

FINAL REPORT

2017 Indian Meadows (Tsi ienhontakwáhtha) Flora Surveys

Lower Grasse River, Massena, New York



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Disclaimer:

This document was produced as a tool to assist Federal, State, and Tribal Resource Agency staff on species present and current known Mohawk cultural use of species for designing Superfund Habitat Reconstruction Plans, and/or restorative actions in the lower Grasse River. Its findings are limited to known plant medicinal and food uses by SRMT staff involved and may not be comprehensive of other community elder's knowledge and/or historic uses of some plants, or other historic or cultural plant uses (i.e. functional, ornamental, ceremonial, etc.). This document should not be used for habitat design decisions independent of further consultation and inclusion of Mohawk people with plant Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).

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This field survey project was a collaborative and co-coordinated effort with NYSDEC for access and survey of the detached New York State Forest Preserve (NYSFP) parcels along the lower Grasse River, also known as "Indian Meadows". Without the cooperative working relationship with David Witt, Robert Messenger, Robert Morrell, David Tromp, Joshua Haugh, Peter Frank, and Rosa Mendez this project would not have been possible in an expedited time. Support for the project was provided by Chris Fidler and Don Zelazny related to cultural use benefits to the St. Lawrence River Area of Concern (AOC).

This project is a prime example of how collaborations can make meaningful contributions to the knowledge and revitalization of Mohawk cultural use areas all while gathering data to restore, enhance, and improve cross-agency understanding of the shared resources.

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Abstract

The lower Grasse River was affected by industrial dredging, construction, and effluvia from the early 1900's to the 1950's. Studies undertaken to assess the damage and to describe and document habitat conditions have concentrated heavily on the evaluation of current habitat condition within the riverine system with little attention given to past cultural and historical uses. The lower Grasse River is historically an area of importance to the Mohawks of Akwesasne as reserved in the 1796 treaty (Hough 1853) and as such has been an integral part of their past. The influx of pollutants in the 1950's contributed to the curtailed traditional use of this area and its resources by the Mohawks.

A memorandum from the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 2017) addresses the role tribal treaty rights play in the evaluation and restoration process and states that traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) is appropriate for consideration at Superfund sites. TEK is defined as the knowledge of and relationship with a particular place over time, thus, the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (SRMT) has a vested interest in both assisting in the evaluation of the Grasse River Superfund Site and in the eventual restoring of its traditional grounds. This report hopes to help by filling in data gaps and by more adequately (from a Mohawk standpoint) describing, assessing, and documenting current shoreline conditions and attempting to draw conclusions on past conditions to thus better inform future remediation activities, habitat reconstruction and re-plantings.

Ultimately, the SRMT (the Federally recognized governing body for the southern portion of the Mohawk Territory of Akwesasne), envisions restored cultural uses and access to harvest and collect in the historic Indian Meadow lots also referred to as lower Grasse River Superfund Site. Areas of interest for Agency (i.e. NYSDEC) collaboration on restoring habitat beneficial uses concentrate on the polygons considered New York State Forest Preserve (NYSFP).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objectives

The Mohawks of Akwesasne possess a historic and cultural relationship with and knowledge of the lower Grasse River corridor. This relationship is important not just on a local and immediate level, but globally, and is representative of a land-based cultural need that will be more and more felt as time goes by and we further lose our connection to and relationship with our natural world. To this end, a project was undertaken to combine the knowledge of a local botanist with that of a local Mohawk traditional medicine person in the field. The combination of scientific ecological knowledge (SEK) and traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) produces a much broader vision and a productive partnership that can address multiple aspects of ecosystem health and future remediation goals associated with reuse of the lower Grasse River Superfund Site area. While SEK is strictly objective, TEK brings in an aspect of "reciprocal respect and obligation between humans and the non-human world" (Kimmerer 2002). This pairing of SEK and TEK is in conjunction with the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe's (SRMT's) Akwesasne Cultural Restoration Program (ACR) designed to promulgate and perpetuate current traditional knowledge in many fields important to the Mohawks (language, hunting, fishing, medicines, traditional foods, etc.). This report addresses the ethnobotanical portion of the project and presents its findings. It will assess vegetation data with both TEK and SEK as a working basis and will elucidate the TEK value of the lower Grasse River corridor, also known as "Indian Meadows" (or Tsi ienhontakwáhtha).

Specifically, this project is designed to assess culturally significant plant species that are of interest to the Mohawks of Akwesasne with the direct involvement of tribal members conversant in traditional plant uses, and to discuss restoration of cultural uses as a part of future remediation benefits. This study design and report was an attempt to fill data gaps of previous flora surveys conducted by Arconic (formerly Alcoa) during Habitat Delineation Assessment (HDA) studies (2015 and 2016). During the HDA studies, one of the study objectives outlined in the Agency (USEPA, NYSDEC, and SRMT) approved work plan included identification of

historical and current plant species of Mohawk cultural significance. However, Arconic and their field team did not include any personnel qualified to make this field determination, nor did they report on species of Mohawk cultural significance present in the lower Grasse River from a previous list provided by SRMT (ALCOA Inc. 2016a and 2016b). Therefore, this report attempts to provide information useable by Federal, State, and Tribal Resource Agency managers on the Grasse River Superfund Site for habitat reconstruction design and planning. In addition, it will be used to guide agencies involved in restoring cultural uses in the St. Lawrence River AOC at Massena/Akwesasne.

1.2 Project Area

The lower Grasse River is in St. Lawrence County in New York State in the town of Massena. The current area of concern encompasses the stretch of the river between the Massena Power Canal and the St. Lawrence River. *“The United States maintains that Akwesasne, the Mohawk territory of the federally – recognized Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (SRMT), as described in the 1796 Treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada, 7 Stat. 55, includes land on both banks of the lower Grasse River, as well as land located along the St. Lawrence River downstream of the Site, together known as the Indian Meadows”* (USEPA 2013). This study concentrates on polygons within the historic Indian Meadows as described in the 1796 Treaty. To simplify these into manageable areas in the limited amount of field survey time provided, surveys targeted polygons in what is now referred to as New York State Forest Preserve (NYSFP) parcels and additional areas of interest adjacent these parcels present on both sides of the river within this corridor (Figure 1 and 2). Landscape within these polygons varies from open herbaceous meadows to shrub thicket to forested areas. Previous studies (ALCOA Inc. 2016a and 2016b) documented and described the structural characteristics, dominant plant species composition, and habitat types of the shoreline but failed to take into account quality of habitat as determined by traditional use characters. Of particular interest from both an ecological and a cultural standpoint are the herbaceous meadow areas and, in general, the medicinal and food plants found throughout the study area.

Marsh meadows found associated with river shorelines and the edges provided by wooded shores provide habitat variation which permits the continuance of plant species that

require a more open habitat. Since most of the pre-European settlement landscape in northern New York consisted of dense forest cover, these river valleys, floodplains, and edges were an important factor in the occurrence and perpetuation of certain habitat-specific plants used for medicine, food, clothing, dyes and building material, especially as waterways provided a convenient corridor for gathering practices by boat.

1.3 Cultural Significance

Hough, in *A History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York*, discusses the 1796 treaty and quotes, regarding the meadows on either side of the river:

*...the Tract equal to six miles square, reserved in the sale made by the commissioners of the land-office of the said state, to Alexander Macomb, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the village of St. Regis, shall still remain so reserved.” In addition, “The said deputies having suggested, that the Indians of St. Regis have built a mill on Salmon River, and another on Grass River, and that the meadows on Grass River are necessary to them for hay; in order, therefore, to secure to the Indians of the said village, the use of the said mills and meadows, in case they should hereafter appear not to be included within the above tract, so to remain reserved; it is, therefore also agreed and concluded between the said deputies, the said agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick, for themselves and their associates, purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb, of the adjacent lands, **that there shall be reserved, to be applied to the use of the Indians of the said village of St. Regis, in like manner as the said tract is to remain reserved, a tract of one mile square, at each of the said mills, and the meadows on both sides of the said Grass River, from the said mills thereon, to its confluence with the river St. Lawrence (emphasis added).** (Hough 1853:145-146).*

When ‘hay’ is used in the colloquial sense one may envision fodder for grazing animals. Hay, though, can often refer to dried grasses, legumes, or other herbaceous plants. Many traditional foods and medicines were harvested and prepared this way from grasses, legumes, and herbaceous plants. Some were dried and some were ground into flour. Groundnut and Cattail

are just some of the plants that can be ground into flour and were found growing in abundance along the lower Grasse River in the summer of 2017. It is easy to surmise that these species were in even greater abundance during the era of mills. In Kanien'kéha (Mohawk language) ohonte'shón:'a is a word used for various plants and encompasses all that which grows inclusive of the grasses, medicines, and the food. Indication of the historic abundance of grasses and plants on the lower Grasse River is detailed in the Kanien'kéha name for the Indian Meadows; tsi iehontakwáhtha which means, "where you pick grass", or "where the grass is picked". Further clues to the harvesting within these grass meadows lies in a historical map (pre-1850s) with the name 'ey-en-saw-ye', and which when spelled correctly in Kanien'keha is 'ienséhsawe' which roughly translates to 'go there and collect again' (Hough 1853, Jock 2015). This word and language used implies not that they may or might return, but it is definite that they *will* return and do so repeatedly. This emphasizes the importance of the location and the vast variety of the resources it provided for the Mohawks of Akwesasne.

When applying traditional teachings, specialized knowledge of knowing plants, a cultural relationship with plants, and application of place names and language, the Mohawk historic use of Indian Meadows is redefined to something more meaningful than 'hay'. The potential for language barriers in the 18th century and misinterpretations of the significance of the plants to Mohawks does exist, which may have led to historic and current misunderstandings of the significance of the Indian Meadows to the Mohawk people. It is not known if a survey of the plant species during the late 18th or early 19th century exists prior to the alteration of the lower Grasse River by dredging for power production and accommodation. If this historic flora survey exists, it would more clearly define the historical plant availability and abundance for use.

