

Natural Resource Management Plan for
Silver Lake Park
West Harrison, NY

Prepared for
Westchester County Department of Parks
2003

I. Site Information and Analysis

Description

Silver Lake Park is a 237 acre park located in West Harrison, New York, situated near White Plains and the County Airport. The Northern and North-Eastern boundaries are bordered by private properties. From about the center of the park south along the eastern edge is Old Lake St. and Lake St. The city of Harrison owns park land along the eastern edge of the Lake, where they maintain ball fields. The western edge of the park is bordered by private houses on Hall Ave. and Buckout Rd.

There are many elevation changes throughout the park, with wetlands scattered throughout the high ridges. The park itself is shaped like an amphitheatre, with all streams and hills draining towards the Lake. It would be safe to assume that the surface waters from the park and the surrounding community all end up in Silver Lake. There are many exposed rock outcroppings, with the dominant bedrock being Granite, Schist, and Fordham Gneiss.

There are no buildings in the park. There are, however, a few historic sites in the park that should be maintained. There is one parking lot located on the eastern edge off of Old Lake St. which holds about 20 cars. It is a dirt lot, with a few picnic tables at the northern end by a trail head.

Trails

There are dozens of trail segments through the park, almost all of which run through forested areas. They cover most of the park, excluding the western corner of the park. There is one History Trail which leads through the battle field, through the woods to the unmarked cemetery just off County property in the northern part of the park. This trail is maintained by the White Plains Historic Society. There are 3 major trail loops and many crossings, identified by blazes on trees. These can be seen in Map 1.

Hazardous Materials

As of 2003, no hazardous materials have been found at Silver Lake Park.

Geology and Soil Conditions

Silver Lake Park has a tremendous amount of topographic variation. There are exposed rock outcroppings throughout the park. The dominant bedrock is Granite and Fordham Gneiss. There are large areas with Limestone base, as evidenced by the presence of many plants that rely upon the limestone.

There were 10 different soil types identified in Silver Lake Park by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, published in the Soil Survey of Putnam and Westchester Counties, New York. The soil types and identifying characteristics are listed in Appendix A.

There is one condition of the soil that has been noticed by Westchester County Conservation Division. There seems to be a thicker leaf litter layer in this park than in many throughout the County. The disappearance of this layer is most often attributed to the presence of non-native earth worms. These are present in fewer numbers in Silver Lake than elsewhere. This prevents a nutrient loading of the soil.

II Site Description and Inventory

A few biodiversity studies have been conducted in Silver Lake Park. The first few were conducted by the Torrey Botanical Society, beginning in 1946. The park was also surveyed by Ian MacDonald in the summer of 2000. Other additions were made to the list on multiple trips to the park by the Westchester County Conservation Division. The lists were combined and a biodiversity list compiled by Jason Klein in 2003. The list is available as Appendix B.

There are 23 associated communities in Silver Lake Park. They were chosen by the criteria set forth in the New York Department of Environmental Conservation's Ecological Communities of New York State. The list of associated communities is listed as Appendix C. A brief description of a few habitats and their associated species is below.

Silver Lake

Formerly known as Horton Pond and St. Mary's Lake, Silver Lake is a small lake located in the southern end of the park. Water flows into the Lake from the streams located in the northern part of the park. Outflow is at the southern end of the Lake through a man-made waterfall that was once a sluice way for Horton's Mill. The Lake is defined as a eutrophic dimictic lake. Eutrophic means that it is a nutrient-rich lake. This allows for algal blooms at certain times of year, especially in the summer months, when temperatures rise. Dimictic means that there is a period of mixing or turnover twice a year, usually in the spring and in the fall, as temperature stratification changes. The lake freezes over during the winter months in years when temperatures allow.

There are 2 distinct areas in the Lake. The southern end is deeper and tends to have little surface vegetation. The northern end of the Lake (north of the island) is much shallower and has a lot of surface vegetation. The very northern edge is extremely shallow and has a very mucky bottom. There is a lot of emergent vegetation in this area.

There is 1 island on the Lake. It is forested, and therefore probably is home to some breeding birds and reptiles.

The Lake is home to at least 8 different species of fish, including Carp, Bass and Perch. The Lake also has a large turtle population. There are large Snapping Turtles visible from the shoreline. Amphibians also use the Lake as a breeding spot. There are resident bullfrogs in the Lake as well.

There is light use of the lake by fishermen. Some of the data for the fish present has come from them. There is also light boating use by the Harrison City park area.

Merritt Hill

This field (Map 2) was the site of a few battles in the Third action of the Battle of White Plains during the War for Independence (Described below). It is the only field in the Park. A canon sits atop the field, commemorating this event. There are signs in two places describing the field. This field is also home to many species of native grass and wildflower.

Forest

Most of the park is forested. For the most part, this is old growth forest. This is due to the presence of hard wood trees with a full canopy. There are a few communities of forest in the Park, as listed in Appendix C. Most of the distinction between communities has to do with differing species present. This difference is caused by differences in the underlying substrate, degree of slope, and type of bedrock beneath. As expected with old growth forest, there is little underbrush through most of the park. This is a result of the full canopy. There are a few areas, however, where some invasive species such as Japanese Barberry have started to take over the forest floor. As with a lot of parks in the area, Oriental Bittersweet is present in a few places. This invasive vine kills the trees as it wraps itself around them, effectively strangling them.

Streams

There are many streams (at least 7) running through the park (Map 3). For the most part, they are small and shallow. There are areas along them of fast flow, and some pooling areas. They tend to have a sandy base. This makes them ideal for dragonflies, damselflies, and other insects that prefer that type of substrate. There have been no reports of rare species in these streams, but this is an area that could use a little more investigation. Most of the streams start from wetlands that are present in the park. All of the streams flow into the Lake.

Wetlands

There are many wetlands scattered throughout the park (Map 3). There are at least 3 vernal pools in the park. These are defined as wetlands that have a full tree canopy, and dry up in the late summer months. They support specific species such as Fairy Shrimp, Wood Frogs, and Red-Spotted Newt. These are unique habitats that have seen a lot of destruction through development of land in Westchester County.

There are a few other types of wetland in the Park. These are located in the western part of the Park, along the high ridges between the Lake and the surrounding private land. The definitions of the wetlands are listed in Appendix C. They tend to hold water throughout the year, and do not have a canopy over them. They are considered swamps and fens. A few of them serve as the headwaters for some of the streams. These wetlands are important for supporting the amphibian, insect and bird populations in the Park. They are filled with shrubs, sedges and grasses that do not occur elsewhere in the Park.

There are also unmarked wet areas throughout the park. These are identified by the Skunk Cabbage present. There are also some nice wildflowers present in these wet areas.

All of the wetlands represent special microhabitat within the Park. Wetlands throughout Westchester County have been on the decline the past hundred years with suburbanization of the area. The wetlands in Silver Lake Park sustain the diversity of life within the park, and act as a throw-back to times when the land was not so developed.

III. Pre-Settlement Conditions

The largest difference before settlement was seen in the Lake. The Lake did not exist at this point, as it was formed by the damming of the Mamaroneck River. As of the

time of this report, no information was available regarding use of the land by the Native Americans. It can be assumed, however, that like much of the surrounding lands, this was used as hunting grounds.

IV. Land Use History

Silver Lake Park has an extremely interesting history of land use. This is an important point in what makes this park so special. It has seen commercial, private and public land use, has had battle fought on it, and even played a part in the freeing of slaves. I was not able to find much information on the land pre-dating 1775. Judging from Revolutionary war accounts, it seems that most of the land in the Park itself was left wild due to the topographical variation, while the surrounding areas were farmland.

Stony Hill Community

In 1775, the Purchase Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers) stated that Quakers who owned slaves "ought to restore them their natural rights as to liberty." As compensation for their labor, the freed slaves were given land in "the rough lands in the northwestern portion of the Town of Harrison." The Quakers built homes and a church for the freed slaves. This "rough area" is the hilly part of West Harrison located in the northern end of Silver Lake Park. This was Westchester County's first free black community. The Stony Hill community lasted a few hundred years, with the last family leaving in 1941. There is a cemetery and foundations of some of the houses still present just outside the County Park border. The cemetery contains the remains of John Lee Brown, the only Harrison man to die in the Civil War. The History Trail located within the Park leads to this area.

Revolutionary War

Silver Lake Park was the site of a few conflicts during the Battle of White Plains, from October 28, 1776 to November 1, 1776. The use of Silver Lake in this war began in the Third Action of the Battle of White Plains. George Washington had placed his left flank under General William Heath just to the west of the southern end of Silver Lake. The right flank was stationed at Purdy Hill under Putnam with Washington himself in the center. To protect against possible threats, he fortified Merritt Hill, southeast of the center of Silver Lake, across the road. (This is the Merritt Hill within Silver Lake Park) He placed Col. William Malcolm on Merritt Hill with his New York regiment. Also here was Lt. Fenno with one field piece (of artillery).

