminoid
<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>	awl-fruited sedge	Very common in wet forests, marshes, edges of ponds, and open wet habitats.	Graminoid
<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	backward-fruited sedge	Marshes; edges of streams, rivers, and ponds; openings in swamps; and swales. Perhaps most common in open marsh habitat which is at least seasonally inundated.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	Baltic rush	Fresh and saline marshes, and wet or wet-mesic ditches and thickets.	Graminoid
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	barber-pole bulrush	Marshes, open swamps, wet logging roads, and wet ditches. In high to low pH sites including rich <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps.	Graminoid
<i>Calamagrostis breviligulata</i>	beach grass	Maritime dunes and also planted and naturalizing along the shores of Lake Ontario.	Graminoid
<i>Diplachne fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>	bearded sprangletop		Graminoid
<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's sedge	Fens, marshes, ditches, edges of swamps, and edges of ponds. Predominately in calcareous soils in open habitats with saturated or inundated soils.	Graminoid
<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	big bluestem	Ice and river scour shores of medium to large sized rivers, dry open habitats including rocky summits, open hillsides in woodlands and forests, bluffs, sandy fields, and roadsides. It is sometimes planted on roadsides.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> var. <i>bigelovianus</i>	Bigelow's bottlebrush grass		Graminoid
<i>Carex billingsii</i>	Billings's sedge	On tops and edges of hummocks in open bogs. These hummocks often are dominated by dwarf shrubs and trees and are carpeted with <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.	Graminoid
<i>Patis racemosa</i>	black-fruited rice grass	Dry-mesic to mesic often rocky forests. Sometimes but not restricted to areas with high pH soils. Appears to do best in forested areas with large boulders and rock outcrops.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> ssp. <i>glaucus</i>	blue-green wheat grass		Graminoid
<i>Carex tribuloides</i> var. <i>tribuloides</i>	blunt broom sedge	Shrub swamps, wet thickets, wet depressions in forests, roadside ditches, edge of marshes, and very rarely dry-mesic forested slopes.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> var. <i>hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass	Rich mesic forests including floodplains and dry-mesic woodlands or thin forests with thin often calcareous soils..	Graminoid
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	bristle-stalked sedge	Rich fens, hummocks in swamps, wet forests, edges of small streams, and seepage areas. Does particularly well in calcareous wetlands but also occurs in more neutral or acidic sites.	Graminoid
<i>Carex comosa</i>	bristly sedge	Marshes, edges of ponds and streams, openings in swamps, and acidic peaty wetlands. Often grows in at least seasonally inundated soils. A large coarse rough plant sometimes forming extensive patches in open marshes.	Graminoid

<i>Carex platyphylla</i>	broad-leaved sedge	Forests, woodlands, and bluffs. Prefers rich, although not always deep, rocky soils and usually grows high or on crests of slopes, often without dense adjacent herbaceous vegetation. In higher elevations and the more northern parts of New York, it becomes quite restricted to rich sites.	Graminoid
<i>Carex alata</i>	broad-winged sedge	Peaty swamp, edges of ponds, and shrubby wet thickets. Sometimes on the bases of <i>Decodon verticillata</i> on pond edges.	Graminoid
<i>Carex brunnescens</i>	brownish sedge	More common in the northern and cooler parts of the state. Wet-mesic to mesic forests, thickets, forest openings, and alpine meadows. Often in rocky acidic soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex sparganioides</i>	bur-reed sedge	Bottomland and alluvial forests, forests, and forest edges. Mostly in mesic rich soils. More common and a little more variable in its habitat preferences than the closely related <i>C. cephaloidea</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada bluejoint grass	Swamps, marshes, wet roadsides in the northern and cooler parts of New York, and rarely in mesic forest openings. This taxon does well in wet-mesic openings and disturbed areas in forests and is very common in the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Graminoid
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Canada brome	Dry often calcareous open forests or woodlands with moderate to low density of adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus canadensis</i>	Canada rush	Marshes, edges of ponds and lakes, fens, and various other wetlands. Often emergent from standing water. One of the later species of <i>Juncus</i> to flower and fruit.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada wild rye	Floodplain forests and thickets, stream and river banks, and dunes of the Great Lakes.	Graminoid
<i>Trichophorum clintonii</i>	Clinton's club sedge		Graminoid
<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	common fringed sedge	Marshes, wet areas in forests, seepages, marshy edges of small streams and ponds, wet fields and pastures, and wet ditches. A very common wetland sedge except perhaps in northern New York. In comparison to <i>C. gynandra</i> , it is perhaps a little less weedy and grows in acidic to basic soils.	Graminoid
<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>	common hair grass	Dry to dry-mesic forests, woodlands, and open habitat including barrens with thin often rocky or gravelly acidic soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex communis</i> var. <i>communis</i>	common sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests, forest edges, rocky slopes, banks of tiny drainages, paths and roads through forests, and road banks. Clearly has some affinity for mesic rocky forests and often occurs on mid and upper slopes in rich to some what poorer soils.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus effusus</i> ssp. <i>solutus</i>	common soft rush	Edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, marshes, openings in swamps, ditches, and swales. Occurs in a wide variety of open wet to seasonally wet habitats. Habitat differences between var. <i>pylabei</i> and var. <i>solutus</i> are not clear.	Graminoid
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	common spike rush	Often emergent on edges of lakes, ponds, and rivers. Also in marshes and on floating vegetation in ponds.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	common toad rush	Dirt and logging roads, and shores of streams, ponds, and lakes in seasonally wet to wet-mesic exposed soils. An annual which appears to need exposed soils probably for germination. Adjacent herbaceous vegetation is usually sparse and not tall.	Graminoid
<i>Carex rosea</i>	common upland star sedge	Very common in dry to mesic young successional forests to more mature forests on various soil types.	Graminoid
<i>Poa saltuensis</i> ssp. <i>saltuensis</i>	common weak blue grass	Mesic to dry-mesic forested sites dry banks of streams. Often but not restricted to high pH to circumneutral soils.	Graminoid

<i>Panicum capillare</i> ssp. <i>capillare</i>	common witch grass	Roadsides, disturbed soils, waste places, cultivated ground, and exposed gravel bars in streams.	Graminoid
<i>Luzula multiflora</i> ssp. <i>multiflora</i>	common wood rush	Mesic forests, pastures, hayfields, and successional fields.	Graminoid
<i>Carex blanda</i>	common woodland sedge	Forests, edges of forests, fields, edges of small streams, paths and roads through forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. Occurs in a variety of forests including bottomlands as well as more open sites. Usually in mesic but also in dry-mesic to wet soils.	Graminoid
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	common wool grass	Marshes, edges of ponds, openings in swamps, wet fields, and wet ditches. Except perhaps in the northern parts of New York the most common of the wool grasses (<i>S. atrocinctus</i> , <i>S. cyperinus</i> , and <i>S. pedicellatus</i>).	Graminoid
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> var. <i>leptostachyus</i>	common yellow nut sedge	Shores and gravel bars of streams, roadsides, disturbed soils, and waste places including urban settings.	Graminoid
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	crested sedge	Wet fields, marshes, wet woods, swamps, and floodplain forests with deep alluvial soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex styloflexa</i>	curved style sedge	Mesic to seasonally flooded hardwood forests often adjacent to small drainages or creeks with deep soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	cyperus-like sedge	Swamps, marshes, and roadside ditches. Perhaps somewhat local at least in parts of New York with the similar <i>C. comosa</i> being much more common.	Graminoid
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	dark-green bulrush	Marshes, openings in swamps, roadside ditches, and less frequently wet fields. Often but not always in somewhat wetter more native and less disturbed habitats than <i>S. hattorianus</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Carex davisii</i>	Davis's sedge	Mesic rich or bottomland forests with calcareous soils and/or bedrock. Often associated with floodplains.	Graminoid
<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	deer-tongue rosette grass	Forests and thickets in deep often alluvial mesic to wet-mesic soils including floodplains, banks of streams, and disturbed areas. Generally doing best in partly shaded areas.	Graminoid
<i>Carex deweyana</i> var. <i>deweyana</i>	Dewey's sedge	Mesic northern hardwood forests, small opening in forests, and forest edges. Much more common in northern parts of New York.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>villosus</i>	downy wild rye	Floodplain forests and thickets, rich mesic forests, and stream edges.	Graminoid
<i>Carex arctata</i>	drooping wood sedge	Hardwood, coniferous, and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests. Very common in forests in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Graminoid
<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	drooping woodreed	Wet to wet-mesic areas in upland forests and forest openings, occasionally in swamps. More common in cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Graminoid
<i>Carex siccata</i>	dry-spiked sedge	Openings in forests and woodlands, and rocky summits. In graminoid dominated habitats.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's rush	Rich fens, calcareous marshes, gravel pits, and at least seasonally wet to wet-mesic fields, ditches, and other mostly open calcareous habitats. Predominately restricted to at least slightly calcareous soils.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus riparius</i>	eastern riverbank wild rye	Open and forested floodplains, edges of streams, and exposed gravel and cobble bars in streams.	Graminoid
<i>Carex prasina</i>	elegant drooping sedge	Mucky forested seeps, edges of small forested streams, marshes, and occasionally in rich peaty open wetlands. A characteristic plant of the edges of small slow moving streams and forested seeps. In these habitats it often forms dense linear patches.	Graminoid

<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	elliptic spike rush	Rich fens, open seepy calcareous habitats, and swamps. Preferring calcareous soils.	Graminoid
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	false melic grass	Mesic to dry-mesic forested sites often in rocky, high pH well-drained soils.	Graminoid
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	false yellow nut sedge	Shores of lakes and streams, roadsides, railroad edges, disturbed soils, cultivated ground, and waste places. One of the most common <i>Cyperus</i> species in New York.	Graminoid
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>fernaldii</i>	Fernald's false manna grass	Edges of ponds and lakes, stream margins, and marshes. Often in slightly inundated to saturated mucky soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex pauciflora</i>	few-flowered sedge	Acidic peatlands including open bogs and less frequently bogs with some tree canopy cover. Primarily a plant of very open acidic peaty soils often on <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.	Graminoid
<i>Carex oligocarpa</i>	few-fruited sedge	Rich mesic hardwood forests, forest edges, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly grows in forested habitat but occasionally occurs in adjacent open habitats. Occurs on calcareous soils or bedrock. Not rare but also a not very common sedge in New York and often restricted to relatively small populations.	Graminoid
<i>Carex oligosperma</i>	few-seeded sedge	Bogs and poor fens. Fairly scattered and local in New York but populations can be quite extensive. Plants are thin and do not form dense patches.	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria septentrionalis</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	floating manna grass	Marshes and edges of ponds in shallow standing water or saturated mucky soils.	Graminoid
<i>Poa sylvestris</i>	forest blue grass	Rich mesic forests with high pH soils.	Graminoid
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> ssp. <i>dichotomum</i>	forked rosette grass	Dry-mesic to mesic forests primarily in warmer habitats or more southern parts of New York.	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	fowl manna grass	Edges of small streams, seeps in forests, swamps, damp dirt roads through forests, wet thickets, and occasionally marshes. A very common species that often occur in shaded habitats that have at least seasonally wet soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	fox sedge	Wet fields, wet pastures, marshes, swamps, edges of ponds and streams, and wet ditches. A very common wetland species mostly growing in open sites with soils that are inundated to seasonally saturated.	Graminoid
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	fringed brome	Fens, marshes, and alluvial thickets and forests.	Graminoid
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> ssp. <i>gattingeri</i>	Gattinger's witch grass		Graminoid
<i>Carex aurea</i>	golden-fruited sedge	Fens, swamps, wet fields, wet rocky ledges and cliffs, river shores, seepy calcareous roadsides, alvars, and mesic forests adjacent to swamps. Mostly grows in open sites but can also be found in somewhat shaded environments. It does particularly well on edges of rivulets through fens where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. In a similar fashion, it does well on calcareous open seepy rock outcrops. It is mostly associated with high pH water and/or soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	graceful sedge	In most of New York, this is the most common member of section <i>Hymenochlaenae</i> . Fields, pastures, forests, thickets, utility rights-of-way, and dirt roads. The soils are mesic to wet-mesic or occasionally are seasonally flooded. Occurs in rich to somewhat poorer sites although it is perhaps absent from the most acidic soils.	Graminoid

