

Thomas Miner Preserve

Wildlife & Plant Report

10/24/2014

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Introduction: In early 2013 it was decided to conduct a wildlife and plant survey on the Miner Preserve in order to:

- establish a baseline so that future population changes could be detected
- determine the presence or absence of species of special interest
- guide management of the property in a manner appropriate for wildlife and plants of interest.

A survey plan was developed with expert guidance from Robert Askins (Ornithologist, Professor of Biology, Connecticut College), Robert Dewire (Naturalist, Ornithologist), and Paul Armond (Botanist) and input from Stanton Simm (Executive Director Stonington Land Trust, Chairman of Stonington Conservation Commission) and carried out between 04/18/2013 and 10/22/2014. This report describes the results of the surveys of plants, birds, mammals, amphibians/reptiles and some insects.

Physical Characteristics of the Preserve

Stanton Simm

ACREAGE:

- 82.61-acres with 735' of frontage on Taugwonk Road

HAY FIELDS:

- Approximately 22 acres, about 27% of the entire Preserve
- Soil Types: Rainbow silt loam with 0 to 3% slopes; Woodbridge fine sandy loam with 0 to 3% slopes; Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams with 3 to 15% slopes

WOODLAND (Forest Cover):

- Approximately 60 acres, about 73% of the entire Preserve.
- Soil Type: Primarily Rainbow silt loam with 2 to 8% slopes, very stony.

ELEVATION ABOVE SEA LEVEL:

- Elevation ranges from approximately 220' on the northern border to approximately 170' on the eastern border and the southwest corner. However, most of property is within a range of 210' to 195'.

WATER TABLE

- Entire 82.61 acres has a 'perched' water table due to the fact that there's an underlying impermeable clay layer, anywhere from 2 to 20' below the surface of the ground on the entire Preserve and surrounding area.

Bird Survey

Bob Dewire, Niall Doherty, Bruce Fellman, Larry Reiter and Glenn Williams

Caveats: The plan for the bird survey (see appendix) required some adjustment since sections of the proposed route became inaccessible at times:

- The section that involved walking on the neighbor's property to the East of the Preserve became inaccessible for safety reasons when a large bull was present. During this period it was possible to survey the Eastern edge by walking just inside the Preserve, parallel to the stone wall that marks the border of the property, although this route does not afford as clear a view of the bird-rich Eastern edge.
- Sections of the bird survey route within the Preserve were mowed and could be walked without undue exposure to ticks and the diseases transmitted by ticks. However, the owners of neighboring properties are under no obligation to mow according to a schedule that suited our survey and at times the vegetation on those sections was high and dense resulting in elevated risk of tick/Lyme disease exposure. Some of these sections were therefore not surveyed on all visits to the Preserve by all observers.

Notwithstanding these deviations from the plan, the sections that were surveyed were a fair representation of the environmental diversity of the Preserve as a whole and should not have distorted the overall number of species found but will have impacted the number of individuals in each species.

As outlined in the plan, the surveys took place in the mornings when most birds are active. With hindsight, a series of evening and nighttime surveys should have been planned in order to determine whether crepuscular/nocturnal species (owls, woodcock, nighthawks, etc.) were present. This omission could be remedied in the future. One observer, Glenn Williams, did have the foresight to make a couple of evening/nighttime visits.

As noted in the survey plan, the primary objective was to identify which species of birds were present without attempting to count the number of individual species. A valid, quantitative survey is a very difficult and time-consuming project and beyond the resources available. However, numbers of birds were recorded and some numerical data will be presented when they are considered meaningful and add value.