During the Third Action (Oct. 28), the British Light Horse Brigade appeared in a wheat field at the foot of Merritt Hill. Lt. Fenno fired artillery, causing a British horseman to be thrown from his horse. This resulted in the British Howe deciding to wait for reinforcements.

Before the Fourth Action (November 1), Heath decided to dig a new redout farther up on Hatfield Hill (west of the Park). Washington had moved his main position northwest of Silver Lake, using the Miller House as his headquarters (Now Washington's Headquarters) During the Fourth Action, Howe attacked Hatfield Hill. The British cannonade was answered by an effective American cannonade and the British withdrew. This was later followed by the Fifth Action, which occurred on Miller Hill where the county park Washington's Headquarters is located.

A house that still stands that was probably part of the Horton Mill complex at the southern end where the outflow from the Lake is situated was used as the Ammo stores for these battles.

Commercial Use

There is a long history of commercial use on Silver Lake, with not much information detailing the timeline of when and exactly where the usage was. It is important to remember that this usage all occurred on the shoreline around the Lake, and not through the entire Park. In fact, there is no evidence revealing that there was commercial use in other areas of the Park.

There was one ice house located around Silver Lake, where ice was "farmed" out of the Lake during the winter. Before electricity, houses had to import ice for use in a refrigerator. This was Charles Deutermann and Sons Ice House. The ice house itself was located to the west of the Lake, most likely near what is now called the Dellwood Property (which was given to White Plains by the County to form Liberty Park). Most of the ice harvested from this house was sold in White Plains.

The other commercial business on the Lake was the Horton Grist Mill, owned originally by John Horton. The mill itself was actually located off of Park property, to the south of Lake St. The dam beginning the sluice run is still present at the southern end of the Lake as the outflow area. The sluice ran across the street and powered the mill. The property that John Horton owned included the area where the ball fields are currently located.

Underground Railroad

Several resources have maintained that the cave (Map 4) located in the northern part of the Park, along the yellow trail was used as a hiding spot for fleeing slaves. The timing of the usage is not documented. This is no surprise, since the Underground Railroad would have survived in large part due to its secrecy. At one point in the Parks history (sometime during the mid-1900's) a sign was erected by the cave describing this. It is what appears to be a small root cellar located in an area of the park where there is little evidence of housing or farming. This would have been an ideal place to hide.

Silver Lake Park

The land now known as Silver Lake Park was acquired by the County in 1924 and 1925 for \$450,000. The Dellwood Parcel was added later in the Park's history. This parcel was then given to the City of White Plains in 2003 for the formation of Liberty Park. The southeastern edge of the Lake was given to the City of Harrison in 1952 for the formation of ball fields and a recreational park.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was started by Roosevelt as part of his first 100 days. During the Great Depression, the CCC employed more than 3 million men between the age of 18 and 25. They were paid \$30 per month, \$25 of which was required to be sent home to their families. Run in the military style, they spent most of the days building roads and shelters, and planting trees. It is estimated that over 3 billion trees were planted by the 2650 camps in operation by the end of 1935. There are no pine

stands located in Silver Lake that are the tell-tale signs of CCC use, however it was documented that there was a camp present. In Silver Lake, most of the trail system was set up by the CCC. This is evidenced by the crude stairways located on many of the trails. There are also 2 shelters in the northwestern portion of the Park that were most likely erected by the CCC. The foundations are still standing, however the roofs are absent. The CCC ended in 1942, when America entered World War II.

V. Stewardship Objectives

As with many other Westchester County Parks, the objective of this park should be to maintain the diversity of native species while trying to limit the spread of invasive species. Silver Lake Park is a gem located in a heavily developed area. Certain areas should be maintained to provide historical and cultural information, and to provide a glimpse of what it might have looked like in the past. Most of the park, however, has remained untouched through history. This is due, in most part, to its incredible topographical variation. The land is too hilly to have had farms on it, something that we don't find much of around Westchester. Similar areas, such as Wildcat Hollow in Ward Pound Ridge Reservation, show a tremendous amount of biodiversity, just as this Park does. This also means that Silver Lake Park should be used for **passive recreation only**. Harrison maintains a few ball fields on the eastern shore of the Lake, allowing for an active recreation area.

VI. Management Areas

Parking Lot

The parking lot itself does not need much attention aside from the occasional cleaning of debris from the edges. A section of lawn should be maintained around the parking lot, leaving about 4' of lawn on the eastern and western side of the lot. The northern and southern ends of the lot are where the trailheads emerge. The northern end should be mowed a little farther out to allow for the presence of a picnic table or two.

The southern end of the lot should be mowed as little as possible. Just south of the parking lot is a very sensitive area. Along the path leading to Merritt Hill, very near the lot, is a small patch of Spring Avens (*Geum vernum*). There is also a lot of Japanese Barberry in the area. There should be an effort to remove as much of the barberry and Multiflora Rose, so that they will not out compete the Avens. The pulling of these invasive species, once done, would probably not need to be repeated for a few years.

Merritt Hill

Merritt Hill is the field just south of the parking lot. As discussed before, this field saw some action in the Revolutionary War. There are a few signs for the field. One is in the parking lot, and one by Lake Street at the eastern end of the field. There is also a sign on a boulder by the canon located in the center of the field. Attention should be given to make sure that these signs have not been damaged, and that they are visible to the public. **The field itself should be mowed once a year, in late October, to a height**

of 6". This schedule for mowing allows the wildflowers and grasses present to grow through the summer. It is also important not to mow the field during the bird and reptile breeding season. The height of six inches is to prevent mowing any turtles that might be in the field at that time.

There are a few trail segments in the field. These should be mowed often, so that they are passable without having to walk through the tall grasses. An ideal schedule would be to mow these trails twice a month, which might not be feasible. They should be mowed at least once a month, however.

Trails

The trail system, as it is, makes its way through most of the park. It is a complete trail system that probably should not see the addition of other trails. The only area without trails is the western corner of the park, where there are a lot of wetlands that act as headwaters for the streams leading to the Lake. The more human traffic that this area sees, the more likely it is that invasive species will make their way in. Therefore, the trails should probably stay away from the western corner.

The trails that exist do need some maintenance. Again, an ideal schedule would be that the trails are checked once a month. However, since this might not be feasible, they should be checked at least quarterly. Due to the amount of forest in the park, there might be a lot of trees that fall across the paths. There might also be dangerous hanging limbs in some areas.

Another issue facing the trails is the number of stream crossings. All of these were done by the CCC, and therefore are rocks placed across the stream. This works very well, as they need very little maintenance. They should, however, be checked occasionally for hazardous conditions.

Forest

The forest should be walked once a year, in the winter, looking for vines that would kill the trees. These are Porcelain Berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*) and Oriental Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*). If found, these vines should be cut at about 1' off the ground. This should probably be done by a few people at once, each taking a different part of the park. This would minimize the time needed to complete.

VI. Recommendations

- **Biodiversity Reserve area for the whole park**
- **Passive Recreation Only**
- Nature Center (possibly where the "boat house" is: Map 5). Silver Lake Park is located centrally in the County, minutes from both 287 and 684. This allows easy access from just about anywhere in the County. There is a tremendous potential for educational programs here, including anything from pond study to Native American programs. A nature center could be located where there are buildings along the entrance road in the parcel that was given to Harrison for the ball fields.
- Turtle study of the lake
- Better maintenance of trails

- More policing to curb quad and other off-road usage
- "Catch and Release" signs
- "Artificial Lure Only" signs
- Survey of the island
- Survey of stream invertebrates
- Informational meeting for everyone living on Old Lake St., Buckout Rd, Hall Ave, Daniel's Place, Sunset Dr, and Woodcrest Ave. (All the streets with houses bordering the park). The purpose of this meeting would be to inform them of the sensitivity of the wetlands inside of Silver Lake Park and to try and educate them about how their actions as properties bordering the park will affect these wetlands.
- Determination of Native American use of park
- Do not give away any more of the Park.
- A survey of the borders looking for encroachment should be done

Appendix A : Soil Types in Silver Lake Park

- Charlton Loam, 2 to 8 percent slope
- Charlton Loam, 25 to 35 percent slope
- Charlton-Chatfield complex, rolling, very rocky
- Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, rolling
- Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, hilly
- Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, very steep
- Knickerbocker fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes
- Sun Loam
- Urban Land : More than 60% cover with buildings or other structures

**Biodiversity List for Silver Lake Park
West Harrison, NY
3/03**

Compiled by Jason Klein

Non-Vascular Plants

Characeae

Chara sp.