Carex grisea	gray sedge	Floodplain forests, forested banks of streams and rivers, seepy areas, and mesic forested slopes. Mostly in association with floodplains in deep alluvium but occasionally occurring up slope in thinner soils. Perhaps more common but not restricted to calcareous soils.	Graminoid
Carex viridula ssp. viridula	green sedge	Edge of lakes, shores, rich fens including marl fens, and other peaty open wetlands. It occurs in both basic and acidic soils and like its close relatives <i>C. flava</i> and <i>C. cryptolepis</i> it occurs primarily in areas where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin and low.	Graminoid
Eriophorum viridicarinatum	green-keeled cotton grass	Rich fens and calcareous swamps. Mostly in open calcareous habitats.	Graminoid
Poa alsodes	grove blue grass	Rich mesic forests and edges of paths and dirt roads through mesic forests. Appears to have an affinity for lightly disturbed soils in rich mesic forested sites and in such situations it can form large populations..	Graminoid
Rhynchospora capillacea	hair beak sedge	Calcareous seepy cliffs and rich fens sometimes along and in rivulets through these fens.	Graminoid
Muhlenbergia mexicana	hairy wire-stemmed muhly	Disturbed sites, alluvial thickets, utility rights-of-way, edges of streams, and thin forests. This species can occur in a wide range of habitats and can occur in dry to wet soils. It primarily appears to be associated with disturbed sites of various sizes and populations are usually not very large.	Graminoid
Luzula acuminata var. acuminata	hairy wood rush	Mesic forests and edges of forests.	Graminoid
Carex trichocarpa	hairy-fruited sedge	Open swales in bottomlands, wet bottomland forests, marshes, thickets, and edges of streams and rivers. Somewhat scattered but often occurring in large extensive patches.	Graminoid
Carex hitchcockiana	Hitchcock's sedge	Rich hardwood forests. Often occurring on calcareous soils or bedrock with diverse and dense adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid
Carex lupulina	hop sedge	Present in most swamps although usually in low numbers. Hardwood swamps, openings in swamps, shrub swamps, wet floodplain forests, edges of streams, thickets, marshes, ditches, and swales. Often occurs in standing water and prefers the hollows, as opposed to the hummocks, in swamps.	Graminoid
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian grass	Ice and river scour shores of large rivers, roadsides, occasionally in fens, and open thickets.	Graminoid
Carex interior	inland sedge	Fens, swamps, shrub swamps, marshes, wet fields, and edges of streams. Very common in calcareous soils but also occurring, although less frequently, in less calcareous sites. Also it does not grow in the most acidic soils and prefers open sites.	Graminoid
Juncus articulatus	jointed rush	Marshes, edges of swamps, wet ditches, shores of streams and ponds, and rich fens. Occurs in a wide variety of wet mostly open habitats.	Graminoid
Bromus kalmii	Kalm's brome		Graminoid
Juncus nodosus	knotted rush	Marshes, shores and banks of streams and ponds including ice scoured shores, openings in swamps, rich fens, and ditches. Widespread in a wide variety of open wetlands.	Graminoid
Eragrostis capillaris	lace love grass	Rocky summits and ridges, openings in dry-mesic forests, disturbed soils, edges of railroads, and gravel pits. Growing in both intact native habitats as well as anthropogenically disturbed sites.	Graminoid

<i>Carex lacustris</i>	lake sedge	Fens, marshes, sedge meadows, edges of streams, shrub swamps, and openings in forested swamps. Sometimes forming extensive monospecific thickets. Prefers rich calcareous soils although it is not restricted to these sites. Often occurs with few fertile culms and the amount of flowering/fruitlet appears to be either cyclical or dependant on seasonal climatic events.	Graminoid
<i>Carex normalis</i>	large straw sedge	A fairly common member of section Ouales at least in parts of New York. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats that are dry to wet and open or shaded. Gravel pits, roadsides, seepy wet forests, floodplain thickets, abandoned railroad grades, and openings in forests.	Graminoid
<i>Carex flava</i>	large yellow sedge	Rich fens, stream edges, cobble river shores, peaty marshes with low and thin adjacent herbaceous vegetation, perennially wet calcareous rock outcrops and ledges, wet fields, roadside ditches, and other calcareous open wetlands. Occurs predominately in calcareous soils that are often peaty and perennially wet, and does best where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is low and thin.	Graminoid
<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	leafy bulrush	Marshes and openings in swamps.	Graminoid
<i>Trichophorum alpinum</i>	lime-loving club sedge		Graminoid
<i>Carex granularis</i>	limestone meadow sedge	Forests, floodplain forests, wet soils in forests, fens, seepy open habitats, fields, and thickets. Occurs in wet to dry-mesic soils. The soils are sometimes clay or dense and seasonally flooded or poorly drained. Does well in disturbed and open habitats and can be common in wet somewhat calcareous fields.	Graminoid
<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i>	linear-leaved rosette grass	Open or partly open habitats with dry thin or well-drained sandy to rocky soils often with adjacent herbaceous vegetation thin including roadsides, barrens, rocky summits, and disturbed sites.	Graminoid
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	little bluestem	Rocky summits, openings in woodlands and thin canopied forests, successional fields, roadsides, stream banks, and pine barrens. Generally in open dry sites.	Graminoid
<i>Carex folliculata</i>	long sedge	Bogs, edges of ponds and marshes, shrub swamps, and hardwood swamps. Often in strongly acidic standing water.	Graminoid
<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	long-spined sandbur		Graminoid
<i>Carex pedunculata</i> ssp. <i>pedunculata</i>	long-stalked sedge	Calcareous or rich often deep mesic soils on lower and middle slopes of hardwood forests and edges of small streams. Does particularly well over calcareous bedrock and soils and can be a dominant plant in the herbaceous layer.	Graminoid
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	loose-flowered sedge	Hardwood forests, forest edges, and thickets. Mostly in dry to mesic but also in wet-mesic soils that range from fairly acidic to basic. Usually not in the poorest soils. Sometimes a little weedy on roads and trails but not as much as <i>C. blanda</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Carex meadii</i>	Mead's sedge		Graminoid
<i>Milium effusum</i> var. <i>cisatlanticum</i>	millet grass	Rich cool northern hardwood forests often in calcareous soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex limosa</i>	mud sedge	Peaty open wetlands including medium to poor fens and bogs, and peaty riparian habitats.	Graminoid
<i>Carex radiata</i>	narrow-leaved upland star sedge	Rich forests, alluvial forests, and occasionally on the edges of swamps. Grows in mesic to seasonally wet soils.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i>	narrow-panicked rush	Edges of streams, wet ditches, marshes, and various other wet to seasonally wet habitats.	Graminoid

Carex novae-angliae	New England sedge	Coniferous, hardwood, and coniferous-hardwood mesic forests, forest edges, paths and dirt roads through forests, graminoid dominated bluffs, and rarely in wetter habitats such as edges of forested seeps. Primarily in at least somewhat shaded cool habitats. Mostly in the northern part of New York, becoming quite rare or absent in other parts of the state.	Graminoid
Muhlenbergia schreberi	nimble Will	Lawns, various types of fields, roadsides, trails and dirt roads through forests, and disturbed sites.	Graminoid
Festuca subverticillata	nodding fescue	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests often with calcareous soils..	Graminoid
Glyceria borealis	northern manna grass	Edges of ponds including beaver ponds, edges of streams, and marshes in shallow standing water or mucky saturated soils..	Graminoid
Danthonia compressa	northern oat grass	Edges of woodland roads and paths, openings in forests, often in thin acidic soils.	Graminoid
Dichanthelium boreale	northern rosette grass		Graminoid
Brachyelytrum aristosum	northern shorthusk	Mesic hardwood forests often in cooler and more northern sites than B. erectum.	Graminoid
Festuca octoflora var. tenella	northern six-weeks fescue		Graminoid
Agrostis scabra	northern tickle grass	Floating logs and vegetation mats in ponds, edges of marshes on exposed soils, shale and fine talus slopes in woodlands or openings, and roadsides. Occurs in saturated to dry soils and appears to do best in open soils in full sun.	Graminoid
Carex leptoneuria	northern woodland sedge	Mesic hardwood or coniferous-hardwood forests. More common in cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Graminoid
Carex cephalophora	oval-headed sedge	Forests, woodlands, rocky summits, and rarely fields. On upper slopes and summits. Usually in areas with some tree canopy although it occasionally occurs in open habitats. Mostly in dry to mesic rocky or thin soils often with thin adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid
Carex pallescens	pale sedge	hayfields, successional fields, pastures, native grasslands, thickets, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way. Can be very common in fields and open habitats.	Graminoid
Juncus tenuis	path rush	Paths, roadsides, and fields. Very common in heavily compacted wet to dry soils of paths.	Graminoid
Scirpus pendulus	pendulous bulrush	Wet fields, roadsides ditches, and disturbed wet-mesic soils. Mostly in association with calcareous soils. Usually in only seasonally saturated or inundated soils.	Graminoid
Carex pensylvanica	Pennsylvania sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, rocky summits, rocky slopes, shale and fine talus slopes, bluffs, and barrens. Usually not in the most acidic poor soils. In at least slightly more mineral rich soils than C. lucorum and the two taxa rarely occur together. Often forming extensive "lawns" in somewhat open oak and hickory dominated forests on middle slopes, upper slopes, and crests.	Graminoid
Carex plantaginea	plantain-leaved sedge	Rich hardwood forests. Often occurs low on slopes and in non-weedy floodplains of small streams. Associated with deep rich and/or calcareous soils or calcareous bedrock.	Graminoid
Carex scoparia	pointed broom sedge	One of the most common section Ovales sedges. Wet to dry fields, marshes, roadsides, stream and pond edges, and wet depressions. Grows in both acidic and somewhat calcareous soils.	Graminoid

<i>Carex hystericina</i>	porcupine sedge	Marshes, rich fens, edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, and opening in swamps. A relatively frequent species in high pH open wet sites.	Graminoid
<i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i> var. <i>vaginiflorus</i>	poverty dropseed	Roadsides, disturbed sites, and waste places. Common on road edges adjacent to traffic.	Graminoid
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	poverty grass	Forest edges, thin canopied forest, and primarily open habitats including the rims of rock outcrops and cliffs with thin rocky or gravelly soils often where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall.	Graminoid
<i>Sporobolus michauxianus</i>	prairie cord grass	Upper edges of salt marshes, ice and river scour shores, exposed gravel bars in rivers, fresh water marshes, and lake shores.	Graminoid
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	pubescent sedge	Thickets, edges of forests, and rich hardwood forests. An odd species in terms of its habitat preferences. It can be quite weedy and abundant at sites but primarily in upland rich thickets. It general does not occur in open habitats and is less frequent in fully mature forests.	Graminoid
<i>Triplasis purpurea</i> var. <i>purpurea</i>	purple sand grass	Primarily occurs on maritime beaches and dunes, and disturbed open sandy areas near the coast.	Graminoid
<i>Tridens flavus</i> var. <i>flavus</i>	purpletop	Roadsides, sandy successional fields, gravel pits, and openings in forests in dry to dry-mesic sandy or gravelly soils.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus pylaei</i>	Pylae's rush	Edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, marshes, openings in swamps, ditches, and swales. Occurs in a wide variety of open wet to seasonally wet habitats. Habitat differences between var. <i>pylaei</i> and var. <i>solutus</i> are not clear.	Graminoid
<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>	rattlesnake manna grass	Marshes, edges of ponds, and swamps. Predominately in saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Graminoid
<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	red-footed spike rush	Shores of streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes; rich fens; and floating logs at edges of ponds.	Graminoid
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	Marshes, ditches, wet successional fields, wet hayfields, edges of ponds, stream banks, and openings in swamps. This species appears to do extremely well in areas with nutrient rich run off and often occurs in large dense populations.	Graminoid
<i>Carex retroflexa</i>	reflexed sedge	Forests, edges of forests, rocky slopes, woodlands, and fields. Prefers dry-mesic oak-hickory forests with calcareous soils but also occurs in more mesic forests. Often found on edges of paths, in logging roads, and slightly disturbed soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex virescens</i>	ribbed sedge	Grows in similar habitats to the closely related <i>C. swanii</i> but is less common than the latter. Dry-mesic to mesic forests often of a southern affinity; ravine crests; and dirt roads through forests. Occurs primarily on upper slopes and crests.	Graminoid
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cut grass	Marshes, swamps, and low wet thickets. Growing in wetter often more open sites than the related <i>Leersia virginica</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	river bulrush	Marshes, openings in swamps, edges of ponds and streams, fresh tidal marshes, and inland salt marshes and ponds. Often in large extensive marshes and mostly not associated with saline or brackish water. Sometimes occurring in large stands but more frequently occurring as small patches. Patches are often comprised predominately of vegetative individuals with only a few or no reproductive culms present.	Graminoid