Results: All the bird data collected was recorded in eBird

(<http://ebird.org/content/ebird/>), an online system developed by the National Audubon Society, Inc. and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. In addition to providing a convenient means of storing and analyzing the bird data from the Miner Preserve survey, those data can be pooled and compared with data from other areas, thus contributing to the analysis and understanding of trends in bird populations nationally and globally. The complete dataset can be viewed and analyzed by creating an account in eBird

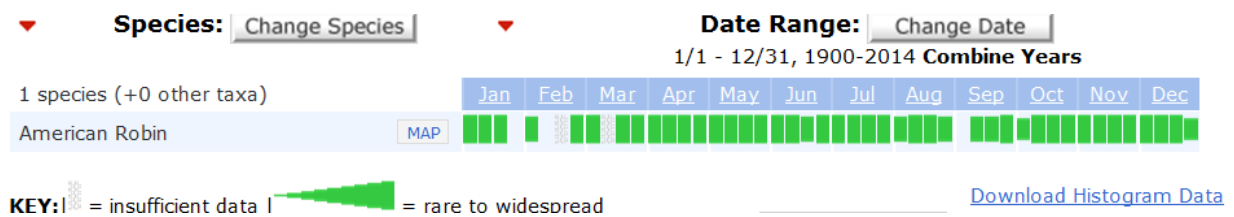
(https://secure.birds.cornell.edu/cassso/login?service=https%3A%2F%2Febird.org%2Febird%2Fj_spring_cas_security_check%3Fportal%3Debird), clicking on

Explore Data, then **Explore Hotspots**, type Stonington into the search field that appears in the top, left corner of the map and select **Stonington, Miner Preserve (Private)**. Then, clicking on **Bar Charts** is a good place to start exploring data.

Between April 2, 2013 and October 22, 2014 (79 weeks), 218 individual surveys were carried out (average 2.75/week), accounting for a total of approximately 436 hours of observation. During this period, 127 species were found. In the main table (starting on page 12), the bird species found on the Preserve are labeled with their Connecticut migration/residency categories as shown in “The Sibley Guide to Birds,” second edition, David Allen Sibley, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2014. These categories, described below, are no more than general guidelines of what to expect on the Miner Preserve because they are on a State-wide scale and will not reflect local variability or changes in the habitat used by some species at

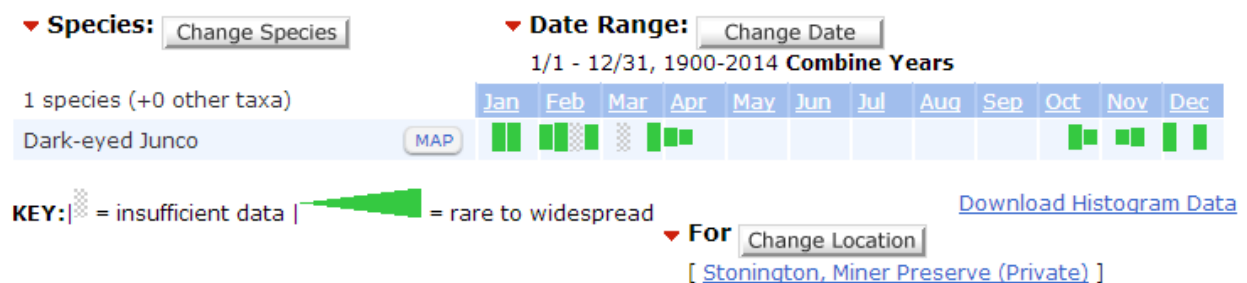
different times of the year. In addition, for some species the Preserve is close to the borderline between two categories and either behavior could be expected.

Year round: These species are present year-round and potentially breed on the Preserve. The American robin is typical of this group as indicated by our data from the Preserve presented in the form of a bar graph from eBird. As shown below, American robins were found on nearly every visit to the Preserve with little seasonal variation.

