

ATTACHMENT A

Photographs

Northeast Neighborhood Community Photographs



Photo 1. Sample Point 1-1; illustrating dense native vegetation cover



Photo 4. Community 2; Sample Plot 2-1



Photo 2. Sample Plot 1-19; illustrating dense garlic mustard



Photo 5. Community 3; Sample Plot 3-1



Photo 3. Sample Plot 1-16 illustrating dense honeysuckle shrub cover



Photo 6. Community 3; illustrating dense honeysuckle shrub cover

ATTACHMENT B

Tree Data Sheets

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-2
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Prunus serotina	black cherry	9.6	I	Few cankers; otherwise healthy
2	Quercus alba	white oak	16.3	D	Healthy; some dead lower branches
3	Prunus serotina	black cherry	4.1	O	Some dead lower branches; some cankers
4	Quercus rubra	red oak	4.8	I	Healthy
5	Ulmus americana	American elm	4.6	I	Healthy
6	Prunus serotina	black cherry	6.2	I	Bent; lots of dead branches
7	Celtis occidentalis	hackberry	13	D	Healthy
8	Ulmus americana	American elm	5.7	I	Healthy
9	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	4.3	O	Healthy
10	Prunus serotina	black cherry	5.5	O	Fallen over; poor quality
Shrubs: Approximately 5% cover of buckthorn in the shrub layer, but some seedlings present in the herbaceous layer.					
* One large buckthorn fallen, but likely still alive					

¹ **Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more or less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-3
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Quercus alba	white oak	18.6	CD	Lots of dead branches; stump sprout rotten
2	Quercus alba	white oak	20.2	D	Healthy; very few dead branches
3	Prunus serotina	black cherry	5.1	O	Very poor health; many dead branches; cankers
4	Quercus alba	white oak	19.7	D	Some fruiting bodies; some dead braches
5	Quercus alba	white oak	20.8	D	Some fruiting bodies; some dead braches
Shrubs: Approximately 10-15% cover of honeysuckle in the shrub layer. Tree regeneration includes: elm, black cherry and hickory.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-4
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Carya ovata	Shagbark hickory	6.2	O	Healthy
2	Acer negundo	box elder	9.4	O	Lots of knots
3	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	13.9	D	Some dead branches; bark falling off
4	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	21.8	D	Rot at base
5	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	5.5	O	
6	Acer negundo	box elder	11.2	O	Bent; lots of side sprouts
7	Acer negundo	box elder	16.3	CD	Bent; lots of side sprouts
8	Acer negundo	box elder	7.5	O	Bent; lots of side sprouts
9	Ulmus rubra	red elm	15.2	D	Healthy
10	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	18.7	D	Healthy
Shrubs: Approximately 30-40% cover of buckthorn in the shrub layer.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-5
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Acer negundo	box elder	6.4	O	Severely bent; top on ground; lots of sprouts
2	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	8.8	CD	Healthy
3	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	5	O	Overtopped by another slightly larger hickory
4	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	13.7	D	Healthy
5	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	6	O	Healthy
6	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	13.3	D	Basal sprout dead (9.8dbh); possible rot at base
7	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	16.3	D	Healthy
8	Prunus serotina	black cherry	9	O	Poor quality
Shrubs: Approximately 15-20% cover of buckthorn in the shrub layer.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-6
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	4.5	O	
	Quercus alba	white oak	20.6	Dead	
2	Acer negundo	box elder	6.3	O	
3	Ulmus rubra	American elm	8.7	CD	Some dead branches
4	Acer negundo	box elder	9.6	CD	Bent; some dead branches
Shrubs: Approximately 60-70% cover of buckthorn in the shrub layer; one honeysuckle shrub noted					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-7
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Quercus rubra	red oak	15.8	D	Some dead lower branches; healthy
2	Quercus rubra	red oak	17.5	D	Healthy
	Quercus alba	white oak	10.6	Dead	
3	Quercus rubra	red oak	26	D	Some dead branches with fungus; Healthy
4	Quercus alba	white oak	18.7	CD	Some rot at base; bent; some broken limbs
5	Ulmus rubra	red elm	5	O	Healthy
6	Ulmus americana	American elm	4.8	O	Healthy
7	Acer negundo	box elder	5	O	Poor form/quality
Shrubs: Approximately 5-10% cover of buckthorn in the shrub layer.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-8
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Celtis occidentalis	hackberry	10.7	CD	Healthy
2	Quercus alba	red oak	13.8	D	Healthy
3	Celtis occidentalis	hackberry	4.3	O	Healthy
4	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	10.1	CD	Healthy
5	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	7.5	CD	Healthy

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-9
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Prunus serotina	black cherry	4.5	I	Healthy
2	Quercus rubra	red oak	9.5	I	Broken top; side branches still alive; generally poor quality
3	Quercus alba	white oak	19.2	D	Healthy
4	Ulmus americana	American elm	14.1	CD	Healthy; forked at base with Tree # 5
5	Ulmus americana	American elm	11.8	CD	Healthy; forked at base with Tree # 4
6	Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	10.9	I	Rot at base; leaning top; poor crown
7	Quercus alba	white oak	20.1	D	Healthy
Shrubs: Approximately 40% cover of non-native, invasive shrubs. These include half honeysuckle and half buckthorn.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-10
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	12.3	D	Healthy
2	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	7.2	CD	Healthy
3	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	11.1	D	Healthy
4	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	5.2	CD	Healthy
5	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	4.1	I	Healthy
6	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	4.3	I	Healthy
7	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	11.5	D	Fungus
8	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	12	D	Healthy
9	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	13.3	D	Healthy
10	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	5.3	I	Healthy
11	Quercus rubra	red oak	4	I	Healthy
	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	10.1	Dead	Snag; standing dead; top broken
	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	12.1	Dead	Snag; standing dead; top broken
12	Populus tremuloides	quaking aspen	11	D	Healthy
13	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	4	O	Healthy

Shrubs: Approximately 70-80% cover of 1-3 inch dbh buckthorn shrubs. Honeysuckle represents only a small percentage in the shrub layer, but is found frequently in the herbaceous layer.

