

Scientific_Name	Common_Name	Family	Genus	Species	Native	Habitat	Growth_Habit	Duration
Perennials								
Aquilegia canadensis	wild columbine, red columbine	Ranunculaceae	Aquilegia	canadensis	Y	Cliffs, ledges, talus slopes, on or adjacent to forested rock outcrops, and edges of paths and dirt roads through forests often associated with calcareous soils and/or bedrock	Forb/herb	Perennial
Asclepias syriaca	common milkweed	Apocynaceae	Asclepias	syriaca	Y	Successional fields, occasionally clearings in forests, roadsides, and disturbed ground.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Asclepias variegata	white milkweed	Apocynaceae	Asclepias	variegata	Y		Forb/herb	Perennial
Asclepias verticillata	whorled milkweed	Apocynaceae	Asclepias	verticillata	Y	Thin rocky forests, rocky summits, and woodlands of a southern affinity.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Eupatorium perfoliatum	boneset	Asteraceae	Eupatorium	perfoliatum	Y	Marshes, ditches, and seepage areas. Almost always in wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Eutrochium purpureum var. purpureum	purple Joe Pye weed	Asteraceae	Eutrochium	purpureum	Y	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands, edges of these habitats, and non-weedy open banks and slopes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Heliopsis helianthoides ssp. helianthoides	smooth oxeye	Asteraceae	Heliopsis	helianthoides	Y	Alluvial thickets and forests, stream banks, and disturbed areas in alluvial soils. Predominately a species of alluvial soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

Iris virginica	southern blue flag	Iridaceae	Iris	virginica	Y			Forb/herb	Perennial
Lobelia siphilitica var. siphilitica	great blue lobelia	Campulacaeae	Lobelia	siphilitica	Y	Seepage areas, stream margins, fens, ditches, and drainage channels; wet thickets and forests; swamps and seepy road banks. Does particularly well in calcareous seepage areas.		Forb/herb	Perennial
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia mountain mint	Lamiaceae	Pycnanthemum	virginianum	Y	Edges of marshes, fields, thickets, and railroad edges in wet to dry soils.		Forb/herb	Perennial
Symphotrichum laeve var. laeve	smooth aster	Asteraceae	Symphotrichum	laeve	Y	Dry rocky forested slopes, woodlands, edges of forests, roadsides, occasionally fields, and thickets. Does particularly well in calcareous soils.		Forb/herb	Perennial
Symphotrichum pilosum var. pilosum	frostweed aster	Asteraceae	Symphotrichum	pilosum	Y	Roadsides, successional fields, pastures, waste places, and disturbed areas. A weedy species very commonly along roads and in disturbed soils.		Forb/herb	Perennial
Symphotrichum ericoides	Heath aster								
Echinacea purpurea	Purple coneflower								
Baptisia australis	Blue false indigo								
Asclepias exaltata	Poke milkweed								
Vernonia fasciculata	ironweed								
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly everlasting								

Antennaria neglecta	pussy toes								
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed								
Symphotrichum prenanthoides	crooked-stemmed aster	Asteraceae	Symphotrichum	prenanthoides	Y	Swamps, wet ditches, thickets, stream banks and gravel bars, and seepage areas. Usually in wet to wet-mesic soil or soils that are seasonally wet. Often with some amount of canopy cover although most robust in open sites.	Forb	Perennial	
Asclepias tuberosa	butterfly weed (for clay)	Apocynaceae	Asclepias	tuberosa	Y	Dry-mesic roadsides, edges of railroads, successional fields, meadows, and dry banks of streams. Does particularly well over calcareous rock.	Herbaceous	Perennial	
Symphotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster	Asteraceae	Symphotrichum	novae-angliae	Y	Successional fields, roadsides, and waste places. Frequently in dry to mesic sites and less frequently in wetter soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial	
Viola blanda	sweet white violet	Violaceae	Viola	blanda	Y	Mesic hardwood and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests, mesic to wet-mesic forest openings, hummocks in swamps, swamp margins, and forested dirt roadsides.	Herbaceous	Perennial	
Viola sororia "freckles"	Freckles violet								
Viola sororia	common blue violet	Violaceae	Viola	sororia	Y	Best developed in valley bottoms and lower slopes of mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges; also in mesic forests, forest edges, lawns, disturbed soils, roadsides, thickets, and waste places. Widespread and very common.	Herbaceous	Perennial	
Monarda fistulosa var. fistulosa	common wild bergamot	Lamiaceae	Monarda	fistulosa	Y	Thickets, successional fields, edges and openings in hardwood forests, bluffs, and roadsides. Mostly in dry to dry-mesic soils in open habitats.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial	
Woody species									

