

This list was generated from the New York Flora Atlas <i>Generated 2.27.23</i>	<a href="https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/">https://newyork.plantatlas.usf.edu/</a>			
<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>	<b>Growth Habit</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Alga pondweed	Potamogeton confervoides		Forb/herb	Perennial
Allegheny monkey flower	Mimulus ringens	Marshes, wet thickets, ditches, edges of streams, pond and lake margins, and gravel and sand bars in streams. Predominately in non-shaded habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Alternate-leaved seed-box	Ludwigia alternifolia		Forb/herb	Perennial
Ambiguous sedge	Carex amphibola	Rich to somewhat poorer mesic forests and forested slopes. Mostly higher up on slopes than the related C. grisea but sometimes in floodplains of small creeks.	Graminoid	Perennial
Ambiguous spike rush	Eleocharis ambigens		Graminoid	Perennial
American alumroot	Heuchera americana var. americana	Rock outcrops in hardwood forests, hardwood forests of a southern affinity, and forest openings. Generally associated with rock outcrops but sometimes found simply in forested situations. A species of the warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
American basswood	Tilia americana var. americana	Rich mesic forests, talus slopes, bases of rock outcrops, bluffs, and thin soil over calcareous bedrock. Although occurring throughout New York's mesic hardwood forests excepting the cooler parts of the state this species is most abundant in deep rich mesic soils of valley bottoms and lower slopes as well as on talus slopes and in association with rocky outcrops.	Tree	Perennial
American beech	Fagus grandifolia	Mesic forests. A major component of northern hardwood forests where it is often in association with sugar maples. Beech occurs from sea level in coastal Long Island to high elevation forests in the mountains of northern New York.	Tree	Perennial
American bittersweet	Celastrus scandens	Edges of forests and thickets, young forests, and eroding stream banks. Perhaps becoming less common as the non-native aggressive C. orbiculata becomes more common.	Vine	Perennial
American brooklime	Veronica americana	Ditches, stream edges, wet thickets, swamps, and gravel and sand bars in streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial

American bugleweed, American water horehound	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Marshes, swamps, and edges of ponds and streams. Common in a large variety of wetlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American bur-reed	<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and rich fens; and marshes. This species generally occurs in shallow water on mucky soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	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
American common juniper, ground juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Rocky summits, dry woodlands and forests, edges of forests, and bluffs.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
American dittany	<i>Cunila origanoides</i>	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forested slopes often with <i>Carya</i> spp. Often not in the most acidic sites and not with <i>Quercus montana</i> and ericaceous shrubs dominant. The adjacent herb layer is usually somewhat sparse but diverse. Populations are often relatively small. Mostly restricted to southeastern New York.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
American dog violet	<i>Viola labradorica</i>	Mesic forests, forest edges, wet forests, and high terraces of floodplains of small streams.	Herbaceous	Perennial
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	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
American germander	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	Floodplain forests, alluvial thickets, edges of streams, and sand and gravel bars in streams. Sometimes somewhat weedy.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American golden dock	<i>Rumex fueginus</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
American hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	Edges of swamps, alluvial thickets, and weedy thickets.	Shrub	Perennial
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i> var. <i>opaca</i>	Mostly coastal (or near coastal) in NYS. Occurring in sandy understories of forests but also in clearings and openings.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
American manna grass	<i>Glyceria grandis</i> var. <i>grandis</i>	Marshes, openings in swamps, and wet thickets. In saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial

American marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	Marshes, swamps, stream banks, and wet ditches usually where the herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. This species likes exposed saturated or wet soils. It also does well over mosses in wet areas.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Hedgerows, thickets, forest edges, young successional forests, and disturbed soils often in valley bottoms and floodplains.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
American red raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> ssp. <i>strigosus</i>	Logged forests, forest openings, tip-up mounds at bases of fallen trees, roadsides, disturbed sites, talus slopes, and rocky openings. Very common and widespread in the cooler parts of New York and less widespread and more of a habitat specialist in the warmer parts of the state.	Shrub	Perennial
American saltmarsh bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>paludosus</i>	Coastal and inland salt marshes, edges of inland salt ponds, and swales and ditches with saline or brackish water. In non-tidal situations it often grows in standing water, at least seasonally, up to 1-2 meters deep.	Herbaceous	Perennial
American sea rocket	<i>Cakile edentula</i> var. <i>edentula</i>	Maritime sandy areas mostly on beaches in or just above the wrack line.	Forb/herb	
American spearwort, American crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
American stinging nettle	<i>Urtica gracilis</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i>	High and low forested floodplain terraces, floodplain thickets, and gravel and sand bars in streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American strawberry bush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Mesic forests including rich sites.	Shrub	Perennial
American sweetflag	<i>Acorus americanus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
American vetch	<i>Vicia americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Edges of forests, woodlands, bluffs, thickets, and roadsides. In dry to mesic soils.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
American water smartweed	<i>Persicaria amphibia</i> ssp. <i>laevimarginata</i>	Rooted, floating leaved aquatic in ponds, lake edges, and marshes; it also occurs as an emergent in shallow water at edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; and grows as a terrestrial herb in saturated soils (at least seasonally) of pond and lake edges as well as marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
American wild mint	<i>Mentha canadensis</i>	Marshes, wet thickets, and stream banks. Often grows in somewhat weedy thickets.	Forb/herb	
American woodland strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	Young successional forests, thickets, forest edges, edges of dirt roads and paths through forests, and disturbed soils. Particularly abundant over calcareous bedrock.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Andrew's bottle gentian	<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> var. <i>andrewsii</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

aniseroot, long-styled sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	Rich forests, bottomlands, trail edges, and occasionally shaded not highly disturbed roadsides. . This species often occurs in deep or calcareous soils but it can also be found in more acidic sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Appalachian cherry	<i>Prunus susquehanae</i>	Rocky summits, exposed rocky ridges, rock outcrops, bluffs, and ledges. Also rarely occurs in open fields with thin seasonally saturated and seasonally dry soils.	Shrub	Perennial
Appalachian rock polypody, Appalachian polypody	<i>Polypodium appalachianum</i>	Rims of cliffs, ledges, tops of boulders in forests, and talus slopes on thin mesic soil over rocks. Distinctions in habitat preferences between this and the very closely related <i>P. virginianum</i> as well as the hybrid between the two ( <i>P. x incognitum</i> ) have not been detected.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Appressed-leaved bog clubmoss, swamp bog clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i>		Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
Arrow feather threeawn	<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Arrow-leaved tearthumb	<i>Persicaria sagittata</i>	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, ditches, and wet disturbed sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Arrow-leaved violet	<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>sagittata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Ashe's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i> ssp. <i>ashei</i>		Graminoid	
Atlantic blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>		Shrub	Perennial
Atlantic blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	Fields and thickets in sandy soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Atlantic ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes bightensis</i>		Herbaceous Mono	Perennial
Atlantic white cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Acidic swamps mostly restricted to the coast but also occurring in a few inland sites. Often forms dense monospecific stands.	Tree	Perennial
Autumn bent	<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	Mesic forests sometimes on edges of forested streams.	Graminoid	Perennial
Autumn coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> var. <i>odontorhiza</i>	Mesic hardwood forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Autumn water starwort	<i>Callitriche hermaphroditica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Autumn willow	<i>Salix serissima</i>	Rich herb or shrub dominated fens and calcareous swamps.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Awl-fruited sedge	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>	Very common in wet forests, marshes, edges of ponds, and open wet habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial

Awl-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria subulata</i>	Occurs in tidal mud flats both brackish and fresh. Like <i>S. montevidensis</i> ssp. <i>spongiosa</i> which this species occurs with it can form large stands and is fully submerged during high tide.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Backward-fruited sedge	<i>Carex retrorsa</i>	Marshes; edges of streams, rivers, and ponds; openings in swamps; and swales. Perhaps most common in open marsh habitat which is at least seasonally inundated.	Graminoid	Perennial
Bailey's sedge	<i>Carex baileyi</i>	Forested seeps, roadside ditches, marshes, and edges of streams and ponds. Less common than the similar <i>C. lurida</i> and more restricted to acidic soils. <i>Carex baileyi</i> is somewhat local in distribution.	Graminoid	Perennial
Balm-of-Gilead	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>		Tree	Perennial
Balsam poplar	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Successional forests of a northern affinity, roadsides, clearings, and forest openings. In the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Tree	Perennial
Baltic rush	<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i>	Fresh and saline marshes, and wet or wet-mesic ditches and thickets.	Graminoid	Perennial
Barber-pole bulrush	<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	Marshes, open swamps, wet logging roads, and wet ditches. In high to low pH sites including rich <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
Barratt's sedge	<i>Carex barrattii</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Barren strawberry	<i>Geum fragarioides</i>	Hardwood forests (often of a southern affinity) and forest edges in mesic to dry-mesic predominately thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Bastard toad flax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> ssp. <i>umbellata</i>	Thin canopied oak forests, woodlands, and forest edges; utility rights-of-way, pine barrens, successional fields, and thickets. Generally in dry thin soils in open to partly shaded habitat but sometimes in wetter habitats.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Bayard's adder's mouth	<i>Malaxis bayardii</i>	In fire maintained systems, particularly under pitch pine or within rocky chestnut oak forest.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Bayberry	<i>Morella caroliniensis</i>	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
Bayonet rush	<i>Juncus militaris</i>	Emergent from edges of lakes and ponds in acidic sandy or coarse soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Beach grass	<i>Calamagrostis breviligulata</i>	Maritime dunes and also planted and naturalizing along the shores of Lake Ontario.	Graminoid	Perennial

Beach heather	<i>Hudsonia tomentosa</i>	Coastal dunes.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
Beach pea	<i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	Maritime areas on cobbles or sand. Usually close to the shore but above the high tide line.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
Beach pinweed	<i>Lechea maritima</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Maritime dunes.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Beach plum	<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Maritime dunes and forest openings and thickets in sandy soil along the coast.	Shrub	Perennial
Beach sedge	<i>Carex silicea</i>	Gravel and sand pits, maritime dunes, and rocky maritime areas. It grows adjacent or relatively close to the ocean in open habitats with dry to dry-mesic sandy, rocky, or coarse grained soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Beaked hawkweed	<i>Hieracium gronovii</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Beaked panic grass	<i>Coleataenia anceps</i> ssp. <i>anceps</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Rocky summits, bluffs, sandy maritime areas, and fields and roadsides with thin sandy soils. Mostly a plant of acidic soils in open sites.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
Bearded sprangletop	<i>Diplachne fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Bebb's sedge	<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Fens, marshes, ditches, edges of swamps, and edges of ponds. Predominately in calcareous soils in open habitats with saturated or inundated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Bebb's willow	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, vernal pools, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Berchtold's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	
Bicknell's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium bicknellii</i>			
Bicknell's sedge	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	Rocky summits, woodlands, thickets, pine forests, roadsides, and railroad rights-of-way. Grows in dry rocky or sandy soils mostly in open habitats. Usually in at least slightly richer soils than the closely related <i>C. merritt-fernaldii</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
Big bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i>	Ice and river scour shores of medium to large sized rivers, dry open habitats including rocky summits, open hillsides in woodlands and forests, bluffs, sandy fields, and roadsides. It is sometimes planted on roadsides.	Graminoid	Perennial
Big cord grass	<i>Sporobolus cynosuroides</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Big-toothed aspen	<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	Successional forests, logged forests, burned forests, forest edges, openings in forests, successional fields, and roadsides.	Tree	Perennial

Billings's sedge	<i>Carex billingsii</i>	On tops and edges of hummocks in open bogs. These hummocks often are dominated by dwarf shrubs and trees and are carpeted with <i>Sphagnum</i> spp.	Graminoid	Perennial
Bird's foot violet	<i>Viola pedata</i> var. <i>pedata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	Floodplain forests and wet-mesic to mesic hardwood forests often low on slopes. A tree primarily of bottomlands in well-drained to wet soils but also occurs less frequently and in smaller numbers in drier habitats on upper slopes and hilltops.	Tree	Perennial
Black ash	<i>Fraxinus nigra</i>	Swamps, rich wet forests, and edges of streams.	Tree	Perennial
Black birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>	A tree of young forests, rocky slopes, and talus slopes in mesic to dry soils. It is most common in warmer parts of NY and is an early successional species in mesic forests.	Tree	Perennial
black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Swamps, marshes, wet thickets, lakes edges, peatlands, rock outcrops, rocky summits, pine barrens, and sandy forests.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
black cohosh, black snakeroot, bugbane	<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges, vegetated roadsides and paths often in calcareous soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
black crowberry	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Open rocky alpine habitats. Sometimes mixed with small dwarfed shrubs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
black grass	<i>Juncus gerardi</i>	Coastal and inland salt marshes, and becoming fairly common on edges of major roads where salt is applied.	Graminoid	Perennial
black huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic acidic hardwood forests of a southern affinity, bluffs, woodlands, and rocky summits. Occasionally occurs in wet acidic peatlands. Often occurs high on slopes or on hilltops in association with <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Shrub	Perennial
black maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Mostly restricted to calcareous or rich soils. Floodplain forests, rich mesic forests, and limestone forests.	Tree	Perennial
black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i>	Dry to mesic forests. Prefers two main habitats: dry ridges and upper slopes sometimes with <i>Q. coccinea</i> ; and deep slightly acidic often sandy mesic soils on mid to lower slopes.	Tree	Perennial
black raspberry	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Successional and disturbed forests, floodplain forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, stream banks, and roadsides.	Shrub	Perennial

black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Cultivated and apparently native. Native Americans may have been responsible for bringing this tree to parts of New York. Floodplain forests, low and rich mesic hardwood forests, and successional forests. Also, often found in large patches near old home sites. Does best in deep alluvial soils where it can become a dominant tree. It is also somewhat weedy and once established sometimes creates monospecific stands.	Tree	Perennial
black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Edges of rivers and streams, wet thickets, marshes, low and floodplain forests, and edges of lakes.	Tree	Perennial
black-edged sedge	<i>Carex nigromarginata</i>	Dry to dry-mesic forests, road banks, and paths through forests. Fairly rare in New York with populations small and isolated. They often occur as small patches in botanically uninteresting homogenous forests making searches somewhat laborious. In addition, identification is difficult after the perigynia, which are produced early in the season (May), shed.	Graminoid	Perennial
black-fruited spike rush	<i>Eleocharis melanocarpa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
blackgum, sourgum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	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
blackhaw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Dry-mesic forests, thickets, successional shrub thickets, and successional fields. Mostly in thin dry soils. <i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> is mostly restricted to southeastern NY. In some areas that occurs in NY it is probably not native.	Shrub	Perennial
blackjack oak	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> var. <i>marilandica</i>		Tree	Perennial
black-seeded spear grass	<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i>	Dry-mesic thinly forested sites of a southern affinity.	Graminoid	Perennial
bladder sedge	<i>Carex intumescens</i>	Hardwood and coniferous-hardwood forests and thickets. Mostly in at least seasonally wet to sometimes just mesic soils but usually not in more perennially seepy habitats. Also mostly in habitats that have at least some canopy.	Graminoid	Perennial



bladdernut	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Rocky forests, rock outcrops, thin soils on exposed calcareous bedrock, banks of forested streams, and mesic forests (particularly floodplain forests) and thickets. Prefers dry to mesic highly calcareous sites but when in rocky forested sites it may not be as strong of a calciphile.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
bland sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i>	Rich mesic forests sometimes in thickets. This species is more common than <i>O. longistylis</i> in New York and is not as much of a calciphile.	Herbaceous	Perennial
bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests. In more acidic regions it often occurs in rocky sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Swamps, shrub swamps, marshes, rich fens, and acidic bogs. Grows in a wide variety of wetland types.	Forb/herb	Perennial
blue ground cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum tristachyum</i>	Dry to mesic forests often on upper slopes and hilltops with sterile thin or sandy acidic soils. In similar habitats as <i>D. digitatum</i> and sometimes occurring together but it generally grows in drier thinner and more acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
blue-stemmed goldenrod, wreath goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i> var. <i>caesia</i>	Forested slopes, forest edges, forested road banks, and shale talus in mesic to a little drier soils. Occurring almost entirely in shaded situations <i>Solidago caesia</i> can be quite abundant at a site although it usually does not occur in dense stands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
blunt broom sedge	<i>Carex tribuloides</i> var. <i>tribuloides</i>	Shrub swamps, wet thickets, wet depressions in forests, roadside ditches, edge of marshes, and very rarely dry-mesic forested slopes.	Graminoid	Perennial
blunt spike rush	<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> var. <i>obtusa</i>	Edges of ponds, streams, fresh tidal rivers, and lakes. Also in various wet open habitats including on floating logs and disturbed wet soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
blunt-leaved bedstraw	<i>Galium obtusum</i> ssp. <i>obtusum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
blunt-leaved milkweed	<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
blunt-leaved sandwort	<i>Moehringia lateriflora</i>	Mesic to low wet forests, wet to mesic thickets, edges of small intermittent drainages, and open peaty wet areas.	Forb/herb	Perennial
blunt-lobed woodsia, blunt-lobed cliff fern	<i>Woodsia obtusa</i> ssp. <i>obtusa</i>	Wet to seasonally seepy cliffs, ledges, and shale or fine talus slopes. Very occasionally in soil. Predominately on calcareous substrates, but not limited to these.	Fern	Perennial
bog aster	<i>Oclemena nemoralis</i>	Acidic bogs.	Forb/herb	Perennial

bog birch	<i>Betula pumila</i>	Rich fens and acidic bogs. It can grow in dense wet shrub thickets in the habitats mentioned but usually does not occur under a tree canopy. It is a rare plant and is restricted to these aforementioned unique habitats.	Shrub	Perennial
bog goldenrod	<i>Solidago uliginosa</i>	Open to partially forested wet peatlands from rich fens and swamps to more acidic "bogs". Usually not in mineral soil swamps or marshes but restricted to the more unique peatland environments.	Forb/herb	Perennial
bog huckleberry	<i>Gaylussacia bigeloviana</i>	Primarily a species of wet acidic shrubby peatlands including bogs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
bog muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia uniflora</i>		Graminoid	
bog yellow-eyed grass	<i>Xyris difformis</i> var. <i>difformis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Marshes, ditches, and seepage areas. Almost always in wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Boott's wood fern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> × <i>D. intermedia</i>		Fern	Perennial
Bosc's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium boscii</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands often in somewhat deep although well drained soils. Generally in more mesic soils than the somewhat similar <i>Dichanthelium latifolium</i> . Sometimes forming large moderately dense populations.	Graminoid	
bottlebrush grass	<i>Elymus hystrix</i> var. <i>hystrix</i>	Rich mesic forests including floodplains and dry-mesic woodlands or thin forests with thin often calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
bottle-shaped sedge	<i>Carex utriculata</i>	Edges of creeks and ponds, marshes, fens, and openings in swamps. Occurs in rich calcareous to more acidic wet sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
box elder, ash-leaved maple	<i>Acer negundo</i> var. <i>negundo</i>	A weedy tree originally native and rare in south central New York now widespread having spread from cultivation. Floodplain forests, banks of rivers, weedy successional forests, disturbed areas, and urban areas.	Tree	Perennial
bracted yellow-eyed grass	<i>Xyris bracteicaulis</i>	Saturated peat in large coastal plain pond shore.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Brazilian watermeal	<i>Wolffia brasiliensis</i>	Quiet water of ponds, lakes, and marshes. Often growing in mixed populations with other <i>Wolffia</i> species.	Forb/herb	
bristle-leaved sedge	<i>Carex eburnea</i>	Characteristic of dry <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> bluffs over limestone where it forms a dense low carpet. Also occurs on bluffs of ravines on thin rich soils in hardwood forests and other thin soils over calcareous bedrock. Occasional on hummocks in rich swamps.	Herbaceous	Perennial

bristle-stalked sedge	<i>Carex leptalea</i>	Rich fens, hummocks in swamps, wet forests, edges of small streams, and seepage areas. Does particularly well in calcareous wetlands but also occurs in more neutral or acidic sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
bristly black currant	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	Cool swamps, wet thickets, and wet cool hardwood-coniferous and coniferous forests. Most abundant and common in the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Shrub	Perennial
bristly blackberry	<i>Rubus setosus</i>	Forest edges, thickets, fields, and roadsides.	Shrub	Perennial
bristly sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia hispida</i>	Open rocky summits and ridges, forest clearings, roadsides, and disturbed ground mostly on acidic soils and rocks. This species appears to respond well to disturbances including fire and logging.	Subshrub	Perennial
bristly sedge	<i>Carex comosa</i>	Marshes, edges of ponds and streams, openings in swamps, and acidic peaty wetlands. Often grows in at least seasonally inundated soils. A large coarse rough plant sometimes forming extensive patches in open marshes.	Graminoid	Perennial
bristly smartweed	<i>Persicaria setacea</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
Britton's bush clover	<i>Lespedeza procumbens</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Britton's coast violet	<i>Viola brittoniana</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
broad beech fern	<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of seeps, and edges of small streams. Generally but not restricted to mineral rich sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
broad-flowered common dodder	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> var. <i>latiflora</i>	Shores of streams and rivers, marshes, and wet thickets. Less common than var. <i>gronovii</i> , but growing in similar habitats.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
broad-leaved meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea alba</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Streamside meadows, swamps, wet forests, marshes, peatlands, wet thickets, forest openings, ditches, and thin soil over bedrock on exposed open rocky summits.	Shrub	Perennial
broad-leaved rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium latifolium</i>	Thin canopied forests, forest edges, and woodlands including pine barrens primarily a plant of the warmer or more southern parts of New York. Generally in drier soils than the somewhat similar <i>Dichanthelium boscii</i> .	Graminoid	
broad-winged sedge	<i>Carex alata</i>	Peaty swamp, edges of ponds, and shrubby wet thickets. Sometimes on the bases of <i>Decodon verticillata</i> on pond edges.	Graminoid	Perennial