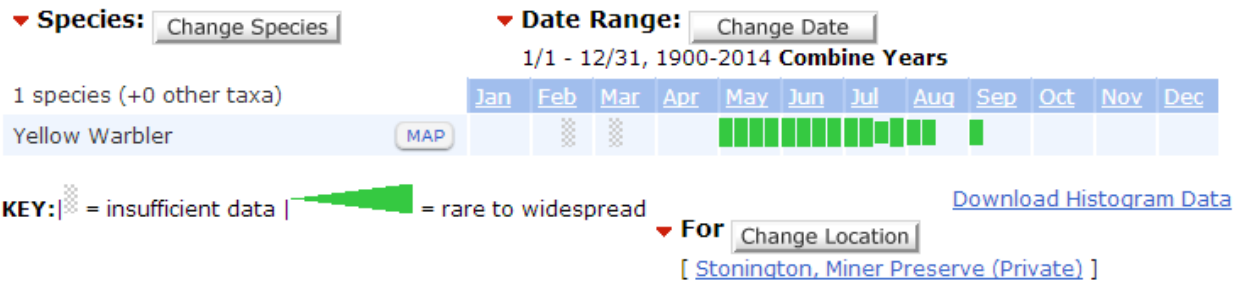


Migrants: Migrants can be divided into various subcategories

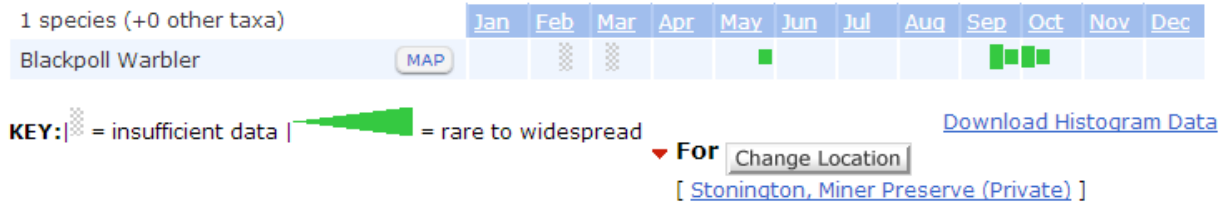
- *Winter:* Those that breed to the North and come South to spend the winter in Connecticut; for example, the dark-eyed junco.



- *Summer:* Those that winter to the South and come to Connecticut to breed; for example, the yellow warbler.



- *Migrant:* Those that winter to the South and pass through Connecticut to breed further North. These species may be seen in Spring as they head North and Fall as they head South. Suitable locations for rest and feeding *en route* are essential for their successful migration. For some species, their route North may be different from their route South so they may not be seen on the Preserve in both Spring and Fall. Also, the Spring migration occurs over a shorter period of time than the fall migration and less common species are more easily missed in Spring. Data for the blackpoll warbler are shown below as an example.



- *Incidental:* These are species that pass through the Preserve, some without landing (flyovers) and whose lifestyle/survival is independent of the Preserve. Species seen only once are included here even if the Preserve could potentially support them. Although these species are in the output from eBird shown later, they are also listed in the table below.

Incidental Bird Species	
Species	Comments
Double-crested cormorant	Multiple sightings

Northern goshawk	One seen on one occasion
Sandhill crane	2 seen on one occasion
Herring gull	Multiple sightings
Canada goose	Multiple sightings
Turkey vulture	Multiple sightings
Black Vulture	2 seen on one occasion
Great black-backed gull	3 seen on one occasion
Broad-winged hawk	One seen on one occasion
Great blue heron	Multiple sightings
Green heron	4 seen on one occasion
Osprey	Multiple sightings
Great egret	Multiple sightings
Common Raven	One seen on one occasion
Whip-poor-will	One seen on one occasion
Clay-colored sparrow	One seen on one occasion

Notable findings include:

- Bobolinks: In both summers of the survey there were significant populations of bobolinks that bred in the barn field. The largest number seen in 2014, 42 on 07/09/2014, was larger than the largest number seen in 2013, 32 on 08/06/2013, suggesting that the population is growing. This is a remarkable concentration of a State species of special concern and highlights the need to maintain the grassland nature of the field by mowing as needed, after the young have fledged (September or later), to prevent the build-up of brush that would make the area unsuitable for bobolinks.