*Note: One inch of standing water at survey time; very low in topography; some higher hummocks without standing water

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-11
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Prunus serotina	black cherry	10.8	CD	Healthy
2	Prunus serotina	black cherry	7.2	I	Many dead braches; poor quality
3	Prunus serotina	black cherry	9.2	CD	Healthy
4	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	5.7	O	
5	Prunus serotina	black cherry	13	D	Healthy
6	Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	15.3	D	Healthy
7	Prunus serotina	black cherry	7	I	Healthy; crooked
8	Acer negundo	box elder	5.5	I	Healthy

Shrubs: Approximately 50% cover of honeysuckle and buckthorn present. The percent cover is largely contributed by honeysuckle, where just north of the sample point this species forms a dense layer which shades out the native herbaceous understory plants.

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-12
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Quercus alba	white oak	23.2	D	Healthy
2	Quercus alba	white oak	18.3	CD	Healthy; some sweep to top; few dead top braches
3	Prunus serotina	black cherry	8.4	I	Healthy
4	Quercus alba	white oak	14.8	CD	Slight lean; some branches dead; otherwise healthy
5	Prunus serotina	black cherry	6	I	Healthy
Shrubs: Shrub cover is minimal with approximately 10-15% cover of honeysuckle and buckthorn.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-13
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Quercus alba	white oak	20	D	Healthy; few side branches dead
2	Quercus alba	white oak	19.9	D	Healthy
3	Acer negundo	box elder	5.8	I	Heavy lean; healthy
4	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	4.1	I	Healthy
Shrubs: Approximately 15-20% cover of honeysuckle with some hickory regeneration in the shrub layer.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-14
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	4.8	0	Healthy
	Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	19	Dead	Standing snag
2	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	6	I	Healthy
Shrubs: Shrub cover is very dense with approximately 70-80% cover of mostly honeysuckle and a few buckthorn shrubs.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-15
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Quercus alba	white oak	19.5	CD	Leaning; large fallen tree leaning on it
2	Quercus rubra	red oak	31.3	D	Healthy
3	Carya ovata	shagbark hickory	4.4	O	Healthy
4	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	4.3	O	
5	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	4.5	O	
	Quercus alba	white oak	10.1	Dead	
6	Quercus rubra	red oak	25.1	D	Healthy

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-16
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Rhamnus cathartica	buckthorn	5.6	O	
2	Ulmus americana	American elm	9.9	CD	Healthy
3	Quercus macrocarpa	bur oak	26.5	D	Healthy
4	Quercus alba	white oak	8.8	I	Healthy

Shrubs: Approximately 75-85% cover of honeysuckle and buckthorn. Each species contributes equally to the percent cover, and drastically shades out the understory vegetation.

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-17
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	8.2	I	Top broken off; side sprouts still alive
2	Quercus alba	white oak	10.6	CD	Healthy
3	Prunus serotina	black cherry	8.6	CD	Large knot
Shrubs: Approximately 70-80% cover of honeysuckle. No tree regeneration noted.					
*Note: Two dead snags almost fallen over (~10dbh); probable oak species					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-18
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Acer negundo	box elder	5.6	I	Some top braches dead; lots of side shoots
2	Ulmus americana	American elm	8.3	CD	Healthy
3	Ulmus americana	American elm	8.8	CD	Healthy
4	Ulmus americana	American elm	8.6	CD	Healthy
5	Prunus serotina	black cherry	4.9	O	Healthy
6	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	5.8	O	Top branches broken; side shoots alive
7	Populus grandidentata	big-tooth aspen	13.7	CD	Healthy; possible rot at base
Shrubs: Approximately 15-20% cover of honeysuckle in the shrub layer. Tree regeneration includes: box elder.					

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Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-19
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Acer negundo	box elder	4.5	O	Poor quality and form
2	Quercus alba	red oak	18.2	D	Healthy; some dead side braches
3	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	6.7	I	Top branches broken; side shoots alive
4	Acer negundo	box elder	4.5	O	Healthy; many side shoots
5	Prunus serotina	black cherry	19.4	D	Healthy
6	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	4.8	I	Healthy
7	Acer negundo	box elder	6.5	I	Many side shoots
8	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	7.6	I	Tree fallen and leaning on it
	Carya cordiformis	yellow-bud hickory	11.7	Dead	Standing snag
Shrubs: Approximately 10-15% cover of honeysuckle and buckthorn in the shrub layer.					

¹**Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more of less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 1-20
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	7.2	CD/D	Healthy
2	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	4.3	CD/D	Healthy
3	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	4.8	CD/D	Healthy
4	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	4.2	CD/D	Healthy
5	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	5.6	CD/D	Healthy
6	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	6.9	CD/D	Healthy
7	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	6.2	CD/D	Healthy
8	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	4.8	CD/D	Healthy
9	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	7.4	CD/D	Healthy
10	Robinia pseudoacacia	black locust	11.9	CD/D	Healthy
Shrubs: Sample Plot is located in a open field recently invaded by black locust. As a result, no vegetation was present in the shrub layer.					
*Note: Marginal edge habitat dominated by black locust. Plot is situated between the edge of a large opening and smaller forest clearing					

¹**Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more of less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

Northeast Neighborhood Plan

Tree Inventory; NRC Project Number 008-0022-01

Date: 4/1/08

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 2-1
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Pinus resinosa	red pine	9.2	D	Healthy
2	Pinus strobus	white pine	10.4	D	Healthy
3	Pinus strobus	white pine	10.5	D	Healthy
4	Pinus strobus	white pine	7.5	CD	Healthy
5	Pinus strobus	white pine	11.2	D	Healthy
6	Pinus resinosa	red pine	10.3	D	Healthy
7	Pinus resinosa	red pine	11.6	D	Healthy
8	Pinus strobus	white pine	7	CD	Crooked; Possible pine weavel damage
9	Pinus strobus	white pine	12.9	D	Healthy

¹**Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more of less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