broom crowberry	<i>Corema conradii</i>		Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
broom sedge bluestem	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
brown bog sedge	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Rich fens, swamps, and wet fields. It is mostly found in relatively small patches and calcareous sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
brown-fruited rush	<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i>	Sandy or peaty shores of lakes and streams, and rich fens.	Graminoid	Perennial
brownish beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i>	Sandy open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
buckbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogs, poor to rich fens, rich swamps, and cool springy forests. Often in inundated soils and sometimes at the edge of ponds or streams in the habitats mentioned.	Forb/herb	
bulb-bearing water hemlock	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Marshes and swamps. Common but usually not abundant or dense at a particular site.	Forb/herb	Perennial
bulbous wood rush	<i>Luzula bulbosa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
bunchberry	<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Cool northern coniferous, hardwood, or mixed forests; on hummocks in swamps and bogs; sub-alpine forests; and edges of forests. Very common in the northern and cooler parts of New York, becoming rare and scattered in the southern and warmer parts of New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	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
bush honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bluffs, ledges, rims of cliffs, fine talus slopes, and thin dry rocky forests. Usually dry to dry-mesic and occasionally mesic soils in unshaded to partially shaded and less frequently fully shaded sites.	Shrub	Perennial
Bush's oak	<i>Quercus marilandica</i>		Tree	Perennial
Bush's sedge	<i>Carex bushii</i>	Wet-mesic to dry-mesic fields, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way.	Graminoid	Perennial
bushy aster	<i>Symphyotrichum dumosum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
bushy bluestem	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glomeratus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
bushy bush clover	<i>Lespedeza frutescens</i>	Dry to dry-mesic woodlands, rocky summits, and edges of forests.	Forb/herb	
bushy frostweed, bushy rock rose	<i>Crocianthemum dumosum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
bushy St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>		Shrub	Perennial

butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Dry-mesic roadsides, edges of railroads, successional fields, meadows, and dry banks of streams. Does particularly well over calcareous rock.	Herbaceous	Perennial
butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	In certain parts of its range in New York, it is primarily associated with talus slopes. Elsewhere in New York, it is associated with rich mesic hardwood forests on valley bottoms and lower slopes sometimes on calcareous bedrock and soils. Often it occurs in small patches of only a few trees. Butternut canker is killing this species and it is difficult to find individuals that are not infected.	Tree	Perennial
button sedge	<i>Carex bullata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Ponds, vernal pools, edges of lakes, stream edges, and shrub swamps predominately in shallow water.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
buttonbush dodder	<i>Cuscuta cephalanthi</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
calico aster	<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i>	Successional fields, roadsides, woodlands, openings in forests, disturbed areas, and less frequently on stream banks and in swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Canada bluejoint grass	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Swamps, marshes, wet roadsides in the northern and cooler parts of New York, and rarely in mesic forest openings. This taxon does well in wet-mesic openings and disturbed areas in forests and is very common in the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Graminoid	Perennial
Canada brome	<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	Dry often calcareous open forests or woodlands with moderate to low density of adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid	Perennial
Canada frostweed, Canada rock rose	<i>Crocianthemum canadense</i>	Woodlands and barrens, utility rights-of-way, rocky summits, open bluffs, and fields on thin or sandy soils. Usually in open habitats with acidic, thin or coarse soils and without adjacent dense and tall herbaceous cover.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Canada hawkweed	<i>Hieracium kalmii</i>	Road side clearings, disturbed areas, thin forests, and edges of forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Canada lily	<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Alluvial thickets, floodplain forests, and wet thickets. Usually flowering best in non-shaded sites. Often in peaty or wet springy soils. Perhaps in more acidic soils than <i>ssp. editorum</i> . More work is needed to asses the habitat differences of the two <i>ssp.</i>	Forb/herb	Perennial

Canada mayflower	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Mesic hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests; and hummocks in swamps. It does particularly well in cool northern forests where it can be the dominant herbaceous plant.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Canada onion	<i>Allium canadense</i> var. <i>canadense</i>	Floodplain forests, alluvial thickets, banks of streams, and rich low forests. Sometimes a little weedy. Mostly restricted to rich deep alluvial soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Canada pussytoes	<i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Openings in forests, woodlands, edges of forests, dry roadsides, successional fields, pastures, and dry river banks.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Canada rush	<i>Juncus canadensis</i>	Marshes, edges of ponds and lakes, fens, and various other wetlands. Often emergent from standing water. One of the later species of <i>Juncus</i> to flower and fruit.	Graminoid	Perennial
Canada waterleaf	<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i>	Rich often at least somewhat calcareous mesic hardwood forests. Often with a dense and diverse adjacent herbaceous layer.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Canada waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Lakes, ponds, small pools, streams, tidal stream, and rivers. Fairly abundant and often forming dense patches in a variety of aquatic habitats, often in quiet water.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Canada wild rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, stream and river banks, and dunes of the Great Lakes.	Graminoid	Perennial
Canada yew, American yew	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Cool mesic to wet-mesic hardwood to mixed coniferous-hardwood forests, shaded talus slopes, and hummocks in swamps. Highly prized by deer and in areas with an overpopulation of deer becoming restricted to steep slopes and tops of boulders that are inaccessible to deer browse.	Shrub	Perennial
Canadian burnet	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	Rich fens, river and ice scour meadows along rivers, and stream banks.	Herbaceous	Perennial
cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, gravelly stream banks, margins of drainages, edges of ponds including marl ponds, and wet ledges. Occurs in both shaded and unshaded sites almost always in saturated to wet-mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Carey's smartweed	<i>Persicaria careyi</i>		Forb/herb	
Carolina bellwort	<i>Uvularia puberula</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

Carolina clubmoss	<i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i>	Primarily on Long Island but also rarely inland in depressions adjacent to ponds and inundated soils of <i>Sphagnum</i> dominated bogs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
Carolina redroot	<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
carpenter's square	<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, banks of streams, gravel bars in streams, edges of dirt roads, and occasionally in mesic hardwood forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
cattail sedge	<i>Carex typhina</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
chair maker's bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
checkered rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera tessellata</i>	Coniferous, mixed hardwood-coniferous, and hardwood forests predominately in thin acidic soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
chestnut oak	<i>Quercus montana</i>	Dry to dry-mesic acidic forests and woodlands. A good indicator of thin dry acidic soils it usually occurs on upper slopes, crests, ridges, and hill tops often with an understory of ericaceous shrubs including <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , <i>Vaccinium</i> spp, and <i>Gaylussacia baccata</i> .	Tree	Perennial
choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	Thickets, hardwood forests, forest edges, hedgerows, and roadsides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Christmas fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	A common mesic hardwood forest understory species in the parts of New York that have richer soils. In the more acidic as well as the more northern parts of New York, it becomes less common and more restricted to rich and rocky soils.	Fern	Perennial
cinnamon fern	<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i> var. <i>cinnamomeum</i>	A variety of swamp types and wet woods. Mostly restricted to true swamps and sometimes forming very dense extensive patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
clammy ground cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
clammy rabbit tobacco	<i>Pseudognaphalium macounii</i>	Disturbed soils, cut forests, and edges of fields. Perhaps becoming less common as the forests are returning to post agricultural lands.	Forb/herb	
clasping bugleweed, clasping water horehound	<i>Lycopus amplexans</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
clasping-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
climbing false buckwheat	<i>Fallopia scandens</i>	Thickets, forests edges, openings in forests, weedy disturbed forests, and disturbed sites.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
climbing fern, Hartford fern	<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial

climbing hempweed, climbing boneset	<i>Mikania scandens</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
Clinton's wood fern	<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>	Swamps, wet woods, and floodplain forests. Usually not forming large stands.	Fern	Perennial
cloudberry	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
clustered sanicle, clustered snakeroot	<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	Rich deciduous and floodplain forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cluster-headed sedge	<i>Carex cephaloidea</i>	Forests, forest edges, thickets, and edges of fields. Predominately in mesic rich soils including deep alluvium.	Herbaceous	Perennial
coastal carrion flower	<i>Smilax pseudochina</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
coastal dock	<i>Rumex persicarioides</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
coastal manna grass	<i>Glyceria obtusa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
coastal marsh mermaid weed	<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
coastal pilewort	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i> var. <i>megalocarpus</i>		Forb/herb	
coastal plain blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium fuscatum</i>		Forb/herb	
coastal plain Joe Pye weed	<i>Eutrochium dubium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
coastal shadbush	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Maritime forests (forests adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean or Long Island Sound), dunes, thickets, swamps, and roadsides in dry-mesic to wet or inundated soils on steep slopes or flat areas. Very common and perhaps restricted to maritime areas where it sometimes becomes a dominant species.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
coastal silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>pacifica</i>	Upper edges of brackish and salt marshes and adjacent maritime habitats.	Forb/herb	
coastal sweet pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Edges of acidic ponds, acidic sphagnum wetlands, and bog edges. Often with other shrubs including <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Shrub	Perennial
coastal Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>halophilus</i>	Upper edges of salt and brackish marshes and moist coastal dunes.	Graminoid	Perennial
cockspur hawthorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> var. <i>crus-galli</i>	Hedgerows, road sides, young successional forests, abandoned pastures, thickets, rocky openings in forests, and forest edges.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Collins's sedge	<i>Carex collinsii</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Colombian watermeal	<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	Quiet water of ponds, lakes, and marshes. Often growing in mixed populations with other <i>Wolffia</i> species.	Forb/herb	Perennial



comb-leaved mermaid weed	<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
common agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	Successional forests, floodplain forests, hardwood forests, forest edges, thickets, edges of dirt roads and paths through forests, stream banks, ditches, edges of marshes, and successional fields in mesic to wet-mesic soils. A plant of a wide variety of habitats but usually growing in relatively small populations.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Perhaps our most common <i>Sagittaria</i> this species occurs in a wide variety of wetlands. It often occurs in standing water and occasionally on seasonally exposed soils. Margins of ponds and streams, marshes, ditches and channels.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Forest edges, logged forests, thickets, dirt road sides, and disturbed soils in forests.	Shrub	Perennial
common blue violet	<i>Viola sororia</i>	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
common bluets, Quaker ladies	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic open forests and woodlands, dirt roads through forests, forest edges, fields with thin herbaceous vegetation, roadsides, lawns, disturbed soils, and open exposed bedrock often in thin dry soils but sometimes in wet sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common bristly clubmoss	<i>Spinulum annotinum</i>	Dry to mesic forests and forest edges. It does well in successional forests. It often grows in cool shaded sites but is not restricted to such habitats and ascends into the sub-alpine and alpine zones.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common carrion flower	<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	Mesic forests, forest edges, and thickets. Plants in dense shade often are small and remain vegetative. Populations generally consist of only a few individuals or small patches.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
common coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	A very common aquatic plant. Ponds, lakes, streams, usually in somewhat slow moving or still water. Very dense in some situations.	Forb/herb	Perennial

common dodder	<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> var. <i>gronovii</i>	Shores of streams and rivers, marshes, and wet thickets. The most common <i>Cuscuta</i> in New York, growing in a wide variety of wetland habitats but usually in areas without a tree canopy.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
common duckmeal	<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	Quiet waters of ponds, lakes, marshes, and streams.	Forb/herb	
common duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	Quiet water of lakes, ponds, vernal pools, marshes, and channels. Sometimes becoming temporarily stranded.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	Marshes, thickets, and stream banks. Mostly in non or only slightly shaded habitats and usually wet or seasonally flooded (sometimes mesic) soils.	Shrub	Perennial
common evening primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	Fields, pastures, thickets, gravel and sand bars in streams, roadsides, and disturbed soils. A native species of disturbed sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common fireberry hawthorn	<i>Crataegus chrysocarpa</i> var. <i>chrysocarpa</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
common flat-topped goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Wet to mesic fields and thickets, marshes, and roadsides. <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> generally likes it a little wetter than moist although it does grow in even drier situations. This is one of our common goldenrods and can be dominant in old fields.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>	Marshes, wet areas in forests, seepages, marshy edges of small streams and ponds, wet fields and pastures, and wet ditches. A very common wetland sedge except perhaps in northern New York. In comparison to <i>C. gynandra</i> , it is perhaps a little less weedy and grows in acidic to basic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
common golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Floodplain and rich mesic forests, and thickets in bottomlands. This species does well on floodplain terraces and in deep alluvial soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common grass-leaved rush	<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	Marshes, ditches, edges of swamps, and wet fields. Occurs in a wide variety of wet to at least seasonally wet-mesic soils in open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
common grass-of-Parnassus	<i>Parnassia glauca</i>	Rich fens, calcareous rocky stream banks, and calcareous open to partly shaded seeps.	Forb/herb	Perennial

common greenbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	In dry to wet forests and forest edges of a south affinity; dry thickets and roadsides. It does particularly well in warm successional forests where it can dominate the understory and climb into the canopy. This species often forms large impenetrable thickets.	Vine	Perennial
common hair grass	<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>	Dry to dry-mesic forests, woodlands, and open habitat including barrens with thin often rocky or gravelly acidic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
common Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Primarily in mesic forests. This taxon does particularly well in deep rich soils but also occurs in less rich sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common late purple aster	<i>Symphotrichum patens</i> var. <i>patens</i>	Rocky summits, woodlands, and dry rocky forested slopes. A southern species with us mostly in warmer and southern parts of NY.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common lowbush blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Dry to dry-mesic acidic forests, rocky summits, woodlands, barrens, rocky alpine areas, and fields with thin soils. Mostly in thin dry acidic rocky soils.	Shrub	Perennial
common milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Successional fields, occasionally clearings in forests, roadsides, and disturbed ground.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common narrow-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	
common New York aster	<i>Symphotrichum novi-belgii</i> var. <i>novi-belgii</i>	Roadsides, bluffs, and thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common pilewort	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i> var. <i>hieraciifolius</i>	Cut forests, disturbed ground, thickets, burned forests, rocky summits, and exposed soil of slopes. A disturbance dependant species; after a large scale disturbance such as logging or a burn this species can be very abundant.	Forb/herb	
common red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>	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
common shinleaf	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	Mesic forests. The most common <i>Pyrola</i> in non-sandy mesic forests.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
common silverweed	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>anserina</i>	Shores of ponds, lakes, and streams, thickets, and disturbed sites often in sandy wet to wet-mesic soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common sneezeweed	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Tidal wetlands, marshes, fens, stream banks, and gravel bars in streams. This species does particularly well in the fresh tidal marshes of the Hudson.	Forb/herb	Perennial

common soft rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i> ssp. <i>solutus</i>	Edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, marshes, openings in swamps, ditches, and swales. Occurs in a wide variety of open wet to seasonally wet habitats. Habitat differences between var. <i>pylabei</i> and var. <i>solutus</i> are not clear.	Graminoid	Perennial
common spike rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Often emergent on edges of lakes, ponds, and rivers. Also in marshes and on floating vegetation in ponds.	Graminoid	Perennial
common spiked lobelia	<i>Lobelia spicata</i> var. <i>spicata</i>	Wet to mesic fields and thickets; and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common three-seeded Mercury	<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	Open forests and woodlands, shores of streams, cultivated ground, disturbed soils, and waste places. Mostly occurring in habitats with open dry to mesic disturbed soils.	Herbaceous	
common upland star sedge	<i>Carex rosea</i>	Very common in dry to mesic young successional forests to more mature forests on various soil types.	Graminoid	Perennial
common white snakeroot	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	A variety of mesic to slightly wetter forest types, shaded stream banks, shaded shale talus of ravines. In the warmer parts of the state it is quite weedy and does particularly well in successional forests, floodplain forests, and disturbed forests. In cooler parts of the state this species become more particular and prefers richer areas sometimes near but not in seeps.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> var. <i>fistulosa</i>	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
common wild leek	<i>Allium tricoccum</i>	Rich mesic hardwood forests. Often growing with a diverse and thick herbaceous layer. It often forms very large patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Successional fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides, young successional forests, forest openings, disturbed soils, and edges of paths.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i> var. <i>copallinum</i>	Exposed rocky ridges, burned over areas, thickets, and fields. Soils often dry and sandy.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
common winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	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 <i>Ilex</i> .	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
common wood rush	<i>Luzula multiflora</i> ssp. <i>multiflora</i>	Mesic forests, pastures, hayfields, and successional fields.	Graminoid	Perennial

common woodland sedge	<i>Carex blanda</i>	Forests, edges of forests, fields, edges of small streams, paths and roads through forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. Occurs in a variety of forests including bottomlands as well as more open sites. Usually in mesic but also in dry-mesic to wet soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
common wool grass	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Marshes, edges of ponds, openings in swamps, wet fields, and wet ditches. Except perhaps in the northern parts of New York the most common of the wool grasses ( <i>S. atrocinctus</i> , <i>S. cyperinus</i> , and <i>S. pedicellatus</i> ).	Graminoid	Perennial
common wrinkle-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>rugosa</i>	Successional fields, pastures, wet to mesic forests, swamps, and roadsides. A common widespread species it can form dense large patches in fields. It prefers at least slightly wetter than mesic soils although it grows in mesic conditions as well.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Fields, waste places, disturbed areas, and rocky open areas.	Forb/herb	Perennial
common yellow nut sedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> var. <i>leptostachyus</i>	Shores and gravel bars of streams, roadsides, disturbed soils, and waste places including urban settings.	Graminoid	Perennial
common yellow pond lily, common spatter dock	<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	Lakes, ponds, and slow moving water of streams.	Herbaceous	Perennial
common yellow wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Cultivated ground, fields, pastures, disturbed soils in forests, stream banks, gravel and sand bars in streams, roadsides, and disturbed soils. A weedy species of disturbed soils in open habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Commons' rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium commonsianum</i>		Graminoid	
compact dodder	<i>Cuscuta compacta</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
concealed sedge	<i>Carex abscondita</i>	Mesic forest and low forests adjacent to small streams in sandy soils. In New York, it may be restricted to the coastal regions. It has been reported from other parts of New York but these specimens may be misidentified.	Graminoid	Perennial
confusing tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium perplexum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic woodlands, edges of forests, and thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Copeland's bog clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
coppery St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum denticulatum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial

cornel-leaved white aster	<i>Doellingeria infirma</i>	Oak-hickory forests and forests and woodlands of a southern affinity. Rocky or thin dry-mesic soils with a thin herbaceous layer. Not common at sites and often occurring in relatively thin small patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cow parsnip	<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Stream banks, rich seepy forests, occasionally roadside ditches, and wet meadows. Perhaps more common in suitable habitat in the northern part of the state.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cowbane	<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
cranberry	<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	Wet Sphagnum peatlands in acidic to more minerotrophic sites including rich fens and acidic bogs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
cranefly orchid	<i>Tipularia discolor</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Crawford's sedge	<i>Carex crawfordii</i>	Most common in the northern parts of New York. Gravel and sand mines, roadsides, opening and clearings in forests, and thickets. Mostly in dry to mesic sandy or coarse soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
cream-colored avens	<i>Geum virginianum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
creeping bush clover	<i>Lespedeza repens</i>	Dry to mesic acid hardwood forests, woodlands, rocky summits, thickets, and gravelly dirt road sides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
creeping manna grass	<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	Swamps and vernal pools in shallow still standing water.	Graminoid	Perennial
creeping St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum adpressum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
crested bindweed	<i>Fallopia cristata</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
crested sedge	<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Wet fields, marshes, wet woods, swamps, and floodplain forests with deep alluvial soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
crested wood fern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i>	Swamps, opening in swamps, and shrub swamps. Mostly in fairly closed canopy situations to sometimes completely open sites although, generally occurring in habitat with at least some canopy cover.	Fern	Perennial
crisped bunchflower	<i>Melanthium hybridum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
cuckoo flower	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Lawns, roadsides, riparian forests, and cool swamps. Sometimes in similar habitat to <i>C. bulbosa</i> but other times in weedy drier sites perhaps representing native and non-native populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cucumber tree, cucumber magnolia	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	Mesic forests sometimes in deep rich and/or calcareous soils. Occasionally in dry-mesic or wet-mesic soils. It often occurs sparsely distributed and does not become a dominant tree in New York.	Tree	Perennial