- The Eastern edge, where the Preserve's forest abuts the neighbor's scrubby field, supports a large number and diversity of migrants, particularly in the Fall. This is likely because the morning sun is unobstructed on this Eastern edge and is able to warm the tops of the trees and activate the insects that many species forage on after their non-stop overnight migration. Any changes to the Preserve should retain this feature.
- Kestrel are reported to be present Year Round in Connecticut, although State-listed as Threatened, but have only been seen on the Preserve in Spring and Fall, despite the presence of suitable habitat. This could be due to the absence of suitable nesting sites (holes in trees/nest boxes in or near grassland). A kestrel nesting box was erected in the barn field early in 2014 but the kestrel did not take advantage of it. Relocation of the nesting box to a more remote location in the barn field, farther away from the main East/West trail which has some vehicular traffic, may make it more attractive to kestrel.
- Bluebirds are also listed as Year Round in Connecticut and the grassland on the Preserve would appear to be perfect bluebird habitat. However, although seen at other times of the year, and fledglings were seen in late summer/fall, bluebirds were not seen in the breeding season. This is likely because of the absence of suitable nest sites, a deficiency which could be remedied by erecting bluebird nesting boxes in the fields. Since the same habitat and nest boxes are suitable for tree swallows, it is likely that they would also start to breed on the Preserve if nest boxes were provided.
- The purple martin (a species listed as threatened in Connecticut) colony in the adjacent Smith property seems to be thriving and further expansion could be limited by the number of martin nest boxes available on that site. Provision of a cluster of martin nest boxes on the Preserve would allow that colony to expand.
- In July there were two independent reports of sightings of possible bobwhite quail - adult with poults. These reports were not from members of the bird survey team and the all the details necessary for entry into eBird are not available. Although once common in Connecticut this species

has largely disappeared due to loss of habitat, predation and hunting. Twenty years ago they were frequently seen in Stonington, and more often heard, but have not been reported here for many years. Bobwhite quail are bred in captivity and released for hunting but an informal query to local gun clubs did not reveal any local release of birds bred in captivity. Since there have been no reports of bobwhites calling on the preserve it is probable that, if the birds seen were in fact bobwhites, they reside/breed elsewhere and spend relatively little time on the Preserve. The Connecticut DEEP

(http://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2723&q=325982&depNav_GID=1655) provides a description of the habitat required to support a bobwhite population: *“Without good habitat, bobwhite populations are severely affected. The bobwhite requires several habitat types: grass in the spring and summer for nesting and brood rearing, cropland for fall and winter feeding, and brushy woodlands for escape and roosting cover. Additionally, all of the habitat types need to be within a quarter of a mile of each other. The grass habitat is usually the limiting factor for bobwhite because it is often mowed or converted to cropland. Hedgerows are also very important, providing sources of food and cover.”* The Preserve contains all these features so there is hope that bobwhite quail could breed there at some time in the future.

Species that probably breed on the Preserve were identified by indications of breeding behavior, including: carrying nesting material, territorial males, carrying food, distraction display, and others. In 2014, singing males of many species were noted on territories in virtually the same location as 2013. The full dataset on bird observations, taken from eBird, is shown in the following table which shows which species probably breed on the Preserve. Other birds that have been recorded on the Preserve that could potentially nest here, but for which no indications that they do have been observed, include: red-tailed hawk, Cooper's hawk, American woodcock, black-billed cuckoo, yellow-billed cuckoo, common

flicker, eastern kingbird, savannah sparrow, eastern bluebird, white-eyed vireo, fish crow, brown thrasher, scarlet tanager, Baltimore oriole and orchard oriole.

