

APPENDIX E - PROTECTED SPECIES

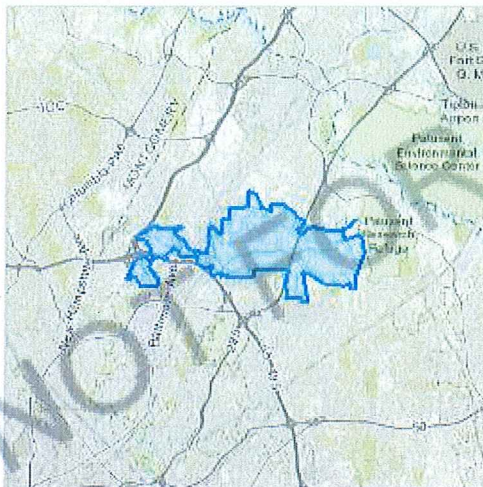
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Prince George's County, Maryland



Local office

Chesapeake Bay Ecological Services Field Office

☎ (410) 573-4599

📠 (410) 266-9127

177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401-7307

<http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/>

<http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/endsppweb/ProjectReview/Index.html>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME

STATUS

Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis*

Threatened

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- Projects with a federal nexus that have tree clearing = to or > 15 acres: 1. REQUEST A SPECIES LIST 2. NEXT STEP: EVALUATE DETERMINATION KEYS 3. SELECT EVALUATE under the Northern Long-Eared Bat (NLEB) Consultation and 4(d) Rule Consistency key

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

This species only needs to be considered if the following condition applies:

- The monarch is a candidate species and not yet listed or proposed for listing. There are generally no section 7 requirements for candidate species (FAQ found here: <https://www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/FAQ-Section7.html>).

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.

2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

<p>Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</p>	Breeds Oct 15 to Aug 31
<p>Black-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9399</p>	Breeds May 15 to Oct 10
<p>Blue-winged Warbler <i>Vermivora pinus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds May 1 to Jun 30
<p>Bobolink <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<p>Canada Warbler <i>Cardellina canadensis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 10
<p>Cerulean Warbler <i>Dendroica cerulea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2974</p>	Breeds Apr 29 to Jul 20
<p>Eastern Whip-poor-will <i>Antrostomus vociferus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds May 1 to Aug 20
<p>Kentucky Warbler <i>Oporornis formosus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.</p>	Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 20
<p>King Rail <i>Rallus elegans</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8936</p>	Breeds May 1 to Sep 5

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9679>

Breeds elsewhere

Prairie Warbler *Dendroica discolor*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

Prothonotary Warbler *Protonotaria citrea*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

Red-headed Woodpecker *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 10 to Sep 10

Rusty Blackbird *Euphagus carolinus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Breeds elsewhere

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480>

Breeds elsewhere

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Apr 20 to Aug 5

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds May 10 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

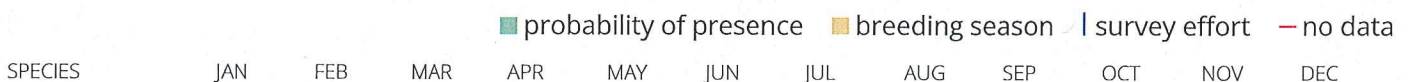
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

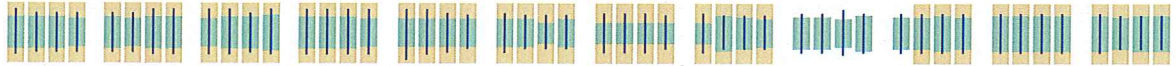
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

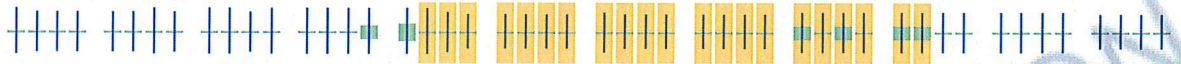
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