Northeast Neighborhood Plan

Tree Inventory; NRC Project Number 008-0022-01

Date: 4/1/08

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 2-2
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Pinus resinosa	red pine	11.5	D	Healthy
2	Pinus resinosa	red pine	7.1	CD	Forked; healthy
3	Pinus resinosa	red pine	9.8	D	Healthy
4	Pinus resinosa	red pine	12.2	D	Healthy
5	Pinus strobus	white pine	12	D	Healthy
6	Pinus strobus	white pine	13	D	Healthy
	Pinus strobus	white pine	9.3	Dead	
7	Pinus strobus	white pine	13.9	D	Crooked; Possible pine weavel damage
	Pinus strobus	white pine	6.1	Dead	
8	Pinus strobus	white pine	8.4	CD	Healthy

¹ **Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more of less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

Investigators: Melissa Curran & Dave Giblin					Forest Type and Plot Number: 3-1
Tree #	Common Name	Species	Dbh	Crown Class ¹	Notes
1	Acer saccharinum	silver maple	15.5	D	Healthy
2	Acer negundo	box elder	7.6	CD	Bent; poor growth form
3	Acer negundo	box elder	6.7	O	All stump sprouts; poor quality; bent, rotten, dead branches on many
4	Acer negundo	box elder	8.3	CD	
5	Acer negundo	box elder	8.2	CD	
6	Acer negundo	box elder	7.9	CD	
7	Acer negundo	box elder	5.3	CD	
8	Acer negundo	box elder	5.9	CD	Bent; poor growth form
9	Acer negundo	box elder	5.7	CD	Bent; poor growth form
10	Acer negundo	box elder	5.5	CD	Bent; poor growth form
11	Acer negundo	box elder	7.1	CD	Stump sprout; poor quality
12	Acer negundo	box elder	6.8	CD	
13	Acer negundo	box elder	8	CD	Large canker; poor quality
Shrubs: Approximately 5% cover of honeysuckle shrubs					
*Note: One dead box elder (~4 dbh)					

¹ **Dominant (D):** Trees with crowns extending above the general level of the crown cover and receiving full light from above and partly from the side; larger than the average trees in the stand, and with crowns well developed but possibly somewhat crowded on the sides. **Codominant (CD):** Trees with crowns forming the general level of the crown cover and receive full light from above but comparatively little from the sides; usually with medium-sized crowns more or less crowded on the sides. **Intermediate (I):** Trees shorter than those in the two preceding classes but with crowns extending into the crown cover formed by codominant and dominant trees; receiving a little direct light from above but none from the sides; usually with small crowns considerably crowded on the sides. **Overtopped (O):** Trees with crowns entirely below the general level of the crown cover; receiving no direct light wither from above or from the sides.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Lists

Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Community 1: Dry-Mesic Forest

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism ²	Physiognomy	Region 3 Wetland Coefficient
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	0	Tree	FACW-
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	3	Tree	FAC
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	common agrimony	2	Forb	FACU+
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard		Forb	FAC
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	0	Forb	FAC+
<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	American hog-peanut	5	Herb. Vine	FAC
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock		Forb	UPL
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	5	Forb	FACW-
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	common lady fern	5	Fern	FAC
BARBAREA VULGARIS	winter-cress		Forb	FAC
BERBERIS THUNBERGII	Japanese barberry		Shrub	FACU-
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	cut-leaved toothwort	6	Forb	FACU
<i>Carex blanda</i>	wood sedge	3	Sedge	FAC
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge	4	Sedge	
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	pig-nut	6	Tree	FAC
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry	4	Tree	FAC-
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	2	Forb	FACU
<i>Crataegus spp</i>	hawthorn		Shrub	
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Canadian honewort	4	Forb	FAC
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	hillside strawberry	3	Forb	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy	2	Forb	FACU
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	4	Forb	FACU
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	3	Forb	FAC+
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	2	Forb	FAC
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens	5	Forb	FACW
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie		Forb	FACU
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	owl meadow grass	4	Grass	OBL
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	beggar's-lice	3	Forb	FAC-
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket		Forb	[UPL]
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	orange jewelweed	2	Forb	FACW
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cut grass	3	Grass	OBL
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort		Forb	[UPL]
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle		Shrub	[FACU]
<i>Malus ioensis var. ioensis</i>	Iowa crab	4	Tree/Shrub	
MORUS ALBA	white mulberry		Tree	FAC
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	5	Fern	FACW
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis	0	Forb	FACU
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	5	Woody Vine	FAC-
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass		Grass	FACW+
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	American lop-seed	5	Forb	UPL*
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeberry	1	Forb	FAC-
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Canadian clearweed	3	Forb	FACW
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple	4	Forb	FACU
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	arrow-leaved tear-thumb	6	Forb	OBL
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	jumpseed	7	Forb	FAC
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	plains cottonwood	2	Tree	FAC+
<i>Populus grandidentata</i>	large-toothed aspen	3	Tree	FACU
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen	2	Tree	FAC
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	3	Tree	FACU
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	7	Tree	FACU

**Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Community 1: Dry-Mesic Forest**

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism ²	Physiognomy	Region 3 Wetland Coefficient
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	5	Tree	FAC-
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	little-leaf buttercup	1	Forb	FACW-
<i>RHAMNUS CATHARTICA</i>	common buckthorn		Tree	FAC-
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	dogberry	3	Shrub	[UPL]
<i>ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA</i>	black locust		Tree	FACU-
<i>ROSA MULTIFLORA</i>	multiflora rose		Shrub	FACU
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry	3	Shrub	FACW-
<i>TARAXACUM OFFICINALE</i>	common dandelion		Forb	FACU
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium	6	Forb	[UPL]
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	3	Tree	FACW-
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm	4	Tree	FAC
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	1	Forb	FAC+
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet	3	Forb	FAC-
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	2	Woody Vine	FACW-

¹All capital letters denotes a non-native species

²Each native species is assigned a coefficient of conservatism (C) following the methods described by Swink and Wilhelm (1994) and Wilhelm and Masters (1995). Coefficients of conservatism range from 0 to 10 and represent an estimated probability that a plant is likely to occur in a landscape relatively unaltered from what is believed to be a pre-settlement condition. For example, a C of 0, is given to plants that have demonstrated little fidelity to any remnant natural community, i.e. may be found almost anywhere. Similarly, a C of 10 is applied to plants that are almost always restricted to a pre-settlement remnant, i.e. a high quality natural area. Introduced plants were not part of the pre-settlement flora, so no C value is applied to these.