Muskgrass

Vascular Plants

Lycopodiaceae (Clubmoss Family)

Lycopodium obscurum

Ground Pine

Selaginellaceae (Spikemoss Family)

Selaginella apoda

Meadow Spikemoss

Equisetaceae (Horsetail Family)

Equisetum arvense

Equisetum hyemale

Equisetum pretense

Common Horsetail

Scouring Rush

Meadow Horsetail

Ophioglossaceae (Adder's-Tongue Family)

Botrychium virginianum

Rattlesnake Fern

Osmundaceae (Flowering-Fern)

Osmunda cinnamomea

Osmunda claytoniana

Osmunda regalis

Cinnamon Fern

Interrupted Fern

Royal Fern

Polypodiaceae (Polypody Family)

Polypodium virginianum

Rock Polypody

Adiantaceae (Maidenhair Fern Family)

Adiantum pedatum

Maidenhair Fern

Cyatheaceae (Tree Fern Family)

Dennstaedtia punctilobula

Pteridium aquilinum

Hay-Scented Fern

Bracken Fern

Aspleniaceae (Spleenwort Family)

Asplenium platyneuron

Athyrium filix-femina

Athyrium filix femina var. rubella

Athyrium thelypteroides

Cystopteris fragilis

Dryopteris carthusiana

Dryopteris cristata

Dryopteris intermedia

Dryopteris marginalis

Ebony Spleenwort

Lady Fern

Red-Striped Lady Fern

Silvery Spleenwort

Common Fragile Fern

Spinulose Wood Fern

Crested Fern

Evergreen Wood Fern

Marginal Wood Fern

<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>		Sensitive Fern
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>		Broad Beech Fern
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>		Christmas Fern
<i>Thelypteris novaboracensis</i>		New York Fern
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>		Marsh Fern
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Pinaceae (Pine Family)		
<i>Picea abies</i>		Norway Spruce
<i>Pinus strobus</i>		White Pine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>		Eastern Hemlock
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Cupressaceae (Cypress Family)		
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		Red Cedar
Magnoliaceae (Magnolia Family)		
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		Tulip Tree
<i>Magnolia tripetalata</i>		Umbrella Tree
Lauraceae (Laurel Family)		
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>		Spicebush
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>		Sassafras
Aristolochiaceae (Birthwort Family)		
<i>Asarum canadense</i>		Wild Ginger
Nymphaeaceae (Waterlily Family)		
<i>Nuphar advena</i>		Spatterdock
<i>Nuphar luteum ssp. variegata</i>		Spatterdock
Ceratophyllaceae (Hornwort Family)		
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>		Coontail
<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	S2/S3	Pickly Hornwort
Ranunculaceae (Crowfoot Family)		
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>		White Baneberry
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>		Wood Anemone
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>		Thimbleweed
<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>		Rue Anemone
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>		Kidney-Leaved Crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>		Common Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>		Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>		Lesser Celandine
<i>Ranunculus hispidus var. caricetorum</i>		Hispid Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>		Hooked Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>		Creeping Buttercup
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>		Early Meadow Rue

<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i> <i>Thalictrum sp</i>	Tall Meadow Rue Rue
Berberidaceae (Barberry Family) <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Japanese Barberry Blue Cohosh May-Apple
Menispermaceae (Moonseed Family) <i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Moonseed
Papaveraceae (Poppy Family) <i>Chelidonium majus</i> <i>Sanguinaria Canadensis</i>	Greater Celandine Bloodroot
Fumariaceae (Fumitory Family) <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's Breeches
Platanaceae (Plane-Tree Family) <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American Sycamore
Hamamelidaceae (Witch-Hazel Family) <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Witch Hazel Sweet Gum Tree
Ulmaceae (Elm Family) <i>Ulmus americana</i> <i>Ulmus rubra</i>	American Elm Slippery Elm
Moraceae (Mulberry Family) <i>Morus alba</i> <i>Morus rubra</i>	White Mulberry Red Mulberry
Urticaceae (Nettle Family) <i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> <i>Laportea canadensis</i> <i>Pilea pumila</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> <i>Urtica dioica</i> var. <i>procera</i>	False Nettle Wood Nettle Clearweed Stinging Nettle Tall Nettle
Juglandaceae (Walnut Family) <i>Carya cordiformis</i> <i>Carya glabra</i> <i>Carya ovalis</i> <i>Carya ovata</i> <i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Bitternut Hickory Pignut Hickory Sweet Pignut, False Shagbark Shagbark Hickory Mockernut Hickory

<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Black Walnut
Myricaceae (Bayberry Family)	
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry
Fagaceae (Beech Family)	
<i>Castanea dentate</i>	American Chestnut
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Black Oak
Betulaceae (Birch Family)	
<i>Alnus glutinosa*</i>	Black Alder
<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Smooth Alder
<i>Alnus sp.</i>	Alder
<i>Betula allegheniensis</i>	Yellow Birch
<i>Betula lenta</i>	Black Birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American Hornbeam
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American Hazel
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hop Hornbeam
Phytolaccaceae (Pokeweed Family)	
<i>Pytolacca americana</i>	Pokeweed
Nyctaginaceae (Four-O'Clock Family)	
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	Wild Four-O'Clock
Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot Family)	
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Pigweed
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Mexican Tea
Amaranthaceae (Amaranth Family)	
<i>Amaranthus powellii*</i>	Amaranth
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Green Amaranth / Pigweed
Portulacaceae (Purslane Family)	
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Spring Beauty
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane
Molluginaceae (Carpetweed Family)	
<i>Mollugo verticillata*</i>	Carpetweed, Indian Chickweed

Caryophyllaceae (Pink Family)

<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> *	Common Mouse-Ear
<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Mouse-eared Chickweed
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford Pink
<i>Paronychia canadensis</i>	Forked Chickweed
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Bouncing Bet
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>	Knawel
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene stellata</i>	Starry Campion
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	Lesser Stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed

Polygonaceae (Buckwheat Family)

<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	Prostrate Knotweed
<i>Polygonum arifolium</i>	Tearthumb
<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i>	Long-bristled Smartweed
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> *	Japanese Knotweed
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	False Water Pepper
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	Pale Smartweed
<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	Pennsylvania Smartweed
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Lady's Thumb Knotweed
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>	Water Smartweed
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	Arrow-Leaved Tearthumb
<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	Climbing False Buckwheat
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	Jumpseed
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep Sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad Dock
<i>Tovara virginiana</i>	Virginia Knotweed

Clusiaceae (Mangosteen Family)

<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> var. <i>mutilum</i>	Dwarf St. John's Wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St. John's-Wort

Tiliaceae (Linden Family)

<i>Tilia americana</i>	American Basswood
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Malvaceae (Mallow Family)

<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Velvet-Leaf
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Cheeses

Violaceae (Violet Family)

<i>Viola arvensis</i>	European Field Pansy
<i>Viola blanda</i>	Sweet White Violet

Viola cucullata
Viola hastata
Viola palmate
Viola pubescens
Viola soraria

Marsh Blue Violet
Halberd-Leaved Violet
Early Blue (Wood) Violet
Yellow Forrest Violet
Common Blue Violet

Cucurbitaceae (Gourd Family)

Echinocystis lobata

Wild Cucumber

Salicaceae (Willow Family)

Populus alba
Populus deltoids
Populus grandidentata
Populus tremuloides
Salix atrocinerea
Salix caprea Rare Escape
Salix nigra

White Poplar
Cottonwood
Large-Toothed Poplar
Quaking Aspen
Ashy Willow
Goat Willow
Black Willow

Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)

*Alliaria petiolata**
Arabis canadensis
Arabis laevigata
*Barbarea vulgaris**
*Capsella bursa pastoris**
Cardamine bulbosa
Cardamine concatenata
Cardamine diphylla
Cardamine pensylvanica
Cardamine pratensis
Cardamine rhomboidea
*Hesperis matronalis**
Lepidium virginicum
*Sisymbrium altissimum**

Garlic Mustard
Sicklepod
Smooth Rock Cress
Common Winter Cress
Shepherd's Purse
Spring Cress
Five-Parted Toothwort
Broad-Leaved Toothwort
Pennsylvania Bittercrest
Cuckoo Flower
Spring Cress
Dame's Rocket
Pepper Grass
Tumble Mustard

Clethraceae (White Alder Family)

Clethra alnifolia

Sweet Pepperbush

Ericaceae (Heath Family)

Gaylussacia baccata
Kalmia latifolia
Lyonia ligustrum
Rhododendron periclymenoides
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vaccinium pallidum