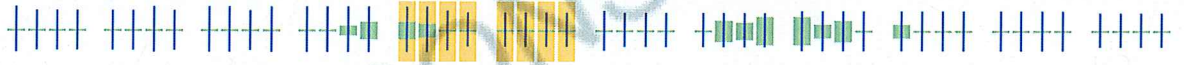
Bald Eagle
 Non-BCC
 Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



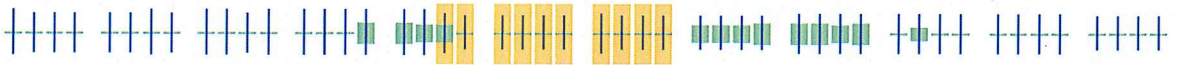
Black-billed Cuckoo
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Blue-winged Warbler
 BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

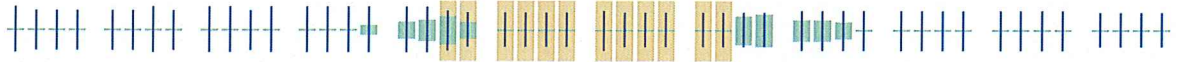


Bobolink
 BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

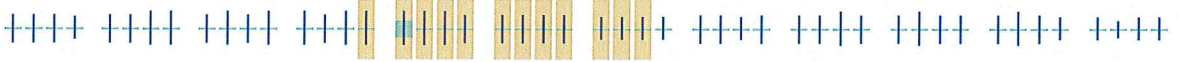


NOT FOR CONSULTATION

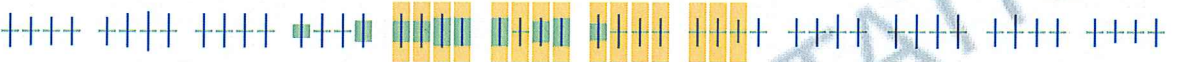
Canada Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



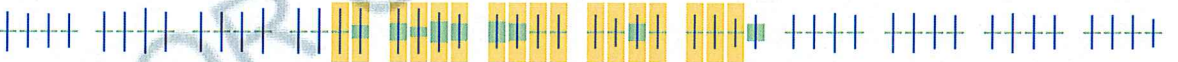
Cerulean Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



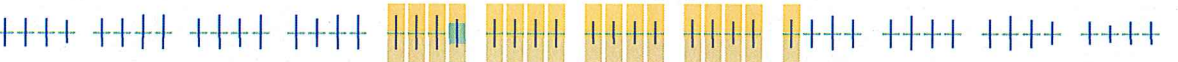
Eastern Whip-
 poor-will
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



Kentucky Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



King Rail
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)

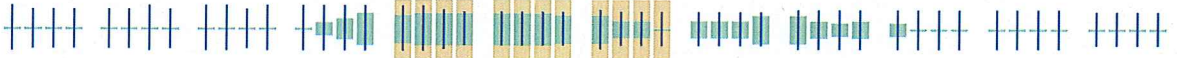


NOT FOR CONSULTATION

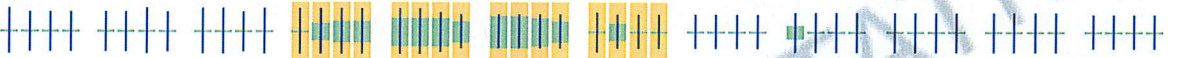
Lesser Yellowlegs
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



Prairie Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



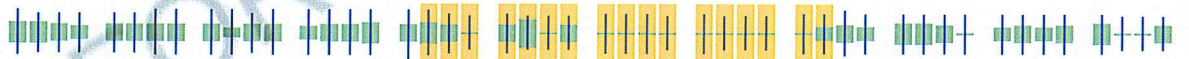
Prothonotary
 Warbler
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