FQI Calculations

	Species Richness	Mean C Value	FQI
Native	51	3.5	24.9
All Species	66	2.7	21.9

**Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Community 2: Pine Plantation**

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism ²	Physiognomy	Region 3 Wetland Coefficient
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	0	Tree	FACW-
<i>ALLIARIA PETIOLATA</i>	garlic mustard		Forb	FAC
<i>ARCTIUM MINUS</i>	common burdock		Forb	UPL
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	5	Forb	FACW-
<i>Asclepias exaltata</i>	tall milkweed	7	Forb	NI
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	2	Forb	FACU
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	3	Forb	FAC+
<i>LEONURUS CARDIACA</i>	motherwort		Forb	[UPL]
<i>LONICERA X BELLA</i>	Bell's honeysuckle		Shrub	[FACU]
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis	0	Forb	FACU
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	5	Woody Vine	FAC-
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	5	Woody Vine	FAC-
<i>Pinus resinosa</i>	red pine	7	Tree	FACU
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	3	Tree	FACU
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	5	Tree	FACU
<i>RHAMNUS CATHARTICA</i>	common buckthorn		Tree	FAC-
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry	2	Shrub	FACU+
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry	3	Shrub	FACW-
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	2	Shrub	[UPL]
<i>SOLANUM DULCAMARA</i>	bittersweet nightshade		Woody Vine	FAC
<i>TARAXACUM OFFICINALE</i>	common dandelion		Forb	FACU
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	3	Tree	FACW-
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	1	Forb	FAC+

¹All capital letters denotes a non-native species

²Each native species is assigned a coefficient of conservatism (C) following the methods described by Swink and Wilhelm (1994) and Wilhelm and Masters (1995). Coefficients of conservatism range from 0 to 10 and represent an estimated probability that a plant is likely to occur in a landscape relatively unaltered from what is believed to be a pre-settlement condition. For example, a C of 0, is given to plants that have demonstrated little fidelity to any remnant natural community, i.e. may be found almost anywhere. Similarly, a C of 10 is applied to plants that are almost always restricted to a pre-settlement remnant, i.e. a high quality natural area. Introduced plants were not part of the pre-settlement flora, so no C value is applied to these.

FQI Calculations

	Species Richness	Mean C Value	FQI
Native	18	3.5	14.8
All Species	25	2.5	12.6

Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Community 3: Disturbed Mesic Forest

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Coefficient of Conservatism ²	Physiognomy	Region 3 Wetland Coefficient
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	0	Tree	FACW-
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	3	Tree	FAC
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	2	Tree	FACW
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	5	Tree	FACU
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard		Forb	FAC
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	0	Forb	FAC+
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock		Forb	UPL
BARBAREA VULGARIS	winter-cress		Forb	FAC
<i>Bidens cernuus</i>	nodding beggar-ticks	4	Forb	OBL
<i>Carex blanda</i>	wood sedge	3	Sedge	FAC
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge	4	Sedge	
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry	4	Tree	FAC-
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	2	Forb	FACU
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Canadian honewort	4	Forb	FAC
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot	1	Forb	FACU
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy	2	Forb	FACU
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	2	Forb	FAC
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie		Forb	FACU
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	beggar's-lice	3	Forb	FAC-
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket		Forb	[UPL]
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	orange jewelweed	2	Forb	FACW
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle		Shrub	[FACU]
MORUS ALBA	white mulberry		Tree	FAC
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	5	Woody Vine	FAC-
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	jumpseed	7	Forb	FAC
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	3	Tree	FACU
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	5	Tree	FAC-
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	5	Tree	FACU
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	little-leaf buttercup	1	Forb	FACW-
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn		Tree	FAC-
<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>	dogberry	3	Shrub	[UPL]
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose		Shrub	FACU
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	2	Shrub	[UPL]
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade		Woody Vine	FAC
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion		Forb	FACU
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	3	Tree	FACW-
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	1	Forb	FAC+
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet	3	Forb	FAC-
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	2	Woody Vine	FACW-
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	common prickly-ash	3	Shrub	UPL

¹All capital letters denotes a non-native species

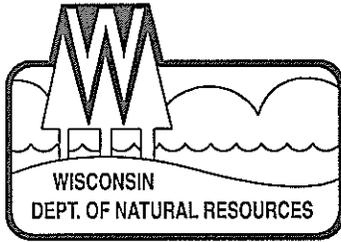
²Each native species is assigned a coefficient of conservatism (C) following the methods described by Swink and Wilhelm (1994) and Wilhelm and Masters (1995). Coefficients of conservatism range from 0 to 10 and represent an estimated probability that a plant is likely to occur in a landscape relatively unaltered from what is believed to be a pre-settlement condition. For example, a C of 0, is given to plants that have demonstrated little fidelity to any remnant natural community, i.e. may be found almost anywhere. Similarly, a C of 10 is applied to plants that are almost always restricted to a pre-settlement remnant, i.e. a high quality natural area. Introduced plants were not part of the pre-settlement flora, so no C value is applied to these.

FQI Calculations

	Species Richness	Mean C Value	FQI
Native	30	3.0	16.2
All Species	41	2.2	13.9

ATTACHMENT D

WDNR NHI Review Letter



State of Wisconsin \ DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jim Doyle, Governor
Matthew J. Frank, Secretary

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April 21, 2008

Josh Kapfer
Natural Resource Consulting
119 S. Main Street
Cottage Grove, WI 53527

SUBJECT: Endangered Resources Review (ERIR Log # 08-050)
Proposed "Northeast Neighborhood Resource Inventory" City of Fitchburg

Dear Mr. Kapfer,

The Bureau of Endangered Resources has reviewed the project area described in your review request received February 27, 2008 for the proposed "Northeast Neighborhood Resource Inventory" City of Fitchburg.

