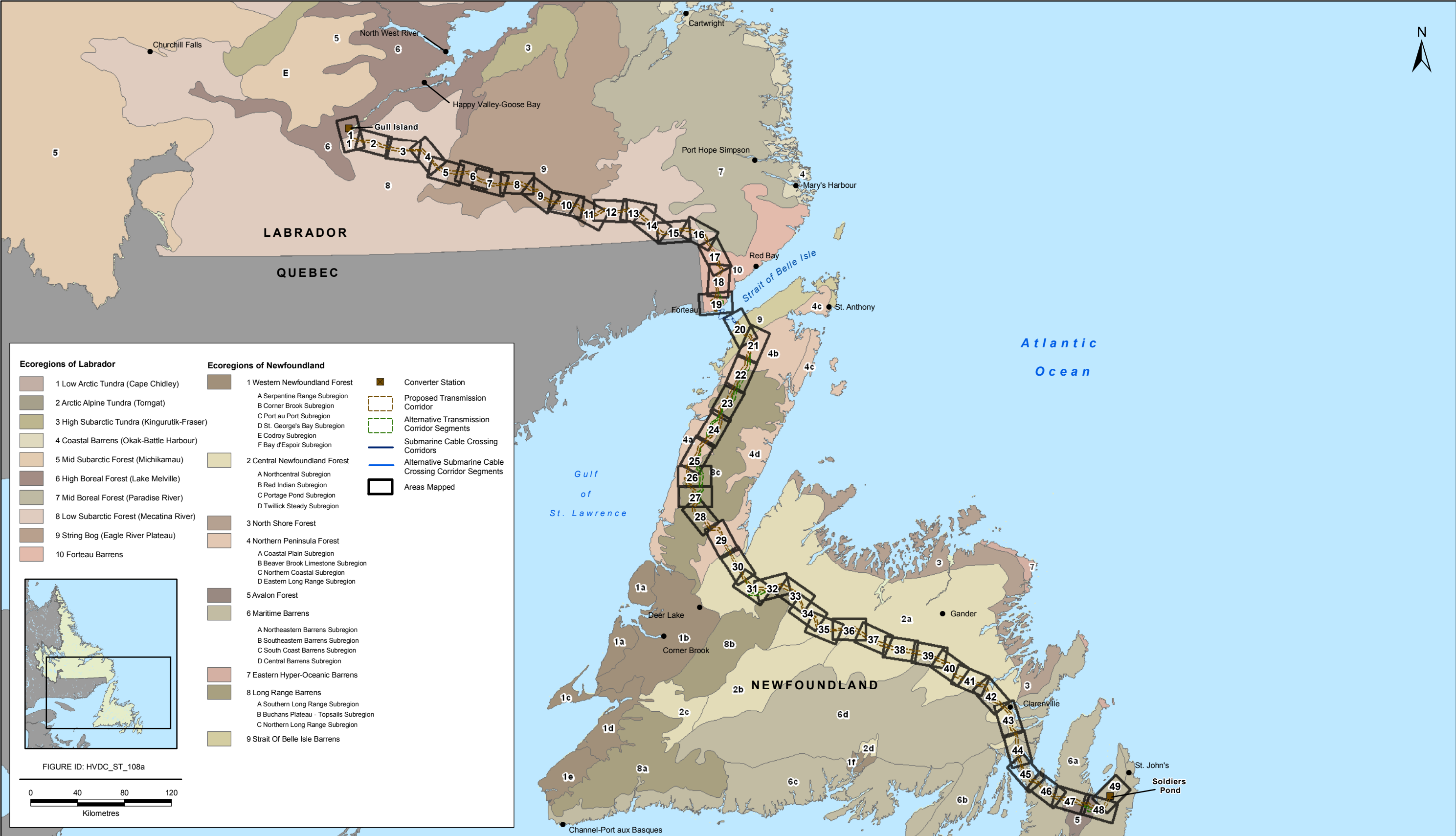


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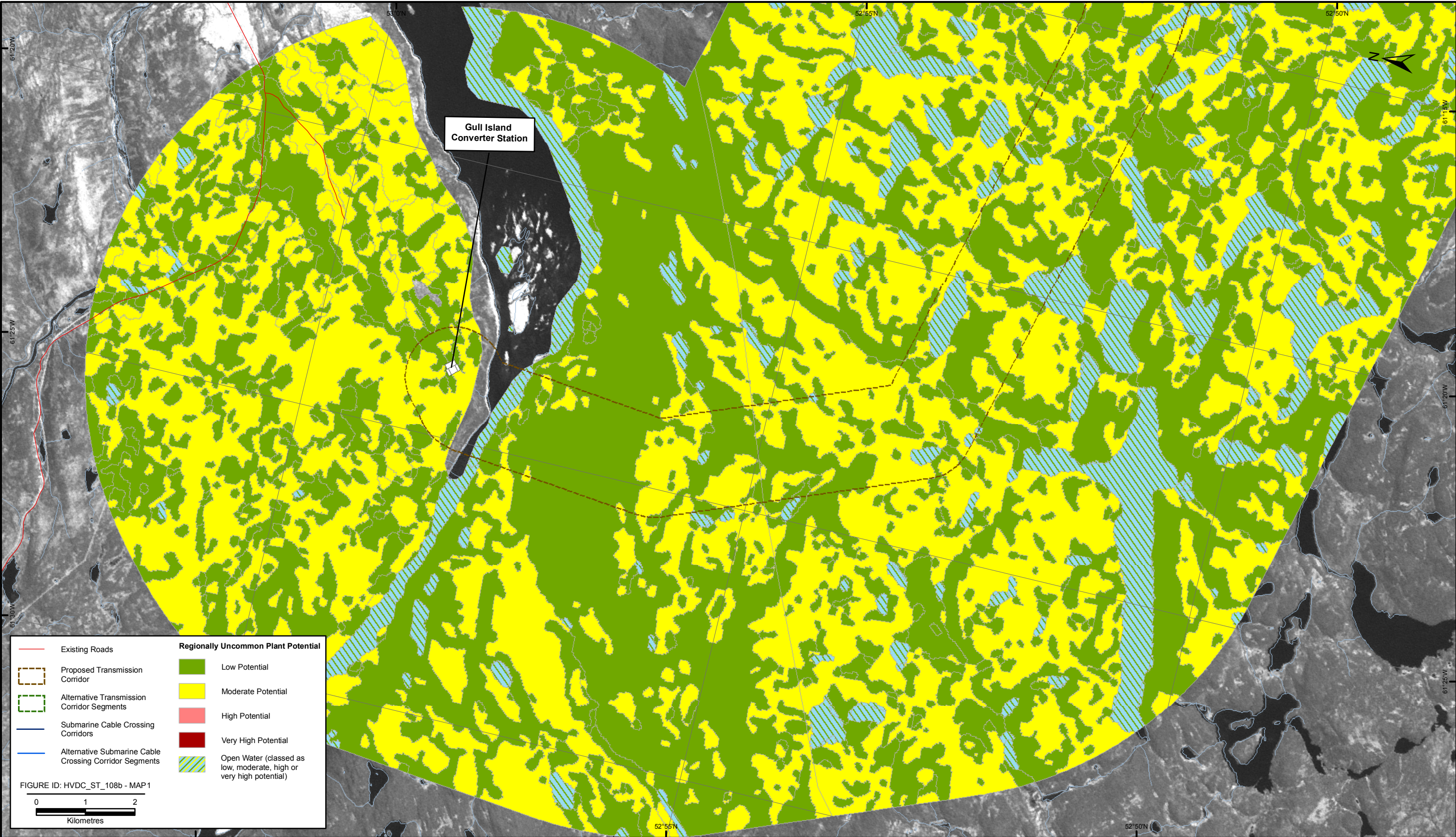
Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Habitat Atlas

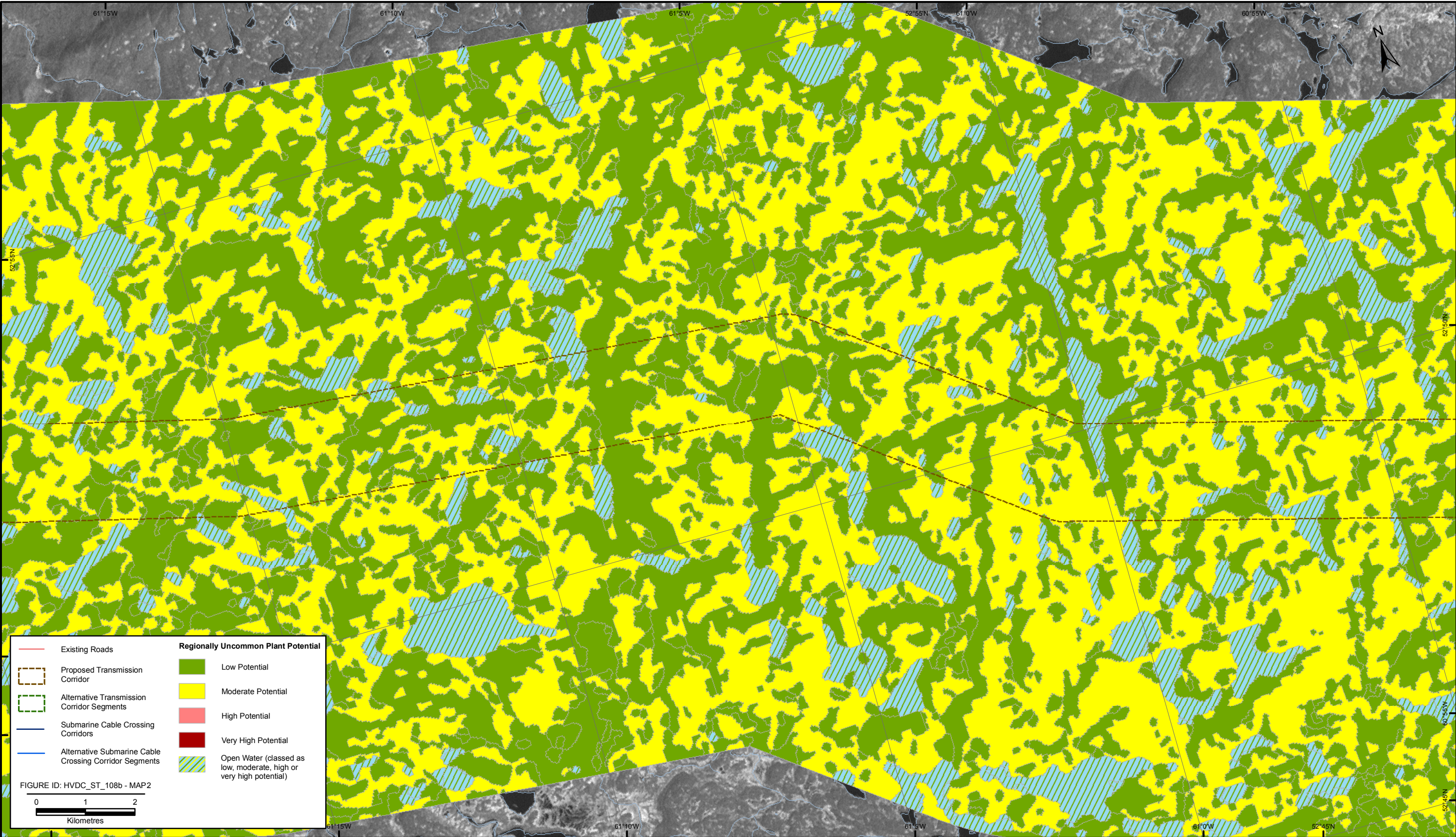


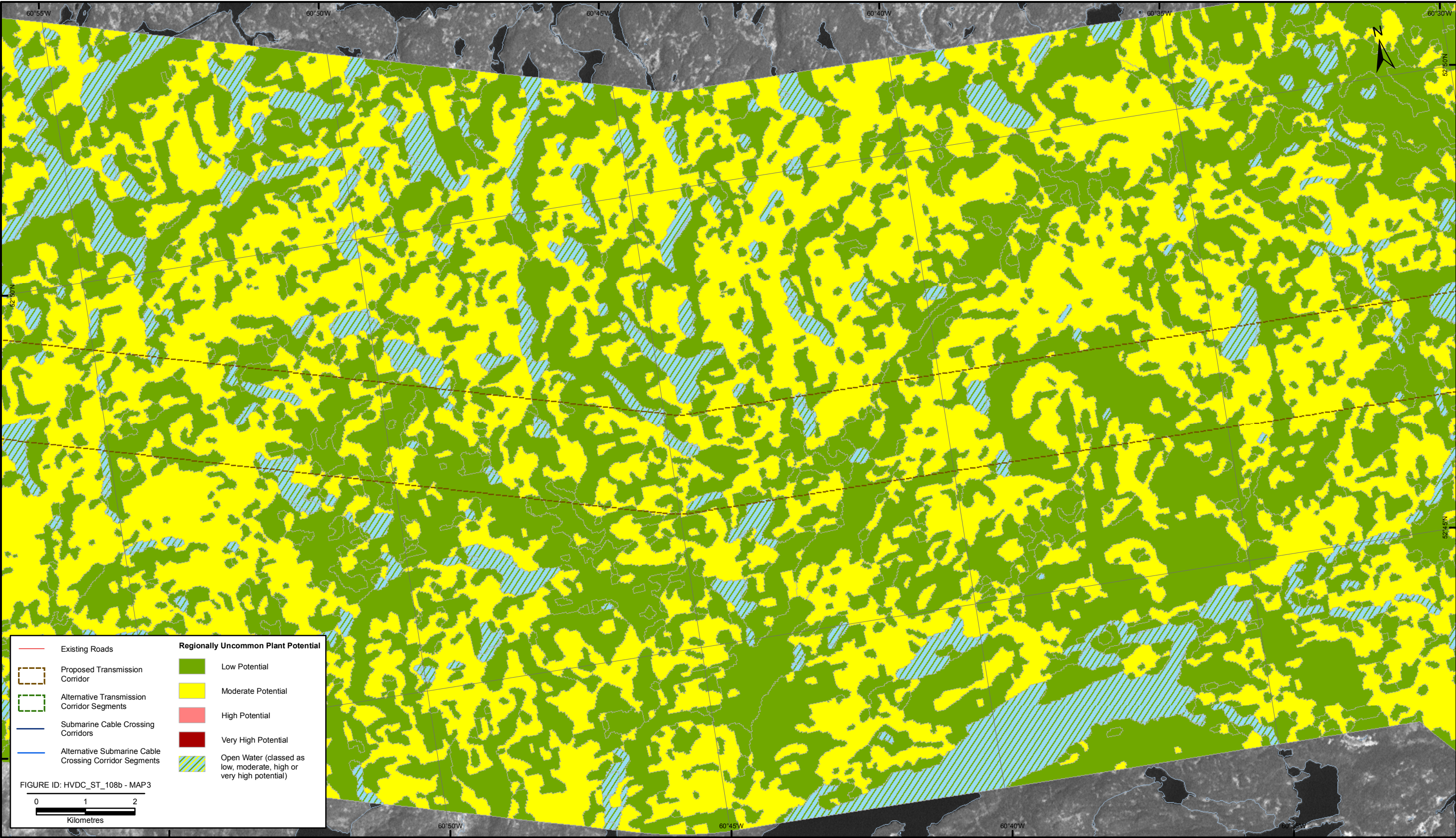
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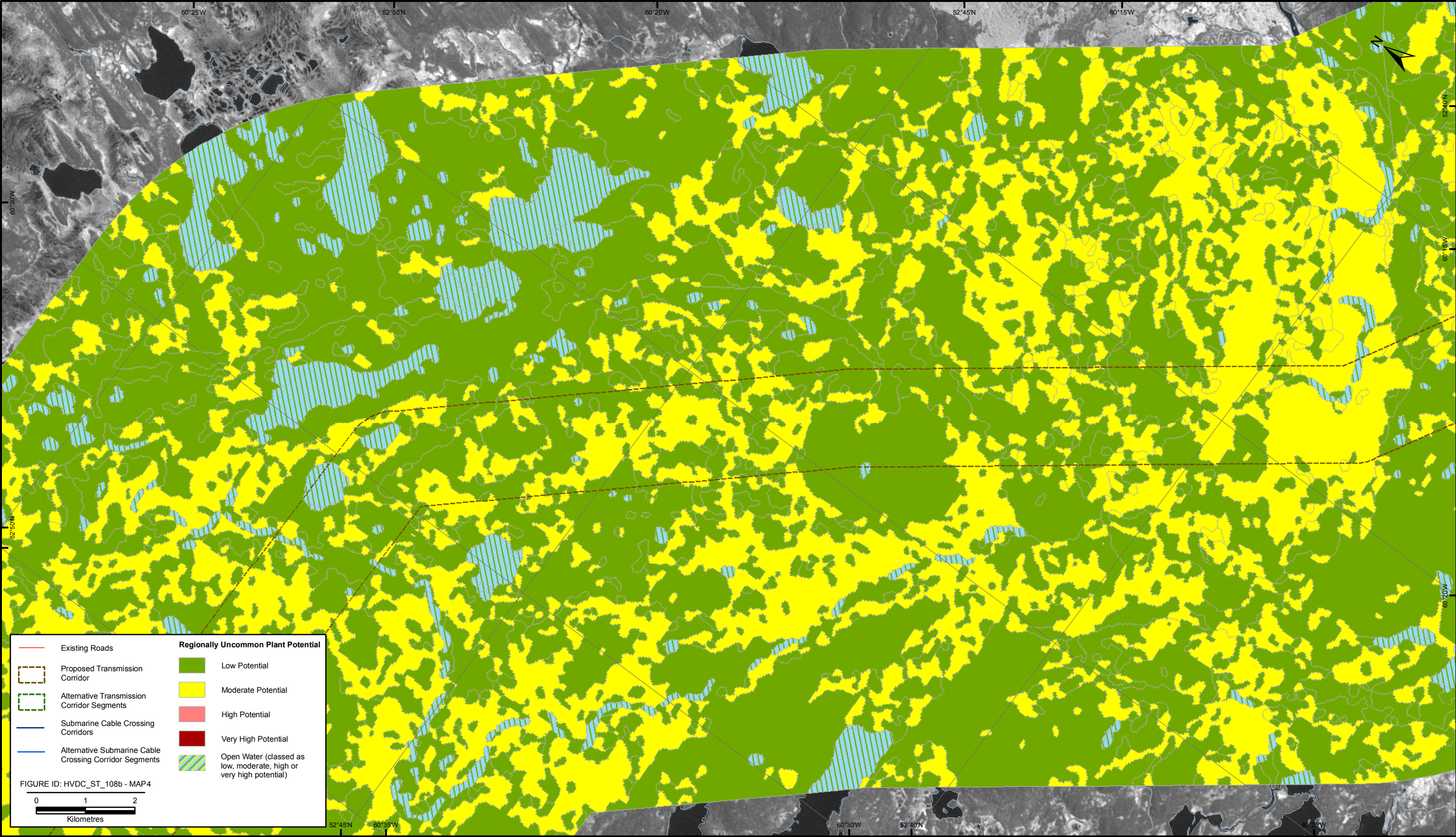
Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential

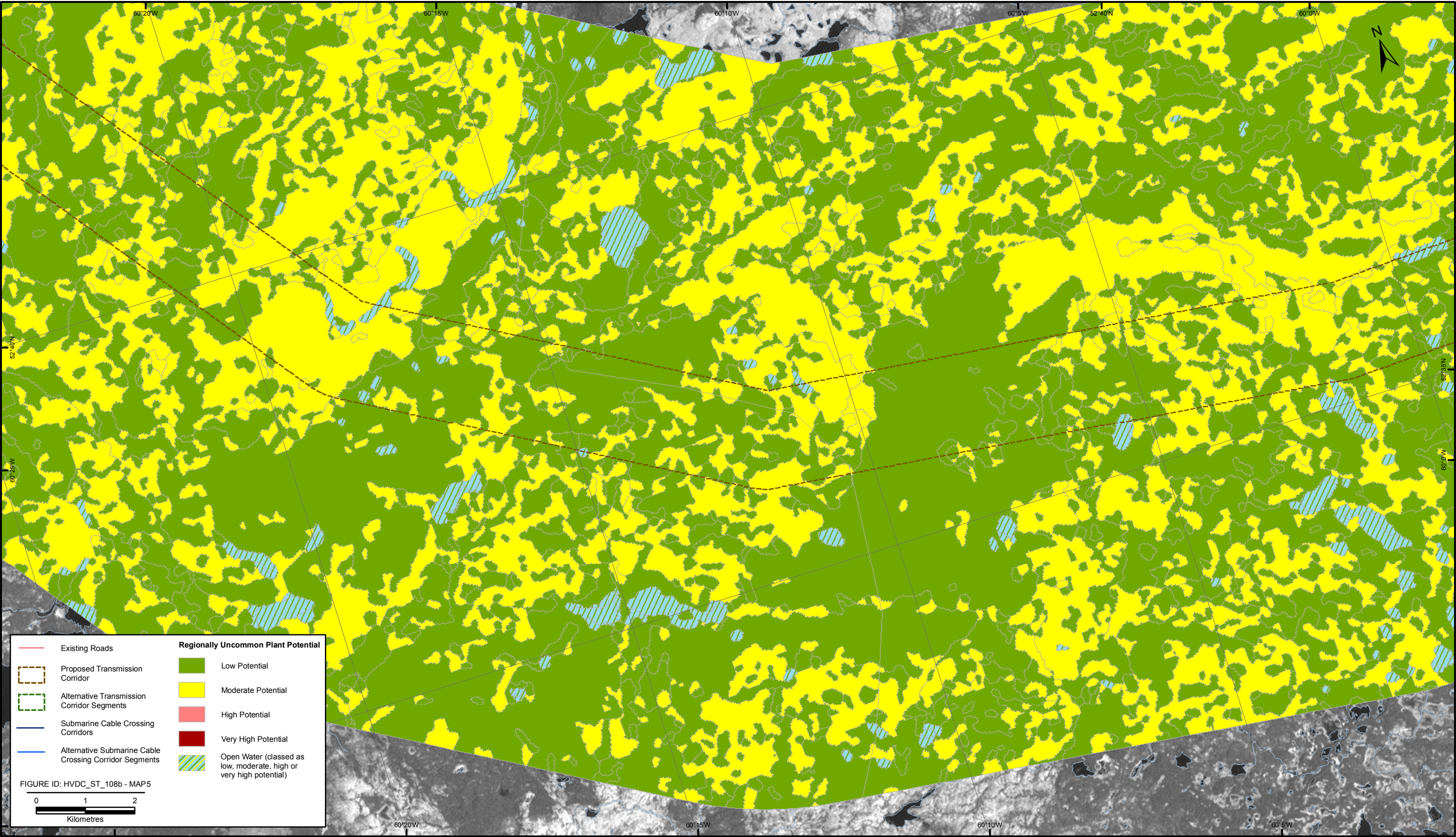


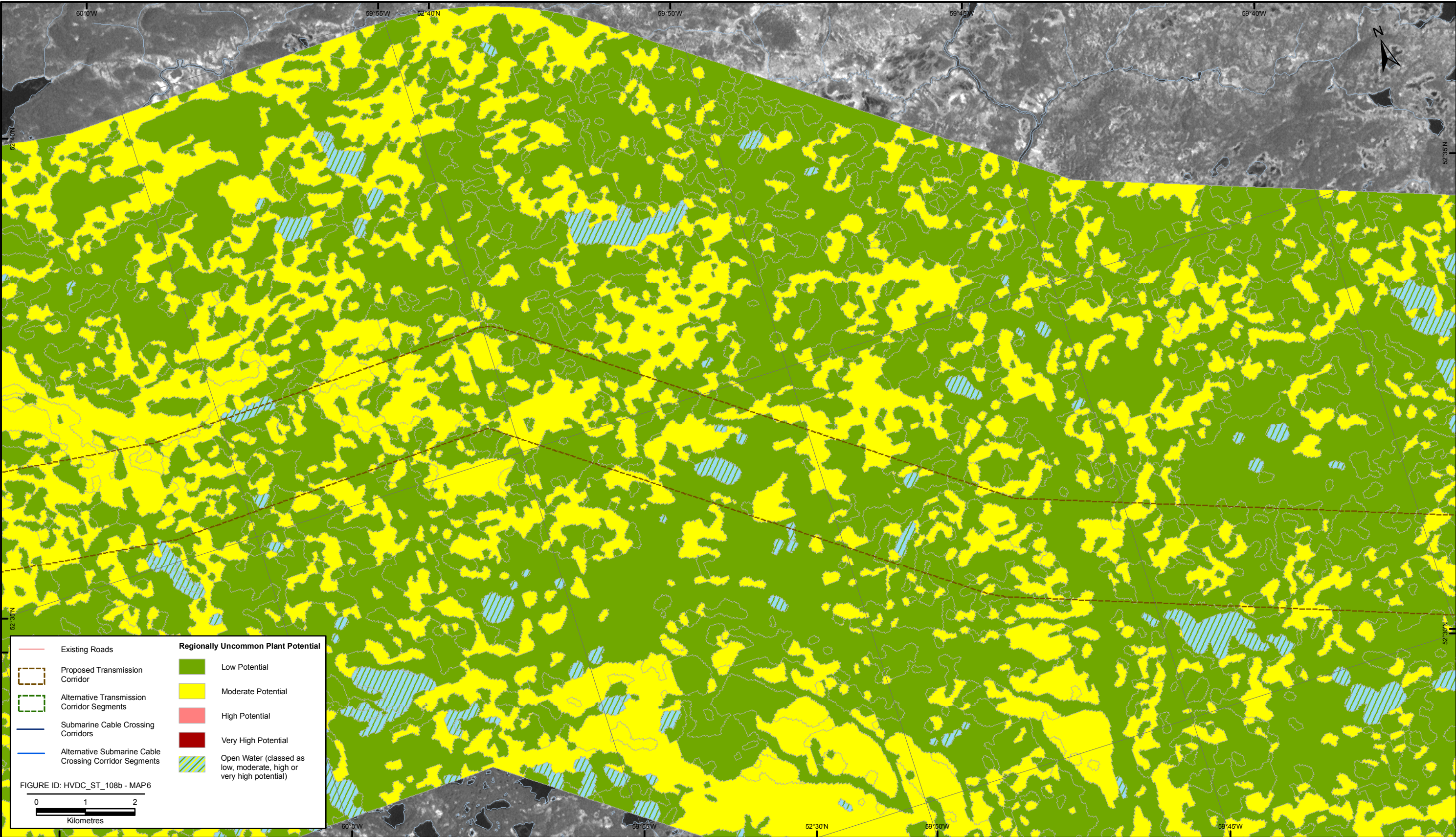


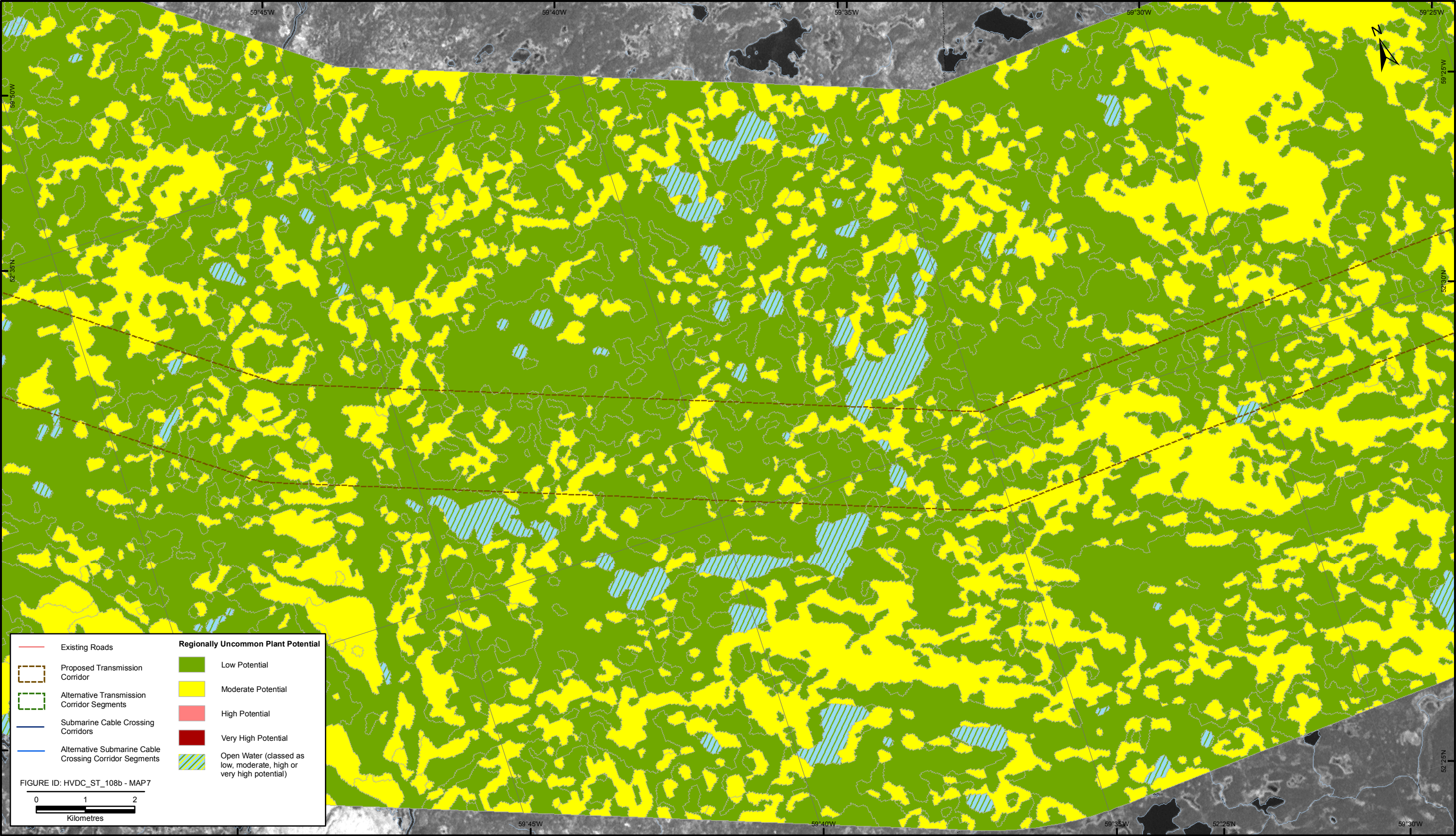


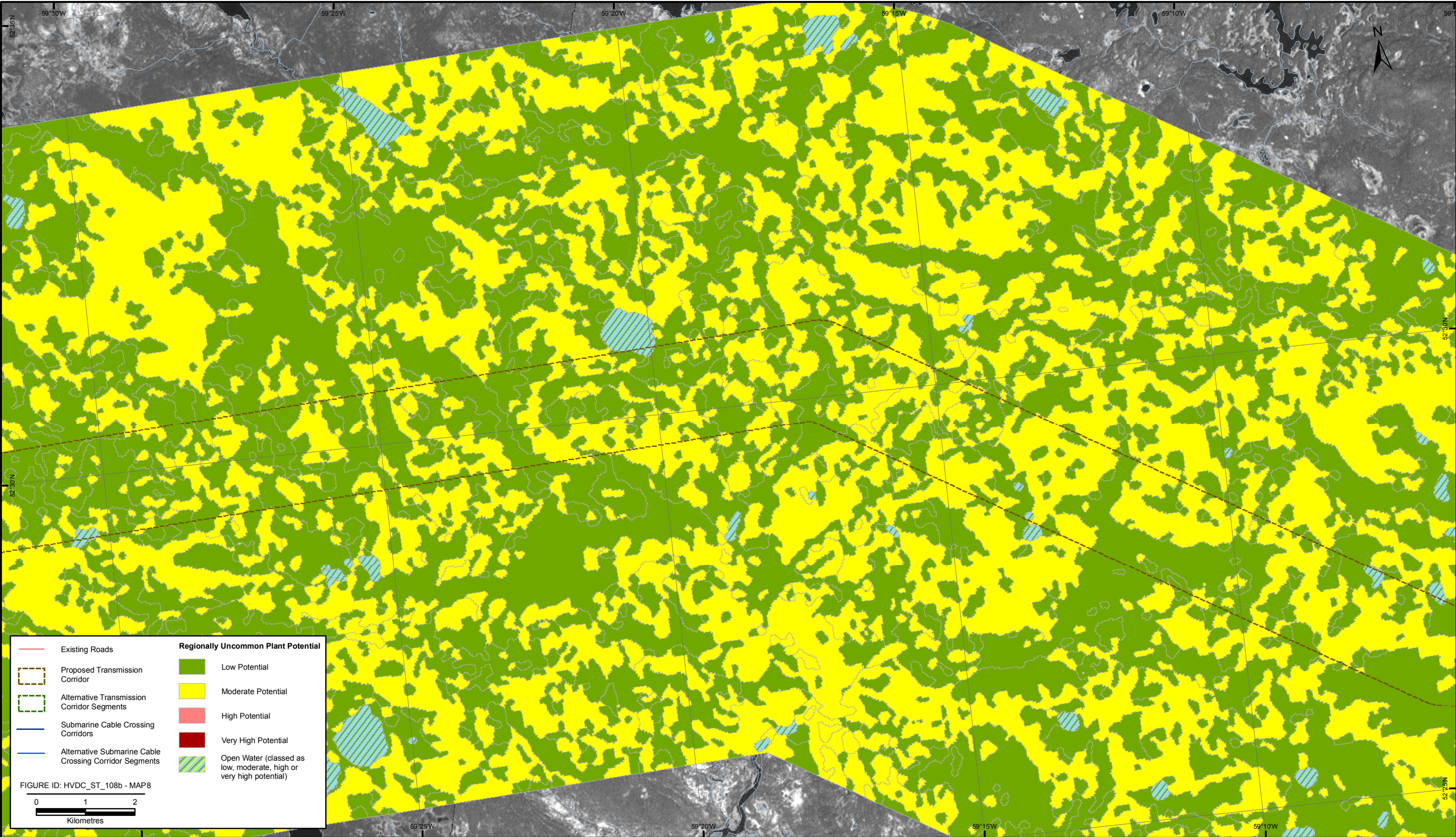


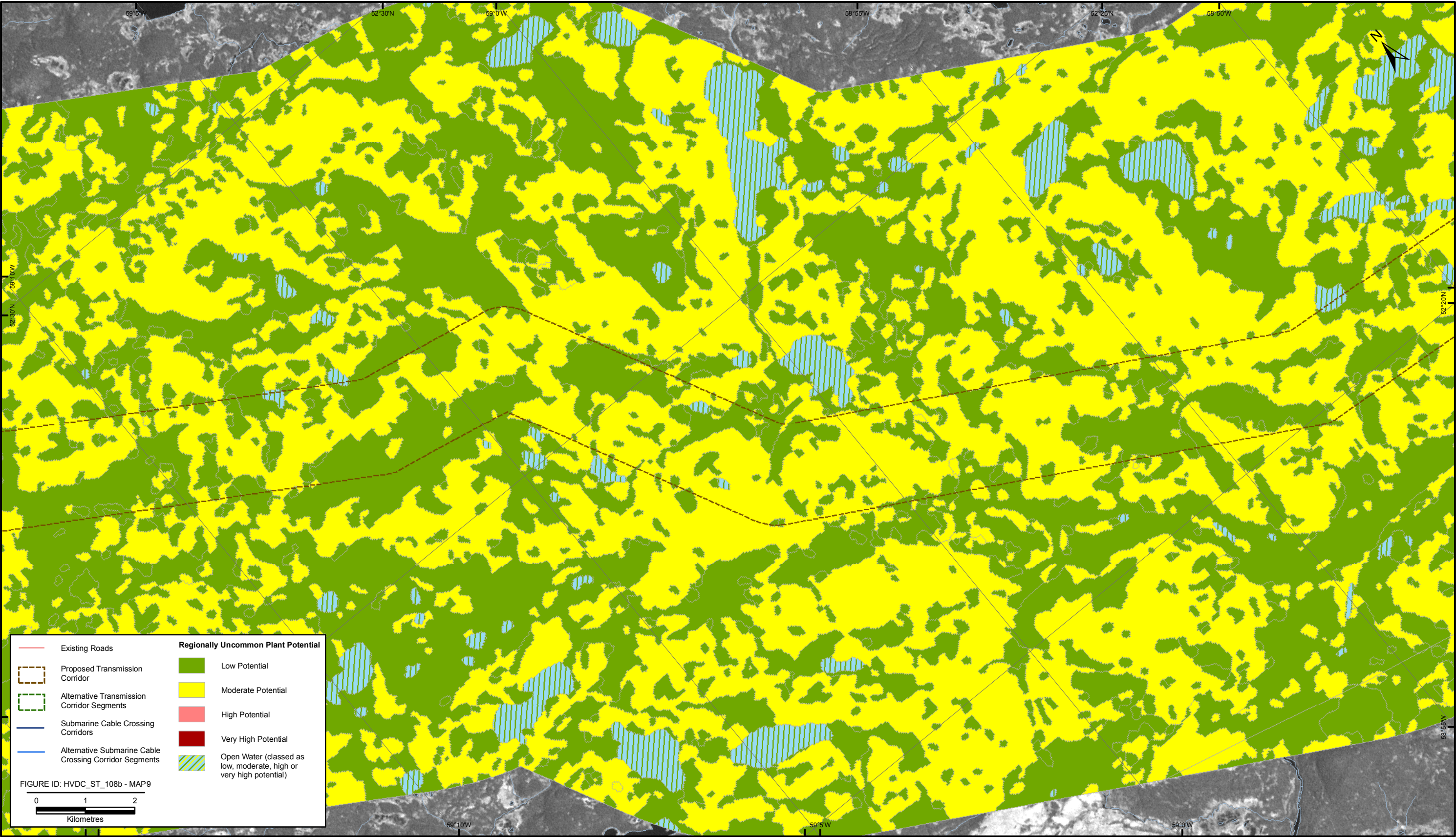


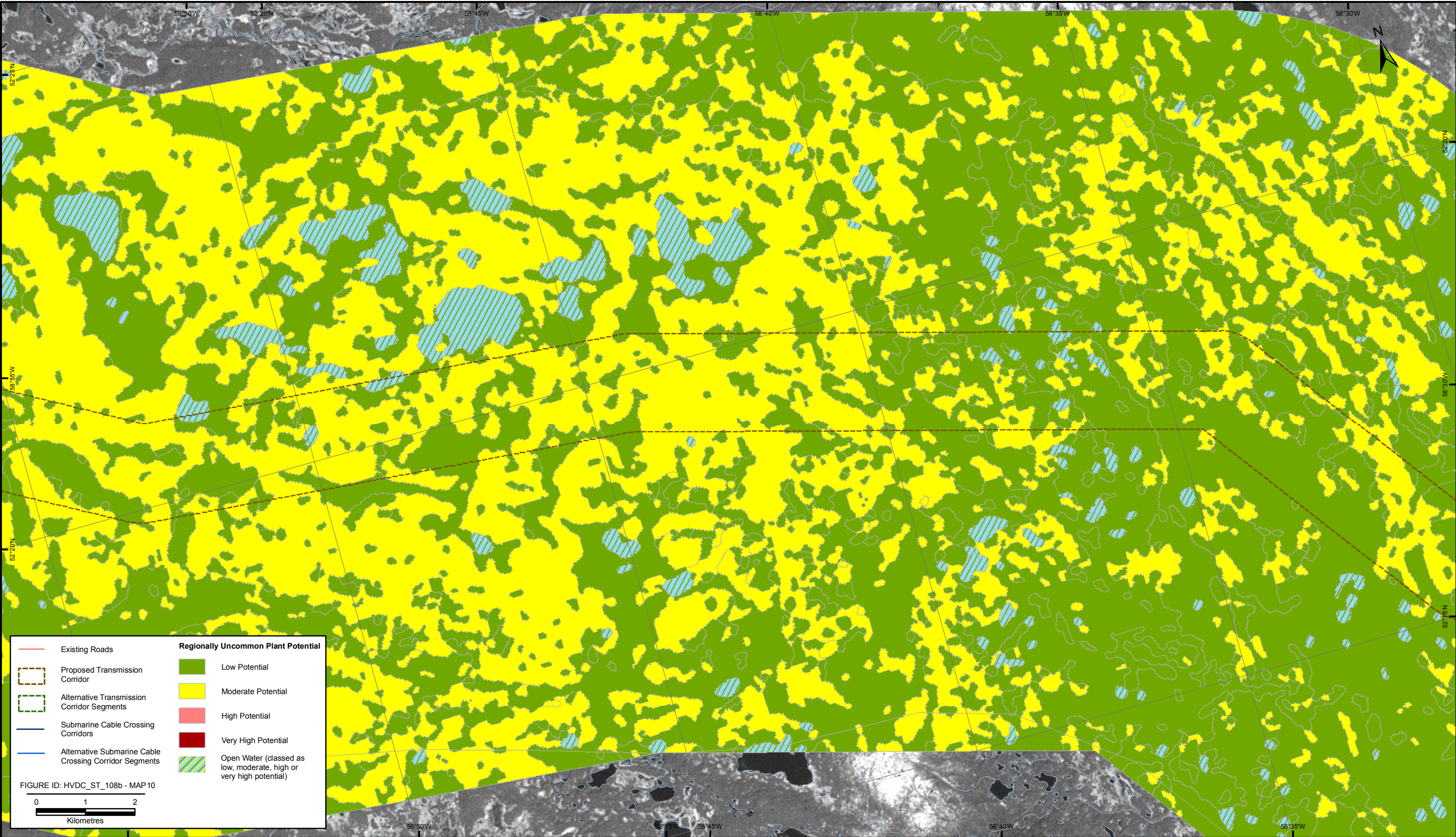


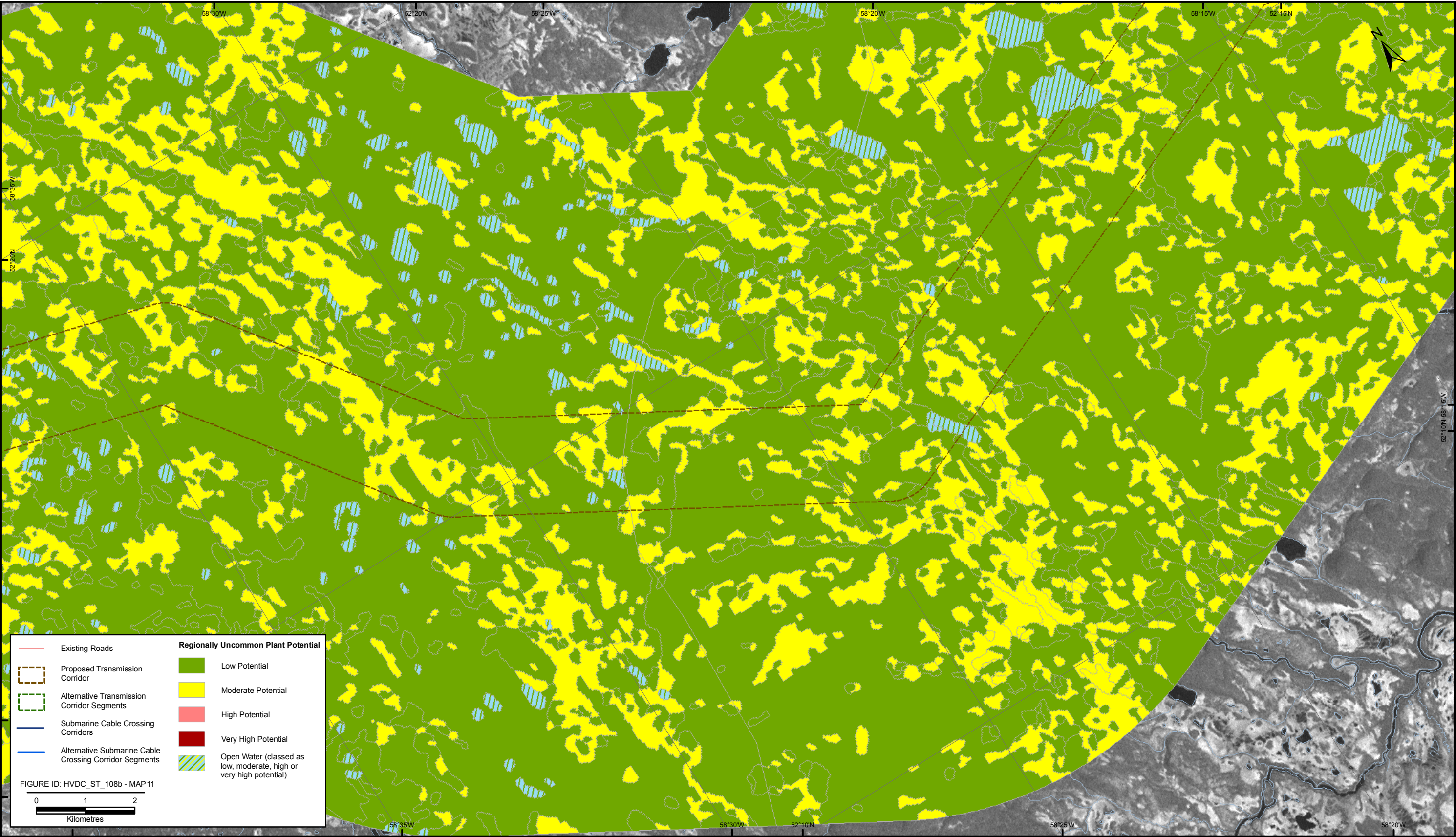


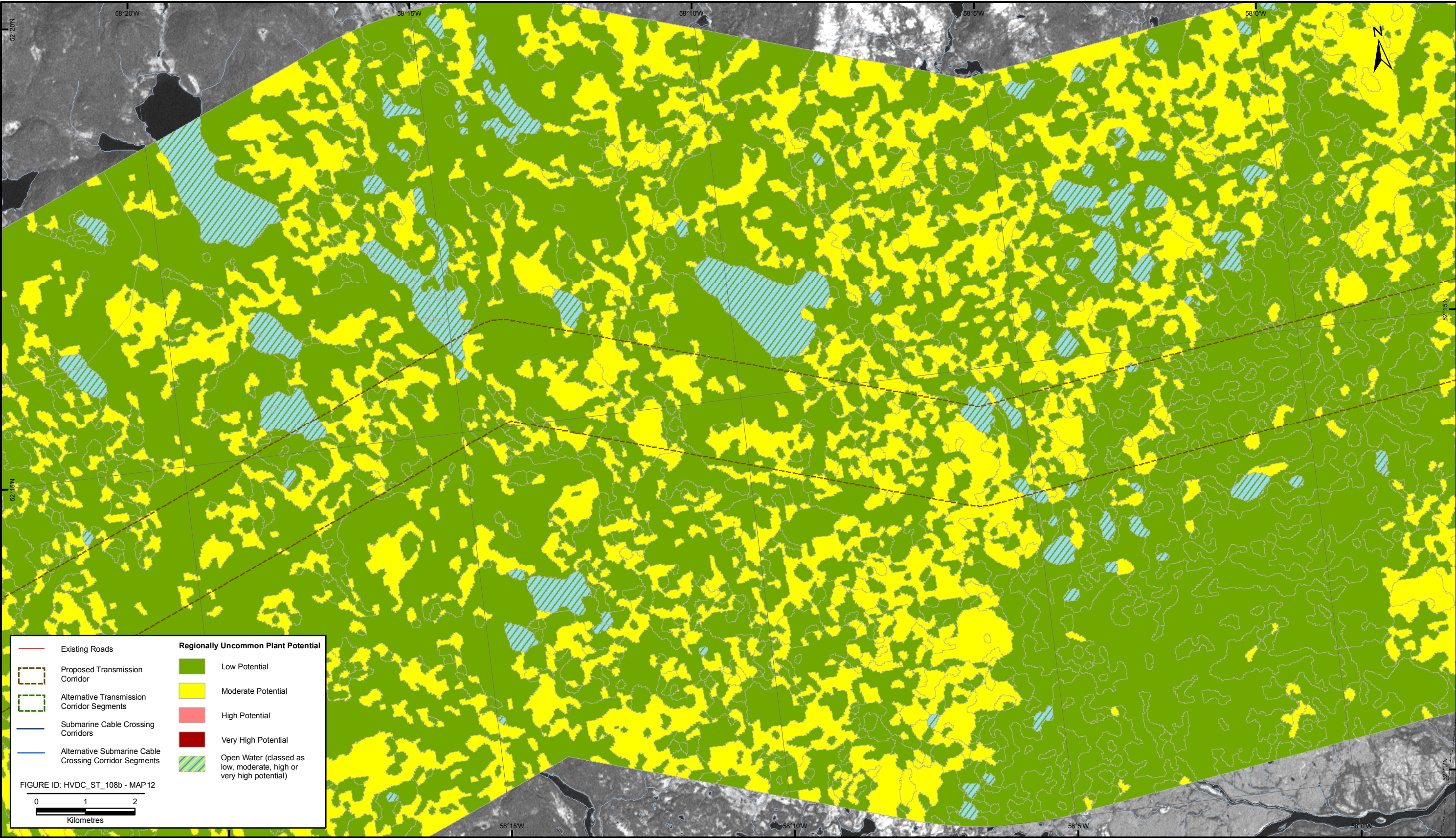


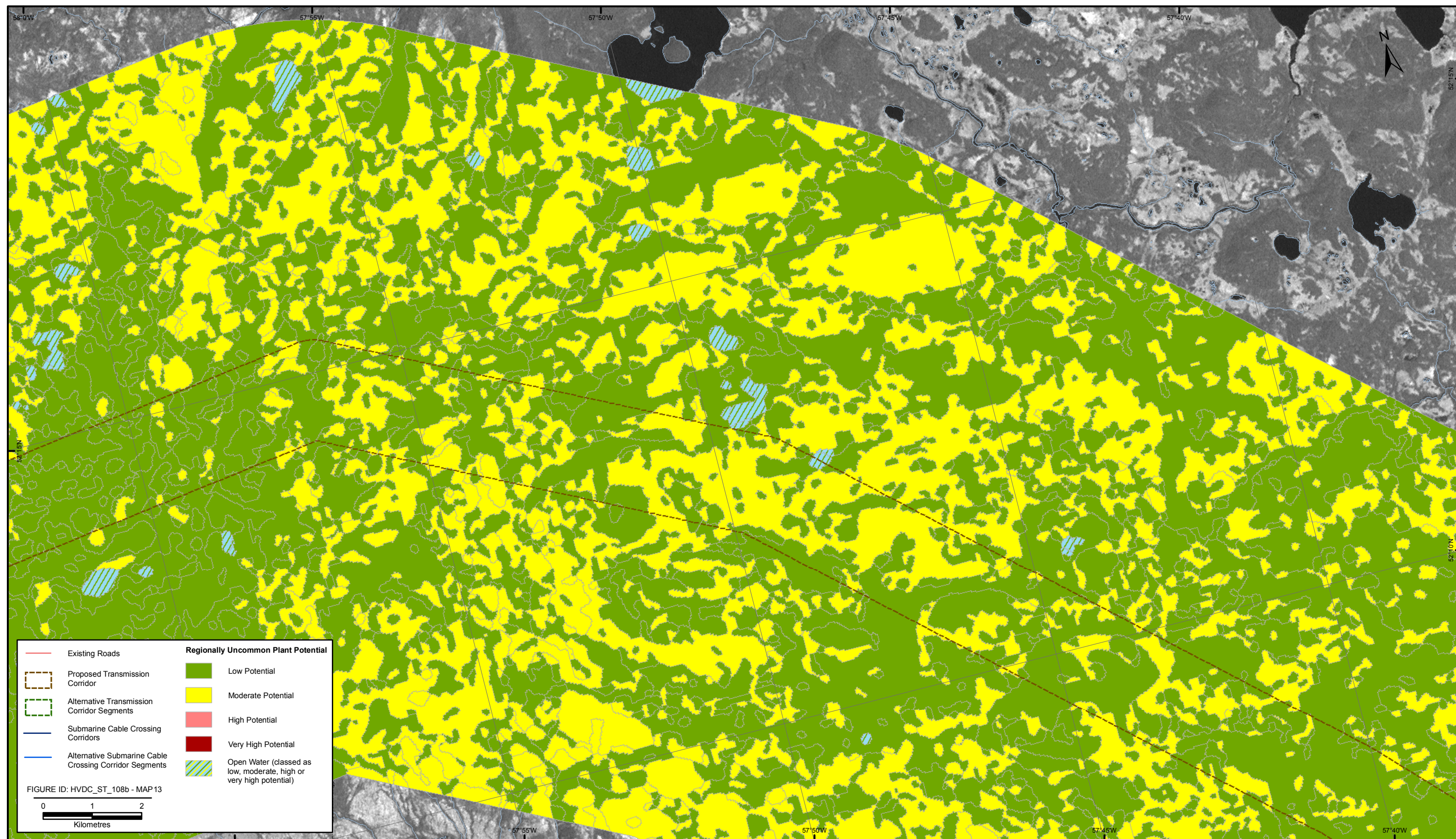