[illegible][illegible]

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	MAP												Summer	✓
Red-bellied Woodpecker	MAP												Year round	✓
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	MAP												Migrant	
Downy Woodpecker	MAP												Year round	✓
Hairy Woodpecker	MAP												Year round	✓
Northern Flicker	MAP												Year round	
American Kestrel	MAP												Year round	
Merlin	MAP												Migrant	
Peregrine Falcon	MAP												Year round	
Eastern Wood-Pewee	MAP												Summer	✓
Willow Flycatcher	MAP												Summer	
Empidonax sp.	MAP												Summer	
Eastern Phoebe	MAP												Summer	✓
Great Crested Flycatcher	MAP												Summer	✓
Eastern Kingbird	MAP												Summer	

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
White-eyed Vireo	MAP												Summer	
Yellow-throated Vireo	MAP												Summer	
Blue-headed Vireo	MAP												Migrant	
Warbling Vireo	MAP												Summer	
Red-eyed Vireo	MAP												Summer	✓
Blue Jay	MAP												Year round	✓
American Crow	MAP												Year round	✓
Fish Crow	MAP												Year round	
crow sp.	MAP												Year round	
Common Raven	MAP												Year round	
Purple Martin	MAP												Summer	
Tree Swallow	MAP												Summer	
Barn Swallow	MAP												Summer	
Black-capped Chickadee	MAP												Year round	✓
Tufted Titmouse	MAP												Year round	✓

























































































































	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Red-breasted Nuthatch	MAP												Winter	
White-breasted Nuthatch	MAP												Year round	✓
House Wren	MAP												Summer	✓
Winter Wren	MAP												Winter	
Carolina Wren	MAP												Year round	
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	MAP												Summer	✓
Golden-crowned Kinglet	MAP												Winter	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	MAP												Migrant	
Eastern Bluebird	MAP												Year round	
Veery	MAP												Summer	✓
Hermit Thrush	MAP												See note	
Wood Thrush	MAP												Summer	✓
American Robin	MAP												Year round	✓
Gray Catbird	MAP												Summer	✓
Brown Thrasher	MAP												Summer	

Note: Connecticut lies on the border of the summer and winter regions for the hermit thrush

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Northern Mockingbird	MAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	✓
European Starling	MAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	✓
American Pipit	MAP		■	■								■	Migrant	
Cedar Waxwing	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	✓
Ovenbird	MAP		■	■	■	■	■		■				Summer	✓
Worm-eating Warbler	MAP		■	■					■				Summer	
Northern Waterthrush	MAP		■	■					■				Summer	
Blue-winged Warbler	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			Summer	✓
Black-and-white Warbler	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Summer	✓
Tennessee Warbler	MAP		■	■					■				Migrant	
Nashville Warbler	MAP		■	■					■	■			Summer	
Common Yellowthroat	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Summer	✓
American Redstart	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Summer	✓
Northern Parula	MAP		■	■	■				■	■	■		Migrant	
Magnolia Warbler	MAP		■	■	■				■	■	■		Migrant	

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Yellow Warbler	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				Summer	✓
Chestnut-sided Warbler	MAP		■	■					■	■			Summer	
Blackpoll Warbler	MAP		■	■	■				■	■			Migrant	
Black-throated Blue Warbler	MAP		■	■	■				■	■			Summer	
Palm Warbler	MAP		■	■					■	■	■		Migrant	
Pine Warbler	MAP		■	■					■				Summer	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	MAP	■			■				■	■	■	■	Winter	
Prairie Warbler	MAP		■	■				■	■	■			Summer	
Black-throated Green Warbler	MAP		■	■	■				■	■	■		Summer	
Canada Warbler	MAP		■	■				■	■				Summer	
Wilson's Warbler	MAP		■	■					■				Migrant	
Yellow-breasted Chat	MAP		■	■						■			Summer	
Eastern Towhee	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Summer	✓
American Tree Sparrow	MAP	■	■									■	Winter	
Chipping Sparrow	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		Summer	✓

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Clay-colored Sparrow	MAP		■								■		Rare	
Field Sparrow	MAP	■	■	■	■			■		■	■	■	Summer	
Savannah Sparrow	MAP		■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	
Fox Sparrow	MAP	■	■								■		Winter	
Song Sparrow	MAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	✓
Lincoln's Sparrow	MAP		■	■					■	■	■		Summer	
Swamp Sparrow	MAP		■	■					■	■	■		Year round	
White-throated Sparrow	MAP	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	Winter	
White-crowned Sparrow	MAP		■	■						■			Winter	
Dark-eyed Junco	MAP	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	Winter	
Scarlet Tanager	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			Summer	
Northern Cardinal	MAP	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	Year round	✓
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				Summer	✓
Indigo Bunting	MAP		■	■			■						Summer	
Bobolink	MAP		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			Summer	✓