Our Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) data files contain the following information for the project site located in T6N R9E Sections 1 & 12 in Dane County, Wisconsin. In addition to the proposed project site, endangered resource information is provided for an area within one mile of the project's location (and two miles for aquatic species). This information is provided so impacts to nearby endangered resources can be assessed and to assist in determining which rare species may occur in the project's impact area. If the described habitat types exist in the project's impact area, then species that occur nearby may be present at the proposed location. Endangered resources documented within and around the project area include:

- **Calcareous Fen** - An open wetland found in southern Wisconsin, often underlain by a calcareous substrate, through which carbonate-rich groundwater percolates. The flora is typically diverse, with many calciphiles. Common species are several sedges (*Carex sterilis* and *C. lanuginosa*), marsh fern (*Thelypteris palustris*), shrubby cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*), shrubby St. John's-wort (*Hypericum kalmianum*), Ohio goldenrod (*Solidago ohioensis*), grass-of-parnassus (*Parnassia glauca*), twig-rush (*Cladium mariscoides*), brook lobelia (*Lobelia kalmii*), boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), swamp thistle (*Cirsium muticum*), and asters (*Aster* spp.). Some fens have significant prairie or sedge meadow components, and intergrade with those communities.
- **Shrub-carr** - This wetland community is dominated by tall shrubs such as red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), meadow-sweet (*Spiraea alba*), and various willows (*Salix discolor*, *S. bebbiana*, and *S. gracilis*). Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) is often very common. Associates are similar to those found in Alder Thickets and tussock-type Sedge Meadows. This type is common and widespread in southern Wisconsin but also occurs in the north.
- **Southern Sedge Meadow** - Widespread in southern Wisconsin, this open wetland community is most typically dominated by tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and Canada bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*). Common associates are water-horehound (*Lycopus uniflorus*), panicked aster (*Aster simplex*), blue flag (*Iris virginica*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), spotted joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*), broad-leaved cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), and swamp

milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*). Reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) may be dominant in grazed and/or ditched stands. Ditched stands can succeed quickly to Shrub-Carr.

Our data files also contain historical records (generally, records that are 25 years old or older) of rare species known to occur within the vicinity of the project site. Unfortunately, the Bureau does not have more current survey information documenting the continued existence of this species in this area. These older records are included, however, as an indication of species which may occur in the project area if appropriate habitat still exists:

- **Prairie Vole** (*Microtus ochrogaster*), a state Special Concern mammal. This species is found in dry grassy areas along fence lines and in open fields; sandy prairies and slopes, especially if weed or grass grown; abandoned farm fields; seldom in sparsely wooded areas. Preferred habitat seems to be native prairie sod, of which there is little left in the State. It avoids marshes and wet places. Semi-colonial, this species breeds throughout the year with a peak in July, August and September.
- **Prairie false-dandelion** (*Nothocalais cuspidata*), a plant of Special Concern in Wisconsin, prefers dry, rock prairie bluffs and gravelly hillsides. Blooming occurs from early May through mid-June. Optimal identification period is from early May to mid-June.
- **Giant yellow hyssop** (*Agastache nepetoides*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers woodlands and forest edges, thickets, and river margins. Flowering occurs from early June through mid-October. Optimal identification period is from mid-July to late September.
- **Pale-purple coneflower** (*Echinacea pallida*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers prairies and prairie remnants along roads and railroads. Blooming occurs from early June through mid-July. Optimal identification period is from early June to mid-August.
- **Slim-stem small-reedgrass** (*Calamagrostis stricta*), a plant of Special Concern in Wisconsin, prefers dry to moist dunes, barrens, and dolomite or sandstone ledges, mostly near the Great Lakes, and also calcareous wetlands. Blooming occurs throughout the month of June. Optimal identification period is from early July to late August.
- **Small white lady's slipper** (*Cypripedium candidum*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers calcareous wet fens and prairies. Blooming occurs from mid-May through mid-June. Optimal identification period is from mid-May through mid-June.
- **Purple milkweed** (*Asclepias purpurascens*), a plant listed as Endangered in Wisconsin, prefers open oak forest margins and roadsides, and has wide soil moisture tolerances. Blooming occurs from early June through late July. Optimal identification period is from mid-June to late July.
- **One-flowered broomrape** (*Orobanche uniflora*), a plant of Special Concern in Wisconsin, this saprophytic species prefers mesic woods and blooms from May to June.
- **American fever-few** (*Parthenium integrifolium*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers prairies and remnants along roads and railroads; it can be difficult to tell whether the plant is native or has been planted. Blooming occurs from mid-June through mid-September. Optimal identification period is from mid-July to late September.
- **Prairie parsley** (*Polytaenia nuttallii*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers mesic prairies, and persists in open areas that were savannas. Blooming occurs from early May through late June. Optimal identification period is from early May to late August.
- **Snowy campion** (*Silene nivea*), a plant listed as Threatened in Wisconsin, prefers alluvial deciduous forest margins and meadows, streambanks, wooded ravines, and calcareous fens.

Blooming occurs from mid-June through late July. Optimal identification period is from mid-June to late July.

- **Pale bulrush** (*Scirpus pallidus*), a plant of Special Concern in Wisconsin, prefers forest and marsh ecotones. Blooming occurs throughout the month of July. Optimal identification period is from early August to late September.

Endangered and Threatened species are provided protection under the Wisconsin Endangered Species Law (29.604 State Stats.). Special Concern (Watch) species are those about which some problem of abundance or distribution is suspected but not yet proved. The main purpose of this category is to focus attention on certain species before they become endangered or threatened.

Comprehensive endangered resource surveys have not been completed for the project area. As a result, our data files may be incomplete. **The lack of additional known occurrences does not preclude the possibility that other endangered resources may be present.** Occurrences of rare species are only in our NHI database if the site has been previously surveyed for that species or group during the appropriate season, and an observation was reported and entered into the database. As such, absence of an NHI occurrence in a specific area should not be used to infer absence of rare species. Evaluations of the possible presence of rare species on the project site should be based on whether suitable habitat for the species exists within the project area.