Carex scabrata	rough sedge	Forested seeps, wet areas in forests, and edges of very small streams. It also occasionally occurs in other wetland habitats. This species occurs predominately in the very specific niche of mucky seepage areas in hardwood forests or Thuja occidentalis swamps. It often fills the entire seepage area with evenly spaced culms via its long rhizomes.	Graminoid
Carex brevior	round-fruited sedge	Rocky summits, bluffs, open forests with outcrops of bedrock, woodlands, native grasslands, roadsides, gravel and sand pits, disturbed soils, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly in very dry rocky or coarse grained soils. It does very well in calcareous soils and occurs rarely in the most acidic environments.	Graminoid
Carex debilis var. rudgei	Rudge's sedge	Hardwood and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests, forest edges, openings in forests, and edges of streams. It appears to have an affinity for edges of very small streams in forested sites although it also occurs in other habitats as noted above.	Graminoid
Carex lurida	sallow sedge	Marshes, openings in swamps, ditches and swales, wet fields, edges of streams and ponds, peaty acidic wetlands, and occasionally in calcareous wet habitats. A very common species that occurs in a wide variety of wetland sites that are mostly open and often acidic although it can occasionally be found in more basic sites.	Graminoid
Sporobolus cryptandrus	sand dropseed		Graminoid
Eragrostis frankii	sandbar love grass		Graminoid
Carex sartwellii	Sartwell's sedge	Sometimes in dense large stands and often mostly vegetative. Rich fens and rich swamps sometimes on the edges of ponds in these habitats.	Graminoid
Cyperus schweinitzii	Schweinitz's flat sedge		Graminoid
Carex schweinitzii	Schweinitz's sedge	New York is one of the core areas for this globally rare species. Strongly calcareous, perennial wet, seepy habitats often in association with rich fens. It is commonly found on edges of fens. It also occurs in calcareous marshes, swamps, and shores. It does particularly well in and on the margins of rivulets and small drainage channels that have strongly calcareous water. This includes perennially wet roadside ditches which act as drainage channels.	Graminoid
Dichanthelium oligosanthes ssp. scribnerianum	Scribner's rosette grass		Graminoid
Juncus acuminatus	sharp-fruited rush	Marshes, wet depressions, emergent on edges of ponds and lakes, edges of streams, and ditches. Occurs in a wide variety of wet to at least seasonally wet mostly open habitats.	Graminoid
Cyperus bipartitus	shining flat sedge	Edges of lakes, ponds, and streams; edges of fresh to somewhat brackish tidal marshes; and wet thickets. Occurs primarily in open exposed soils on edges of water bodies including gravel and mud flat that are exposed when water levels recede.	Graminoid
Sphenopholis nitida	shiny wedge grass		Graminoid
Echinochloa muricata var. microstachya	short-awned American barnyard grass		Graminoid
Alopecurus aequalis var. aequalis	short-awned foxtail	Marshes, swamps, and occasionally wet roadsides. Somewhat local with populations often small.	Graminoid
Eriophorum gracile	slender cotton grass	Peaty wetlands.	Graminoid
Glyceria melicaria	slender manna grass	Swamps and swamp openings, seeps in forests, and wet thickets. Predominately growing in shaded to partly shaded habitats with saturated but not inundated soils.	Graminoid

<i>Carex gracilescens</i>	slender rich woodland sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, forests edges, roads, utility rights-of-way, and paths through forests. Often on calcareous deep to thin soils or bedrock but occasionally in more acidic sites.	Graminoid
<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	slender wedge grass	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, fens and marshes. Perhaps more common in high pH sites. Populations are often small with plants widely scattered.	Graminoid
<i>Carex digitalis</i> var. <i>digitalis</i>	slender woodland sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, roads and paths through forests, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly in more southern forest types dominated by oaks. Often on slopes and in rocky soils. Usually with at least some canopy cover and in areas without adjacent dense herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid
<i>Sporobolus neglectus</i>	small dropseed		Graminoid
<i>Carex cryptolepis</i>	small yellow sedge	A plant of acidic soils. Edges of ponds, peaty shores, and open wet areas in forest clearings. Occurs predominately in perennially wet habitats where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin and low.	Graminoid
<i>Juncus brachycephalus</i>	small-headed rush	Fairly restricted to calcareous wet or seepy open habitats.	Graminoid
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> ssp. <i>dichotomiflorum</i>	smooth panic grass	Roadsides, disturbed soils, waste places, successional fields, cultivated ground, and exposed gravel bars in streams.	Graminoid
<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	smooth wire-stemmed muhly		Graminoid
<i>Carex hirsutella</i>	smooth-fruited hirsute sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, woodlands, fields, and pastures. Similar habitat to <i>C. swanii</i> and <i>C. virescens</i> except more frequent in open non-forested habitats such as fields.	Graminoid
<i>Carex laevivaginata</i>	smooth-sheathed sedge	Swamps, marshes, seepage areas, and bottomland wetlands. Mostly in calcareous soils that are saturated. It does particularly well in mucky seepages.	Graminoid
<i>Carex disperma</i>	soft-leaved sedge	Hummocks in cool deciduous to coniferous swamps, adjacent to seeps in cool rich northern hardwood forests, and cool coniferous forests adjacent to marshes. Often on mosses in shaded habitat. This species often grows in wetland habitats but up on hummocks or on ridges that are more mesic. Common herbaceous associates include <i>Coptis trifolia</i> , <i>Carex trisperma</i> , and <i>C. leptalea</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	soft-stemmed bulrush	Emergent in marshes; edges of lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams; fens; roadside ditches; and disturbed inundated soils. One of the most common <i>Schoenoplectus</i> in at least parts of New York, it grows in pristine rare habitats like rich fens as well as in disturbed areas. It usually is emergent from perennially inundated soils to sometimes only seasonally inundated soils.	Graminoid
<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	southern shorthusk	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests often in warmer and more southern sites than <i>B. aristosum</i> . Sometimes in calcareous sites.	Graminoid
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	southern tickle grass		Graminoid
<i>Carex tenuiflora</i>	sparse-flowered sedge		Graminoid
<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> var. <i>laxiculmis</i>	spreading sedge	Hardwood forests, thickets, fields, and roads and paths through forests. Often on heavy clay in seasonally flooded or poorly drained soils but also in more mesic sites. Occurring in slightly calcareous to acidic soils but usually not on deep loamy soils. More weedy than var. <i>copulata</i> .	Graminoid
<i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i>	spreading white grass	Dry-mesic and stable high-terrace floodplain forests. A species of shaded habitats with well drained acidic to basic soils.	Graminoid

<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>	stalked wool grass	Marshes, sedge meadows, edges of streams, and wet logging roads.	Graminoid
<i>Carex echinata</i> ssp. <i>echinata</i>	star sedge	One of the most common members of section <i>Stellulatae</i> at least in the more acidic parts of the state. Bogs, coniferous peatlands, seeps, wet ditches, wet fields, coniferous and hardwood swamps including <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps, shrub swamps, edges of streams and creeks, and on floating logs in ponds and on pond edges. Mostly in acidic soils and preferring open habitat or openings in the tree canopy.	Graminoid
<i>Carex aestivalis</i>	summer sedge	Mesic hardwood forests.	Graminoid
<i>Carex swanii</i>	Swan's sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic forests. Usually in forests of a southern affinity with oaks dominant and often occurs on the upper slopes and crests. The forest canopy can be a little open and the adjacent herbaceous layer is usually not very dense.	Graminoid
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	switch grass	River and ice scour shores, river banks, exposed gravel bars in rivers, Great Lakes and maritime dunes, upper edges of salt and brackish marshes, roadsides, disturbed dry-mesic soils, and occasionally fields. This species is occasionally planted for conservation efforts.	Graminoid
<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	tawny cotton grass	Peaty acidic wetlands including bogs, peaty shores of ponds, and swamps.	Graminoid
<i>Carex trisperma</i>	three-fruited sedge	Coniferous or deciduous swamps, bogs, and peaty wetlands. Very common and dominant in peaty understories of swamps usually on hummocks with at most saturated soils although occurring adjacent to wetter soils. Often growing on mosses and sometimes forming continuous somewhat thin carpets in these habitats. It also grows in more open bogs and peatlands but usually does not occur in the very specific habitat of hummocks in bogs, where the closely related <i>Carex billingsii</i> occurs.	Graminoid
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	three-square bulrush	Edge of lakes, streams, rivers, and ponds; and marshes. In fresh to brackish water including inland salt marshes. Often in gravel, sand, or coarse soils.	Graminoid
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> var. <i>arundinaceum</i>	three-way sedge	Margins of ponds, marshes, and swamps. Often in standing water and perhaps most robust in non-shaded sites.	Graminoid
<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i>	Torrey's bulrush		Graminoid
<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>	Tuckerman's sedge	Swales on edges of rivers and streams, marshes, swamps including alluvial swamps, vernal pools. Usually occurs in small populations.	Graminoid
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	tufted hair grass		Graminoid
<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>	tussock cotton grass	Acidic bogs, poor fens, peaty wetlands, perhaps occasionally in calcareous wetlands, and usually in open unshaded habitats.	Graminoid
<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	twig rush	Acidic to more minerotrophic non-shaded peatlands.	Graminoid
<i>Carex torta</i>	twisted sedge	On the edges and in perennial rocky streams and rivers. The niche for this species is very precise and it usually can be found in the appropriate niche. It grows in small to large streams often rooting adjacent to cobbles and boulders. It regularly gets flooded with high water.	Graminoid
<i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>	typical hoary sedge		Graminoid
<i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye	Predominately in floodplain forests and thickets but occasionally else where often in disturbed soils.	Graminoid

<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	water bulrush	Often submerged except for the emergent inflorescences. The leaves are often flaccid. In slow moving streams and edges of lakes.	Graminoid
<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	water sedge		Graminoid
<i>Poa saltuensis</i> ssp. <i>languida</i>	weak blue grass		Graminoid
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	white beak sedge	Peatlands both basic and acidic including rich fens, poor fens, and acidic bogs. In these habitats it grows in heavily saturated and inundated soils often where the mat is not as well formed advising the botanist not to step in these areas.	Graminoid
<i>Carex albursina</i>	white bear sedge	Rich mesic forests often low on slopes. Mostly in deep rich and/or calcareous soils.	Graminoid
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	white cut grass	Edges of dirt roads through forests, seepages in forests, and wet thickets. Predominately in seasonal wet to damp shaded sites.	Graminoid
<i>Carex albicans</i>	white-tinged sedge	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests often of a southern affinity, forest edges and openings, woodlands, rocky summits, occasional on edges of seasonal drainages, dirt road banks, and utility rights-of-way. Primarily grows in at least some shade.	Graminoid
<i>Elymus wiegandii</i>	Wiegand's wild rye	River banks and floodplain forests and thickets in deep alluvial soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex woodii</i>	Wood's sedge	Rich mesic forests often low or at the base of slopes, rich alluvial forests, and dry thin soil limestone forests. Associated with calcareous soils usually with at least some canopy. Sometimes patches have few or no reproductive culms present.	Graminoid
<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i>	woodland club sedge	Dry to mesic hardwood forests of a southern affinity, woodlands, and bluffs. Often in forests with oaks and hickories dominant. Usually in forests that are not very weedy and the adjacent herbaceous layer is not very dense.	Graminoid
<i>Muhlenbergia sylvatica</i>	woodland muhly		Graminoid
<i>Dichanthelium lanuginosum</i>	woolly rosette grass	Dry to dry-mesic thin forests and woodlands, openings and disturbed areas in forests, and open habitat with thin rocky or gravelly soils. It also occasionally occurs in wet soils of peatlands and swamps.	Graminoid
<i>Carex pellita</i>	woolly sedge	Marshes, wet fields, clearings in forests, Lake Ontario sand dunes, ditches, and rarely peatlands. Generally in non-peaty wetlands and preferring calcareous soils.	Graminoid
<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	woolly-fruited sedge	Rich swamps, fens, pond edges, and inland salt marshes. In both acidic and high pH sites, it often occurs in standing water.	Graminoid
<i>Carex annectens</i>	yellow-fruited sedge	Dry to wet fields, openings in mesic forests, gravel pits, and edge of ponds. Apparently more common in eastern and southeastern New York.	Graminoid
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat	Growth Habit
<i>Viola labradorica</i>	American dog violet	Mesic forests, forest edges, wet forests, and high terraces of floodplains of small streams.	Herbaceous
<i>Rumex fueginus</i>	American golden dock		Herbaceous
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>paludosus</i>	American saltmarsh bulrush	Coastal and inland salt marshes, edges of inland salt ponds, and swales and ditches with saline or brackish water. In non-tidal situations it often grows in standing water, at least seasonally, up to 1-2 meters deep.	Herbaceous

