

**Appendix AB
Belleayre Ski Resort
Unit Management Plan
Plant Inventory Report**

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Prepared for:

**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF
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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
NYNHP	New York Natural Heritage Program
STATSGO	U.S. General Soil Map
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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Project Description

1.1 Environmental Setting

1.1.1 Geological Setting

The Catskill mountains were formed as an uplifted plateau dissected from above by streams. This plateau, the Alleghany Plateau, stretches across the southern tier of New York State, and the Catskill mountains are the highest feature on the plateau. The high peak regions, including the Belleayre Ski Center, are entirely composed of bedrock and the till is generally derived from the underlying bedrock. This glacial till generally acts as an aquifer, holding large amounts of groundwater. These sandstone and conglomerate mountaintops were scoured and scraped by glaciers moving around and over their summits.

1.1.2 General Climate

Annual precipitation in the Catskills region averages 40 to 48 inches and the mean annual temperature ranges from 46 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The growing season in the Catskills lasts for 120 to 160 days and decreases with increasing elevation (United States Forest Service 1994).

1.2 Methodology

1.2.1 Desktop Study

A desktop study was completed prior to field surveys to identify upland and wetland areas within the Project Area. The desktop study included review of aerial photographs, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series topographic maps, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Freshwater Wetlands Map, and Ulster County Soil Map.

New York State Ecological Communities (Edinger et al., 2002), developed as part of the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP), was consulted for standard classification of ecological communities in the project area.

After the desktop study, it was determined that field verification would be required to determine the locations of the various ecological communities within the Project Area.

1.2.2 Field Surveys

Field surveys of the upland vegetation were conducted in spring 2008. At that time, a survey corridor had not yet been clearly defined and so several representative areas were selected to be surveyed:

- The proposed Highmount ski lift area,
- East of the proposed Highmount ski lift area,
- The former Highmount ski trail area,
- The proposed additional parking area, and
- The proposed reservoir.

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Plant Inventory

The project area is a patchwork of vegetative cover types. The dominant woodland community is generally a mix of northern hardwood species in various stages of maturity, stem density, canopy cover, and structure, a mixture that can be attributed to the region's early history of clearing vegetation for agricultural fields and subsequent abandonment of the fields because of their excessive stoniness or slope. There is also a large area of maintained ski slope and attendant features in the project area.

Currently, more than 80% of the Catskills region is forestland, with scattered farmland. Historically, the Catskills have experienced disturbances from logging and disease, which have influenced current forest stands. According to the United States Forest Service, 19th century logging practices in the Catskills targeted hemlocks, which have not shown a steady return since that time.

Other forest disturbances such as beech bark disease, Dutch elm disease, hemlock woolly adelgid, and chestnut blight in the Catskills region have reduced the abundance of some species (United States Forest Service 1994). Species of chestnut and elm were not identified in the surveyed project areas; however, American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) was a commonly observed tree species, and patches of hemlock-northern hardwood forest were observed on the project area.

2.1 Project Area Ecological Communities

2.1.1 Ecological Community Classification

Vegetative communities on the project site were categorized according to Edinger et al. (2002). This is a community classification system developed with the support of the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) to provide a standard classification system for natural resource inventories in New York State.

A detailed description of vegetation associated with each community type, as characterized by Edinger et al., is provided below.

2.2 Summary of Results

The ecological communities identified within the project footprint and classified according to Edinger et al. include northern hardwood forest, successional north-

ern hardwood forest, hemlock-northern hardwood forest, and brushy cleared land. Northern hardwood and successional northern hardwood forest communities were identified among the slopes with moist conditions and well-drained soils suitable for beech, maple, and other northern hardwood tree species. Field surveys of upland vegetation identified hemlock-northern hardwood forest in the low elevation of the proposed additional parking. Additional field surveys identified patches of hemlock-northern hardwood forests along the steep slopes in the central portion of the site; however, plant inventories were not conducted for these areas during the upland plant field surveys because the project area had not yet been finalized at the time of upland field surveys. Areas of brushy cleared land areas were also observed along abandoned ski slopes, and it was noted that the former Highmount ski trail shows striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and pussy willow (*Salix discolor*) are regenerating.