Follow-up Actions:

- 1) Eleven **plant species** have been recorded within the vicinity of the project area and may occur on site if suitable habitat exists. If any on the endangered/threatened plants are present on private land I recommend you avoid impacts to these species. If any endangered/threatened plants are located on public property you *must avoid all impacts*.
 - a) Three plant species (**Slim-stem small-reedgrass, Small white lady's slipper, Pale bulrush**) are dependant on wetland habitat which the project boundaries contain. Extra caution should be used when developing in the northeastern portion of the boundaries.
 - b) I suggest **surveys** be conducted for the eleven plant species in areas of suitable habitat to confirm presence or absence. Please contact our office for information on survey protocols if necessary.
- 2) Because this project site may contain **wetland communities (Calcareous Fen, Shrub-carr, Southern Sedge Meadow)**, it is recommended that **erosion and siltation controls** be practiced during any future development.
 - a) If and when these procedures are implemented, please note that erosion control netting (also known as erosion control blankets, erosion mats or erosion mesh netting) used to prevent erosion during the establishment of vegetation can have detrimental effects on local snake and other wildlife populations. Plastic netting without independent movement of strands can easily entrap snakes moving through the area, leading to dehydration, desiccation, and eventually mortality. Netting that contains biodegradable thread with the “leno” or “gauze” weave (contains strands that are able to move independently) appears to have the least impact on snakes.
 - b) Due to the presence of three **natural communities** (Calcareous Fen, Shrub-carr, Southern Sedge Meadow), consider minimizing impacts to these areas as well as incorporating buffers along the edges of these areas if present. A community is an assemblage of plant and animal species within a specific habitat. Communities may be named for their dominant plant species (for example, pine barrens, sedge meadows, and oak savannas), a prominent environmental feature (Great Lakes Dune, Dry Cliff), or some combination of these factors. Communities range

in size from less than an acre to thousands of acres. The Natural Heritage Inventory Program tracks examples of all types of Wisconsin's natural communities that are deemed significant because of their undisturbed condition, size, what occurs around them, or for other reasons. **Natural communities may contain rare or declining species and their protection should be incorporated into the project design as much as possible.**

4) The **Prairie Vole** is a historic record from the project area. This species is found in dry grassy areas along fence lines and in open fields; sandy prairies and slopes, especially if weed or grass grown; abandoned farm fields; seldom in sparsely wooded areas. Since the project site does not look to contain suitable habitat it is unlikely this vole is present. However, it may be present in surrounding areas with more suitable habitat. To minimize impact to surrounding habitat I recommend the limited use of chemicals and pesticides, including diazinon, on grassland habitats because of their known negative affects on reproduction and other aspects of small mammal biology.

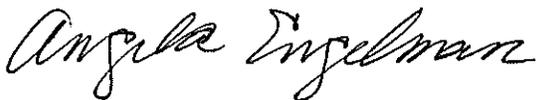
5) The **Waubesa Wetlands (SNA)** is located within 2 miles of the project site. Located in an old lobe of Lake Waubesa along its southwest shore, Waubesa Wetlands is one of the highest quality and most diverse wetlands remaining in southern Wisconsin. Nine major springs and numerous smaller ones located within and around the area provide the wetland with an abundance of high quality water. Because this State Natural Area is not directly adjacent to your development project, I do not expect any impacts to the SNA as a result of project related disturbance. However, a SNA within close proximity may indicate increased biodiversity within the project site.

The specific location of endangered resources is sensitive information that has been provided to you for the analysis and review of this project. Exact locations should not be released or reproduced in any publicly disseminated documents.

This letter is for informational purposes and only addresses endangered resource issues. This letter does not constitute Department of Natural Resources authorization of the proposed project and does not exempt the project from securing necessary permits and approvals from the Department.

Please contact me at (608) 266-5241 if you have any questions about this information.

Sincerely,



Angela Engelman, ER/6
Endangered Resources Program

cc: Cathy Bleser – SCR/Fitchburg
Cami Peterson – SCR/Fitchburg
Eric Rortvedt – SCR/Fitchburg
Laura Madsen – SCR/Fitchburg

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ATTACHMENT E

Community 1 Herbaceous Layer Quadrat Data Summary

**Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Community 1 Quadrat Data Summary**

Species Name	Common Name	Frequency	Average % Cover
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	89%	8.4
Bare Ground/ Non-vegetated		65%	43.6
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard	48%	25.4
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn	38%	2.5
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	23%	7.8
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	23%	0.9
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	21%	0.8
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit	18%	1.3
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle	18%	1.4
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple	16%	3.9
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy	13%	0.8
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket	10%	0.9
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	8%	0.8
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet	8%	0.5
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	8%	0.6
Coarse Woody Debris		8%	4.2
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	6%	0.1
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock	5%	0.8
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens	5%	0.2
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry	5%	0.1
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry	5%	0.3
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium	5%	0.1
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	5%	0.4
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort	5%	0.4
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge	4%	0.4
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis	4%	0.1
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	4%	0.1
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	3%	0.0
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern	3%	0.2
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	3%	0.0
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry	3%	0.1
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade	3%	0.0
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk	3%	0.2
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie	3%	0.1
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	1%	0.5
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass	1%	0.1
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose	1%	0.1