Culver's root	<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Native as well as cultivated and naturalizing. Roadsides, forest edges, thickets, and successional fields.	Forb/herb	Perennial
curly grass fern, curly grass	<i>Schizaea pusilla</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
curved style sedge	<i>Carex styloflexa</i>	Mesic to seasonally flooded hardwood forests often adjacent to small drainages or creeks with deep soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
cut-leaved evening primrose	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
cut-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago arguta</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic deciduous forests often along the edge of trails, forest edges, and occasionally roadsides. Mainly in shaded dryish situations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cut-leaved toothwort	<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	Mesic deciduous forests, stream banks, sandy bars in streams, and bottomlands. Usually in deep rich soils on lower and bottom parts of slopes. Much less common if not absent from the cooler parts of the state.	Forb/herb	Perennial
cut-leaved water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
cut-leaved water parsnip	<i>Berula erecta</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
cyperus-like sedge	<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	Swamps, marshes, and roadside ditches. Perhaps somewhat local at least in parts of New York with the similar <i>C. comosa</i> being much more common.	Graminoid	Perennial
daisy-leaved moonwort	<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	Mostly in mesic forests often in rich sites. Also on edges of dirt roads.	Forb/herb	Perennial
dangleberry	<i>Gaylussacia frondosa</i>	Dry to mesic upland forests of a southern affinity often in association with other ericaceous shrubs.	Shrub	Perennial
dark-green bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Marshes, openings in swamps, roadside ditches, and less frequently wet fields. Often but not always in somewhat wetter more native and less disturbed habitats than <i>S. hattorianus</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
dark-green sedge	<i>Carex venusta</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
deceitful pussytoes	<i>Antennaria parlinii</i> ssp. <i>fallax</i>	Gravel roadsides, fields on thin soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
deerberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of forests, and bluffs. Often on ridges, hill tops, or upper slopes in thin dry rocky acidic soils.	Shrub	Perennial
deer-tongue rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	Forests and thickets in deep often alluvial mesic to wet-mesic soils including floodplains, banks of streams, and disturbed areas. Generally doing best in partly shaded areas.	Graminoid	

devil's walking stick, Hercules's club	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Utility line cuts, disturbed areas, and young thin forests. Fairly similar to the non-native <i>A. elata</i> and many reports and specimens of <i>A. spinosa</i> may actually be <i>A. elata</i> .	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Dillenius's yellow wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>		Herbaceous	
disguised St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum boreale</i> × <i>H. canadense</i>			
disjunct hoary sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>disjuncta</i>	Marshes, sedge meadows, swamps, shrub swamps, and wet ditches. Often in acidic peaty soils although grows in a wide array of habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
dissected grape fern	<i>Botrychium dissectum</i>	Fields, pastures, successional forests, mesic forests, forest clearings, utility rights-of-way, and edges of dirt roads. Mostly in thin poor dry to mesic soils in areas of past disturbance.	Forb/herb	Perennial
distinct rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium spretum</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
District of Columbia rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium columbianum</i>	Roadsides, gravel pits, woodlands, openings and disturbed areas in forests, and open habitat with thin dry to dry-mesic rocky or gravelly soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
ditch stonecrop	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	Marshes, stream banks, swamps, and ditches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Dobbin's blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>			
dotted horse mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i> var. <i>punctata</i>		Forb/herb	
dotted smartweed	<i>Persicaria punctata</i>	Brackish to fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes and swamps. Often in mucky saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
downy agrimony	<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic oak-hickory forests and woodlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
downy false foxglove	<i>Aureolaria virginica</i>	Hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges with oaks often in thin dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
downy goldenrod	<i>Solidago puberula</i>	Acidic dry rocky ledges and outcrops, cracks and fissures in rocks, thin rocky slopes of forests, and roadsides.	Herbaceous	Perennial
downy rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests often on thin acidic soils with some pine or hemlock. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is often sparse.	Forb/herb	Perennial
downy wild rye	<i>Elymus villosus</i> var. <i>villosus</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, rich mesic forests, and stream edges.	Graminoid	Perennial
downy willowherb	<i>Epilobium strictum</i>	Marshes and wet open habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
dragon's mouth	<i>Arethusa bulbosa</i>	Bogs and poor fens. Sometimes appearing in large numbers but rather local in distribution.	Forb/herb	Perennial



drooping woodreed	<i>Cinna latifolia</i>	Wet to wet-mesic areas in upland forests and forest openings, occasionally in swamps. More common in cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Graminoid	Perennial
Drummond's rock cress	<i>Boechera stricta</i>	Ledges, bluffs, and forests in dry to mesic soils or thin soils over rock (including shales).	Herbaceous	Perennial
dry-spiked sedge	<i>Carex siccata</i>	Openings in forests and woodlands, and rocky summits. In graminoid dominated habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
Dudley's rush	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Rich fens, calcareous marshes, gravel pits, and at least seasonally wet to wet-mesic fields, ditches, and other mostly open calcareous habitats. Predominately restricted to at least slightly calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
dune bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium littorale</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
dune panic grass	<i>Panicum amarum</i> ssp. <i>amarum</i>	Maritime dunes and sandy maritime areas.	Graminoid	Perennial
dwarf cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Ice and river scour meadows and thickets along large rivers.	Shrub	Perennial
dwarf chestnut oak	<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	Pine and other barrens, rocky summits, opening in woodlands, and utility rights-of way. Often on upper slopes, crests, and hilltops in dry acidic thin, sandy, or rocky soils. Occurs in very similar habitat to <i>Q. ilicifolia</i> but is less common and populations are often not very abundant.	Tree	Perennial
dwarf cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	Successional fields, forests, utility rights-of-way, disturbed soils, and roadsides in thin or sandy dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
dwarf ginseng	<i>Panax trifolius</i>	Mesic forests and banks of small streams. In rich to somewhat poorer soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
dwarf prairie willow	<i>Salix humilis</i> var. <i>tristis</i>		Shrub	Perennial
dwarf shadbush	<i>Amelanchier spicata</i>	Rock outcrops, rocky summits and openings, bluffs, forest edges, grasslands, successional fields, and roadsides in dry sandy to rocky acidic soils.	Shrub	Perennial
dwarf St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> ssp. <i>mutilum</i>	One of the most common wetland <i>Hypericum</i> species in New York. Marshes, stream edges, and pond edges. Does particularly well on open mud flats on draw down zones of ponds, marshes, streams, and drainage channels.	Herbaceous	Perennial

early azalea	<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i>	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
early buttercup, early crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	Dry-mesic forests and forest edges, alvar habitats, and summits of cliffs and rock outcrops. Primarily in open to partly shaded dry to dry-mesic calcareous habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
early goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Successional fields, edges of forests, woodlands, and road banks. Grows where the soils are thin. It does best in full light where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is low in stature.	Forb/herb	Perennial
early meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	Mesic hardwood forests and forest edges in thin to deep often calcareous or circumneutral soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
early saxifrage	<i>Micranthes virginensis</i>	Wet to mesic to seasonally dry rock outcrops and ledges; and thin soils on bluffs and in forest openings. Generally associated with rocks and often in areas that are at least seasonally seepy.	Forb/herb	Perennial
eastern bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ssp. <i>latiusculum</i>	Hardwood or pine forests, utility rights-of-way, fields, and thickets. Mostly in thin acidic soils and often associated with <i>Vaccinium</i> and <i>Gaylussacia</i> species.	Fern	Perennial
eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i> ssp. <i>deltoides</i>	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
eastern enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea canadensis</i>	Mesic forests and thickets. Somewhat weedy, it does well on edges of paths and in disturbed soils in forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
eastern flat sedge	<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> ssp. <i>macilentus</i>	The more common subspecies in New York. Occurs in a variety of open sandy or coarse soil habitats including roadsides, sandy shores of lakes and rivers, rock outcrops in forests, and disturbed soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
eastern gamma grass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i> var. <i>dactyloides</i>	Dunes and sandy areas near the coast, upper edges of salt marshes, and river shores.	Graminoid	Perennial
eastern grasswort	<i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

eastern hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	A component of mesic cool northern forests throughout New York. In these sites it more often occurs with hardwoods and <i>Pinus strobus</i> than with other conifers. Also commonly on hummocks in swamps where it can sometimes form dense pure stands; often in pure stands, in ravines and on north and east facing lower slopes; and on rocky outcrops and bluffs.	Tree	Perennial
eastern pasture rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i> ssp. <i>carolina</i>	Edges of forests, thin canopied forests, woodlands, edges of paths and dirt roads through forests, successional fields, and forests openings. Generally in dry to dry-mesic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
eastern poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> ssp. <i>radicans</i>	Talus slopes, bases of cliffs, rich mesic forests, wet forests, swamps, and disturbed ground. It occurs in a variety of habitats but does particularly well in calcareous and rich sites.	Vine	Perennial
eastern prickly pear	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Rocky summits and outcrops, woodlands, sandy maritime areas, and sandy thin fields. In rocky settings it usually occurs in medium sized patches and does not occur evenly spread out throughout a site, probably due to lack of habitat.	Shrub, Subshrub	Perennial
eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	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
eastern silvery aster	<i>Symphytotrichum concolor</i> var. <i>concolor</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
eastern spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	Forests and forest edges in dry-mesic to mesic often calcareous soils. Usually in drier sites with thinner soils than the related <i>Claytonia caroliniana</i> .	Herbaceous	Perennial
eastern swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>pulchra</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial

eastern sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	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
eastern willowherb	<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Marshes, springy soils on edges of ponds and lakes, stream sides, cobble and gravel bars in streams, wet thickets, ditches, and openings in swamps. Grows in very similar habitat to <i>E. ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i> and the two often grow together although <i>E. coloratum</i> is more common in warmer and southern parts of New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
ebony spleenwort	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	Thin deciduous forests, rocky summits, thickets, sometimes on or near rock, and occasionally successional old fields. Mostly in dry-mesic to mesic soils and not occurring in the most acidic soils and perhaps more abundant in more mineral rich sites. This species appears to be increasing in New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
eel grass	<i>Zostera Marina</i>		Forb/herb	
elegant drooping sedge	<i>Carex prasina</i>	Mucky forested seeps, edges of small forested streams, marshes, and occasionally in rich peaty open wetlands. A characteristic plant of the edges of small slow moving streams and forested seeps. In these habitats it often forms dense linear patches.	Graminoid	Perennial
Elliott's goldenrod	<i>Solidago latissimifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
elliptic spike rush	<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	Rich fens, open seepy calcareous habitats, and swamps. Preferring calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
elm-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i> var. <i>ulmifolia</i>	Usually dry to occasionally more mesic rocky deciduous forests, woodlands, forest edges, and bluffs. Mostly a forest or woodland species. Perhaps preferring calcareous soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
elongated loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> × <i>L. terrestris</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

Emmons's sedge	<i>Carex emmonsii</i>	Dry-mesic forests, forest edges, thickets, and graminoid dominated bluffs above the ocean. Occurs on sandy soils mostly close to the coast. Inland populations need to be verified. This taxa may be worthy of specific status and although taxonomic research on <i>C. albicans</i> and its varieties has been done, further taxonomic research may still be helpful.	Graminoid	Perennial
Engelmann's arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria engelmanniana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Engelmann's quillwort	<i>Isoetes engelmannii</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
Engelmann's vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
entangled hawthorn	<i>Crataegus intricata</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Erskine's goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
evergreen log wood fern	<i>Dryopteris celsa</i>		Fern	Perennial
evergreen wood fern, fancy wood fern, common wood fern	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	A wide variety of mesic forests. Clearly the most common <i>Dryopteris</i> in upland habitats.	Fern	Perennial
exserted Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>jejunos</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
fall witch grass	<i>Digitaria cognata</i>		Graminoid	
false hellebore, Indian corn lily	<i>Veratrum viride</i>	Edges of forested streams, seepages, swamps in mucky soils, and low wet forests. Sometimes forms dense patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
false hop sedge	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
false nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Wet to seasonally wet areas in bottomland forests, low areas in swamps, marshy areas in forested streams, and marshes. Primarily but not restricted to shaded habitats with slightly inundated to wet soils (at least seasonally). Sometimes forming dense large populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
false Solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests. Widespread and common in a variety of forest types but perhaps absent from the drier most acidic sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
false summer sedge	<i>Carex aestivalis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
false yellow nut sedge	<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Shores of lakes and streams, roadsides, railroad edges, disturbed soils, cultivated ground, and waste places. One of the most common <i>Cyperus</i> species in New York.	Graminoid	Perennial
Farwell's water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum farwellii</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Faxon's oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>		Tree	Perennial
Fernald's false manna grass	<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>fernaldii</i>	Edges of ponds and lakes, stream margins, and marshes. Often in slightly inundated to saturated mucky soils.	Graminoid	Perennial

Fernald's sedge	<i>Carex merritt-fernaldii</i>	Open habitat with sandy or rocky acidic sterile soils. Most often found in disturbed non-native settings such as gravel pits, sand mines, and dry roadsides.	Graminoid	Perennial
fescue sedge	<i>Carex festucacea</i>	Small stream edges, seasonally wet areas in forests, edges of forests, roadsides, and pastures. Occurs in very dry sites as well as areas that are at least seasonally wet.	Graminoid	Perennial
few-flowered nut sedge	<i>Scleria pauciflora</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
field bead grass	<i>Paspalum laeve</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
field dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
field horsetail, common horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	A wide range of mostly wet habitats but also in some drier disturbed sites. Rich fens, swamps, seepage areas in upland forests, shores and edges of ponds and streams, ditches, wet gravel pits, roadsides, and disturbed soils. The most common <i>Equisetum</i> in New York it is sometimes weedy.	Herbaceous	Perennial
field pussytoes	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	Banks of dirt roads, edges of forests, and open forests on thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
field sedge	<i>Carex conoidea</i>	Fields, pastures, utility rights-of-way, thickets, and roadsides. Mostly in mesic soils in open sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
fireweed	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>circumvagum</i>	Clearing and openings in forests, edges of forests, roadsides, and disturbed soils. Responds well to fire and clearing. Most common in northern New York where it can form extensive patches.	Forb/herb	
five-angled dodder	<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i>		Vine	Perennial
flaccid manna grass	<i>Glyceria laxa</i>		Graminoid	
flat-branched tree clubmoss	<i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i>	A wide variety of mesic forests and forest opening including forested roadsides. Most common in all but the coolest parts of New York. Appears to do best in successional forests, areas with thin soils, and sites with recent disturbances.	Herbaceous	Perennial
floating manna grass	<i>Glyceria septentrionalis</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	Marshes and edges of ponds in shallow standing water or saturated mucky soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
floating-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	Shallow acid to alkaline water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Understories of hardwood forests, forest edges, and woodlands in mesic to dry soils. Also in cultivation.	Tree	Perennial
flowering duckweed	<i>Lemna perpusilla</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

flowering spurge	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
flowering yellow wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis florida</i>		Herbaceous	
fly poison	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>		Herbaceous	
forest milkweed	<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	Mesic deciduous forests and edges of forested roads and paths. Not evenly scattered throughout a site but usually restricted to a few distinct patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
forest wild licorice	<i>Galium circaezans</i>	Mesic hardwoods forests from valley bottoms to upper slopes often in relatively undisturbed habitats.	Herbaceous	Perennial
forked rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> ssp. <i>dichotomum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests primarily in warmer habitats or more southern parts of New York.	Graminoid	
forked rush	<i>Juncus dichotomus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
four-leaved milkweed	<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i>	Forests to thin forests and woodlands of a southern affinity. Mostly an understory herb that does not do well with intense herbaceous competition. The herb layer may be rather full and diverse but not with dense tall plants. Does particularly well over calcareous rocks.	Forb/herb	Perennial
fowl blue grass	<i>Poa palustris</i>	Swamps, marshes, ditches, wet disturbed areas, wet ledges, and fens.	Herbaceous	Perennial
fowl manna grass	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Edges of small streams, seeps in forests, swamps, damp dirt roads through forests, wet thickets, and occasionally marshes. A very common species that often occur in shaded habitats that have at least seasonally wet soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
fox grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Thickets, forest edges, and forests (often young forests or forests with a history of disturbance).	Vine	Perennial
fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Wet fields, wet pastures, marshes, swamps, edges of ponds and streams, and wet ditches. A very common wetland species mostly growing in open sites with soils that are inundated to seasonally saturated.	Graminoid	Perennial
foxtail bog clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i>		Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	Wet cliffs and ledges, and sometime in soil below rock outcrops.	Herbaceous	Perennial
fragrant sumac	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> var. <i>aromatica</i>	Thin forests, edges of forests, openings, rocky openings, and thickets. Often in sandy or calcareous soils.	Shrub	Perennial
fragrant white water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> ssp. <i>odorata</i>	Lakes, ponds, and slow moving water of streams.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Fraser's marsh St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum fraseri</i>	Marshes, shrub swamps, and acidic peaty wetlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
fringed loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fens, swamps, marshes, ditches, and wet thickets.	Herbaceous	Perennial

fringed willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	Marshes, springy soils on edges of ponds and lakes, stream sides, cobble and gravel bars in streams, wet thickets, ditches, and openings in swamps. Grows in very similar habitat to <i>E. coloratum</i> and the two often grow together although <i>E. ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i> is more common in cooler and northern parts of New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
frosted hawthorn	<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	Hedgerows, thin forests and woodlands, forest edges, and road sides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
frostweed aster	<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pilosum</i>	Roadsides, successional fields, pastures, waste places, and disturbed areas. A weedy species very commonly along roads and in disturbed soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
gaywings, fringed milkwort	<i>Polygaloides paucifolia</i>	Acidic mesic hardwood and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests often with the adjacent herbaceous vegetation sparse. Often occurs with <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i> and the moss <i>Leucobryum glaucum</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
Georgia bulrush	<i>Scirpus georgianus</i>	Marshes, wet fields, and wet roadsides. Often grows in the drier parts of marshes and in slightly saturated or simply wet-mesic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
giant bur-reed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and peatlands; and marshes. This species grows in shallow water and is often associated with large extensive marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
glandular dodder	<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
glaucous rattlesnake root	<i>Nabalus racemosus</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
globe beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora recognita</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
globe flat sedge	<i>Cyperus echinatus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
globe-fruited seed-box	<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
glomerate sedge	<i>Carex aggregata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
goat's rue	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Rocky summits, talus slopes, woodlands, and bluffs. Primarily a species of dry rocky soils in unshaded habitats. Occurs in the more southern and warmer parts of New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
golden carpet	<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	Forested seeps, wet forests, stream edges, and marshes. Often in shaded habitats in saturated mucky soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial



golden club	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	In New York this species is known mostly from tidal marshes along the Hudson River. Most are freshwater although some are perhaps slightly brackish. The plants also occur in adjacent swamps. Also in acidic peat bogs and ponds (in one case planted and persisting in an acidic bog.)	Forb/herb	Perennial
golden heather	<i>Hudsonia ericoides</i>		Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
golden hedge hyssop	<i>Gratiola aurea</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
golden ragwort	<i>Packera aurea</i>	Rich fens, swamps, seepages in forests and openings. Mostly a calciphile, <i>Packera aurea</i> does particularly well in mucky seepage areas.	Forb/herb	Perennial
golden-fruited sedge	<i>Carex aurea</i>	Fens, swamps, wet fields, wet rocky ledges and cliffs, river shores, seepy calcareous roadsides, alvars, and mesic forests adjacent to swamps. Mostly grows in open sites but can also be found in somewhat shaded environments. It does particularly well on edges of rivulets through fens where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. In a similar fashion, it does well on calcareous open seepy rock outcrops. It is mostly associated with high pH water and/or soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
graceful sedge	<i>Carex gracillima</i>	In most of New York, this is the most common member of section <i>Hymenochlaenae</i> . Fields, pastures, forests, thickets, utility rights-of-way, and dirt roads. The soils are mesic to wet-mesic or occasionally are seasonally flooded. Occurs in rich to somewhat poorer sites although it is perhaps absent from the most acidic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
grass pink	<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> var. <i>tuberosus</i>	Bogs and fens. In a wide variety of peatlands from very acidic to basic soils. Primarily in very open sites but sometimes in more shaded situations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> ssp. <i>graminea</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
grass-leaved ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
grass-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
gray birch	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Woodlands, pine barrens, edges of forests, bluffs, successional fields, thickets, disturbed ground, and road sides on thin often rocky poor soils. Responds well to disturbance including fire.	Tree	Perennial

gray dogwood, red-panicled dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Old fields, shrub thickets, shrub swamps, hummocks in swamps, and hedgerows. Occurs both in uplands and wetlands.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
gray goldenrod	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> ssp. <i>nemoralis</i>	Woodlands, edges of forests, successional fields, bluffs, and road banks. Grows in dry to mesic thin poor soils but tends to do best in the drier sites. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin and not tall.	Forb/herb	Perennial
gray sedge	<i>Carex grisea</i>	Floodplain forests, forested banks of streams and rivers, seepy areas, and mesic forested slopes. Mostly in association with floodplains in deep alluvium but occasionally occurring up slope in thinner soils. Perhaps more common but not restricted to calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Gray's flat sedge	<i>Cyperus grayi</i>	Coastal dunes.	Graminoid	Perennial
Gray's sedge	<i>Carex grayi</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, and stream and river edges. A species that is almost entirely restricted to a very distinct niche; wet deciduous forested floodplains in deep alluvium.	Herbaceous	Perennial
great blue lobelia	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> var. <i>siphilitica</i>	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
Great Plains flat sedge	<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> ssp. <i>lupulinus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
great rosebay, great laurel	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	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
great water dock	<i>Rumex britannica</i>	Marshes, swamps, and wet thickets. Often in unshaded to partly shaded habitats. Sometimes forming large populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
greater bladderwort	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>macrorhiza</i>	Floating in quiet water of lakes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
green adder's mouth	<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
green alder	<i>Alnus alnobetula</i> ssp. <i>crispa</i>	Edges of lakes, wet areas in high elevation sites, bogs, and thickets. A northern species with us only in northern NY.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
green arrow arum, tuckahoe	<i>Peltandra virginica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Margins of streams and rivers, floodplain forests, low wet woods, and occasionally swamps although in larger swamps <i>F. nigra</i> is usually the dominant <i>Fraxinus</i> present.	Tree	Perennial
green milkweed	<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
green rock cress	<i>Borodinia missouriensis</i>	Thin forests, woodlands, and dry ledges. Sometimes adjacent to more open barrens or rocky summits.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Greene's rush	<i>Juncus greenei</i>	Dry to sometimes seasonal wet fields predominately in very sandy soils. Occasionally in cracks in rock outcrops.	Graminoid	Perennial
green-flowered shinleaf	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Cool northern mesic forests and edges of swamps.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
green-fruited bur-reed	<i>Sparganium chlorocarpum</i>	Edges of lakes, ponds, and slow moving streams; channels in swamps, marshes, and rich fens; and marshes. This species generally occurs in shallow water on mucky soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
greenish-white sedge	<i>Carex albolutescens</i>	Acidic swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
green-keeled cotton grass	<i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i>	Rich fens and calcareous swamps. Mostly in open calcareous habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
groundnut	<i>Apios americana</i>	Floodplain forests, thickets, stream and ditch edges, and edges of marshes. Often in open sites with soils that are at least seasonally wet-mesic but dry out later in the season.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
groundsel tree	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Upper edge of salt or brackish tidal marshes and adjacent upland maritime areas.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
grove blue grass	<i>Poa alsodes</i>	Rich mesic forests and edges of paths and dirt roads through mesic forests. Appears to have an affinity for lightly disturbed soils in rich mesic forested sites and in such situations it can form large populations.	Graminoid	Perennial
Haberer's ground cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
hairy angelica, deadly angelica	<i>Angelica venenosa</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy beardtongue	<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	Bluffs, ledges, rock outcrops, non-shaded alvar habitats, thin soil over bedrock, and occasionally in disturbed sites. Perhaps most abundant over calcareous bedrock and soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy bedstraw	<i>Galium pilosum</i> ssp. <i>pilosum</i>	Dry-mesic forests and woodlands of a southern affinity; forest edges. Often in undisturbed habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy bush clover	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> ssp. <i>hirta</i>	Woodlands, dry fields, thin forests, clearings in forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. Similar habitat to <i>L. capitata</i> but perhaps sometimes in slightly more shaded sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial

hairy fimbry	<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i> var. <i>puberula</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
hairy goldenrod	<i>Solidago hispida</i>	Dry to dry-mesic rocky forested slopes and woodlands, edges of forests, and bluffs. Grows where the herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy horse mint	<i>Monarda punctata</i> var. <i>villicaulis</i>	Sandy fields, roadsides, and utility rights-of-way.	Forb/herb	
hairy pinweed	<i>Lechea mucronata</i>	Utility rights-of-way and other open habitats in thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy skullcap	<i>Scutellaria elliptica</i> var. <i>elliptica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy small-leaved tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	Edge of forests, fields with thin open soils, and thickets. A species mostly of open habitats with dry soils	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Mesic rich to somewhat poorer hardwood forests and forested ledges.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy southeastern wild rye	<i>Elymus glabriflorus</i> var. <i>australis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
hairy thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium pubescens</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hairy wild rye	<i>Elymus glabriflorus</i> var. <i>glabriflorus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
hairy wire-stemmed muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i>	Disturbed sites, alluvial thickets, utility rights-of-way, edges of streams, and thin forests. This species can occur in a wide range of habitats and can occur in dry to wet soils. It primarily appears to be associated with disturbed sites of various sizes and populations are usually not very large.	Graminoid	
hairy-awned muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>		Graminoid	
halberd-leaved tearthumb	<i>Persicaria arifolia</i>	Swamps, marshes, and wet thickets.	Herbaceous	Perennial
harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Dry to wet calcareous and acidic open rocky areas often on or in cracks of rocks and also in adjacent soils. Gravel shores, ledges, cliffs, rocky outcrops and summits, and river banks.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hay-scented fern	<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	Hardwood forests, fields with thin acidic soils, blueberry barrens, thickets, utility rights-of-way and logging roads. Often forming extensive dense patches.	Fern	Perennial
hazel dodder	<i>Cuscuta coryli</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
heart sorrel, wild sorrel	<i>Rumex hastatulus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
heart-leaved aster	<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i>	Thin forests, woodlands, edges of forests, trails and paths in forests, rocky slopes, and disturbed soils. Perhaps its preferred habitat is along edges of forests where it gets a lot of light but herbaceous competition is minimal.	Forb/herb	Perennial

heart-leaved golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Thin dry open forests, edges of forests, clearings with low non aggressive herbaceous vegetation, rims of larger ravines, and non weedy roadsides and paths. It prefers dry sites that have a thin canopy. Dense canopies may cause this species to disappear. This species has similar habitat preferences to <i>Taenidia integerrima</i> although <i>Z. aptera</i> does equally well in non calcareous sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
heart-leaved twayblade	<i>Neottia cordata</i> var. <i>cordata</i>	Cool peaty swamps.	Herbaceous	Perennial
heart-leaved willow, Missouri willow	<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Swamps, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
heath aster	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hedge bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
Helene's ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hemlock parsley	<i>Conioselinum chinense</i>	Rich swamps and fens; banks of cold small drainages. This species prefers shaded conditions.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hemlock water parsnip	<i>Sium suave</i>	Standing water in swamps, edges and backwaters of streams, and channels through marshes. This species can grow in deep water. Leaves in deep water are finely dissected.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Hervey's aster	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Hickey's tree clubmoss	<i>Dendrolycopodium hickeyi</i>	Dry to mesic forests and forest edges. Compared to the other two <i>Dendrolycopodium</i> species it appears to do best in dry sandy soils but it is not limited to this habitat.	Herbaceous	Perennial
hidden dropseed	<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
highbush blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	In a wide variety of wetlands and also in dry thin soils on crests and upper slopes. Rich fens, acidic bogs, swamps, shrub swamps, wet thickets, edges of marshes, and mesic forests.	Shrub	Perennial
hillside blueberry	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	Dry to dry-mesic hardwood forests, edges of forests, woodlands, rocky summits, barrens, and old fields. Often associated with other <i>Vaccinium</i> spp. and ericaceous shrubs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
hispid hedge nettle	<i>Stachys hispida</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hoary frostweed, hoary rock rose	<i>Crocianthemum bicknellii</i>	Utility rights-of-way, rocky summits, and woodlands. Often in acidic sandy soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial

hoary mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i> var. <i>incanum</i>	Dry-mesic hardwood forests, woodlands, rocky summits, and edges of fields. Mostly a plant of dry partly shaded habitats. It is much more abundant in warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hoary tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium canescens</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hobblebush	<i>Viburnum lantanoides</i>	Coniferous, mixed hardwood-coniferous, and hardwood forests; forested stream banks, rocky ledges, and ravine slopes. Very common in the cooler parts of the state including the Adirondacks where it can form dense thickets. These dense thickets may be the result of heavy logging. In other parts of the state it is more restricted to cool forests and ravine slopes and occurs in much thinner patches.	Shrub	Perennial
hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	Mesic hardwood forests and forested thickets. Sometimes occurs in wet-mesic soils but usually more of a mesic soil species.	Vine	Perennial
hollow Joe Pye weed	<i>Eutrochium fistulosum</i>	Marshes, ditches, and more mesic disturbed or open areas, and roadsides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
honestwort	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Wet to mesic forests and thickets often in rich soils. It does well in bottomlands and weedy alluvial soils. It occasionally occurs in slightly more open areas but prefers shade.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hooked buttercup, hooked crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i> var. <i>recurvatus</i>	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood forests and less frequently hummocks in swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hop hornbeam, ironwood	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	An understory small tree it occurs in a variety of forested environments, woodlands, and rocky openings. It does best in thin forests and woodlands in rich dryish thin rocky soils and over calcareous bedrock. In these habitats it can become a dominant understory tree.	Tree	Perennial
hop sedge	<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Present in most swamps although usually in low numbers. Hardwood swamps, openings in swamps, shrub swamps, wet floodplain forests, edges of streams, thickets, marshes, ditches, and swales. Often occurs in standing water and prefers the hollows, as opposed to the hummocks, in swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
hoptree, wafer ash	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> var. <i>trifoliata</i>		Tree	Perennial
horned beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial

horned pondweed	Zannichellia palustris	Shallow fresh or brackish water in tidal and non-tidal habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
horse nettle	Solanum carolinense var. carolinense	Roadsides, disturbed sites, pastures, successional fields, cultivated ground, floodplain forests, and thickets.	Herbaceous	Perennial
horsetail spike rush	Eleocharis equisetoides		Graminoid	Perennial
Houghton's flat sedge	Cyperus houghtonii		Graminoid	Perennial
hurrah bead grass	Paspalum setaceum var. muhlenbergii	Successional fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas in sandy soil.	Graminoid	Perennial
hybrid bush clover	Lespedeza angustifolia × L. capitata			
hybrid bush clover	Lespedeza hirta × L. repens			
hybrid bush clover	Lespedeza hirta × L. stuevei			
hybrid cattail	Typha angustifolia × T. latifolia	Brackish and fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes, ditches, pond and lake edges, swamps, and wet thickets. Very common in roadside ditches and disturbed wetlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
hybrid dogbane	Apocynum androsaemifolium × A. cannabinum		Forb/herb	Perennial
hybrid sedge	Carex gracillima × C. swanii			
hybrid sundew	Drosera intermedia × D. rotundifolia			
hybrid violet	Viola brittoniana × V. cucullata		Herbaceous	Perennial
hybrid violet	Viola brittoniana × V. sagittata var. ovata		Herbaceous	Perennial
hybrid violet	Viola lanceolata × V. primulifolia		Forb/herb	Perennial
hybrid violet	Viola affinis × V. brittoniana			
hybrid violet	Viola affinis × V. hirsutula			
hybrid violet	Viola brittoniana × V. palmata			
hybrid violet	Viola brittoniana × V. sagittata var. sagittata			
hybrid violet	Viola cucullata × V. pectinata			
hybrid violet	Viola cucullata × V. primulifolia			
hybrid violet	Viola hirsutula × V. sagittata var. ovata			
hybrid violet	Viola hirsutula × V. subsinuata			
hybrid violet	Viola palmata × V. sororia			
hybrid wood fern	Dryopteris celsa × D. cristata		Fern	Perennial
hybrid wood fern	Dryopteris celsa × D. goldiana		Fern	Perennial

hybrid wood fern	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i> × <i>D. intermedia</i>		Fern	Perennial
hyssop skullcap	<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
hyssop-leaved thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Indian cucumber root	<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Mesic to wet-mesic hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs primarily in cool northern forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Ice and river scour shores of large rivers, roadsides, occasionally in fens, and open thickets.	Graminoid	Perennial
Indian hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Dry thin forests, rocky openings, fields, thickets, gravely stream banks, and roadsides. It is also occasionally found in marshes.	Forb/herb	
Indian pipe	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	In a wide variety of dry-mesic to mesic forests. New plants appear in mid-summer.	Forb/herb	Perennial
inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Restricted to coastal regions. Sometimes forming a dense understory.	Shrub	Perennial
intermediate milkweed	<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i> × <i>A. syriaca</i>			
intermediate shadbush	<i>Amelanchier intermedia</i>	Hummocks in forested swamps, shrub swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, wet thickets, and rich fens.	Tree	Perennial
intermediate spike rush	<i>Eleocharis intermedia</i>	Edges of channels and streams in calcareous sites including rich fens.	Herbaceous	Perennial
interrupted fern	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Swamps, wet and wet-mesic forests, edges of streams, and wet roadsides. Often in true wetlands but sometimes growing in more upland soils. It can be a little weedy. Sometimes with <i>O. cinnamomea</i> but also growing in drier and more disturbed habitats than the latter.	Forb/herb	Perennial
intertidal yellow pond lily, intertidal spatter dock	<i>Nuphar advena</i> ssp. <i>advena</i>	In New York, it is predominately a species of the fresh and brackish tidal marshes along the Hudson River but also occurs in ponds and edges of lakes. Populations in artificially created wetlands may represent introductions.	Herbaceous	Perennial
ipecac spurge	<i>Euphorbia ipecacuanhae</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Jack pine	<i>Pinus banksiana</i>	Primarily occurs in sandstone barrens in Clinton County on thin dry soils over bedrock. Otherwise restricted to northern New York as a native tree.	Tree	Perennial
Jack's oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> × <i>Q. bicolor</i>		Tree	Perennial



jointed rush	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Marshes, edges of swamps, wet ditches, shores of streams and ponds, and rich fens. Occurs in a wide variety of wet mostly open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
jumpseed	<i>Persicaria virginiana</i>	Mesic forests and forest edges, floodplain forests and thickets, stream edges often but not restricted to rich deep wet-mesic to mesic soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Kalm's lobelia	<i>Lobelia kalmii</i>	Wet calcareous cliffs; gravelly and peaty banks of streams and ponds; and fens and other calcareous wet sites. <i>Lobelia kalmii</i> is a small plant and it grows best where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is low. It grows almost exclusively in calcareous wet sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Kansas hawthorn	<i>Crataegus coccinioides</i>		Shrub	Perennial
Kearney's threeawn	<i>Aristida geniculata</i>		Graminoid	
kidney-leaved buttercup, kidney-leaved crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, thickets, forested rock outcrops, cliffs, talus slopes, and edges of dirt roads and paths through forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
knotroot foxtail	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
knotted rush	<i>Juncus nodosus</i>	Marshes, shores and banks of streams and ponds including ice scoured shores, openings in swamps, rich fens, and ditches. Widespread in a wide variety of open wetlands.	Graminoid	Perennial
lake sedge	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	Fens, marshes, sedge meadows, edges of streams, shrub swamps, and openings in forested swamps. Sometimes forming extensive monospecific thickets. Prefers rich calcareous soils although it is not restricted to these sites. Often occurs with few fertile culms and the amount of flowering/fruitletting appears to be either cyclical or dependant on seasonal climatic events.	Graminoid	Perennial
lance-leaved aster	<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, successional fields, wet forests, swamps, stream banks, roadsides, and ditches. A vigorous spreader this species is quite weedy and has long rhizomes that can form large clonal patches. It grows in a variety of habitats from dry to wet and from open to shaded.	Forb/herb	Perennial
lance-leaved figwort	<i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic thin canopied forests, woodlands, and forest edges. Predominately in thin or well drained rocky soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

lance-leaved violet	<i>Viola lanceolata</i>	Edges of streams, pond and lake margins, and wet thickets. In non-shaded wetlands on saturated (at least seasonally) sandy soils with adjacent vegetation sparse.	Forb/herb	Perennial
lance-leaved wild licorice	<i>Galium lanceolatum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges.	Forb/herb	Perennial
large grass-leaved rush	<i>Juncus biflorus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
large marsh pink	<i>Sabatia dodecandra</i> var. <i>dodecandra</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
large Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> var. <i>commutatum</i>			
large straw sedge	<i>Carex normalis</i>	A fairly common member of section <i>Ovales</i> at least in parts of New York. It occurs in a wide variety of habitats that are dry to wet and open or shaded. Gravel pits, roadsides, seepy wet forests, floodplain thickets, abandoned railroad grades, and openings in forests.	Graminoid	Perennial
large whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria verticillata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
large-bracted tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
large-fruited bur-reed	<i>Sparganium androcladum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
large-leaved aster	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands. <i>Eurybia macrophylla</i> does particularly well on the edges of these habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
large-podded pinweed	<i>Lechea intermedia</i>	Woodlands, pine barrens, rocky summits, utility rights-of-way, fields, and gravel pits. Mostly in acidic thin soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
large-tubercled spike rush	<i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
late hawthorn	<i>Crataegus calpodendron</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
late spotted coralroot	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	A wide variety of mesic forest types but perhaps most common in hardwoods, hardwood- <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> forests, and hardwood- <i>Pinus strobus</i> forests. Patches often consist of small numbers of individuals and patches are often widely scattered at a site.	Forb/herb	Perennial
leafy bulrush	<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	Marshes and openings in swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
leafy pondweed	<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> ssp. <i>foliosus</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
least moonwort	<i>Botrychium simplex</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Bogs, edges of ponds, and acidic peaty open sites. Mostly confined to acidic peatlands where it can form dense extensive monospecific stands or become mixed with other low shrubs to form dense shrub thickets.	Shrub	Perennial

leathery grape fern	<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>	Fields, roadsides, clearings in forests, and successional forests. Mostly in thin poor soils in open habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
LeConte's violet	<i>Viola affinis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
Leggett's pinweed	<i>Lechea pulchella</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Leonard's skullcap	<i>Scutellaria parvula</i> var. <i>missouriensis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
lesser bladder sedge	<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	Marshes, swales on edges of rivers and streams, lake shores, and openings in swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
lesser bladderwort	<i>Utricularia minor</i>	In shallow water of depressions in fens and bogs, channels through sedge meadows and marshes, and edges of ponds and lakes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
lesser horse gentian	<i>Triosteum angustifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
lesser purple fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>	Margins of streams, swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, and wet low forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
lily-leaved twayblade	<i>Liparis liliifolia</i>		Forb/herb	
limestone meadow sedge	<i>Carex granularis</i>	Forests, floodplain forests, wet soils in forests, fens, seepy open habitats, fields, and thickets. Occurs in wet to dry-mesic soils. The soils are sometimes clay or dense and seasonally flooded or poorly drained. Does well in disturbed and open habitats and can be common in wet somewhat calcareous fields.	Graminoid	Perennial
Lindheimer's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium lindheimeri</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
linear-leaved rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i>	Open or partly open habitats with dry thin or well-drained sandy to rocky soils often with adjacent herbaceous vegetation thin including roadsides, barrens, rocky summits, and disturbed sites.	Graminoid	
lined sedge	<i>Carex striatula</i>	Forested slopes on rich to somewhat poor mesic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
lion's foot rattlesnake root	<i>Nabalus serpentarius</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	Rocky summits, openings in woodlands and thin canopied forests, successional fields, roadsides, stream banks, and pine barrens. Generally in open dry sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
little club spur orchid	<i>Platanthera clavellata</i>	Bogs, open seepy habitats with thin soil, wet roadsides, and ditches. Sometimes quite common in previously disturbed wet open habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
little floating heart	<i>Nymphoides cordata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
little ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

lizard's tail	<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	Shallow water at edges of slow moving streams, edges of lakes, wet areas in bottomland and riparian forests, swamps, and swamp openings. Sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Loesel's twayblade	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	Rich fens, calcareous peaty swamps, and mucky seepages. Open and forested habitats in permanently saturated soils. It often grows in mucky or peaty soils and perhaps does best where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is sparse.	Forb/herb	Perennial
long beech fern	<i>Phegopteris connectilis</i>	Cool mesic hardwood, hemlock, and mixed coniferous-hardwoods forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
long sedge	<i>Carex folliculata</i>	Bogs, edges of ponds and marshes, shrub swamps, and hardwood swamps. Often in strongly acidic standing water.	Graminoid	Perennial
Long's sedge	<i>Carex longii</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
long-beaked carpet sedge	<i>Carex lucorum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood, coniferous, and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests, rocky-summits and ridges, and bluffs. Grows in somewhat similar habitat to <i>C. pensylvanica</i> but often in more acidic soils and the two rarely occur together.	Graminoid	Perennial
long-beaked sedge	<i>Carex sprengelii</i>	Floodplain forests, edges of rivers and streams, rich hardwood forests, and thickets. Fairly niche specific species it grows well in forests over calcareous bedrock and in floodplain forests with deep alluvium.	Graminoid	Perennial
long-bracted orchid, frog orchid	<i>Coeloglossum viride</i>	Rich mesic to wet-mesic forests and sometimes in seepages.	Forb/herb	Perennial
long-headed anemone	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
long-leaved bluets	<i>Houstonia longifolia</i>	Dry forest openings and bluffs in thin rocky soils sometimes on calcareous soils and bedrock.	Forb/herb	Perennial
long-leaved bush clover	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i> × <i>L. hirta</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
long-leaved ground cherry	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> var. <i>subglabrata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
long-leaved panic grass	<i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
long-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
long-leaved starwort, long-leaved stitchwort	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

loose-flowered sedge	<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	Hardwood forests, forest edges, and thickets. Mostly in dry to mesic but also in wet-mesic soils that range from fairly acidic to basic. Usually not in the poorest soils. Sometimes a little weedy on roads and trails but not as much as <i>C. blanda</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
loose-headed beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora chalarocephala</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
lopseed	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	Mesic forests and forest edges in calcareous soils. Perhaps most common in floodplain forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
low frostweed, low rock rose	<i>Crocianthemum propinquum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
low St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum stragulum</i>		Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
low water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum humile</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
lowland fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>		Fern	Perennial
lowland loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Lowrie's aster	<i>Symphyotrichum lowrieanum</i>	Dry rocky forested slopes, edges of forests, and occasionally fields. This species resembles <i>S. cordifolium</i> although it is distinct and is much less frequent than <i>S. cordifolium</i> . <i>Symphyotrichum lowrieanum</i> perhaps prefers more calcareous, drier, and more open habitats than <i>S. cordifolium</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
Mackay's fragile fern	<i>Cystopteris tenuis</i>	Wet cliffs and ledges, shale and fine talus slopes, and sometimes in soil of forested slopes not associated with rocks.	Fern	Perennial
mad dog skullcap	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	Seeps in forests, swamps, marshes, and edges of streams. Occurs in both shaded and unshaded wet habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Rich mesic hardwoods forests often on lower slopes and valley bottoms in deep calcareous soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
maleberry	<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> var. <i>ligustrina</i>	Mesic to wet acidic forests, forest edges, Sphagnum dominated peatlands, and swamps. Quite sparse in western and central New York.	Shrub	Perennial
many-flowered marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
many-flowered rosette grass	<i>Dichantherium polyanthes</i>		Graminoid	
many-spiked flat sedge	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial

maple-leaved viburnum	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Understories of forests, woodlands, edges of forests, forested road banks, and rocky slopes often in acidic not deep soils. A very common understory shrub in mesic acidic deciduous forests (sometimes dominated by <i>Quercus rubra</i> ).	Shrub	Perennial
marginal wood fern	<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	Fairly common on mesic hardwood or hemlock-hardwood forested slopes in parts of New York with generally calcareous soils. It is also particularly fond of rocky forested slopes in a wide range of soil pH. Also ledges and rock outcrops.	Herbaceous	Perennial
marsh bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>	Marshes, wet forests, wet thickets, ditches, wet dirt roadsides, swamps, openings in swamps, and stream sides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh bellflower	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	Often leaning on and growing up adjacent herbaceous vegetation. Stream margins, marshes, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh blue violet	<i>Viola cucullata</i>	Marshes, low areas in swamps, forested seeps, edges of small streams, and rarely in more mesic habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh fern	<i>Thelypteris palustris</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>	Marshes, rich fens, and swamps; edges of ponds, lakes, and streams; and ditches and open wet thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh fimbry	<i>Fimbristylis castanea</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
marsh lousewort	<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	Calcareous and marly fens, forested seeps; and swamps and margins of the Hudson River upslope from tidal influences.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Forest and shrub swamps, marshes, backwater sloughs of streams, rich fens, and seeps. Predominately in shallow still water with mucky soils. Sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh skullcap	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	Openings in swamps, marshes, and edges of ponds and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh speedwell	<i>Veronica scutellata</i>	Marshes, low areas in swamps in mucky saturated to slightly inundated soils, ditches, and stream edges.	Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh straw sedge	<i>Carex hormathodes</i>	Maritime areas on rocks and sand often within reach of the salt spray.	Graminoid	Perennial
marsh vetchling	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	Marshes and wet thickets. Can occur in inland salt marshes.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh willowherb	<i>Epilobium palustre</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
marsh wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> × <i>D. cristata</i>		Fern	Perennial