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	CT Status	Breeding
Red-winged Blackbird														Year round	✓
Eastern Meadowlark														Year round	
Common Grackle														Year round	✓
Brown-headed Cowbird														Year round	✓
Orchard Oriole														Summer	
Baltimore Oriole														Summer	
House Finch														Year round	✓
Purple Finch														Year round	
American Goldfinch														Year round	✓
House Sparrow														Year round	

Mammal Survey

Niall Doherty, Bob Dewire & Bruce Fellman

As described in the survey plan (see appendix) no formal mammal survey was conducted but all involved in the other surveys noted any mammal-related observations and these incidental reports are summarized here.

Rabbit: Rabbits are seen frequently on the Preserve and rabbit pellets are abundant. Two species of rabbit occur in our area. The Eastern cottontail is an introduced species that is now abundant while the New England cottontail is a native species that is a candidate for State listing as endangered. Even biologists can find it hard to tell a New England from an Eastern cottontail. To confirm an identification, a scientist may examine a specimen's skull (skull shape and other features differ between the species) or analyze DNA extracted from body tissues or droppings. DNA analysis of fecal pellets can be used to determine the presence, in a given area, of New England cottontails. New England cottontails have been identified by the Connecticut DEEP on adjacent properties but a trapping program on the Preserve identified only Eastern cottontails. It seems likely that creating on the Preserve the type of habitat New England cottontails require, extensive areas of dense brush, would attract a breeding population.

Coyote: Coyotes and coyote scat were seen on several occasions on the Preserve and there were many coyote tracks in the snow.

Deer: White-tailed deer were seen on several occasions and deer scat is abundant.

Bobcat: A bobcat was seen once on the Preserve and the DEEP staff that have been engaged in the New England cottontail study report that they have seen them many times on the property to the East of the Preserve, particularly at night.

Weasel: A short-tailed weasel (ermine) was observed on one occasion and some tracks seen in the snow are consistent with being those of weasels. Weasels are considered common in Connecticut (<http://www.wildlifeofct.com/short-tailed%20weasel%20and%20long-tailed%20weasel.html>) but are elusive and not often seen.

Usual suspects: Grey squirrels, red squirrels and chipmunks have been seen and a groundhog was seen on one occasion.

Note: The DEEP staff that have been engaged in the New England cottontail study report that they caught two mink in their rabbit traps on the property to the East of the Preserve. Although mink have not been seen on the preserve, they likely spend some time there.

Botanical Survey of the Thomas Miner Preserve

Paul A. Armond, Ph.D. and Joyce Fingerut

The plant survey of the Thomas Miner Preserve was performed during the 2013 growing season. Field walks were conducted on April 26, June 5 and August 7, 2013.

The property is 82.61 acres, approximately three-quarters forested and one quarter open field. The forested portion of the property is a dense, red maple forest with a perched water table (standing water for most of the year at least in some portions) providing a very uniform environment throughout the forest. There were many fallen trees as a result of the storms which occurred in the past few years. The understory of the forest can be very dense, commonly consisted of mountain laurel and spice bush. The ferns and bog plants were those common to our area. The two species of trout lilies were a notable exception to this. Absent (at least from our observations) were *Hamamelis*, *Trillium* and *Veratrum*, species that one might expect to see in this environment. Also absent were *Mitchella repens*, *Pyrola americana* and *Chimaphila maculata*; for the latter, the forest may be too wet and too dark for their growth.

The field herbaceous plants, probably benefitting from the high ground water, were varied and lush, with far more diversity than one might expect to see. Peak bloom in 2013 was early August.

Plant nomenclature was based on The Plant List (<http://www.theplantlist.org>). Invasive plant species (designated by * in the plant list) were found throughout the property. The density level of the invasive plants was low; control of these plants will not require extraordinary measures.