The importance of these shoreline shelves to the Mohawks is again illustrated by a statement from Jan 14, 1800. Simeon DeWitt says:

The meadows consist of narrow strips along the margin of the river where inundations have prevented the growth of timber. They lie in a number of patches, of from half a chain to three or four chains in width, making in the whole extent, which is about six miles not exceeding sixty acres altogether as nearly as I could judge. The grass on them, with small exceptions, is all wild grass. Their value, though of no very great appendage to the adjoining land, is however

esteemed as almost inestimable by Indians, who consider the clearing of land as a matter entirely beyond their power to accomplish. (Hough 1853; Jock 2015; Amrhein 2017).

Perhaps DeWitt did not realize, at least at that date, the reasons for the respect accorded these meadows by the Mohawk people. Easy access to the medicinal and food plants along the shorelines as well as clay for pottery and the abundant fish, fowl, and other wildlife created an ideal collecting situation.

The Mohawks possess a relationship with and deep respect for plants that goes beyond identification and knowledge of plant physiology and anatomy. Robin Kimmerer, when speaking in an interview about sweetgrass (*Hierochloa odorata*) (a plant much revered by the Mohawks and other Native Americans), elucidates one aspect of this relationship:

One of the fascinating things we discovered in the study was the relationship between the harvesters and the sweetgrass. We looked into how the sweetgrass tolerated various levels of harvesting and we found that it flourished when it was harvested. The Western paradigm of "if you leave those plants alone, they'll do the best" wasn't the case at all. The indigenous paradigm of "if we use a plant respectfully, it will stay with us and flourish" if we ignore it or treat it disrespectfully, it will go away" was exactly what we found. Restoring the plant meant that you also had to restore the harvesters. The harvesters created the disturbance regime with enlivened the regeneration of the sweetgrass. To me, that's a powerful example from the plants, the people, and the symbiosis between them, of the synergy of restoring plants and culture.

from: http://www.biohabitats.com/newsletters/traditional_ecological_knowledge/

In reflecting on that human-plant relationship and specific mention of sweetgrass, it was noted during 2017 sweet grass was not identified during any survey of targeted polygons. However, in past elder interviews and dialogue with community members who still remember their elders harvesting from the Indian Meadows, sweet grass was one of the species referenced as historically picked from the lower Grasse River (Jock 2015). Land disturbance (i.e. mowed lawns) and Mohawk harvesters removed from this location due to neighboring land disputes and industrial contamination in the 20th century may be a reason for reduced observance of this species today. Sweet grass is only one example of plant species historically harvested.

Not only is it important to remember the Mohawk's traditional connection to the lower Grasse River as set forth in the 1796 treaty, but it is also important for all of us to remember that a connection to one's land is vital for the health of a community as well as for society in general. It is important to work to preserve traditional botanical (and, in general, ecological) knowledge for the sake of broadening scientific understanding, but also because this knowledge and a relationship to the land is disappearing with each generation due to disruption of land-based activities (see, for instance, Davidson-Hunt 2005). The practice of gathering from the wild creates a holistic approach to health and living. The ways in which we learn and gain knowledge as well as how we use that knowledge exercises our minds and mental capacity. The act of movement and travel to obtain what is to be gathered takes strength and an able body to traverse the river. The relationship with the plants/natural world and the respect given to them addresses the spirituality and ceremonial aspects of life. And finally, the peaceful feeling of being in nature, of slowing down enough to see what each plant is, in the search for the one, eases that stress and anxiety that comes from living in a such a fast-paced society. There is more healing, physicality, and knowledge to gathering practices than what is commonly known.

We should not forget plants in our current race for instant communication and faster internet. Plants themselves do not want to be forgotten, and it is the duty according to traditional teachings of onkwehón:we (original people or indigenous peoples) to be the seed carriers and protectors. We all, onkwehón:we, as well as all others, should do all we can to not become more estranged from our source of life. In the specific instance of the lower Grasse River and the ACRP, here is a chance to restore both a place and a people. For a comprehensive overview of the history of the Mohawk's relationship with the lower Grasse River and to better understand their relationship to plants, see Jock 2015 and Parker 1910.

1.4 Project Team

All field work was conducted by SRMT Environment Division staff with the assistance of local botany expertise provided by Anne Johnson. This provided a unique pairing in the field for all field surveys of a trained botanist with SEK (Anne) and 4-year trained Medicine and Healing Apprentice (Sa'teioikwen Bucktooth) from the ACRP to provide TEK (see Figure 3).

Jay Wilkins, SRMT Grasse River Superfund Project Manager was field crew leader, boat operator, and field QA/QC manager. GPS coordinates for estimated polygon sampling points were determined in the field based on GIS layers provided by NYSDEC.

All project management, coordination, work plan design, and consultation with NYSDEC was conducted through Jessica L. Jock, SRMT St. Lawrence River AOC Program Manager. Collectively, this team provided unique river and plant knowledge never combined before.

2.0 METHODS

The study area consisted of a tiered approach to address areas (i.e. ‘polygons’) of interest within the historic Indian Meadows as interpreted by the Mohawks in 1796. There were 23 polygons identified as sampling areas. These were labeled with Location IDs as follows: NYSFP (n=12), NYSFP-Seaway (n=2), and IM polygons (n=9) (Figures 1-2). Within each NYSFP or NYSFP-Seaway polygon percent (%) cover of the dominant plant species in a 5-meter radius plot was recorded during July and early August of 2017. If a polygon consisted of more than one cover type (shrub, forest, herbaceous) then more than one plot was surveyed. In addition, all plant species noted during meanders through each polygon were recorded, and each polygon was revisited in late September to capture late flowering species. Each polygon was given a quality/value ranking based on presence/absence of culturally useful species (specific to medicine and food TEK) and ease of access from the river (1 – poor, to 5 – excellent). All plant species present in the polygons were assigned a Mohawk cultural use (M – medicinal, F – food, MF – both) by ACRP staff during the field season.

Specimens of some species were collected and pressed to begin a reference collection to be stored at SRMT (Figure 3). Voucher specimens were only collected if the population supported it and the plant was diagnostically complete. The location and date of each voucher specimen was recorded and entered into an Access database managed by Anne Johnson.

For complete methods see Jock 2017.

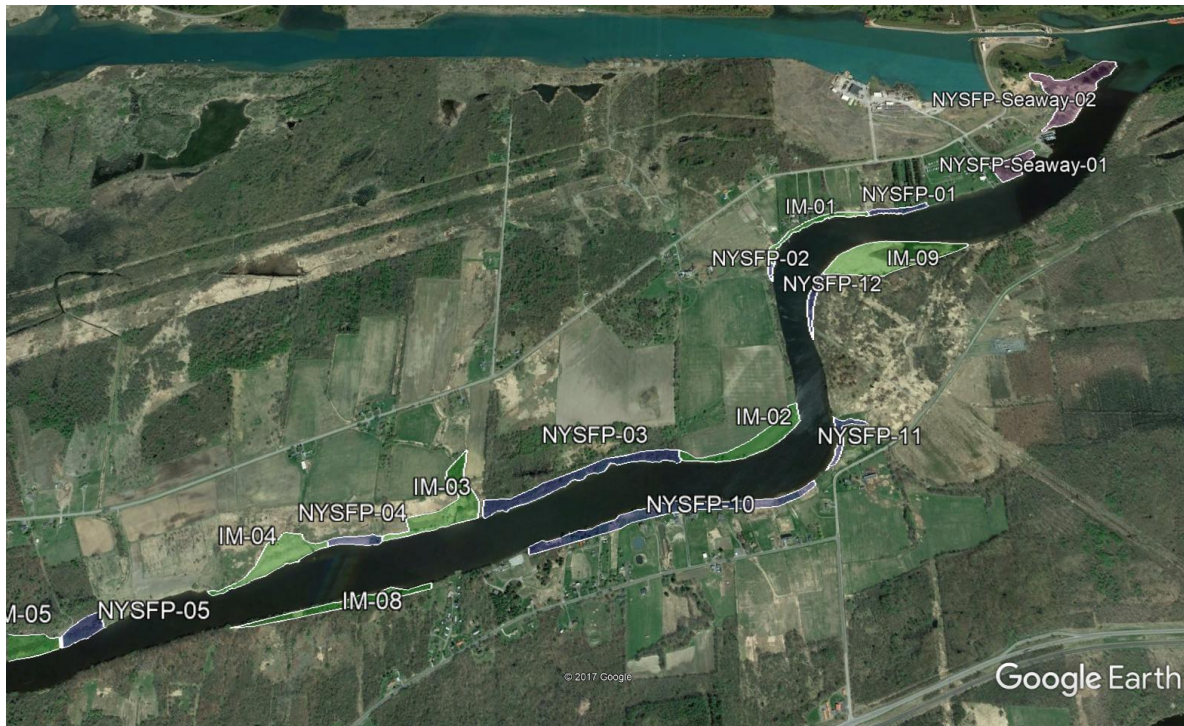


FIGURE 1. LOCATIONS OF NYSDEC AND IM PARCELS ON LOWER GRASSE RIVER



FIGURE 2. LOCATIONS OF NYSDEC PARCELS ON GRASSE RIVER NEAR ALCOA BRIDGE.



FIGURE 3. PLANT SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AND IDENTIFIED USING SEK AND TEK

3.0 RESULTS

Plots were established and measured in the NYSFP and NYSFP-Seaway polygons and lists of species present within each were recorded. In each IM polygon species were noted from vantage points on the water and recorded. Each NYSFP and NYSFP-Seaway polygon was also characterized as F-forest, S-shrub, or H - herbaceous and was given a Mohawk cultural use rank. A total of 231 species were recorded within the polygons, at least 139 species or 60% of which had known medicinal or food (or both) use assignments (Table 1). Some species labelled as M can be considered food as well, as according to Mohawk traditional teachings, food *is* medicine. 130 were M or MF (56%), 43 were F or MF (19%), and 6 (3%) were just F. The IMs polygons registered a total of 156 species while the NYSFP and NYSFP-Seaway polygons registered 205 species. The percent of native species in the polygons ranged from a high of 83 to a low of 58 (if excluding IM01, primarily mowed lawn). The polygons with the most non-native species were generally dominated by lawns or mowed areas (NYSFP01 and NYSFP11). Appendix 1 contains dominant species and % cover by polygon surveyed. Appendix 2 is a complete list of species found in the polygons.