Corylus americana	American hazelnut	Betula ceae	Corylus	americana	Y	Edges of swamps, alluvial thickets, and weedy thickets.	Shrub	Perennial
Lindera benzoin	spicebush	Lauraceae	Lindera	benzoin	Y	Floodplain forests, swamps, shrub swamps, wet woods, mesic forests, seeps in forests, and fens. Occurs in mesic to wet soils often but not always in at least partial shade. In some forest understories it can be the dominant species in the shrub layer.	Shrub	Perennial
Morella carolinensis	bayberry	Myricaceae	Morella	carolinensis	Y	This species is found in a few, apparently very different, habitat types including upland maritime habitats, dunes, rich open to forested fens, and open habitats in sandy or thin acidic soils.	Shrub	Perennial
Physocarpus opulifolius	ninebark	Rosaceae	Physocarpus	opulifolius	Y	River banks, thickets in valley bottoms, and rock outcrops.	Shrub	Perennial
Rhododendron calendulaceum	Flame azalea	Ericaceae	Rhododendron	prinothymum	Y	Dry to dry-mesic forests, forest edges, bluffs, hummocks and edges of swamps, and utility rights-of-way. Primarily a species of slightly open dry acidic oak dominated forests but also somewhat frequent on hummocks in swamps.	Shrub	Perennial
Symphoricarpos albus var. albus	common snowberry	Caprifoliaceae	Symphoricarpos	albus	Y	Dry thin rocky forests and woodlands.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
Acer pensylvanicum	striped maple	Sapindaceae	Acer	pensylvanicum	Y	A small understory tree that does well in cool microclimates. Forests with a northern affinity, slopes in ravines, and rocky forests.	Tree	Perennial
Acer rubrum var. rubrum	common red maple	Sapindaceae	Acer	rubrum	Y	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats and soil types. Wet swamps to dry forests and young successional habitats this is a very wide spread and common tree.	Tree	Perennial
Acer spicatum	mountain maple	Sapindaceae	Acer	spicatum	Y	A small understory tree of northern or cool habitats. Ravine slopes, cool swamps, northern hardwood, and mixed hardwood forests.	Tree	Perennial
Betula alleghaniensis	yellow birch	Betula ceae	Betula	alleghaniensis	Y	Cool mesic forests and swamps. A widespread tree in NY it is dominant or co-dominant in some types of northern hardwood forests as well as cool swamps.	Tree	Perennial