Black Huckleberry
Mountain Laurel
Male Berry
Pink Azalea
Highbush Blueberry
Hillside Blueberry

Pyrolaceae (Shinleaf Family)		
<i>Chimaphila maculate</i>		Spotted Wintergreen
Monotropaceae (Indian Pipe Family)		
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>		Indian Pipe
Primulaceae (Primrose Family)		
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>		Fringed Loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>		Moneywort
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>		Whorled Loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>		Swamp Candles
Hydrangeaceae (Hydrangea Family)		
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Rare	Wild Hydrangea
Grossulariaceae (Currant Family)		
<i>Ribes triste</i>		Swamp Red Currant
Crassulaceae (Sedum Family)		
<i>Sedum purpureum</i>		Stonecrop
Saxifragaceae (Saxifrage Family)		
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>		Golden Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga virginensis</i>		Early Saxifrage
Rosaceae (Rose Family)		
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>		Agrimony
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>		Cocklebur
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>		Shadbush
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>		Red Chokeberry
<i>Duchesnea indica*</i>		Indian Strawberry
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>		Wild Strawberry
<i>Geum canadense</i>		White Avens
<i>Geum vernum</i> S1/S2		Spring Avens
<i>Geum virginianum</i>		Rough Avens
<i>Malus pumila*</i>		Common Apple
<i>Potentilla argentea</i>		Silvery Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>		Running Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>		Rough Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla recta</i>		Rough-fruited Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>		Common Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus avium</i>		Sweet Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>		Black Cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>		Choke Cherry
<i>Pyrus malus</i>		Apple Tree

<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	Wrinkled Rose
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny Blackberry
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Northern Dewberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black Raspberry
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius*</i>	Wineberry
<i>Rubus sp.</i>	Blackberry
<i>Spiraea alba var. latifolia</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea sp.</i>	Gold Flame Spiraea
<i>Spiraea japonica*</i>	Japanese Spiraea

Fabaceae (Bean Family)

<i>Amphicarpea bracteata</i>	Hog Peanut
<i>Apios americana</i>	Groundnut
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Showy Tick-Trefoil
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	Large-Bracted Tick-Trefoil
<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	Pointed-Leaf Tick-Trefoil
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	Naked-Flowered Tick-Trefoil
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Panicked Tick-Trefoil
<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i>	Prostrate Tick-Trefoil
<i>Lespedeza intermedia</i>	Wand-Like Bush-Clover
<i>Lespedeza sp.</i>	Bush-Clover
<i>Lotus corniculata</i>	Birdsfoot Trefoil
<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>	Black Medick
<i>Melilotus alba*</i>	White Sweet Clover
<i>Melilotus officinale*</i>	Yellow Sweet Clover
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia*</i>	Black Locust
<i>Trifolium arvense*</i>	Rabbit's Foot Clover
<i>Trifolium aureum*</i>	Palmate Hop Clover
<i>Trifolium campestre*</i>	Pinnate Hop Clover
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Small Hop Clover
<i>Trifolium hybridum*</i>	Alsike Clover
<i>Trifolium pretense*</i>	Red Clover
<i>Trifolium repens*</i>	White Clover
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Cow Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa*</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Wisteria sp. *</i>	Wisteria

Haloragaceae (Water Milfoil Family)

<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Water Milfoil
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Lythraceae (Loosestrife Family)

<i>Lythrum salicaria*</i>	Purple Loosestrife
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Onagraceae (Evening Primrose Family)

<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>		Enchanter's Nightshade
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>		Purple-Leaf Willow-Herb
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>		Seedbox / False Loosestrife
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>		Water Purslane
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		Evening Primrose
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Nyssaceae (Tupelo Family)		
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>		Tupelo
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Cornaceae (Dogwood Family)		
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>		Green Osier Dogwood
<i>Cornus amomum</i>		Swamp Dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i>		Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus foemina ssp. racemosa</i>		Gray Dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>		Red Osier Dogwood
Celastraceae (Staff-Tree Family)		
<i>Celastrus orbiculata*</i>		Oriental Bittersweet
<i>Euonymus alata*</i>		Winged Euonymus
Aquifoliaceae (Holly Family)		
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Rare	American Holly
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>		Winterberry
Buxaceae (Boxwood Family)		
<i>Pachysandra terminalis*</i>		Pachysandra
Euphorbiaceae (Spurge Family)		
<i>Acalypha virginica var rhomboidea</i>		Three-Seeded Mercury
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>		Spotted Spurge
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias*</i>		Cypress Spurge
Rhamnaceae (Buckthorn Family)		
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>		New Jersey Tea
Vitaceae (Grape Family)		
<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*</i>		Porcelain Berry
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>		Virginia Creeper
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>		Summer Grape
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>		Fox Grape
<i>Vitis riparia</i>		Frost Grape
Polygalceae (Milkwort Family)		
<i>Polygala nuttallii</i>	Rare	Nuttall's Milkwort
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>		Blood Milkwort

<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkwort
Staphyleaceae (Bladdernut Family)	
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladdernut
Aceraceae (Maple Family)	
<i>Acer negundo*</i>	Box Elder
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Black Maple
<i>Acer platanoides*</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar Maple
Anacardiaceae (Sumac Family)	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Dwarf Sumac
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison Ivy
Simaroubaceae (Quassia Family)	
<i>Ailanthus altissima*</i>	Tree-of-Heaven
Rutaceae (Rue Family)	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Wafer Ash
Oxalidaceae (Oxalis Family)	
<i>Oxalis dillenii ssp. filipes</i>	Wood-Sorrel
<i>Oxalis europaea</i>	Yellow Wood Sorrel
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Lady's Sorrel
Geraniaceae (Geranium Family)	
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Wild Geranium
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert
Balsaminaceae (Touch-Me-Not Family)	
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	Spotted Jewelweed
Araliaceae (Ginseng Family)	
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	Wild Sarsaparilla
<i>Panax trifolius</i>	Dwarf Ginseng
Apiaceae (Carrot Family)	
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Honewort
<i>Daucus carota*</i>	Queen Anne's Lace
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow-Parsnip

<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Sweet Cicely
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> *	Wild Parsnip
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Snakeroot
<i>Sanicula gregaria</i>	Clustered Sanicle / Snakeroot
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Black Snakeroot
<i>Sium suave</i>	Water Parsnip
Apocynaceae (Dogbane Family)	
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Spreading Dogbane
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian Hemp
<i>Vinca minor</i> *	Common Periwinkle
Asclepiadaceae (Milkweed Family)	
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	Poke Milkweed
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed
<i>Asclepias sp.</i>	Milkweed
Solanaceae (Nightshade Family)	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> *	Climbing Nightshade
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Solanum ptycanthum</i>	Nightshade
<i>Solanum sp.</i>	Nightshade
Convolvulaceae (Morning-Glory Family)	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> *	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Cuscuta groenovii</i>	Dodder
Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)	
<i>Phlox paniculata</i> *	Perennial Phlox
Boraginaceae (Borage Family)	
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	Stickseed, Beggar-Lice
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> *	Forget-Me-Not
Verbenaceae (Verbena Family)	
<i>Phyrma leptostachya</i>	Lopseed
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	White Vervain
Lamiaceae (Mint Family)	
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> *	Bugleweed
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> *	Wild Basil
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	Horse Balm
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *	Gill-Over-the-Ground
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> *	Henbit

<i>Lamium purpureum</i> *	Purple Dead Nettle
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> *	Motherwort
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Cut-Leaf Water Horehound
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Bugleweed
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Oswego Tea
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	False Dragonhead
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>vulgaris</i> *	Self-Heal / Heal-All
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Heal-All
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Narrow-Leaved Mountain Mint
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Virginia Mountain Mint
<i>Satureja vulgaris</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Mad-Dog Skullcap
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Callitrichaceae (Water-Starwort Family)	
<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	Water Starwort
Plantaginaceae (Plantain Family)	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i> *	Common Plantain
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Pale Plantain
Oleaceae (Olive Family)	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Red Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> var. <i>subintegerrima</i>	
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> * Rare	Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> *	Lilac
Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)	
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	Purple Gerardia
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	Slender Gerardia
<i>Aureolaria laevigata</i>	Smooth False Foxglove
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	Downy False Foxglove
<i>Aureolaria</i> sp.	False Foxglove
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	White Turtlehead
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> *	Butter and Eggs
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Square-Stemmed Monkeyflower
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Wood Betony
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth Mullein
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	Common Mullein
<i>Veronica filiformis</i> *	Creeping Speedwell
<i>Veronica officinalis</i> *	Common Speedwell
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> *	Thyme-leaf Speedwell

Orobanchaceae (Broome-Rape Family)