The land along the river and within the polygons is, in general, characterized by young forest and shrub thickets edged by narrow to wide herbaceous meadows which in turn are bordered by narrow bands of emergent vegetation (EV) and a bit wider band of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). High water most of the summer would have affected EV and SAV, though this study concentrated on the land and so its influence would be considered minimal on reported findings.

The polygons are generally very narrow and range from approximately half of an acre to 20 acres. Most polygons had some shrub and/or tree coverage, these often festooned by grape (*Vitis riparia*) vines. Table 1 gives a summary of each polygon visited, with all recorded species by polygon surveyed (n=23) reported in Appendix 4.

The second growth woods and shrub thickets are characterized by sparse to thick shrub layers of buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), sumac (*Rhus hirta*), grey dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*), and nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*) over an understory dominated by a diverse variety of low growing plants including enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea lutetiana*), white avens (*Geum canadense*), hog peanut (*Amphicarpea bracteata*), and often a high proportion of bare

ground or moss covered soil. Other common woody plants in the shrub layer include introduced honeysuckle (*Lonicera x bella*) and closer to shore, alder (*Alnus incana*) and silky and red osier dogwoods (*Cornus amomum* and *C. sericea*). The treed polygons ranged from mature to immature forest over sparse to thick understories. Dominant trees recorded included willows (*Salix* spp.), oaks (*Quercus macrocarpa* and *Q. rubra*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), elm (*Ulmus americana*), and ashes (*Fraxinus americana* and *F. pennsylvanica*). Hawthorns (*Crataegus* spp.) were common and at times dominant in polygons with more open areas.

The herbaceous communities are characterized by dense thickets of primarily reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) with pockets of stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Throughout the reed canary grass/nettle thickets, ground-nut (*Apios americana*), hog peanut, and bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) are intertwined. Angelica (*Angelica atropurpurea*) towers above in places. Other commonly occurring plants in these meadows include Joe-pye-weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), Canada anemone (*Anemone canadensis*), and germander (*Teucrium canadense*). Here and there Canada Bluejoint (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) appears with the reed canary grass. Directly on the shore are narrow emergent communities of spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), bur-reeds (*Sparganium* spp.), bulrush (*Schoenoplectus tabernaemontanii*), arrowheads (*Sagittaria* spp.), and pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*). These in turn are bordered by SAV communities in which tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*) is the most common and abundant species.

Dominant species within the polygons as determined by plot data and field notes are shown in Table 2 along with the number of polygons in which they occur (frequency). Most are considered medicinally or otherwise useful.

The most frequently occurring species within the polygons were groundnut, reed canary grass, and Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), each with a frequency value of 100% (i.e. occurring in all polygons). The next most commonly occurring species were bindweed with a frequency value of 81% and wild grape, purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), and willow each with a frequency value of 77%. Frequencies of the most commonly occurring species are listed in Table 3. As with the most dominant species, the most frequent are also overwhelmingly considered culturally useful. Many plants, while not dominant or frequent, are common throughout the corridor and are of cultural importance, for instance, Angelica, boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), and mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). Some plants encountered were

sporadic and not commonly encountered but are considered a valuable resource as they are culturally important (for instance, sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) and American hazel (*Corylus americana*).

Though a number of species in the lower Grasse River are considered non-native, they are still considered culturally valuable, as traditionally the Mohawks have embraced a policy of "adopt and adapt". Thus, the native/non-native status is not necessarily indicative of poor habitat quality. There were 64 (28%) non-native species recorded within the project area. Table 4 lists the non-native species and their cultural use indicators. Burdock, for example, has both food and medicinal use. The root has a starchy quality and can be eaten as a potato substitute, it can be boiled into a tea and used for its blood purifying and diuretic properties, the leaves can be used as a poultice for burns and sprains, and it also contains inulin which helps diabetics regulate their blood sugar levels.

The current study documents more plants than were documented in previous studies (Alcoa 2016a and 2016b) and provides information that was not included previously (medicinal and food value). The previous studies were not specifically oriented toward cultural use values and did not focus on the NYSFPs, NYSFP-Seaways, and IMs polygons. The differences in the plant lists generated between those studies and the current study can be attributed to a number of factors, including methods of gathering data (Alcoa used transects at fixed points along the shoreline and recorded dominant species while this study aimed at complete lists of species present for each polygon), acquaintance with local flora (this study had the advantage of utilizing a local botanist), and differences in times of year as well as water levels.

Appendix 5 contains a list of plants recorded during the Alcoa 2015-2016 Habitat Delineation Assessment (HDA) Studies with cultural use annotations added by ACR staff from a literature review. The original Alcoa table may contain some misidentifications and notes were added where appropriate. Not all species listed may be present within the study area but none were removed from the table (e.g., it is questionable that either wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) or fox grape (*Vitis labrusca*) occurs in northern NY).

No federal or NYS threatened or endangered plants were encountered, though one species on NYS's watch list was present on the shoreline of NYSFP12 (wheat sedge, *Carex atherodes*) (Young 2017).

TABLE 1. SPECIES, CULTURAL VALUE, COVER TYPE, AND RANK IN EACH POLYGON.

Polygon ID	GR Superfund Transects (T1-T72) ¹	Number of Species	Acreage ²	Percent Medicinal or Food ³	Cover Type	Average Rank
NYSFP01	T62.5-T64.5N	79	0.61	76	lawn/shrub/treed	4.0
NYSFP02	T58.5-T59N	71	0.35	63	pasture/forest/shrub/herbaceous	4.3
NYSFP03	T45-T50N	80	7.83	76	pasture/forest/shrub	4.3
NYSFP04	T41.5-T43N	23	1.75	65	herbaceous	4.0
NYSFP05	T34-T35N	61	4.00	77	shrub/treed/herbaceous	4.0
NYSFP06	T27.5-T29N	24	2.00	79	herbaceous	3.5
NYSFP07	T14-T15.5N	60	0.76	73	shrub	5.0
NYSFP08	T9-T12N	60	1.39	72	shrub	4.0
NYSFP09	T5.5-T8S	47	1.85	79	open forest/shrub	5.0
NYSFP10	T46-T53S	60	7.25	80	lawn/open forest/shrub	5.0
NYSFP11	T54-T55.5S	31	1.15	77	lawn/herbaceous	4.0
NYSFP12	T57-T60S	44	1.50	70	shrub	4.5
NYSFP-SW01	T67-T68.5N	60	15.00	72	herbaceous/shrub	4.7
NYSFP-SW02	T70-T72.5N	26	20.00	69	herbaceous/scattered trees	5.0
IM01	T59-T62.5N	4	2.88	2	mowed lawn	1.0
IM02	T50-T55.5N	63	11.00	68	pasture	5.0
IM03	T43-T45N	48	7.80	75	herbaceous/shrub	4.0
IM04	T39-T41.5N	49	5.83	69	meadow	4.0
IM05	T30.5-T34N	56	9.93	77	shrub/herbaceous/treed	5.0
IM06	T29.5-T30.5N	29	2.12	79	herbaceous/shrub/sparse trees	4.0
IM07	T30.5-T32S	35	0.50	71	herbaceous/some mowing	4.0
IM08	T39.5-T44S	63	4.00	71	forest	5.0
IM09	T60-T65S	52	13.00	58	herbaceous/emergent	4.4
TOTALSPP		231	122.5	60		

Notes:

1. Transect references are approximations for consistency with USEPA Record of Decision (ROD) delineated areas on the Grasse River Superfund Site Study Area (USEPA 2013).

2. Polygon sizes are approximate and based on old tax maps and Indian Meadow Lot No. (1945).

3. See Appendix 2. for complete list of species and identification as medicine, food, or both. 60% of the species identified were found useful based on current knowledge. Historic use may have been even higher.

TABLE 2. DOMINANT SPECIES AND CULTURAL VALUE FROM EACH POLYGON.

Specific uses for the listed plants may be found in numerous publications, including Moreman 1998, Erichsen-Brown 1979, Herrick 1995, Jock, 2015, and Millsapaugh 1974

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)	Number of Polygons Occurrence
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M	13
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M	12
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF	22
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	MF	14
Aster, Tall white	<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>	-	14
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF	18
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M	12
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M	14
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	M	12
Dogwood, Red Osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	M	3
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	MF	9
Joe-pye Weed, Spotted	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	M	16
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M	11
Bedstraw, Cleavers	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	MF	13
Jewelweed, Touch-me-not	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF	16
Honeysuckle, European	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M	11
Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	-	4
Reed Canary Grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	-	22
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	-	10
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	MF	10
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M	15
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF	12
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF	10
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	M	17
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	-	6
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	MF	22
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M	12
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M	14
Clover	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	MF	6
Cattail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF	12
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF	12
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	MF	10
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF	14
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF	17

TABLE 3. FREQUENCY OF SPECIES ACROSS ALL POLYGONS.