Maryland golden aster	<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Maryland hawkweed	<i>Hieracium gronovii</i> × <i>H. venosum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Maryland meadow beauty	<i>Rhexia mariana</i> var. <i>mariana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Maryland sanicle, Maryland snakeroot	<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	Rich mesic forests, alluvial forests, and occasionally hummocks in rich swamps. This is perhaps our most common <i>Sanicula</i> and occurs in the widest array of habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Massachusetts fern	<i>Coryphopteris simulata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Mattamuskeet rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium mattamuskeetense</i>		Graminoid	
may apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic deciduous forests, thin forests, thickets, and occasionally in fields, pastures, and relatively undisturbed road sides.	Herbaceous	Perennial
meadow bottle gentian	<i>Gentiana clausa</i>	Wet fields primarily on hill tops, edges of forests, edges of streams, seasonally wet ditches, and thickets. Often in heavy compacted soils that are seasonally wet.	Forb/herb	Perennial
meadow horsetail	<i>Equisetum pratense</i>	Rich wet-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, edges of forests, and edges of streams. Primarily a plant of calcareous wet-mesic shaded habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
meadow spikemoss	<i>Selaginella apoda</i>	Rich fens, seepages, wet utility rights-of-way, wet non-shaded thickets, and stream banks. Often where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is thin.	Herbaceous	Perennial
meadow willow	<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	Shrub swamps including rich shrubby fens, wet thickets, and edges of streams and lakes.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
meager sedge	<i>Carex exilis</i>	Acidic sphagnum dominated bogs and poor fens.	Graminoid	Perennial
midday rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium meridionale</i>			
midland sedge	<i>Carex mesochorea</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
mild water pepper	<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i>	Marshes and edges of ponds, lakes, and streams in saturated to inundated soils. Often in natural habitats and sometimes forming large dense patches.	Herbaceous	Perennial
millet grass	<i>Milium effusum</i> var. <i>cisatlanticum</i>	Rich cool northern hardwood forests often in calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Mitchell's sedge	<i>Carex mitchelliana</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
mixed cord grass	<i>Sporobolus michauxianus</i> × <i>S. pumilus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
mockernut hickory	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic forests of a southern affinity.	Tree	Perennial

moonseed	<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, and rich forests over calcareous soils or bedrock. Most abundant on valley bottoms and lower slopes.	Vine, Subshrub	Perennial
mosquito bulrush	<i>Scirpus hattorianus</i>	Marshes, fields, thickets, and roadside ditches. Most common in fields and disturbed sites. Does best in heavy or poorly drained soils that become seasonally saturated or slightly inundated including compacted soils of paths and dirt roads. More common in drier and more disturbed habitats than <i>S. atrovirens</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
moss phlox	<i>Phlox subulata</i> ssp. <i>subulata</i>	Rims of gorges and cliffs often in thin well drained rocky soil over calcareous bedrock with the adjacent herbaceous vegetation sparse or absent.	Herbaceous	Perennial
mountain blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i>	Fields and pastures.	Forb/herb	Perennial
mountain fescue	<i>Festuca saximontana</i> var. <i>saximontana</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
mountain holly	<i>Ilex mucronata</i>	Various types of acidic peat bogs, deciduous swamps, mixed coniferous-deciduous swamps, and shrub swamps. Mostly this species does not form dense thickets but occurs scattered in with a variety of other shrubs. Sometimes it can be dwarfed when in hostile bog conditions. It is more common in the northern parts of the state.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
mountain laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Oak dominated mesic to dry forests, woodlands, rocky summits, utility rights-of-way, and occasionally acidic swamps. Primarily a species of dry <i>Quercus montana</i> dominated forests often in association with other ericaceous shrubs. It sometimes forms dense thickets. Very limited in central and western New York but quite common in the southeastern parts of the state.	Shrub	Perennial
mountain maple	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	A small understory tree of northern or cool habitats. Ravine slopes, cool swamps, northern hardwood, and mixed hardwood forests.	Tree	Perennial
mountain winterberry	<i>Ilex montana</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Muhlenberg's nut sedge	<i>Scleria muehlenbergii</i>		Graminoid	



Muhlenberg's sedge	<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>muehlenbergii</i>	Sandy and rocky graminoid dominated open habitat and edges of forests. Mostly in xeric to dry-mesic rocky or sandy soils.	Graminoid	
Muhlenberg's veinless sedge	<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>enervis</i>	Fields, openings in forests, woodlands, rocky summits, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly in xeric to dry-mesic rocky or sandy soils.	Graminoid	
musclewood, ironwood, American hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	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
naked tick trefoil	<i>Hylodesmum nudiflorum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands. In acidic soils on upper slopes as well as richer deeper soils. One of the most common <i>Desmodium</i> species in New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Shrub and tree swamps, marshes, roadside ditches, and wet to mesic successional fields. A common wetland shrub in at least parts of NY it sometimes occur it large shrub thickets mixed with other shrubs including <i>V. dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i> and <i>Cornus</i> spp. It does best in wet soils but also grows in mesic or seasonally flooded areas.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Nantucket shadbush	<i>Amelanchier nantucketensis</i>		Shrub	Perennial
narrow-leaved blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Fields, pastures, thickets, successional shrub lands, and occasionally gaps and openings in forests. Mostly in fields in unshaded habitats.	Herbaceous	Perennial
narrow-leaved bur-reed	<i>Sparganium angustifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved bush clover	<i>Lespedeza angustifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Brackish and fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes, ditches, pond and lake edges, openings in swamps, and wet thickets. Although the prominent cattail of saline areas it is also widespread in non-saline habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved gentian	<i>Gentiana linearis</i>	Roadsides, thickets, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way often in seasonally wet acidic soils. Much more common in the northern parts of New York where it can be quite abundant in places.	Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	Rocky summits, thickets, fields, roadsides, and railroad edges in dry to seasonally wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

narrow-leaved pinweed	<i>Lechea tenuifolia</i>	In cracks in rock outcrops, and openings in rocky summits. In a very particular limited niche. Often with <i>Polygonum tenue</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved prickly bog sedge	<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>	Bogs and edges of acidic swamps. Similar to ssp. <i>atlantica</i> in its preference for acidic sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
narrow-leaved upland star sedge	<i>Carex radiata</i>	Rich forests, alluvial forests, and occasionally on the edges of swamps. Grows in mesic to seasonally wet soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
narrow-leaved vervain	<i>Verbena simplex</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved white-topped aster	<i>Sericocarpus linifolius</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-leaved willowherb	<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i>	Marshes, openings in swamps, rich fens, and seepage areas. Usually populations are quite small.	Forb/herb	Perennial
narrow-panicled rush	<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i>	Edges of streams, wet ditches, marshes, and various other wet to seasonally wet habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
necklace sedge	<i>Carex projecta</i>	Seeps in forests, swamps, edges of small streams, and seepy more open wetlands. It does particularly well in seepage areas. More common in the northern and cooler parts of the state.	Herbaceous	Perennial
neglected bush clover	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i> × <i>L. virginica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
netted chain fern	<i>Lorinseria areolata</i>	Swamps and wet thickets confined to coastal regions of NY.	Forb/herb	Perennial
New England aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	Successional fields, roadsides, and waste places. Frequently in dry to mesic sites and less frequently in wetter soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
New England blazing star	<i>Liatris scariosa</i> var. <i>novae-angliae</i>	Open woodlands and barrens.	Forb/herb	Perennial
New England bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus novae-angliae</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
New England grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i> × <i>V. riparia</i>		Vine	Perennial
New England snailseed pondweed	<i>Potamogeton bicupulatus</i>	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
New Jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Edges of hardwoods forests, openings in forests, exposed rims of cliffs, utility rights-of-way, and roadside banks in dry-mesic thin often rocky or sandy circumneutral to calcareous soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
New York fern	<i>Amauropelta noveboracensis</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic forests and forest edges. Forming extensive dense populations along with <i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> in sterile soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

New York ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	Wet successional fields, stream banks, and wet forests. Fairly limited in distribution in NY and with us, usually not forming large stands.	Herbaceous	Perennial
nimble Will	<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	Lawns, various types of fields, roadsides, trails and dirt roads through forests, and disturbed sites.	Graminoid	
ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	River banks, thickets in valley bottoms, and rock outcrops.	Shrub	Perennial
nodding fescue	<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	Rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests often with calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
nodding ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
nodding sedge	<i>Carex gynandra</i>	Marshes, wet forests, swamps, seeps, and roadside ditches. Perhaps a little more weedy and abundant in acidic soils in the northern parts of New York than the closely related <i>C. crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
nodding trillium	<i>Trillium cernuum</i>		Forb/herb	
northern adder's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum pusillum</i>	Springy open wet habitats including wet fields, banks of streams, and wet open road banks. Not a weedy species but growing in open habitats that sometimes have experienced past disturbances.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern blue violet	<i>Viola septentrionalis</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges. Generally on mid to upper slopes or tops of hills. In drier less rich habitats than <i>Viola sororia</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern bog aster	<i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
northern bog clubmoss	<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	Bogs, edges of ponds, and logging and dirt roads often on mosses or in peaty, sandy, or coarse soils. The most common <i>Lycopodiella</i> in New York.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
northern bugleweed, northern water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	Marshes, swamps, damp shores, ditches, and elsewhere. Common in a large variety of wetlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern dewberry	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Roadsides, edges of railroads, talus slopes, forest openings, open rocky summits, and bluffs.	Shrub	Perennial
northern downy violet	<i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Successional fields, utility rights-of-way, gravel and sand mines, roadsides, woodlands, forest openings, thin canopied forests, and disturbed areas in forests in thin well drained dry to dry-mesic to occasionally mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern gooseberry	<i>Ribes hirtellum</i>	Open and shrubby rich fens and rich swamps.	Shrub	Perennial
northern hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Bottomland forests, rocky slopes, talus slopes, and rock outcrops on mesic to dry calcareous bedrock or soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial

northern lady fern	<i>Athyrium angustum</i>	The more common of the two subspecies in New York. Hardwood or hardwood-coniferous forests, margins of streams, wet depressions in forests, and occasionally edges of forests. Primarily and understory herb that likes mesic to wet-mesic soils and usually does not occur in soils that are perennially saturated.	Fern	Perennial
northern oat grass	<i>Danthonia compressa</i>	Edges of woodland roads and paths, openings in forests, often in thin acidic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
northern obedient plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i>	Cultivated and most wild populations probably represent introductions. Damp fields, ditches, and roadsides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern pipewort, northern hatpins	<i>Eriocaulon aquaticum</i>	Emergent from edges of acidic lakes. Often in sandy or coarse soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	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
northern reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>inexpansa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
northern rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i>		Graminoid	
northern seaside goldenrod	<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Coastal dunes, edges of salt marshes, and other maritime habitats. It also occurs inland along large road sides and thickets near salt processing areas. It is spreading in these inland habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum aristosum</i>	Mesic hardwood forests often in cooler and more northern sites than <i>B. erectum</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
northern slender ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes lacera</i> var. <i>lacera</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
northern snailseed pondweed	<i>Potamogeton spirillus</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams sometimes becoming stranded when water levels drop.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum boreale</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
northern sundrops	<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>tetragona</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
northern swamp buttercup, northern swamp crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus caricetorum</i>	Swamps, rich fens, marshes, wet thickets, and edges of lakes in inundated to saturated mucky soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern sweetbay	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	Swamps, wet woods, edges of lakes, ponds, and streams sometimes associated with sweet gum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> ).	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
northern three-petaled bedstraw	<i>Galium trifidum</i> ssp. <i>trifidum</i>	Cool swamps, openings in swamps, marshes, and wetland edges.	Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial

northern tickle grass	<i>Agrostis scabra</i>	Floating logs and vegetation mats in ponds, edges of marshes on exposed soils, shale and fine talus slopes in woodlands or openings, and roadsides. Occurs in saturated to dry soils and appears to do best in open soils in full sun.	Graminoid	Perennial
northern tubercled orchid	<i>Platanthera flava</i> var. <i>herbiola</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
northern water plantain	<i>Alisma triviale</i>	This species along with <i>A. subcordatum</i> are very similar in terms of their habitat preferences and we have not detected a difference in habitat types. Edges of streams, rivers, ponds, and marshes; and seasonally flooded ponds. This species does quite well on seasonally exposed "draw down" zones on edges of marshes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
northern white cedar, arbor vitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	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
northern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Shrub and tree swamps, marshes, edges of ponds, and wet thickets. Similar habitat to <i>V. lentago</i> but generally less common, not as weedy, and more restricted to wetlands.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
northern wild senna	<i>Senna hebecarpa</i>	Edge of forests, thickets, roadsides, and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Nuttall's lobelia	<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Nuttall's waterweed	<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	Quiet acidic waters of lakes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
oak fern	<i>Gymnocarpium dryopteris</i>	Cool hardwood, coniferous, and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests. Also hummocks in swamps and edges of streams. More common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Fern	Perennial
oakdrops	<i>Conopholis americana</i>	In a variety of mesic forests under <i>Quercus</i> species.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Oakes's evening primrose	<i>Oenothera oakesiana</i>		Forb/herb	
Oakes's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton oakesianus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
oblong bush clover	<i>Lespedeza angustifolia</i> × <i>L. hirta</i>			
oblong-fruited pinweed	<i>Lechea racemulosa</i>	Edges of forests, woodlands, utility rights-of-way, and gravel pits. Often in thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
oldfield cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Successional fields, pastures, hayfields, roadsides, forests (primarily young successional), forest openings, edges of paths through forests, rocky summits, and rock outcrops.	Forb/herb	Perennial

olive-fruited spike rush	<i>Eleocharis flavescens</i> var. <i>olivacea</i>	Floating vegetation mats and peaty swamps. Characteristically found on exposed soils of floating vegetation.	Graminoid	Perennial
one-flowered hawthorn	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
Oneida grape fern, blunt-lobed grape fern	<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	Rich low mesic forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
one-sided wintergreen	<i>Orthilia secunda</i>	Dry to mesic or occasionally wetter acidic northern forests often with <i>Pinus strobus</i> and thin soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
orange crested orchid	<i>Platanthera cristata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
orange fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
orange-fruited horse gentian	<i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i>	Rich forests, edges of forests, stream sides, and thickets often in deep and/or calcareous soils. The soils vary from mesic to dry. Plants are usually not present throughout a site but are more restricted to a few dense patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Oswego tea, beebalm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Forested seeps, stream banks, alluvial forests, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
oval-headed sedge	<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	Forests, woodlands, rocky summits, and rarely fields. On upper slopes and summits. Usually in areas with some tree canopy although it occasionally occurs in open habitats. Mostly in dry to mesic rocky or thin soils often with thin adjacent herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid	Perennial
ovate spike rush	<i>Eleocharis ovata</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
pagoda dogwood, alternate-leaved dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Understories of mesic, usually somewhat rich forests.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
paired-flowered bindweed	<i>Calystegia silvatica</i> ssp. <i>fraterniflora</i>		Vine	Perennial
pale beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora pallida</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
pale beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pallidus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pale dock	<i>Rumex altissimus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pale duckweed	<i>Lemna valdiviana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pale false manna grass	<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>pallida</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
pale sedge	<i>Carex pallescens</i>	hayfields, successional fields, pastures, native grasslands, thickets, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way. Can be very common in fields and open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
pale St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i>	Various wetlands without trees or shrubs and usually without adjacent tall and dense herbaceous vegetation. Springy edges of wetlands including springy roadsides	Forb/herb	Perennial

pale wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> var. <i>mollis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
panicled hawkweed	<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i>	Deciduous, often thin, forests and edges of forests on dry to mesic slopes. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is usually not dense or tall.	Forb/herb	Perennial
panicled tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Edges of forests, edges of paths and roads through forests, and thickets. Usually in dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	A tree of thin poor soils, talus and rocky slopes, and edges of forests and woodlands. In mesic forests it is an early successional species starting in forest clearings, after fire, or logging. Most common at higher elevations and in the northern parts of NY. It can co-occur with <i>B. cordifolia</i> but usually drops out at the highest elevations.	Tree	Perennial
parasol sedge, umbelled sedge	<i>Carex umbellata</i>	Dry-to mesic hardwood forests, forested edges, woodlands, fields, rocky summits and mountain ridges, rock outcrops, bluffs, shale and fine talus slopes, dirt roads, road banks, paths, and utility rights-of-way. Is especially fond of slightly disturbed areas through open dry-mesic forests.	Graminoid	Perennial
partridge berry	<i>Mitchella repens</i>	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> dominated forests with sparse herbaceous vegetation; other mesic forest types; and coastal oak forests in dry-mesic to mesic sandy soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
path rush	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Paths, roadsides, and fields. Very common in heavily compacted wet to dry soils of paths.	Graminoid	Perennial
peach-leaved willow	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Edges of lakes, floodplain forests, and streamsides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Much more common in northern parts of the state. Cut forests, edges of forests, roadsides, and successional old fields often in thin sterile soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
pectinate violet	<i>Viola pectinata</i>			
pencil flower	<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pendulous bulrush	<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	Wet fields, roadsides ditches, and disturbed wet-mesic soils. Mostly in association with calcareous soils. Usually in only seasonally saturated or inundated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Pennsylvania blackberry	<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Roadsides, forest edges, successional fields, and pastures.	Shrub	Perennial

Pennsylvania sedge	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, rocky summits, rocky slopes, shale and fine talus slopes, bluffs, and barrens. Usually not in the most acidic poor soils. In at least slightly more mineral rich soils than <i>C. lucorum</i> and the two taxa rarely occur together. Often forming extensive "lawns" in somewhat open oak and hickory dominated forests on middle slopes, upper slopes, and crests.	Graminoid	Perennial
perennial glasswort	<i>Salicornia ambigua</i>	Upper edges of salt marshes and adjacent maritime areas. Growing in dense patches.	Herbaceous	Perennial
perennial saltmarsh aster	<i>Symphotrichum tenuifolium</i> var. <i>tenuifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
perennial woolly bean	<i>Strophostyles umbellata</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
perfoliate bellwort	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	Forests, woodlands, and bluffs in dry to dry-mesic often rocky soils with oaks dominant	Forb/herb	Perennial
perfoliate-leaved horse gentian	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>		Tree	Perennial
pickerel weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	In standing water at edges of ponds, lakes, and slow-moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Pickering's reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis pickeringii</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
pignut hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Rocky summits, woodlands, and dry to mesic forests of a southern affinity. Mostly in dry rocky sites and when abundant perhaps indicating that the soils are calcareous or not very acidic.	Tree	Perennial
pin cherry, fire cherry	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	Edges of forests, successional forests, logged areas, burned areas, forest openings, rocky summits, rock outcrops, cliffs, ledges, and bluffs.	Tree	Perennial
pin oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Cultivated as well as native. It occurs primarily in small acidic swamps and forested depressions.	Tree	Perennial
pine barrens death camas	<i>Stenanthium leimanthoides</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pine barrens sandwort	<i>Mononeuria caroliniana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
pink coreopsis, pink tickseed	<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	The native habitat is along the shores of coastal plain ponds. Due to this plant's popularity in the horticultural trade, it may also be found in gardens and escaping into nearby habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial



pink lady's slipper	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Acidic mesic to dry-mesic forests often with pine or hemlock. Usually in areas where the adjacent herbaceous layer is sparse. Sometimes on roadsides and young successional forests. Populations size and density varies considerably. Often on hilltops and upper slopes but not restricted to these sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
pink shinleaf	<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i> ssp. <i>asarifolia</i>	Rich calcareous swamps and fens, cool wet-mesic to mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests, forest edges, and edges of streams in forests. Probably not as rare as previously believed this species is perhaps overlooked when growing in cool northern mesic forests.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
pinxter flower	<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>		Shrub	Perennial
pipsissewa	<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>	Dry sandy forests, edges of forests, and roadsides with thin sandy soils. A plant of acidic sites.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
pitch pine	<i>Pinus rigida</i>	Common in pine barrens on deep sandy soils with a frequent fire regime. Also on dry rocky soils or thin soils over bedrock on hilltops, bluffs, crests, and steep south and west facing slopes.	Tree	Perennial
plantain-leaved pussytoes	<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	Thin or open deciduous forests, edges of forests, woodlands, rocky summits, road banks, and successional fields. In mesic to dry soils that are thin or where the herbaceous vegetation is not tall or dense.	Herbaceous	Perennial
pointed broom sedge	<i>Carex scoparia</i>	One of the most common section Ovales sedges. Wet to dry fields, marshes, roadsides, stream and pond edges, and wet depressions. Grows in both acidic and somewhat calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
pointed-leaved tick trefoil	<i>Hylodesmum glutinosum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic, slightly rich, hardwood forests. Often on mid to upper slopes. Usually never too abundant at a site but it is one of the most widespread <i>Desmodium</i> species in New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
poison sumac	<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	Swamps, calcareous marshes, and rich fens. Although it does occur in swamps it does best in opening in swamps or where the canopy is not too dense. It is mostly restricted to calcareous wet sites.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	Tree fall gaps in forests, thickets, roadsides, and disturbed soils in native and non-native sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial

porcupine sedge	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	Marshes, rich fens, edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, and opening in swamps. A relatively frequent species in high pH open wet sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
post oak	<i>Quercus stellata</i>		Tree	Perennial
poverty grass	<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Forest edges, thin canopied forest, and primarily open habitats including the rims of rock outcrops and cliffs with thin rocky or gravelly soils often where the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall.	Graminoid	Perennial
poverty rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium depauperatum</i>	Open or partly open habitats with dry thin or well-drained sandy to rocky soils often with adjacent herbaceous vegetation thin including roadsides, barrens, rocky summits, and disturbed sites.	Graminoid	
prairie cord grass	<i>Sporobolus michauxianus</i>	Upper edges of salt marshes, ice and river scour shores, exposed gravel bars in rivers, fresh water marshes, and lake shores.	Graminoid	Perennial
prairie wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>		Graminoid	
prairie willow, upland willow	<i>Salix humilis</i> var. <i>humilis</i>	Forest edges, forest openings, occasionally in thin forests, successional fields, utility rights-of-way, ditches, and perhaps sparsely in wetlands.	Shrub	Perennial
prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	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
prickly tree clubmoss, northern tree clubmoss	<i>Dendrolycopodium dendroideum</i>	A wide variety of mesic forests and forest opening including forested roadsides. Of the three <i>Dendrolycopodium</i> species, this one appears to be most common in more northern forest types. Appears to do best in successional forests or sites with recent disturbances.	Herbaceous	Perennial
primrose-leaved violet	<i>Viola primulifolia</i> var. <i>primulifolia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Pringle's aster	<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pringlei</i>	Dry successional fields, utility line cuts, edges of forested areas, and roadsides. Compared to the typical variety, var. <i>pringlei</i> grows in drier sites with less herbaceous competition, and more often is in more native type habitats.	Forb/herb	Perennial

pubescent sedge	<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	Thickets, edges of forests, and rich hardwood forests. An odd species in terms of its habitat preferences. It can be quite weedy and abundant at sites but primarily in upland rich thickets. It general does not occur in open habitats and is less frequent in fully mature forests.	Graminoid	Perennial
purple chokeberry	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
purple cudweed	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>		Forb/herb	
purple giant hyssop, figwort giant hyssop	<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
purple Joe Pye weed	<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands, edges of these habitats, and non-weedy open banks and slopes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
purple love grass	<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Railroad edges, roadsides, fields with thin sandy soils, and waste places.	Graminoid	Perennial
purple milkweed	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	Small meadows or edges of forests in mesic to slightly wetter soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
purple pitcherplant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Acidic to alkaline peatlands.	Herbaceous	Perennial
purple trillium, stinking Benjamin	<i>Trillium erectum</i>	Mesic hardwood and hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs in a wide variety of forested habitats although it is absent from the warmer drier more open sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
purple-flowering raspberry	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Forest edges, talus slopes, mesic rocky outcrops, disturbed soils in forests, and thickets. Generally in wet-mesic or sometimes mesic soils and often in at least partly shaded habitats.	Shrub	Perennial
purple-stemmed angelica	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Banks of streams and rivers, marshes, and open swamps. This species prefers rich sites and often occurs near or adjacent to streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
purple-stemmed aster	<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i> var. <i>puniceum</i>	Swamps, marshes, fens, wet thickets, stream banks, and ditches. A common aster of various wetland types and usually not too weedy.	Forb/herb	Perennial
purpletop	<i>Tridens flavus</i> var. <i>flavus</i>	Roadsides, sandy successional fields, gravel pits, and openings in forests in dry to dry-mesic sandy or gravelly soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
pussy willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, vernal pools, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial

Pylaie's rush	<i>Juncus pylaei</i>	Edges of ponds and streams, wet fields, marshes, openings in swamps, ditches, and swales. Occurs in a wide variety of open wet to seasonally wet habitats. Habitat differences between var. <i>pylaei</i> and var. <i>solutus</i> are not clear.	Graminoid	Perennial
pyxies, pyxie moss	<i>Pyxidantha barbulata</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
quill-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria teres</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
ragged fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera lacera</i>	Wet fields and pastures and springy mucky herb dominated openings in swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
ragged thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium pilosum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	Rich mesic hardwood forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
rattlesnake hawkweed	<i>Hieracium venosum</i>	Dry-mesic to dry thin forests to woodlands often on slopes. Sometimes it occurs on the edges of forests or woodlands but it is really more of an understory plant. The adjacent herbaceous vegetation is often low and not dense.	Forb/herb	Perennial
rattlesnake manna grass	<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>	Marshes, edges of ponds, and swamps. Predominately in saturated to slightly inundated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
red baneberry	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic forests. Often in at least slightly rich soils.	Herbaceous	
red chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Swamps, marshes, wet thickets, lake edges, and peatlands.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
red milkweed	<i>Asclepias rubra</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
red mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Fairly local and populations are often small. Rich dry to dry-mesic forests often on calcareous bedrock or soils. Not weedy like <i>M. alba</i> .	Tree	Perennial
red pine	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	Cultivated, planted in large plantations, and native. In central and western New York it occurs on steep south and west facing slopes and bluffs in dry rocky soils. In other parts of New York it occurs primarily on deep sandy soils or in pine barrens.	Tree	Perennial
red pondweed	<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

red spruce	<i>Picea rubens</i>	A component of northern mixed coniferous-hardwood forests with <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> , <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , and <i>Acer saccharum</i> . In northern and cool areas it usually grows in thin mesic soils dropping out in the richer deeper soils where hardwoods dominant. Ascends to high elevation sites and also occurs occasionally near or in wetlands especially in the warmer and more southern parts of New York where it is a rare species.	Tree	Perennial
red-footed spike rush	<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	Shores of streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes; rich fens; and floating logs at edges of ponds.	Graminoid	Perennial
red-osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Shrub swamps, fens, marshes, and edges of ponds and streams often in calcareous soils but not restricted to these soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
red-topped panic grass	<i>Coleataenia rigidula</i> ssp. <i>rigidula</i>	Edges of ponds, stream edges, and river and ice scour meadows in at least seasonally saturated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	Marshes, ditches, wet successional fields, wet hayfields, edges of ponds, stream banks, and openings in swamps. This species appears to do extremely well in areas with nutrient rich run off and often occurs in large dense populations.	Graminoid	Perennial
reflexed flat sedge	<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
ribbed sedge	<i>Carex virescens</i>	Grows in similar habitats to the closely related <i>C. swanii</i> but is less common than the latter. Dry-mesic to mesic forests often of a southern affinity; ravine crests; and dirt roads through forests. Occurs primarily on upper slopes and crests.	Graminoid	Perennial
ribbon-leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	Shallow water of lakes and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
rice cut grass	<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Marshes, swamps, and low wet thickets. Growing in wetter often more open sites than the related <i>Leersia virginica</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
rigid tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium obtusum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
rigid yellow flax	<i>Linum striatum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
river birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Riverbanks and low wet areas. Also commonly cultivated. With us primarily in southeastern NY.	Tree	Perennial

river bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	Marshes, openings in swamps, edges of ponds and streams, fresh tidal marshes, and inland salt marshes and ponds. Often in large extensive marshes and mostly not associated with saline or brackish water. Sometimes occurring in large stands but more frequently occurring as small patches. Patches are often comprised predominately of vegetative individuals with only a few or no reproductive culms present.	Graminoid	
river grape, frost grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	Hardwood forests, forest edges and openings, thickets, disturbed sites, and rocky open slopes.	Vine	Perennial
river horsetail	<i>Equisetum fluviatile</i>	Usually emergent from shallow water at edges of quite lakes and ponds, ditches, and marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
riverweed, threadfoot	<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
roadside agrimony	<i>Agrimonia striata</i>	Pastures, successional fields, thickets, floodplain forests, successional and weedy forests, stream banks, and roadsides often in mesic to wet-mesic disturbed soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Robbins's pondweed, fern pondweed	<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Shallow water of lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Robbins's spike rush	<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i>	Floating and emergent in streams and edges of lakes.	Graminoid	Perennial
Robin's plantain	<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> var. <i>pulchellus</i>	Rich deciduous forests, edges of forests, thin open forests, sometimes on road banks, and other open habitats. Generally doing best where the herbaceous layer is not tall. Clonal and forming patches.	Herbaceous	Perennial
rock elm	<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	Rocky ridges and summits, rock outcrops, cracks and thin soils over bedrock, and woodlands. Primarily in dry soils over calcareous bedrock.	Tree	Perennial
rock harlequin, pink corydalis	<i>Capnoides sempervirens</i>	Cracks in rock outcrops and soils adjacent to exposed bedrock on rocky summits, cliffs, ledges, and woodlands. Primarily on acidic rocks in open exposed habitats but sometimes in more shaded rocky sites.	Herbaceous	Perennial
rock muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>	Dry-mesic forested sites of a southern affinity often in rocky soils.	Graminoid	
rock spikemoss	<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	Dry rock outcrops, ledges, and thin soil over bedrock.	Herbaceous	Perennial
rose pogonia	<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	Peaty open wetlands including rich fens and acidic bogs. Perhaps more common in acidic bogs. It also grows adjacent to these habitats in disturbed upland soils including along abandoned railroad grades.	Forb/herb	Perennial

rough aster	<i>Eurybia radula</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
rough avens	<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	Successional fields, pastures, wet thickets, wet disturbed soils, edges of dirt roads, and marshes Generally grows in non-shaded habitats with wet soils but sometimes occurs in more mesic soils. Populations are often small in number and individual plants are widely spaced.	Forb/herb	Perennial
rough bedstraw	<i>Galium asprellum</i>	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, stream sides, and pond edges.	Forb/herb	Perennial
rough cotton grass	<i>Eriophorum tenellum</i>	Peaty wetlands including bogs.	Graminoid	Perennial
rough dropseed	<i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>compositus</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
rough goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> × <i>S. sempervirens</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
rough pennyroyal	<i>Hedeoma hispida</i>		Forb/herb	
rough sedge	<i>Carex scabrata</i>	Forested seeps, wet areas in forests, and edges of very small streams. It also occasionally occurs in other wetland habitats. This species occurs predominately in the very specific niche of mucky seepage areas in hardwood forests or <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps. It often fills the entire seepage area with evenly spaced culms via its long rhizomes.	Graminoid	Perennial
rough sunflower	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
rough-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago patula</i>	Rich swamps, fens, seepage areas in forests, and marshes. Restricted to saturated or seasonally inundated soils. It does best in rich more open environments but also occurs in fairly well shaded swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
round-fruited rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon</i>		Graminoid	
round-fruited sedge	<i>Carex brevior</i>	Rocky summits, bluffs, open forests with outcrops of bedrock, woodlands, native grasslands, roadsides, gravel and sand pits, disturbed soils, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly in very dry rocky or coarse grained soils. It does very well in calcareous soils and occurs rarely in the most acidic environments.	Graminoid	Perennial
round-headed bush clover	<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Pine barrens, woodlands, dry fields, edges of forests, railroad edges, and utility rights-of-way. In dry to dry-mesic acidic sandy or coarse soils. Less common in central and western New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial

round-leaved dogwood	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	Bluffs, rocky slopes, and talus as an understory shrub in woodlands and forests. Usually somewhat restricted in distribution at a site and preferring the specific niches listed.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
round-leaved shadbush	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Bluffs, tops of cliffs and rock outcrops, ledges, and roadsides in thin dry to dry-mesic often rocky soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
round-leaved shinleaf	<i>Pyrola americana</i>	Hardwood or pine-hardwood forests with dry to mesic acidic sandy or coarse soils and sandy roadsides. Fairly common in sandy forests on Long Island.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
round-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Rich fens, acidic bogs, open peaty wetlands, floating logs, and wet springy roadsides. Does well in open sites with low adjacent herbaceous vegetation. Sometimes on edges of shrub hummocks in open wetlands. Usually not in areas with much of a tree canopy.	Forb/herb	Perennial
round-leaved thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
round-leaved tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i>	Thin dry-mesic oak-hickory or oak dominated forests, edges of paths through forests, and bluffs. Usually not very abundant at a site.	Forb/herb	Perennial
round-lobed hepatica	<i>Hepatica americana</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and forest edges in alkaline to circumneutral soils. When co-occurring with <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> it often occurs higher on slopes in shallower drier soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Swamps and stream edges it sometimes grows in inundated soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Rudge's sedge	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>rudgei</i>	Hardwood and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests, forest edges, openings in forests, and edges of streams. It appears to have an affinity for edges of very small streams in forested sites although it also occurs in other habitats as noted above.	Graminoid	Perennial
rue anemone	<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	Hardwood forests, forest edges, openings in forests, edges of forested dirt roads on mid to upper slopes and usually in thin dry-mesic coarse grained or rocky circumneutral to calcareous soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Rugel's plantain	<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Fields, pastures, lawns, roadsides, and disturbed soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Sago pondweed	<i>Stuckenia pectinata</i>	Shallow water of ponds, lakes and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	



sallow sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>	Marshes, openings in swamps, ditches and swales, wet fields, edges of streams and ponds, peaty acidic wetlands, and occasionally in calcareous wet habitats. A very common species that occurs in a wide variety of wetland sites that are mostly open and often acidic although it can occasionally be found in more basic sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
salt grass	<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Salt and brackish marshes. Sometimes occurring in monospecific dense stands.	Herbaceous	Perennial
salt-loving spike rush	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	Brackish marshes and pond edges including inland salt marshes.	Herbaceous	Perennial
saltmarsh elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Coastal salt marshes.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
saltmarsh loosestrife	<i>Lythrum lineare</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
saltmarsh mallow	<i>Kosteletzkya pentacarpos</i> var. <i>pentacarpos</i>		Shrub	Perennial
saltmarsh water hemp	<i>Amaranthus cannabinus</i>	Brackish and fresh water tidal marshes. This species usually occurs upslope from mud flats in denser taller herbaceous dominated tidal marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
salt-meadow cord grass	<i>Sporobolus pumilus</i>	Salt and brackish marshes including shrubby brackish areas. This species often form large dense monospecific stands.	Graminoid	Perennial
sand bead grass	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> var. <i>psammophilum</i>		Graminoid	
sand blackberry	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>		Shrub	Perennial
sand dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
sandplain wild flax, Bicknell's yellow flax	<i>Linum intercursum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Mesic to dry forests, edges of forests, woodlands, talus slopes, bluffs, sand dunes, dry stream banks, pastures, hedge rows, successional fields, and road banks. Often in sandy or gravelly soils.	Tree	Perennial
Saul's oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> × <i>Q. montana</i>		Tree	Perennial
scarlet oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Dry to dry-mesic forests and woodlands. Predominately on very dry ridges, hilltops, crests, and upper slopes. Perhaps a fire dependent species it can often form dense monospecific stands, and sometimes in the driest situations, the trees appear dwarfed.	Tree	Perennial
scarlet smartweed	<i>Persicaria coccinea</i>			

Schreber's aster	<i>Eurybia schreberi</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands particularly on the edges of these habitats, non-weedy open road banks, and occasionally on stream banks.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Scotch lovage	<i>Ligusticum scoticum</i> ssp. <i>scoticum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
Scribner's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium oligosanthes</i> ssp. <i>scribnerianum</i>		Graminoid	
scrub oak, bear oak	<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Pine and other barrens, rocky summits, openings in woodlands, and utility rights-of way. Often on upper slopes, crests, and hilltops in dry acidic thin, sandy, or rocky soils.	Tree	Perennial
sea arrow grass	<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	Coastal salt marshes, rich fens, calcareous marshes, and openings in rich peaty swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
sea lavender	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>	Coastal salt marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
seabeach knotweed	<i>Polygonum glaucum</i>	Restricted to the beaches of Long Island.	Herbaceous	Perennial
seabeach orach	<i>Atriplex mucronata</i>	Upper edges of salt marshes and adjacent sandy maritime areas.	Forb/herb	
seabeach sandwort	<i>Honckenya peploides</i> ssp. <i>robusta</i>	Sandy beaches and maritime areas.	Forb/herb	Perennial
sea-coast angelica	<i>Angelica lucida</i>	Coastal. Open meadows and edges of forests often in sand.	Forb/herb	Perennial
seacoast bulrush	<i>Bolboschoenus robustus</i>	Coastal salt marshes.	Herbaceous	Perennial
seaside buttercup, seaside crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>	Upper edge of brackish and salt marshes including inland salt marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
seaside plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i> var. <i>juncooides</i>	Maritime salt marshes and coastal beaches.	Forb/herb	
secund rush	<i>Juncus secundus</i>	Rocky summits and open dry exposed graminoid dominated hill tops in acidic soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
sedge rush	<i>Juncus scirpoides</i> var. <i>scirpoides</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Wet forests, swamps, seepage areas, marshes, and wet fields. A somewhat weedy species that grows in a wide variety of at least seasonally wet habitats. In the northern and cooler parts of New York it is perhaps a little more restricted to rich seepage areas.	Fern	Perennial
shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i>	Of the hickories that occur in New York, <i>Carya ovata</i> grows in the widest range of forested habitats. It occurs with <i>C. glabra</i> in dry to mesic warm forests of a southern affinity, with <i>C. cordiformis</i> in low bottomland forests, as well as in rich mesic forests, dry calcareous forests, and sometimes on hummocks in swamps.	Tree	Perennial

sharp-angled spike rush	<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> var. <i>pseudoptera</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
sharp-fruited rush	<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	Marshes, wet depressions, emergent on edges of ponds and lakes, edges of streams, and ditches. Occurs in a wide variety of wet to at least seasonally wet mostly open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial
sharp-tipped blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i>	Pastures and fields sometimes somewhat seasonally wet. Perhaps more common than records indicate.	Herbaceous	Perennial
shaved sedge	<i>Carex tonsa</i>	Rocky summits, open shale and fine talus slopes, rock outcrops, sandy open areas, summits, gravel pits, woodlands and dry forests, and roadsides. Generally in very open xeric habitats but also occasionally occurring under some tree canopy. Seemingly very distinct from <i>C. tonsa</i> var. <i>rugosperma</i> but variability in individual plants obscures some of the distinctions between these two taxa. Perhaps the two are worthy of species status but more research is needed.	Graminoid	Perennial
sheep laurel, sheepkill	<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Sub-alpine forests, wet acidic peatlands, and dry sandy forests and forest edges. Primarily a species of acidic soils it grows in dry to wet open or slightly shaded habitats.	Shrub	Perennial
Sherard's bugleweed, Sherard's water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> × <i>L. virginicus</i>			
shining bedstraw	<i>Galium concinnum</i>	Dry hillsides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
shining firmoss	<i>Huperzia lucidula</i>	Cool mesic northern hardwood, coniferous, and hardwood-coniferous forests. Most common on hilltops and in more northern and cooler parts of New York.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
shining ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Rich fens and calcareous seepy habitats with thin soils. Does well in or on the edges of rivulets through fens which have marly rocky soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
shining rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium lucidum</i>			
shining willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>	Shrub swamps, stream and lake edges, rich fens, ditches, and wet thickets. Populations are often isolated and small.	Tree	Perennial
shiny wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
shore horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> × <i>E. fluviatile</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
short-awned foxtail	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>aequalis</i>	Marshes, swamps, and occasionally wet roadsides. Somewhat local with populations often small.	Graminoid	Perennial

short-fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>brevicrinis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
short-fruited rush	<i>Juncus brachycarpus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
short-leaved pine	<i>Pinus echinata</i>		Tree	Perennial
short-toothed mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
showy aster	<i>Eurybia spectabilis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
showy goldenrod	<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Successional fields and edges of forests in sandy soil.	Forb/herb	Perennial
showy tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Edges of forests, thickets, fields, rocky stream banks, and roadsides. Often in open habitats in dry coarse soils but sometimes in wet habitats at least seasonally.	Forb/herb	Perennial
shrubby cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	Calcareous cliffs, ledges, rocky river shores, seeps, and swamps, rich fens. A plant of calcareous regions.	Shrub	Perennial
shrubby St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>		Shrub	Perennial
sickle-leaved golden aster	<i>Pityopsis falcata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
side oats grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> var. <i>curtipendula</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i> ssp. <i>amomum</i>	Fens, swamps, shrub swamps, marshes, edges of ponds, edges of streams, and ditches.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
silky willow	<i>Salix sericea</i>	Swamps, rich fens, wet thickets, wet successional fields, roadsides, ditches, marshes, and edges of lakes and streams.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
silver maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Floodplain forests and banks of larger streams and rivers. This species is also widely cultivated.	Tree	Perennial
silver rod	<i>Solidago bicolor</i>	Thin forests, woodlands and opening, edges of forests, roadside banks where the herbaceous vegetation is not tall or dense, and successional fields in dry to mesic often thin soils. Does best without intense herbaceous competition.	Forb/herb	Perennial
silvery spleenwort	<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	Rich hardwood forests, and shale and fine talus slopes. A rich calcareous forest herb often in slightly wetter than mesic soils but soil moisture appears to be less critical than soil mineral content.	Fern	Perennial
silvery-green sedge	<i>Carex argyrantha</i>	Cliffs and ledges, openings in forests, woodlands, rocky summits, roadsides, and gravel and sand mines. Dry to dry-mesic acidic soils. It does best in open sites but also grows under some tree canopy.	Graminoid	Perennial
single-glumed spike rush	<i>Eleocharis uniglumis</i>	Fresh to slightly brackish tidal marshes along the Hudson River.	Graminoid	Perennial