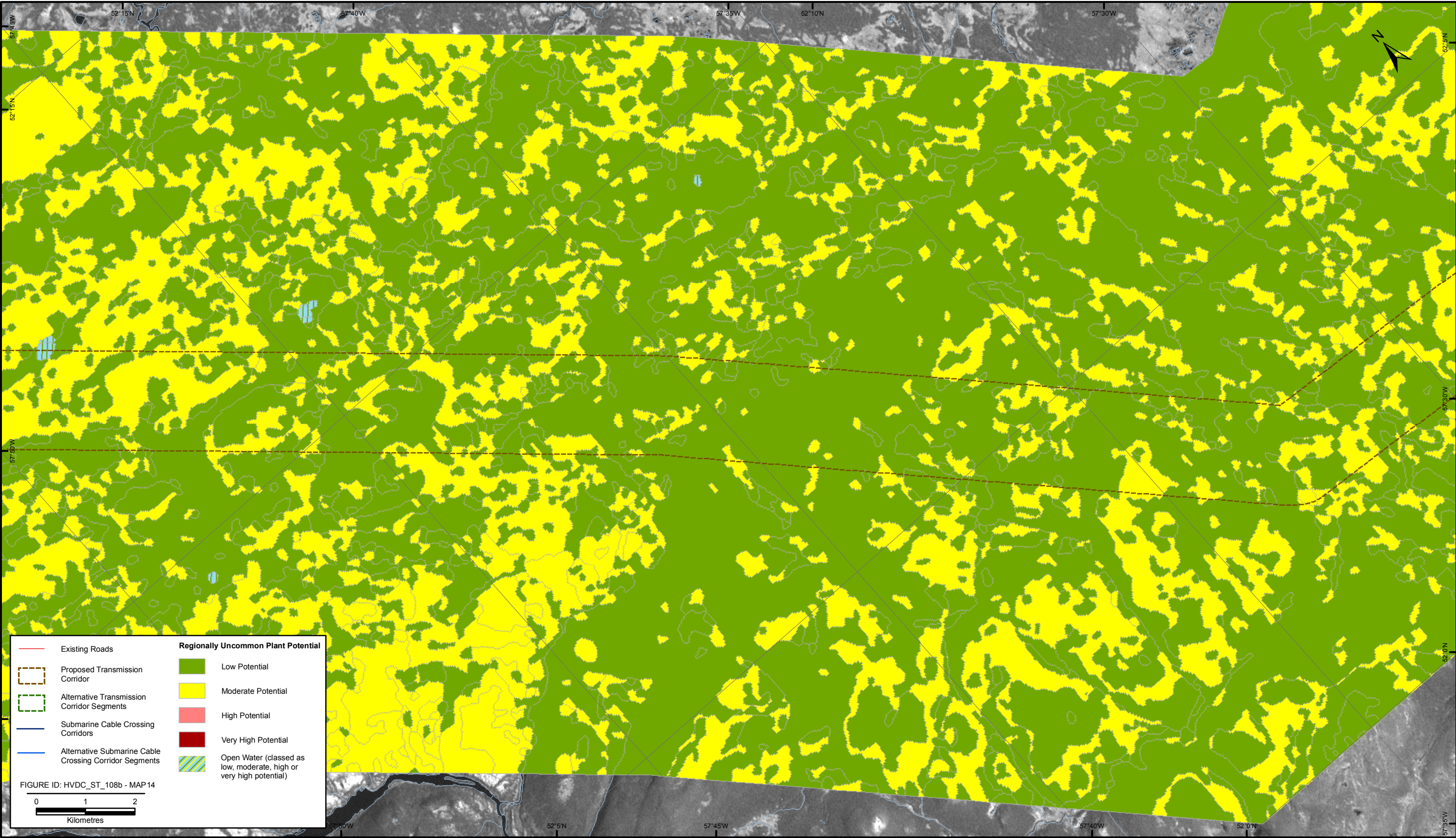






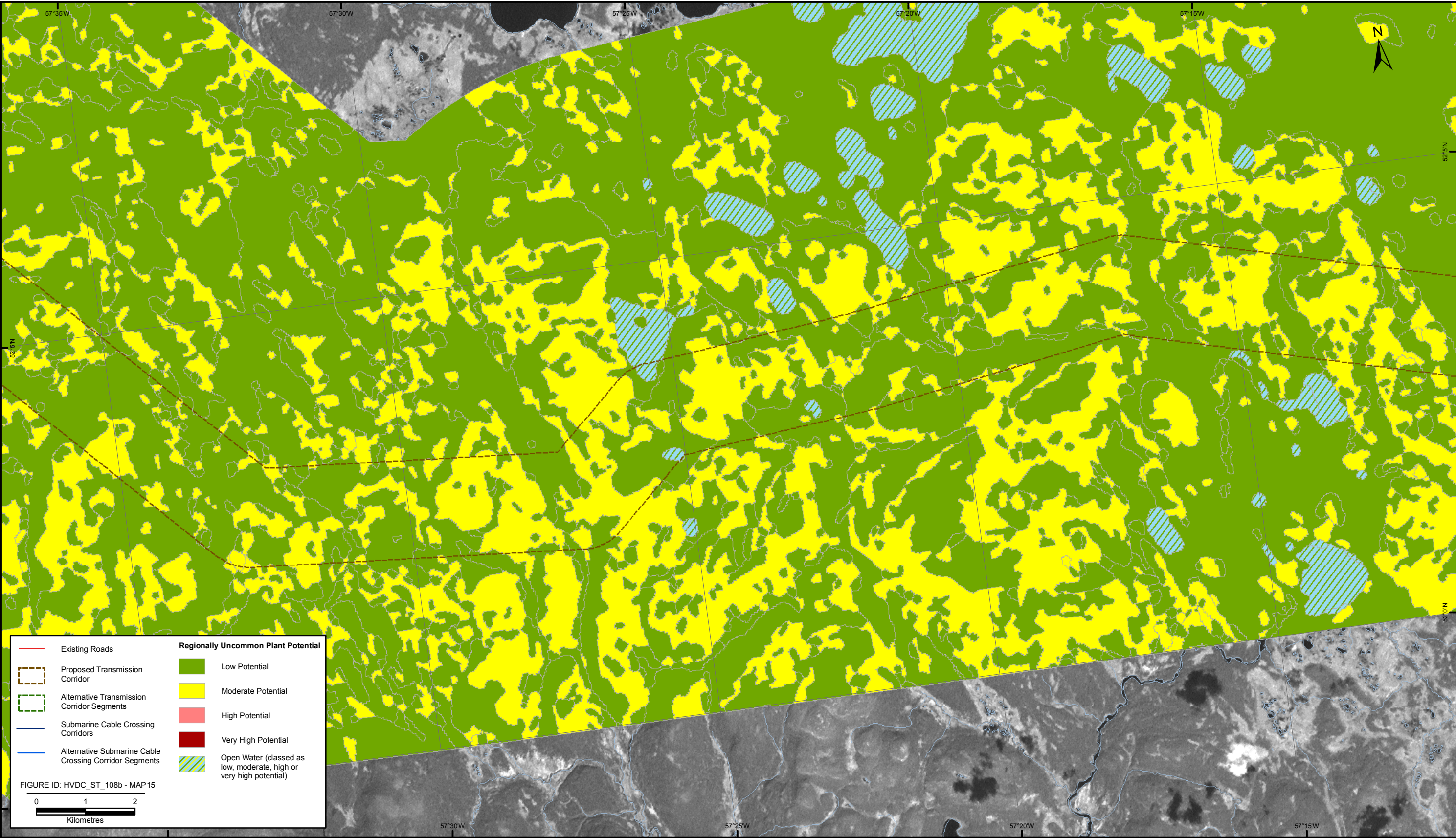


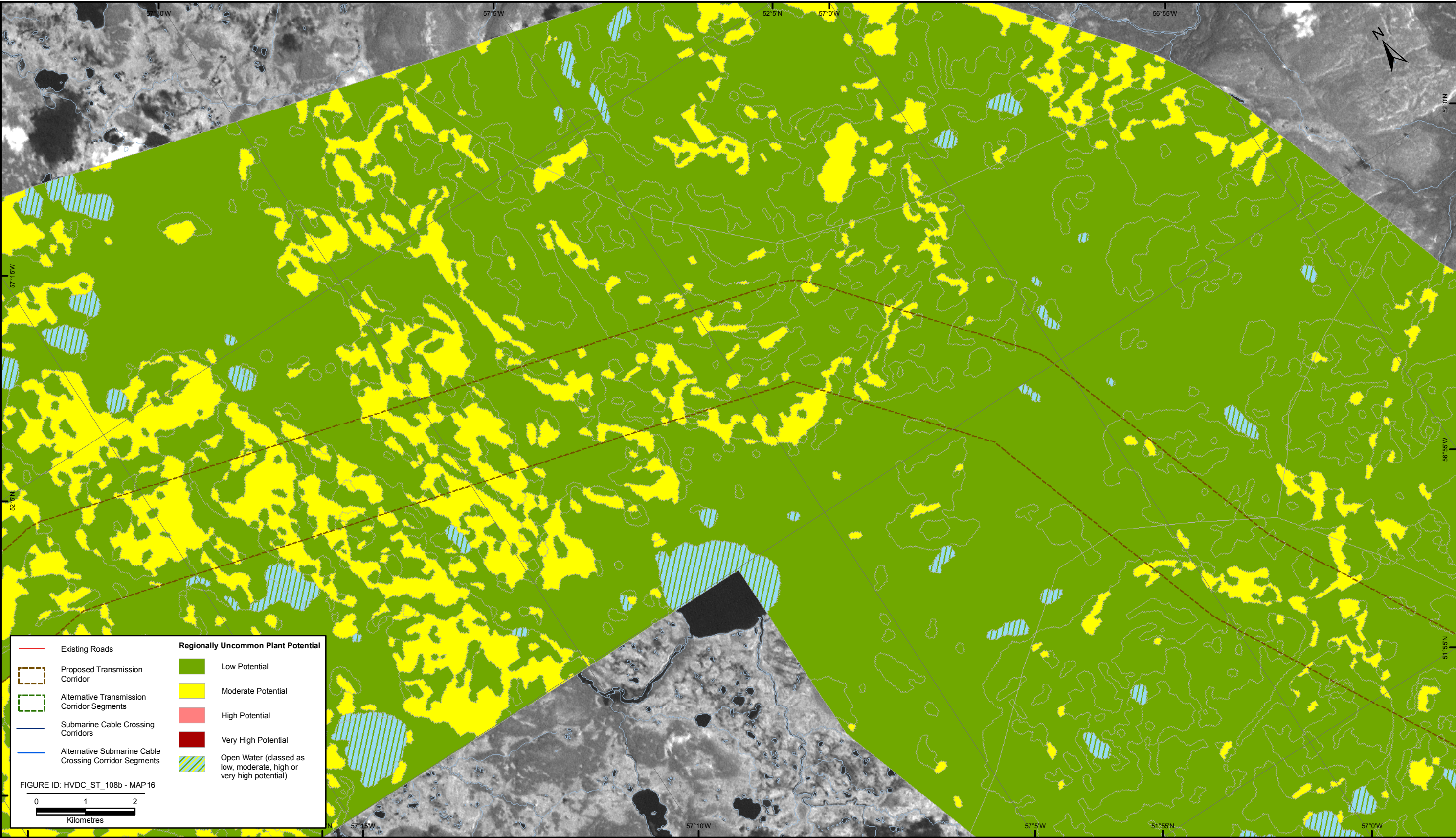


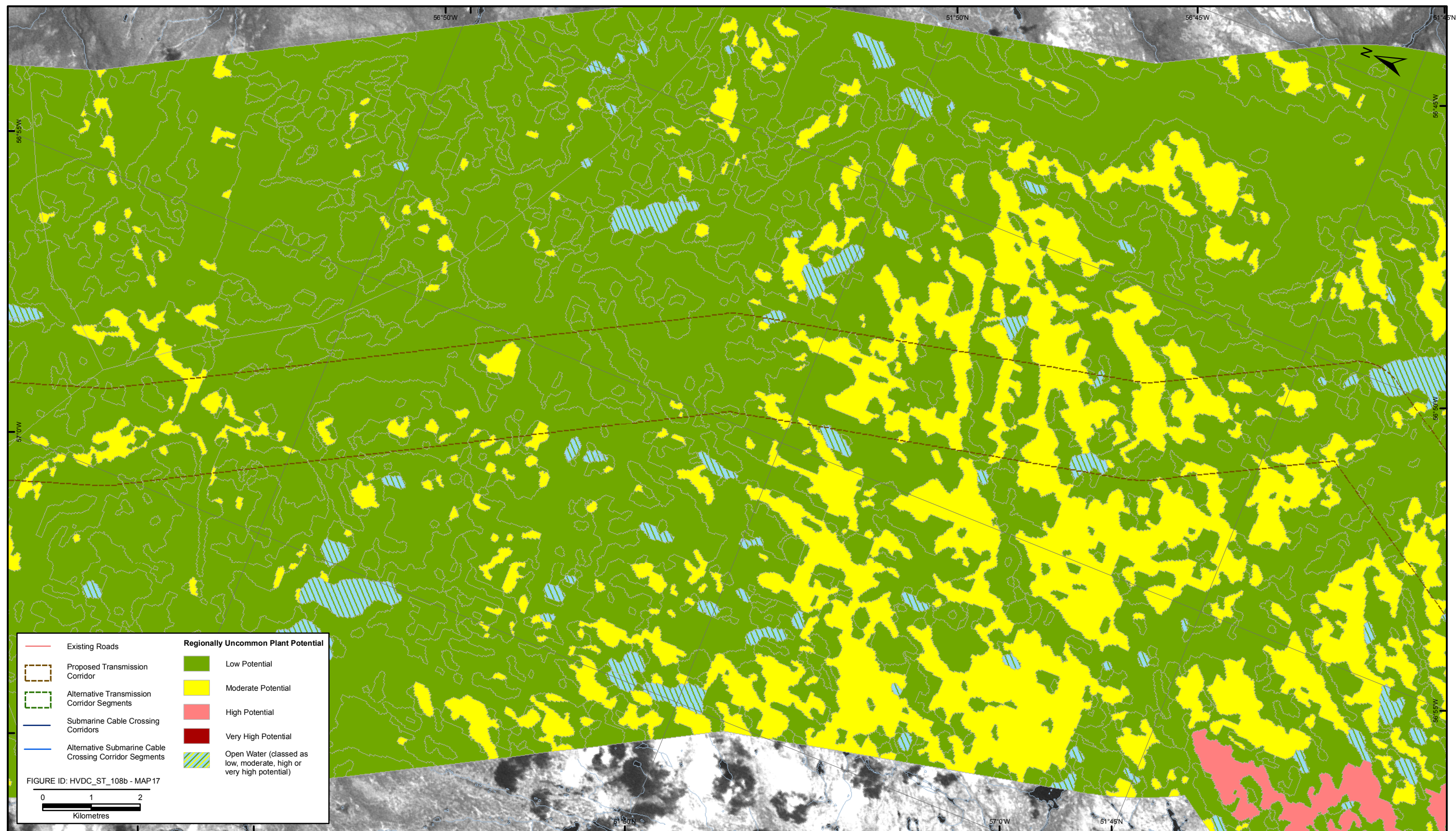


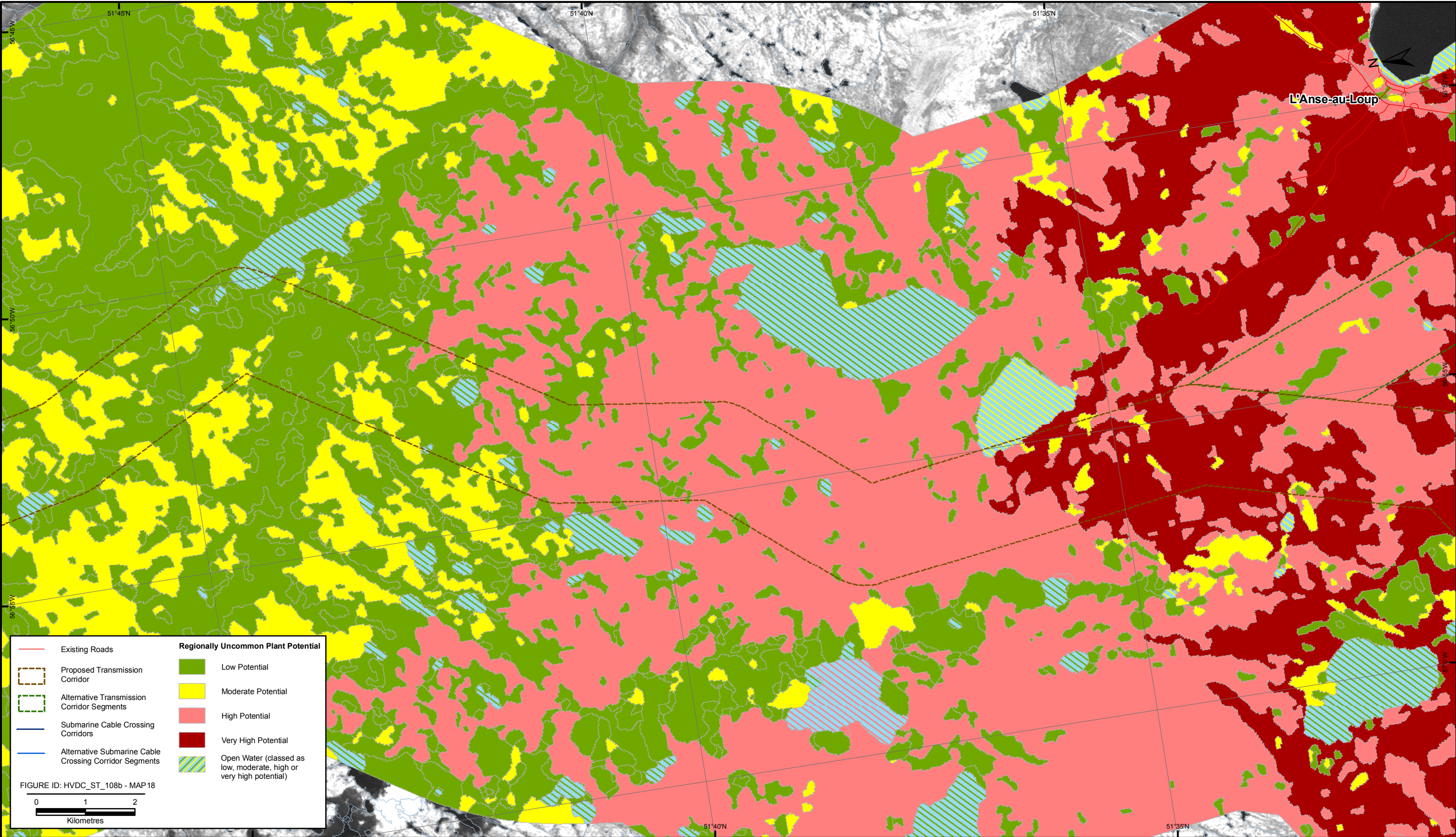
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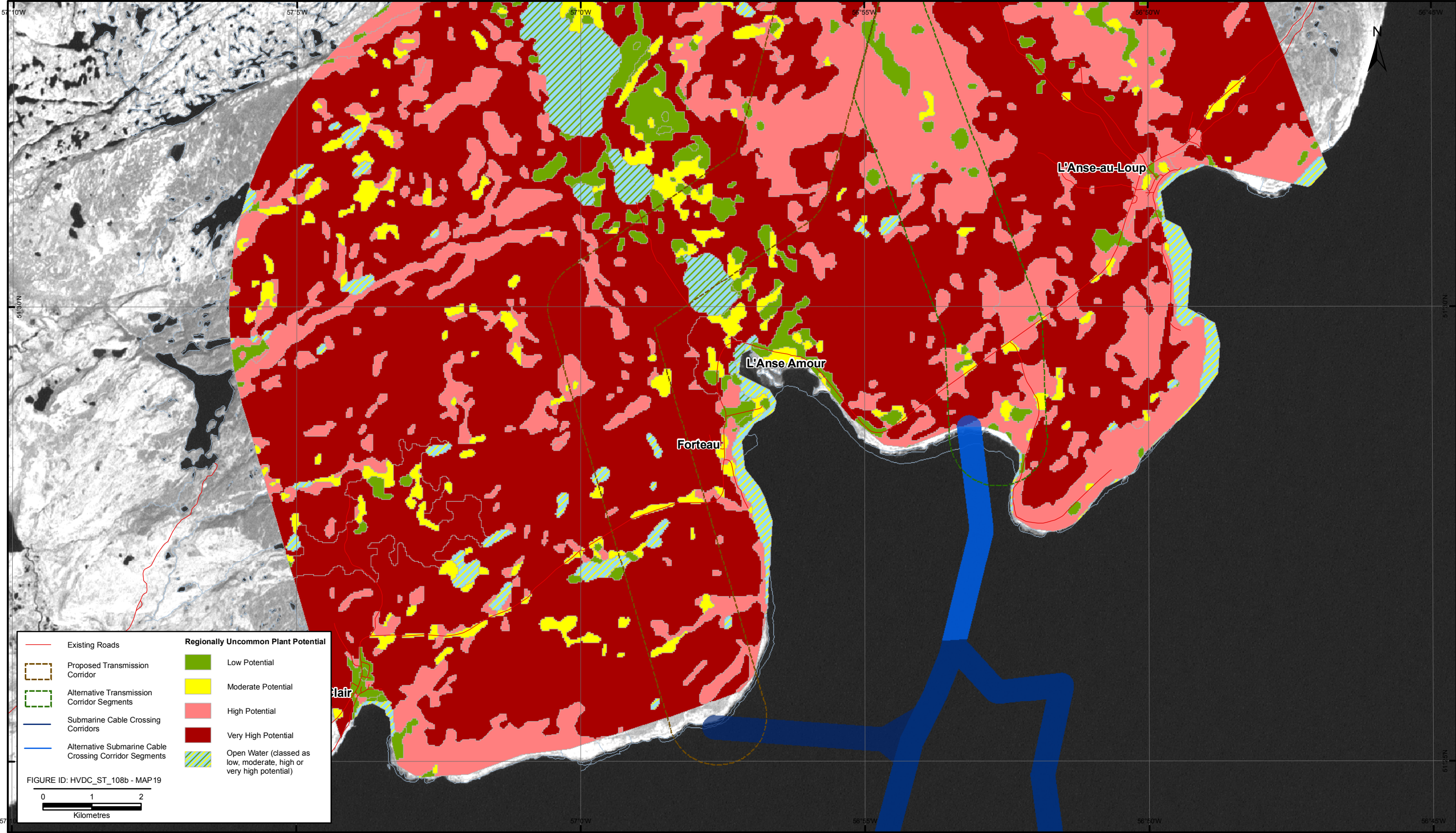
Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential
Gull Island to Strait of Belle Isle - # 14