Epifagus virginiana

Orobanche uniflora

Beechdrops

One-Flowered Cancer-Root

Bignoniaceae (Bignonia Family)

*Paulownia tomentosa**

Paulownia

Campanulaceae (Bluebell Family)

Lobelia inflata

Lobelia siphilitica

Indian Tobacco Lobelia

Giant Blue Lobelia

Rubiaceae (Madder Family)

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Galium aparine

Galium asprellum

Galium circaeazans var. *circaeazans*

*Galium mollugo**

Galium trifidum var. *trifidum*

Galium triflorum

Mitchella repens

Buttonbush

Cleaver's Bedstraw

Rough Bedstraw

White Wild Licorice

Wild Madder

Bedstraw

Sweet-Scented Bedstraw

Patridgeberry

Caprifoliaceae (Honeysuckle Family)

*Lonicera japonica**

*Lonicera morrowii**

*Lonicera tatarica**

Sambucus canadensis

Viburnum acerifolium

Viburnum dentatum var. *lucidum*

*Viburnum dilatatum** Rare

Viburnum lentago

Viburnum prunifolium

Japanese Honeysuckle

Morrow's Honeysuckle

Tartarian Honeysuckle

Common Elderberry

Maple-Leaf Viburnum

Southern Arrowwood

Viburnum

Sweet Viburnum

Blackhaw Viburnum

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Achillea millefolium

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Ambrosia trifida

Antennaria neglecta

Antennaria plataginifolia

*Anthemis cotula**

*Arctium lappa**

*Arctium minus**

*Artemisia annua**

*Artemisia vulgaris**

Aster accuminatus

Aster cordifolius

Aster divaricatus

Yarrow

Great Ragweed

Giant Ragweed

Field Pussytoes

Plantain-leafed Pussytoes

Mayweed

Great Burdock

Lesser Burdock

Annual Wormwood

Mugwort

Whorled Aster

Heart-Leaved Aster

White Wood Aster

<i>Aster dumosus</i>		Bushy Aster
<i>Aster ericoides</i>		Heath Aster
<i>Aster laevis</i>		Smooth Aster
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>		Panicled Aster
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>		Calico Aster
<i>Aster lowrieanus</i>		Lowrie's Aster
<i>Aster novae angliae</i>		New England Aster
<i>Aster paternus</i>		Toothed White Topped Aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i>		Heath Aster
<i>Aster racemosus</i>		Small White Aster
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>		Beggar-Ticks
<i>Bidens laevis</i>		Bur Marigold
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>		Brown Knapweed
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i> *		Spotted Knapweed
<i>Centaurea nigra</i> *		Black Knapweed
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> *		Chicory
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> *		Canada Thistle
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>		Field Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>		Bull Thistle
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>		Horseweed
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> *		Purple Cone Flower
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>		Pilewort
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>		Daisy Fleabane
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>		Eastern Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>		Hollow Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>		Spotted Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>		Sweet Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>		White Snakeroot
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>		Grass-Leaved Goldenrod
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> *		Quickweed
<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i> *	Rare	Quickweed
<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i>		Sweet Everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium uliginosum</i>		Low Cudweed
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> *		Common Sunflower
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>		Thin-Leaved Sunflower
<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>		Pale-Leaved Sunflower
<i>Hieracium aurentiacum</i> *		Orange Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i> *		King Devil
<i>Hieracium gronovii</i>		Hairy Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium kalmii</i>		Canada Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i>		Panicled Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium piloselloides</i> *		Glaucous King Devil
<i>Hieracium pretense</i>		Field Hawkweed
<i>Hieracium venosum</i>		Rattlesnake Weed
<i>Krigia biflora</i>		Two-flowered Cynthia
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>		Wild Lettuce

	<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Rare	Blue Lettuce
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>		Prickly Lettuce
	<i>Lapsana communis</i> *		Nipplewort
	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> *		Ox-eye Daisy
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>		Chamomile
	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>		Pineapple Weed
	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>		White Lettuce
	<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>		Tall White Lettuce
	<i>Prenanthes serpentaria</i>		Lion's Foot
	<i>Prenanthes trifoliata</i>		Gall-of-the-Earth
	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i> *		Black-Eyed Susan
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i> *		Common Groundsel
	<i>Solidago arguta</i> var. <i>arguta</i>		Cut-Leaved Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago bicolor</i>		Silverrod Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago caesia</i>		Blue-Stem Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>		Late Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>altissima</i>		Tall Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>		Canada Goldenrod
E3	<i>Solidago erecta</i>		Slender Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>		Zigzag Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>		Late Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago juncea</i>		Early Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago macrophylla</i>		Large-Leaved Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>		Gray Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago odora</i>		Sweet Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago patula</i>		Sharp-Leaved Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago puberula</i>		Downy Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>		Rough Stemmed Goldenrod
	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>		Showy Goldenrod
	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> *		Field Sow Thistle
	<i>Sonchus asper</i> *		Spiny-Leaved Sow Thistle
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *		Common Sow Thistle
	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> *		Common Tansy
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *		Common Dandelion
	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> *		Yellow Goat's Beard
	<i>Tussilago farfara</i> *		Coltsfoot
	<i>Veronia noveboracensis</i>		New York Ironweed
	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> var. <i>glabratum</i>		Common Cocklebur
Alismataceae (Water-Plantain Family)			
	<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>		Water Plantain
	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>		Common Arrowhead
Potamogetonaceae			
	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>		Curly-leaf Pondweed
	<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.		Pondweed

<i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i>	Flat-stem Pondweed
Najadaceae (Naiad Family)	
<i>Najas flexilis</i>	Naiad
Araceae (Arum Family)	
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-Pulpit
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Skunk Cabbage
Lemnaceae (Duckweed Family)	
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Duckweed
Commelinaceae (Dayflower Family)	
<i>Commelina communis</i>	Dayflower
Juncaceae (Rush Family)	
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>solutus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush
<i>Luzula multiflora</i>	Wood Rush
Cyperaceae (Sedge Family)	
<i>Carex albicans</i> var. <i>albicans</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex amphibola</i> var. <i>turgida</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex annectens</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex blanda</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex bromoides</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex communis</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex crinita</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex digitalis</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex foenea</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex laevivaginata</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex laxiculmis</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	Loose-Flowered Sedge
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex normalis</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex pallescens</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex platyphylla</i>	Broad-Leaf Sedge
<i>Carex radiata</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex rosea</i>	Sack Sedge
<i>Carex scoparia</i> var. <i>scoparia</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex sparganoides</i>	Sedge
<i>Carex stricta</i>	Tussock Sedge

<i>Carex swanii</i>		Sedge
<i>Carex tetanica</i>		Sedge
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>		Sedge
<i>Carex virescens</i>		Sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>		Sack Sedge
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>		Umbrella Sedge
<i>Eleocharis intermedia</i>		Spikerush
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>		Dark Green Bulrush
<i>Scirpus hattorianus</i>		Bulrush
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> ssp. <i>rubrotinctus</i>		Bulrush
<i>Scirpus tabernaemontanii</i>		Soft-Stemmed Bulrush
<i>Scirpus</i> sp. (<i>validus</i>)		Bulrush
<hr/>		
Poaceae (Grass Family)		
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> *		Redtop, Black Bent
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>		Autumn or Upland Bent
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> var. <i>stolonifera</i>		Creeping Bent
<i>Agropyron repens</i>		Quack Grass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> *		Sweet Vernal Grass
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> *		Tall Oatgrass
<i>Brachyletrum erectum</i> var. <i>erectum</i>		Brachyletrum
<i>Brachyletrum inermis</i> var. <i>inermis</i>		
<i>Bromus pubescens</i> *		Canada Brome
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>		Stout Woodreed
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> *		Orchard Grass
<i>Danthonia compressa</i>		Northern Oatgrass
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>		Poverty-Grass
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> *		Smooth Crabgrass
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> *		Tall Crabgrass
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> *		Barnyard Grass
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>		Bottle Brush Grass
<i>Elytrigia repens</i> *		
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>		Purple Love Grass
<i>Festuca rubra</i> *		Red Fescue
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>		
<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i> *		
<i>Glyceria</i> sp.		Manna Grass
<i>Glyceria striata</i> var. <i>striata</i>		Fowl Manna Grass
<i>Holcus lanatus</i> *		Velvet Grass
<i>Holcus mollis</i> *	Rare	Velvet Grass
<i>Leersia virginica</i>		White Cut Grass
<i>Lolium perenne</i> *		English Rye Grass
<i>Lolium pratensis</i> *		
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>		Japanese Stilt Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>		Nimble-Will Grass
<i>Muhlenbergia tenuiflora</i>		Woodland Drop-Seed