Only one of the most frequent plants has no stated medicinal or other use (*Symphyotrichum lanceolatus*).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Frequency (%)
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	100%
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	100%
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	100%
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	81%
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	77%
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	77%
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	77%
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	73%
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	73%
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	68%
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	68%
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	64%
Aster, Tall white	<i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i>	64%
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	64%
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	64%
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	64%
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	64%
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	64%
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	59%
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	59%
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	59%
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	59%
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	55%
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	55%
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	55%
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	55%
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	55%
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	55%
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	55%
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	55%
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	55%

TABLE 4. NON-NATIVE SPECIES AND THEIR CULTURAL USE INDICATOR.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes		
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Grass, Orchard	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
Quackgrass, Witch-grass	<i>Elymus repens</i>	
Reed, Common; Reedgrass	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Herbaceous		
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Chickweed, Mouse-eared	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	M
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	MF
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Crown-vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Helleborine, Weed-orchid.	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium album</i>	M
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	
Frog's-bit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	
Live-forever	<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	M
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	M
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Creeping-Charlie, Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	M

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Milfoil, Eurasian water	Myriophyllum spicatum	
Bartsia, Red; Eyebright	Odontites vernus	
Parsnip, Wild	Pastinaca sativa	
Water-pepper, Smartweed	Persicaria hydropiper	MF
Lady's thumb	Persicaria maculosa	
Plantain, Common	Plantago major	MF
Cinquefoil, Rough-fruited	Potentilla recta	
Heal-all	Prunella vulgaris	M
Buttercup, Common	Ranunculus acris	
Cursed crowfoot	Ranunculus sceleratus	
Black-eyed-Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	M
Dock, Curly	Rumex crispus	M
Mustard, Hedge	Sisymbrium officinale	
Nightshade, Deadly	Solanum dulcamara	M
Sow-thistle	Sonchus arvensis	M
Woundwort	Stachys palustris	
Stitchwort, Lesser	Stellaria graminea	
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare	M
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	MF
Clover, Alsike	Trifolium hybridum	M
Clover, Red	Trifolium pratense	MF
Clover, White (or Lawn)	Trifolium repens	MF
Coltsfoot	Tussilago farfara	M
Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	M
Vetch, Cow	Vicia cracca	
Shrubs		
Honeysuckle, European	Lonicera x bella	M
Trees		
Box-elder	Acer negundo	
Apple MF	Malus pumila	
Buckthorn, Common	Rhamnus cathartica	M
Locust, Black	Robinia pseudoacacia	
Willow, tree	Salix spp.	M
Vines		
Bittersweet, Oriental	Celastrus orbiculata	

4.0 DISCUSSION

The cultural use polygon rankings are overall high due to the presence of many easily accessible medicinal plants of interest within each. It is easy to see the value of the river and its shoreline and how it could have been used by the Mohawks of Akwesasne. Many traditional medicines were found in many of the polygons, and more often than not, were relatively easy to gain access to from a boat. In some areas, it was possible to gather right from the boat. The diversity of plant life could easily supply the communities needs for health, food, and ceremonial uses. Some plants are used strictly for food, or strictly for medicine, but some can be used for both as well as have cultural and ceremonial uses. The value of the river and its shoreline is illustrated by the dangling, easily collected flowers of basswood draped over the shoreline, the groundnut covering the banks, the nettles lining the edges, the rice in the shallow water, and the hawthorns covered with fruit on the bank tops.

Though some polygons are impacted by grazing and lawns, all contained some useful plant species. While some have a lower quality ranking than others, none were considered of little to no value. Even the grazed and weedy areas support plants of interest, for instance mullein, turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), and St. John's-wort (*Hypericum spp.*) grow where the habitat has been disturbed. The presence of sweetflag in an otherwise unremarkable polygon is indicative of the nature of the lower Grasse River. It occurs at the water edge of a steep, thicket covered bank of little ecologic interest, thus illustrating the importance of the whole area and the inability to predict the presence of desirable plant species by habitat quality.

Medicinal plants are found all up and down the lower Grass River corridor (i.e. Indian Meadows). One specific area included a stretch of about 50 yards of Ononnó:ron or Sweet Flag growing in abundance. This medicine is still widely known and used by the Mohawks of Akwesasne but due to development in wetlands, the plant is becoming harder and harder to find. This medicinal plant is used in a number of ways – dried or boiled into a tea for sickness, chewed to relieve sinus problems, and used for ceremonial purposes. Finding such an abundance of the plant was both exciting and disheartening as it was found in a location of such high contamination with fear of utilization.

The lack of harvest and use over a prolonged period can have drastic negative effects on not only the plant life but also on plant information. This can already be seen in Appendix 2 as

there is a knowledge gap in the cultural use for either Food (F) or Medicine (M), despite most of those species being native to America. Knowledge holders who cease using the land and its resources simultaneously cease being able to pass that knowledge down, hindering their use by future generations. This, in addition to forced colonization, made it near impossible for such knowledge to be carried on. Fear of incarceration and even death halted the discussion and practice of anything remotely tied to ceremony and as many everyday practices are tied to ceremony, this meant a number of traditional practices ceased. Even with contemporary efforts of decolonization, there is still a stigma of secrecy due to those past fears. As a result, there are these gaps in our knowledge as evidenced in Appendix 2. For example, previous Mohawk medicinal plant lists included *Potamogeton* sp. and *Carex* sp. as having medicinal and ceremonial value. However, they are not listed in this report.

The presence of American hazel, not known to occur elsewhere in the county or at all within the northernmost counties in NY was a surprise and may illustrate the importance of the Grasse and St. Lawrence rivers as corridors for the movement of more southern and western species. Alternatively, it may provide some evidence of a trade route that existed between the peoples in the southern portions of the state and the more northern; with people carrying and trading useful plants in their travels.

Invasive species are not exceedingly prevalent within the study area but should be monitored over time and especially during construction and remediation, and any boats should be inspected for stray plant material before and after launching into the river. Buckthorn is prevalent and is one of the most commonly encountered plants within the project area (including both native and non-native species). Purple loosestrife is scattered throughout on the shoreline and into the herbaceous thickets but it is not overwhelmingly dominant anywhere in particular. Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*) is also not uncommon, though not dominant. Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) is present in a few polygons and care should be taken not to disturb and spread it further. Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia cuspidata*) did not grow in a targeted polygon but does occur in the study area so care should be taken not to dislodge and spread it to other areas. European Water Milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) is present in the shallower water of IM02. Reed canary grass is everywhere and is by far the most dominant and commonly occurring grass in the study area. While this grass may very well have been present within the project area historically, it is likely that the current population is non-native. Strong evidence indicates that

native genotypes of this species formerly occurred in New York but are likely extirpated or very rare in the state (Jakubowski et al. 2012, 2014); stands of reed canary grass that are currently common throughout New York are very likely all the nonnative genotype (Jakubowski et al. 2014).

A collection of pressed plants from the lower Grasse River corridor was started and will act as the foundation for the future collection and documentation of the area flora. All plant vouchers were pressed and labelled, and collection details entered into an Access database.

5.0 SUMMARY

As can be seen from the Tables and Appendices, in particular Table 2 (dominants and their medicinal value) and Table 3 (frequency and their medicinal value), the lower Grasse River is rife with useful plants. The Grasse River is a veritable pharmacy, with easy access to both medicinal and food plants, as well as to clay for pottery and to abundant fish and wildlife.

In Arconic's draft Habitat Reconstruction Plan design, they only included 20 species as culturally important species proposed to be included in seed mix and/or replantings (Arconic 2017). Of those 20, some may have medicinal or food use, but may not have the same cultural significance as other species found occurring along the lower Grasse River identified in this report. For example, Arconic has listed Red maple as a culturally significant species. However, it is the Sugar maple (not Red maple) that is cited as the leader of the trees in the Ohén:ton Karihwatéhkwen, valued highly as a 'first medicine' of the year, used with other traditional foods (i.e. strawberry drink, corn mush, and wedding corn bread) during ceremony, and has a significant cultural role for Mohawks and Haudenosaunee people. And while Bur-reed (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) occurred with 55% frequency over the areas surveyed in 2017 (Table 3) may have medicinal properties and was listed by Arconic as selected species of cultural significance for the Mohawks (Arconic 2017), other species presented in this report may be more highly valued as medicinal and food species currently present on the lower Grasse River. ACRP staff identified at least 139 species of medicinal and/or food use species occurring along the lower Grasse River in 2017 (Appendix 2) and identified 66 species of plants for re-planting

suggestions (Appendix 3). These species should be factored into future replanting design and cultural use objectives on the lower Grasse River.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Remediation should address not only the river in its current state but should consider past cultural uses and values to thus attempt to address and redress these issues where appropriate. If mitigation of shoreline habitat in places to be affected by the remediation activities is to occur, first and foremost it is recommended that the re-establishment of cultural resource values take priority, and that the replanted area be monitored as time goes by.

The 1796 Treaty outlined land that was to be reserved for the Mohawks along the lower Grasse River. In only a few generations, the Mohawks of Akwesasne have been estranged from the resources that grow in the Indian Meadows. Even though there may be other residents along the river now, it is important to acknowledge the Mohawks relationship to land, water, and the plants there. Those with medicinal and traditional food TEK desire to have land along the lower Grasse River remediated and restored from contaminants to allow a reasonably sized piece of land (or multiple smaller parcels) for clean habitat to allow future traditional practice use, harvest, and ingestion of plants without fear of contaminants. Signage and designated areas should be included in restored use design plans of the river so that Akwesasro:non can access, and future generations will be knowledgeable of the Indian Meadows and medicines growing therein.

Replanting should be done in a culturally significant manner to begin the healing process of the land as well as its people. This methodology should be more clearly defined through consultation with SRMT Environment Division, Akwesasne community leaders, and TEK holders. For example, mechanisms should be created for Mohawk people to be engaged in the plantings of the Indian Meadows using traditional teachings, traditional planting practices, heritage seeds, seed songs, and seed ceremonies along the lower Grasse River.

Appropriate seed and/or stock may be collected from nearby locations and used for plantings or may be purchased from dealers whose seed is as local as possible. Non-native and potentially invasive species should not be planted, and careful attention should be given to the movement of soil and possible plant hitchhikers throughout the project area.

Appendix 3 is a list of priority medicine/food species compiled by members of the ACRP staff along with an assessment made as to which could reseed on their own from species currently present in the lower Grasse River, versus plants that would need to have a seed stock brought in. This list is not comprehensive and may not reflect the opinion of all or other traditional medicine or forage food collectors.

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APPENDIX 1.