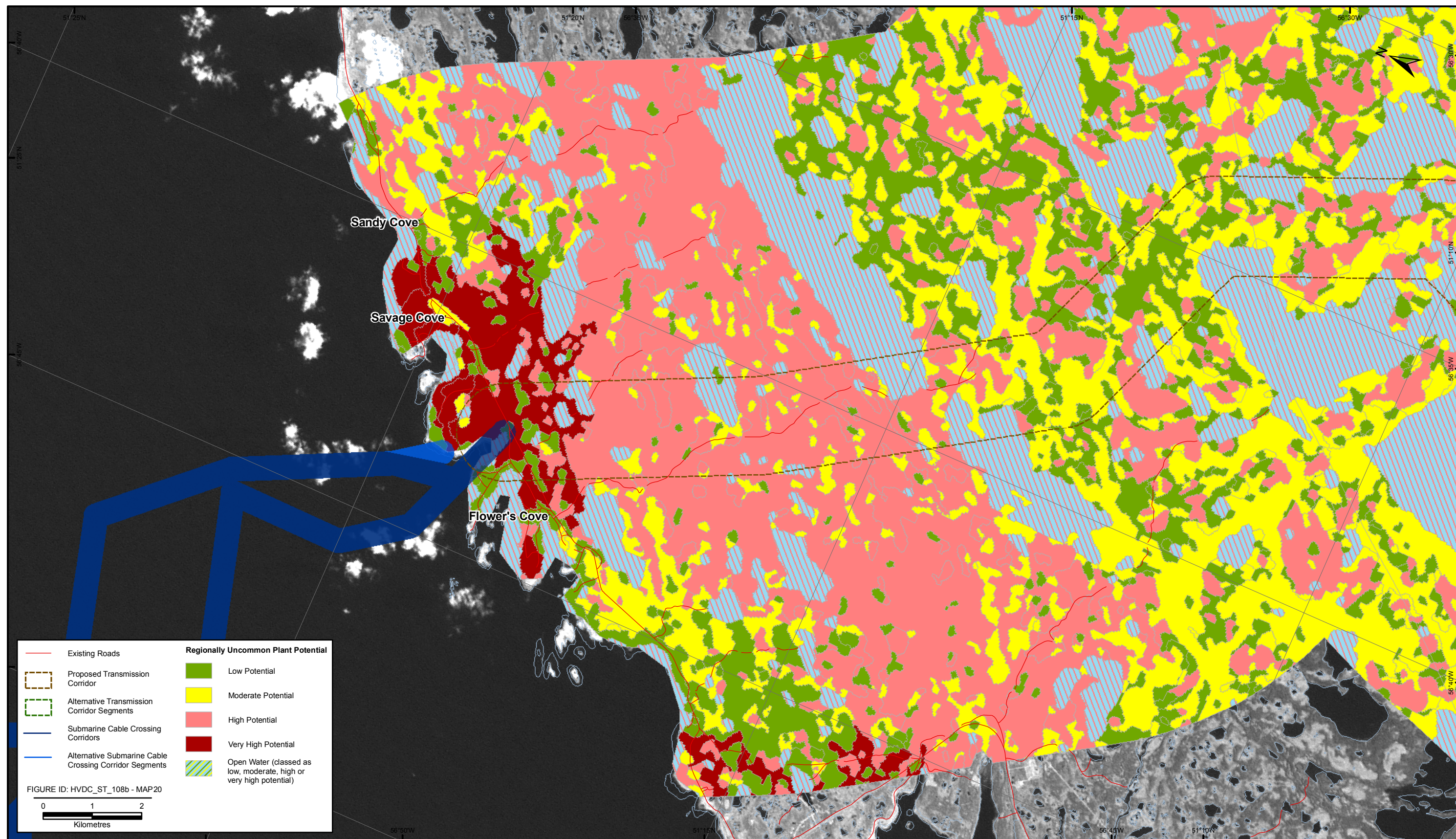


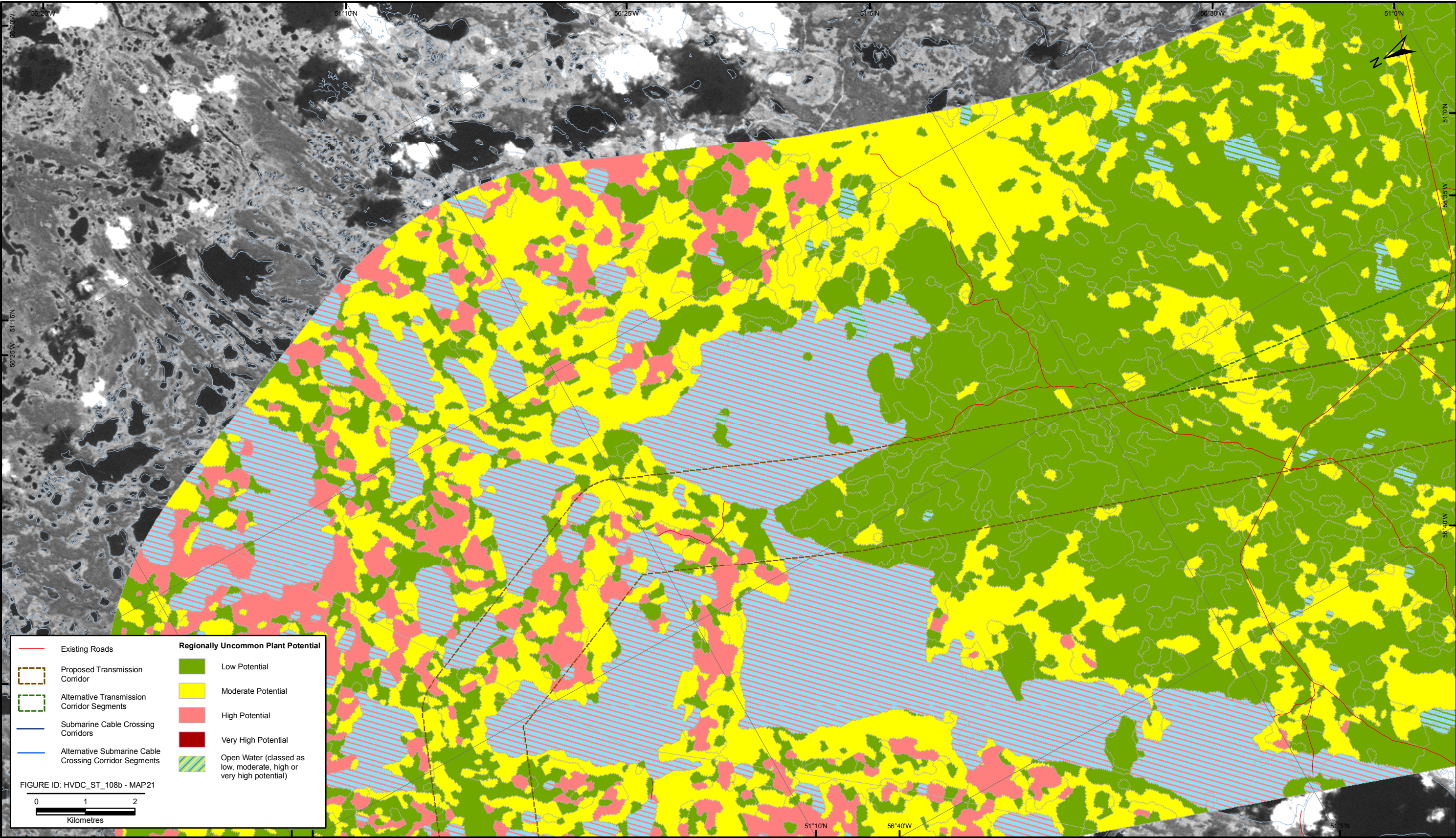


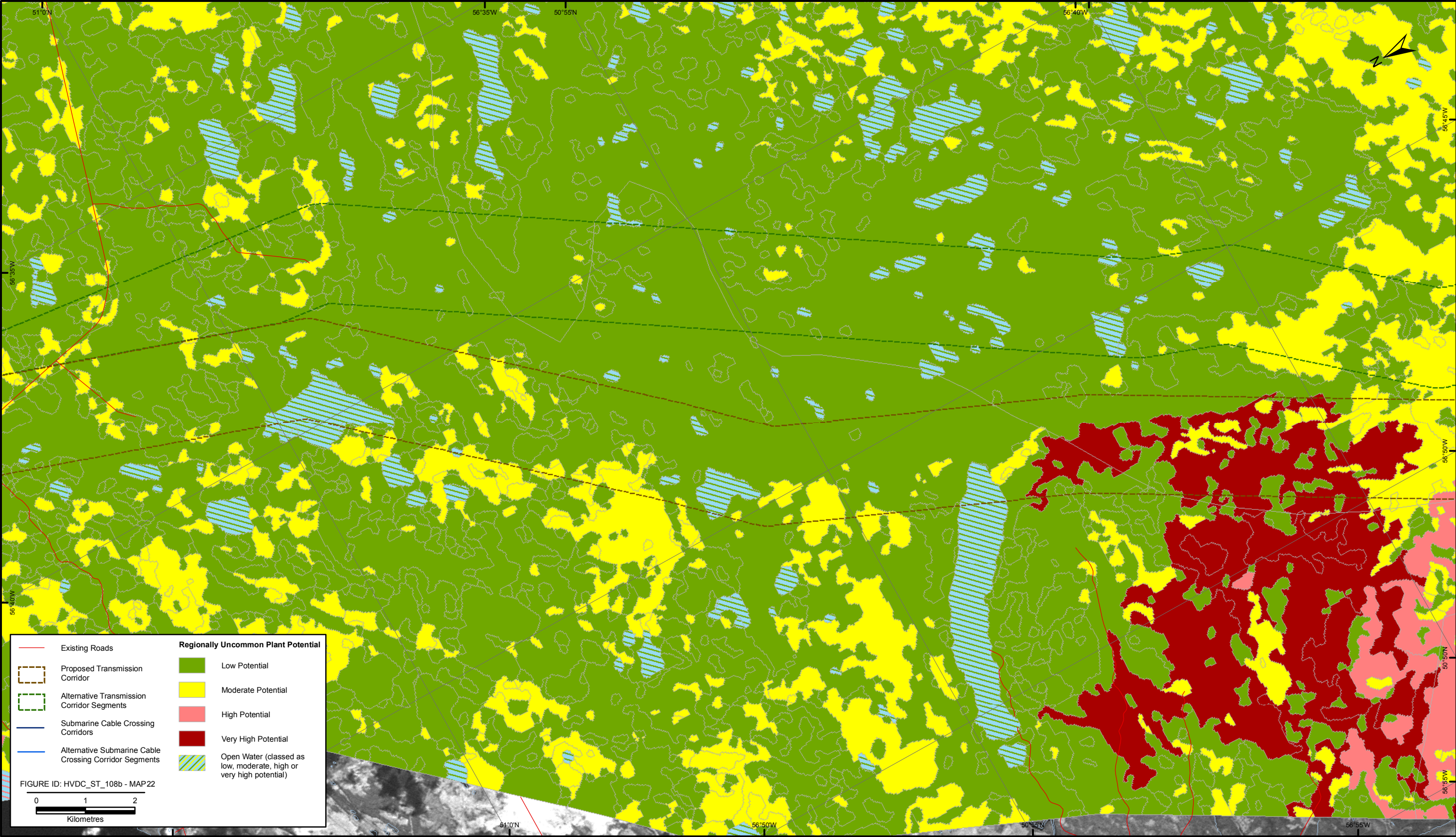


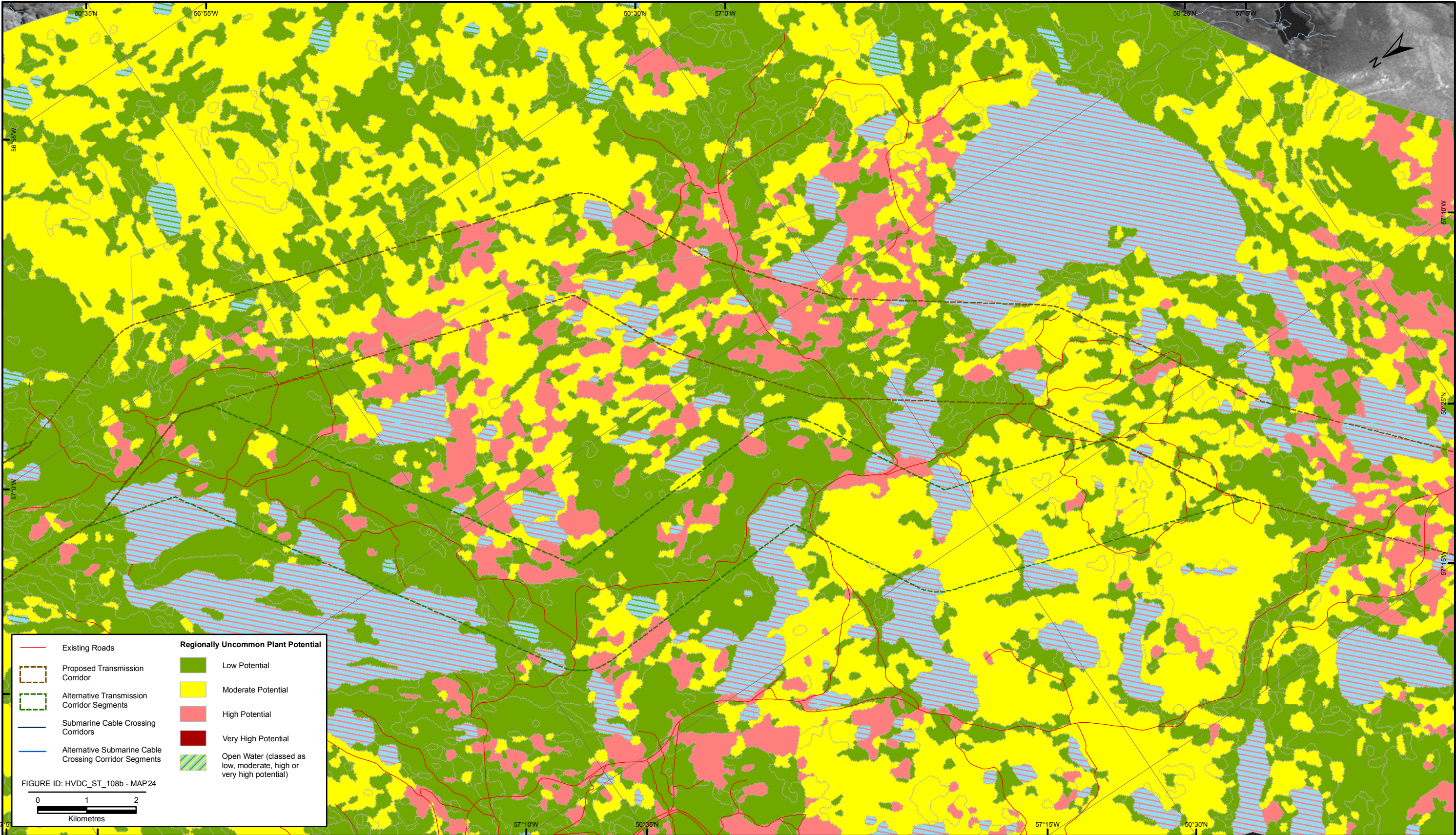


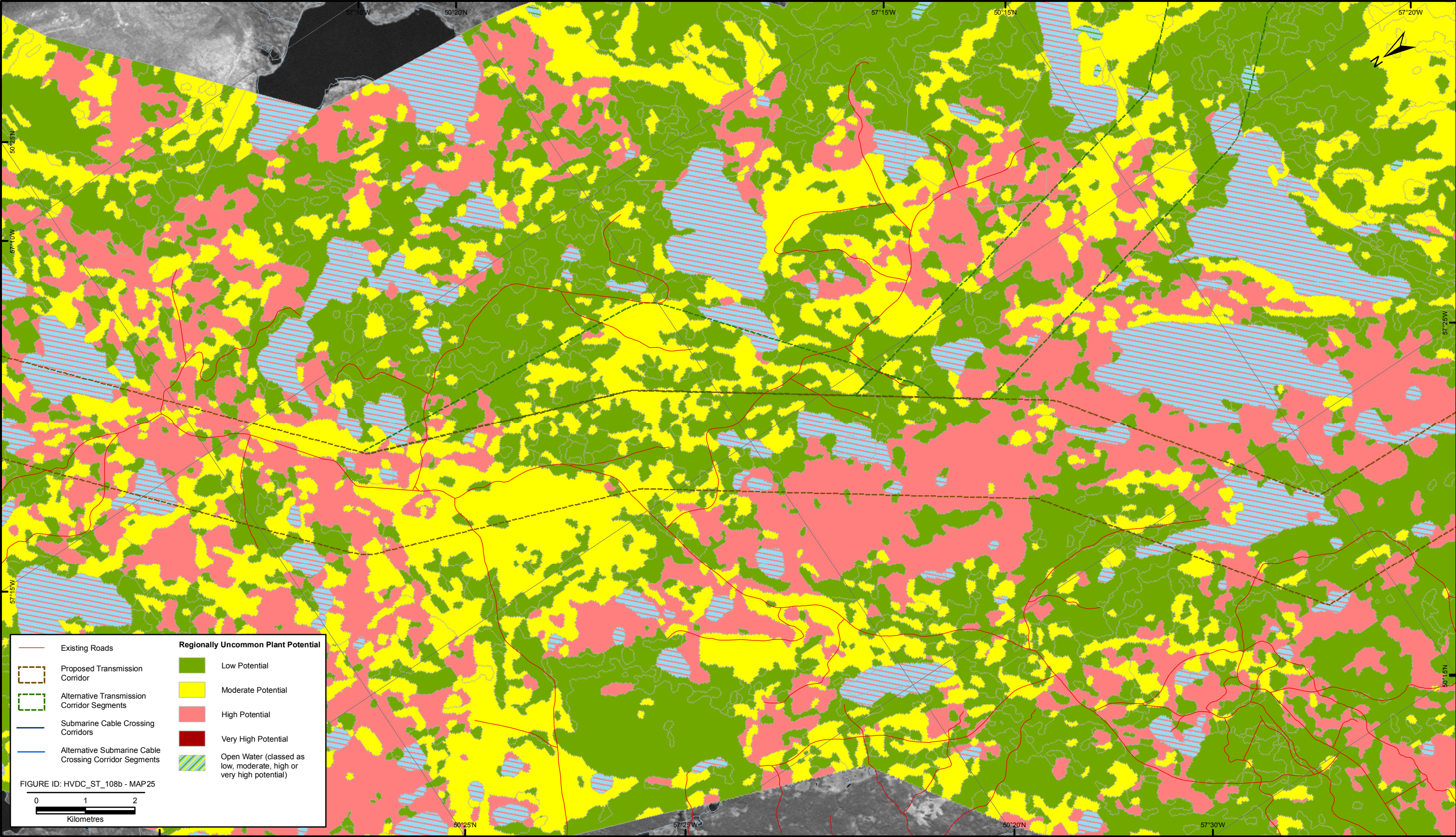


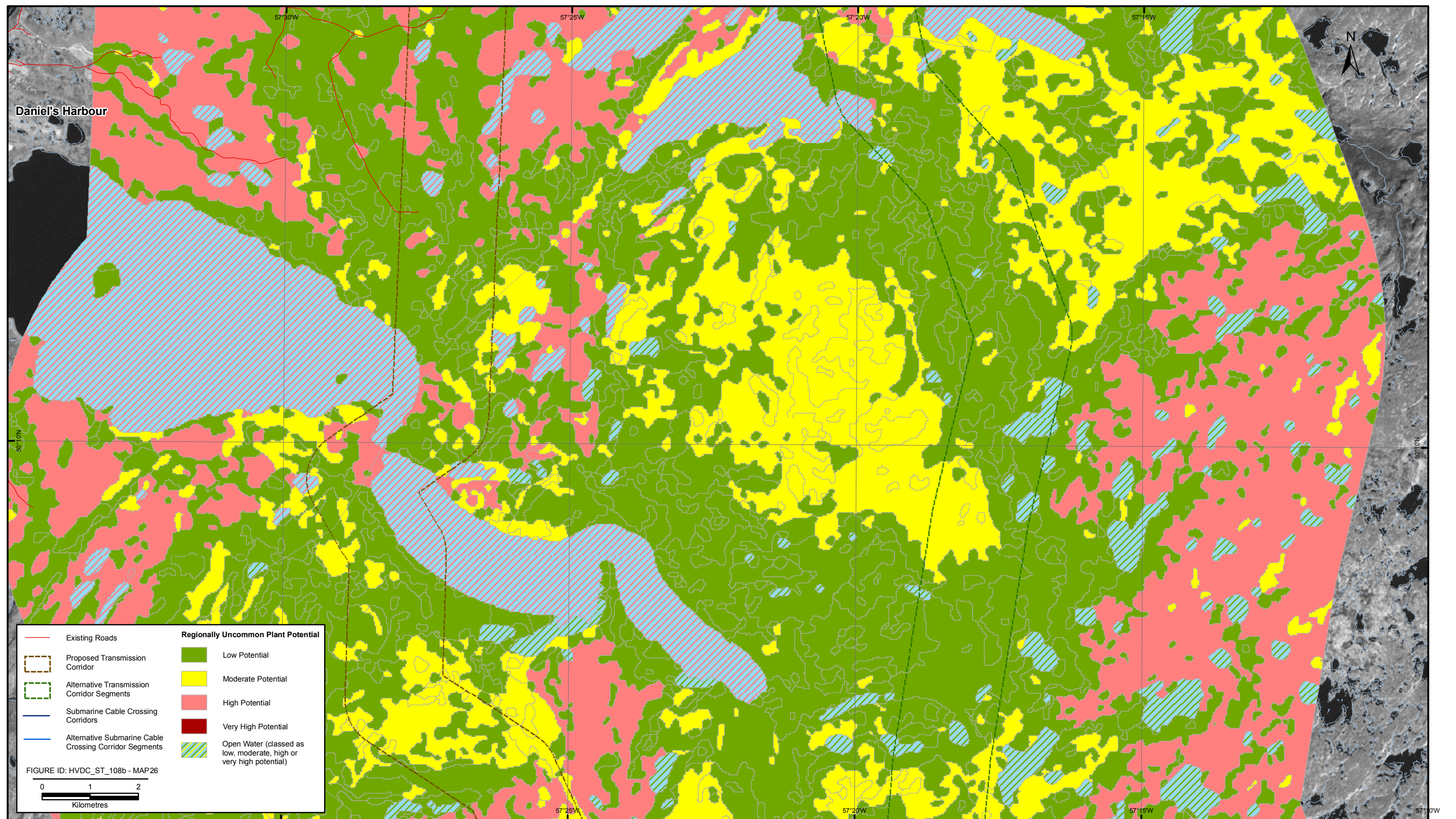






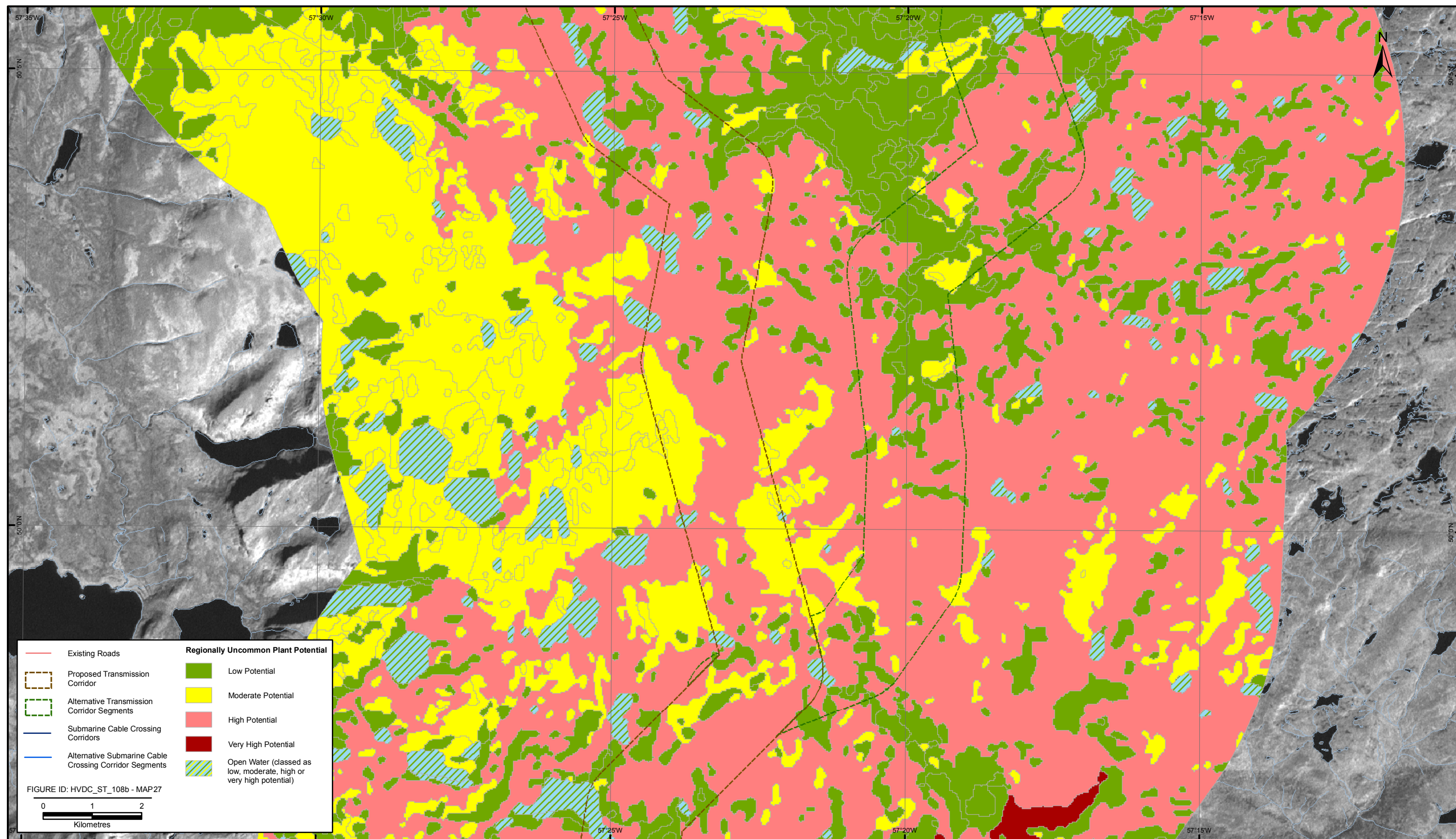


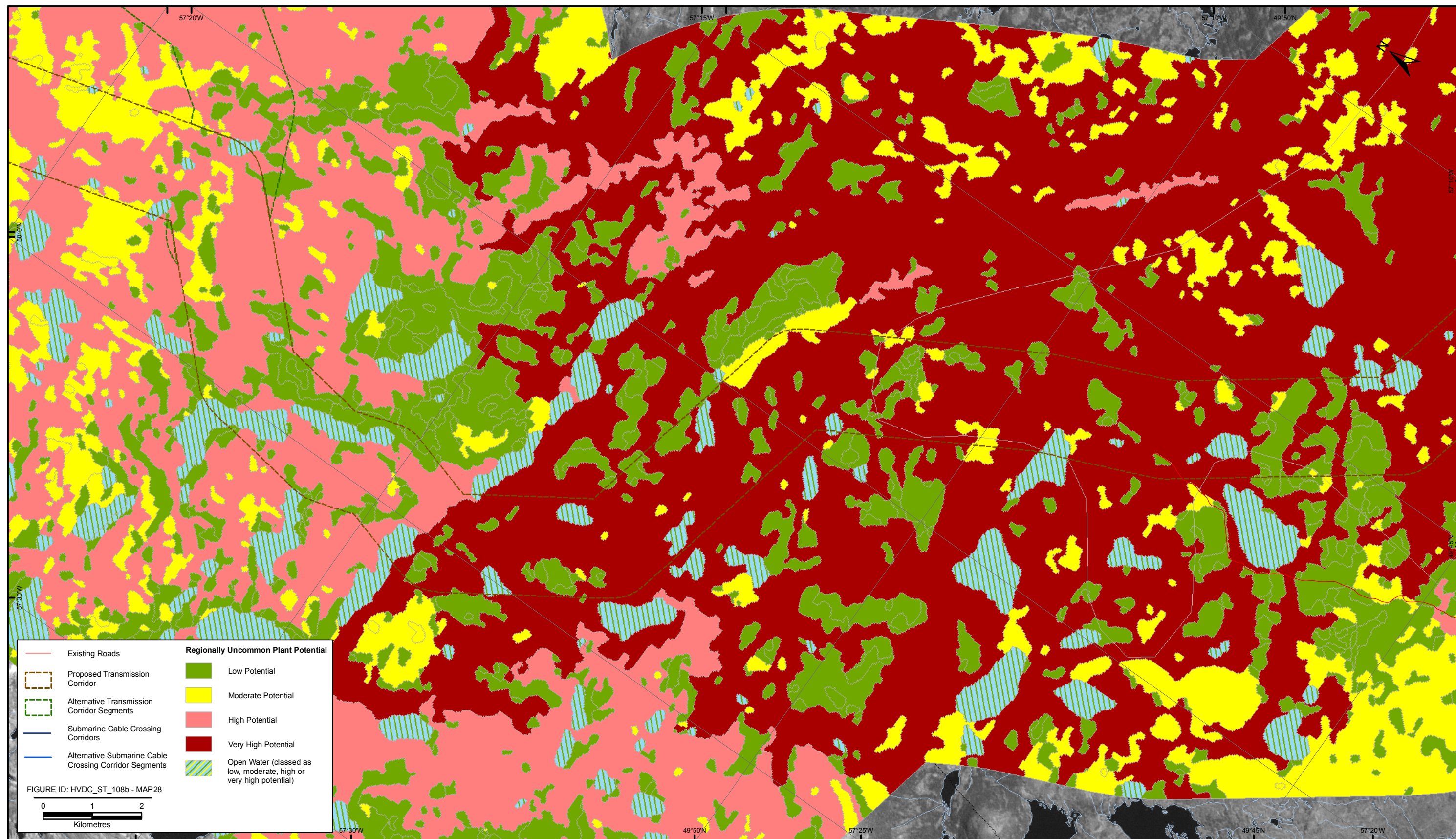




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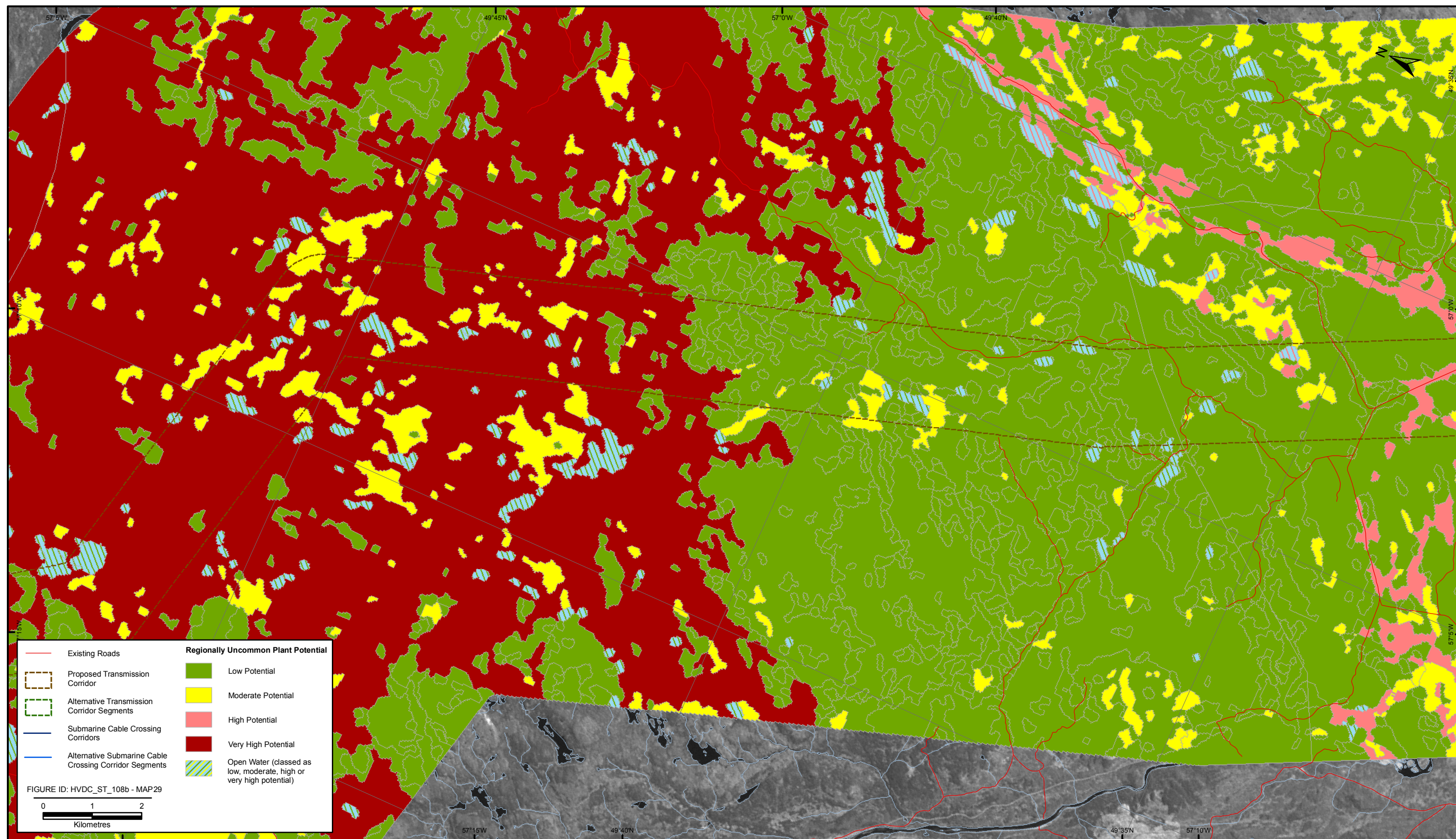
Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 26





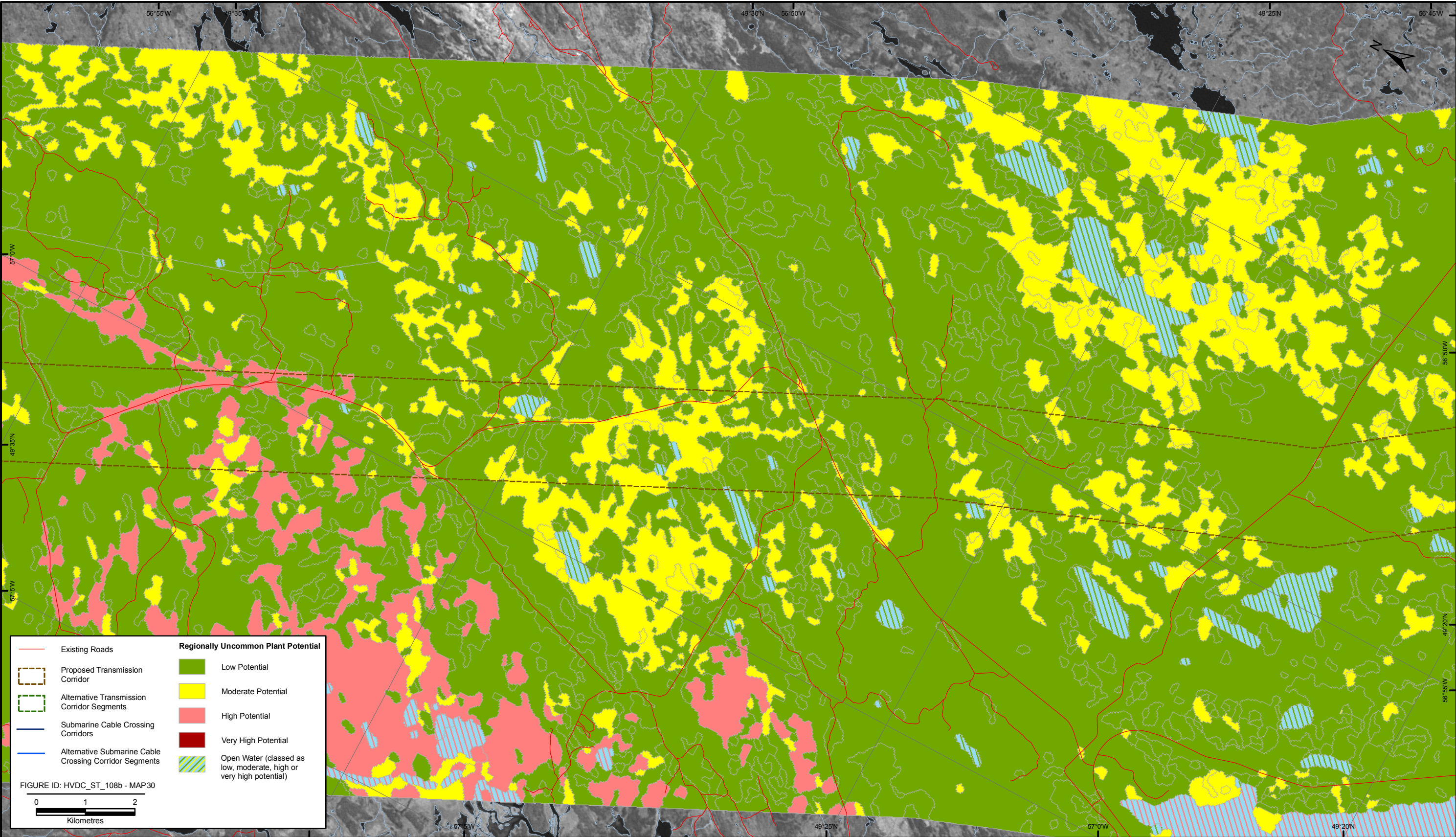
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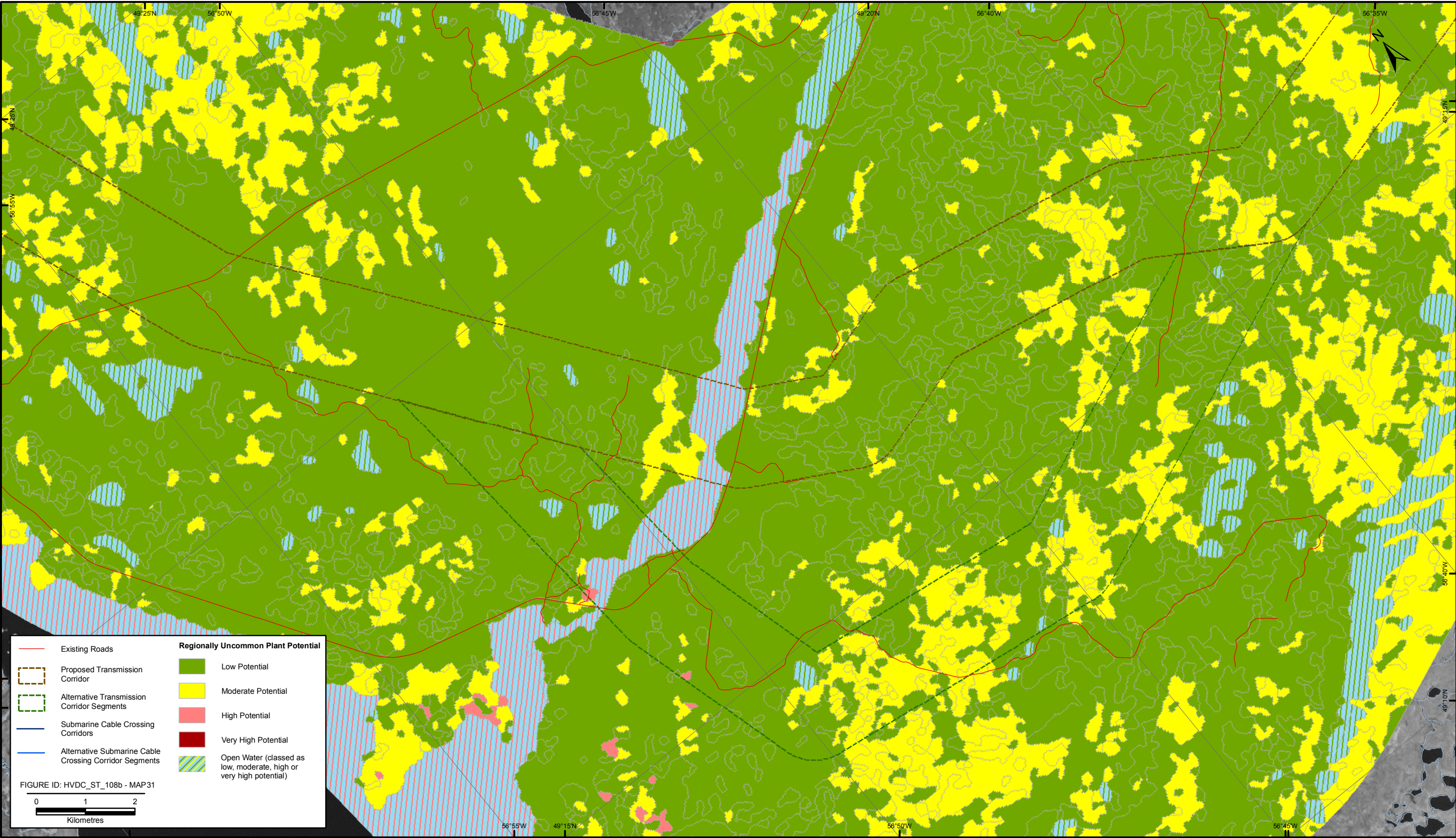
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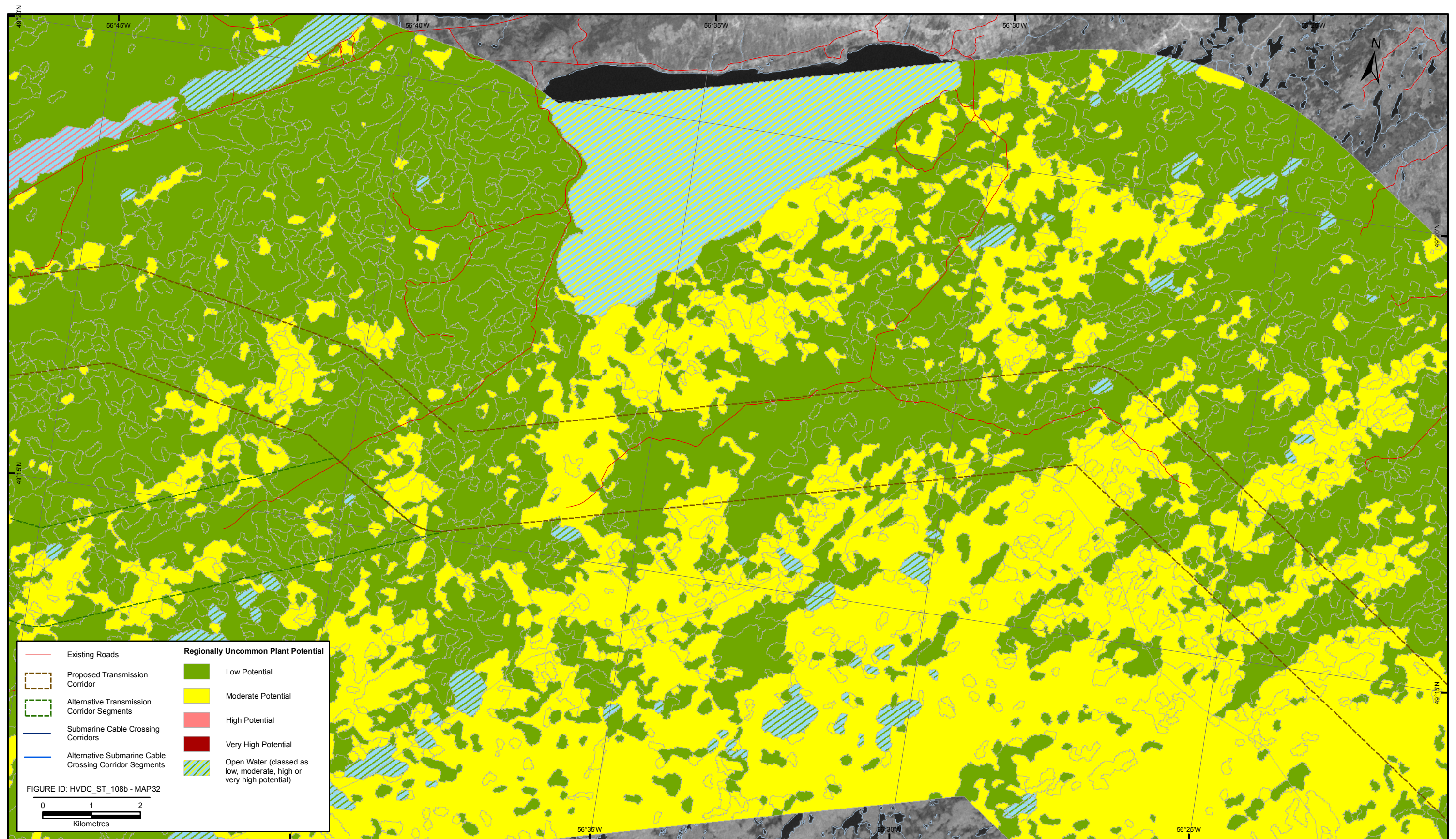


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Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Strait of Belle Isle to Central Newfoundland - # 29