<i>Panicum acuminatum</i>	Panic Grass
<i>Panicum clandestinum</i>	Deer-tongue Grass
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	Fall Panic Grass
<i>Panicum dichotomum</i>	Panic Grass
<i>Panicum sp.</i>	Panic Grass
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Bluegrass
<i>Poa compressa</i>	Canada Bluegrass
<i>Poa nemoralis*</i>	Wood Bluegrass
<i>Poa pratensis*</i>	Kentucky Bluegrass
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	Nodding Foxtail Grass
<i>Setaria glauca</i>	Yellow Foxtail Grass
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green Foxtail Grass
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata var. major</i>	Slender Wedgegrass
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	Purple Top Grass
<hr/>	
Typhaceae (Cat-Tail Family)	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-Leaf Cattail
<hr/>	
Liliaceae (Lily Family)	
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Wild Onion
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium vineale*</i>	Field Garlic
<i>Asparagus officinalis*</i>	Asparagus
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	Trout Lily
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Star Grass
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Canada Lily
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada Mayflower
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum*</i>	Star of Bethlehem
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Hairy Solomon's Seal
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	False Solomon's Seal
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Purple Trillium
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Wild Oats
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	False Hellebore
<hr/>	
Iridaceae (Iris Family)	
<i>Iris pseudoacorus*</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blue Flag
<i>Sisyrinchium altissimum</i>	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Stout Blue-Eyed Grass
<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Blue-Eyed Grass

Smilacaceae (Greenbrier Family)

Smilax glauca

Smilax herbacea

Smilax rotundifolia

Sawbrier

Carion Flower

Cat Brier

Dioscoreaceae (Yam Family)

Dioscorea villosa

Wild Yam

Orchidaceae (Orchid Family)

Galearis spectabilis

H

Showy Orchis

Animals

Bryozoa

Pectinatella magnifica

Bryozoan

Crustacea

Isopoda

Oniscus asellus

Pill Bug

Insecta

Coleoptera

Donacia cincticornis

Spatterdock Beetle

Plecoptera

?

Stonefly (Sp. Not identified)

Mollusca

Gastropoda

Physa heterostropha

Pewter Pond Snail

Odonata

Zygoptera

Calopteryx maculata

Enallagma civile

Enallagma geminatum

Enallagma signatum

Enallagma traviatum

Ischnura posita

Ischnura verticalis

Ebony Jewelwing

Familiar Bluet

Skimming Bluet

Orange Bluet

Slender Bluet

Fragile Forktail

Eastern Forktail

Anisoptera

Anax junius
Basiaeschna janata
Epitheca cynosura
Epitheca princeps
Libellula luctuosa
Perithemis tenera
Plathemis lydia

Green Darner
Springtime Darner
Common Baskettail
Prince Baskettail
Widow Skimmer
Eastern Amberwing
Common Whitetail

Lepidoptera

Epargyreus clarus
Erynnis juvenalis
Malacosoma americanum
Megisto cymela
Papilio glauca
Pieris rapae
Polites themistocles
Speyeria cybele
Vanessa atalanta

Silver-Spotted Skipper
Juvenal's Duskywing
Eastern Tent Caterpillar Moth
Little Wood Satyr
Tiger Swallowtail
Cabbage White
Tawny-Edged Skipper
Great Spangled Fritillary
Red Admiral

Osteichthyes

Cyprinus carpio
Esox niger
Ictalurus sp.
Lepomis gibbosus
Lepomis macrochirus
Micropterus salmoides
Morone americana
Perca flavescens

Common Carp
Chain Pickerel
Catfish
Pumpkinseed Sunfish
Bluegill Sunfish
Largemouth Bass
White Perch
Yellow Perch

Amphibia

Ambystoma maculatum
Bufo americanus x fowlerii
Hyla versicolor
Notophthalmus viridescens
Pseudacris crucifer
Rana catesbeiana
Rana sylvatica

Yellow-Spotted Salamander
Hybrid Toad
Gray Treefrog
Red-Spotted Newt
Spring Peeper
Bullfrog
Wood Frog

Reptilia

Chelydra serpentina
Chrysemys picta
Terrapene carolina
Thamnophis sirtalis

Snapping Turtle
Painted Turtle
Eastern Box Turtle
Eastern Garter Snake

Aves

Double-Crested Cormorant
Green-Backed Heron
Great Egret
Great Blue Heron
Canada Goose
Mallard Duck
Wood Duck
Solitary Sandpiper
Turkey Vulture
Red-Tailed Hawk
Ruffed Grouse
Wild Turkey
Belted Kingfisher
Downy Woodpecker
Red-Bellied Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
Pileated Woodpecker
Eastern Kingbird
Great-Crested Flycatcher
Eastern Wood-Pee-wee
Eastern Phoebe
Tree Swallow
Northern Rough-Winged Swallow
Blue Jay
American Crow
Common Grackle
Black-Capped Chickadee
Tufted Titmouse
White-Breasted Nuthatch
Carolina Wren
Veery
Wood Thrush
American Robin
Gray Catbird
Brown Thrasher
European Starling
White-Eyed Vireo
Red-Eyed Vireo
Warbling Vireo
Solitary Vireo
Blue-Winged Warbler
Black and White Warbler
Black-Throated Blue Warbler
Black-Throated Green Warbler
Yellow Warbler

Yellow-Rump Warbler
Worm-Eating Warbler*
Ovenbird
Common Yellowthroat
Louisiana Waterthrush
Northern Waterthrush
Rose-Breasted Grosbeak
Northern Cardinal
Eastern Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Red-Winged Blackbird
Common Grackle
Northern Oriole

Mammalia

Canis latrans
Mephitis mephitis
Procyon lotor
Sciurus carolinensis
Tamias striatus
Vulpes fulva

Coyote
Skunk
Raccoon
Gray Squirrel
Eastern Chipmunk
Red Fox

Appendix C
Associated Communities of Silver Lake Park
Taken from Ecological Communities of New York State,
part of the New York Natural Heritage Program

- Rocky Headwater Stream (pg. 10) ①
 - Marsh Headwater Stream (pg. 11) ②
 - Mid-reach Stream (pg. 11) ③
 - Eutrophic Dimictic Lake (pg. 16)
 - Shallow Emergent Marsh (pg. 22) ②
 - Shrub Swamp (pg. 23) ③
 - Inland Non-Calcareous Lake Shore (pg. 24) ④
 - Sedge Meadow (pg. 26) ⑥
 - Rich Sloping Fen (pg. 27) ⑤
 - Red Maple - Hardwood Swamp (pg. 32) ②
 - Vernal Pool (pg. 32) 4
 - ~~Shoreline Outcrop (pg. 41)~~
 - Cliff Community (pg. 43) 16
 - Calcareous Cliff Community (pg. 43) 17
 - Successional Old Field (pg. 44) 22
 - Limestone Woodland (pg. 50) 12
 - Appalachian Oak-Hickory Forest (pg. 55) 5
 - Chestnut Oak Forest (pg. 56) 7
 - Rich Mesophytic Forest (pg. 57) 10
 - Beech-Maple Mesic Forest (pg. 57) 11
 - Mowed Roadside/Pathway (pg. 64) 13
 - Unpaved Road/Path (pg. 65) 15
 - Mowed Field (Not in book) - War field is maintained by occasional (once a year) mowing, allowing grasses and wildflowers to grow the rest of the season. It is similar to a Successional Old Field community.
- III - Riverine system
 A. Natural Streams
 6. Intermittent stream