DOMINANT SPECIES BY POLYGON IN 2017

Plot ID	Stratum	Percent Cover	Dominant Species	QualRank
NYSFP01	Shrub	6	Silky dogwood, pussy willow	3
	Herb	98	Reed canary grass, groundnut, bindweed, red raspberry	
NYSFP01	Tree	1	White ash	4
	Shrub	1	Buckthorn	
	Herb	98	Lawn	
NYSFP01	Tree	70	Hawthorn, American elm, wild grape over all	4
	Shrub	80	Hawthorn, buckthorn	
	Herb	40	Poison ivy, rose, Canada anemone, ground ivy	
NYSFP01	Tree	60	Red oak, white ash, basswood, woodbine over all	5
	Shrub	50	European honeysuckle, highbush cranberry, sumac	
	Herb	99	Canada goldenrod, groundnut, white sweet clover	
NYSFP02	Shrub	40	Hawthorn, grape	
	Herb	85	reed canary grass, fox sedge	
NYSFP02	Tree	90	Hawthorn, apple, European honeysuckle, grape over all	4
	Herb	35	Jewelweed, moneywort	
NYSFP02	Herb	90	Bulrush, Joe-pye-weed	5
NYSFP02	Herb	95	Bulrush, blue vervain, reed canary grass	4
NYSFP03	Tree	40	Willow, hawthorn	4
	Shrub	30	Alder, buckthorn	
	Herb	60	Alsike clover, dandelion, Reed canary grass, moneywort	
NYSFP03	Tree	80	Green ash, box elder	4
	Herb	40	Jewelweed, buckthorn seedlings	
NYSFP03	Shrub	80	Buckthorn, alder, nannyberry	5
	Herb	60	Deadly nightshade, jewelweed	
NYSFP04	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, nettle	4
NYSFP05	Tree	15	White ash	4
	Shrub	75	Sumac, European honeysuckle, buckthorn	
	Herb	85	Canada goldenrod, scouring rush, horsetail	
NYSFP06	Herb	100	Cattail, reed canary grass	3
NYSFP06	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, Canada goldenrod, jewelweed	4

Plot ID	Stratum	Percent Cover	Dominant Species	QualRank
NYSFP07	Shrub	100	European honeysuckle, grey dogwood, hawthorn	5
	Herb	100	Joe-pye-weed, Canada goldenrod, groundnut, aster	
NYSFP08	Shrub	90	Alder, European honeysuckle, sumac, buckthorn	4
	Herb	30	Canada anemone, buckthorn seedlings	
NYSFP08	Shrub	15	Sumac, nannyberry, pussy willow, European honeysuckle	4
	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, Canada goldenrod, horsetail	
NYSFP09	Tree	30	Bur oak, white ash	5
	Shrub	90	Buckthorn, European honeysuckle, alder	
	Herb	55	Moss, sensitive fern, enchanters nightshade, baneberry	
NYSFP10	Tree	10	White birch, sugar maple	5
	Shrub	60	Nannyberry, buckthorn, European honeysuckle	
	Herb	100	Large-leaf aster, moss, early goldenrod	
NYSFP11	Herb	100	Brome grass, reed canary grass, milkweed	4
NYSFP12	Shrub	90	Silky dogwood, grey dogwood, buckthorn	4
	Herb	95	Groundnut, Canada goldenrod, grape	
NYSFP12	Shrub	80	Silky dogwood, grey dogwood, nannyberry	5
	Herb	100	Groundnut, reed canary grass, sweetflag, goldenrod	
NYSFP-SW01	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, field thistle, blue vervain, Angelica	5
NYSFP-SW01	Shrub	80	Grey dogwood	5
	Herb	50	Canada goldenrod, blackberry, raspberry, grey dogwood	
NYSFP-SW01	Herb	100	Red bent, bedstraw, tansy, reed canary grass	4
NYSFP-SW02	Tree	20	Cottonwood, willow	5
	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, nettle	
IM09	Herb	100	Groundnut, reed canary grass	4
IM09	Herb	100	Reed canary grass, nettle, Phragmites	5
IM09	Herb	92	Reed canary grass, cattail, pickerelweed	4
IM09	Shrub	50	Alder	4
	Herb	75	Lake sedge, yellow iris, germander, reed canary grass	
IM09	Shrub	85	silky dogwood, nannyberry, alder, white ash, buckthorn	5
	Herb	100	Canada goldenrod, Angelica, groundnut, jewelweed	

APPENDIX 2

ALL SPECIES RECORDED IN ALL POLYGONS

An asterisk (*) indicates a non-native species. Plant nomenclature follows Weldy and Werier (2009). Common names are a matter of preference, and in this report for the most part also follow Weldy and Werier (2009). *Salix* sp. and *Rosa* sp. have no native/non-native status but I gave the *Rosa* a native value for calculations. *Solidago canadensis* could be *S. altissima*, no effort to distinguish was made for this project.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Ferns and Fern Allies		
Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	M
Fern, Fancy	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Scouring rush	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	
Fern, Ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	F
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Fern, New York	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	
Grasses, Sedges, and Rushes		
Redtop; Black bent	* <i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Bent, Autumn or Upland	<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Brome, Smooth	* <i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Bulrush, River	<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>	
Grass, Bluejoint	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	
Sedge, Awned	<i>Carex atherodes</i>	
Sedge, Porcupine	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	
Sedge, Lake	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Sedge	<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>	
Sedge, Fox	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	
Grass, Orchard	* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
Spikerush, Creeping	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	
Quackgrass, Witch-grass	* <i>Elymus repens</i>	
Wild-rye, Virginia	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	
Mannagrass, Fowl	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	
Rush, Jointed	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Rush, Dudley's	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	
Rush, Soft; Candle-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	
Rush, Path	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Reed, Common; Reedgrass	* <i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Bluegrass, Fowl	<i>Poa palustris</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Woolgrass; Bulrush	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	
Wild rice	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	F
Herbaceous Plants		
Mercury, Three-seeded	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	
Yarrow	* <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus americanus</i>	M
Baneberry, Red	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	M
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	M
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	F
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Sarsaparilla, Wild	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	* <i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	M
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	MF
Rocket, Yellow	* <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	
Bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
False-nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	
Marsh marigold; Cowslip	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	F
Bindweed, Hedge	* <i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Bellflower, Marsh	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	* <i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	M

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	M
Chicory	* <i>Cichorium intybus</i>	MF
Water-hemlock, Bulblet	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	M
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	* <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Crown-vetch	* <i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Queen Anne's lace	* <i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Tick-trefoil, Giant	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	M
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Waterweed; Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	
Helleborine; Weed-orchid	* <i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Pilewort, Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Aster, Large-leaf	<i>Eurybia macrophylla</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Bedstraw, Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	MF
Bedstraw, White	* <i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Cranesbill, Purple	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
Gill-over-the-ground	* <i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	
Sunflower	* <i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	
Frog's-bit	* <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	
Waterleaf, Virginia	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	
Live-forever	* <i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	
St. John's-wort	* <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Elecampane	* <i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Iris, Yellow	* <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Lettuce, Blue	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	
Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	M
Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	
Motherwort	* <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	M
Daisy, Ox-eye	* <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	M
Butter-and-eggs	* <i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Bird's foot trefoil	* <i>Lotus corniculata</i>	
Bugle-weed, European	* <i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Fringed	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	
Moneywort	* <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Loosestrife, Purple	* <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Solomon's seal, False	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	M
Black medick	* <i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
Sweet-clover, White	* <i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha canadensis</i>	M
Monkeyflower, Common	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	M
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	M
Milfoil, Eurasian water	* <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	
Naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	
Pondlily; Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar rubrodisca</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Bartsia, Red; Eyebright	* <i>Odontites vernus</i>	
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Parsnip, Wild	* <i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Ditch-stonecrop	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	
Ground cherry, Clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	MF
Plantain, Common	* <i>Plantago major</i>	MF
Smartweed, Water	<i>Persicaria amphibium</i>	
Water-pepper; Smartweed	* <i>Persicaria hydropiper</i>	MF
Lady's thumb	* <i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	
Pickrel-weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	
Pondweed, Long-leaved	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	
Pondweed, Red-head	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Pondweed	Potamogeton sp.	
Cinquefoil, Rough-fruited	*Potentilla recta	
Heal-all	*Prunella vulgaris	M
Shinleaf	Pyrola elliptica	
Buttercup, Common	*Ranunculus acris	
Cursed crowfoot	*Ranunculus sceleratus	
Rose, Wild	Rosa sp.	M
Blackberry, Common	Rubus allegheniensis	MF
Raspberry, Red	Rubus idaeus	MF
Raspberry, Black	Rubus occidentalis	MF
Black-eyed-Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta	M
Dock, Curly	*Rumex crispus	M
Wapato; Duck-potato	Sagittaria latifolia	
Bloodroot	Sanguinaria canadensis	M
Skullcap, Mad-dog	Scutellaria lateriflora	M
Mustard, Hedge	*Sisymbrium officinale	
Parsnip, Water	Sium suave	
Nightshade, Deadly	*Solanum dulcamara	M
Goldenrod, Common	Solidago canadensis	MF
Goldenrod, Early	Solidago juncea	M
Goldenrod, Rough	Solidago rugosa	
Sow-thistle	*Sonchus arvensis	M
Bur-reed, Giant	Sparganium eurycarpum	
Woundwort	*Stachys palustris	
Stitchwort, Lesser	*Stellaria graminea	
Aster, Tall white	Symphyotrichum lanceolatum	
Aster; Calico	Symphyotrichum lateriflorum	M
Aster, New England	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	
Aster, Cornel-leaf	Symphyotrichum firmum	
Tansy	*Tanacetum vulgare	M
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale	MF
Germander, Wood-sage	Teucrium canadense	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	Thalictrum pubescens	M
Poison ivy	Toxicodendron radicans	M
Clover, Alsike	*Trifolium hybridum	M
Clover, Red	*Trifolium pratense	MF
Clover, White or Lawn	*Trifolium repens	MF