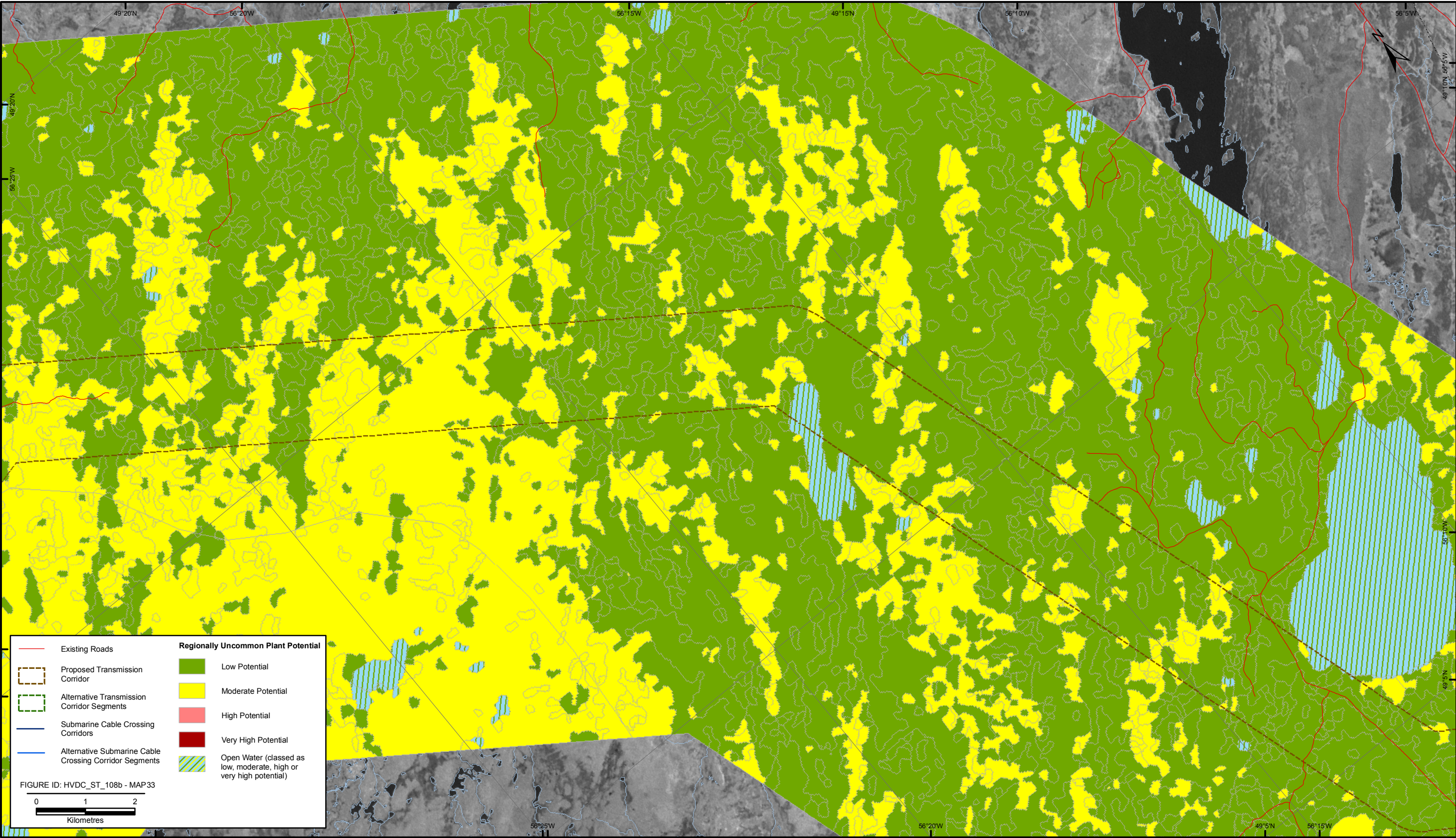


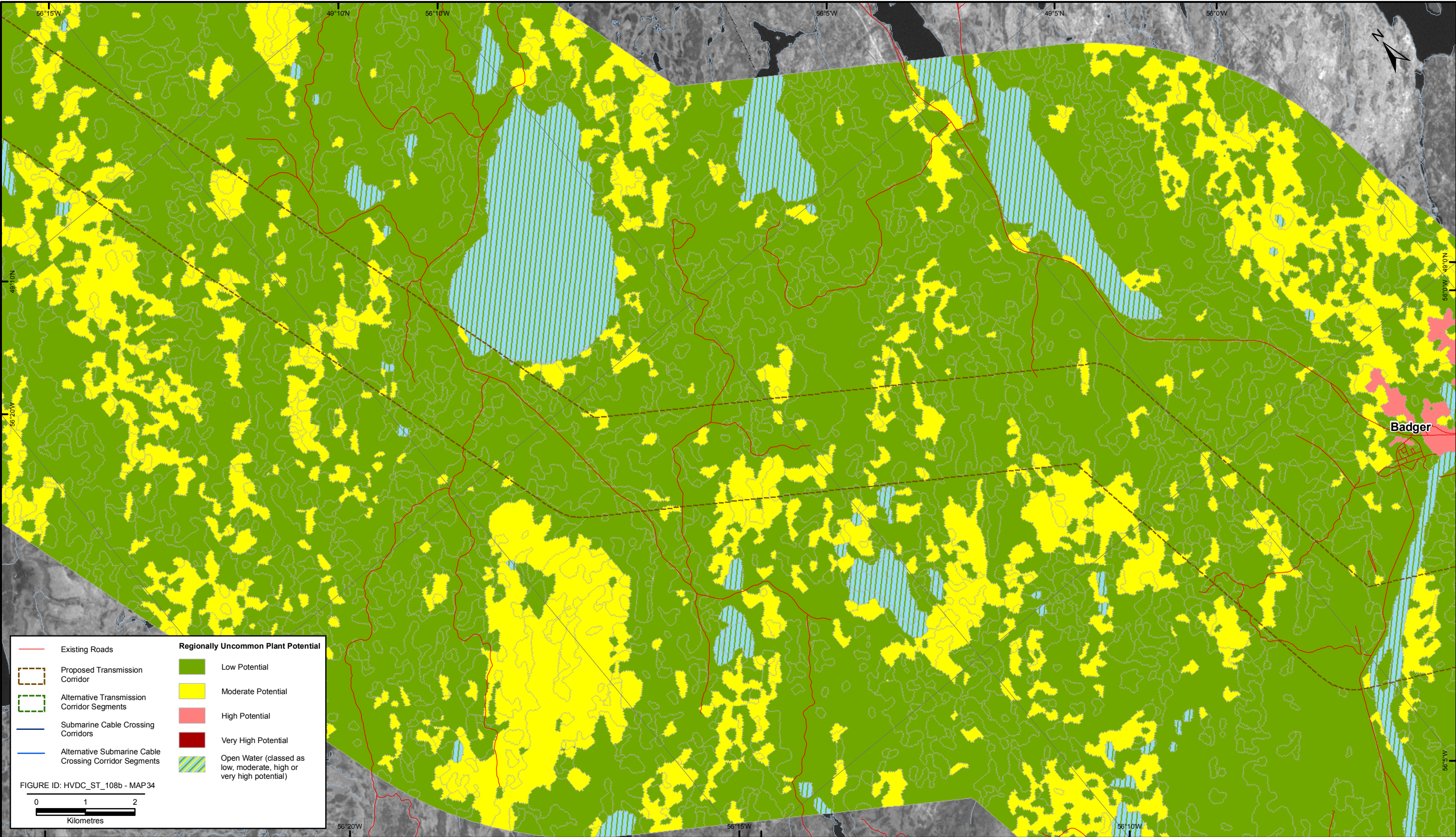


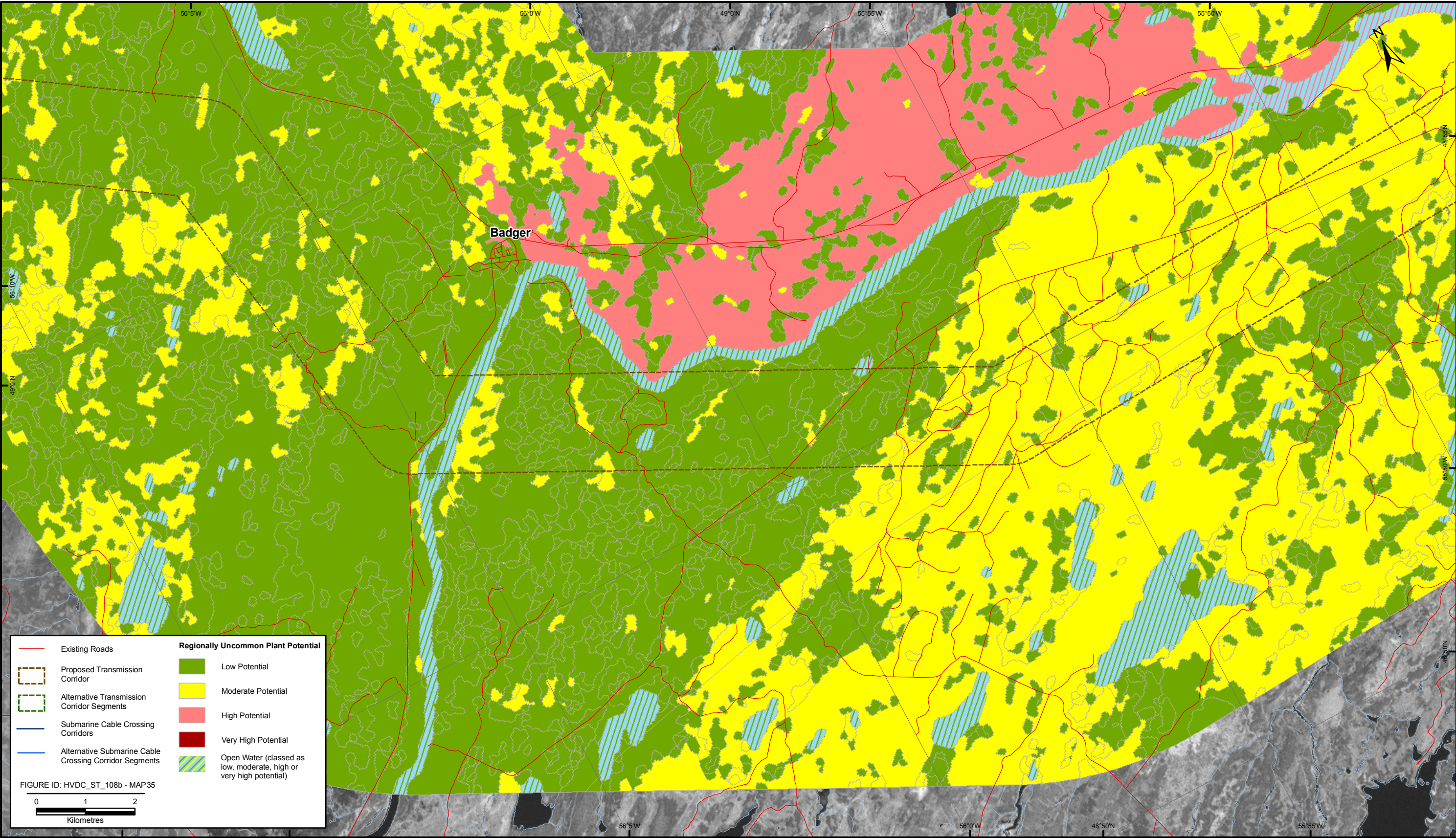


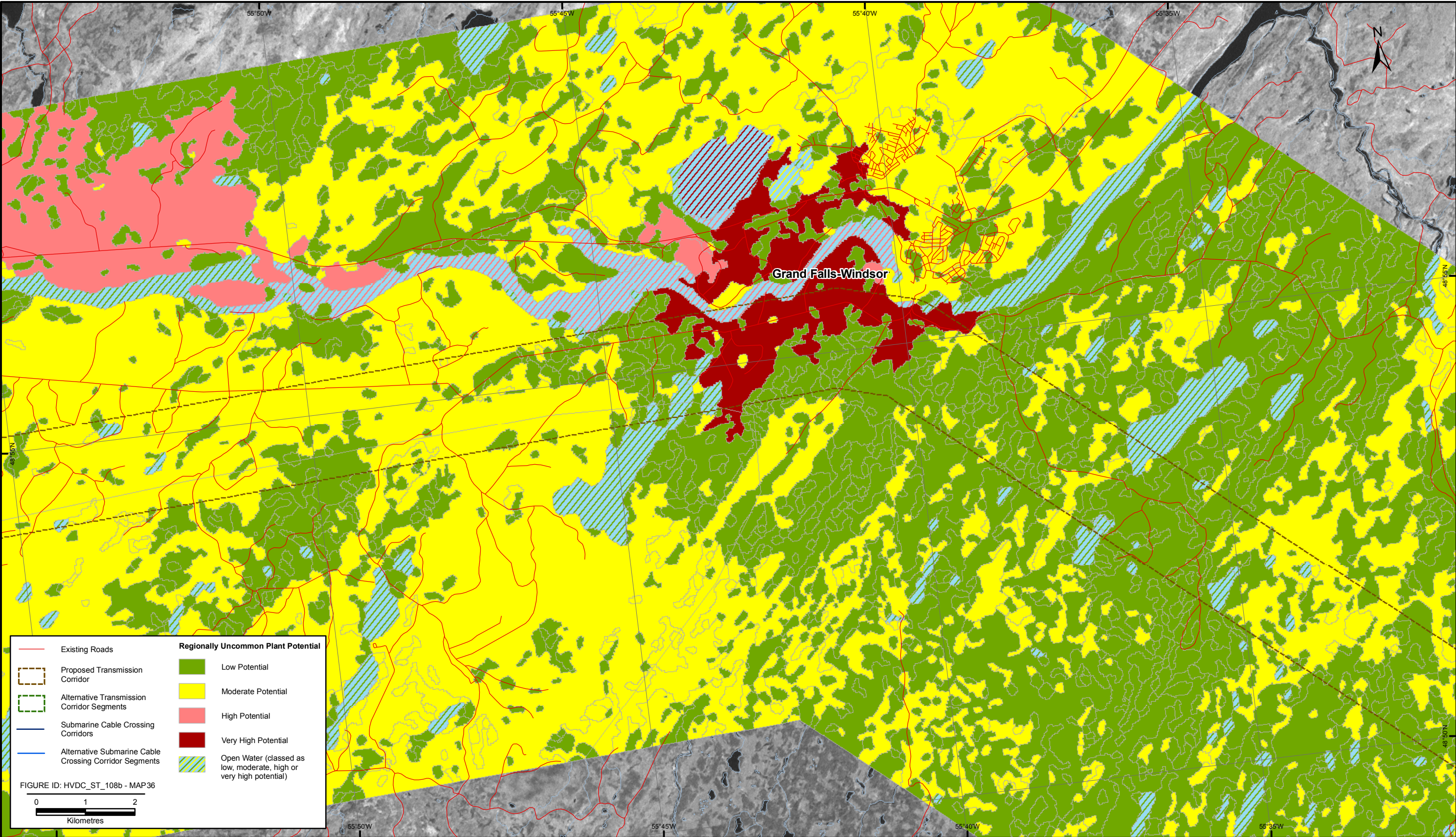
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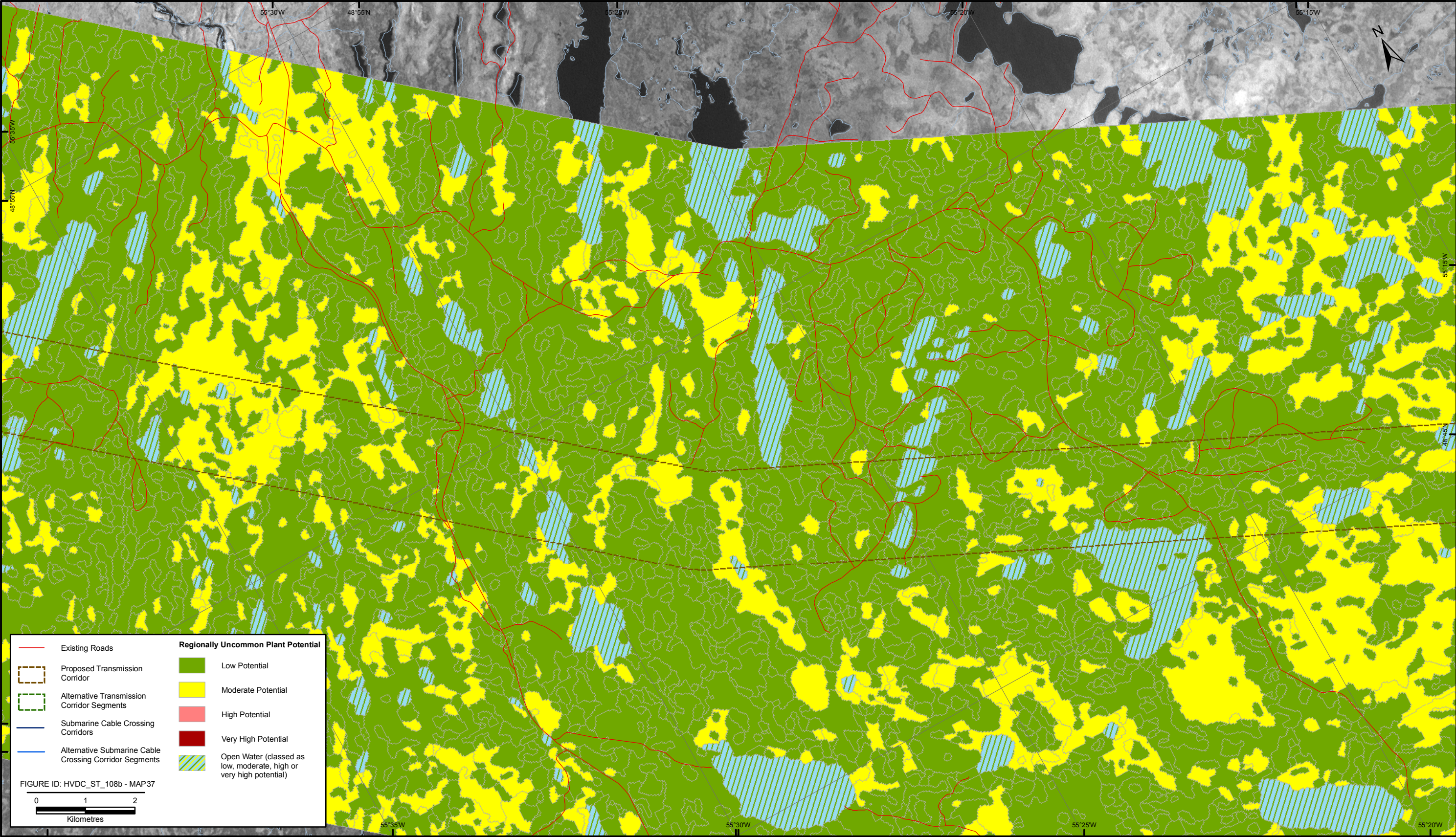
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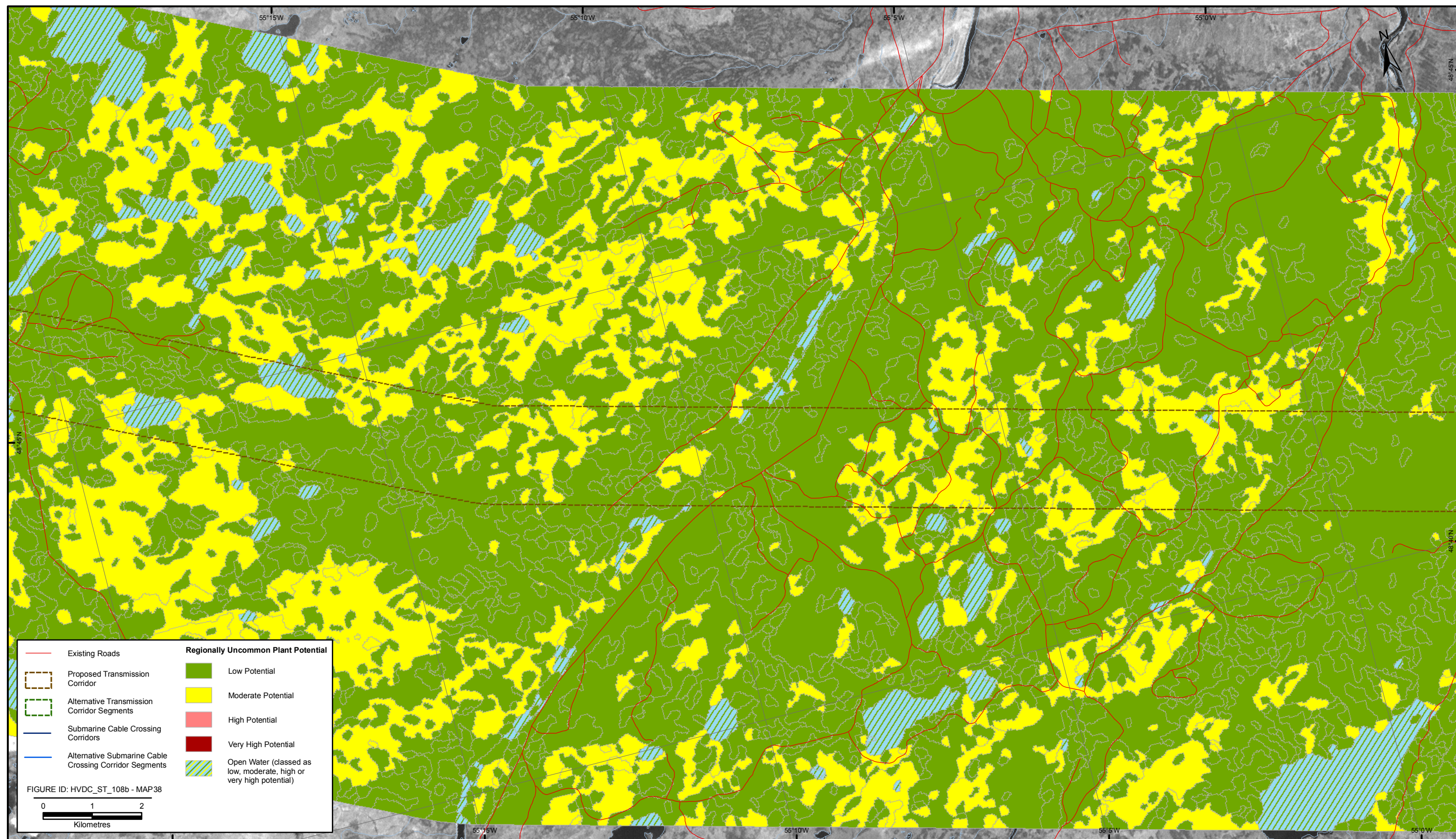






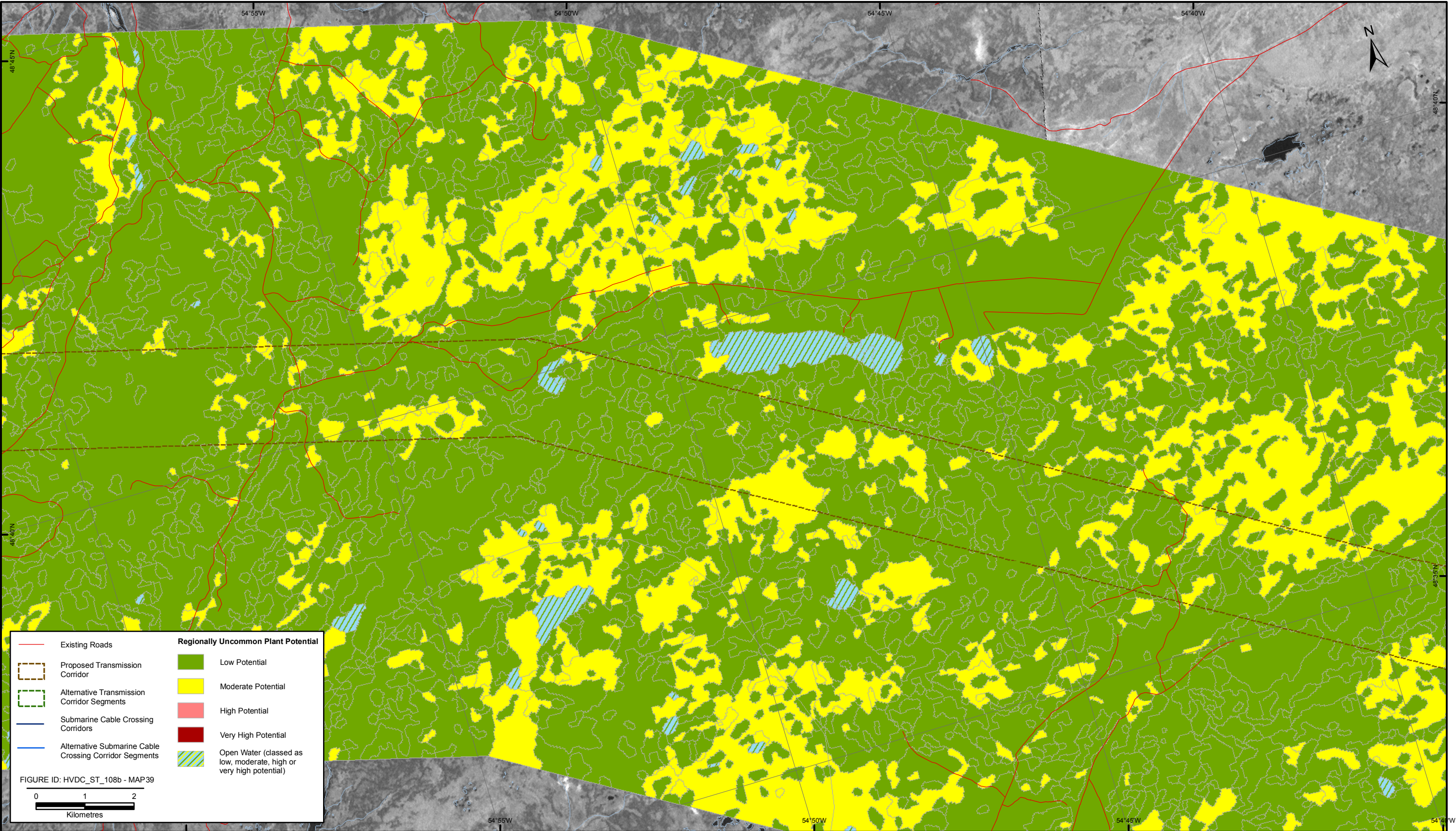


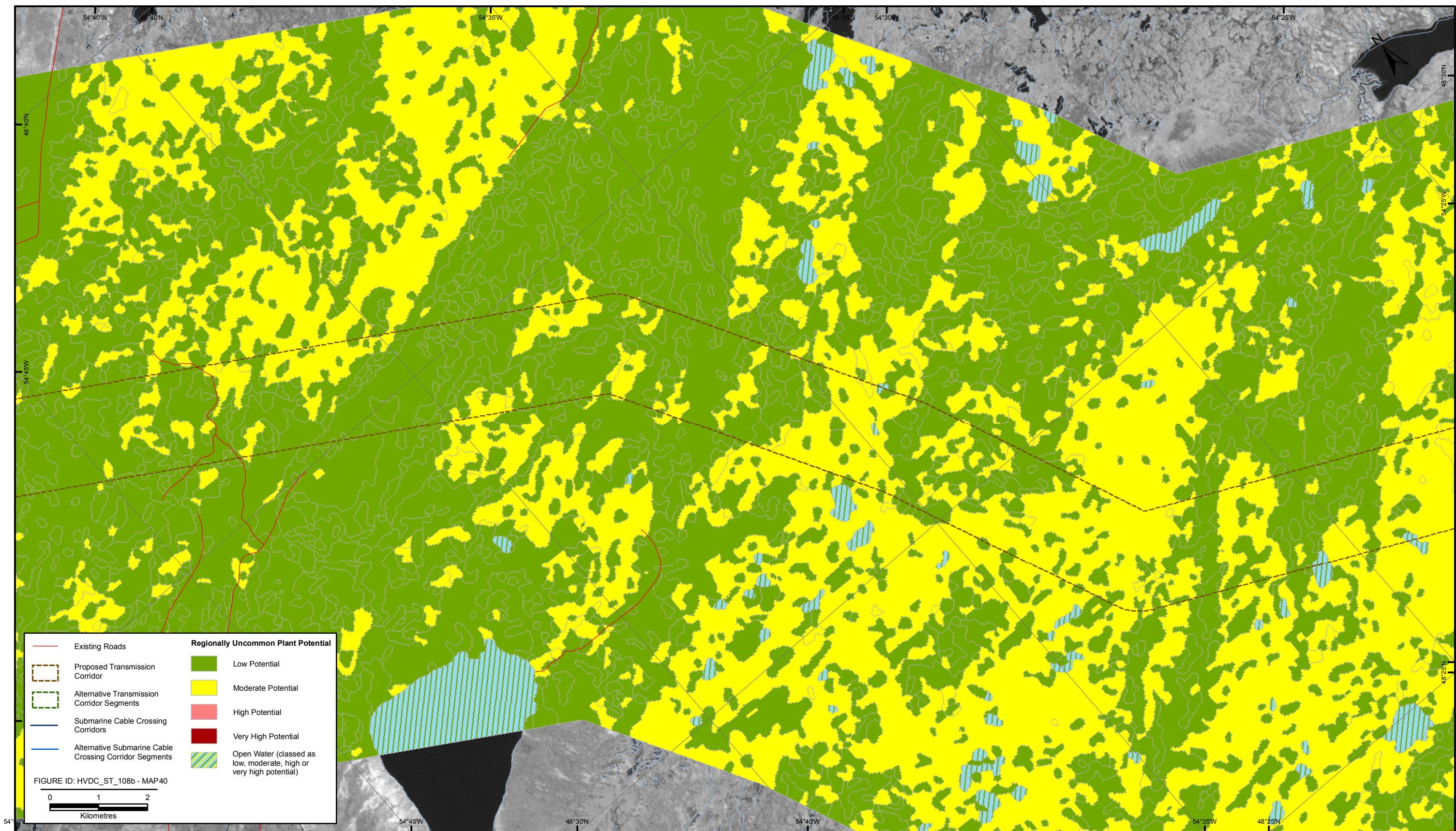


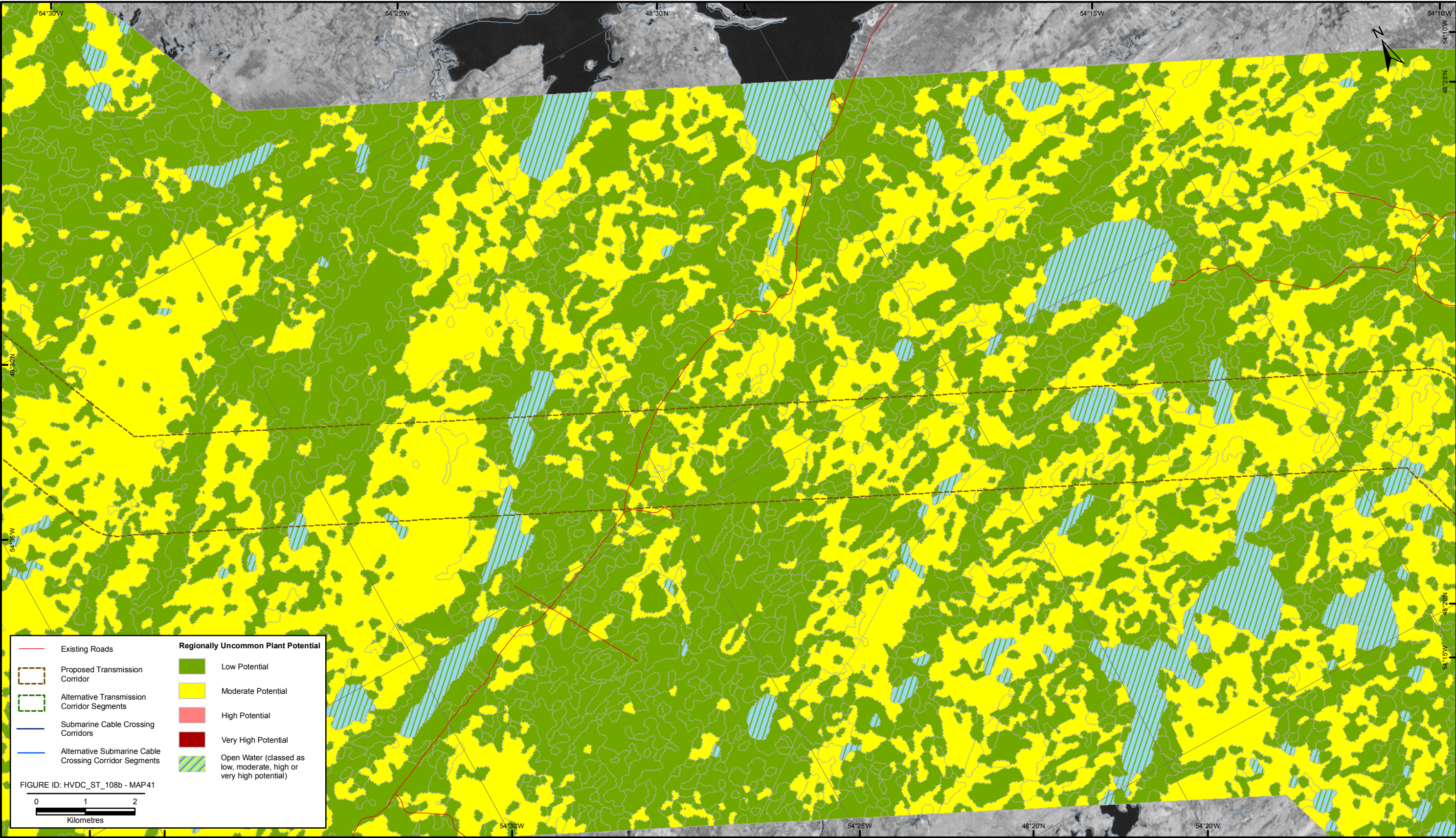


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Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 38