<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	aniseroot, long-styled sweet cicely	Rich forests, bottomlands, trail edges, and occasionally shaded not highly disturbed roadsides. . This species often occurs in deep or calcareous soils but it can also be found in more acidic sites.	Herbaceous
<i>Strophostyles helvola</i>	annual woolly bean		Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria sagittata</i>	arrow-leaved tearthumb	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, ditches, and wet disturbed sites.	Herbaceous
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> ssp. <i>umbellata</i>	bastard toad flax	Thin canopied oak forests, woodlands, and forest edges; utility rights-of-way, pine barrens, successional fields, and thickets. Generally in dry thin soils in open to partly shaded habitat but sometimes in wetter habitats.	Herbaceous
<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	bland sweet cicely	Rich mesic forests sometimes in thickets. This species is more common than <i>O. longistylis</i> in New York and is not as much of a calciphile.	Herbaceous
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain	Marshes, gravel bars in streams, ditches and wet successional fields.	Herbaceous
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	bluehearts		Herbaceous
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> var. <i>obtusa</i>	blunt spike rush	Edges of ponds, streams, fresh tidal rivers, and lakes. Also in various wet open habitats including on floating logs and disturbed wet soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex eburnea</i>	bristle-leaved sedge	Characteristic of dry <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> bluffs over limestone where it forms a dense low carpet. Also occurs on bluffs of ravines on thin rich soils in hardwood forests and other thin soils over calcareous bedrock. Occasional on hummocks in rich swamps.	Herbaceous
<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	bristly buttercup, bristly crowfoot		Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria setacea</i>	bristly smartweed		Herbaceous
<i>Carex bromoides</i> ssp. <i>bromoides</i>	brome-like sedge	Forming dense stands of large low tussocks. Swamps, seeps, wet woods, and rarely a lone individual in more mesic forests. Occasionally in more open wetlands. It does particularly well in rich sites and is perhaps restricted to such situations in the northern parts of New York. The narrow abundant leaves in dense tussocks is conspicuous and distinctive.	Herbaceous
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	bunchberry	Cool northern coniferous, hardwood, or mixed forests; on hummocks in swamps and bogs; sub-alpine forests; and edges of forests. Very common in the northern and cooler parts of New York, becoming rare and scattered in the southern and warmer parts of New York.	Herbaceous
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly weed	Dry-mesic roadsides, edges of railroads, successional fields, meadows, and dry banks of streams. Does particularly well over calcareous rock.	Herbaceous
<i>Crocianthemum canadense</i>	Canada frostweed, Canada rock rose	Woodlands and barrens, utility rights-of-way, rocky summits, open bluffs, and fields on thin or sandy soils. Usually in open habitats with acidic, thin or coarse soils and without adjacent dense and tall herbaceous cover.	Herbaceous
<i>Allium canadense</i> var. <i>canadense</i>	Canada onion	Floodplain forests, alluvial thickets, banks of streams, and rich low forests. Sometimes a little weedy. Mostly restricted to rich deep alluvial soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada pussytoes	Openings in forests, woodlands, edges of forests, dry roadsides, successional fields, pastures, and dry river banks.	Herbaceous
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	Canadian burnet	Rich fens, river and ice scour meadows along rivers, and stream banks.	Herbaceous

<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Carolina crane's bill		Herbaceous
<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	carpenter's square	Floodplain forests and thickets, banks of streams, gravel bars in streams, edges of dirt roads, and occasionally in mesic hardwood forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex cephaloidea</i>	cluster-headed sedge	Forests, forest edges, thickets, and edges of fields. Predominately in mesic rich soils including deep alluvium.	Herbaceous
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	common agrimony	Successional forests, floodplain forests, hardwood forests, forest edges, thickets, edges of dirt roads and paths through forests, stream banks, ditches, edges of marshes, and successional fields in mesic to wet-mesic soils. A plant of a wide variety of habitats but usually growing in relatively small populations.	Herbaceous
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet	Best developed in valley bottoms and lower slopes of mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges; also in mesic forests, forest edges, lawns, disturbed soils, roadsides, thickets, and waste places. Widespread and very common.	Herbaceous
<i>Spinelum annotinum</i>	common bristly clubmoss	Dry to mesic forests and forest edges. It does well in successional forests. It often grows in cool shaded sites but is not restricted to such habitats and ascends into the sub-alpine and alpine zones.	Herbaceous
<i>Gentianopsis crinita</i>	common fringed gentian	Wet seepy open slopes in thickets, edges of forests, and successional forests. Also in wet ditches and roadsides. Mostly in open habitats in wet to seasonally wet soils. Fairly local although populations can be quite large. Numbers of plants appear to vary seasonally.	Herbaceous
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	common horseweed	Clearings in forests, open banks of streams, successional fields (where the soils are exposed or thin), cultivated ground, roadsides, disturbed areas, and waste areas.	Herbaceous
<i>Polemonium reptans</i> var. <i>reptans</i>	common Jacob's ladder	Floodplain and rich mesic forests and thickets in deep soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>anserina</i>	common silverweed	Shores of ponds, lakes, and streams, thickets, and disturbed sites often in sandy wet to wet-mesic soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	common three-seeded Mercury	Open forests and woodlands, shores of streams, cultivated ground, disturbed soils, and waste places. Mostly occurring in habitats with open dry to mesic disturbed soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	common white snakeroot	A variety of mesic to slightly wetter forest types, shaded stream banks, shaded shale talus of ravines. In the warmer parts of the state it is quite weedy and does particularly well in successional forests, floodplain forests, and disturbed forests. In cooler parts of the state this species become more particular and prefers richer areas sometimes near but not in seeps.	Herbaceous
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	cow wheat		Herbaceous
<i>Geum virginianum</i>	cream-colored avens		Herbaceous
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> var. <i>sceleratus</i>	cursed buttercup, cursed crowfoot	Ditches, wet waste places, disturbed sites, edges of streams and lakes, and wet forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cut-leaved evening primrose		Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria parlinii</i> ssp. <i>fallax</i>	deceitful pussytoes	Gravel roadsides, fields on thin soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	devil's beggar ticks	A wide variety of wetlands as well as disturbed areas. Banks of streams, pond margins, marshes, roadside ditches, wet to mesic disturbed areas, and floodplains. Along with <i>B. connata</i> one of our most common <i>Bidens</i> .	Herbaceous

Rubus repens	dewdrop	Cool hardwood and coniferous forests as well as hummocks in forested swamps. Predominately in shaded habitats with wet-mesic soils.	Herbaceous
Persicaria punctata	dotted smartweed	Brackish to fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes and swamps. Often in mucky saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Herbaceous
Viola pubescens var. pubescens	downy yellow-stemmed violet	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests generally in acidic coarse grained soils. Generally in lower pH, drier, coarser, and thinner soils than Viola pubescens var. scabriuscula.	Herbaceous
Hypericum mutilum ssp. mutilum	dwarf St. John's wort	One of the most common wetland Hypericum species in New York. Marshes, stream edges, and pond edges. Does particularly well on open mud flats on draw down zones of ponds, marshes, streams, and drainage channels.	Herbaceous
Thalictrum dioicum	early meadow rue	Mesic hardwood forests and forest edges in thin to deep often calcareous or circumneutral soils.	Herbaceous
Claytonia virginica	eastern spring beauty	Forests and forest edges in dry-mesic to mesic often calcareous soils. Usually in drier sites with thinner soils than the related Claytonia caroliniana.	Herbaceous
Asplenium platyneuron	ebony spleenwort	Thin deciduous forests, rocky summits, thickets, sometimes on or near rock, and occasionally successional old fields. Mostly in dry-mesic to mesic soils and not occurring in the most acidic soils and perhaps more abundant in more mineral rich sites.. This species appears to be increasing in New York.	Herbaceous
Carex garberi	elk sedge		Herbaceous
Cuscuta campestris	field dodder		Herbaceous
Equisetum arvense	field horsetail, common horsetail	A wide range of mostly wet habitats but also in some drier disturbed sites. Rich fens, swamps, seepage areas in upland forests, shores and edges of ponds and streams, ditches, wet gravel pits, roadsides, and disturbed soils. The most common Equisetum in New York it is sometimes weedy.	Herbaceous
Cirsium discolor	field thistle		Herbaceous
Bromus latiglumis	flanged brome	Forested and open sites including floodplains on deep alluvial soils.	Herbaceous
Dendrolycopodium obscurum	flat-branched tree clubmoss	A wide variety of mesic forests and forest opening including forested roadsides. Most common in all but the coolest parts of New York. Appears to do best in successional forests, areas with thin soils, and sites with recent disturbances.	Herbaceous
Galium circaezans	forest wild licorice	Mesic hardwoods forests from valley bottoms to upper slopes often in relatively undisturbed habitats.	Herbaceous
Poa palustris	fowl blue grass	Swamps, marshes, ditches, wet disturbed areas, wet ledges, and fens.	Herbaceous
Cystopteris fragilis	fragile fern	Wet cliffs and ledges, and sometime in soil below rock outcrops.	Herbaceous
Cyperus odoratus	fragrant flat sedge		Herbaceous
Nymphaea odorata ssp. odorata	fragrant white water lily	Lakes, ponds, and slow moving water of streams.	Herbaceous
Fallopia cilinodis	fringed bindweed	Talus slopes, rock outcrops, rocky cool forests of a northern affinity, forest openings, and thickets. Predominately associated with cliffs and boulders.	Herbaceous
Lysimachia ciliata	fringed loosestrife	Fens, swamps, marshes, ditches, and wet thickets.	Herbaceous
Ambrosia trifida	giant ragweed	Successional fields, waste places, and floodplains including floodplain forests. In New York this species is not as weedy as A. artemisiifolia.	Herbaceous

<i>Carex grayi</i>	Gray's sedge	Floodplain forests and thickets, and stream and river edges. A species that is almost entirely restricted to a very distinct niche; wet deciduous forested floodplains in deep alluvium.	Herbaceous
<i>Hybanthus concolor</i>	green violet	Mesic hardwood forests in valley bottoms or lower slopes in deep nutrient rich soils, often associated with calcareous bedrock.	Herbaceous
<i>Sparganium chlorocarpum</i>	green-fruited bur-reed	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and rich fens; and marshes. This species generally occurs in shallow water on mucky soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	green-headed coneflower	Alluvial forests and thickets, wet talus slopes, edges of streams, and wet thickets.	Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria arifolia</i>	halberd-leaved tearthumb	Swamps, marshes, and wet thickets.	Herbaceous
<i>Erigenia bulbosa</i>	harbinger-of-spring		Herbaceous
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert	Apparently native but also native in Eurasia. Cracks in cliffs, ledges, shale talus slopes, stream banks, gravel and cobble bars in streams, successional forests, lawns, roadsides, and disturbed soils. Predominately in calcareous situations that are often seasonally wet. Quite weedy in places. These populations may represent Eurasian introductions.	Herbaceous
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> var. <i>carolinense</i>	horse nettle	Roadsides, disturbed sites, pastures, successional fields, cultivated ground, floodplain forests, and thickets.	Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria virginiana</i>	jumpseed	Mesic forests and forest edges, floodplain forests and thickets, stream edges often but not restricted to rich deep wet-mesic to mesic soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	kidney-leaved buttercup, kidney-leaved crowfoot	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, thickets, forested rock outcrops, cliffs, talus slopes, and edges of dirt roads and paths through forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i> ssp. <i>heterophylla</i>	large water starwort	Slow moving streams and still waters of drainage pools. Slow moving water.	Herbaceous
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	large-podded pinweed	Woodlands, pine barrens, rocky summits, utility rights-of-way, fields, and gravel pits. Mostly in acidic thin soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Viola affinis</i>	LeConte's violet		Herbaceous
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> var. <i>missouriensis</i>	Leonard's skullcap		Herbaceous
<i>Platanthera psychodes</i>	lesser purple fringed orchid	Margins of streams, swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, and wet low forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	marginal wood fern	Fairly common on mesic hardwood or hemlock-hardwood forested slopes in parts of New York with generally calcareous soils. It is also particularly fond of rocky forested slopes in a wide range of soil pH. Also ledges and rock outcrops.	Herbaceous
<i>Comarum palustre</i>	marsh cinquefoil	Edges of ponds, lakes, and streams, peatlands, and marshes often in shallow water.	Herbaceous
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> ssp. <i>palustris</i>	marsh yellow cress		Herbaceous
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may apple	Mesic to dry-mesic deciduous forests, thin forests, thickets, and occasionally in fields, pastures, and relatively undisturbed road sides.	Herbaceous
<i>Selaginella apoda</i>	meadow spikemoss	Rich fens, seepages, wet utility rights-of-way, wet non-shaded thickets, and stream banks. Often where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin.	Herbaceous
<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i>	mild water pepper	Marshes and edges of ponds, lakes, and streams in saturated to inundated soils. Often in natural habitats and sometimes forming large dense patches.	Herbaceous