 IV - Lacustrine system
 A. Natural Lakes & Ponds
 7. Eutrophic dimictic

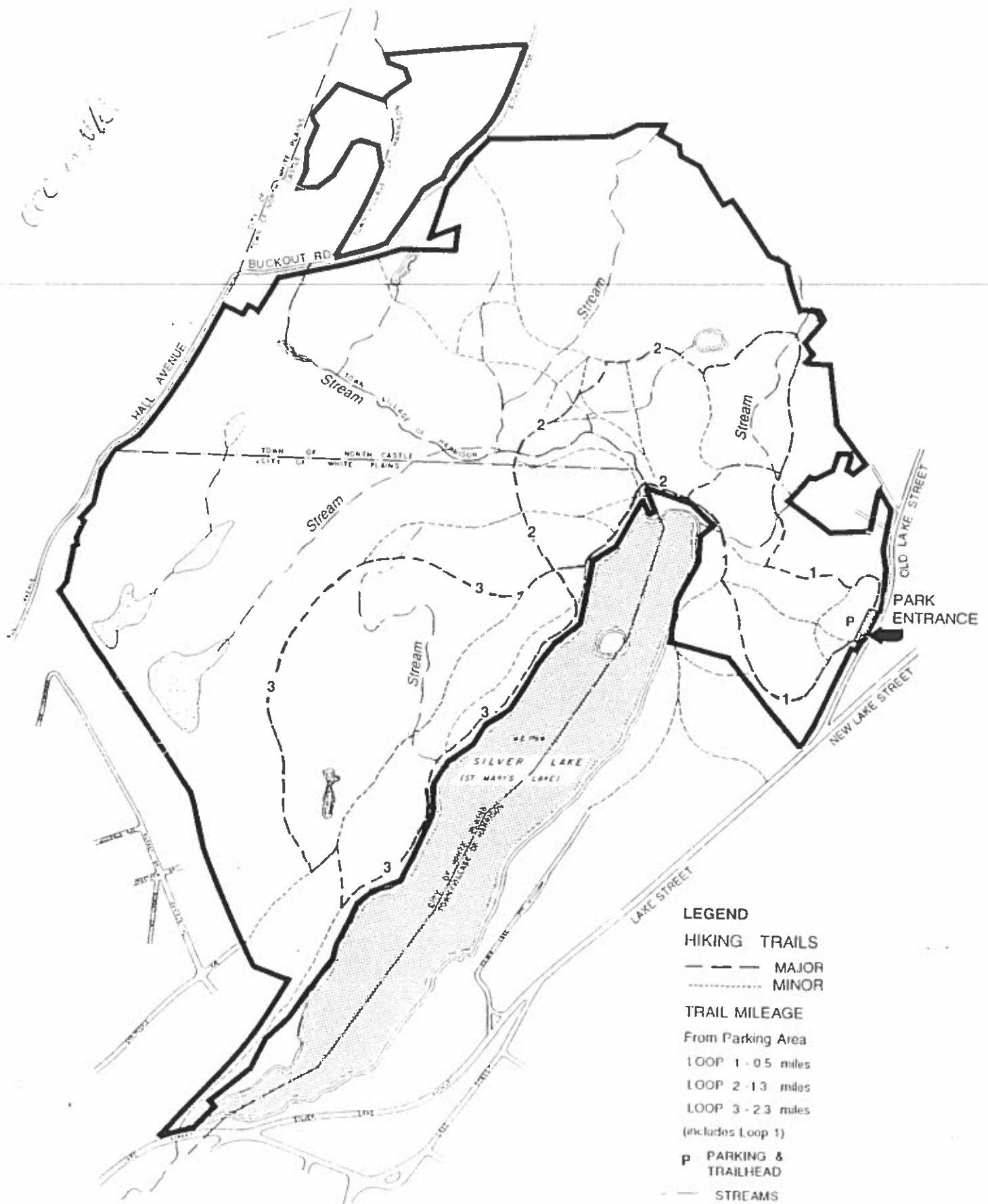
 V - Palustrine system
 A. Open mineral soil wetlands
 B. Open Peatlands
 C. Forested mineral soil wetlands

 VI - Terrestrial system
 A. Open uplands
 B. Barrens & woodlands
 C. Forested uplands
 D. Terrestrial Cultural

Appendix D: Turtles of Silver Lake

Marking	Species	Length(cm)	Width(cm)	Height(cm)	Weight	Date Caught	Comments
AB	Slider	24.7	17.1	9.4	4 lbs, 9.7 oz.	6/25/2003	
AC	Painted	16.5	12	6	1 lb, 3.2 oz.	6/26/2003	
AH	Painted	14.5	10.3	5.1	13.6 oz.	6/27/2003	
AJ	Painted	16.1	12	6.1	1 lb, 1.9 oz.	6/27/2003	
K	Snapping	40.5	34	13.5	13.5	6/26/2003	
L	Snapping	40	31	15		6/26/2003	Male
P	Snapping	42.3	33.5	17.2		6/27/2003	
J	Snapping	32.4	23.5	13		6/27/2003	
AL	RE Slider	12.3	10.4	5	10.1 oz.	8/4/2004	
AL	RE Slider	19.9	14.7	8.2	21b, 5.8 oz	8/4/2004	
AP	Painted Slider	12.9	9	4.3	9.3 oz.	8/4/2004	
AG	Painted Slider	10.3	8.4	4.1	6.0 oz.	8/4/2004	
AR	slider	13.9	10.4	5.1	12.8 oz.	8/4/2004	missing tail scutes
AS	slider	10.6	8.6	3.9	6.1 oz.	8/4/2004	
AX	Slider	10.4	8.3	4	6.0 oz	8/4/2004	algae on b
BC	slider	16.1	11.5	6.1	11b, 3.7 oz.	8/4/2004	algae on b
BH	Painted	15.0	11.4	5.6	1 lb, 1.1 oz	8/5/2004	male
BJ	Slider	22.0	16.7	8.8	3 lb, 4.4 oz	8/5/2004	
BK	Slider	18.7	14.8	7.9	2 lb, 4.10 oz	8/5/2004	

Map 1: General Map of Silver Lake Park

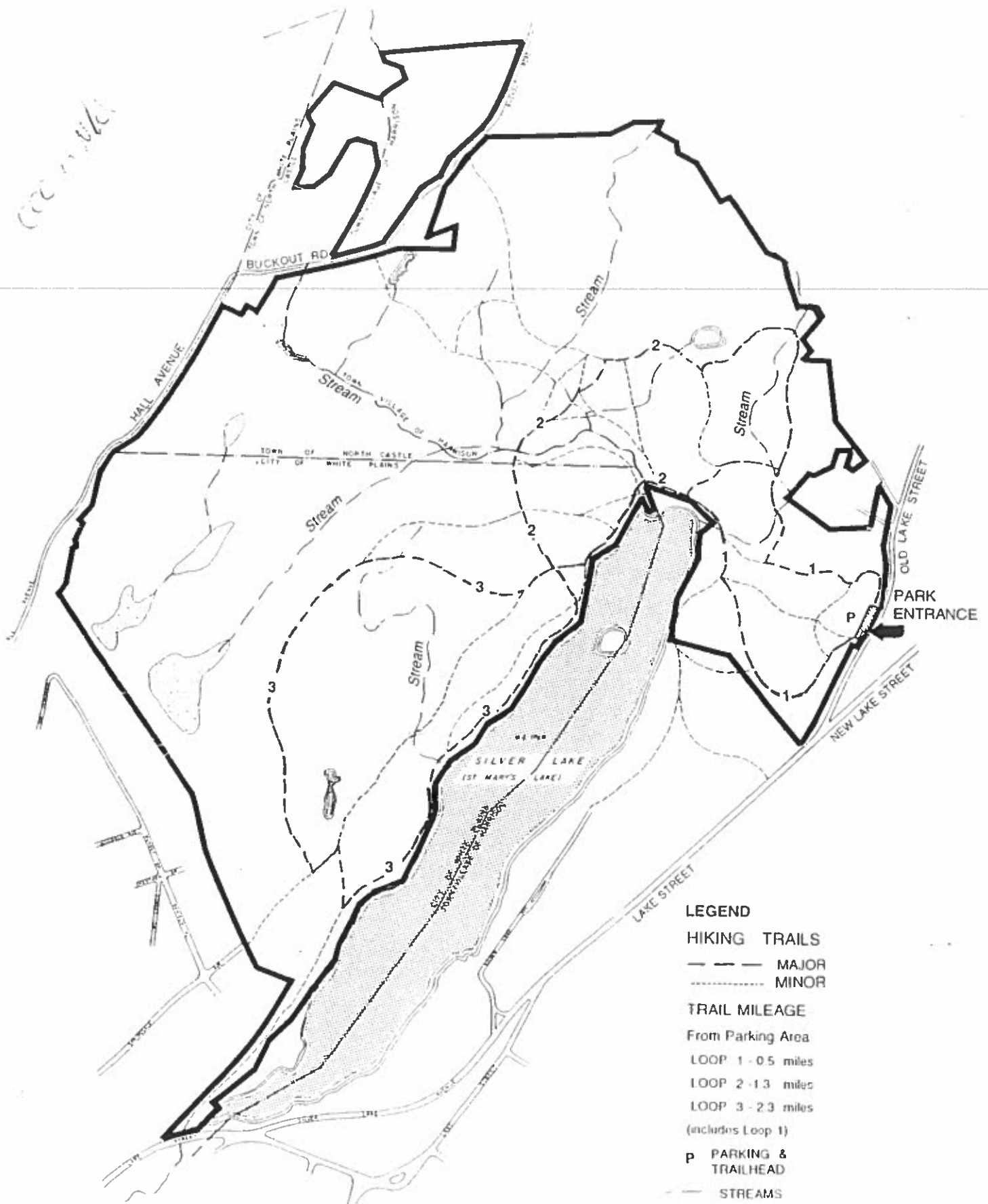


MAP PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING - JUDIKA KONOWE - 12/93