ATTACHMENT F

Heritage and Specimen Trees

**Northeast Neighborhood Plan
Heritage and Specimen Trees**

Tree Number	Common Name	Species Name	DBH	Health Notes
HT-1	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	39	Healthy
HT-2	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	39	Healthy
HT-3	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	50.5	Large, mulit-forked, healthy canopy tree
HT-4	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	plains cottonwood	51	Healthy
HT-5	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	48	Healthy
HT-6	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	39	Healthy
HT-7	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	52	Healthy
ST-01	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	35.2	Healthy
ST-02	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	35	Healthy
ST-03	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	35.5	Some dead branches; old tree stand at fork; large knots
ST-04	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	33	Healthy
ST-05	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	29	Healthy
ST-06	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	32.5	Healthy
ST-07	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	34.5	Healthy; Deer stand in tree
ST-08	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	36	Healthy
ST-09	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	34.5	Healthy
ST-10	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	33	Healthy; frost crack on side
ST-11	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	34	healthy
ST-12	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	37	healthy
ST-13	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	34	Healthy
ST-14	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	33	Healthy
ST-15	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	34	Potential rot at base from damage by fallen tree
ST-16	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	33 & 27.5	Two healthy basal sprouts
ST-17	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	36	Healthy
ST-18	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	35	Healthy
ST-19	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	38	Healthy
ST-20	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	37	Healthy
ST-21	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	35	Healthy
ST-22	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	33	Healthy
ST-23	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	36	Healthy; few small cankers

ATTACHMENT G

Wildlife Species

**Northeast Neighborhood
Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area**

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Northern Brown Snake	<i>Storeria dekayi</i>
Northern Red Bellied Snake	<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i>
Eastern Plains Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis radix radix</i>
Common Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Western Fox Snake	<i>Elaphe vulpina vulpina</i>
Eastern Milk Snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>
Blue Spotted Salamander	<i>Ambystoma laterale</i>
Eastern Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum</i>
American Toad	<i>Bufo americanus</i>
Gray Tree Frog	<i>Hyla versicolor</i>
Wood Frog	<i>Rana sylvatica</i>
BIRDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperli</i>
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>
Red Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
Broad-Winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Yellow Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Black Billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Screech Owl	<i>Otus asio</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Saw-Whet Owl	<i>Aegolius acadicus</i>
Whip-Poor-Will	<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Ruby-Throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Common Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Pileated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>
Red Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>
Yellow Bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>
Harry Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimum</i>
Eastern Wood-Pewee	<i>Conopus virens</i>
Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>
Rough Winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>
Common Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>

**Northeast Neighborhood
Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area**

BIRDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Black Capped Chickadee	Parus atricapillus
Tufted Titmouse	Parus bicolor
White Breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis
Brown Creeper	Certhia familiaris
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon
Gray Catbird	Dumetella carolinensis
Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rulum
Robin	Turdus migratorius
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina
Veery	Catharus fuscenscens
Blue Gray Gnatcatcher	Poliopitila caerulea
European Starling	Sturnus vulgaris
Yellow Throated Vireo	Vireo flavifrons
Red Eyed Vireo	Vireo olivaceus
Black-And-White Warbler	Mniotilta varia
Golden-Winged Warbler	Vermivora chrysoptera
Tennessee Warbler	Vermivora peregrina
Nashville Warbler	Vermivora ruficapilla
Black-Throated Green Warbler	Dendroica virens
Cerulean Warbler	Dendroica cerulea
Chestnut-Sided Warbler	Dendroica pensylvanica
Pine Warbler	Dendroica pinus
Ovenbird	Seiurus aurocapillus
Wilson's Warbler	Wilsonia pusilla
Canada Warbler	Wilsonia canadensis
American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus
Common Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula
Brown Headed Cowbird	Molothrus ater
Northern Oriole	Icterus galbula
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea
Northern Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis
Rose-Breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus
Evening Grosbeak	Hesperiphona vespertina
Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus
Pine Siskin	Carduelis pinus
American Goldfinch	Carduelis tristis
Rufous-Sided Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus
Sharp-Tailed Sparrow	Ammodramus caudacuta
Slate-Colored Junco	Junco hyemalis
Chipping Sparrow	Spizella passerina
White-Throated Sparrow	Zonotrichia albicollis
Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca
Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia

**Northeast Neighborhood
Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring in the Project Area**

MAMMALS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Eastern Mole	<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>
Little Brown Bat	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Eastern Long-Eared Bat	<i>Myotis keenii</i>
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>
Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Hoary Bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Eastern Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus sublavus</i>
Cottontail Rabbit	<i>Sylvagus flordanus</i>
Woodchuck	<i>Marmota monax</i>
Eastern Chipmunk	<i>Tamias striatus</i>
Gray Squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Fox Squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Southern Flying Squirrel	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>
Northern White-Footed Mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>
Woodland Vole	<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>
Common Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes fulva</i>
Gray Fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Short-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Long-Tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
White-Tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>

ATTACHMENT H

Raw Quadrat Data

Northeast Neighborhood
Community 1: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	1-8N	1-8E	1-8S	1-8W	1-9N	1-9E	1-9S	1-9W	1-10N	1-10E	1-10S	1-10W	1-11N	1-11E	1-11S	1-11W
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder			1													
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple								1								
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard														1		1
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed																
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock																
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit								1								
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern																
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge	30	1	1													
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory																
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry		1														
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade			5	1	15	10	1	5		5		1	1	5	1	1
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy			1													
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium	5	5														
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	1	5	5	10					1	1		1		1		
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens																
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket																
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle								1	5		5					
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern																
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis																
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper					1	1	1		1							
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple	30						5	10								
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry									1							
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak																
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn	10			1	10	1	1	20	1	30	5		1	5		
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry																
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry																
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry																
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade																
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk																
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion																
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium																
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm																
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet												1				
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape																
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens																
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle																
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort																
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass																
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie																
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose																
Coarse woody Debris										60		75					
non-vegetated/bare ground		30	90	90	90	80	90	95	65	40	70	15	95	100	85	100	100

Northeast Neighborhood
Community 1: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	1-16N	1-16E	1-16S	1-16W	1-15N	1-15E	1-15S	1-15W	1-12N	1-12E	1-12S	1-12W	1-14N	1-14E	1-14S	1-14W
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder										5						
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple																
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard					60											
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed																
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock																
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit														5		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern																
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge																
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory																
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry																
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	1	25	10	5	10	15	10	15	15	1	1	5	5	10	10	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy																5
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium			5	5						50		1				
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens		1		5												
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens																
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket																
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle					10							5	15		5	
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern																40
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis				1			5	5								
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper								5	1	1	5		10			15
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple				50												
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry									1						1	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak																
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn						5			15	1	10	5			10	5
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry																
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry					5											
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry						5										
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade													1		1	
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk																
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion																
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium								1								
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm																
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet															15	
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape						1	1	5								
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens																
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle																
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort																
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass																
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie																
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose																
Coarse woody Debris														60	60	40	40
non-vegetated/bare ground		100	80	85	40	20	85	85	75	70	50	80	80	10	30	20	