Castanea dentata	American chestnut	Fagaceae	Castanea	dentata	Y	Dry to mesic forests often associated with <i>Quercus</i> spp. The introduced chestnut blight kills the trees and mature trees are now rather scattered and rare. Still, stump sprouts and small trees are not uncommon although they soon become infested with the blight.	Tree	Perennial
Juniperus virginiana var. virginiana	eastern red cedar	Cupressaceae	Juniperus	virginiana	Y	Rocky summits, bluffs above ravines and lakes, ledges, alvars, successional fields, pastures, and maritime and coastal sandy areas. Grows best in open sites with thin rocky or sandy dry soils and dies back if other trees shade it out. In parts of New York, it is associated with calcareous bedrock or soils and in general is somewhat of a calciphile.	Tree	Perennial
Larix laricina	tamarack	Pinaceae	Larix	laricina	Y	Bogs, cool northern swamps, rich peatlands, and cool mesic forests at high elevation. Predominately a plant of cool northern wetlands it is local in distribution in the warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Tree	Perennial
Liriodendron tulipifera	tulip tree, tulip poplar, yellow poplar	Magnoliaceae	Liriodendron	tulipifera	Y	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests. In all but the most southern parts of New York this tree is often an indicator of deep rich mesic circumneutral soils growing primarily in valley bottoms (excluding the lowest floodplains) and on lower slopes. In the most southern parts of the state it also grows in more acidic drier sites and occurs in a wider array of forested habitats.	Tree	Perennial
Nyssa sylvatica	blackgum, sourgum	Nyssaceae	Nyssa	sylvatica	Y	Swamps, wet depressions, wet woods, and borders of ponds and streams. Also in dry upland sites. Sometimes these upland sites are associated with seasonal springs or seeps. In the upland sites, populations are sometimes very small.	Tree	Perennial
Picea glauca	white spruce	Pinaceae	Picea	glauca	Y	Cultivated and occasionally naturalizing as well as native in the northern parts of New York in mesic cool forests. Sometimes in wetter soils.	Tree	Perennial
Platanus occidentalis	eastern sycamore	Platanaceae	Platanus	occidentalis	Y	Predominately a tree of riparian habitats including floodplain forests and thickets, edges of streams, and sand and gravel bars in streams. Occasionally isolated trees are found growing on lower to upper slopes away from streams.	Tree	Perennial
Populus deltoides ssp. deltoides	eastern cottonwood	Salicaceae	Populus	deltoides	Y	Floodplain and low forests, streamsides, gravel and sand bars in streams, ditches, swamps, and occasionally on upper and middle slopes of hardwood mesic forests.	Tree	Perennial
Quercus bicolor	swamp white oak	Fagaceae	Quercus	bicolor	Y	Swamps, wet depressions, and thickets. Often in swamps on ridges and hill tops. Always in at least seasonally wet soils this species is often absent from deep alluvial soils where <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> occurs.	Tree	Perennial

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Quercus marilandica	blackjack oak								
Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	Fagaceae	Quercus	macrocarpa	Y	Bottomland forests and swamps in deep alluvium, and limestone and alvar woodlands and forests. Usually does not occur in hilltop swamps where <i>Q. bicolor</i> occurs. On limestone bedrock it sometimes occurs in very dry soils.	Tree	Perennial	
Quercus rubra	northern red oak	Fagaceae	Quercus	rubra	Y	The most widespread oak species in New York. Dry to mesic forests in a variety of soil types. It occurs in the coolest climates of any species of oak in New York as well as in warmer more southern forest types.	Tree	Perennial	
Salix nigra	black willow	Salicaceae	Salix	nigra	Y	Edges of rivers and streams, wet thickets, marshes, low and floodplain forests, and edges of lakes.	Tree	Perennial	
Thuja occidentalis	northern white cedar, arborvitae	Cupressaceae	Thuja	occidentalis	Y	Calcareous cliffs and ledges, rocky summits, alvars, fens, and rich swamps. Grows in both xeric and wet, often cool sites. Mostly confined to calcareous soils and bedrock. In northern and cooler parts of New York it become less of a calciphile. In swamps it can form dense impenetrable stands.	Tree	Perennial	
Ulmus americana	American elm	Ulmaceae	Ulmus	americana	Y	Wet thickets, stream edges, swamps, roadsides, mesic to wet forests, and forest edges. In wet to mesic often nutrient rich soils. Still a rather common tree even after the introduction of Dutch Elm Disease although perhaps not as significant of a component of bottom land and wet-mesic forests and not growing as large as in the past.	Tree	Perennial	
Amelanchier laevis	smooth shadbush	Rosaceae	Amelanchier	laevis	Y	Forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, bluffs, rock outcrops, ledges, hummocks in swamps, and roadsides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial	
Amelanchier canadensis	Serviceberry								
Carpinus caroliniana ssp. virginiana	musclewood, ironwood, American hornbeam	Betulaceae	Carpinus	caroliniana	Y	An understory small tree in deciduous forests. It does best in wet-mesic soils, lower parts of slopes, and stream banks. Also occurs in swamps and mesic forests. It can become a dominant understory tree in these habitats.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial	