SILVER LAKE PARK

Map 2: Merritt Hill



MAP PREPARED BY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING JUDITHA KONOWE - 12/93

SILVER LAKE PARK

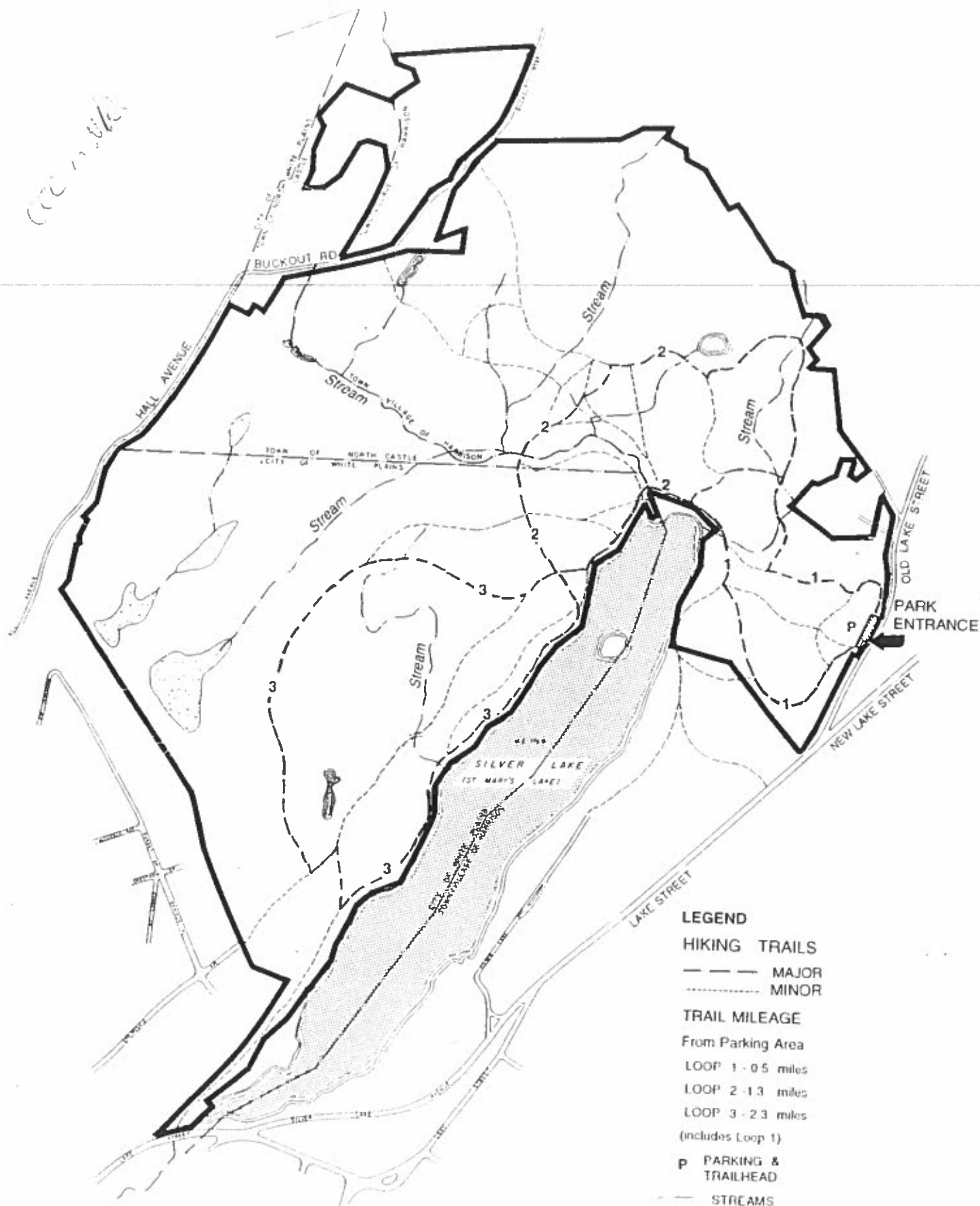


Worcester County

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION



Map 3 Wetlands and Streams

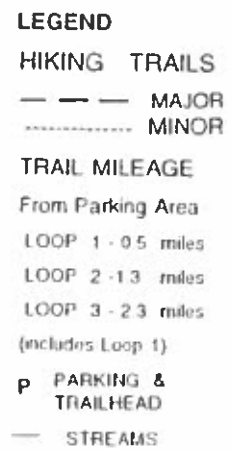


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SILVER LAKE PARK



see next

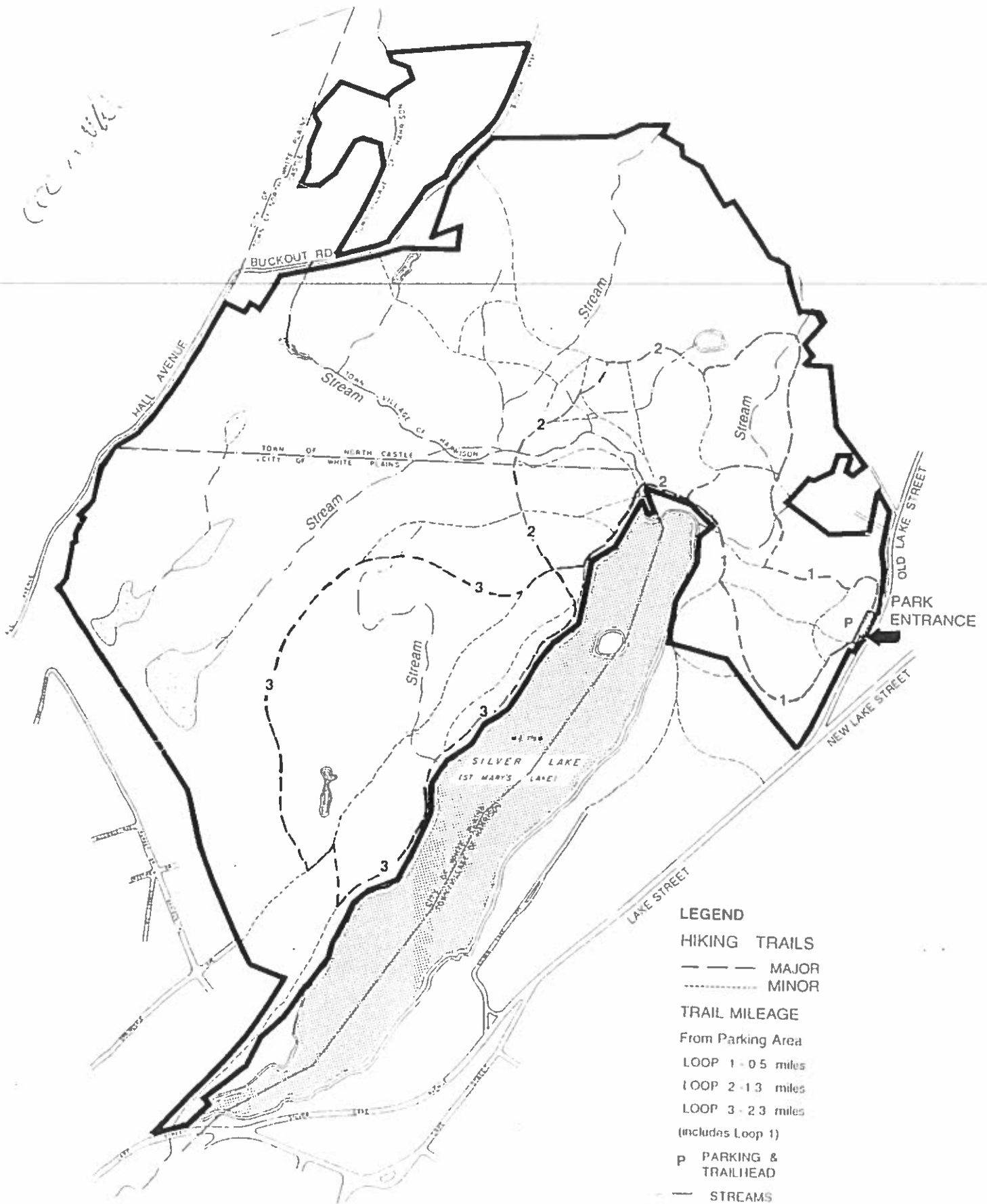


DEPARTMENT OF PARKS RECREATION AND CONSERVATION



SILVER LAKE PARK

Map 5 - Potential Site for Nature Center



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING