Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	CT STATE STATUS 2015	Extant Occurrences in/near CT ROWs	Extant Occurrences in CT	% in Transmission ROWs	Comments	Habitat	Geologic Associations	Fairfield Co.	Hartford Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co. Tolland Co.	Windham Co.
TREES															4	
Abies balsamea	Balsam fir	Pinaceae	Е	1	2	50%		Cold swamps, at least some possibly with higher pH,	Gneiss,	✓				✓		
Quercus macrocarpa	Bur Oak	Fagaceae	SC	1	5	?	% of one occurrence in ROW unknown	High-pH swamps and spring fens, in CT. also, in MA, high-pH high floodplain forest edges and fields, high-pH rocky summit outcrop woodlands	marble			y				
SHRUBS															4	
Andromeda polifolia var. glaucophylla	Bog rosemary	Ericaceae	Т	1	7	14%		Poor Fens (peat bogs)	various rock types, till and glaciofluvial sands	1	1					
Betula pumila	Swamp birch	Betulaceae	Т	1	5	20%		Rich fens	marble	✓		✓			+	+
Gaylussacia bigeloviana	Dwarf huckleberry	Ericaceae	Т	1				Poor Fens (peat bogs)	glaciofluvial sand & gravel, thin till over gneiss, amphibolite, schist	1	1	V		y	/	
Ilex glabra	Inkberry	Aquifoliaceae	Т	1	6	17%		Low pH sandy wet meadows, Atlantic White Cedar swamps	Low-ph rock types, glaciuofluvial sands					✓ 、	/	1
Ribes rotundifolium	Wild currant	Grossulariaceae	SC	1				"Ice cave"/cold-air-discharging open and forested talus,	traprock,	1		1	1	√	1	
Ribes triste	Swamp red currant	Grossulariaceae	Е	1	2	50%		High-pH swamps and shrublands, spring fens	marble, gneiss		1	√	√		Ī	
Rubus cuneifolius	Sand Blackberry	Rosaceae	SC	1				Subacidic rocky summit outcrops, mesic to dry cedar woodlands, sandy alluvial grasslands	traprock, gniess , amphibolite, alluvium, probably glaciofluvial sand	√		V	y	<i>,</i>	/	
Salix exigua	Sand bar Willow	Salicaceae	Е	0			Known in ROW in MA	Sand bars and broad sandy shores of CT River	alluvium		1		1	,	/	
VINES																
Celastrus scandens	American bittersweet	Celastraceae	SC	1				Traprock talus, open traprock summit outcrops, roadsides, thickets, alluvial sites	Traprock, marble, alluvial, others	1	1	1	1	√ .	/ /	·
HERBS																
Terrestrial Forbs																
Acalypha virginica	Virginia copperleaf	Euphorbiaceae	SC	1				Open-canopy and semi-open-canopy, dry rocky or sandy sites with richness indicators, and with tall dense vegetation meadow forbs or dense shrubs	amphibolite, gneiss, traprock, Hebron Gneiss, marble, calc- silicate rock	1	1	y	/	,	/ /	·
Angelica lucida	Sea-coast angelica	Apiaceae	Е	1				Sea beaches, fields, and forest edges adjacent to coastal sites.						,	/	
Asclepias purpurascens	Purple milkweed	Apocynaceae	SC	1	10	10%		Former ag fields and old hayfields, openings in fllodplain forests, roadsides; mostly mesic sites, some possibly hydric	traprock, marble, schist, thick till, alluvium	1	1		1	,	/ /	1
Asclepias viridiflora	Green milkweed	Apocynaceae	E	1	1	100%	Known := POM:	Subacidic rocky summit outcrops	traprock		1	V	_	/ ,	4	\dashv
Calystegia spithamaea	Low Bindweed	Convolvulaceae	SC*	0			Known in ROWs in MA	High-pH outcrops, meadows and shrublands	marble,		'	✓	√	✓ .	/	Ш
Cardamine douglassii	Purple cress	Cruciferae	SC	4		#DIV/0!		High-pH swamps, forested seeps, and floodplains	marble	✓		1		√	\perp	
Castilleja coccinea	Indian paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	Т	1	5	20%		High-pH wet and seasonally wet meadows, circumneutral rocky summit outcrops, circumneutral spring fens, mesic meadows(?)	Marble; high-pH till over non- high-pH bedrock types	1		√	y		/ /	

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Chamaelirium luteum	Devil's-bit	Liliaceae	Е	1	5	20%		High-pH wet to seasonally wet meadows, hi-pH mesic and seasonally wet forests	marble, traprock	√	1	√	√ .	/	
Cirsium horridulum	Yellow thistle	Asteraceae	E	1	3	33%		Coastal shores, coastal grasslands, Redcedar- Switchgrass coastal woodlands and shrublands. Grows down into zone between mean high water and the high tide line.					•	/ /	
Crocanthemum propinquum	Low frostweed	Cistaceae	SC	4	12	33%		Low-pH dry sandy open sand barrens, dry grasslands, roadsides	glaciovluvial sands		1	1	·	/ /	11
Cypripedium parviflorum	Yellow lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	SC	1	15	7%		Rich dry to mesic upland forest, often rocky, including talus; hi-pH swamps, wet meadows, and spring fens; hi-pH dry forests, higher-pH seepage forests and swamps	marble, traprock, ultra mafic rocks, gneiss, probably other higher pH rocks	>	<	√	/ ,	/ /	<i>y y</i>
Desmodium cuspidatum	Large-bracted tick-trefoil	Fabaceae	Е	1	2	50%		Rich rocky mesic forest, Subacidic and circumneutral rocky summit outcrop(?)	marble, traprock, amphibolite			1		/	
Desmodium glabellum	Dillenius' tick-trefoil	Fabaceae	SC	2	10	20%		Higher-pH dry rocky meadows , shrublands, and grasslands; alluvial meadows	Gneiss, amphibolite, alluvium,	√	<	√	/	/ /	√
Dicentra canadensis	Squirrel corn	Papaveraceae	SC	1	9	11%		Rich rocky upland forest, rich high floodplain forest	Traprock, schist, alluvium		1	1	,	/	
Draba reptans	Whitlow-grass	Cruciferae	SC	5	10	50%		High-pH dry sandy or rocky open and and semi- open habitat: high-pH sand barren, cedar woodland and shrubland, dry grassland. Usually growing on thinly vagetated sandy deposits, sometimes in moss.	marble, traprock	1		√	/	/ /	
Drymocallis arguta	Tall cinquefoil	Rosaceae	SC	1	11	9%		Subacidic rocky summit outcrop, cedar woodlands	marble, traprock	1	1	1	√ .	/	
Endodeca serpentaria	Virginia snakeroot	Aristolochiaceae	SC	3	10	30%		Dry rocky meadows and cedar woodlands with richness indicators, rich mesic and rich dry rocky woods	amphibolite, traprock, Hebron Formation, marble, calc-silicate rock	1		√	/	/ /	
Eurybia radula	Rough aster	Asteraceae	E	1	3	33%		Low pH sandy seasonally wet meadows, roadsides	glaciofluvial sands		1		,	/ /	
Floerkea proserpinacoides	False mermaid-weed		Е	1				Damp, shaded, alluvial woods; early, spring- flooding stream bottoms.	alluvium, till					/	
Galium labradoricum	Bog bedstraw	Rubiaceae	Е	1	1	100%		High-pH rich fens, in open-canopy and semi- open canopy habitat	marble, organic deposits		1	√			
Gaultheria hispidula	Creeping snowberry	Ericaceae	SC	1						✓	✓	√		✓	/
Gentianella quinquefolia	Stiff gentian	Gentianaceae	Е	1	5	20%		High-pH wet meadows and open seeps; high-pH dry sandy and/or rocky barrens, grasslands, and meadows; rocky riversides	marble, coarse alluvium, high- pH till over non-high-pH bedrock types	J	√	1			
Honckenya peploides	Seabeach sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	SC	1	12	8%	Beach/shore species	Upper coastal beaches		1			✓	1	
Houstonia longifolia	Longleaf bluet	Rubiaceae	Т	1	8	13%		Subacidic rocky summit outcrops	Traprock, unknown rock types in SE CT		✓	√		1	
Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia waterleaf	Boraginaceae	SC	1	14	7%		Rich mesic upland forest, often rocky, including talus, alluvial high floodplain forest	traprock, marble, schist, alluvium	✓	✓	√	•	/	
Hypericum ascyron	Great St. John's-wort	Hypericaceae	SC	1	10	10%		Cobble bars and riverside outcrops in larger streams; higher-pH alluvial meadows, grasslands, and floodplain forests; railroad beds	marble, alluvium,	y	√	√	·	/	