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Coltsfoot	* <i>Tussilago farfara</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Nettle, Stinging	* <i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Mullein	* <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	MF
Vervain, White	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	M
Vetch, Cow	* <i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Violet	<i>Viola</i> sp.	MF
Shrubs		
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	M
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Dogwood, Round-leaved	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	M
Dogwood, Red osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	M
Hazlenut, American	<i>Corylus americana</i>	F
Honeysuckle, Fly	* <i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	MF
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Currant, Wild black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	F
Willow, Bebb's	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	M
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Willow, shrub	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Cranberry, Highbush	* <i>Viburnum opulus</i>	MF
Prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	M
Trees		
Box-elder	* <i>Acer negundo</i>	
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	MF
Shadbush, Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	F
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	M

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Hawthorn, Scarlet	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	MF
Hawthorn, Large-thorn	<i>Crataegus macracantha</i>	MF
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	M
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	MF
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> ,	MF
Apple	* <i>Malus pumila</i>	MF
Spruce, Red	<i>Picea rubens</i>	M
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	MF
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	M
Cherry, Fire or Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	F
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	MF
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF
Buckthorn, Common	* <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Locust, Black	* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Willow, Peach-leaf	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	M
Willow, tree	* <i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Woody Vines		
Bittersweet, Oriental	* <i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

APPENDIX 3.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS OF SRMT ACR STAFF¹

Common Name	Scientific Name	Propagation Method*
Maple (Sugar or Silver)	Acer spp.	
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	Seed stock/re-planting
Sweet Flag	Acorus americanus	Seed stock/re-planting
Angelica	Angelica atropurpurea	
Wild Ginger	Asarum canadense	Seed stock/re-planting
Burdock	Arctium minus	Self-seed
Jack-in-the-pulpit	Arisaema triphyllum	Seed stock/re-planting
Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca	Self-seed
Shagbark hickory	Carya ovata	Seed stock/re-planting
Chicory	Cichorium intybus	Self-seed
Goldthread	Coptis trifolia	Seed stock/re-planting
Hazel	Corylus spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Hawthorn	Crataegus spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Queen Anne's lace	Daucus carota	Self-seed
Horsetail	Equisetum spp.	Self-seed
Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Seed stock/re-planting
Joe-pye Weed	Eutrochium maculatum	
Strawberry	Fragaria virginiana	Self-seed
Ash ²	Fraxinus spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Witch Hazel	Hamamelis virginiana	
Goldenseal	Hydrastis canadensis	Seed stock/re-planting
St. John's-wort	Hypericum punctatum	Seed stock/re-planting
Jewelweed	Impatiens capensis	Self-seed
Elecampane	Inula helenium	Seed stock/re-planting
Butternut	Juglans cinerea	
Black walnut	Juglans nigra	Seed stock/re-planting
Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis	
Lobelia	Lobelia spp.	
Solomon's Seal	Maianthemum racemosum	Seed stock/re-planting
Mint	Mentha canadensis	
Bergamont	Monarda fistulosa	
Catnip	Nepeta cataria	
Yellow Water Lily	Nuphar odorata	Seed stock/re-planting

Common Name	Scientific Name	Propagation Method*
White Water Lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Self-seed
Ginseng	<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Self-seed
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> spp.	Self-seed
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.	
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	
Sumac	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Self-seed
Raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Self-seed
Curled Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Self-seed
Willow, Black	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Self-seed
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus</i> spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Skullcap	<i>Scutellaria</i> spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Self-seed
Meadowsweet	<i>Spiraea</i> spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Purple Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	Self-seed
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	
Cedar	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Self-seed
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
Trillium, Red	<i>Trillium</i> spp.	Seed stock/re-planting
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Self-seed
Cattail	<i>Typha</i> spp.	
Slippery Elm	<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Nettle	<i>Urtica gracilis</i>	
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Self-seed
High Bush Cranberry	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Seed stock/re-planting
Grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	
Prickly Ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Seed stock/re-planting

Notes:

1. The list includes some species that could occur in the project area (but currently do not) as appropriate habitat is present. This list only includes species found or likely to be found in the project area rated by ACR staff and does not include any rated fungus species. A full list is available at the Environmental Division offices.
2. Ash trees are culturally significant, but due to emerald ash borer management plans may not be suitable.

APPENDIX 4

ALL SPECIES RECORDED IN ALL POLYGONS SURVEYED

Plant nomenclature follows Weldy and Werier (2009). Common names are a matter of preference, and in this report for the most part also follow Weldy and Werier (2009).

Cultural Use Indicator based on identification and current knowledge by only one person; Sa'teioikwen Bucktooth. Other uses may apply that are not identified below as food or medicine, and other Akwesasro:non may consume species currently not listed as food or medicine.

No Location ID: IM01 due to primarily mowed lawns.

Location ID: NYSFP01

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Bur-marigold	<i>Bidens cernua</i>	
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	MF
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Red osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	MF
Grass, Orchard	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Quackgrass, Witch-grass	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Ash, Red or Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	
Waterleaf, Virginia	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M

Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Ground cherry, Clammy	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	MF
Bluegrass, Fowl	<i>Poa palustris</i>	
Smartweed, Water	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	M
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	MF
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Currant, Wild black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	
Rose, Wild	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	M
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	MF
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Clover, Alsike	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	M
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	MF
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Vervain, White	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	M
Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP02

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Mercury, Three-seeded	<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	
Bent, Autumn or Upland	<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
Sedge, Granular	<i>Carex granularis</i>	
Sedge, Porcupine	<i>Carex hystericina</i>	
Sedge, Lake	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	
Sedge, Fox	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	
Chickweed, Mouse-eared	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Hazlenut, American	<i>Corylus americana</i>	F
Hawthorn, Large-thorned	<i>Crataegus macracantha</i>	MF
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i>	
Helleborine; Weed-orchid	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
Mannagrass, Fowl	<i>Glyceria striata</i>	
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Rush, Soft; Candle-rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i>	
Rush, Path	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	
Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	M
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Moneywort; Creeping-Charlie	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	

Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	MF
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Monkeyflower, Common	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Ditch-stonecrop	<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i>	MF
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	
Buttercup, Common	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Cursed crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	MF
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	M
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Live-forever	<i>Sedum telephium</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	
Stitchwort, Lesser	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	MF
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Clover, Alsike	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	M
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	MF
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP03

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	M
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Aster, Purple-stemmed	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Chickweed, Mouse-eared	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	M
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Dogwood, Red osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	M
Hawthorn, Scarlet	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	MF
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Helleborine; Weed-orchid	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Ash, Red or Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Rush, Dudley's	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	
Lettuce, Blue	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M

Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Fringed	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	
Moneywort; Creeping-Charlie	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis laxa</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i>	MF
Water-pepper; Smartweed	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	MF
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	MF
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Currant, Wild black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>	M
Skullcap, Mad-dog	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	M
Mustard, Hedge	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	MF
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Fern, New York	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Clover, Alsike	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	M
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	MF
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	M
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Vervain, White	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Violet	<i>Viola</i> sp.	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF
Prickly ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	M

Location ID: NYSFP04

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	
Stitchwort, Lesser	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M

Location ID: NYSFP05

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Bittersweet, Oriental	<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i>	
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Scouring rush	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Bedstraw, Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	MF
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	M
Naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	

Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Bluegrass, Fowl	<i>Poa palustris</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Black-eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	M
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>	M
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP06

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	MF
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	M
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Willow, tree	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP07

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Shadbush, Juneberry	<i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	F
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
False-nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Crown-vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Tick-trefoil, Giant	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	M
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Bedstraw, Ditch	<i>Galium palustre</i>	
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Lettuce, Blue	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Bugle-weed, Water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Pickrel-weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	
Cherry, Fire or Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	F
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF

Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Blackberry, Common	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	MF
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Willow, Bebb's	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	M
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Goldenrod, Rough	<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP08

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Grass, Bluejoint	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Tick-trefoil, Giant	<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	M
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Bartsia, Red; Eyebright	<i>Odontites vernus</i>	
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	M
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M

Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Willow, tree	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>	M
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP09

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Baneberry, Red	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	M
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Sarsaparilla, Wild	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>	MF
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	M
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	M
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Hazlenut, American	<i>Corylus americana</i>	F
Wild-rye, Virginia	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	
Helleborine; Weed-orchid	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Moneywort; Creeping-Charlie	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Cherry, Black	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	MF
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	MF
Shinleaf	<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Buttercup, Common	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>	M
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	M

Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP10

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	MF
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	M
Baneberry, Red	<i>Actaea spicata</i>	M
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Thimbleweed	<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster, Bigleaved	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>	M
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Dogwood, Pagoda	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Helleborine; Weed-orchid	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Loosestrife, Fringed	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	
Moneywort; Creeping-Charlie	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Spruce, Red	<i>Picea rubens</i>	M
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	M
Cherry, Choke	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	MF
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF
Buttercup, Common	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF

Black-eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	M
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	M
Willow, Bebb's	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	M
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Goldenrod, Early	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	MF
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	MF
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Arrowwood	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Cranberry, Highbush	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Violet	<i>Viola sp.</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP11

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Willow, tree	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: NYSFP12

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	
Sweet flag	<i>Acorus americanus</i>	M
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Awned	<i>Carex atherodes</i>	
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Wild-rye, Virginia	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Duckweed	<i>Lemna minor</i>	
Bugle-weed, Water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Heal-all	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	M
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Skullcap, Mad-dog	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M

Elm, American	Ulmus americana	M
Tapegrass	Vallisneria americana	
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	Vitis riparia	MF

Location ID: NYSFP-Seaway01

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Maple, Sugar	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	MF
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Lake	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Sedge, Fox	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	MF
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Crown-vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Lettuce, Blue	<i>Lactuca biennis</i>	
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Sweet-clover, White	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Pondlily; Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar rubrodisca</i>	M
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Blackberry, Common	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	MF