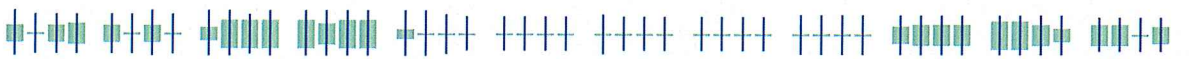
SPECIES

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

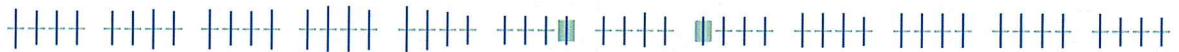
Red-headed
 Woodpecker
 BCC Rangewide
 (CON) (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC)
 throughout its
 range in the
 continental USA
 and Alaska.)



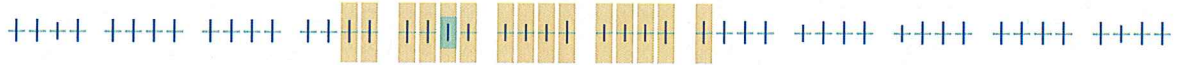
Rusty Blackbird
 BCC - BCR (This is a
 Bird of
 Conservation
 Concern (BCC) only
 in particular Bird
 Conservation
 Regions (BCRs) in
 the continental
 USA)



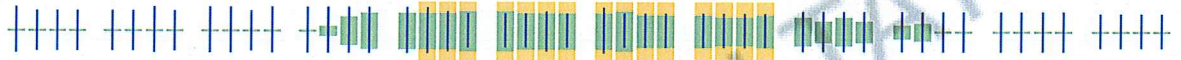
Short-billed
Dowitcher
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Willet
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Wood Thrush
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental USA
and Alaska.)



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

This location overlaps the following National Wildlife Refuge lands:

LAND	ACRES
PATUXENT RESEARCH REFUGE	2,394.07 acres

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species of Prince Georges County

November 2021



Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor
Jeannie Haddaway-Riccio, Secretary



Wildlife & Heritage Service

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Individual unit/program toll-free number
Out of state call: 410-260-8540
Text Telephone (TTY) users call via the Maryland Relay

The facilities and services of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources are available to all without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, age, national origin or physical or mental disability. This document is available in alternative format upon request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources would like to express sincere appreciation to the many scientists and naturalists who willingly share information and provide their expertise to further our mission of conserving Maryland's natural heritage.

Publication of this list is made possible by taxpayer donations to Maryland's Chesapeake Bay and Endangered Species Fund.

IMPORTANT NOTES

This list is a subset of the main reports:

Maryland Natural Heritage Program. 2021. List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of Maryland DNR 03-030321-271 and

Maryland Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of Maryland DNR 03-030321-270 and

Maryland Natural Heritage Program. 2021. List of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Animals of Maryland DNR 03- 111921-291

Please refer to these for important information including grant, history, purpose, governing laws and regulations, understanding state and federal conservation status ranks and legal statuses, and for additional resources.

This list is derived from an extensive data collection effort and numerous field surveys to determine distribution and abundance of plants and animals native to Maryland. Although based on a large volume of information, this list should not be viewed as complete or definitive. While much is known about some species, very little is known about others. The Maryland Natural Heritage Program welcomes additional information or recommendations regarding any of the taxa listed herein.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

You can take an active part in conserving Maryland's rare species by contacting the Wildlife and Heritage Service with the following types of information:

1. Location details should be included (exact mapped location using GPS is preferred, but not required). Online applications such as Google Earth are invaluable but precise, written directions including driving and walking are acceptable.
2. Documentation that includes a photograph, description of the species, identification source, and habitat description should accompany the report.
3. Information on the ecology and or biology of the species including observed and/or identified pollinators should accompany the report.

**Additional information, including a downloadable PDF of our rare plant reporting form can be found at: dnr.maryland.gov/wildlife/Pages/plants_wildlife/rte_reportinginst.aspx

Definitions of qualifiers used in the county distribution of species.