skunk cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	Seepage springs and slopes, swamps, and wet floodplain forests. <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> is common in a variety of shaded wetlands although it does have a preference for cold seepage areas and mucky soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
skunk meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Dry to dry-mesic openings in forests, forest edges, pine barrens, rocky open areas, dirt roadsides, and thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
sky-blue aster	<i>Symphotrichum oolentangiense</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
slender blue iris, slender blue flag	<i>Iris prismatica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
slender bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus heterochaetus</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
slender bush clover	<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	Dry to dry-mesic woodlands, rocky summits, and edges of forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
slender flat-topped goldenrod	<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
slender glasswort	<i>Salicornia depressa</i>	Mostly on the upper edges of salt marshes and adjacent maritime areas. Occasionally in waste places and roadsides where heavily salt influenced.	Forb/herb	
slender marsh pink	<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
slender muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia tenuiflora</i>	Dry-mesic forested sites of a southern affinity and openings in forests often in rocky soils.	Graminoid	
slender nut sedge	<i>Scleria minor</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
slender rich woodland sedge	<i>Carex gracilescens</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, forests edges, roads, utility rights-of-way, and paths through forests. Often on calcareous deep to thin soils or bedrock but occasionally in more acidic sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
slender sedge	<i>Carex tenera</i>	Thin forests, fields, pastures, roadsides, and railroad edges. Mostly in dry to dry-mesic sandy or rocky soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
slender spike grass	<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
slender spike rush	<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>	Marshes, swamps, wet thickets, and wet disturbed soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
slender threeawn	<i>Aristida longespica</i>		Graminoid	
slender water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum tenellum</i>	Edges of lakes and ponds in sandy, coarse, or peaty soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
slender wedge grass	<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	Rich mesic to dry-mesic forests, fens and marshes. Perhaps more common in high pH sites. Populations are often small with plants widely scattered.	Graminoid	

slender woodland sedge	<i>Carex digitalis</i> var. <i>digitalis</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, roads and paths through forests, and utility rights-of-way. Mostly in more southern forest types dominated by oaks. Often on slopes and in rocky soils. Usually with at least some canopy cover and in areas without adjacent dense herbaceous vegetation.	Graminoid	Perennial
slender yellow flax	<i>Linum virginianum</i>	Openings in forests, edges of forests, and dirt roads through forests on non-weedy roadsides on dry to dry-mesic thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
slender yellow-eyed grass	<i>Xyris torta</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
slippery elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Dry to mesic forests, forest edges, openings in forests, rock outcrops, and stream sides generally in calcareous sites.	Tree	Perennial
Slosson's wood fern	<i>Dryopteris cristata</i> × <i>D. marginalis</i>		Fern	Perennial
small cranberry	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccos</i>	Acidic bogs and wet seepy disturbed soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
small Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema pusillum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
small pussytoes	<i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>neodioica</i>	Open forests and woodlands, ledges, fine shale talus slopes, gravelly roadsides, and fields over thin soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
small reed grass	<i>Greeneochloa coarctata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
small Solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> var. <i>biflorum</i>	Mesic to dry hardwood forests, stream banks, alluvial thickets, woodlands, and edges of forests. <i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> sensu stricto usually occurs in drier, sandier or rockier habitats where <i>P. pubescens</i> does not occur.	Forb/herb	Perennial
small sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	Fields, edges of forests, and roadsides mostly in thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
small white aster	<i>Symphotrichum racemosum</i>	Successional fields, roadsides, shores of lakes, and disturbed soils. With us mostly in dry to mesic soils in southeastern NY.	Forb/herb	Perennial
small whorled pogonia	<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Small's yellow-eyed grass, large yellow-eyed grass	<i>Xyris smalliana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
small-flowered buttercup, small-flowered crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i>	Wet to wet-mesic seepy forested rock outcrops, ledges, and adjacent soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
small-flowered evening primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>		Forb/herb	
small-headed rush	<i>Juncus brachycephalus</i>	Fairly restricted to calcareous wet or seepy open habitats.	Graminoid	Perennial

small-leaved white snakeroot	<i>Ageratina aromatica</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
small-spurred round-leaved orchid	<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>	Mesic coniferous to hardwood forests often in thin acidic soils. Populations are often small and isolated.	Forb/herb	Perennial
smartweed dodder	<i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	Stream banks, wet thickets, and ditches. A southern species it is most common in southeastern NY.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
smooth arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> var. <i>lucidum</i>	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
smooth aster	<i>Symphotrichum laeve</i> var. <i>laeve</i>	Dry rocky forested slopes, woodlands, edges of forests, roadsides, occasionally fields, and thickets. Does particularly well in calcareous soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth cord grass	<i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i>	Salt and brackish marshes. A dwarf form grows in high salt marshes while a taller form grows in low salt marshes and more brackish marshes.	Graminoid	Perennial
smooth false foxglove	<i>Aureolaria flava</i>	Hardwood forests, woodlands, and forest edges with oaks often in thin dry to dry-mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth oxeye	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> ssp. <i>helianthoides</i>	Alluvial thickets and forests, stream banks, and disturbed areas in alluvial soils. Predominately a species of alluvial soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth shadbush	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, bluffs, rock outcrops, ledges, hummocks in swamps, and roadsides.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
smooth small-leaved tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium marilandicum</i>	Edges of forests, thickets, and fields with thin soils. Mostly in acidic coarse soils	Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	A pioneer species. Similar habitat to <i>R. typhina</i> but perhaps a little less common. Old fields, edges of fields, roadsides, shrubby thickets, stream banks, and edges of forests.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
smooth tick trefoil	<i>Desmodium laevigatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

smooth white violet	<i>Viola pallens</i>	Margins of ponds and lakes, stream edges, acidic to alkaline peatlands, and wet thickets in perennially saturated mucky soils often growing in mosses.	Forb/herb	Perennial
smooth winterberry	<i>Ilex laevigata</i>	Swamps with trees and/or shrubs dominant.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
smooth wire-stemmed muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>		Graminoid	
smooth-fruited hirsute sedge	<i>Carex hirsutella</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests, woodlands, fields, and pastures. Similar habitat to <i>C. swanii</i> and <i>C. virescens</i> except more frequent in open non-forested habitats such as fields.	Graminoid	Perennial
smooth-sheathed sedge	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i>	Swamps, marshes, seepage areas, and bottomland wetlands. Mostly in calcareous soils that are saturated. It does particularly well in mucky seepages.	Graminoid	Perennial
soapwort gentian	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
soft-stemmed bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	Emergent in marshes; edges of lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams; fens; roadside ditches; and disturbed inundated soils. One of the most common <i>Schoenoplectus</i> in at least parts of New York, it grows in pristine rare habitats like rich fens as well as in disturbed areas. It usually is emergent from perennially inundated soils to sometimes only seasonally inundated soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
sooty beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>	Edge of acid lakes.	Graminoid	Perennial
southeastern bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> ssp. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>		Fern	Perennial
southern agrimony	<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	Pastures, successional fields, thickets, wet open forests, and edges of marshes in non-shaded to partly shaded wet-mesic to wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
southern arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i> var. <i>venosum</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
southern blue flag	<i>Iris virginica</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
southern ground cedar	<i>Diphasiastrum digitatum</i>	Mesic forests, forested roadsides, and forest openings often on upper slopes and hilltops with sterile thin soils. Does best in successional forests and sites with recent disturbances. It often grows with <i>Dendrolycopodium obscurum</i> .	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
southern lady fern	<i>Athyrium asplenioides</i>		Fern	Perennial
southern seaside goldenrod	<i>Solidago mexicana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial



southern shorthusk	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic hardwood forests often in warmer and more southern sites than <i>B. aristosum</i> . Sometimes in calcareous sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
southern slender ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes lacera</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
southern snailseed pondweed	<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
southern sundrops	<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>fruticosa</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
southern three-petaled bedstraw	<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	Marshes, swamps, wet forests, edges of lakes and streams, wet thickets, and ditches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
southern tickle grass	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
southern twayblade	<i>Neottia bifolia</i>	Acidic bogs in <i>Sphagnum</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
southern water plantain	<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	This species along with <i>A. triviale</i> are very similar in terms of their habitat preferences and we have not detected a difference in habitat types. Edges of streams, rivers, ponds, and marshes; and seasonally flooded ponds. This species does quite well on seasonally exposed "draw down" zones on edges of marshes, ponds, and streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
southern wild raisin	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial
southern wood violet	<i>Viola hirsutula</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
southern wrinkle-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>aspera</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
spatulate-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera intermedia</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
speckled alder	<i>Alnus incana</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i>	Forms dense thickets along drainage channels, edges of streams, edges of lakes, fens, bogs, marshes, and forested swamps. A common wetland shrub that occurs in numerous wetland habitats.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	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
spike muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i>	Rich and medium fens, calcareous forested seeps, and occasionally in calcareous swamps.	Graminoid	
spikenard	<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	Ravines, ledges, shaded roadsides, thickets, and forest clearings often but not restricted to rich sites. It usually occurs as thinly scattered plants and appears to do well in slightly disturbed areas. Ledges and partially shaded shale talus in ravines are preferred sites.	Subshrub	Perennial

spinulose wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	Swamps, wet forests, and pine forests including pine plantations. Generally occurring in wet to wet-mesic soils but also in mesic to dry-mesic pine forests and also occasionally in mesic hardwood forests. It clearly has an affinity for pine plantations.	Fern	Perennial
spiny-fruited coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum echinatum</i>	Much less common than <i>C. demersum</i> but in similar habitats. Ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
spiny-spored quillwort	<i>Isoetes echinospora</i> ssp. <i>muricata</i>	Submerged and rooted aquatic on the edges of lakes often in sandy or coarse soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
spotted Joe Pye weed	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> var. <i>maculatum</i>	Marshes, rich fens, wet fields, ditches, seepage areas, and swamps. In general this species does best in non-shaded environments and is very common in a wide variety of wetlands.	Herbaceous	Perennial
spotted pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
spotted spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Disturbed soils, waste places (including urban settings), roadsides, railroad edges, and cultivated ground. Mostly in very open thin disturbed soils, a ubiquitous weed.	Herbaceous	
spotted St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	Woods roads, forests, and edges of fields. At least in parts of New York it grows in slightly mineral rich dry-mesic forests with thin but diverse and interesting herbaceous vegetation.	Forb/herb	Perennial
spotted water hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	Marshes and open swamps similar to <i>C. bulbifera</i> in the way it is usually not dense or abundant at a site.	Herbaceous	Perennial
spotted wintergreen	<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	Dry sandy or coarse soils in hardwood forests. Less frequently in more mesic forests or hummocks in swamps.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	Roadsides, fields, thickets, often in thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
spreading rush	<i>Juncus subcaudatus</i>	Marshes, edges of streams, and peaty acidic and basic wetlands including fens. In a wide variety of wet habitats and perhaps overlooked.	Graminoid	Perennial
spreading sedge	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> var. <i>laxiculmis</i>	Hardwood forests, thickets, fields, and roads and paths thought forests. Often on heavy clay in seasonally flooded or poorly drained soils but also in more mesic sites. Occurring in slightly calcareous to acidic soils but usually not on deep loamy soils. More weedy than var. <i>copulata</i> .	Graminoid	Perennial
spreading wood rush	<i>Luzula echinata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial

spreading-beaked sedge	<i>Carex squarrosa</i>	Wet fields, wet woods, and edges of streams. Very rare or absent from most of western and northern New York but becoming somewhat more common in eastern and southeastern parts of the state.	Graminoid	Perennial
square-stemmed spike rush	<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>	Brackish marshes and pond edges including inland salt marshes.	Graminoid	Perennial
staggebush	<i>Lyonia mariana</i>		Shrub	Perennial
staghorn clubmoss	<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	Dry to mesic forests, forest openings, forest edges, and sometimes in more open sites in thin acidic soils. Also occasionally in mosses on edges of swamps and marshes. Does well in successional forests and in disturbed soils that become colonized by mosses.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	A pioneer species. Old fields, edges of fields, roadsides, shrubby thickets, open stream banks, and edges of forests.	Tree	Perennial
stalked bugleweed, stalked water horehound	<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
stalked panic grass	<i>Coleataenia pulchra</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
stalked wool grass	<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>	Marshes, sedge meadows, edges of streams, and wet logging roads.	Graminoid	Perennial
star duckweed	<i>Lemna trisulca</i>	Quiet water of ponds, lakes, and marshes.	Forb/herb	Perennial
star sedge	<i>Carex echinata</i> ssp. <i>echinata</i>	One of the most common members of section <i>Stellulatae</i> at least in the more acidic parts of the state. Bogs, coniferous peatlands, seeps, wet ditches, wet fields, coniferous and hardwood swamps including <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> swamps, shrub swamps, edges of streams and creeks, and on floating logs in ponds and on pond edges. Mostly in acidic soils and preferring open habitat or openings in the tree canopy.	Graminoid	Perennial
starflower	<i>Lysimachia borealis</i>	Cool northern hardwood and mixed hardwood-coniferous forests. Also in peatlands. Often in acidic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
starry campion	<i>Silene stellata</i>	Thin deciduous forests and woodlands often on rocky slopes with dry to dry-mesic calcareous or mineral rich soils. A thin delicate herb mostly occurring in small populations in understories of thin forests. The adjacent herbaceous layer is usually not tall or dense but quite diverse.	Forb/herb	Perennial

starry Solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	Alluvial forests, mesic to wet forests, edges of marly ponds, and fens. Somewhat local in parts of New York. Perhaps preferring calcareous or deep rich wet-mesic or seasonally wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
steplebush	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	Streamside meadows, wet thickets, ditches, peatlands, swamps, and marshes.	Shrub	Perennial
sticky hawkweed	<i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	Edges of deciduous forests, thin forests, woodlands, road banks, utility line clearings, and successional fields with thin soils. Does not do well with intensive herbaceous competition.	Forb/herb	Perennial
stiff flat-topped goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	Thin dry wooded calcareous slopes, rocky open areas along the coast, rocky river shores, edges of railroads, and roadsides.	Forb/herb	Perennial
stiff-leaved aster	<i>Ionactis linariifolia</i>	Rocky summits, woodlands, ledges, roadside clearings where it is not too weedy, and utility line rights-of-way, on thin and/or sandy soil or almost directly on bedrock. This species does well with a lot of light but not with dense herbaceous vegetation.	Forb/herb	
stoneroot, horsebalm	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	Rich mesic hardwood forests, edges of streams, and low thickets. Sometimes in slightly, at least seasonally, wet soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
stout smartweed	<i>Persicaria robustior</i>			
stout woodreed	<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	Low wet forests and thickets, swamps, and floodplains. Often growing in large populations.	Herbaceous	Perennial
straw sedge	<i>Carex straminea</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
striped bladderwort	<i>Utricularia striata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
striped maple	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	A small understory tree that does well in cool microclimates. Forests with a northern affinity, slopes in ravines, and rocky forests.	Tree	Perennial
striped violet, pale violet	<i>Viola striata</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets, gravel bars on stream edges, and mesic forests in well drained calcareous to circumneutral soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Stuve's bush clover	<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
succulent hawthorn	<i>Crataegus succulenta</i> var. <i>succulenta</i>		Tree, Shrub	Perennial

sugar maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	A widespread and common large tree. It is a little picky about its habitat preferences. In northern or cool habitats it grows with other hardwoods notably beech and yellow birch as well as hemlock. The soils are at least slightly deep or rich. In more southern areas it does well at the toe of the slope in deep rich soils. It also occurs in thin soils over limestone.	Tree	Perennial
summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	Hardwood forests, forest edges and openings, thickets, and disturbed sites.	Vine	Perennial
swamp azalea	<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	Acidic swamps, swamp edges, and edges of ponds. Usually bordering small acidic ponds with various other tall shrubs including <i>Clethra alnifolia</i> , <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> , and <i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i> . Most common in the more southern parts of New York and restricted or absent from the rest of the state.	Shrub	Perennial
swamp candles	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	Marshes, peatlands, ponds, lakes, slow moving stream edges, and ditches in shallow water or occasionally on only saturated soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp cottonwood	<i>Populus heterophylla</i>		Tree	Perennial
swamp dewberry	<i>Rubus hispidus</i>	Cool swamps and swamp edges, peatlands, wet-mesic to cool mesic forests, and roadsides often in mosses.	Shrub	Perennial
swamp dock	<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp fetterbush	<i>Eubotrys racemosa</i>		Shrub	Perennial
swamp goldenrod	<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Swamps, wet forests, wet fields, and thickets. <i>Solidago gigantea</i> does best in saturated soils although it tolerates soils that are simply mesic, at least seasonally. It usually does not occur in dense stands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema stewardsonii</i>	Swamps.	Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp oats	<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
swamp red currant	<i>Ribes triste</i>	Cool swamps, edges of streams, wet thickets, and wet cool hardwood-coniferous and coniferous forests. Most abundant and common in the cooler and more northern parts of New York.	Shrub	Perennial
swamp rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamps, edges of streams and lakes, marshes, and rich shrubby fens.	Shrub	Perennial
swamp rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> ssp. <i>moscheutos</i>	Brackish and fresh tidal and non-tidal often large and extensive marshes.	Shrub	Perennial

swamp saxifrage	<i>Micranthes pensylvanica</i>	Low areas in swamps and wet forests with mucky saturated soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp sunflower	<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
swamp white oak	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	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
swamp wrinkle-leaved goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>sphagnophila</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Swan's sedge	<i>Carex swanii</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forests. Usually in forests of a southern affinity with oaks dominant and often occurs on the upper slopes and crests. The forest canopy can be a little open and the adjacent herbaceous layer is usually not very dense.	Graminoid	Perennial
sweet fern	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Barrens, rocky summits, woodlands, fields and clearings, open heathlands, roadsides, and utility rights-of-way. A plant of open dry thin acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
sweet goldenrod	<i>Solidago odora</i>	Roadsides, woodlands, and rocky openings. A more southern species occurring with us in only the more southern parts of NY.	Forb/herb	Perennial
sweet white violet	<i>Viola blanda</i>	Mesic hardwood and mixed coniferous-hardwood forests, mesic to wet-mesic forest openings, hummocks in swamps, swamp margins, and forested dirt roadsides.	Herbaceous	Perennial
sweetgale	<i>Myrica gale</i>	Edges of streams and ponds, shrub swamps, bogs, and fens. Mostly in cool peaty wet habitats. Sometimes becoming a dominant shrub species in these habitats.	Shrub	Perennial
sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Cultivated and native. Native populations are restricted to southeastern New York including Long Island. Swamps, successional forests, and edges of forests.	Tree	Perennial
sweet-scented bedstraw	<i>Galium triflorum</i>	Mesic hardwood forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
switch grass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	River and ice scour shores, river banks, exposed gravel bars in rivers, Great Lakes and maritime dunes, upper edges of salt and brackish marshes, roadsides, disturbed dry-mesic soils, and occasionally fields. This species is occasionally planted for conservation efforts.	Graminoid	Perennial

tall anemone, thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Thickets, vegetated roadsides, dry-mesic forests and woodlands, openings in forests, and stream sides in dry to mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tall cinquefoil	<i>Drymocallis arguta</i>	Dry forest openings, alvar habitats, often but not restricted to calcareous regions.	Herbaceous	Perennial
tall flat-topped white aster	<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i>	Roadside ditches, wet to mesic successional fields, thickets, marshes, seepages, and openings in swamps. Perhaps more common in northern and cooler parts of NY. Usually preferring wet ground but also growing in drier situations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tall goldenrod	<i>Solidago altissima</i> ssp. <i>altissima</i>	Successional fields, pastures, road banks, and disturbed soil. Sometimes occurring in disturbed soil in forested situations but clearly doing best in open areas. Forms dense patches in successional fields and is one of our most common goldenrods except in the northern part of the state.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tall horned beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
tall lettuce	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Cut forests, edges and clearings in forests, roadsides, thickets, edges of fields, and disturbed areas.	Forb/herb	
tall meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	Rich fens, stream banks, swamps, marshes, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tall rattlesnake root	<i>Nabalus altissimus</i>	Mesic forests, thickets, and edges of forests. <i>Prenanthes altissima</i> is a generalist in terms of soil preferences and is our most widespread and common <i>Prenanthes</i> throughout the state.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tall sunflower	<i>Helianthus giganteus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>	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
tawny cotton grass	<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	Peaty acidic wetlands including bogs, peaty shores of ponds, and swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
ternate-leaved cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>	Roadsides, disturbed sites, successional fields, forest edges, open rock outcrops, and openings in forests.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Texas wild flax	<i>Linum medium</i> var. <i>texanum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
thicket creeper	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>		Vine	Perennial
thin bead grass	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i> var. <i>setaceum</i>		Graminoid	

thin-leaved late purple aster	<i>Symphyotrichum phlogifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
thin-leaved sunflower	<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	Most common on stream banks and in alluvial thickets and forests. It also occurs in deciduous swamps, wet forests, and wet to mesic disturbed areas. This species is long rhizomatous and can create large dense patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
thread-leaved sundew	<i>Drosera filiformis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
three-fruited sedge	<i>Carex trisperma</i>	Coniferous or deciduous swamps, bogs, and peaty wetlands. Very common and dominant in peaty understories of swamps usually on hummocks with at most saturated soils although occurring adjacent to wetter soils. Often growing on mosses and sometimes forming continuous somewhat thin carpets in these habitats. It also grows in more open bogs and peatlands but usually does not occur in the very specific habitat of hummocks in bogs, where the closely related <i>Carex billingsii</i> occurs.	Graminoid	Perennial
three-leaved rattlesnake root	<i>Nabalus trifoliolatus</i>	Forests, forests edges, and thickets. Growing into the alpine zone of New York's highest peaks.	Forb/herb	Perennial
three-lobed red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>trilobum</i>		Tree	Perennial
three-lobed violet	<i>Viola palmata</i>	Dry-mesic hardwood forests and forest edges on middle to upper slopes and tops of hills in acidic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
three-ribbed spike rush	<i>Eleocharis tricostata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
three-square bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	Edge of lakes, streams, rivers, and ponds; and marshes. In fresh to brackish water including inland salt marshes. Often in gravel, sand, or coarse soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
three-way sedge	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> var. <i>arundinaceum</i>	Margins of ponds, marshes, and swamps. Often in standing water and perhaps most robust in non-shaded sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
thyme-leaved pinweed	<i>Lechea minor</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
toothed flat sedge	<i>Cyperus dentatus</i>	Gravelly and sandy shores of lakes.	Graminoid	Perennial
toothed white-topped aster	<i>Sericocarpus asteroides</i>	Open bluffs, thin forests, utility rights-of- way, and non-forested habitat in dry to dry-mesic thin soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Torrey's beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora torreyana</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Torrey's bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus torreyi</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
Torrey's rush	<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Marshes, edges of ponds, and other wetland habitats. Somewhat local in distribution but often occurring in large populations.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Torrey's thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium torreyanum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial



tower mustard	<i>Turritis glabra</i>	Successional fields, roadsides, and disturbed places often in thin dry soils. A native species almost always found in non-native habitats.	Forb/herb	
trailing arbutus, mayflower	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Dry to mesic acidic hardwood or hemlock-hardwood forests often in a association with <i>Vaccinium</i> and <i>Gaylussacia</i> spp. Also in areas with less of a tree canopy cover. This species does particularly well on edges of dirt or logging roads through forests on acidic soils.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
trailing bush clover	<i>Lespedeza procumbens</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests, woodlands, barrens, bluffs, and rocky summits.	Forb/herb	Perennial
trembling aspen, quaking aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Successional forests, logged forests, burned forests, forest edges, openings in forests, successional fields, and roadsides.	Tree	Perennial
triploid wood fern	<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i> × <i>D. intermedia</i>		Fern	Perennial
troublesome sedge	<i>Carex molesta</i>	Fields, swales in fields, limestone woodlands, and alvars. A calciphile that grows readily in successional fields as well as more native open habitats such as limestone pavements barrens and woodlands. It grows in very dry to at least seasonally wet sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
trumpet honeysuckle, coral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>		Vine	Perennial
Tuckerman's quillwort	<i>Isoetes tuckermanii</i>	Edges of often acidic lakes.	Herbaceous	Perennial
Tuckerman's witch grass	<i>Panicum tuckermanii</i>		Graminoid	
tufted hair grass	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ssp. <i>cespitosa</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
tufted loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia thysiflora</i>	Marshes and swamps often in relatively small populations that are not dense. Plants sometimes grow with dense herbaceous cover.	Forb/herb	Perennial
tufted love grass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>pectinacea</i>	Railroad edges, disturbed soils, waste places, fields with thin soils, and stream banks.	Herbaceous	Perennial

tulip tree, tulip poplar, yellow poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	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
Turk's cap lily	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Floodplain forests and thickets often in full sun in deep alluvium. Most common in the southern tier of New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
tussock sedge	<i>Carex stricta</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
twig rush	<i>Cladium mariscoides</i>	Acidic to more minerotrophic non-shaded peatlands.	Graminoid	Perennial
twining milk pea	<i>Galactia regularis</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
twisted spike rush	<i>Eleocharis tortilis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
two-colored fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i> × <i>P. ciliaris</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
two-flowered dwarf dandelion	<i>Krigia biflora</i>	Mesic young forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
two-leaved toothwort	<i>Cardamine diphylla</i>	Rich mesic deciduous forests, seepage areas, bottomlands, and stream banks. Growing in richer often slightly wetter soils than <i>C. concatenata</i> but in places growing together. Much less common in cooler parts of NY.	Forb/herb	Perennial
typical hoary sedge	<i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
upland thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium sessilifolium</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
vanilla sweet grass	<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> ssp. <i>nitens</i>	Upper edges of salt marshes.	Graminoid	Perennial
variable dock	<i>Rumex britannica</i> × <i>R. crispus</i>			
variable sedge	<i>Carex polymorpha</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
various-leaved water milfoil, variable-leaved water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	Lakes, ponds, and quiet water of streams. Sometimes quite abundant.	Forb/herb	Perennial
veined thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium subvenosum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
velvet rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium scoparium</i>		Graminoid	
velvet sedge	<i>Carex vestita</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
vernal water starwort	<i>Callitriche palustris</i>	Ditches, streams, tidal streams, and drainages and pools in marshes and swamps. Mostly in slow to somewhat faster moving water. Also stranded on edges of streams and drainage channels.	Forb/herb	Perennial

violet wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Dry to dry-mesic woodlands, rocky summits, and edges of forests. Local in distribution, populations are often isolated but sometimes consist of large patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
virgin's bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Riparian forests and thickets, rich fens, shrub swamps, wet-mesic hedgerows, and wet thickets.	Vine, Subshrub	Perennial
Virginia bugleweed, Virginia water horehound	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia bunchflower	<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia chain fern	<i>Anchistea virginica</i>	Acid bogs, swamps, edges of ponds, and wet thickets. In at least parts of NY this species is very limited in distribution. Where it occurs it can form large stands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Mesic forests (particularly bottomland and young successional forests), forest edges, hedgerows, thickets, openings in forests, talus slopes, and rock outcrops.	Vine	Perennial
Virginia ground cherry	<i>Physalis virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia marbleseed	<i>Lithospermum virginianum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia marsh St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum virginicum</i>	Marshes, shrub swamps, and acidic peaty wetlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia meadow beauty	<i>Rhexia virginica</i>	Pond and lake shores, edges of streams, and thickets in wet peaty or sandy soils. Primarily in full sun.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	Edges of marshes, fields, thickets, and railroad edges in wet to dry soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>		Tree	Perennial
Virginia rose	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>		Shrub	Perennial
Virginia snakeroot	<i>Endodeca serpentaria</i>	A southern species with us primarily in southeastern NY. Dry-mesic south to south-west facing oak-hickory forested slopes often with abundant non-weedy herbaceous species such as <i>Lespedeza intermedia</i> , <i>Agrimonia rostellata</i> , and <i>Carex willdenowii</i> . Often with dense <i>Dichanthelium boscii</i> stands and <i>Carya glabra</i> dominant in the canopy. Sometimes in small seasonal drainages in this habitat. Populations are usually small and not dense.	Forb/herb	Perennial
Virginia three-seeded Mercury	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Predominately in floodplain forests and thickets but occasionally else where often in disturbed soils.	Graminoid	Perennial

Virginian rock polypody, Virginian polypody	<i>Polypodium virginianum</i>	Rims of cliffs, ledges, tops of boulders in forests, and talus slopes on thin mesic soil over rocks. Distinctions in habitat preferences between this and the very closely related <i>P. appalachianum</i> as well as the hybrid between the two ( <i>P. x incognitum</i> ) have not been detected.	Forb/herb	Perennial
walking spike rush	<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>	Rich and marl fens often forming large patches. Fairly restricted to wet very calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
Walter's sedge	<i>Carex striata</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
wand-like bush clover	<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>	Dry-mesic hardwood forests and woodlands. Often on rocky acidic to circumneutral soils including shale talus on upper slopes and bluffs.	Forb/herb	
water bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus subterminalis</i>	Often submerged except for the emergent inflorescences. The leaves are often flaccid. In slow moving streams and edges of lakes.	Graminoid	Perennial
water celery, tape grass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	Lakes, streams, rivers, and tidal bays.	Forb/herb	Perennial
water lobelia	<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	Soft water lakes and ponds. Basal rosette of leaves are submersed and grow on firm sandy to gravelly (occasionally more mucky) substrates. Scapes are submersed or often become emersed.	Forb/herb	Perennial
water pimpernel, brookweed	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brackish marshes (including tidal ones) and pond and wetland edges.	Forb/herb	
water purslane	<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Edges of ponds, lakes, and streams; wet depressions, vernal pools, swamps, and marshes. Grows predominately in open sites where the soils are saturated to seasonally inundated and the adjacent herbaceous vegetation is not dense or tall. It does particularly well in open exposed muddy edges that result from water levels dropping. It can form dense extensive patches.	Forb/herb	Perennial
water sedge	<i>Carex aquatilis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
water willow	<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	On the edges of ponds and lakes, swamps, and wet thickets. Occasionally in <i>Sphagnum</i> dominated peatlands. Sometimes forming dense impenetrable thickets in shallow to deep water.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
watershield	<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	Ponds, lakes, and slow moving streams.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wavy-leaved aster	<i>Symphotrichum undulatum</i>	Forest edges, woodlands, rocky open forests, edges of forests, bluffs, and occasionally roadsides. Grows in dry to mesic soils but more often in drier soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

weak rush	<i>Juncus debilis</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
weak stellate sedge	<i>Carex seorsa</i>	Acidic hardwood swamps, seepy wet forests, peaty shrublands, and pond edges. It can often be found in small pocket wetlands dominated by shrubs and some <i>Acer rubrum</i> . It mostly grows in some shade. Restricted to acidic wetlands. Perhaps most common in southeastern New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
whip nut sedge	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
white ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Dry to mesic and occasionally wetter forests and in more open habitats like barrens, woodlands, and rocky summits. Also appearing as an early successional tree in old fields. Commonly produces abundant seedlings in both closed and open sites.	Tree	Perennial
white avens	<i>Geum canadense</i>	Various types of forests but particularly floodplain and successional forests, forest edges, openings in forests, thickets, and disturbed sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
white baneberry, doll's eyes	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	Rich mesic forests. Often in slightly richer sites than <i>Actaea rubra</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
white basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>heterophylla</i>		Tree	Perennial
white beak sedge	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>	Peatlands both basic and acidic including rich fens, poor fens, and acidic bogs. In these habitats it grows in heavily saturated and inundated soils often where the mat is not as well formed advising the botanist not to step in these areas.	Graminoid	Perennial
white bog orchid, bog candle	<i>Platanthera dilatata</i> var. <i>dilatata</i>	Fens, seepages, peaty open wet habitats, swamps, and wet roadside ditches.	Herbaceous	Perennial
white colicroot, unicorn root	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
white cut grass	<i>Leersia virginica</i>	Edges of dirt roads through forests, seepages in forests, and wet thickets. Predominately in seasonal wet to damp shaded sites.	Graminoid	Perennial
white dock	<i>Rumex triangulivalvis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
white fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera blephariglottis</i> var. <i>blephariglottis</i>	Bogs and peaty open wetlands in Sphagnum.	Forb/herb	Perennial
white milkweed	<i>Asclepias variegata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial

white oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Dry to mesic forests. Tolerant of a wide variety of soil types it is lacking in the most xeric woodlands, in cool habitats, and in the richest deepest soils. Some forests were previously selectively logged for this species and perhaps as a result white oak is less frequent than it was formerly.	Tree	Perennial
white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Occurs in a wide variety of wet to dry habitats including mesic forests, dry rocky forests on slopes, successional fields and shrublands, lake edges, hummocks in swamps, rises in bogs, and elsewhere. Usually needing disturbances or openings to establish and therefore in many forests it is only a small component of the tree canopy. On lake edges and in areas regenerating from clearing or other disturbances it sometimes forms pure stands.	Tree	Perennial
white spruce	<i>Picea glauca</i>	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
white turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Swamps, marshes, rich fens, ditches, and wet thickets.	Forb/herb	Perennial
white vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	Disturbed soils, roadsides, successional fields, thickets, forested openings, and edges of forests in wet to mesic soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
white water buttercup	<i>Ranunculus trichophyllus</i>			
white wood aster	<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic deciduous to mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and woodlands. It does very well on the edges of these habitats. Also on trail and woods road margins. This species is sometimes the dominant herbaceous species in forested habitats although it is not an aggressive plant.	Forb/herb	Perennial
white-bracted thoroughwort	<i>Eupatorium leucolepis</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
white-edged sedge	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>debilis</i>		Graminoid	Perennial
white-haired rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium villosissimum</i>		Graminoid	
white-leaved greenbrier	<i>Smilax glauca</i>	Primarily in dry to dry-mesic oak dominated forests and forest edges. A plant restricted to the warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Vine	Perennial

white-tinged sedge	<i>Carex albicans</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests often of a southern affinity, forest edges and openings, woodlands, rocky summits, occasional on edges of seasonal drainages, dirt road banks, and utility rights-of-way. Primarily grows in at least some shade.	Graminoid	Perennial
whorled loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	Acidic dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests and forest edges. Sometimes it grows in more open sites but generally it is a forest herb.	Forb/herb	Perennial
whorled marsh pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> var. <i>verticillata</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
whorled milkweed	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Thin rocky forests, rocky summits, and woodlands of a southern affinity.	Forb/herb	Perennial
whorled mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> var. <i>verticillatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
whorled water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
whorled wood aster	<i>Oclemena acuminata</i>	Cool mesic deciduous and mixed coniferous-deciduous forests and hummocks in swamps. Occurs where the soils are medium rich and the herbaceous layer is not dense.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wide-leaved cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Fresh tidal and non-tidal marshes, ditches, pond and lake edges, stream sides, swamps, wet thickets, and rich fens.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wide-leaved prickly bog sedge	<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Wet pond margins, stream edges, shrub swamps, hardwood swamps, hummock in bogs, and floating logs. Grows in acidic wet sometimes peaty soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
widgeon grass, ditch grass	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
Wiegand's rush	<i>Juncus antheratus</i>			
wild bean	<i>Phaseolus polystachios</i>		Vine, Forb/herb	Perennial
wild black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i>	Hardwood forests, forest edges, and hedge rows. A major forest tree in hardwood forests preferring rich mesic soils.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
wild black currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Floodplain forests, thickets, and stream edges. Often in deep well drained alluvium.	Shrub	Perennial
wild calla	<i>Calla palustris</i>	Cool <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> , mixed coniferous-hardwood, and coniferous swamps. Also in cool seepages.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild columbine, red columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	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

wild geranium	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	Edges of hardwood forests, open forests, successional forests, and occasionally on hummocks in seepy swamps. Does best on edges of forests in rocky dry-mesic rich soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Slopes and bases of slopes in rich mesic forests with deep or calcareous soils and occasionally somewhat drier forests over limestone.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Banks of streams in narrow forested ravines and slopes of ravines. Very specific to these niches in New York. Rare and local in New York although present in many of the ravines in south-central New York where this species is at the edge of its range.	Shrub	Perennial
wild indigo	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Dry to mesic acidic open to occasionally somewhat closed habitats including rocky summits, woodlands, thin deciduous forests, edges of forests, disturbed soils, and roadsides. It occurs in <i>Quercus montana</i> woodlands with ericaceous shrubs. In shaded habitat it occurs as a small plant while in open habitat it becomes a dense robust herb the size of a beach ball.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild lupine, sundial lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i> ssp. <i>perennis</i>	Pine barrens, sandy open barrens, acidic oak dominated forests, bluffs, roadsides through forests, and edges of forests. This species does well with a relatively frequent fire regime. It may be decreasing in abundance as fires are prevented. In forested habitats, it often grows where <i>Quercus montana</i> and ericaceous shrubs are dominant.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild oats, sessile-leaved bellwort	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Mesic to dry-mesic northern hardwood forests in thin acidic soils. Very common in the northern and cooler parts of New York.	Herbaceous	Perennial
wild pink	<i>Silene caroliniana</i> ssp. <i>pennsylvanica</i>	Edge of forests and open road margins.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wild sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	A forest understory herbaceous plant it occurs in a wide variety of dry to mesic forest types although it usually is absent or sparse in our deepest and richest soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
wild sensitive plant	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>nictitans</i>	Rocky summits, woodlands, thin forests, railroad edges, gravel pits, and disturbed soils. Mostly in open acidic sites with thin dry soils. If a lot of available habitat is present it can form extensive patches.	Herbaceous	Perennial
wild yam	<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Alluvial thickets and rich low forests.	Vine	Perennial



Willdenow's sedge	<i>Carex willdenowii</i>	On acidic to somewhat basic dry rocky slopes and crests in hardwood forests of a southern affinity. Also on bluffs and rims of ravines. Often growing in areas with interesting southern plants of dry oak-hickory forests.	Graminoid	Perennial
willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>		Tree	Perennial
willow-leaved aster	<i>Symphotrichum praealtum</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
winter grape	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>		Vine	Perennial
wintergreen, teaberry	<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic acidic hardwood and hemlock-hardwood forests often in association with ericaceous shrubs.	Subshrub, Shrub	Perennial
witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	An understory shrub in various dry-mesic to mesic hardwood forests.	Tree, Shrub	Perennial
wood anemone	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> var. <i>quinquefolia</i>	Mesic thickets, forests, forest edges, and edges of streams often in valley bottoms.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wood betony, eastern lousewort	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Utility rights-of-way, dry to dry-mesic woodlands and thin canopied hardwood forests, forest openings, and bluffs.	Herbaceous	Perennial
wood bulrush	<i>Scirpus expansus</i>	Marshes and seepage areas.	Graminoid	Perennial
wood horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	Swamps, wet forests, banks of small streams, rich fens, and seepages. Usually an understory plant in slightly open swamps growing both on hummocks and in hollows. It prefers sites with calcareous or somewhat rich soils but is not completely limited to these conditions.	Forb/herb	Perennial
wood lily	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	Forests, woodlands, edges of forests, and utility rights-of-way in dry thin or sandy soils. Often on hilltops in partial shade in relatively poor soils.	Herbaceous	Perennial
wood nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Rich wet-mesic to mesic forests, stream edges, and forested seeps. Generally in rich cool shaded wet-mesic sites and sometimes forming large dense populations.	Forb/herb	Perennial
woodland agrimony	<i>Agrimonia rostellata</i>	Predominately dry-mesic oak-hickory forests and woodlands often in coarse grained or rocky calcareous to circumneutral soils but also openings in forests and rich mesic forests.	Forb/herb	Perennial
woodland buttercup, woodland crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	Dry-mesic to mesic forested slopes and summits, and thickets in thin rocky calcareous to circumneutral soils.	Forb/herb	Perennial

woodland club sedge	<i>Trichophorum planifolium</i>	Dry to mesic hardwood forests of a southern affinity, woodlands, and bluffs. Often in forests with oaks and hickories dominant. Usually in forests that are not very weedy and the adjacent herbaceous layer is not very dense.	Graminoid	Perennial
woodland sunflower	<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	Dry to dry-mesic deciduous forests, thin forests, and woodlands as well as edges of these habitats. This species does best on dry rocky thinly forested slopes where the herbaceous vegetation is not very tall or dense but can be quite diverse. It can form large patches although it usually does not grow in dense stands.	Forb/herb	Perennial
woolly rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium lanuginosum</i>	Dry to dry-mesic thin forests and woodlands, openings and disturbed areas in forests, and open habitat with thin rocky or gravelly soils. It also occasionally occurs in wet soils of peatlands and swamps.	Graminoid	Perennial
woolly sedge	<i>Carex pellita</i>	Marshes, wet fields, clearings in forests, Lake Ontario sand dunes, ditches, and rarely peatlands. Generally in non-peaty wetlands and preferring calcareous soils.	Graminoid	Perennial
woolly-fruited sedge	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> ssp. <i>americana</i>	Rich swamps, fens, pond edges, and inland salt marshes. In both acidic and high pH sites, it often occurs in standing water.	Graminoid	Perennial
Wright's rosette grass	<i>Dichanthelium wrightianum</i>		Graminoid	
wrinkle-seeded sedge	<i>Carex rugosperma</i>	Dry to mesic hardwood forests usually at least somewhat open, woodlands, pine barrens, fields, shale and fine talus slopes, road banks, paths through forests, and utility rights-of-way. Most common in dry sites with at least some canopy cover but also occasionally occurs in more open habitat. Sometimes occurring with var. <i>tonsa</i> . Grows in more acidic environments than <i>C. umbellata</i> although the two occasionally occur together.	Graminoid	Perennial
yellow birch	<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	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
yellow giant hyssop, catnip giant hyssop	<i>Agastache nepetoides</i>		Herbaceous	Perennial
yellow ladies' tresses	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	Dry to dry-mesic oak dominated forests and woodlands.	Forb/herb	Perennial

yellow oak, chinquapin oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Dry to mesic forests and woodlands on calcareous soils or bedrock including alvars, limestone woodlands and forests, and mesic forests in rich deep soils.	Tree	Perennial
yellow pimpernel	<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	Thin forests, non weedy clearings and forest openings, rims of ravines, and shale talus slopes. The soils are often dry, rocky, and calcareous. This species appears to need a lot of light to flower and become vigorous although it does not do well with herbaceous competition. It also is much more abundant in calcareous regions. Its habitat preferences are similar to <i>Zizia aptera</i> except perhaps for the preferences for calcareous sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial
yellow pinesap	<i>Hypopitys monotropa</i>	In a wide variety of dry-mesic to mesic forests. Often not occurring in large populations and much less frequent than the more common <i>M. uniflora</i> .	Forb/herb	Perennial
yellow star grass	<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Oak dominated forests, woodlands, rocky summits, and utility rights-of-way in dry to dry-mesic soils. Most common in warmer and more southern parts of New York.	Forb/herb	Perennial
yellow trout lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i> ssp. <i>americanum</i>	Bluffs, slopes, and bottomlands in rich mesic to dry-mesic hardwood or hardwood-coniferous forests. Occurs in deep soils adjacent to a dense and diverse herbaceous layer but perhaps is more common in thinner drier sites where the herbaceous layer is also thinner and less diverse. In the latter sites it can become a dominant member of the herb layer.	Forb/herb	Perennial
yellow water buttercup, yellow water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i>		Forb/herb	Perennial
yellow-fruited sedge	<i>Carex annectens</i>	Dry to wet fields, openings in mesic forests, gravel pits, and edge of ponds. Apparently more common in eastern and southeastern New York.	Graminoid	Perennial
zigzag goldenrod	<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i>	Rich mesic forests, forested road banks, edges of forests, and thickets. Prefers deep calcareous soils. <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> is an understory herb of mesic forested environments. In the northern parts of NY it is more restricted to rich forests while in the southern parts of NY it grows in a wider variety of soils although still prefers the richer sites.	Forb/herb	Perennial