The most commonly observed tree species within the project area consists of a mixture of deciduous and evergreen species that include sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and red spruce (*Picea repens*). Additional species observed in the woodlots included quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*).

2.2.1 Plant Inventory of the Proposed Highmount Ski Lift Area

The proposed Highmount ski lift is located on the western side of Belleayre Mountain along an old logging road. The area surveyed was at approximate elevations ranging from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The forest types in this area included northern hardwoods in various stages of succession, with older stands located at higher elevations. The northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) stand (10 to 12 inches diameter at breast height [dbh]) in the lower elevation of the proposed Highmount ski lift was intermixed with red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), white birch (*Betula papyrifera*), and ironwood (*Carpinus caroliniana*).

The shrub and herb layers in this area were sparse, composed primarily of cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*), and sedges (*Carex* spp.). As the elevation increased, older canopy species (12 to 16 inches dbh) were identified.

The canopy in this area is characterized by American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and red pine (*Pinus resinosa*).

2. Plant Inventory

Striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*) dominates in the understory in the high elevations, and predominant herbaceous species in this area include species of violet (*Viola* spp.), wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*), wood sorrel (*Oxalis* sp.), star-flower (*Trientalis borealis*), and goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.).

Table 2-1 is a complete list of the plants identified around the proposed Highmount ski lift.

Table 2-1 Plant Species List – Proposed Highmount Ski Lift Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Acer spicatum</i>	mountain maple
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	doll's eyes
<i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	serviceberry
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla
<i>Berberis</i> sp.	barberry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	white birch
<i>Carex</i> spp.	sedges
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	ironwood
<i>Claytonia</i> sp.	springbeauty
<i>Dennstaedtia</i> sp.	hayscented fern
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	spinulose woodfern
<i>Erythronium</i> sp.	troutlily
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	strawberry
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
<i>Gallium</i> sp.	bedstraw
<i>Hamamelis</i> sp.	witchhazel
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Virginia waterleaf
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> var. <i>dendroideum</i>	tree groundpine
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	honeysuckle
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	woodsorrel
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine
<i>Polygonatum</i> sp.	real Solomon's seal
<i>Polypodium</i> sp.	polipody fern
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	bigtooth aspen
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	cinquefoil
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry

Table 2-1 Plant Species List – Proposed Highmount Ski Lift Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pteridium</i> sp.	western brackenfern
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Ribes</i> sp.	gooseberry
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	blackberry
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	common elderberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	red elderberry
<i>Smilacina</i> sp.	false Solomon's seal
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	zigzag goldenrod
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough-stemmed goldenrod
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern
<i>Tiarella</i> sp.	foamflower
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	eastern poison ivy
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	starflower
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	red trillium
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry
<i>Viola blanda</i>	sweet white violet
<i>Viola renifolia</i>	kidney-leaved white violet
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet

2.2.2 Plant Inventory of the Area East of the Proposed Highmount Ski Lift

The area east of the proposed Highmount Ski Lift is a northern hardwood forest in an area ranging from approximately 2,000 to 3,000 feet in elevation. The canopy consists of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*) (12 to 16 inches dbh). The shrub layer undergrowth was dominated by hobblebush (*Viburnum lantanoides*) and striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), and predominant herbs included blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), and raspberry (*Rubus* sp.)

Table 2-2 is a complete list of the plants identified in the surveyed forested area east of the proposed Highmount ski lift.