Distributional Qualifier	Definition
{species} [?]	Record for the county is reported but unverified or may indicate that the record occurs outside of the known range or in atypical habitat.
{species} ^h	Record for the county is based upon a historical collection but no extant population is known.
{species} ^l	Record for the county is the result of an introduction.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
Animals				
<i>Alasmidonta undulata</i>	Triangle Floater	S1S2	T	
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	S1B	T	
<i>Cambarus acuminatus</i>	Acuminate Crayfish	S2	I	
<i>Celithemis martha</i>	Martha's Pennant	S1		
<i>Chlorotettix sp. 1</i>	A Cicadellid Leafhopper	SU		
<i>Cicindela patruela</i>	Northern Barrens Tiger Beetle	S1	E	
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S1B	E	
<i>Cordulegaster bilineata</i>	Brown Spiketail	S3		
<i>Cordulegaster erronea</i>	Tiger Spiketail	S3		
<i>Cordulegaster obliqua</i>	Arrowhead Spiketail	S2		
<i>Elliptio lanceolata</i>	Yellow Lance	S1	T	LT
<i>Enneacanthus obesus</i>	Banded Sunfish	S3S4		
<i>Epitheca costalis</i>	Slender Baskettail	S1		
<i>Etheostoma vitreum</i>	Glassy Darter	S2	T	
<i>Euphydryas phaeton</i>	Baltimore Checkerspot	S2		
<i>Gomphaeschna antilope</i>	Taper-tailed Darner	S2		
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	S3S4		
<i>Helocordulia selysii</i>	Selys' Sundragon	S2	T	
<i>Hylogomphus parvidens</i>	Piedmont Clubtail	SH	X	
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	S2S3B	I	
<i>Laccophilus schwarzi</i>	Schwarz' Diving Beetle	SX		
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Black Rail	S1	E	LT
<i>Leptodea ochracea</i>	Tidewater Mucket	S1S2		
<i>Lethenteron appendix</i>	American Brook Lamprey	S2	T	
<i>Libellula flavida</i>	Yellow-sided Skimmer	S2S3		
<i>Limotettix minuendus</i>	Eastern Sedge Barrens Leafhopper	S1	E	
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	S3B		
<i>Nannothemis bella</i>	Elfin Skimmer	S1	E	
<i>Nehalennia gracilis</i>	Sphagnum Sprite	S2		
<i>Nehalennia integricollis</i>	Southern Sprite	S1S2		
<i>Nephus gordonii</i>	A Coccinellid Beetle	SU		
<i>Percina bimaculata</i>	Chesapeake Logperch	S1S2	T	
<i>Percina notogramma</i>	Stripeback Darter	S1	E	
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	SHB	X	
<i>Phagocata virilis</i>	A Planarian	S1		
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	S2S3B		
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	S2B		
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	Eastern Harvest Mouse	SH	X	
<i>Rhionaeschna mutata</i>	Spatterdock Darner	S1	E	
<i>Somatochlora filosa</i>	Fine-lined Emerald	S2		
<i>Sorex hoyi winnemana</i>	Southern Pygmy Shrew	S2		
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Southeastern Shrew	S3S4		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Sperchopsis tessellatus</i>	A Hydrophilid Beetle	S2		
<i>Stenogomphurus rogersi</i>	Sable Clubtail	S2	I	
<i>Strophitus undulatus</i>	Creeper	S2S3	I	
<i>Stygobromus indentatus</i>	Tidewater Amphipod	S1		
<i>Stygobromus tenuis potomacus</i>	Potomac Amphipod	S3		
<i>Stygobromus tenuis tenuis</i>	Slender Amphipod	SU		
<i>Stylurus laurae</i>	Laura's Clubtail	S2S3		
<i>Tachopteryx thoreyi</i>	Gray Petaltail	S3		
<i>Telegonus cellus</i>	Golden-banded Skipper	SH	X	