<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	narrow-leaved blue-eyed grass	Fields, pastures, thickets, successional shrub lands, and occasionally gaps and openings in forests. Mostly in fields in unshaded habitats.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex projecta</i>	necklace sedge	Seeps in forests, swamps, edges of small streams, and seepy more open wetlands. It does particularly well in seepage areas. More common in the northern and cooler parts of the state.	Herbaceous
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	needle spike rush	Saturated or inundated fine grained soils in non-shaded habitats such as pond and stream edges. Also on wet roads, floating logs in ponds, and disturbed wet soils. It does best without much adjacent dense and tall herbaceous vegetation as in soils that are exposed when water levels become lower.	Herbaceous
<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	Successional fields, roadsides, and waste places. Frequently in dry to mesic sites and less frequently in wetter soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Cerastium nutans</i> var. <i>nutans</i>	nodding chickweed		Herbaceous
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	nodding ladies' tresses		Herbaceous
<i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>	North American white adder's mouth		Herbaceous
<i>Viola nephrophylla</i>	northern bog violet	Rich fens, marl fens, calcareous swamps, and cracks in exposed calcareous bedrock. A species of cool northern highly calcareous habitats.	Herbaceous
<i>Geranium bicknellii</i>	northern crane's bill	Rocky summits, disturbed soils, and roadsides. Local and populations often rather small.	Herbaceous
<i>Platanthera aquilonis</i>	northern green bog orchid	Fens, swamps, edges of streams, and wet ditches.	Herbaceous
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i>	northern tansy mustard		Herbaceous
<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>	ovate spike rush		Herbaceous
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	painted trillium	Cool coniferous, northern hardwood, and hardwood-coniferous forests. Sometimes on hummock in swamps. In more southern parts of New York often under <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> . Most common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Herbaceous
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> var. <i>mollis</i>	pale wild bergamot		Herbaceous
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	pale-seeded plantain		Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria parlinii</i> ssp. <i>parlinii</i>	Parlin's pussytoes	Open mesic forested slopes with herbaceous vegetation low.	Herbaceous
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridge berry	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> dominated forests with sparse herbaceous vegetation; other mesic forest types; and coastal oak forests in dry-mesic to mesic sandy soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania bitter cress	Swamps, stream banks, gravel bars in streams, small drainages, seepage areas, and marshes. A common species of wet habitats it mostly grows in saturated to seasonally slightly inundated often mucky soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> var. <i>philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia fleabane	Successional fields, road banks, edges of forests, cut forests, disturbed ground.	Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	plantain-leaved pussytoes	Thin or open deciduous forests, edges of forests, woodlands, rocky summits, road banks, and successional fields. In mesic to dry soils that are thin or where the herbaceous vegetation is not tall or dense.	Herbaceous
<i>Dendrolycopodium dendroideum</i>	prickly tree clubmoss, northern tree clubmoss	A wide variety of mesic forests and forest opening including forested roadsides. Of the three <i>Dendrolycopodium</i> species, this one appears to be most common in more northern forest types. Appears to do best in successional forests or sites with recent disturbances.	Herbaceous
<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>	purple giant hyssop, figwort giant hyssop		Herbaceous

<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	purple pitcherplant	Acidic to alkaline peatlands.	Herbaceous
<i>Actaea rubra</i>	red baneberry	Mesic to dry-mesic forests. Often in at least slightly rich soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	red-rooted amaranth	Agricultural fields and waste places.	Herbaceous
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	red-rooted flat sedge	Shores of lakes and fresh tidal rivers.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	rigid sedge	Rich fens and calcareous swamps. Occurs in both open and closed canopy very rich wet calcareous sites.	Herbaceous
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> var. <i>pulchellus</i>	Robin's plantain	Rich deciduous forests, edges of forests, thin open forests, sometimes on road banks, and other open habitats. Generally doing best where the herbaceous layer is not tall. Clonal and forming patches.	Herbaceous
<i>Capnoides sempervirens</i>	rock harlequin, pink corydalis	Cracks in rock outcrops and soils adjacent to exposed bedrock on rocky summits, cliffs, ledges, and woodlands. Primarily on acidic rocks in open exposed habitats but sometimes in more shaded rocky sites.	Herbaceous
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	rose twisted stalk, rose mandarin	Cool mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests. Most common in the coolest and more northern parts of New York.	Herbaceous
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> ssp. <i>scabra</i>	rough oxeye		Herbaceous
<i>Packera obovata</i>	round-leaved ragwort	Dry-mesic to dry forests and woodlands; and road banks when the herbaceous vegetation is not too tall or thick. Prefers circumneutral to basic soils. <i>Packera obovata</i> forms small to medium sized clonal patches via stolons and rhizomes.	Herbaceous
<i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>caudata</i>	sand wormwood		Herbaceous
<i>Bromus nottowayanus</i>	satin brome	In New York this species occurs predominately in alluvial woods and thickets of small to medium sized streams.	Herbaceous
<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i>	sharp-tipped blue-eyed grass	Pastures and fields sometimes somewhat seasonally wet. Perhaps more common than records indicate.	Herbaceous
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	shining ladies' tresses	Rich fens and calcareous seepy habitats with thin soils. Does well in or on the edges of rivulets through fens which have marly rocky soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Lindernia dubia</i> var. <i>dubia</i>	short-stalked false pimpernel	Exposed soils of the draw down zones of the edges of rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes including brackish to fresh intertidal estuaries in gravelly to muddy saturated to wet-mesic soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	showy lady's slipper	Rich fens, cedar swamps, and rich calcareous swamps. Often populations are rather small but occasional populations can be extensive and large.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex tenera</i>	slender sedge	Thin forests, fields, pastures, roadsides, and railroad edges. Mostly in dry to dry-mesic sandy or rocky soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	small daisy fleabane	Cut forests, edges and clearings in forests, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, and waste places.	Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>neodioica</i>	small pussytoes	Open forests and woodlands, ledges, fine shale talus slopes, gravelly roadsides, and fields over thin soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	smaller forget-me-not	Stream banks, wet thickets, seepage areas, and swamps. Our only native wetland <i>Myosotis</i> it has similar habitat preferences to <i>M. scorpioides</i> but usually is much less common and usually does not form as dense patches as that species.	Herbaceous
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	smooth beggar ticks	Tidal fresh water marshes.	Herbaceous
<i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>scabriuscula</i>	smoothish yellow-stemmed violet	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests often in valley bottoms or mid to low slopes. Generally in higher pH, more mesic, finer, and deeper soils than <i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> .	Herbaceous

<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	soapwort gentian		Herbaceous
<i>Isoetes echinospora</i> ssp. <i>muricata</i>	spiny-spored quillwort	Submerged and rooted aquatic on the edges of lakes often in sandy or coarse soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	spotted jewelweed, spotted touch-me-not	Floodplain forests, wet forests, seepage areas, swamps, marshes, fens, stream banks, thickets, disturbed areas, shaded roadsides and trail edges, and ditches. A very common annual of wet to mesic soils, preferring wetter sites. It can form dense large stands.	Herbaceous
<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> var. <i>maculatum</i>	spotted Joe Pye weed	Marshes, rich fens, wet fields, ditches, seepage areas, and swamps. In general this species does best in non-shaded environments and is very common in a wide variety of wetlands.	Herbaceous
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	spotted spurge	Disturbed soils, waste places (including urban settings), roadsides, railroad edges, and cultivated ground. Mostly in very open thin disturbed soils, a ubiquitous weed.	Herbaceous
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	spotted water hemlock	Marshes and open swamps similar to <i>C. bulbifera</i> in the way it is usually not dense or abundant at a site.	Herbaceous
<i>Myosotis verna</i>	spring forget-me-not	Dry thin forests, woodlands, rocky summits, rock outcrops, bluffs, and shale talus slopes in dry, thin, and disturbed soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i> ssp. <i>quinquefolia</i>	stiff gentian, crystal gentian, agueweed	Thickets, edges of forests, successional fields, and roadsides often on hill tops in thin open soils. Mostly not in heavily shaded environments. Somewhat scattered and local in distribution.	Herbaceous
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	stout woodreed	Low wet forests and thickets, swamps, and floodplains. Often growing in large populations.	Herbaceous
<i>Viola striata</i>	striped violet, pale violet	Floodplain forests and thickets, gravel bars on stream edges, and mesic forests in well drained calcareous to circumneutral soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Viola blanda</i>	sweet white violet	Mesic hardwood and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests, mesic to wet-mesic forest openings, hummocks in swamps, swamp margins, and forested dirt roadsides.	Herbaceous
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	sweet-scented bedstraw	Mesic hardwood forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	tall blue lettuce	Cut forests, edges and clearings in forests, roadsides, thickets, maritime dunes, and disturbed areas.	Herbaceous
<i>Drymocallis arguta</i>	tall cinquefoil	Dry forest openings, alvar habitats, often but not restricted to calcareous regions.	Herbaceous
<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	ternate-leaved cinquefoil	Roadsides, disturbed sites, successional fields, forest edges, open rock outcrops, and openings in forests.	Herbaceous
<i>Linum medium</i> var. <i>texanum</i>	Texas wild flax		Herbaceous
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i>	thread-leaved pondweed		Herbaceous
<i>Triphora trianthophoros</i> ssp. <i>trianthophoros</i>	three birds orchid	Cool mesic to wet-mesic forests sometimes associated with <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> .	Herbaceous
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> ssp. <i>divaricata</i>	timber phlox, wild blue phlox	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, floodplain forests, and forest edges.	Herbaceous
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Torrey's rush	Marshes, edges of ponds, and other wetland habitats. Somewhat local in distribution but often occurring in large populations.	Herbaceous
<i>Symphotrichum tradescantii</i>	Tradescant's aster		Herbaceous
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>pectinacea</i>	tufted love grass	Railroad edges, disturbed soils, waste places, fields with thin soils, and stream banks.	Herbaceous
<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	two-leaved mitrewort, two-leaved bishop's cap	Rich mesic forests, forested seeps, edges of swamps, and sometimes on hummocks in swamps. Generally in shaded habitats in deep rich soils of valley bottoms or lower slopes.	Herbaceous

<i>Cyperus diandrus</i>	umbrella flat sedge	Edges of water bodies including fresh to somewhat brackish tidal marshes.	Herbaceous
<i>Equisetum variegatum</i> ssp. <i>variegatum</i>	variegated scouring rush	Seepage areas on eroding banks of streams, roadsides, and gravel and quarry pits. It does best in seepy open disturbed soils that are calcareous and often forms dense somewhat large patches in these habitats. It is clearly spreading into areas it had previously not been known from. This species is circumpolar in distribution and perhaps these "new" populations are the result of an Eurasian introduction but no data is currently available to support this hypothesis.	Herbaceous
<i>Bartonia virginica</i>	Virginia screwstem	Swamps, edges of lakes, peatlands, and wet road sides in acidic and sometimes sandy soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	Virginia stickseed	Floodplain forests, alluvial thickets, disturbed forests, and thickets. Mostly a species of deep alluvial soils and often under a tree canopy. The fruits are among the toughest of our native species to remove from clothing once attached.	Herbaceous
<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	Virginia three-seeded Mercury		Herbaceous
<i>Carex seorsa</i>	weak stellate sedge	Acidic hardwood swamps, seepy wet forests, peaty shrublands, and pond edges. It can often be found in small pocket wetlands dominated by shrubs and some <i>Acer rubrum</i> . It mostly grows in some shade. Restricted to acidic wetlands. Perhaps most common in southeastern New York.	Herbaceous
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i>	western swamp milkweed	Marshes, swamps, edges of ponds, wet depressions or drainages in fields, and stream banks. Does best in non-forested wetlands although also occurs in forested situations.	Herbaceous
<i>Platanthera dilatata</i> var. <i>dilatata</i>	white bog orchid, bog candle	Fens, seepages, peaty open wet habitats, swamps, and wet roadside ditches.	Herbaceous
<i>Nabalus albus</i>	white rattlesnake root	Forested slopes, forest edges, edges of paths and roads in forests, thickets, and talus. Often growing and doing best in calcareous soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	wide-leaved prickly bog sedge	Wet pond margins, stream edges, shrub swamps, hardwood swamps, hummock in bogs, and floating logs. Grows in acidic wet sometimes peaty soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	wild oats, sessile-leaved bellwort	Mesic to dry-mesic northern hardwood forests in thin acidic soils. Very common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Herbaceous
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> ssp. <i>virginicum</i>	wild pepperweed	Roadsides, fields, and disturbed areas. In dry soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla	A forest understory herbaceous plant it occurs in a wide variety of dry to mesic forest types although it usually is absent or sparse in our deepest and richest soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>	willow-leaved aster		Herbaceous
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> var. <i>alatum</i>	winged loosestrife		Herbaceous
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	wood betony, eastern lousewort	Utility rights-of-way, dry to dry-mesic woodlands and thin canopied hardwood forests, forest openings, and bluffs.	Herbaceous
<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	wood lily	Forests, woodlands, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way in dry thin or sandy soils. Often on hilltops in partial shade in relatively poor soils.	Herbaceous
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	Successional fields, pastures, wet thickets, wet disturbed soils, edges of dirt roads, and marshes. Generally grows in non-shaded habitats with wet soils but sometimes occurs in more mesic soils. Populations are often small in number and individual plants are widely spaced.	Herbaceous