PLANTS FOUND ON THOMAS MINER PRESERVE

Botanical name and authority

Common name

Woody Plants:

<i>Acer platanoides</i> L. *	Norway maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.	red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i> L.	sugar maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle*	tree of heaven
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> L.	devil's walkingstick
<i>Betula nigra</i> L.	black birch
<i>Betula populifolia</i> Marshall	grey birch
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.*	Asian bittersweet
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> L.	sweet pepperbush
<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	dogwood
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.*	Russian olive
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Siebold*	burning bush
<i>Fraxinus anadensis</i> L.	American ash
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L.	mountain laurel
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> L.	spicebush
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.*	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Maxim*	Amur or bush honeysuckle
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Marshall	tupelo
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planch	Virginia creeper
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	black cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> L.	chokecherry
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb.*	multiflora rose
<i>Rhus glabra</i> L.	smooth sumac
<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Raspberries, blackberries, etc.
<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Sarg.	beaked willow
<i>Sambucus anadensis</i> L.	elderberry
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nutt.) Nees	sassafras
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> L.	common greenbrier
<i>Spiraea alba</i> Du Roi	white meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i> (Aiton) Borkh.	broadleaf meadowsweet
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> Raf.	steeplebush
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (L.) Kuntze	eastern poison ivy
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.	highbush blueberry
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> L.	arrowwood
<i>Vitis labrusca</i> L.	fox grape

Herbaceous Plants:

<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	yarrow
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<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> L.	wood anemone
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (L.) Schott	jack-in-the-pulpit
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	mugwort
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> L.	rose milkweed
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> L.	purple milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.	common milkweed
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	bull thistle
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Queen Anne's lace
<i>Duchesnea</i> (Potentilla) <i>indica</i> (Andrews) Focke	mock strawberry
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	horsetail
<i>Erythronium americanum</i> Ker Gawl.	trout lily
<i>Erythronium albidum</i> Nutt.	white fawnlily
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> L.	boneset
<i>Eutrochium</i> (Eupatorium) <i>purpureum</i> (L.) E.E.Lamont	Joe Pye weed
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L.	wild strawberry
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleaver
<i>Galium boreale</i> L.	northern bedstraw
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> L.	wood geranium
<i>Helenium autumnale</i> L.	sneezeweed
<i>Hieracium</i> L. species	hawkweeds
<i>Impatiens capensis</i> Meerb.	orange jewelweed
<i>Iris versicolor</i> L.	blue flag
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> L.	cardinal flower
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i> Desf.	mayflower
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> L.	Allegheny monkeyflower
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L.	parsnip
<i>Polygonum</i> L. species	knotweeds
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.*	common reed
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>Lanceolata</i> (W.P.C. Barton) Piper & Beattie	selfheal
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> L.	meadow buttercup
<i>Rhexia mariana</i> L.	Maryland meadowbeauty
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L.	black-eyed Susan
<i>Rumex</i> L. species	docks
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Mill.	blue-eyed grass
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	Carolina horsenettle
<i>Solidago</i> L. species	goldenrods
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i> (L.) Rich.	nodding lady's tresses
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	common chickweed
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> (L.) Salisb. ex W. Barton	skunk cabbage
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	red clover
<i>Verbena hastata</i> L.	blue vervain
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> (L.) Michx.	New York ironweed
<i>Vicia cracca</i> L.	cow vetch
<i>Viola</i> L. species	violets

Ferns and fern allies:

<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> (Michx.) T. Moore	hayscented fern
<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i> Michx.	ground pine
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> L.	clubmoss
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> L.	sensitive fern
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> L.	royal fern
<i>Osmundastrum</i> (Osmunda) <i>cinnamomeum</i> (L.) C. Presl	cinnamon fern
<i>Sphagnum flexuosum</i> Dozy & Molk	sphagnum moss

*Plants considered to be invasive according to the *Connecticut Invasive Plant List*, October 2011