Plants

<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	Sensitive Joint-vetch	S1	E	LT
<i>Agalinis acuta</i>	Sandplain Gerardia	S1	E	LE
<i>Agalinis auriculata</i>	Earleaf False Foxglove	S1	E	
<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i> ^h	Ten-lobe False Foxglove	SH	X	
<i>Agalinis setacea</i> ^h	Thread-leaved Gerardia	S2	E	
<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i>	Pale False Foxglove	S1	E	
<i>Agrimonia microcarpa</i> [?]	Small-fruited Agrimony	S1?		
<i>Agrimonia striata</i> ^h	Woodland Agrimony	S1	E	
<i>Aletris aurea</i> ^h	Golden Colicroot	SH	X	
<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i> ^h	Fly-poison	S2		
<i>Anagallis minima</i> ^h	Chaffweed	SU	X	
<i>Anemone canadensis</i> ^h	Canada Anemone	SH	X	
<i>Antennaria solitaria</i>	Single-head Pussytoes	S2	T	
<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i> ^h	Swamp-pink	SX	X	
<i>Arnica acaulis</i> ^h	Leopard's-bane	S1	E	
<i>Aronia x prunifolia</i>	Purple Chokeberry	S3		
<i>Arundinaria tecta</i>	Switch Cane	S2		
<i>Asclepias rubra</i>	Red Milkweed	S1	E	
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> ^h	Whorled Milkweed	S3		
<i>Aureolaria flava</i> ^h	Smooth Yellow False Foxglove	S3		
<i>Baptisia australis</i> ^h	Blue Wild Indigo	S2	T	
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i>	Twining Screwstem	S3		
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Gray Birch	S1?		
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	Chamomile Grapefern	S1?		
<i>Bromus nottowayanus</i>	Nottoway Brome	S3S4		
<i>Buchnera americana</i> ^h	Bluehearts	SH	X	
<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	Tuberous Grass-pink	S1	E	
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i> ssp. <i>spithamea</i> ^{h?}	Low Bindweed	S2		
<i>Cardamine douglassii</i>	Purple Cress	S3		
<i>Carex albursina</i>	White Bear Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex bullata</i>	Button Sedge	S3		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Buxbaum's Sedge	S2	T	
<i>Carex conoidea</i>	Field Sedge	S1	E	
<i>Carex echinata</i> ^h	Prickly Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex emoryi</i>	Emory's Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	Pubescent Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex hitchcockiana</i>	Hitchcock's Sedge	S1	E	
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	Shoreline Sedge	S2S3		
<i>Carex lacustris</i> ^h	Lake-bank Sedge	S2		
<i>Carex louisianica</i>	Louisiana Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>	False Hop Sedge	S2		
<i>Carex pedunculata</i>	Long-stalked Sedge	S1	E	
<i>Carex shortiana</i>	Short's Sedge	S3S4	E	
<i>Carex sparganioides</i>	Bur-reed Sedge	S3		
<i>Carex tenera</i> ^h	Slender Sedge	SH	X	
<i>Carex venusta</i>	Dark Green Sedge	S3S4		
<i>Carex vestita</i> ^h	Velvety Sedge	S2	T	
<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	Coastal Butterfly Pea	S2		
<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	Red Turtlehead	S2	T	
<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Common Wintergreen	S3		
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i> ^h	Green-and-gold	S3		
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> ^h	Goldthread	S1	E	
<i>Corallorhiza wisteriana</i>	Spring Coralroot	S1	E	
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Whorled Coreopsis	S3		
<i>Crocanthemum bicknellii</i> ^h	Plains Frostweed	S1	E	
<i>Cyperus diandrus</i> [?]	Umbrella Flatsedge	SU		
<i>Cyperus lancastricensis</i>	Many-flowered Umbrella-sedge	S2S3		
<i>Cyperus refractus</i>	Reflexed Flatsedge	S2?		
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> ^h	Large Yellow Lady's-slipper	S3		
<i>Desmodium canadense</i> ^h	Showy Tick-trefoil	SH		
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i> ^h	Toothed Tick-trefoil	S1		
<i>Desmodium laevigatum</i>	Smooth Tick-trefoil	S3		
<i>Desmodium lineatum</i> [?]	Sand Tick-trefoil	SH	X	
<i>Desmodium obtusum</i> ^h	Stiff Tick-trefoil	S1	E	
<i>Dicentra eximia</i> ^l	Wild Bleedinghearts	S2	T	
<i>Dichanthelium bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's Witchgrass	SU	X	
<i>Dichanthelium laxiflorum</i>	Open-flower Witchgrass	S1?		
<i>Dichanthelium oligosanthes</i> var. <i>oligosanthes</i> ^h	Few-flowered Witchgrass	S2S3		
<i>Dichanthelium ravenelii</i> ^h	Ravenel's Witchgrass	SH		
<i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i>	Deep-root Clubmoss	S3		
<i>Doellingeria infirma</i> ^h	Cornel-leaf Aster	S3		
<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Roundleaf Sundew	S3		
<i>Elatine americana</i> ^h	American Waterwort	SU		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Eleocharis tortilis</i>	Twisted Spikerush	S3		
<i>Erigenia bulbosa</i>	Harbinger-of-spring	S3		
<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>	Ten-angle Pipewort	S1		
<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Tawny Cottongrass	S3		
<i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i> ^h	White-bracted Thoroughwort	S2S3	T	
<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i>	Warty Spurge, Bluntleaf Spurge	S1	E	
<i>Eurybia radula</i>	Rough Wood Aster	S1	E	
<i>Fimbristylis annua</i> ^h	Annual Fimbry	S3		
<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	Downy Milkpea	S3		
<i>Gaylussacia dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	S1	E	
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Fringe-top Bottle Gentian	S2	T	
<i>Gentiana villosa</i> ^h	Striped Gentian	S1	E	
<i>Geum laciniatum</i> ^h	Rough Avens	S3		
<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	Short's Hedge-hyssop	S1	E	
<i>Hemianthus micranthemoides</i> ^h	Nuttall's Micranthemum	SX	X	
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	Halberd-leaf Rosemallow	S3		
<i>Homalosorus pycnocarpus</i>	Glade Fern	S2	T	
<i>Hylodesmum pauciflorum</i>	Few-flowered Tick-trefoil	S2	E	
<i>Hypericum gymnanthum</i>	Clasping-leaf St. John's-wort	S3		
<i>Hypericum virgatum</i> ^h	Sharpleaf St. John's-wort	SH		
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Deciduous Holly	S2		
<i>Iris prismatica</i> ^h	Slender Blueflag	S2	E	
<i>Iris verna</i> ^h	Dwarf Iris	S1	E	
<i>Iris virginica</i> ^h	Virginia Blueflag	S3		
<i>Isoetes engelmannii</i>	Engelmann's Quillwort	S3		
<i>Isoetes riparia</i> ^h	Riverbank Quillwort	SU		
<i>Juncus longii</i>	Long's Rush	S1	E	
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Rush	S1	E	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Sheep Laurel	S3S4		
<i>Krigia dandelion</i>	Potato Dwarf-dandelion	S2S3		
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i> ^h	Vetchling Peavine	S1	E	
<i>Lechea tenuifolia</i> ^h	Slender Pinweed	SH	X	
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	Silky Lespedeza	S3		
<i>Linum intercursum</i>	Sandplain Flax	S2	T	
<i>Liparis liliifolia</i> ^h	Large Twayblade	S3		
<i>Lithospermum virginianum</i> ^h	Virginia False Gromwell	S1	E	
<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>	Primrose-willow	S2S3		
<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i> ^h	Hairy Ludwigia	S1	E	
<i>Lupinus perennis</i> ^h	Sundial Lupine	S2	T	
<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	Climbing Fern	S2	T	
<i>Lysimachia lanceolate</i> ^h	Lanceleaf Loosestrife	S3		
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> ^h	Winged Loosestrife	S1	E	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	Umbrella Magnolia	S3		
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i> ^h	Green Adder's-mouth Orchid	S2		
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Southern Crabapple	S3		
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i>	Carolina Anglepod	S2S3	E (PT)	
<i>Matelea obliqua</i>	Climbing Milkweed	S1S2	E	
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i> ^h	Ostrich Fern	S2S3		
<i>Mecardonia acuminata</i>	Purple Mecardonia	S2	E	
<i>Melica mutica</i> ^h	Narrow Melicgrass	S3		
<i>Monarda media</i> ^l	Purple Bergamot	SH		
<i>Monotropsis odorata</i> ^h	Sweet Pinesap	S1	E	
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i> ^h	Hair-awn Muhly	S1	E	
<i>Muhlenbergia glabriflora</i> ^h	Hairgrass	SH		
<i>Muhlenbergia sylvatica</i> ^h	Woodland Muhly	S3		
<i>Myosotis macrosperma</i>	Large-seed Forget-me-not	S3S4		
<i>Myosotis verna</i>	Spring Forget-me-not	S3		
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	Small-flower Baby-blue-eyes	S2		
<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i>	Clustered Bluets	S3		
<i>Orbexilum psoralioides</i> [?]	False Scurfpea	SX		
<i>Orthilia secunda</i> ^h	One-side Wintergreen	SH	X	
<i>Packera crawfordii</i> ^h	Bog Ragwort	SH		
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i> ^h	American Ginseng	S2S3		
<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> ^h	Philadelphia Panicgrass	SU		
<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> ^h	American Feverfew	S1	E	