Celtis occidentalis	northern hackberry	Cannabaceae	Celtis	occidentalis	Y	Bottomland forests, rocky slopes, talus slopes, and rock outcrops on mesic to dry calcareous bedrock or soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Cephalanthus occidentalis	buttonbush	Rubiaceae	Cephalanthus	occidentalis	Y	Ponds, vernal pools, edges of lakes, stream edges, and shrub swamps predominately in shallow water.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Cornus sericea	red-osier dogwood	Cornaceae	Cornus	sericea	Y	Shrub swamps, fens, marshes, and edges of ponds and streams often in calcareous soils but not restricted to these soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Crataegus crus-galli var. crus-galli	cockspur hawthorn	Rosaceae	Crataegus	crus-galli	Y	Hedgerows, road sides, young successional forests, abandoned pastures, thickets, rocky openings in forests, and forest edges.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Crataegus punctata	dotted hawthorn	Rosaceae	Crataegus	punctata	Y	Hedgerows, thickets, successional forests, forest edges, and road sides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Hamamelis virginiana	witch hazel	Hamamelidaceae	Hamamelis	virginiana	Y	An understory shrub in various dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Ilex verticillata	common winterberry	Aquifoliaceae	Ilex	verticillata	Y	Margins of ponds, kettle hole ponds, acidic bogs, deciduous swamps, and shrub swamps (sometimes being the dominant shrub). In most of NY this is our most common wetland Ilex.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Prunus americana	American plum	Rosaceae	Prunus	americana	Y	Hedgerows, thickets, forest edges, young successional forests, and disturbed soils often in valley bottoms and floodplains.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Rhododendron maximum	great rosebay, great laurel	Ericaceae	Rhododendron	maximum	Y	Swamps, edges of ponds, and occasionally in wet forests. In central and western New York it is restricted to small disjunct patches in cool swamps. In southeastern New York it becomes more common.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Salix discolor	pussy willow	Salicaceae	Salix	discolor	Y	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, vernal pools, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial

Salix sericea	silky willow	Salicaceae	Salix	sericea	Y	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Viburnum dentatum var. lucidum	smooth arrowwood	Adoxaceae	Viburnum	dentatum	Y	Shrub swamps including rich fens, marshes, forested swamps, wet to mesic successional shrublands, thickets, occasional in mesic deciduous understories, and roadsides. Grows in a large variety of wet to dry habitats. Lately the non-native viburnum leaf beetle (<i>Pyrrhalta viburni</i>) has been completely defoliating this and a few other <i>Viburnum</i> species in parts of New York. It appears that this species might suffer a huge decline.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Zanthoxylum americanum	prickly ash	Rutaceae	Zanthoxylum	americanum	Y	Wet thickets, low and floodplain mesic forests, streamside thickets, thin soils over limestone and calcareous bedrock, and other calcareous habitats both wet and dry.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Gymnocladus dioica	Kentucky coffee tree							
Pinus pungens	Table top pine							
Aesculus pavia	Red Buckeye							
Cornus racemosa	Grey dogwood							
Cercis canadensis	redbud							
Catalpa speciosa	N. Catalpa							
Populus tremuloides	Canoe birch							
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen							
Alnus incana	Speckled alder							
Alnus serrulata	Hazel alder							

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