<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>	yellow giant hyssop, catnip giant hyssop		Herbaceous
<i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>petaloidea</i>	petal-like pussytoes	Open forests and woodlands, ledges, fine shale talus slopes, gravelly roadsides, and fields over thin soils.	Herbaceous Dicot
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	alder-leaved buckthorn	Rich fens, swamps, and occasionally on dry calcareous rock outcrops. Primarily a wetland species but at times growing in xeric soils. At least in the southern and warmer parts of New York, this species is a strong calciphile.	Shrub
<i>Lonicera canadensis</i>	American fly honeysuckle	Cool forests, forested or cool stream banks, and ledges. More common in cooler parts of NY as a general understory shrub in forests. In warmer parts of NY, it is more restricted to cooler sites.	Shrub
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut	Edges of swamps, alluvial thickets, and weedy thickets.	Shrub
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> ssp. <i>strigosus</i>	American red raspberry	Logged forests, forest openings, tip-up mounds at bases of fallen trees, roadsides, disturbed sites, talus slopes, and rocky openings. Very common and widespread in the cooler parts of New York and less widespread and more of a habitat specialist in the warmer parts of the state.	Shrub
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	American strawberry bush	Mesic forests including rich sites.	Shrub
<i>Morella caroliniensis</i>	bayberry	This species is found in a few, apparently very different, habitat types including upland maritime habitats, dunes, rich open to forested fens, and open habitats in sandy or thin acidic soils.	Shrub
<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	black huckleberry	Dry-mesic to mesic acidic hardwood forests of a southern affinity, bluffs, woodlands, and rocky summits. Occasionally occurs in wet acidic peatlands. Often occurs high on slopes or on hilltops in association with <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Shrub
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	Successional and disturbed forests, floodplain forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, stream banks, and roadsides.	Shrub
<i>Kalmia polifolia</i>	bog laurel	Acidic bogs. Often grows mixed with other shrubs.	Shrub
<i>Andromeda polifolia</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	bog rosemary	Acidic bogs. Often growing mixed with other shrubs and forming a dense low shrub thicket in bogs. Also growing on hummocks or rises in bogs in small shrub "islands".	Shrub
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	bog willow	Open or shrubby peatlands including rich fens and bogs. Occasionally in slightly forested peatlands.	Shrub
<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	broad-leaved meadowsweet	Streamside meadows, swamps, wet forests, marshes, peatlands, wet thickets, forest openings, ditches, and thin soil over bedrock on exposed open rocky summits.	Shrub
<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	bush honeysuckle	Bluffs, ledges, rims of cliffs, fine talus slopes, and thin dry rocky forests. Usually dry to dry-mesic and occasionally mesic soils in unshaded to partially shaded and less frequently fully shaded sites.	Shrub
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canada buffalo berry	Calcareous rocky open bluffs and ledges. Fairly local and populations are usually small.	Shrub
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Canada yew, American yew	Cool mesic to wet-mesic hardwood to mixed coniferous-hardwood forests, shaded talus slopes, and hummocks in swamps. Highly prized by deer and in areas with an overpopulation of deer becoming restricted to steep slopes and tops of boulders that are inaccessible to deer browse.	Shrub
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	common blackberry	Forest edges, logged forests, thickets, dirt road sides, and disturbed soils in forests.	Shrub

<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	common elderberry	Marshes, thickets, and stream banks. Mostly in non or only slightly shaded habitats and usually wet or seasonally flooded (sometimes mesic) soils.	Shrub
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	common lowbush blueberry	Dry to dry-mesic acidic forests, rocky summits, woodlands, barrens, rocky alpine areas, and fields with thin soils. Mostly in thin dry acidic rocky soils.	Shrub
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of forests, and bluffs. Often on ridges, hill tops, or upper slopes in thin dry rocky acidic soils.	Shrub
<i>Viburnum rafinesqueanum</i>	downy arrowwood	Dry to dry-mesic forests, bluffs, woodlands, and rocky summits mostly in calcareous or mineral rich thin soils. It generally occurs in small to large size patches which can be quite dense; the larger patches occurring in less shaded sites. Often it is not distributed throughout a site but has a more limited local distribution.	Shrub
<i>Rubus pubescens</i>	dwarf raspberry	Swamps, wet thickets, peatlands, and cool mesic to wet-mesic forests often in mosses.	Shrub
<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	early azalea	Dry to dry-mesic forests, forest edges, bluffs, hummocks and edges of swamps, and utility rights-of-way. Primarily a species of slightly open dry acidic oak dominated forests but also somewhat frequent on hummocks in swamps.	Shrub
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	eastern leatherwood, wicopy	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, stream edges, and forested seeps. Associated with highly calcareous soils.	Shrub
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	In a wide variety of wetlands and also in dry thin soils on crests and upper slopes. Rich fens, acidic bogs, swamps, shrub swamps, wet thickets, edges of marshes, and mesic forests.	Shrub
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	hobblebush	Coniferous, mixed hardwood-coniferous, and hardwood forests; forested stream banks, rocky ledges, and ravine slopes. Very common in the cooler parts of the state including the Adirondacks where it can form dense thickets. These dense thickets may be the result of heavy logging. In other parts of the state it is more restricted to cool forests and ravine slopes and occurs in much thinner patches.	Shrub
<i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	Labrador tea	Bogs, wet peaty sub-alpine forest openings, and rocky high elevation sites.	Shrub
<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	leatherleaf	Bogs, edges of ponds, and acidic peaty open sites. Mostly confined to acidic peatlands where it can form dense extensive monospecific stands or become mixed with other low shrubs to form dense shrub thickets.	Shrub
<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	low shadbush	Bluffs, tops of cliffs and rock outcrops, ledges, rocky summits, openings in forests, and less commonly in adjacent forested slopes in thin dry to dry-mesic calcareous soils.	Shrub
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	maple-leaved viburnum	Understories of forests, woodlands, edges of forests, forested road banks, and rocky slopes often in acidic not deep soils. A very common understory shrub in mesic acidic deciduous forests (sometimes dominated by <i>Quercus rubra</i>).	Shrub
<i>Valeriana uliginosa</i>	marsh valerian, swamp valerian	Calcareous swamps and rich, shrubby, and open fens.	Shrub

<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel	Oak dominated mesic to dry forests, woodlands, rocky summits, utility rights-of-way, and occasionally acidic swamps. Primarily a species of dry <i>Quercus montana</i> dominated forests often in association with other ericaceous shrubs. It sometimes forms dense thickets. Very limited in central and western New York but quite common in the southeastern parts of the state.	Shrub
<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	narrow-leaved meadowsweet	Streamside meadows, swamps, wet forests, marshes, peatlands, wet thickets, forest openings, ditches, and thin soil over bedrock on exposed open rocky summits.	Shrub
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	ninebark	River banks, thickets in valley bottoms, and rock outcrops.	Shrub
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	northern dewberry	Roadsides, edges of railroads, talus slopes, forest openings, open rocky summits, and bluffs.	Shrub
<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>	northern gooseberry	Open and shrubby rich fens and rich swamps.	Shrub
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	pinxter flower		Shrub
<i>Salix humilis</i> var. <i>humilis</i>	prairie willow, upland willow	Forest edges, forest openings, occasionally in thin forests, successional fields, utility rights-of-way, ditches, and perhaps sparsely in wetlands.	Shrub
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	prickly gooseberry, dogberry	Mesic hardwood forests, successional forests, forest edges, and thickets. Mostly in somewhat to very calcareous soils.	Shrub
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	purple-flowering raspberry	Forest edges, talus slopes, mesic rocky outcrops, disturbed soils in forests, and thickets. Generally in wet-mesic or sometimes mesic soils and often in at least partly shaded habitats.	Shrub
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	red elderberry	Cool mesic forests, rocky forested slopes, roadsides in cooler parts of the state, and thickets. Mostly in shaded habitats.	Shrub
<i>Euonymus obovatus</i>	running strawberry bush		Shrub
<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>	skunk currant	Swamps, shrub swamps, seepage areas, and marshes. Mostly at least in part shade. More common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Shrub
<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	smooth-leaved honeysuckle	Rocky thin forested slopes, forest edges, talus slopes, ledges, and thickets. A thin rather small vine becoming more robust in full sun.	Shrub
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	spicebush	Floodplain forests, swamps, shrub swamps, wet woods, mesic forests, seeps in forests, and fens. Occurs in mesic to wet soils often but not always in at least partial shade. In some forest understories it can be the dominant species in the shrub layer.	Shrub
<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	swamp dewberry	Cool swamps and swamp edges, peatlands, wet-mesic to cool mesic forests, and roadsides often in mosses.	Shrub
<i>Lonicera oblongifolia</i>	swamp fly honeysuckle	Rich fens, rich swamps, and rich wet shrublands. Usually thinly scattered throughout or occurring in only a few small patches at a particular site.	Shrub
<i>Ribes triste</i>	swamp red currant	Cool swamps, edges of streams, wet thickets, and wet cool hardwood-coniferous and coniferous forests. Most abundant and common in the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Shrub
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	Swamps, edges of streams and lakes, marshes, and rich shrubby fens.	Shrub
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> ssp. <i>moscheutos</i>	swamp rose mallow	Brackish and fresh tidal and non-tidal often large and extensive marshes.	Shrub
<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	velvet-leaved blueberry	Hummocks in swamps, edges of swamps, cool northern forests, edges of forests, forest openings, barrens, and bluffs. More common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Shrub

<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia rose		Shrub
<i>Ribes americanum</i>	wild black currant	Floodplain forests, thickets, and stream edges. Often in deep well drained alluvium.	Shrub
<i>Aralia hispida</i>	bristly sarsaparilla	Open rocky summits and ridges, forest clearings, roadsides, and disturbed ground mostly on acidic soils and rocks. This species appears to respond well to disturbances including fire and logging.	Subshrub
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	spikenard	Ravines, ledges, shaded roadsides, thickets, and forest clearings often but not restricted to rich sites. It usually occurs as thinly scattered plants and appears to do well in slightly disturbed areas. Ledges and partially shaded shale talus in ravines are preferred sites.	Subshrub
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	bearberry	Rocky summits, bluffs, sandy maritime areas, and fields and roadsides with thin sandy soils. Mostly a plant of acidic soils in open sites.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i>	blue ground cedar	Dry to mesic forests often on upper slopes and hilltops with sterile thin or sandy acidic soils. In similar habitats as <i>D. digitatum</i> and sometimes occurring together but it generally grows in drier thinner and more acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	common shinleaf	Mesic forests. The most common <i>Pyrola</i> in non-sandy mesic forests.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>albus</i>	common snowberry	Dry thin rocky forests and woodlands.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> var. <i>fistulosa</i>	common wild bergamot	Thickets, successional fields, edges and openings in hardwood forests, bluffs, and roadsides. Mostly in dry to dry-mesic soils in open habitats.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	cranberry	Wet Sphagnum peatlands in acidic to more minerotrophic sites including rich fens and acidic bogs.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Rosa carolina</i> ssp. <i>carolina</i>	eastern pasture rose	Edges of forests, thin canopied forests, woodlands, edges of paths and dirt roads through forests, successional fields, and forests openings. Generally in dry to dry-mesic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	green-flowered shinleaf	Cool northern mesic forests and edges of swamps.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	hillside blueberry	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of forests, woodlands, rocky summits, barrens, and old fields. Often associated with other <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. and ericaceous shrubs.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey tea	Edges of hardwoods forests, openings in forests, exposed rims of cliffs, utility rights-of-way, and roadside banks in dry-mesic thin often rocky or sandy circumneutral to calcareous soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Galium boreale</i>	northern bedstraw	Dry-mesic to mesic thin hardwood forests and woodlands, forest edges, occasionally in successional fields, and stream edges.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	one-sided wintergreen	Dry to mesic or occasionally wetter acidic northern forests often with <i>Pinus strobus</i> and thin soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i> ssp. <i>asarifolia</i>	pink shinleaf	Rich calcareous swamps and fens, cool wet-mesic to mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests, forest edges, and edges of streams in forests. Probably not as rare as previously believed this species is perhaps overlooked when growing in cool northern mesic forests.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	pipsissewa	Dry sandy forests, edges of forests, and roadsides with thin sandy soils. A plant of acidic sites.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Huperzia lucidula</i>	shining firmoss	Cool mesic northern hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests. Most common on hilltops and in more northern and cooler parts of New York.	Subshrub, Shrub

<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	small cranberry	Acidic bogs and wet seepy disturbed soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Gaultheria hispida</i>	snowberry	Hummocks in cool swamps, springy wet northern forests, and cool hardwood-coniferous or coniferous forests. Sometimes on rotting logs and usually in deeply shaded habitats with sparse and low adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Diphysastrum digitatum</i>	southern ground cedar	Mesic forests, forested roadsides, and forest openings often on upper slopes and hilltops with sterile thin soils. Does best in successional forests and sites with recent disturbances. It often grows with <i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i> .	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	spotted wintergreen	Dry sandy or coarse soils in hardwood forests. Less frequently in more mesic forests or hummocks in swamps.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	staghorn clubmoss	Dry to mesic forests, forest openings, forest edges, and sometimes in more open sites in thin acidic soils. Also occasionally in mosses on edges of swamps and marshes. Does well in successional forests and in disturbed soils that become colonized by mosses.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	sweet fern	Barrens, rocky summits, woodlands, fields and clearings, open heathlands, roadsides, and utility rights-of-way. A plant of open dry thin acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	trailing arbutus, mayflower	Dry to mesic acidic hardwood or hemlock-hardwood forests often in a association with <i>Vaccinium</i> and <i>Gaylussacia</i> spp. Also in areas with less of a tree canopy cover. This species does particularly well on edges of dirt or logging roads through forests on acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	water willow	On the edges of ponds and lakes, swamps, and wet thickets. Occasionally in <i>Sphagnum</i> dominated peatlands. Sometimes forming dense impenetrable thickets in shallow to deep water.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen, teaberry	Dry-mesic to mesic acidic hardwood and hemlock-hardwood forests often in association with ericaceous shrubs.	Subshrub, Shrub
<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	American basswood	Rich mesic forests, talus slopes, bases of rock outcrops, bluffs, and thin soil over calcareous bedrock. Although occurring throughout New York's mesic hardwood forests excepting the cooler parts of the state this species is most abundant in deep rich mesic soils of valley bottoms and lower slopes as well as on talus slopes and in association with rocky outcrops.	Tree
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	Mesic forests. A major component of northern hardwood forests where it is often in association with sugar maples. Beech occurs from sea level in coastal Long Island to high elevation forests in the mountains of northern New York.	Tree
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	Dry to mesic forests often associated with <i>Quercus</i> spp. The introduced chestnut blight kills the trees and mature trees are now rather scattered and rare. Still, stump sprouts and small trees are not uncommon although they soon become infested with the blight.	Tree
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	Wet thickets, stream edges, swamps, roadsides, mesic to wet forests, and forest edges. In wet to mesic often nutrient rich soils. Still a rather common tree even after the introduction of Dutch Elm Disease although perhaps not as significant of a component of bottom land and wet-mesic forests and not growing as large as in the past.	Tree

Abies balsamea	balsam fir	Cool northern forests, swamps, and rich fens. A northern tree most common in high elevation sites where it can become a dominant tree. At the upper edges of the sub-alpine it forms krummholz. In lower elevation sites it is mostly restricted to poor or thin soils, or wetlands. Fens and rich swamps in central and western New York that have disjunct small patches of A. balsamea are known locally as fir-tree swamps.	Tree
Carya cordiformis	bitternut hickory	Floodplain forests and wet-mesic to mesic hardwood forests often low on slopes. A tree primarily of bottomlands in well-drained to wet soils but also occurs less frequently and in smaller numbers in drier habitats on upper slopes and hilltops.	Tree
Fraxinus nigra	black ash	Swamps, rich wet forests, and edges of streams.	Tree
Betula lenta	black birch	A tree of young forests, rocky slopes, and talus slopes in mesic to dry soils. It is most common in warmer parts of NY and is an early successional species in mesic forests.	Tree
Acer nigrum	Black maple	Mostly restricted to calcareous or rich soils. Floodplain forests, rich mesic forests, and limestone forests.	Tree
Picea mariana	black spruce	Bogs, swamps, edges of streams, wet depressions in cool northern forests, and high elevation forests. In the warmer parts of New York it is restricted to bogs and cool swamps.	Tree
Juglans nigra	black walnut	Cultivated and apparently native. Native Americans may have been responsible for bringing this tree to parts of New York. Floodplain forests, low and rich mesic hardwood forests, and successional forests. Also, often found in large patches near old home sites. Does best in deep alluvial soils where it can become a dominant tree. It is also somewhat weedy and once established sometimes creates monospecific stands.	Tree
Salix nigra	black willow	Edges of rivers and streams, wet thickets, marshes, low and floodplain forests, and edges of lakes.	Tree
Nyssa sylvatica	blackgum, sourgum	Swamps, wet depressions, wet woods, and borders of ponds and streams. Also in dry upland sites. Sometimes these upland sites are associated with seasonal springs or seeps. In the upland sites, populations are sometimes very small.	Tree
Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	Bottomland forests and swamps in deep alluvium, and limestone and alvar woodlands and forests. Usually does not occur in hilltop swamps where Q. bicolor occurs. On limestone bedrock it sometimes occurs in very dry soils.	Tree
Juglans cinerea	butternut	In certain parts of its range in New York, it is primarily associated with talus slopes. Elsewhere in New York, it is associated with rich mesic hardwood forests on valley bottoms and lower slopes sometimes on calcareous bedrock and soils. Often it occurs in small patches of only a few trees. Butternut canker is killing this species and it is difficult to find individuals that are not infected.	Tree
Prunus nigra	Canada plum		Tree
Quercus montana	chestnut oak	Dry to dry-mesic acidic forests and woodlands. A good indicator of thin dry acidic soils it usually occurs on upper slopes, crests, ridges, and hill tops often with an understory of ericaceous shrubs including Kalmia latifolia, Vaccinium spp, and Gaylussacia baccata.	Tree
Acer rubrum var. rubrum	common red maple	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats and soil types. Wet swamps to dry forests and young successional habitats this is a very wide spread and common tree.	Tree

Magnolia acuminata	cucumber tree, cucumber magnolia	Mesic forests sometimes in deep rich and/or calcareous soils. Occasionally in dry-mesic or wet-mesic soils. It often occurs sparsely distributed and does not become a dominant tree in New York.	Tree
Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides	eastern cottonwood	Floodplain and low forests, streamsides, gravel and sand bars in streams, ditches, swamps, and occasionally on upper and middle slopes of hardwood mesic forests.	Tree
Tsuga canadensis	eastern hemlock	A component of mesic cool northern forests throughout New York. In these sites it more often occurs with hardwoods and Pinus strobus than with other conifers. Also commonly on hummocks in swamps where it can sometimes form dense pure stands; often in pure stands, in ravines and on north and east facing lower slopes; and on rocky outcrops and bluffs.	Tree
Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana	eastern red cedar	Rocky summits, bluffs above ravines and lakes, ledges, alvars, successional fields, pastures, and maritime and coastal sandy areas. Grows best in open sites with thin rocky or sandy dry soils and dies back if other trees shade it out. In parts of New York, it is associated with calcareous bedrock or soils and in general is somewhat of a calciphile.	Tree
Platanus occidentalis	eastern sycamore	Predominately a tree of riparian habitats including floodplain forests and thickets, edges of streams, and sand and gravel bars in streams. Occasionally isolated trees are found growing on lower to upper slopes away from streams.	Tree
Cornus florida	flowering dogwood	Understories of hardwood forests, forest edges, and woodlands in mesic to dry soils. Also in cultivation.	Tree
Acer rubrum x A. saccharinum = A. xfreemanii	Freeman's maple	This hybrid can be a dominant tree in floodplain and low swamp forests, as well as scattered in various peatlands.	Tree
Betula populifolia	gray birch	Woodlands, pine barrens, edges of forests, bluffs, successional fields, thickets, disturbed ground, and road sides on thin often rocky poor soils. Responds well to disturbance including fire.	Tree
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	green ash	Margins of streams and rivers, floodplain forests, low wet woods, and occasionally swamps although in larger swamps F. nigra is usually the dominant Fraxinus present.	Tree
Ostrya virginiana	hop hornbeam, ironwood	An understory small tree it occurs in a variety of forested environments, woodlands, and rocky openings. It does best in thin forests and woodlands in rich dryish thin rocky soils and over calcareous bedrock. In these habitats it can become a dominant understory tree.	Tree
Ptelea trifoliata var. trifoliata	hoptree, wafer ash		Tree
Carya laciniosa	kingnut hickory, big shellbark hickory	Apparently occasionally cultivated but also native. Floodplain forests of large streams, rivers, and valley bottoms in deep rich alluvial soils. Fairly restricted to this habitat type.	Tree
Carya tomentosa	mockernut hickory	Mesic to dry-mesic forests of a southern affinity.	Tree
Acer spicatum	mountain maple	A small understory tree of northern or cool habitats. Ravine slopes, cool swamps, northern hardwood, and mixed hardwood forests.	Tree
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	The most widespread oak species in New York. Dry to mesic forests in a variety of soil types. It occurs in the coolest climates of any species of oak in New York as well as in warmer more southern forest types.	Tree

Thuja occidentalis	northern white cedar, arbor vitae	Calcareous cliffs and ledges, rocky summits, alvars, fens, and rich swamps. Grows in both xeric and wet, often cool sites. Mostly confined to calcareous soils and bedrock. In northern and cooler parts of New York it become less of a calciphile. In swamps it can from dense impenetrable stands.	Tree
Carya glabra	pignut hickory	Rocky summits, woodlands, and dry to mesic forests of a southern affinity. Mostly in dry rocky sites and when abundant perhaps indicating that the soils are calcareous or not very acidic.	Tree
Prunus pensylvanica	pin cherry, fire cherry	Edges of forests, successional forests, logged areas, burned areas, forest openings, rocky summits, rock outcrops, cliffs, ledges, and bluffs.	Tree
Quercus palustris	pin oak	Cultivated as well as native. It occurs primarily in small acidic swamps and forested depressions.	Tree
Morus rubra	red mulberry	Fairly local and populations are often small. Rich dry to dry-mesic forests often on calcareous bedrock or soils. Not weedy like M. alba.	Tree
Pinus resinosa	red pine	Cultivated, planted in large plantations, and native. In central and western New York it occurs on steep south and west facing slopes and bluffs in dry rocky soils. In other parts of New York it occurs primarily on deep sandy soils or in pine barrens.	Tree
Picea rubens	red spruce	A component of northern mixed coniferous-hardwood forests with Betula alleghaniensis, Fagus grandifolia, and Acer saccharum. In northern and cool areas it usually grows in thin mesic soils dropping out in the richer deeper soils where hardwoods dominant. Ascends to high elevation sites and also occurs occasionally near or in wetlands especially in the warmer and more southern parts of New York where it is a rare species.	Tree
Ulmus thomasii	rock elm	Rocky ridges and summits, rock outcrops, cracks and thin soils over bedrock, and woodlands. Primarily in dry soils over calcareous bedrock.	Tree
Salix interior	sandbar willow	Streams and stream edges (sometimes in fast moving shallow water), exposed gravel and sand bars in streams, gravel and sand pits/mines, and coarse grained soils at edges of lakes.	Tree
Sassafras albidum	sassafras	Mesic to dry forests, edges of forests, woodlands, talus slopes, bluffs, sand dunes, dry stream banks, pastures, hedge rows, successional fields, and road banks. Often in sandy or gravelly soils.	Tree
Carya ovata var. ovata	shagbark hickory	Of the hickories that occur in New York, Carya ovata grows in the widest range of forested habitats. It occurs with C. glabra in dry to mesic warm forests of a southern affinity, with C. cordiformis in low bottomland forests, as well as in rich mesic forests, dry calcareous forests, and sometimes on hummocks in swamps.	Tree
Salix lucida	shining willow	Shrub swamps, stream and lake edges, rich fens, ditches, and wet thickets. Populations are often isolated and small.	Tree
Quercus shumardii	Shumard's oak		Tree
Acer saccharinum	Silver maple	Floodplain forests and banks of larger streams and rivers. This species is also widely cultivated.	Tree
Ulmus rubra	slippery elm	Dry to mesic forests, forest edges, openings in forests, rock outcrops, and stream sides generally in calcareous sites.	Tree
Rhus typhina	staghorn sumac	A pioneer species. Old fields, edges of fields, roadsides, shrubby thickets, open stream banks, and edges of forests.	Tree

<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple	A small understory tree that does well in cool microclimates. Forests with a northern affinity, slopes in ravines, and rocky forests.	Tree
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple	A widespread and common large tree. It is a little picky about its habitat preferences. In northern or cool habitats it grows with other hardwoods notably beech and yellow birch as well as hemlock. The soils are at least slightly deep or rich. In more southern areas it does well at the toe of the slope in deep rich soils. It also occurs in thin soils over limestone.	Tree
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak	Swamps, wet depressions, and thickets. Often in swamps on ridges and hill tops. Always in at least seasonally wet soils this species is often absent from deep alluvial soils where <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> occurs.	Tree
<i>Larix laricina</i>	tamarack	Bogs, cool northern swamps, rich peatlands, and cool mesic forests at high elevation. Predominately a plant of cool northern wetlands it is local in distribution in the warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Tree
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	trembling aspen, quaking aspen	Successional forests, logged forests, burned forests, forest edges, openings in forests, successional fields, and roadsides.	Tree
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree, tulip poplar, yellow poplar	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests. In all but the most southern parts of New York this tree is often an indicator of deep rich mesic circumneutral soils growing primarily in valley bottoms (excluding the lowest floodplains) and on lower slopes. In the most southern parts of the state it also grows in more acidic drier sites and occurs in a wider array of forested habitats.	Tree
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	Dry to mesic and occasionally wetter forests and in more open habitats like barrens, woodlands, and rocky summits. Also appearing as an early successional tree in old fields. Commonly produces abundant seedlings in both closed and open sites.	Tree
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	Dry to mesic forests. Tolerant of a wide variety of soil types it is lacking in the most xeric woodlands, in cool habitats, and in the richest deepest soils. Some forests were previously selectively logged for this species and perhaps as a result white oak is less frequent than it was formerly.	Tree
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine	Occurs in a wide variety of wet to dry habitats including mesic forests, dry rocky forests on slopes, successional fields and shrublands, lake edges, hummocks in swamps, rises in bogs, and elsewhere. Usually needing disturbances or openings to establish and therefore in many forests it is only a small component of the tree canopy. On lake edges and in areas regenerating from clearing or other disturbances it sometimes forms pure stands.	Tree
<i>Picea glauca</i>	white spruce	Cultivated and occasionally naturalizing as well as native in the northern parts of New York in mesic cool forests. Sometimes in wetter soils.	Tree
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch	Cool mesic forests and swamps. A widespread tree in NY it is dominant or co-dominant in some types of northern hardwood forests as well as cool swamps.	Tree
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	yellow oak, chinquapin oak	Dry to mesic forests and woodlands on calcareous soils or bedrock including alvars, limestone woodlands and forests, and mesic forests in rich deep soils.	Tree
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum	Hedgerows, thickets, forest edges, young successional forests, and disturbed soils often in valley bottoms and floodplains.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	American wahoo	Bottomland forests and forest openings in deep alluvium.	Tree, Shrub