Raspberry, Red	Rubus idaeus	MF
Wapato; Duck-potato	Sagittaria latifolia	
Bulrush	Scirpus atrovirens	
Woolgrass; Bulrush	Scirpus cyperinus	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	Scirpus tabernaemontani	
Nightshade, Deadly	Solanum dulcamara	M
Goldenrod, Common	Solidago canadensis	M
Sow-thistle	Sonchus arvensis	M
Bur-reed, Giant	Sparganium eurycarpum	
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare	M
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	MF
Basswood	Tilia americana	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	Typha angustifolia	MF
Nettle, Stinging	Urtica dioica	MF
Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	M
Vervain, Blue	Verbena hastata	M
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	MF
Vetch, Cow	Vicia cracca	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	Vitis riparia	MF

Location ID: NYSFP-Seaway02

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Smartweed, Water	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Willow, Peach-leaf	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	M
Willow	<i>Salix x rubens</i>	M
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Germander, Wild.Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: IM02

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Aster, Cornel-leaf	<i>Aster puniceus</i>	
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	M
Marsh marigold; Cowslip	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	
Sedge, Fox	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Rush, Jointed	<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	
Rush, Dudley's	<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	M
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Bird's foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculata</i>	
Bugle-weed, Water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Milfoil, Eurasian water	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	
Pondlily; Spatterdock	<i>Nuphar rubrodisca</i>	M
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Lady's sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	F
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Plantain, Common	<i>Plantago major</i>	MF
Water-pepper; Smartweed	<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	MF
Lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	M
Cinquefoil, Rough-fruited	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	

Cherry, Fire or Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	F
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	MF
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	MF
Buttercup, Common	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Stitchwort, Lesser	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Germander, Wild. Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Clover, Red	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	MF
Clover, White or Lawn	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	MF
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: IM03

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Brome, Smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Ash, Red or Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Butter-and-eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	M
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Cottonwood; Poplar	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	M
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	M
Cherry, Fire or Pin	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>	F
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Mustard, Hedge	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Woundwort	<i>Stachys palustris</i>	
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M

Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	M
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: IM04

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
Birch, Gray	<i>Betula populifolia</i>	M
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Thistle, Bull or Common	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	MF
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Spikerush, Creeping	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	M
Goldenrod, Grass-leaved	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Wild; Blue flag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Bugle-weed, Water horehound	<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	MF
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Pickereel-weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Willow, tree	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	

Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare	M
Basswood	Tilia americana	M
Clover, Red	Trifolium pratense	MF
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	Typha angustifolia	MF
Elm, American	Ulmus americana	M
Nettle, Stinging	Urtica dioica	MF
Vervain, Blue	Verbena hastata	M
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	MF
Vetch, Cow	Vicia cracca	

Location ID: IM05

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Redtop; Black bent	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Hog peanut	<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i>	MF
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, New England	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Lake	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	MF
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Wild-rye, Virginia	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	MF
Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Mint, Field	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	M
Bergamot, Wild	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera parviflora</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	MF
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Black-eyed-Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	M
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M

Willow, tree	Salix sp.	M
Skullcap, Mad-dog	Scutellaria lateriflora	M
Goldenrod, Common	Solidago canadensis	M
Sow-thistle	Sonchus arvensis	M
Bur-reed, Giant	Sparganium eurycarpum	
Tansy	Tanacetum vulgare	M
Basswood	Tilia americana	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	Typha angustifolia	MF
Elm, American	Ulmus americana	M
Tapegrass	Vallisneria americana	
Mullein	Verbascum thapsus	M
Vervain, Blue	Verbena hastata	M
Nannyberry	Viburnum lentago	MF
Vetch, Cow	Vicia cracca	
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	Vitis riparia	MF

Location ID: IM06

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Strawberry, Wild	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	MF
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Avens, White	<i>Geum canadense</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Willow	<i>Salix</i> sp.	M
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Violet	<i>Viola</i> sp.	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: IM07

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Beggar-ticks; Stick-tight	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge, Tussock	<i>Carex stricta</i>	
Water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Cucumber, Wild	<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	M
Pilewort, Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Bedstraw, White	<i>Galium mollugo</i>	M
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	MF
Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	MF
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	MF
Smartweed, Water	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Pussy-willow	<i>Salix discolor</i>	M
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Mustard, Hedge	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	M
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Grape, Frost or Riverbank	<i>Vitis riparia</i>	MF

Location ID: IM08

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M=Medicine)
Box-elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	MF
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	M
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Aster; Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	M
Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	M
Birch, Paper or White	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	M
False-nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Sedge	<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>	
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	M
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	M
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Stiff or Gray	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	M
Dogwood, Round-leaved	<i>Cornus rugosa</i>	M
Fern, Fancy	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i>	
Waterweed; Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Fleabane, Daisy	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Cranesbill, Purple	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Elecampane	<i>Inula helenium</i>	M
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	MF
Honeysuckle, Fly	<i>Lonicera x bella</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Solomon's seal, False	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	M
Fern, Ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	F
Naiad	<i>Najas flexilis</i>	
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Smartweed, Water	<i>Polygonum amphibium</i>	
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton</i> sp.	

Oak, Mossy-cup; Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	M
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Sumac, Staghorn	<i>Rhus hirta</i>	MF
Currant, Wild black	<i>Ribes americanum</i>	
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Raspberry, Black	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	MF
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Skullcap, Mad-dog	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	M
Live-forever	<i>Sedum telephium</i>	
Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Germander, Wild. Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	M
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	M
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF

Location ID: IM09

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultural Use Indicator (F=Food, M-Medicine)
Alder, Speckled or Tag	<i>Alnus incana</i>	M
Anemone, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	M
Angelica, Purple-stemmed	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	MF
Groundnut, Wild bean	<i>Apios americana</i>	MF
Milkweed, Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	M
Aster, Tall white	<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	
Bindweed, Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	MF
Bellflower, Marsh	<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	
Sedge, Lake	<i>Carex lacustris</i>	
Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	
Water-hemlock, Bulb-bearing	<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	M
Dogwood, Silky	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	M
Dogwood, Red osier	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	M
Spikerush, Creeping	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	
Waterweed; Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	
Horsetail, Field	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	M
Joe-pye-weed, Spotted	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	M
Ash, White	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	M
Frog's-bit	<i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i>	
Jewelweed, Spotted	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	MF
Iris, Yellow	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	M
Water horehound, European	<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	M
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	M
Water-lily, White	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	
Fern, Sensitive	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	M
Virginia creeper, Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i>	M
Parsnip, Wild	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	
Canary-grass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	
Pine, White	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	MF
Pickrel-weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	
Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>	
Pondweed, Long-leaved	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	
Pondweed, Red-head	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>	
Buckthorn, Common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	M
Raspberry, Red	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	MF
Wapato; Duck-potato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	
Bulrush, River	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	
Bulrush, Soft-stem; Tule	<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	
Parsnip, Water	<i>Sium suave</i>	
Nightshade, Deadly	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	M

Goldenrod, Common	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	M
Bur-reed, Giant	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	
Germander, Wild. Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	M
Meadow-rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>	M
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	MF
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	MF
Tapegrass	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	M
Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	MF
Vetch, Cow	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	
Wild rice	<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	F

APPENDIX 5.

SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY ALCOA (NOW ARCONIC) ON THE LOWER GRASSE RIVER IN HABITAT DELINEATION ASSESSMENT (HDA) STUDIES

Not all species listed may be present within the study area but none were removed from the table (e.g., it is questionable that either *Prunus avium* or *Vitis labrusca* occurs in northern NY). Mohawk names and cultural use details provided by SRMT Environment Division from literature compilation. See Notes at end of Appendix for further details and references used.

Habitat and Vegetation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
Aquatic submerged near shore	Submerged	Coontail	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides habitat and food for insects, water fowl and aquatic fur bearing animals • Good bottom cover that limits sunlight into water
		Waterweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides habitat for invertebrates • Cover for fish and amphibians • Water fowl and small water animals eat plant • Economically as an aquarium plant
		Water Stargrass	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food for invertebrates, fish and other wildlife species • Water fowl also consume
		Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum sp.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a blood medicine • Emetic uses

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Water nymph	<i>Najas flexilis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish and small water animals food source
		Stonewort	<i>Nitella</i> sp. ¹		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat and food source for water mammals and insects
		Small pondweed	<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic mammals food source
		Richardson's pondweed	<i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Grass leaved pondweed	<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic mammals food source
	Floating	Wild celery	<i>Vallisneria americana</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foods source • Fish nursery • Natural water filter
		Frogbit	<i>Limnobium laevigatum</i> ²		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural cover for small animals and water fowl
	Emergent	White water lily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	Iakonatónkion onennorokó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered a very powerful plant and uses concealed
		Sweetflag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Onennó:ron Ononnó:ron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coughs and colds • Worms • Blood remedy • Boils, earaches, toothaches, sore throats • analgesic
		Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • veterinary aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Sedges	Carex sp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion control • Considered threatened • Caterpillars and butterfly nesting and food • Food – seeds for ducks, sparrows and other game birds • Likes to be grouped with other species such as purple aster, wild iris, swamp milkweed, Joe Pye weed, common
		Lake sedge ³	Carex stricta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Spike rush	Eleocharis sp.	Kaniakonros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulbs used for food
		Iris	Iris sp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoction used for hay fever • blood medicine poultice • Helps infertility

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Soft rush			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cover for water fowl • Insect food • Stems used for baskets, mats, ropes • Medicinal properties – diuretic, febrifuge, sedative, anti-inflammatory • Topically used as a poultice for skin inflammations • Used as a tea for insomnia and anxiety
		Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Febrifuge - Used for fever as a compound decoction
		Reed Canary Grass	Phalaris arundinacea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Common reed	Phragmites australis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to soak corn seeds before planting
		Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds, leaf stalk used as food for small water fowl as well as deer • Nectar attracts bees and butterflies • Roots, emollient and astringent, sometimes used as a contraceptive