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Lachnanthes caroliniana	Carolina Redroot	Haemodoraceae	E	0			Known in ROW in MA	Medium fen (peat bog) habitat near the shore, sandy or peaty pond shores, wet sandy depressions					/	v	/	
Lespedeza repens	Creeping bush-clover	Fabaceae	SC	2				Dry, sandy or rocky open woods, thickets, and openings.		1		√	<i>y</i> ,	/ -	√	1
Lespedeza stuevei	Tall Bush-clover	Fabaceae	WL	1	1	100%		Dry subacidic rocky meadows and grasslands	gneiss, amphibolite		1		١,	/ ,	<i></i>	7
Liatris novae-angliae	New England Blazing- star	Asteraceae	SC	0			Known in ROWs in MA	High-pH and subacidic rocky summit outcrops/redcedar woodlands; low-pH and high-pH dry sandy soil of sand barrens, fields, thickets, sand dunes and sand spits, and upland limits of saline spring tidal flooding; rocky pasture; roadside banks; upland islands in tidal marshes; more frequent near the coast.	marble, traprock, glaciofluvial and beach/dune sand	√	>	√	√ .	/ •	/ /	, ,
Lilaeopsis chinensis	Lilaeopsis	Apiaceae	SC	1	9	11%		Brackish intertidal shores, mud flats, and margins of marshes					/	7	/T	
Limosella australis	Mudwort	Scrophulariaceae	SC	1	8	13%		Brackish intertidal shores, mud flats, and margins of marshes; rarely non-tidal lake/pond shores near coast		√			✓ 、	/ -	′	
Linnaea borealis ssp. americana	Twinflower	Caprifoliaceae	E	2	3	67%		Open and semi-open ice cave/talus communities, bog forests			1	1	✓ .	/ •	/	
Linum intercursum	Sandplain Flax	Linaceae	SC*	0			Known in ROW in MA	Low-pH sand barrens(?), gravelly river shores			✓		✓	~	/ <u>Γ</u>	
Linum sulcatum	Yellow flax	Linaceae	Е	1	2	50%		Dry, sandy or rocky, high-pH grasslands, cedar woodlands and shrublands.	marble, traprock	1	<	√	,	/		
Liparis liliifolia	Lily-leaved twayblade	Orchidaceae	Е	1	6	17%		Dry subacidic rocky meadows and shrublands, rich dry or mesic forests	traprock, amphibolite, marble, gabbro		1		<i>y</i> ,	/ -	√	1
Lonicera sempervirens	Trumpet Honeysuckle	Orchidaceae	WL	?	?	?	Known in ROWs in MA	Dry, richish upland oak forest, dry subacidic rocky meadows	Schist or amphibolite	1	1		<i>y</i> ,	/ -	√	
Lythrum alatum	Winged loosestrife	Lythraceae	Е	1	3	33%		High-pH wet meadows and shrublands, spring seepage fens, alluvial wet meadows along CT River	marble, traprock(?), alluvium			√		,	′	
Minuartia glabra	Mountain sandwort	Caryophyllaceae	E	2	4	50%		Acidic rocky summit outcrop	gneiss, pegmatite				√		Į	I
Mitella nuda	Naked miterwort	Saxifragaceae	SC	1	11	9%	Known in ROW	Higher-pH seepage and basin swamps	marble			√		-	+	H
Nabalus serpentarius	Lion's-foot	Asteraceae	WL	0			in MA	Dry subacidic forest,	gneiss, amphibolite(?)	'	✓	✓	√ \	<u> </u>	/ /	′ ′
Opuntia humifusa	Eastern prickly pear	Cactaceae	SC	1				Coastal sand flats [and dunes?]; acidic and subacidic rocky outcrops, both open-canopy and forested near edges and canopy gaps	traprock, amphibolite, gneiss, schist,	√	1		✓ 、	/		
Orontium aquaticum	Golden club	Araceae	SC	1				Fresh inter tidal shallows, shores, and fresh tidal marshes along CT River and tributaries; shallows of ponds and small streams; forested swamps		√	1		✓ 、	/ /	/ /	
Oxalis violacea	Violet wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	SC	2	13	15%		Dry Subacidic Forest, rich mesic to seasonally wet forest,	traprock, gneiss,		✓	√	<i>y</i> ,	/ -	1	1
Panax quinquefolius	American Ginseng	Apiaceae	SC	0			Known in ROWs in MA	Rich mesic forest	marble, traprock, schist,	1	1	√	<i>y</i> ,	/ ,	/ /	7
Pedicularis lanceolata	Swamp lousewort	Poaceae	Т	1				Wet meadows, banks of fresh intertidal rivers and streams, shrublands, and woodlands			1		<i>,</i>	/ -	/ /	1
Petasites frigidus var. palmatus	Sweet coltsfoot	Asteraceae	Т	3	8	38%		High-pH seepage swamps and spring fens	marble			√			I	

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Plantago virginica	Hoary plantain	Plantaginaceae	SC	1	3	33%		Dry rocky old fields, subacidic rocky summit outcrops, large semi-open river levees	traprock, alluvium		^	√	,	///		
Platanthera ciliaris	Yellow-fringed orchid	Orchidaceae	E	1	4	25%		Low-pH seasonally wet to wet sandy meadows, roadsides, openings in Atlantic White Cedar swamps,	glaciofluvial sand	√	1		<i>,</i>	/ /	,	
Platanthera flava var. herbiola	Pale green orchid	Orchidaceae	SC	1	15	7%		Wet and seasonally wet higher-pH seepage meadows and grasslands (including old hayfields), alluvial and seepage swamps, fresh intertidal shores at and just above high tide line	marble, traprock, thick till,	s		√	✓ 、	/ /	/ /	✓
Polygala cruciata	Field milkwort	Polygalaceae	Е	1	2	50%		Low-pH wet and seasonally wet meadows, often sandy, openings in woods	glaciofulvial sand, till	1			✓ \	/ /	/ <u>Γ</u>	
Polygala nuttallii	Nuttall's milkwort	Polygalaceae	Т	3	6	50%		Sand barren (sparse sandand dry grassland subtypes) and acidic rocky summit outcrop	glaciofluvial sand, gneiss,		✓		/ 、	/ /	/ /	1
Polygala senega	Seneca snakeroot	Polygalaceae	Е	2	2	100%		High-pH dry forests and shrubland	marble	1		✓		I	I	
Ranunculus micranthus	Small-flowered Crowfoot	Ranunculaceae	SC	1	10	10%		Subacidic rocky summit outcrop, dry subacidic forest. One known ROW occurrence last seen in ROW ca. 2003 - may have been elimnated by crane pad construction	traprock, gneiss, amphibolite	J	√	y	✓ .	/	/	1
Ranunculus pensylvanicus	Bristly Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	SC	0			Known in ROWs in MA	High-pH alluvial ag fields,	alluvium	1	1	1	,	/ /	1	
Saururus cernuus	Lizard's tail	Saururaceae	Е	1	4	25%		Open riparian swamps and shrub swamps with a drawdown hydrologic regime	Schist(S), granofels (?), gneiss (?), alluvium, till	1			,	/ /	,	
Scutellaria integrifolia	Hyssop skullcap	Lamiaceae	Е	1	5	20%		Subacidic rocky summit outcrop, dry sandy grasslands and meadows, wet meadows with fresh tidal influence,	glaciofluvial sand, alluvium, granitic gneiss		√		<i>,</i>	/ /	,	
Senna hebecarpa	Wild senna	Fabaceae	Т	1	8	13%		High-pH rocky summit outcropsand alluvial meadows, grasslands, and shrublands, roadsides, fresh intertidal shores at and just above high tide line,	marble, schist, alluvium,	V	√	√	/ \	\[\frac{1}{2}	′ ✓	>
Sibbaldiopsis tridentata	Three-toothed cinquefoil	Rosaceae	Т	1	6	17%		Acidic rocky summit outcrop, pitch pine - scrub	Schist			√	,	/		
Silene stellata	Starry champion	Caryophyllaceae	Т	1	8	13%		Larger stream levees and banks, rich rocky woods, rich coastal forests	Alluvium, end moraine till,	1	1	1	<i>y</i> ,	/ /	,	
Symphyotrichum prenanthoides	Crooked-stem Aster	Asteraceae	SC*	0			Known in ROW in MA	?		1				7	′	
Triosteum angustifolium	arrow-leaved horse gentia	Caprifoliaceae	E	1	1	100%	In ROW and just inside inside forested edge	Sand barren, subacidic rocky summit outcrop shrubland, cedar woodland, dry subacidic forests near edges	traprock, schist and granofels, glaciofluvial sand	J	√					
Triosteum perfoliatum	rfoliate-leaved Horse-gent	Caprifoliaceae	WL	1				Subacidic rocky summit outcrop, cedar woodland, rich coastal forest,	traprock, end moraine till	1			<i>y</i> ,	/ /	<i>,</i>	
Trollius laxus	Spreading globe flower	Ranunculaceae	Т	2	6	33%		High-pH seepage swamps and spring fens	marble			1		I	I	
Uvularia grandiflora	Large-flowered bellwort		Е		1			High-pH rich mesic rocky woods, HABITAT IN ROW??	marble, traprock?		1	√		T		
Viola adunca	Hook-spurred violet	Violaceae	Е	1	1	100%		Open habitat	traprock				/	土	I	П
Viola nephrophylla	Northern bog violet	Violaceae	SC	2				Fens, meadows, and river shores in regions of high-pH bedrock and/or till.	marble	√		√				
Aquatic Forbs																
Bidens beckii	Beck's water-marigold	Asteraceae	SC	3				Lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams		√	✓			/ /	<u>′</u>	√

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Hottonia inflata	Featherfoil	Primulaceae	SC	2	22	9%		Drawdown swamps, vernal pools, slow-moving streams		1	1		√ .	/ •	1	1
Myriophyllum sibiricum	Northern water-milfoil	Haloragaceae	Т	1	5	20%		High-pH ponds				√	√ \	/	I	\blacksquare
Grasses															+	
Aristida longespica	Needlegrass	Poaceae	SC	2	12	17%		Low-pH, open, dry or seasonally wet/dry, sandy or sometimes rocky, thinly vegetated habitats, including sand barrens, rocky outcrops, meadows and grasslands without taller dense vegetation, roadsides, and various disturbed areas; sandy draw-down pond shores; cranberry bogs (shallow peat over sand); unimproved ROW service roads; sandy ROW crane work pads.		✓	√	y	✓ \	/	,	
Aristida purpurascens	Arrowfeather	Poaceae		0			Known in ROW in RI	Dry , hi-pH rocky and/or sandy thinly vegetated habitat,	marble,	1	√		<i>,</i>	/ ,	′	√
Bouteloua curtipendula	Sideoats grama-grass	Poaceae	E	1				High-pH and subacidic rocky summit outcrops, high-pH sandy open habitat, cedar woodlands	marble, traprock	1		^	,	/		
Deschampsia cespitosa	Tufted hairgrass	Poaceae	SC	1				Moist grasslands and shores of tidal rivers, and calcareous fens.			y	√	✓	,	<u>/</u>	
Dichanthelium meridionale	a rosette-panicgrass	Poaceae	WL	1	?	?		Dry low-pH rocky summit outcrops, sand barrens, seasonally wet low pH sandy meadows, dry rich meadows and grasslands	gneiss, amphibolite, glaciofluvial sand, beach sand				/			
Dichanthelium ovale ssp. pseudopubescens	ff-leaved Rosette-panicgra	Poaceae	SC*	0			Known in ROW in MA	Sand barren	glaciofluvial sand		√			v	_	
Elymus wiegandii	Wiegand's wild rye	Poaceae	SC	1	8	13%		Alluvial forests along larger rivers and streams, on banks and levees	alluvium	✓	√	√	/ \	/		
Paspalum laeve	Field paspalum	Poaceae	Т	1	7	14%		Low-pH seasonally wet coastal and alluvial grasslands, sandy drawdown shores	sandy alluvium, glaciofluvial sand				,	/ -	,	
Piptatherum pungens	lender mountain ricegras	Poaceae	Е	1	4	25%		Acidic rocky summit outcrop, sand barren, sandy trail and roadsides	schist, glaciofluvial sand		√	✓		,	Ĺ	1
Sporobolus cryptandrus	Sand dropseed	Poaceae	Т	2				High-pH rocky summit outcrops, redcedar woodlands, coastal sand flats and dunes, sandy roadsides	marble, coastal beach and dune sands, glaciofluvial sand	1		>	,	/ -	<u> </u>	
Sporobolus neglectus	Small dropseed	Poaceae	E	1				Open high-pH rocky summit outcrop and sandy areas, including roadsides	marble	✓		✓	,	/ •	<u> </u>	
Trisetum spicatum	Narrow false oats	Poaceae	E	1	2	50%		High-pH and subacidic rocky summit outcrop and forest	marble, traprock,		√	✓			╧	Ш
Sedges									Organic tidal march						#	\blacksquare
Bolboschoenus maritimus ssp. paludosus	Bayonet grass	Cyperaceae	SC	1				Brackish intertidal marshes	Organic tidal marsh peat/muck	✓			/ \	′ ′	1	Ш
Carex alata	Broadwing sedge	Cyperaceae	E	1	2	50%		Low-pH and high-pH open marshes and wet meadows, including peatland communities extending into ponds and lakes, and pastures	marble, granitic gneiss, thick till	1	√	1		/	/ /	
Carex aquatilis ssp. altior	Water sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	1				Rich fens	marble	✓		У			I	П
Carex barrattii	Barratt's sedge	Cyperaceae	E	1	1	100%		Acidic wet and seasonally wet sandy meadows and grasslands, acidic red maple swamps	glaciofluvial sands,	✓	√					

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Carex bushii	Sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	2	17	12%		Warm season grasslands and sedgelands, dry or seasonally wet, low to high pH; calcareous wet meadows and seeps; wet to mesic former ag fields and hayfields.	marble, glaciofluvial sand, traprock(?),	J			/ /	<i>y</i>	<i>,</i>
Carex castanea	Chestnut-colored sedge	Cyperaceae	E	2	4	50%		High-pH spring seepage fens and wet meadows	marble			1			
Carex crawei	Crawe's sedge	Cyperaceae	Т	2	4	50%		High-pH spring seepage fens and wet meadows	marble			√			
Carex cumulata	Clustered sedge	Cyperaceae	Т	1	4	25%		Low pH, wet to dry, sandy or rocky open or semi- open habitats	Schist, glaciofluvial sand, sandy till in SE CT(?)		1	√			
Carex davisii	Davis' sedge	Cyperaceae	Т	1	7	14%		Alluvial forests, grasslands , and meadows	Alluvium	✓	>	✓ 、	/	1	>
Carex exilis	Meager Sedge	Cyperaceae	Е	1	1	100%		Graminoid-dominated medium fens	organic deposits over glaciofluvial sand			,	/		
Carex foenea	Bronze sedge		SC	1				Open-canopy and semi-open-canopy "ice cave"/cold-air-breathing talus slopes	traprock		√	✓ 、	/		
Carex formosa	Handsome Sedge	Cyperaceae	sc	1	?	?		High-pH spring seepage fens and wet meadows, calcareous upland forests in openings and along trails	marble			y			
Carex hitchcocokiana	Hitchcock's Sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	0			Known in ROW in MA	High-pH and subacidic mesic and dry-mesic rocky woods,	marble, traprock	√	√	✓	✓		
Carex oligocarpa	Eastern few-fruit sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	2	10	20%		Dry subacidic circumneutral forests, hi=pH rocky summit outcrops and dry forests	marble, traprock		1	1	1		
Carex polymorpha	Variable sedge	Cyperaceae	E	1	4	25%		Open, acidic sandy sites, wet to dry	marble		>	_	/ /	'	V
Carex prairea	Prairie sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	3	8	38%		Rich fens,	marble	✓		√			+
Carex schweinitzii	Schweinitz's sedge	Cyperaceae	E SC	3	2 12	50% 25%		Rich fens, circumneutral spring fens	marble	-		√	+,	. ,	+
Carex sterilis Carex trichocarpa	Dioecious sedge Sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	2	13	15%		Circumneutral spring fens High-pH alluvial wet meadows and grasslands, open roadsides with high-pH seepage, western marble aned traprock districts	marble Marble, near traprock	√ √		<i>y</i>	<i>\</i>		
Carex tuckermanii	Tuckerman's sedge	Cyperaceae	SC	1	6	17%		High-pH drawdown swamps, alluvial and other valley lowland sites	marble	1	1	✓	1	1	
Carex viridula	Little green sedge	Cyperaceae	Е	1	2	50%		Circumeutral spring fens, medium and/or poor lakeside fens	marble,			√	√		
Eriophorum vaginatum var. spissum	Hare's tail		Т	1				Poor Fens (peat bogs)	deep organic peat deposits		>	✓			y
Schoenoplectus acutus	Hard-stemmed bulrush	Cyperaceae	Т	2	7	29%		High-pH pond and lake shallows	marble, high-pH till over non- high-pH bedrock types	1		1			
Scirpus longii	Long's Bulrush	Cyperaceae	SC*	0			Known in ROW in MA	Low-pH sandy wet and/or seasonally wet meadow(?)	glaciofluvial sand		1				
Scleria pauciflora var. caroliniana	Few-flowered Nutrush	Cyperaceae	Е	0?			Known in ROWs in MA	Low-pH sand barren, seasonally wet openings in low woods	glaciofluvial sand		1	١,	/	~	√
Scleria triglomerata	Whip nutrush	Cyperaceae	Е	1				Low-pH sand barren, wet and or seasonally wet openings in low woods	glaciofluvial sand	√	√		/ /	1	y y
Ferns and Fern Allies															
Asplenium montanum	Mountain spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	SC	3	10	30%		Seams and crevices in faces of ±vertical acidic ledges, cliffs, sometimes large boulders. Neither in deep shade nor completely open situations.	schist, pegmatite,			✓ 、	/ /	·	<i>-</i>

Connecticut State-listed and Watch list plants known to occur, or to have occurred, in electrical transmission ROWs, working draft 2020.03.11.01. Developed by CTDEEP-NDDB and CBS Ecology Conservation Committee, ROW Subcommittee

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	CT STATE STATUS 2015	Extant Occurrences in/near CT ROWs	Extant Occurrences in CT	% in Transmission ROWs	Comments	Habitat	Geologic Associations	Fairfield Co.	Hartford Co.		Middlesex Co.	New London Co.	Tolland Co.	Windham Co.
Asplenium ruta-muraria	Wallrue spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	Т	3	9	33%		Seams and crevices in faces of ±vertical calcareous ledges and cliffs.	marble, traprock	✓	√	√	,	/		
Lycopodiella alopecuroides	Foxtail Clubmoss	Lycopodiaceae	E	0			Known in ROWs in MA	Open bog-like communities on wet acidic sand or thin peat over sand	glaciofluvial sand & gravel				/			
Lygodium palmatum	Climbing fern	Lygodiaceae	SC	2	7	29%		Low-pH wet sand seasonally wet sandy meadows, forests, thickets	glaciofluvial sand		√	1	√	/ /	/	1

TABLE NOTES:

E = CT State-Endangered

T= CT State-Threatened

SC = CT State-Special Concern

SC* = CT State-Special Concern (Historic) -- i.e. not reliably reported in CT in more than ~30 years

WL = Watch List

Total WL	5	
Total E	40	
Total T	22	
Total SC	50	
Total SC*	5	
TOTAL State-listed	117	= > 1/3 of all state-listed plants
TOTAL Watch-list	5	

Subacidic = soil pH/reaction in the higher oart of the acidic range, i.e., pH range about 5.5 to about 6.5

Low-pH = soil pH/reaction in the lower part of the acidic range, i.e., pH less than 5.5.

High-pH = soil pH/reaction in the from near-neutral (circumneutral) to alkaline, i.e., pH range from about 6.6 to near 8

",..." at the end of a list of habitats or geologic associations indicates that there are likely additional habitats or geologic associations that are not listed here