Table 2-2 Plant Species List – East of the Proposed Highmount Ski Lift Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	wood anemone
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	sarsaparilla
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch

Table 2-2 Plant Species List – East of the Proposed Highmount Ski Lift Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Botrychium</i> sp.	grapefern
<i>Carex</i> sp.	sedge
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	blue cohosh
<i>Claytonia</i> spp.	springbeauty
<i>Convolvulus</i> sp.	bindweed
<i>Dennstaedtia</i> sp.	hayscented fern
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>	squirrel corn
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	dutchman's breeches
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	spinulose woodfern
<i>Erythronium</i> sp.	troutlily
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	woodsorrell
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	blackberry
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	raspberry
<i>Smilacina</i> sp.	false Solomon's seal
<i>Solidago</i> sp.	goldenrod
<i>Tiarella</i> sp.	foamflower
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	starflower
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	red trillium
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	painted trillium
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle
<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	hobblebush
<i>Viola pallens</i>	northern white violet

2.2.3 Plant Inventory of the New Pond Area

The new pond would be located and south of the proposed additional parking area and New York State Route 28, at an elevation of approximately 1,900 feet. The canopy of the surveyed area consists of dogwood (*Cornus* sp.) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) in the canopy and field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), moneywort (*Alvsiacarpus* sp.), loosestrife (*Lythrum* sp.), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), water speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*), and goldenrods (*Solidago* sp.) in the herbaceous layer.

This surveyed area is near forested wetland W12, which is abutted by State Route 28 to the northeast and extends to the southeast outside of the project area.

Dominant vegetation in wetland W12 includes red maple (*Acer rubrum*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), cinnamon fern

(*Osmunda cinnamomea*), glossy-leaved aster (*Aster puniceus*), giant goldenrod (*Solidago gigantea*), flat-top goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), and common winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*). The variation in plant species between the proposed reservoir area and wetland W12 indicates that the two areas are separate. However, because survey corridors had not yet been defined at the time of the up-land plant species survey, this surveyed area may be outside the project area.

Table 2-3 is a complete list of the plants identified in the surveyed proposed reservoir area.

Table 2-3 Plant Species List – New Pond

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bentgrass
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneywort
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	wood anemone
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Cornus</i> sp.	dogwood
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail
<i>Rhamnus</i> sp.	buckthorn
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
<i>Lythrum</i> sp.	loosestrife
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	interrupted fern
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Canada goldenrod
<i>Solidago</i> sp.	goldenrod
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	meadowsweet
<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	starflower
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	water speedwell
<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	wild raisin
<i>Viburnum</i> sp.	arrowwood

2.2.4 Plant Inventory of the Former Highmount Ski Trail

The former Highmount ski trail is located between the proposed Highmount ski lift and the Spa Village ski lift in the western area of Belleayre Mountain. The survey area included both the abandoned trail and surrounding forested area; elevations in the surveyed area of the former trail ranged from approximately 2,000 to 3,000 feet.

The former Highmount ski trail comprises brushy cleared land characterized by Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), common mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), white clover (*trifolium repens*), and cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) with a significant moss component. Regenerative growth along the trail increases notably with decreasing elevation. The regeneration in lower elevations includes emergent striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and pussy willow (*Salix discolor*).

To the east of the former Highmount ski trail is successional northern hardwood forest with sugar maple and yellow birch dominating the canopy cover (8 to 10 inches dbh). Other trees identified include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), red spruce (*Picea rubens*), red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), basswood (*Tilia* sp.), grey birch (*Betula populifolia*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*). Dominant species in the shrub layer include lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium agustifolium*), arrowwood (*Viburnum* sp.), and striped maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*). The herbaceous layer is composed primarily of meadowsweet (*Spiraea latifolia*), blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), wild leek (*Allium tricoccum*), wild geranium (*Geranium maculatum*), wild carrot (*Daucus* sp.), goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), and dutchman's breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*).

Table 2-4 is a complete list of the plants identified along and adjacent to former Highmount ski trail.

Table 2-4 Plant Species List – Former Highmount Ski Trail Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	striped maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Achillea</i> sp.	yarrow
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	wild leek
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	wood anemone
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	common mugwort
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	grey birch
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	blue cohosh
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle
<i>Claytonia</i> sp.	springbeauty
<i>Daucus</i> sp.	wild carrot

Table 2-4 Plant Species List – Former Highmount Ski Trail Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Dentaria diphylla</i>	toothwort
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's breeches
<i>Erythronium</i> sp.	troutlily
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	strawberry
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
<i>Gallium</i> sp.	bedstraw
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium
<i>Hieracium</i> sp.	hawkweed
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Virginia waterleaf
<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	St. Johnswort
<i>Larix kaempferi</i>	Japanese larch
<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	running groundpine
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> var. <i>dendoideum</i>	tree groundpine
<i>Mertensia</i> sp.	bluebells
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothy
<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	scotch pine
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese knotweed
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	cinquefoil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	heal-all
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Ribes</i> sp.	gooseberry
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	blackberry
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	blackeyed Susan
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock
<i>Salix discolor</i>	pussy willow
<i>Solidago bicolor</i>	silverrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	giant goldenrod
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	rough-stemmed goldenrod
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	steeplebush
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion
<i>Tiarella</i> sp.	foamflower
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	basswood

Table 2-4 Plant Species List – Former Highmount Ski Trail Area

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Tussilago</i> sp.	coltsfoot
<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	lowbush blueberry
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	speedwell
<i>Viburnum</i> sp.	arrowwood
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet

2.2.5 Plant Inventory of the Proposed Additional Parking Area

Additional parking areas are proposed to both the north and south of Van Loan Road, which is north of New York State Route 28 at an elevation of approximately 1,800 feet. The area is a hemlock-northern hardwood forest with a dense canopy cover of eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), basswood (*Tilia* sp.), American beech (*Fraxinus americana*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) (15 to 20 inches dbh). Additional canopy species identified in the area included ironwood (*Cornus alternifolia*), white ash (*Picea rubens*), red spruce (*Populus tremuloides*), trembling aspen (*Prunus serotina*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), and white birch (*Carpinus caroliniana*). Indian cucumber (*Medeola virginiana*), wild carrot (*Daucus* sp.), Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), field horsetail (*equisetum arvense*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), and starflower (*Trientalis borealis*) comprise a significant portion of the herbaceous layer.

The canopy cover becomes less dense farther south, as the area becomes a forest of American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). Alternate-leaved dogwood (*Cornus alternifolia*) is found in the understory, with an herbaceous layer primarily of Christmas fern (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*), and false Solomon's seal (*Smilacina racemosa*).

Table 2-5 is a complete list of the plants identified within the surveyed proposed additional parking areas.

Table 2-5 Plant Species List – Proposed Additional Parking

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	doll's eyes
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard
<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	wild sarsaparilla
<i>Berberis</i> sp.	barberry
<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	yellow birch

Table 2-5 Plant Species List – Proposed Additional Parking

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	white birch
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	mustard
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	ironwood
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate leaf dogwood
<i>Daucus</i> sp.	wild carrot
<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	beechnuts
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	field horsetail
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	strawberry
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	honeysuckle
<i>Lycopodium</i> spp.	lycopods
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Canada mayflower
<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Indian cucumber
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern
<i>Picea rubens</i>	red spruce
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	trembling aspen
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	cinquefoil
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	heal-all
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	blackberry
<i>Salidago</i> sp.	goldenrod
<i>Smilacina</i> sp.	false Solomon's seal
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	meadowsweet
<i>Syringa</i> sp.	lilac
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion
<i>Tiarella</i> sp.	foamflower
<i>Tilia</i> sp.	basswood
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	starflower
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	painted trillium
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	speedwell

Table 2-5 Plant Species List – Proposed Additional Parking

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Viburnum sp.</i>	arrowwood
<i>Vicia sp.</i>	vetch

2.3 Threatened and Endangered Species

The USFWS and the NYNHP were consulted to determine the potential occurrence of federally and state-listed endangered and threatened species and significant natural communities and habitats within the project area. Federally-listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species are protected by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which is administered by the USFWS. State-listed threatened and endangered plant and animal species are protected by the New York State Environmental Conservation Law, Articles 9 and 11, which is administered by NYSDEC. During field investigations, no federally or state-listed endangered or threatened plant species or plant communities, species of concern, or critical habitat were identified.

3

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