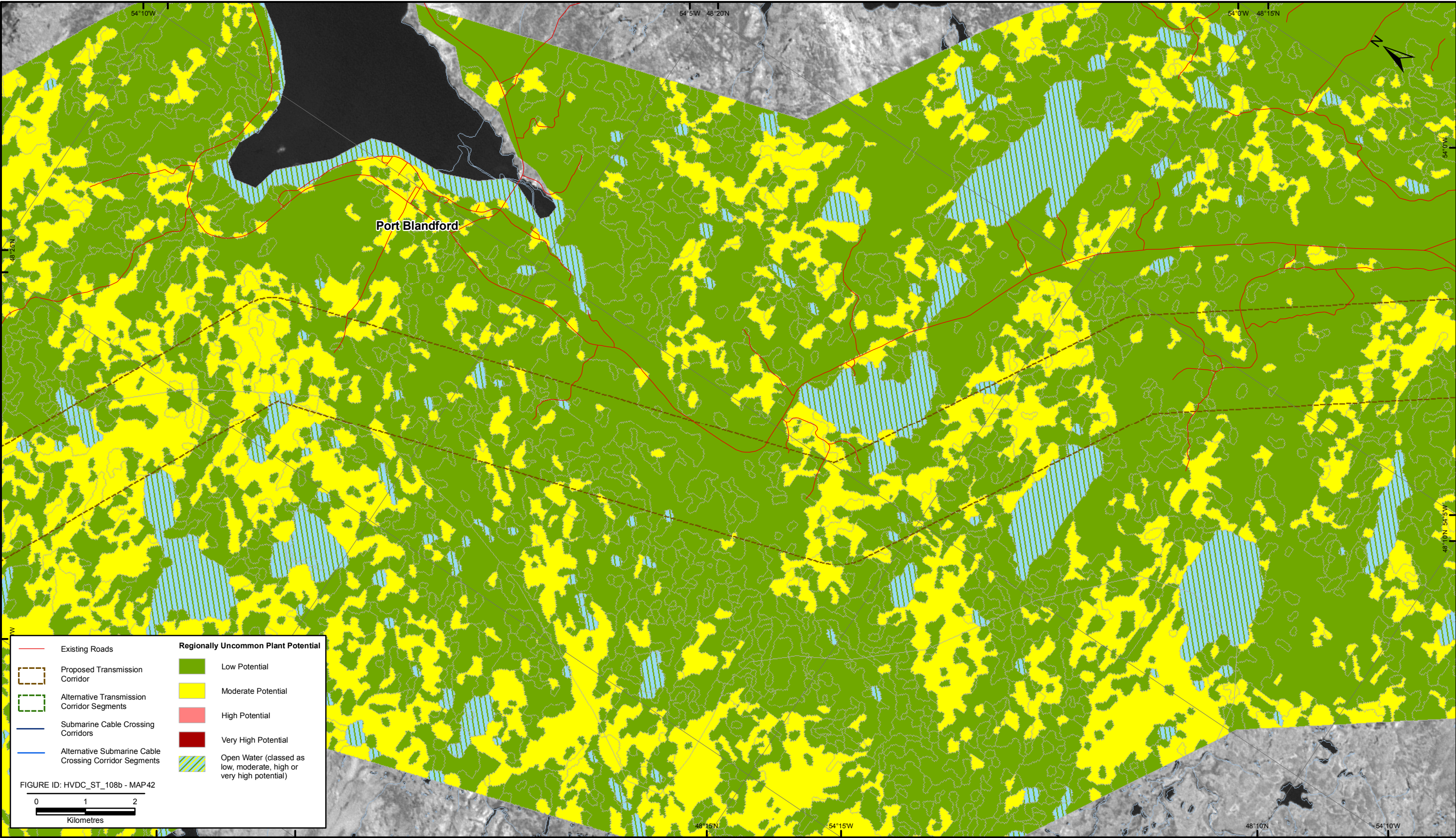


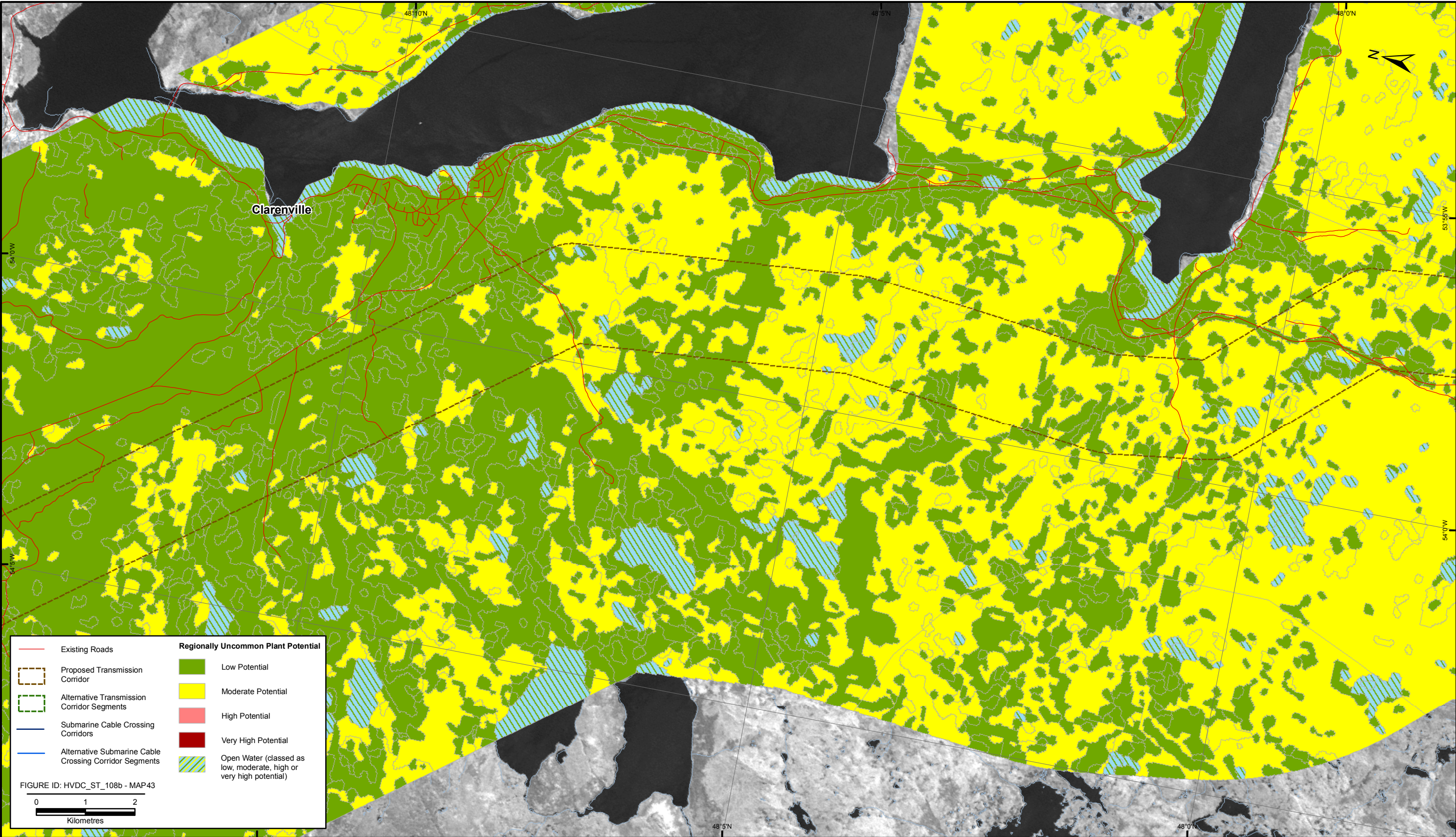


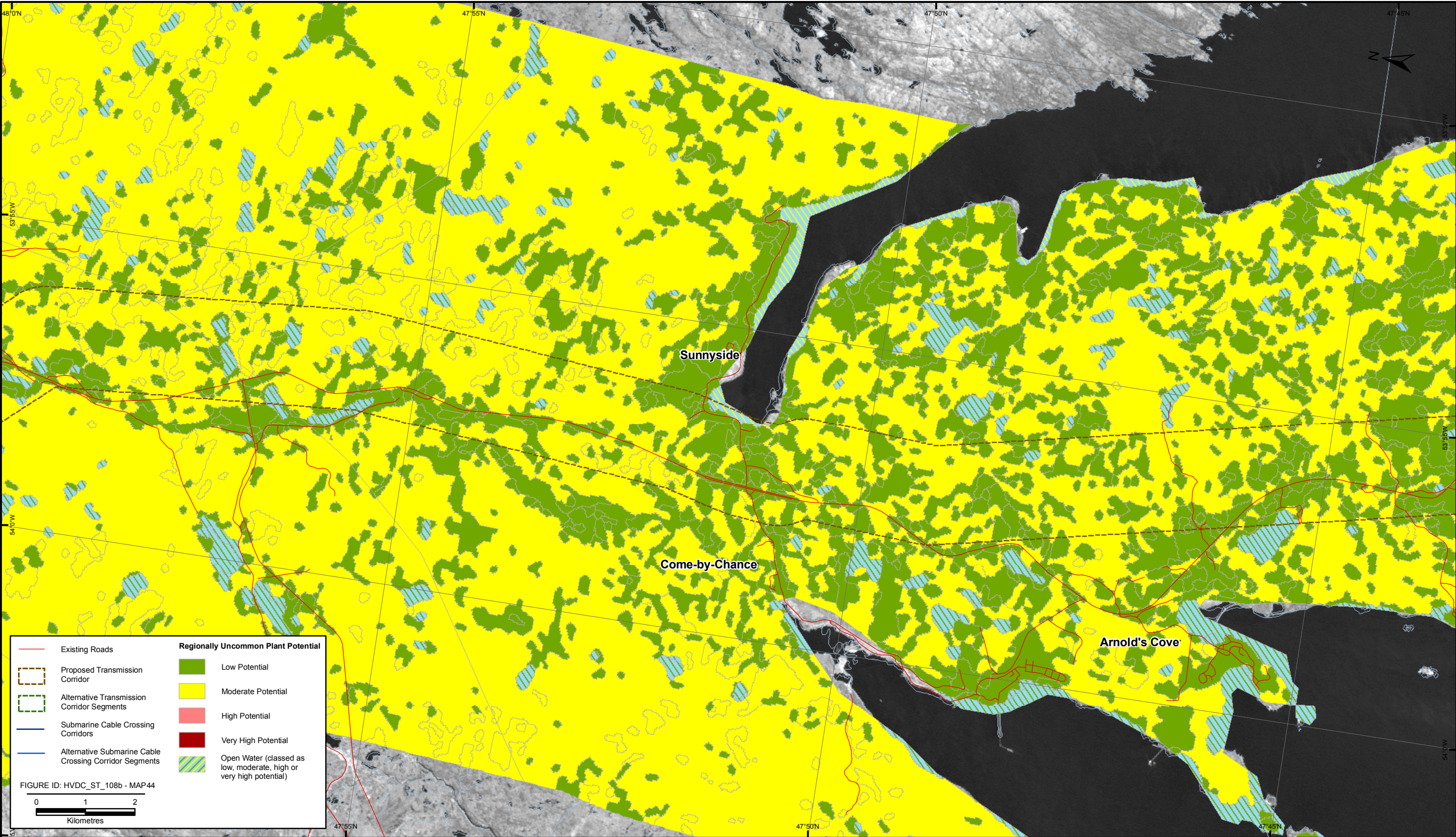


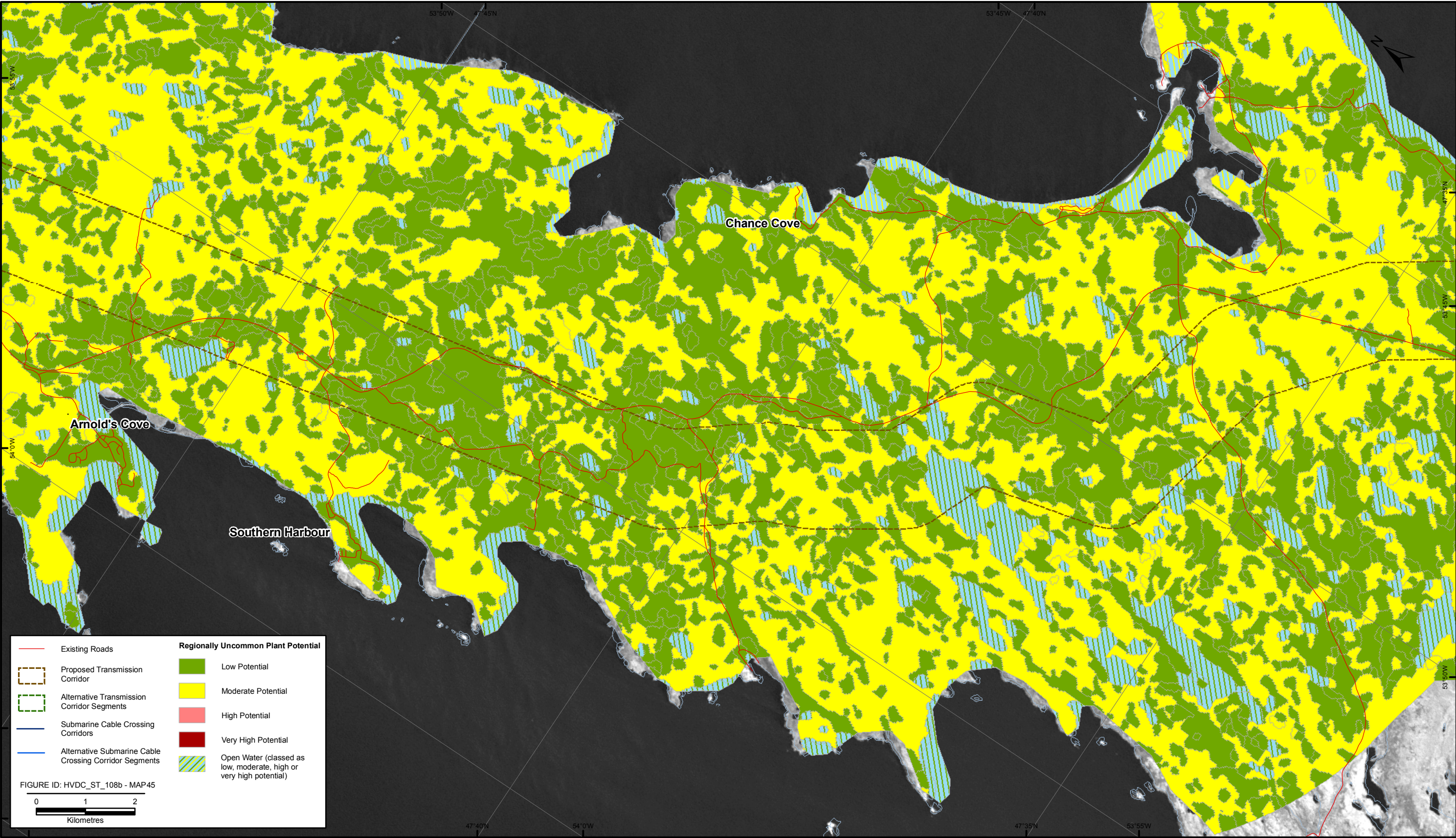
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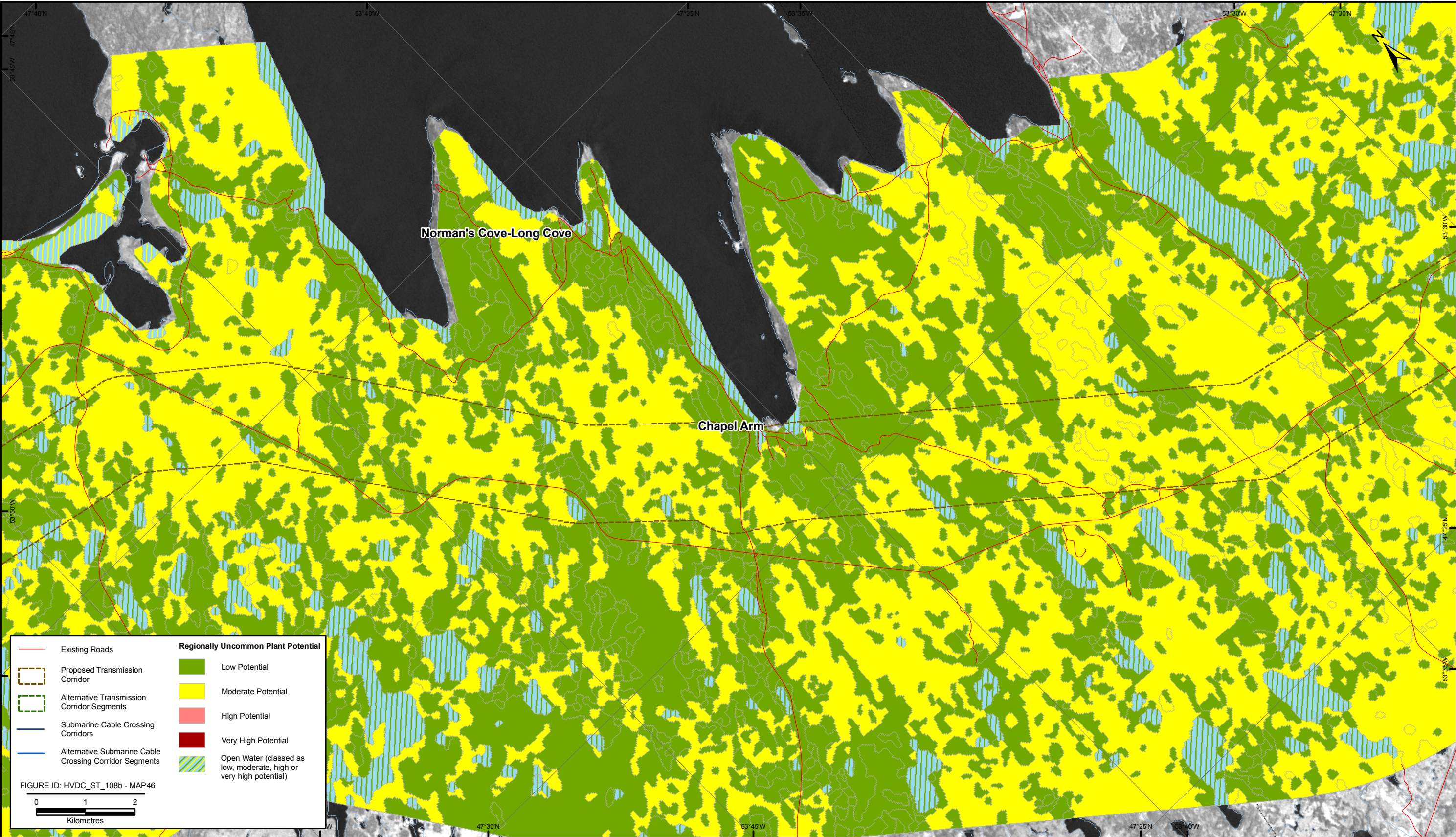
Labrador – Island Transmission Link: Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential
Central Newfoundland to Soldiers Pond - # 41