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	Swamp Lousewort	S1	E	
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i> ^h	Smooth Beardtongue	SU		
<i>Persicaria setacea</i>	Swamp Smartweed	SU		
<i>Phacelia covillei</i>	Buttercup Scorpionweed	S2	T	
<i>Phacelia purshii</i>	Miami-mist	S3		
<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i>	Wild Kidney Bean	S3		
<i>Phemeranthus teretifolius</i> ^{h?}	Roundleaf Fameflower	S2	T	
<i>Phyllanthus caroliniensis</i> ^h	Carolina Leaf-flower	S3		
<i>Pilea fontana</i>	Springs Clearweed	S3		
<i>Plantago cordata</i> ^h	Heartleaf Plantain	SH	X	
<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i> var. <i>blephariglottis</i>	White Fringed Orchid	S2	T	
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i> ^h	Yellow Fringed Orchid	S2	T	
<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	Crested Yellow Orchid	S3		
<i>Platanthera flava</i>	Pale Green Orchid	S2S3		
<i>Platanthera peramoena</i> ^h	Purple Fringeless Orchid	S1S2	T	
<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>	Marsh Fleabane	S2	E (PT)	
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	Threadfoot	S3		
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Rose Pogonia	S3		
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	Crossleaf Milkwort	S2	T	
<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	Pink Milkwort	S2S3		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed Milkwort	S1	T	
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> ?	Large-leaved Pondweed	S1S2		
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>	Leafy Pondweed	S2		
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Claspingleaf Pondweed	S3		
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Slender Pondweed	S2S4		
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i> ^h	Flatleaf Pondweed	S1?		
<i>Primula meadia</i> ^h	Common Shootingstar	S3		
<i>Prunus susquehanae</i> ^h	Susquehanna Sandcherry	SH		
<i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i> ^h	Carolina Clubmoss	S1	E	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common Hoptree	S3		
<i>Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides</i> ?	Southern Mountainmint	SH	X	
<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i>	Whorled Mountainmint	S2	T	
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> ^h	Green-flower Wintergreen	SH	X	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> ^l	Bur Oak	S1S2		
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i> ^h	Water-plantain Spearwort	S1		
<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i>	Yellow Water Crowfoot	S1	E	
<i>Ranunculus hederaceus</i> ^h	Long-stalked Crowfoot	S1	E	
<i>Ranunculus pusillus</i>	Pursh's Buttercup	SU		
<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	White Beakrush	S3		
<i>Rhynchospora cephalantha</i>	Capitate Beakrush	S1	E	
<i>Rhynchospora glomerata</i> ^h	Clustered Beakrush	S3		
<i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i>	Small-headed Beakrush	S2		
<i>Rhynchospora oligantha</i> ^h	Few-flowered Beakrush	SH	X	
<i>Rhynchospora rariflora</i>	Few-flowered Beakrush	SU	X	
<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i> ^h	Cymose Beakrush	S2		
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	Prickly Gooseberry	S3		
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> ^h	Orange Coneflower	S3		
<i>Sagittaria engelmanniana</i> ^h	Engelmann's Arrowhead	S2	T	
<i>Sagittaria rigida</i> ^h	Sessile-fruit Arrowhead	S1	E	
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Narrowleaf Willow	S1	E	
<i>Salix occidentalis</i> ^h	Dwarf Prairie Willow	S2		
<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i> ^h	Canada Burnet	S2	T	
<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Northern Pitcherplant	S2	T	
<i>Schoenoplectus novae-angliae</i>	Salt-marsh Bulrush	S2		
<i>Schoenoplectiella smithii</i> ^h	Smith's Bulrush	S1?		
<i>Scirpus expansus</i> ?	Woodland Bulrush	S3		
<i>Scleria muehlenbergii</i> ^h	Muhlenberg's Nutrush	S1S2		
<i>Scleria reticularis</i> ^h	Reticulated Nutrush	S2S3		
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Whip Nutrush	S3		
<i>Scutellaria nervosa</i>	Veined Skullcap	S1S2	E	
<i>Scutellaria serrata</i> ^h	Showy Skullcap	S3		
<i>Silene nivea</i> ^h	Snowy Campion	S1	E	
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Saw Greenbrier	S3		

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	STATE RANK	STATE STATUS	FEDERAL STATUS
<i>Smilax pseudochina</i>	Long-stalk Greenbrier	S2	T	
<i>Solidago latissimifolia</i> ^h	Elliott's Goldenrod	S3		
<i>Solidago patula</i>	Sharp-leaved Goldenrod	S3		
<i>Solidago speciosa</i> ^h	Showy Goldenrod	S2	T	
<i>Solidago tortifolia</i> ^h	Twistleaf Goldenrod	SH		
<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	Bog Goldenrod	S3		
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	Giant Bur-reed	S3		
<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i>	Swamp Wedgescale	S2	T	
<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>	Little Ladies'-tresses	S1?		
<i>Stachys hyssopifolia</i> ^h	Hyssopleaf Hedge-nettle	S1		
<i>Stellaria alsine</i>	Trailing Stitchwort	S1	E	
<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i> ^h	Eastern Featherbells	S1	T	
<i>Symphyotrichum concolor</i> ^h	Eastern Silvery Aster	S1	E	
<i>Thelypteris simulata</i>	Bog Fern	S2	T	
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>pallida</i>	Pale Mannagrass	S3		
<i>Triantha racemosa</i> ^h	Coastal False Asphodel	SX	X	
<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i> ^h	Bashful Bulrush	S2		
<i>Utricularia striata</i>	Fibrous Bladderwort	S1	E	
<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	Zigzag Bladderwort	S3		
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i> ^h	Large Cranberry	S3		
<i>Veratrum virginicum</i>	Virginia Bunchflower	S3		
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> ^h	Nannyberry	S1		
<i>Vitis rupestris</i> ^h	Rock Grape	S1		
<i>Xyris fimbriata</i>	Fringed Yellow-eyed-grass	S1	E	