Salix serissima	autumn willow	Rich herb or shrub dominated fens and calcareous swamps.	Tree, Shrub
Corylus cornuta ssp. cornuta	beaked hazelnut	An understory shrub in deciduous and mixed deciduous coniferous forests. Also occurs on forest edges, cut forests, and in thickets. Generally grows in thin poor soils.	Tree, Shrub
Salix bebbiana	Bebb's willow	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, vernal pools, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub
Aronia melanocarpa	black chokeberry	Swamps, marshes, wet thickets, lakes edges, peatlands, rock outcrops, rocky summits, pine barrens, and sandy forests.	Tree, Shrub
Staphylea trifolia	bladdernut	Rocky forests, rock outcrops, thin soils on exposed calcareous bedrock, banks of forested streams, and mesic forests (particularly floodplain forests) and thickets. Prefers dry to mesic highly calcareous sites but when in rocky forested sites it may not be as strong of a calciphile.	Tree, Shrub
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush	Ponds, vernal pools, edges of lakes, stream edges, and shrub swamps predominately in shallow water.	Tree, Shrub
Prunus virginiana var. virginiana	choke cherry	Thickets, hardwood forests, forest edges, hedgerows, and roadsides.	Tree, Shrub
Crataegus crus-galli var. crus-galli	cockspur hawthorn	Hedgerows, road sides, young successional forests, abandoned pastures, thickets, rocky openings in forests, and forest edges.	Tree, Shrub
Crataegus chrysoarpa var. chrysoarpa	common fireberry hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
Ilex verticillata	common winterberry	Margins of ponds, kettle hole ponds, acidic bogs, deciduous swamps, and shrub swamps (sometimes being the dominant shrub). In most of NY this is our most common wetland Ilex.	Tree, Shrub
Aralia spinosa	devil's walking stick, Hercules's club	Utility line cuts, disturbed areas, and young thin forests. Fairly similar to the non-native A. elata and many reports and specimens of A. spinosa may actually be A. elata.	Tree, Shrub
Crataegus punctata	dotted hawthorn	Hedgerows, thickets, successional forests, forest edges, and road sides.	Tree, Shrub
Amelanchier arborea	downy shadbush	A wide variety of hardwood forests, forest edges, hedge rows, bluffs, ledges, roadsides, and occasionally hummocks in swamps.	Tree, Shrub
Crataegus pruinosa	frosted hawthorn	Hedgerows, thin forests and woodlands, forest edges, and road sides.	Tree, Shrub
Cornus racemosa	gray dogwood, red-panicked dogwood	Old fields, shrub thickets, shrub swamps, hummocks in swamps, and hedgerows. Occurs both in uplands and wetlands.	Tree, Shrub
Rhododendron maximum	great rosebay, great laurel	Swamps, edges of ponds, and occasionally in wet forests. In central and western New York it is restricted to small disjunct patches in cool swamps. In southeastern New York it becomes more common.	Tree, Shrub
Salix eriocephala	heart-leaved willow, Missouri willow	Swamps, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub
Viburnum opulus var. americanum	highbush cranberry	Shrub and tree swamps (including rich fens), wet thickets, and marshes. Some introgression may be going on with var. opulus.	Tree, Shrub
Crataegus jesupii	Jesup's hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
Crataegus macrosperma	large-seeded hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
Crataegus calpodendron	late hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
Salix petiolaris	meadow willow	Shrub swamps including rich shrubby fens, wet thickets, and edges of streams and lakes.	Tree, Shrub

<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	mountain holly	Various types of acidic peat bogs, deciduous swamps, mixed coniferous-deciduous swamps, and shrub swamps. Mostly this species does not form dense thickets but occurs scattered in with a variety of other shrubs. Sometimes it can be dwarfed when in hostile bog conditions. It is more common in the northern parts of the state.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Ilex montana</i>	mountain winterberry		Tree, Shrub
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	musclewood, ironwood, American hornbeam	An understory small tree in deciduous forests. It does best in wet-mesic soils, lower parts of slopes, and stream banks. Also occurs in swamps and mesic forests. It can become a dominant understory tree in these habitats.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	nannyberry	Shrub and tree swamps, marshes, roadside ditches, and wet to mesic successional fields. A common wetland shrub in at least parts of NY it sometimes occur in large shrub thickets mixed with other shrubs including <i>V. dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i> and <i>Cornus</i> spp. It does best in wet soils but also grows in mesic or seasonally flooded areas.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus amomum</i> ssp. <i>obliqua</i>	narrow-leaved dogwood		Tree, Shrub
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry	Bottomland forests, rocky slopes, talus slopes, and rock outcrops on mesic to dry calcareous bedrock or soils.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> var. <i>cassinoides</i>	northern wild raisin	Shrub and tree swamps, marshes, edges of ponds, and wet thickets. Similar habitat to <i>V. lentago</i> but generally less common, not as weedy, and more restricted to wetlands.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	pagoda dogwood, alternate-leaved dogwood	Understories of mesic, usually somewhat rich forests.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	pawpaw	Native in alluvial soils in floodplain forests and rich bottomlands of western New York. It is also cultivated and may persist and perhaps occasionally naturalize.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	peach-leaved willow	Edges of lakes, floodplain forests, and streamsides.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	poison sumac	Swamps, calcareous marshes, and rich fens. Although it does occur in swamps it does best in opening in swamps or where the canopy is not too dense. It is mostly restricted to calcareous wet sites.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus populnea</i>	poplar hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	prickly ash	Wet thickets, low and floodplain mesic forests, streamside thickets, thin soils over limestone and calcareous bedrock, and other calcareous habitats both wet and dry.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> var. <i>pringlei</i>	Pringle's hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	purple chokeberry		Tree, Shrub
<i>Salix discolor</i>	pussy willow	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, vernal pools, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	red-osier dogwood	Shrub swamps, fens, marshes, and edges of ponds and streams often in calcareous soils but not restricted to these soils.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus scabrifolia</i>	rough hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	rough-leaved dogwood		Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	round-leaved dogwood	Bluffs, rocky slopes, and talus as an understory shrub in woodlands and forests. Usually somewhat restricted in distribution at a site and preferring the specific niches listed.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	round-leaved shadbush	Bluffs, tops of cliffs and rock outcrops, ledges, and roadsides in thin dry to dry-mesic often rocky soils.	Tree, Shrub

<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> var. <i>coccinea</i>	scarlet hawthorn	Hedgerows, road sides, young successional forests, abandoned pastures, thickets, rocky openings in forests, forest edges, and talus slopes.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus schuettei</i> var. <i>schuettei</i>	Schuette's hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus suborbiculata</i>	semi-orbicular leaved hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Cornus amomum</i> ssp. <i>amomum</i>	silky dogwood	Fens, swamps, shrub swamps, marshes, edges of ponds, edges of streams, and ditches.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Salix sericea</i>	silky willow	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>	smooth arrowwood	Shrub swamps including rich fens, marshes, forested swamps, wet to mesic successional shrublands, thickets, occasional in mesic deciduous understories, and roadsides. Grows in a large variety of wet to dry habitats. Lately the non-native viburnum leaf beetle (<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>) has been completely defoliating this and a few other <i>Viburnum</i> species in parts of New York. It appears that this species might suffer a huge decline.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	smooth shadbush	Forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, bluffs, rock outcrops, ledges, hummocks in swamps, and roadsides.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	A pioneer species. Similar habitat to <i>R. typhina</i> but perhaps a little less common. Old fields, edges of fields, roadsides, shrubby thickets, stream banks, and edges of forests.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Crataegus succulenta</i> var. <i>succulenta</i>	succulent hawthorn		Tree, Shrub
<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i>	wild black cherry	Hardwood forests, forest edges, and hedge rows. A major forest tree in hardwood forests preferring rich mesic soils.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Malus coronaria</i>	wild crab apple	Thickets, hedgerows, forest edges, pastures, and successional fields. This taxon can also be found dying in successional forests.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch hazel	An understory shrub in various dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests.	Tree, Shrub
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet	Edges of forests and thickets, young forests, and eroding stream banks. Perhaps becoming less common as the non-native aggressive <i>C. orbiculata</i> becomes more common.	Vine
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	bur cucumber	Bottomland forests and thickets, and pond margins. Occurs in deep rich mesic to wet-mesic forests. Similar habitat affinities to <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> .	Vine
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	common greenbrier	In dry to wet forests and forest edges of a south affinity; dry thickets and roadsides. It does particularly well in warm successional forests where it can dominate the understory and climb into the canopy. This species often forms large impenetrable thickets.	Vine
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	hog peanut	Mesic hardwood forests and forested thickets. Sometimes occurs in wet-mesic soils but usually more of a mesic soil species.	Vine
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> ssp. <i>negundo</i>	midwestern poison ivy		Vine
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river grape, frost grape	Hardwood forests, forest edges and openings, thickets, disturbed sites, and rocky open slopes.	Vine
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape	Hardwood forests, forest edges and openings, thickets, and disturbed sites.	Vine
<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	thicket creeper		Vine
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	Mesic forests (particularly bottomland and young successional forests), forest edges, hedgerows, thickets, openings in forests, talus slopes, and rock outcrops.	Vine

<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	wild cucumber	Swamps, bottomland forests and thickets, hedge rows, disturbed areas. Preferring deep rich soils.	Vine
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	wild yam	Alluvial thickets and rich low forests.	Vine
<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	Allegheny vine	Climbing on adjacent vegetation on talus slopes, cliffs, ledges, rocky forests and woodlands often over but not restricted to calcareous bedrock. Appears to respond well to fire and openings in the canopy. Usually somewhat sparse at a site but occasionally quite abundant and climbing into the canopy.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	beach pea	Maritime areas on cobbles or sand. Usually close to the shore but above the high tide line.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Smilax hispida</i>	bristly greenbrier	Wet thickets, marshes, swamps, and mesic to wet forested sites. Populations are often relatively small in number.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers	Hardwood forests (particularly low, successional, or floodplain forests) and thickets, forest edges, roadsides, disturbed sites, and cultivated soils mostly in deep rich mesic soils.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Fallopia scandens</i>	climbing false buckwheat	Thickets, forest edges, openings in forests, weedy disturbed forests, and disturbed sites.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	common carrion flower	Mesic forests, forest edges, and thickets. Plants in dense shade often are small and remain vegetative. Populations generally consist of only a few individuals or small patches.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> var. <i>gronovii</i>	common dodder	Shores of streams and rivers, marshes, and wet thickets. The most common <i>Cuscuta</i> in New York, growing in a wide variety of wetland habitats but usually in areas without a tree canopy.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Apios americana</i>	groundnut	Floodplain forests, thickets, stream and ditch edges, and edges of marshes. Often in open sites with soils that are at least seasonally wet-mesic but dry out later in the season.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	hedge bindweed		Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i> ssp. <i>spithamea</i>	low bindweed	Thin or rocky soils in woodlands, thin forests, and forest openings. Often on fine talus or steep slopes with a thin but diverse assemblage of interesting herbaceous plants.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	marsh vetchling	Marshes and wet thickets. Can occur in inland salt marshes.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Galium trifidum</i> ssp. <i>trifidum</i>	northern three-petaled bedstraw	Cool swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, and wetland edges.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Lathyrus ochroleucus</i>	pale vetchling	Thin dry rocky calcareous to more acidic soils in open woodlands, forests, and bluffs. The adjacent herb layer is usually thin but diverse.	Vine, Forb/herb
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Ozark rose, climbing rose		Vine, Shrub
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	moonseed	Floodplain forests and thickets, and rich forests over calcareous soils or bedrock. Most abundant on valley bottoms and lower slopes.	Vine, Subshrub
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	virgin's bower	Riparian forests and thickets, rich fens, shrub swamps, wet-mesic hedgerows, and wet thickets.	Vine, Subshrub
<i>Houstonia canadensis</i>	Canada blueets		
<i>Lilium canadense</i> × <i>L. michiganense</i>	hybrid lily		
<i>Viola affinis</i> × <i>V. sagittata</i> var. <i>sagittata</i>	hybrid violet		
<i>Viola cucullata</i> × <i>V. sagittata</i> var. <i>sagittata</i>	hybrid violet		
<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>sagittata</i> × <i>V. sororia</i>	hybrid violet		
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> var. <i>commutatum</i>	large Solomon's seal		
<i>Ranunculus longirostris</i>	long-beaked white water buttercup		

Persicaria coccinea	scarlet smartweed		
Persicaria robustior	stout smartweed		
Dichanthelium commutatum ssp. commutatum	variable rosette grass		