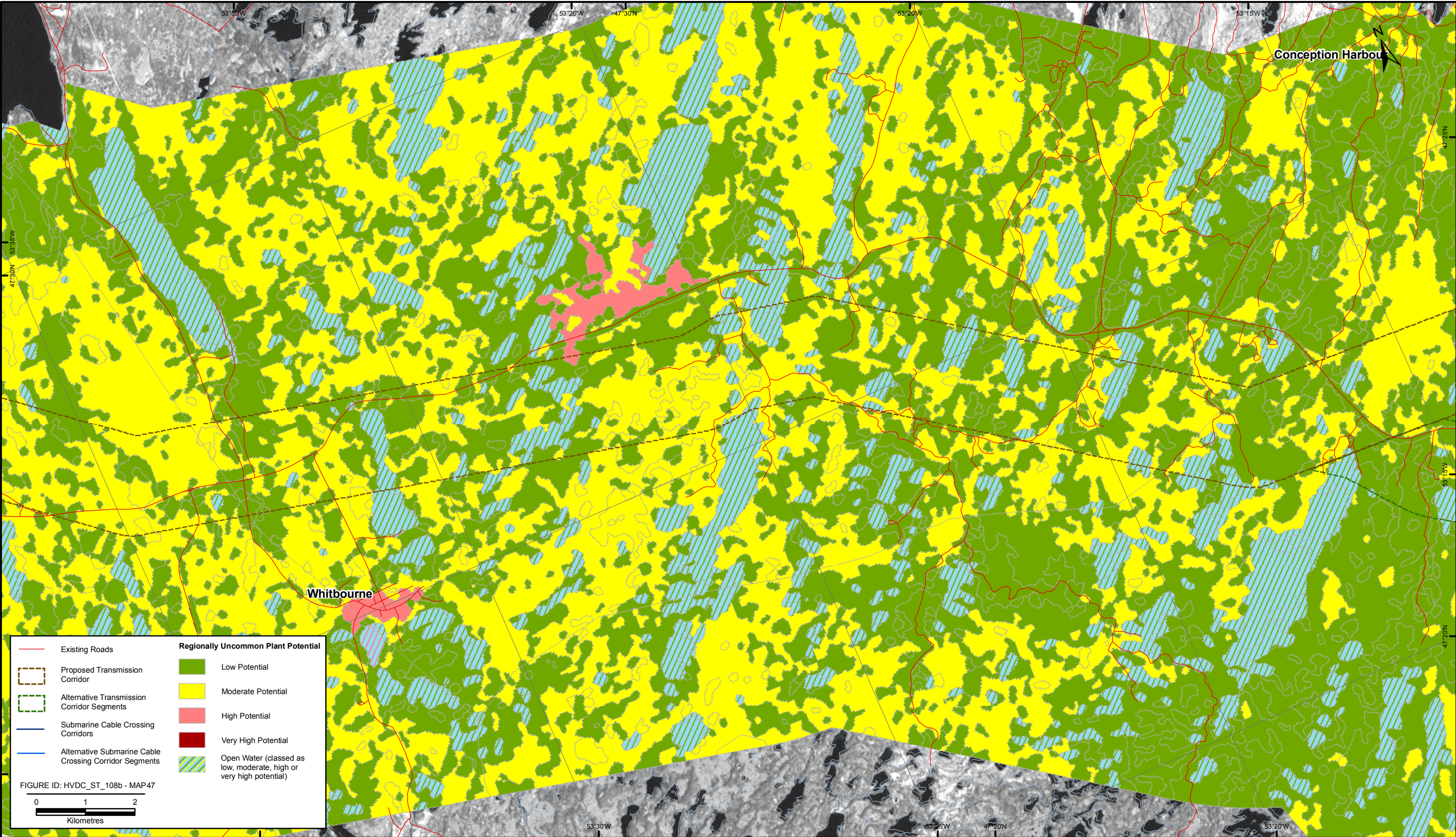


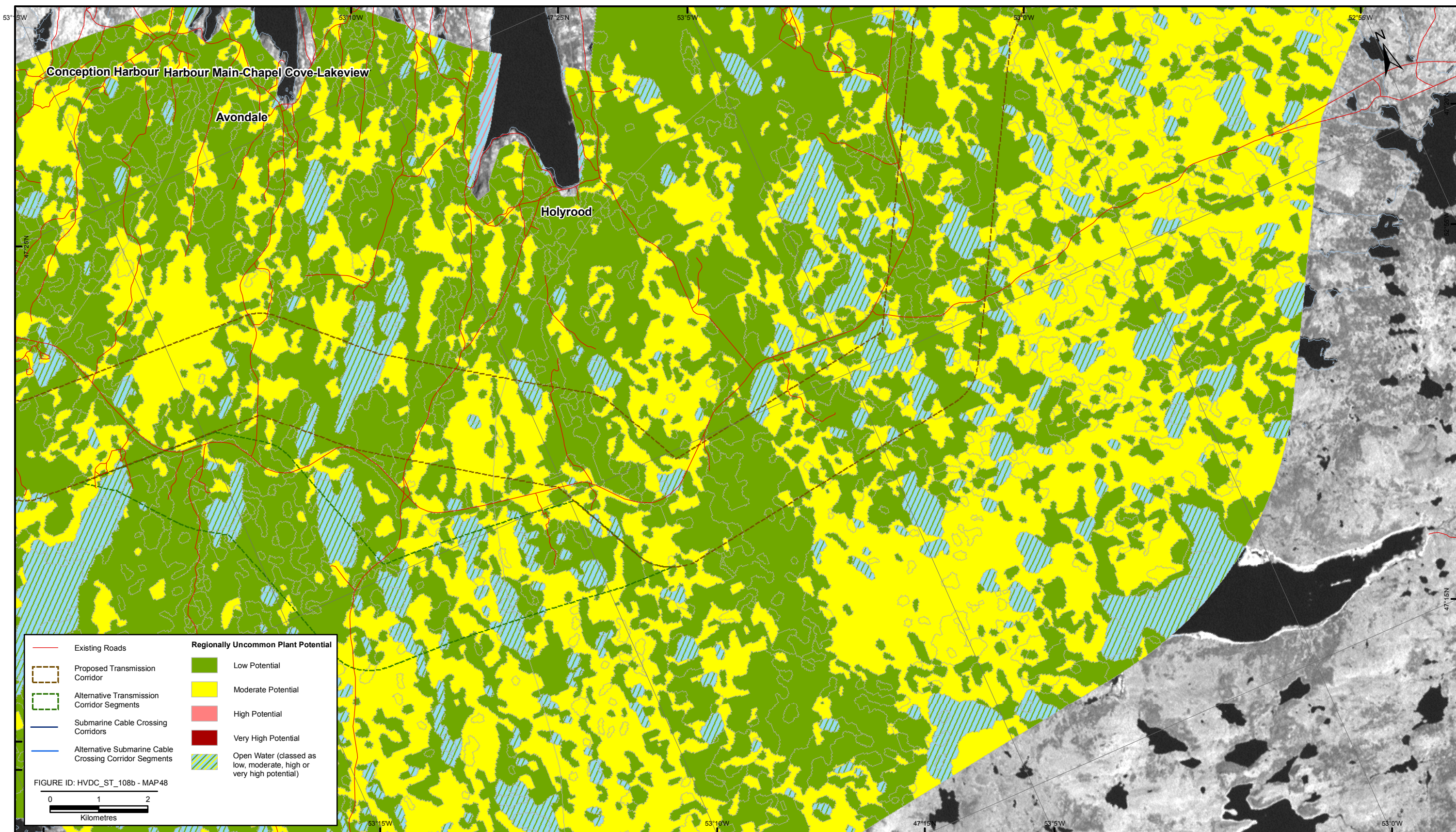


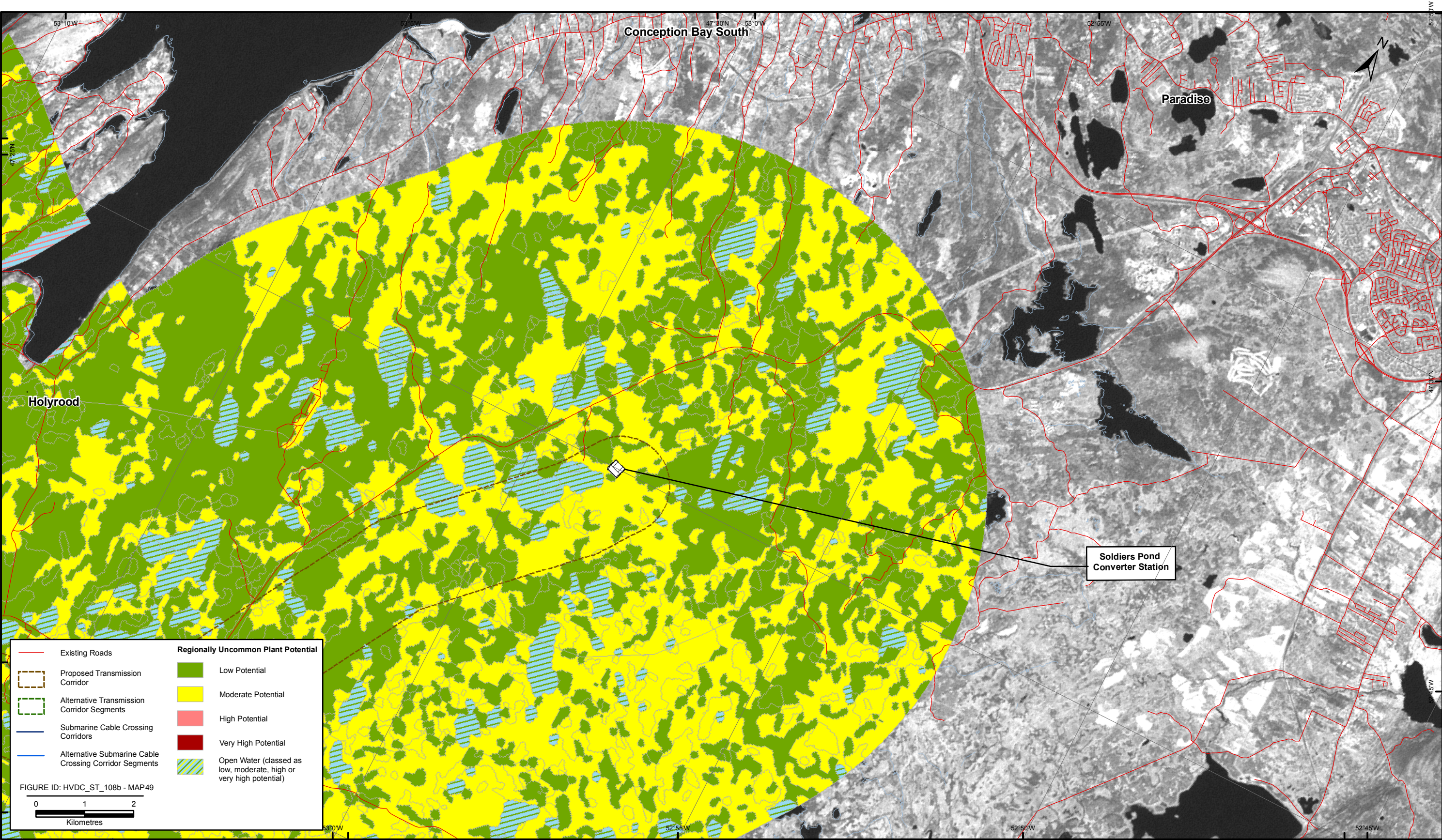












APPENDIX B

Study Team

Study Team

Role	Personnel
Component Manager	Brent Keeping (2008-2009)
	Sean Bennett (2010)
Lead Report Authors	Sean Bennett (2010)
	Brent Keeping (2008-2009)
	Michael Crowell (2008-2009)
GIS and Remote Sensing	Stephen Rowe (2008-2010)
	Peter Miles (2008-2010)

Brent Keeping, B.Sc., has been conducting baseline environmental studies for more than 19 years with a focus on vegetation communities and rare plants. He was the primary ecologist undertaking the Broad Ecosystem Inventory of British Columbia and has extensive experience leading field teams in western and eastern Canada. As a vegetation ecologist with Jacques Whitford, he was a lead ecologist on the Project Area ELC for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project and has conducted numerous vegetation and rare plant studies for a variety of clients and project types in Newfoundland and Labrador and throughout Canada.

Sean Bennett, B.Sc., P.Biol., R.P.F., is a Professional Biologist (ASPB) & Professional Forester (CAPF) with over 14 years experience in the area of environmental consulting. A technical professional with focus on the assessment and characterization of terrestrial ecosystems, Mr. Bennett has provided expertise and coordinated projects throughout Canada in accordance with applicable federal and provincial (Sask., AB, BC, YK, N.W.T., Nunavut) regulatory requirements. Proficient in botanical/vegetation inventories (including taxonomy and species identification) and soil classification (Canadian System of Soil Classification), with demonstrated experience in the application of Ecological Land Classification (ELC) principles, he has conducted baseline environmental studies evaluating a variety of habitats to identify site-specific constraints (i.e., environmentally significant/sensitive areas) and develop appropriate mitigative measures for proposed developments. Mr. Bennett served in the capacity of technical reviewer during the later stages of this Study.

Michael Crowell, M.Sc., is a terrestrial ecologist with over 22 years of experience in Atlantic Canada. He has conducted a number of studies in Newfoundland and Labrador including the Rare Plant and ELC Environmental Baseline Studies for the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Generation Project. He has participated in vegetation surveys for the proposed Trans Labrador Highway Phase III, and in the Voisey's Bay and Goose Bay areas. Mr. Crowell was a field researcher for this Project.

Stephen Rowe, B.Sc., is a GIS Specialist and was Lead of the Information Management department with Stantec in St. John's, Newfoundland over the course of the project. Since graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geography in 1998, he has gained over nine years experience as a GIS professional. Mr. Rowe has a diverse background as a GIS professional including working for Parks Canada, Provincial Parks and for a seismic surveying company. Mr. Rowe has involved himself in various GIS and AutoCAD assignments including ecosystem mapping, linear corridor utility and pipeline projects, wetland and watershed studies, biophysical assessments, mapping of environmentally significant areas and species at risk, and a range of wildlife/resource management projects.

Peter Miles, B.Sc., is a GIS Specialist with Stantec in St. John's, Newfoundland. Mr. Miles has involved himself in various GIS and AutoCAD assignments including ecosystem mapping, linear corridor utility and pipeline projects, wetland and watershed studies, biophysical assessments, mapping of environmentally significant areas and species at risk, and a range of wildlife/resource management projects.

APPENDIX C

Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model

APPENDIX C1

Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model - Labrador

Table C1 Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model - Labrador

Scientific Name	Common Name	Preferred Habitat	ELC Habitat Types														Sub-Units											
			BE	BEC	LH	LHc	BL	BLc	OF	OFc	CS	CSc	CF	CFc	MF	MFc	HF	HFc	WL	WLc	BU	BUc	RS	RSc	LP	LPc	SS	SSc
<i>Asplenium viride</i>	green spleenwort	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite.		•		•																						
<i>Botrychium matricarifolium</i>	matricary moonwort	Rich, alluvial soils or in leaf mould in deciduous woods where specimens are weak and delicate; exposed headlands; worn-out fields.			•											•												
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern	Rich, deciduous forests, and calcareous slopes.															•											
<i>Climacium dendroides</i>	tree moss	On soil or humus in wet, shady places in swamps, often along streams or at the edge of pools (with variable pH values).									•											•						
<i>Cryptogramma stelleri</i>	Steller's rockbrake	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite; shaded limestone cliffs.		•																								
<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	water horsetail	The edges of ponds and along streams.																				•		•				
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	meadow horsetail	Black spruce fens; calcareous seepage areas on upper talus slopes.																	•									
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	dwarf scouring rush	Rich wooded banks and mossy slopes (alkaline soils).														•												
<i>Equisetum variegatum</i> subsp. <i>Variegatum</i>	variegated scouring rush	Streambanks, bogs, and wet thickets.																•					•					
<i>Luzula multiflora</i> subsp. <i>frigida</i>	common woodrush	Fields, barrens, and open woods, also on headlands around the coast.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•																		
<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	starry false Solomon's-seal	Coastal headlands; open forests.			•	•	•	•	•	•																		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	Along streams, pools, and ditches; wet alluvial woods; moist, low-lying areas with high water levels.																				•						
<i>Rhytidiadelphus triquetrus</i>	goose-necked moss	On humus, mineral or organic soils, rotting logs and stumps.circumboreal.											•			•	•	•										
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i>	rose mandarin	Rich moist coniferous and deciduous woods.												•		•	•	•										
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	seaside arrowgrass	Salt marshes and shores; occasionally in highly acid peat around lakes or pools.																						•		•	•	•
TOTALS			1	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	4	0	3	3	5	1	2	0	0	4	4	2	1	1	1

ELC Habitat Units

BE = Exposed Bedrock; LH = Lichen Heathland; BL = Black Spruce Lichen; OF = Open Conifer Forest; CS = Conifer Scrub; CF = Conifer Forest;

MF = Mixedwood Forest; HW = Hardwood Forest; WL = Wetland; BU = Burned Area.

Other Units

RS = River/Stream; LP = Lake/Pond; SS = Seaside.

"c" after a habitat unit code denotes calcareous or basic substrate.

APPENDIX C2

Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model - Newfoundland

Table C2 Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model - Newfoundland

Scientific Name	Common Name	Preferred Habitat	ELC Habitat Types																				Sub-units							
			AV	AVc	RB	RBc	KH	KHc	OF	OFc	CS	CSc	CF	CFc	MF	MFc	WL	WLC	MO	MOc	BU	BUC	CU	CUC	RS	RSc	LP	LPc	SS	SSc
<i>Agrostis peremans</i>	upland bent	Moist thickets and shores.																												
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	northern water-plantain	Wet river banks and shores.																												
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> var. <i>sibiricum</i>	wild chives	Limestone cliffs, talus, and barrens; calcareous shores.		•		•														•										
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>natans</i>	short-awned foxtail	The muddy edges of rivers and shallow ponds, and gravel margins.																							•	•	•			
<i>Amerorchis rotundifolia</i>	small roundleaf orchid	Turf limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Anemone multifida</i> var. <i>multifida</i>	cutleaf anemone	Limestone cliffs, talus and barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Antennaria pulcherrima</i>	handsome pussy-toes	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates such as limestone barrens or dolomite.		•			•													•										
<i>Antennaria pulvinata</i>	pulvinate pussytoes	Cliffs, talus, and barrens on limestone.		•		•														•										
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	indian hemp	Sandy or gravelly shores.																												
<i>Arabis drummondii</i>	Drummond's rockcress	Limestone crests, cliffs, and talus.		•																										
<i>Arctous rubra</i>	red bearberry	Turf limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Astragalus alpinus</i> var. <i>brunetianus</i>	Labrador milkvetch	Rocky and gravelly shores of rivers; sea cliffs.																												
<i>Astragalus euocosmus</i> subsp. <i>euocosmus</i>	elegant milkvetch	Gravelly shores or rivers; calcareous cliffs, talus and turf barrens.		•		•														•									•	•
<i>Athyrium alpestre</i> var. <i>americanum</i>	alpine lady fern	Wet mossy slopes on quartzite; late snowbeds.	•																											
<i>Atriplex nudicaulis</i>	balitic saltbush	Coastal sandy beaches.																												
<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	leathery grapefern	Grassy pastures, old fields, exposed hillsides, and occasionally open woods.						•	•																					
<i>Botrychium simplex</i>	least moonwort	Turf slopes, rocky crests and ledges.	•	•																										
<i>Braya fernaldii</i>	Fernald's braya	Gravelly limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Braya longii</i>	Long's braya	Gravelly and peaty limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Calla palustris</i>	wild calla	Wet depressions in alder swales; pools in bogs.																		•										
<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i>	northern waterstarwort	Quiet waters of pools and ponds.																												
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	meadow bittercress	Sedge marshes and damp depressions on limestone.																		•										
<i>Carex adusta</i>	lesser brown sedge	Dry open woods, gravels, rocks, and clearings (in acidic soils).																		•										
<i>Carex bicolor</i>	bicoloured sedge	Peaty depressions on limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Carex chordorrhiza</i>	creeping sedge	Sedge marshes along the coast.																												
<i>Carex conoidea</i>	field sedge	Rocky shores of rivers; moist grassy coastal meadows or slopes.																		•									•	•

Table C2 Results of Regionally Uncommon Plant Potential Model - Newfoundland

Scientific Name	Common Name	Preferred Habitat	ELC Habitat Types																Sub-units											
			AV	AVc	RB	RBC	KH	KHC	OF	OFc	CS	CSc	CF	CFc	MF	MFc	WL	WLC	MO	MOc	BU	BUC	CU	CUC	RS	RSc	LP	LPC	SS	SSc
<i>Carex cryptolepis</i>	northeastern sedge	Sandy-gravelly shores of lakes and brooks.																							•	•	•	•		
<i>Carex deweyana</i> var. <i>deweyana</i>	Dewey's sedge	Rich woods, more frequent in gypsum or limestone areas. Open woods and banks.											•		•															
<i>Carex foenea</i>	hay sedge	Dry barrens and sandy areas. Usually restricted to acidic substrates		•		•													•											
<i>Carex houghtoniana</i>	Houghton's sedge	Dry sandy soils of river terraces and clearings in coniferous forests.						•	•			•																		
<i>Carex lachenalii</i>	arctic hare's-foot sedge	Slopes of slaty and quartzite hills.	•																											
<i>Carex maritima</i>	seaside sedge	Turfy limestone barrens and sandy terraces along the coast.		•		•		•											•											•
<i>Carex microglochin</i>	bristle sedge	Springy fens and turf limestone barrens.		•		•											•		•											
<i>Carex novae-angliae</i>	New England sedge	Moist thickets along shores; open coniferous forests or scrub on slopes.							•	•		•														•				
<i>Carex umbellata</i>	umbellate sedge	Exposed, barren siliceous summits; gravelly terraces along rivers.	•		•		•											•							•					
<i>Catabrosa aquatica</i>	water hairgrass	Usually restricted to coastal habitats influenced by salt water, such as salt marshes, brackish water, and sea beaches.																											•	•
<i>Cerastium beeringianum</i> subsp. <i>beeringianum</i>	bering chickweed	Limestone barrens.		•		•													•											
<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> var. <i>chrysocarpa</i>	finberry hawthorn	Thickets along gravelly or rocky shores of rivers and lakes.																						•	•	•	•			
<i>Crataegus macrocarpa</i> var. <i>acutifolia</i>	bigfruit hawthorn	Thickets along gravelly or rocky shores of rivers and lakes.																						•	•	•	•			
<i>Cystopteris laurentiana</i>	laurentian fragile fern	Crevices and ledges of calcareous escarpments.		•																										
<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	southern running-pine	Dry exposed barrens.	•	•	•	•	•											•		•										
<i>Dryopteris fragrans</i>	fragrant woodfern	Often restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite.		•		•		•											•											
<i>Elatine minima</i>	fragrant woodfern	Shallow waters at the margins of ponds and muddy tidal shores in estuaries.																									•	•	•	•
<i>Epilobium davuricum</i>	dahurian willowherb	Peaty depressions in limestone barrens.		•		•													•											
<i>Epilobium saximontanum</i>	rocky mountain willowherb	Mossy glades and stream banks; ravines; on limestone.		•																					•					
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> subsp. <i>affine</i>	tall scouring rush	Gravelly beaches.																							•	•	•	•		
<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	meadow horsetail	Black spruce fens, calcareous seepage areas on upper talus slopes.		•														•												
<i>Eriophorum brachyantherum</i> var.	close-sheathed cottongrass	Boggy limestone barrens.																•		•										

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<i>Eriophorum callitrix</i>	sheathed cottongrass	Peaty depressions on limestone barrens.		•		•														•										
<i>Eriophorum gracile</i>	slender cottongrass	Edge of pools in bogs.														•		•	•	•										
<i>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</i>	Scheuchzer's cottongrass	Fens or boggy swales on limestone bedrock.																•		•										
<i>Fallopia ciliode</i>	fringed bindweed	Brackish gravelly beaches.																											•	•
<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i> <i>subsp. brachyphylla</i>	alpine fescue	Dry limestone ledges, crests, and barrens.		•		•													•											
<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	teaberry	Dry coniferous forests; peaty slopes with ericaceous shrubs.			•		•	•	•	•	•								•											
<i>Gnaphalium norvegicum</i>	nonvegian cudweed	Alpine snowbeds; turf barrens and slopes.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•										•	•										
<i>Isoetes tuckermanii</i>	Tuckerman's quillwort	Shallow water of brooks, quiet pools, and lakes. Also on their sandy, peaty, or muddy margins.																							•	•	•			
<i>Juncus subcaudatus</i>	Engelmann's rush	Shores and boggy thickets along rivers.															•								•					
<i>Juncus subtilis</i>	creeping rush	Wet open sandy shores of ponds and pools.																								•	•			
<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	seaside pinweed	Dry open soils, open woods, and sterile fields. in rocky or sandy regions.			•		•	•	•	•	•								•											
<i>Lycopodium lagopus</i>	onecone clubmoss	Prefers exposed, grassy fields and second-growth forests. Usually restricted to acidic substrates												•																
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	cutleaf bugleweed	Wet meadows and swamps. Sometimes in brackish places, along brooks, and on Sphagnum mats.																	•	•					•	•				
<i>Malaxis monophylla</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i>	white addersmouth	Fens and moist limestone barrens, talus and ledges.		•		•		•												•										
<i>Milium effusum</i> var. <i>cisatlanticum</i>	wood millet	Moist thickets.											•	•	•															
<i>Minuartia dawsonensis</i>	dawson aandwort	Limestone cliffs, talus, and barrens.		•		•		•												•										
<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>	Farwell's watermilfoil	Shallow margin of oligotrophic pond, in a bog.														•			•											
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	spiked watermilfoil	Shallow ponds on limestone.																								•				
<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>	whorled watermilfoil	Shallow ponds or deadwaters of rivers.																							•	•	•	•	•	
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	nodding watermynoph	Ponds or still ponds.																									•	•	•	
<i>Nymphoides cordata</i>	floatingheart	Shallow water at the margin of ponds.																									•	•	•	
<i>Osmorhiza berteroi</i>	tapering wweet cicely	Edge of coniferous woods on limestone.										•																		
<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i>	blunt sweet cicely	Edge of coniferous woods and thickets.									•																			
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	mountain sorrel	Snowbeds, ravines, and river gravels.	•	•																										
<i>Parnassia kotzebuei</i>	Kotzebue's grass-of-parnassus	Moist cliffs, alpine ravines, and snowbeds.	•	•																										

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<i>Parnassia palustris</i> var. <i>neogaea</i>	marsh grass-of-parnassus	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite.			•		•												•											
<i>Pedicularis flammea</i>	redtopped lousewort	Damp depressions in limestone barrens.			•		•												•											
<i>Phleum alpinum</i>	alpine timothy	Open turf limestone or quartzite barrens; snowbeds and alpine meadows.	•	•	•	•	•											•	•											
<i>Phyllodoce caerulea</i>	blue mountainheath	Usually restricted to alpine snowbeds or snowmelt areas. Alpine rocks and peat.	•	•																										
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine	Open forests mostly on dry sandy soils, but also on exposed coastal dioritic rocks and shattered silicic and basic volcanic rocks.									•	•																		
<i>Platanthera aquilonis</i>	northern green orchid	Wet meadows, tundra, marshes, fens, stream banks, shores, ditches, seeping slopes, roadsides, borrow pits, mesic deciduous forest slopes.			•	•	•									•	•	•	•											
<i>Platanthera grandiflora</i>	large purple fringed orchid	Fens, shoreline of rivers and lakes, and damp coniferous woods.									•	•					•	•	•											
<i>Platanthera macrophylla</i>	Goldie's roundleaf orchid	Moist coniferous woods.										•																		
<i>Poa arctica</i> subsp. <i>arctica</i>	arctic bluegrass	Wet quartzite rocks and limestone barrens.	•	•	•	•	•										•	•	•											
<i>Poa eminens</i>	largeflower bluegrass	Turfy and gravelly sea-strands; sea cliffs.																											•	•
<i>Polygonum hudsonianum</i>	Hudson's knotweed	Usually restricted to coastal habitats influenced by salt water, such as salt marshes, brackish water, and sea beaches.																										•	•	
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	broadleaf pondweed	Shallow to deep water in ponds.																								•	•			
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> subsp. <i>foliosus</i>	leafy pondweed	Shallow quiet water of rivers.																						•						
<i>Potamogeton friesii</i>	Fries' pondweed	Alkaline pools and ponds.																							•					
<i>Potamogeton obtusifolius</i>	bluntleaf pondweed	Pools and shallow ponds.																								•	•			
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Richardson's pondweed	Lakes and slow-flowing rivers.																						•	•	•	•			
<i>Potamogeton spirillus</i>	Northern Snailseed Pondweed	Shallow water of ponds or still pools along rivers.																						•	•	•	•			
<i>Potamogeton strictifolius</i>	narrowleaf pondweed	Large ponds on limestone pavement.																									•			
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	Crantz's cinquefoil	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite.			•			•											•											
<i>Ranunculus hyperboreus</i>	arctic crowfoot	Margins of pools and swales on limestone.															•	•	•	•										
<i>Ranunculus macounii</i>	Macoun's buttercup	Alluvial shores and swales.															•	•	•	•					•	•				

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<i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i>	bristly crowfoot	Alluvial shores and swales.														•	•	•	•					•	•				
<i>Salix arctophila</i>	northern willow	Stream margins and peaty depressions in limestone barrens.			•														•					•					
<i>Salix ballii</i>	Ball's willow	Barrens, talus and thickets along streams and ponds on calcareous bedrock.		•		•													•					•					
<i>Salix herbacea</i>	snowbed willow	Alpine snowbeds on siliceous rock.	•																										
<i>Salix pedicellaris</i>	bog willow	Fens and marshes.														•	•	•	•										
<i>Salix serissima</i>	autumn willow	Fens, larch scrubs, and margins of brooks and ponds, usually on limestone.									•						•		•										
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	woolgrass	Wet meadows and swamps.														•	•	•	•										
<i>Scirpus hattorianus</i>	mosquito bulrush	Moist meadows, marshes, and ditches.														•	•	•	•										
<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>	creeping sibbaldia	Late snowbeds and alpine ravines.	•	•																									
<i>Sparganium fluctuans</i>	floating burreed	Shallow, rocky-bottomed ponds with organic deposits.															•									•			
<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	saltwater cordgrass	Tidal marshes and sea-shores.																											•
<i>Stellaria crassifolia</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	fleshy starwort	Turfy sea-shores and wet, peaty barrens on limestone.			•												•		•										•
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i>	western threadleaf pondweed	Usually restricted to calcareous or basic substrates, such as limestone barrens or dolomite.																								•			
<i>Suaeda calceoliformis</i>	low sea-bite	Tidal flats and brackish sea-shores.																										•	•
<i>Taraxacum latilobum</i>	broadlobed dandelion	Turfy limestone seashore.																											•
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	marsh fern	Sedge meadows and larch scrub, wet alder and willow thickets, open boggy woods.								•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•										
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> subsp. <i>pallida</i> var. <i>fernaldii</i>	Fernald's false mannagrass	Boggy swales and savannas.														•	•	•	•										
<i>Triglochin gaspensis</i>	gaspé arrowgrass	Tidal saltwater marshes, usually submerged daily, of conservation concern.																										•	•
<i>Trisetum mellicoides</i>	purple false oats	Rocky, gravelly, or sandy banks of rivers; moist thickets.																						•					
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>	hiddenfruit bladderwort	Shallow pools in open peat bogs or peaty barrens.														•													
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	purple bladderwort	Shallow water of ponds or deadwaters of rivers.																						•	•	•			
<i>Vahlodea atropurpurea</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	mountain hairgrass	Damp alpine quartzite ledges and cliffs; snowbeds.	•																										
<i>Veronica wormskjoldii</i>	Wormskjold's alpine speedwell	Cool mossy brookslides.																						•	•				
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf violet	Sandy flood plains of rivers.																						•	•				
<i>Viola palustris</i>	alpine marsh Vviolet	Snowbeds and alpine ravines.	•	•																									

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<i>Viola selkirkii</i>	Selkirk's violet	Moist thickets and coniferous forests, in ravines, barrens and talus; on limestone.		•		•						•							•											
<i>Viola sororia</i>	woolly blue violet	Ravines and moist thickets along streams; pastures, open woods, and rocky areas.	•	•				•	•																					
<i>Zannichellia palustris</i>	horned pondweed	Tidal pools in salt marshes.																												
TOTALS			16	36	9	31	10	30	7	4	4	3	8	11	3	3	16	22	24	49	0	0	0	0	23	28	18	26	15	15

ELC Habitat Units

AV = Alpine Vegetated; RB = Rocky Barrens; KH = Kalmia/Lichen Heathland; OF = Open Conifer Forest; CS = Conifer Scrub; CF = Conifer Forest; MF = Mixedwood Forest; WL = Wetland; MO = Mosaic of CS, KH, WL; BU = Burned Area; CU = Cutover.

Other Units

RS = River/Stream; LP = Lake/Pond; SS = Seaside.

"c" after a habitat unit code denotes calcareous or basic substrate.