Northeast Neighborhood
Community 1: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	1-13N	1-13E	1-13S	1-13W	1-1N	1-1E	1-1S	1-1W	1-2N	1-2E	1-2S	1-2W	1-3N	1-3E	1-3S	1-3W
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	1								1							
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple																
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard									40	15		70	70	60		70
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed																
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock																
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit						5			1	5				1		
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern																
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge																
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory							1									
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry																
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	15	1	5	15		5	1	5	25	10	10	15	5	5	10	10
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy													5			
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium					80	85	80	70	15	80	90	10				
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	5					1							1		5	
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens																
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket					15	1		10		5	10					
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle			5										10			
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern																
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis																
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	1	1												5		
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple						20	25				5	5	15			10
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry																
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak																
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn	5			1		1	10	1			5	10				
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry																
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry														1	10	
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry					20			10					10			10
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade																
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk																
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion																
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium																
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm																
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet																
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape																
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens																
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle																
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort																
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass																
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie																
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose																
Coarse woody Debris																	
non-vegetated/bare ground		80	100	90	85					10					30	80	

Northeast Neighborhood
Community 1: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	1-18N	1-18E	1-18S	1-18W	1-17N	1-17E	1-17S	1-17W	1-20N	1-20E	1-20S	1-20W	1-19N	1-19E	1-19S	1-19W
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder											1					
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple								1								
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard	5	15		5		100		1	90	90	85	90	85	85	60	90
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed																
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock									30	5						1
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit													1			15
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern																
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge																
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory	1															
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry			5													
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	10	10	15	15	15	15		5	5			1	5	5	15	10
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy									10	10	10	5		1		
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium		25	5											5		5
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens		10		5		5						5				
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens																
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket																
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle	1	20	10				1									
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern																
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis																
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper																
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple			20													
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry				5												
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak																
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn	1															
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry																
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry														10		
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry																
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade																
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk																
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion																
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium					1	1		1								
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm																
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet									10	5	5					
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape																
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens					15								1		10	15
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle						15			5		5	5				
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort									15		10	1				
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass											5					
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie											10	1				
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose																
Coarse woody Debris																	
non-vegetated/bare ground		80	25	60	75	75	70		100								

Northeast Neighborhood
Community 1: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	1-4N	1-4E	1-4S	1-4W	1-5N	1-5E	1-5S	1-5W	1-6N	1-6E	1-6S	1-6W	1-7N	1-7E	1-7S	1-7W
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder																
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple																
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	garlic mustard	60	40	90	90	60	30	90	90	80	15	95	40	20	5	5	35
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed																
ARCTIUM MINUS	common burdock		30														
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit		10	5			15	20			15		5				
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	lady fern													10	5		
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge																
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory																
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	northern hackberry																
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	15	15	15	10	20	20	5	20	20	20	10	1	15	10	20	5
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy							5	10								
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium																
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens																
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens							1	5					5			5
HESPERIS MATRONALIS	dame's rocket	5		15	10												
LONICERA X BELLA	Bell's honeysuckle														20		
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern																
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis																
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper						1				1		15	1			
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may-apple					60	60										
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry																
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak																
RHAMNUS CATHARTICA	common buckthorn				1	5			10								10
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry																
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry																
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry				5												
SOLANUM DULCAMARA	bittersweet nightshade																
<i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i>	twisted-stalk									15	1						
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE	common dandelion																
<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>	big white trillium																
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm																
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet	1															
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape																
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens		5	5													
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle																
LEONURUS CARDIACA	motherwort										5						
PHALARIS ARUNDINACEA	reed canary grass																
GLECHOMA HEDERACEA	creeping-Charlie																
ROSA MULTIFLORA	multiflora rose		10														
Coarse woody Debris																	
non-vegetated/bare ground		20									50		50	55	65	80	65

Northeast Neighborhood

Community 2: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	2-1N	2-1E	2-1S	2-1W	2-1N	2-2E	2-2S	2-2W
<i>ARCTIUM MINUS</i>	common burdock		1						
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit							1	
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory					1	1	1	1
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	35	35	25	10	25	60	50	40
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy								5
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens						1		1
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	wild black cherry			1					
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	1							
<i>RHAMNUS CATHARTICA</i>	common buckthorn				1	15		10	
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry						5		
<i>Rubus idaeus var. strigosus</i>	American red raspberry		1			10		1	10
<i>SOLANUM DULCAMARA</i>	bittersweet nightshade		5					1	
<i>TARAXACUM OFFICINALE</i>	common dandelion			1					
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm			1	1		1		
non-vegetated/bare ground		70	70	80	90	60	20	20	40

Northeast Neighborhood
 Community 3: Raw Quadrat Data

Species Name	Common Name	3-1N	3-1E	3-1S	3-1W
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	1	1		1
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed			1	
<i>Carex rosea</i>	stellate sedge		10		
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade			10	10
<i>Galium aparine</i>	sticky-willy		5		
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	5	5	5	5
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak			1	
<i>RHAMNUS CATHARTICA</i>	common buckthorn	5	25	25	40
<i>TARAXACUM OFFICINALE</i>	common dandelion	1			
<i>Viola sororia</i>	door-yard violet	25	15	10	20
<i>ROSA MULTIFLORA</i>	multiflora rose	10		5	
Coarse woody Debris		10			
non-vegetated/bare ground		45	40	50	30