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Arum-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria cuneata</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultice of leaves used to stop milk production • Tea from roots used for digestion • Poultice of roots used in treatment of wounds and sores
		Common arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatism, skin irritations i.e. boils, laxative,
		Stiff arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered rare • Used as food (walnut sized tubers) for humans – raw, boiled, dried, baked, mashed & water fowl • Used for indigestion, reduce fevers, rheumatism, poultice for sores, garden fertilizer
		Softstem bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snakebite remedy
		Common three square	<i>Scirpus americanus</i> ⁴		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion control – dense root base • Wildlife food and cover • Small water mammals food source
		River bulrush	<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basket making
		Common burreed	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Febrifuge – used for chills • Veterinary aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Narrowleaf cattail	Typha angustifolia	Onó:ta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiseptic wash • Orthopedic aid
		Wild rice	Zizania sp.	Onatsiakenh:ra ón:we	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food source, humans and water mammals and bird
	Attached algae	Filamentous algae	Cladophora sp. ⁵		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
Wetland	Woody vine	Japanese honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered invasive species • Has known medicinal properties in Europe
		Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Tsionahareskó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoction made to counteract poison sumac • Twigs used Swollen joints • Difficult urination • Considered quite poisonous
		Poison Ivy	Toxicodendron radicans	Iakohontarastha, iakohon:taras, karontahnon:ni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubbed on skin affected by reaction to poison ivy
		Fox grape	Vitus labrusca		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for anemia as well as veterinary aid - horse births
		River Bank Grape	Vitis riparia	Kontatewennio ohnenhare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food source
		Box Elder	Acer negundo	tsikaiowistokéha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites
	Herbaceous	Red maple	Acer rubrum	wáhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine • Used for hives • Eye medicine • Female menstrual cramps

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Canada anemone	Anemone canadensis	kaniakenére	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-parasitic medicine
		Purplestem angelica	Angelica atropurpurea	Ohnahsén:ra* O'nahsén:ra*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headaches – steam root • Plant used externally for rheumatism • Roots blood purifier • Decoction of roots for colds • Root used fevers and chills • Orthopedic aid applied to broken bones • Frostbite and exposure • Pulmonary aid – pneumonia
		Ground nut	Apios americana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unspecified, tubers eaten
		Lesser burdock	Articum minus	Ohrhohte'kó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood purifier • Roots used for rheumatism • Leaves used for headaches and induce sweating • Used for skin eruptions – pimples • Diaphoretic – draw out poison • Kidney problems • Bruises and backaches

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Kanon'tinekenhs, tsikene'tshe'wén:ta, Tarontará:ken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash for sore muscles • Poultice applied to legs for strength • Sap used for warts, skin growths • Flower - food
		Devil's Pitchfork	<i>Bidens frondosa</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Smallspike false nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracts butterflies • NF
		Hedge false bindweed	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roots and leaves food sources • Roots – increase flow of bile
		Shallow sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small water animal and fowl food source
		Common fox sedge	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fighting medicine
		Common chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood cleanser
		Canadian thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Óhrhohte, Ohnión:wara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral aide for mouth ailments
		Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer treatment • Hemorrhoids
		Crown Vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion control • Used as heart tonic, prostrate problems
		Dodder	<i>Cuscuta</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be northeastern wild mistletoe which does have medicinal uses

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wanonhsanónhne, kontatewenní:io otsíhkwa Skawirowánen otihonte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine • Used against pimples • Used to help urination • Helps womb
		False strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i> ⁶		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood remedy • Snake bite remedy • Helps hair loss
		Virginia wild rye	<i>Elymus virginicus</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planting aid for corn • Roots used for kidneys • Used in compound decoction for stricture (narrowing of an opening)
		Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Onén:ta óhonte, akohsá:ten raotáhsa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for headaches • Kidneys • Rheumatism, achy joints • Teething
		Prairie Fleabane	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Teiokekárien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient plant • Kidney, bladder troubles • Silica – helps to fix calcium in body • Headaches and pain

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	Teionerahtaoésthá, tsi Kanaratá:kon Teionerahta ò we ientston	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic • Has many uses, cold remedy, dermatological aid, febrifuge, gastrointestinal aid, hemorrhoid remedy, kidney aid, laxative, orthopedic aid, pulmonary aid • Poultice and tea used for broken bones
		Flattop goldenrod	Euthamia graminifolia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stomach problems, headaches, cold remedy • Febrifuge, gastrointestinal aid, pulmonary aid, laxative, kidney aid, veterinary aid
		Spotted Joe Pye weed	Eutrochium maculatum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good for kidneys, afterbirth, chills and fevers
		Sticky willy	Galium aparine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a wash for poison ivy and other skin itches
		Groundivy	Glechoma hereracea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Spotted Jewelweed	Impatiens capensis	Kahne:ki, tkahne:ka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatological aid • Wash for liver spots • Diuretic, roots used • Used as eye wash – stems • Febrifuge – induce sweating to break fever • Kidney aid • Liver aid • Used for difficult urination
		Lamp rush	Juncus effusus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runners medicine
		Canadian Blue Lettuce	Lactuca canadensis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a poultice for piles
		Rice cut grass	Leersia oryzoides		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food for small water animals and birds
		Japanese honeysuckle	Lonicera japonica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered invasive species • Has known medicinal properties in Europe
		Tartarian honeysuckle	Lonicera tartarica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food source for birds and small mammals
		Cutleaf waterhorehound	Lycopus americanus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisonous • Did have some uses but much caution used
		Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Febrifuge – fever reducer

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Feathery false Solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	Kit Kit aoéhta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tincture taken for tapeworms • Antidote for certain poisons • Foot soak • Rheumatism • Blood medicine compound • Poultice used for swellings • Used after a miscarriage • Hunting medicine • Snakebite remedy
		Black medick	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a laxative
		Yellow sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin irritations, pimples • Sunburn • febrifuge
		King's cureall	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • skin – boils • Hemorrhoid remedy • Increase athletic stamina • Woman medicine
		Sensitive fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Kahterahón:tsi, ionneráhtens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis • Blood medicine – anemia • Hair wash counter hair loss • Poultice for cuts • Gastrointestinal aid • gynecological aid • Woman's medicine, menses, childbirth • TB remedy

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Cinnamon fern	Osmundastrum cinnamomeum	iothehrisére	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic decoction • Febrifuge • Snakebite remedy • Spring tonic • Cold remedy • Rheumatism • Gynecological aid • Orthopedic aid • Panacea • Venereal aid • Veterinary aid
		New York fern	Thelypteris noveboracensis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynecological aid
		Wild parsnip	Pastinaca sativa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men's gynecological support
		Reed Canary Grass	Phalaris arundinacea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Common reed	Phragmites australis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Kentucky blue grass	Poa pratensis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Yard knotweed	Polygonum aviculare	Karón:ton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, dermatological aid, orthopedic and pediatric aid
		American tearthumb	Polygonum sagittatum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF • But is a sister plant with knotweed which does have documented medicinal uses

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Pickerelweed	Pontederia cordata		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeds, leaf stalk used as food for small water fowl as well as deer • Nectar attracts bees and butterflies • Roots sometimes used as a contraceptive
		Sweet cherry	Prunus avium	Eri'kó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart medicine • Bark – coughs and colds • Burns fevers, soreness, lung ailments
		Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Staghorn sumac	Rhus typhina (Rhus hirta)	Tará:kwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General pregnancy and birth medicine: Helped lactating mothers, , afterbirth remedy, irregular menses • Berries and bark used
		Black raspberry	Rubus occidentalis	Teioterahá:kton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, liver aid, whooping cough remedy • Emetic, cathartic, pulmonary aid
		Black eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta	Teion:tate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthelmintic (worms), heart medicine, pediatric aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Duck potato	Saggitaria latifolia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antirheumatic, dermatological aid, laxative, pediatric aid
		Crownvetch	Securigera varia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
		Tall goldenrod	Solidago altissima	Otsínekwar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to staunch bleeding, emetic, liver aid, gastrointestinal aid, pediatric aid, sedative compound
		Late goldenrod	Solidago gigantea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidney, liver and bladder support • Whole plant and root used
		Common bur-reed	Sparganium eurycarpum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water fowl and mammal food • Febrifuge, veterinary aid,
		New England American aster	Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	Teionerahta'ioenston (leaves curl on the side)**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as fever and cold remedy
		New Belgium American aster	Symphyotrichum novi-belgii		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever remedy
		Common tansy	Tanacetum vulgare		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, colds, skin aid i.e. cuts and bruises, liver aid, orthopedic aid
		Common dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	Tekaronhiaká:nere, Iotisnó:re	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain support, blood and liver medicine, skin aid (liver spots), eye medicine, emetic, kidney aid, laxative, pulmonary aid
		King-of-the-meadow	Thalictrum pubescens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hemostat infusion used, liver aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Poison ivy	Toxicodendron radicans	Iakohontarástha, iakohónteras, karontahnón:ni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used as a rub to counter poison ivy irritations
		Alsike clover	Trifolium hybridum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lactation aid for nursing mothers and veterinary aid
		Cattail	Typha sp.	Ono:ta, ohshakentha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food source • treatment for burns, sores and diarrhea in children
		American elm	Ulmus americana	Oká:ratsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antidiarrheal, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal support, hemorrhoid aid, gynecological support, orthopedic aid
		Maple leaf arrow wood	Viburnum acerifolium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analgesic, emetic, gastrointestinal support, urinary aid for men
	Sapling/Shrub	Box elder	Acer negundo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites
		Speckled alder	Alnus incana	Teion'neratáhten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antihemorrhagic, cathartic, emetic, urinary aid, venereal aid
		Bitternut hickory	Carya cordiformis	Ontsikaweh, Iohso' kwatskàrat on'tsíken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dermatological aid, food, used for furniture making, insect repellent
		Silky dogwood	Cornus amomum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analgesic, dermatological aid, laxative, emetic, pediatric aid, poultice, pulmonary aid, sedative, urinary aid, venereal aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Gray dogwood	Cornus racemose		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dermatological aid, gastrointestinal aid, orthopedic aid, venereal aid, veterinary aid
		Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	kanerohon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cambian layer used but purpose not specified
		Tartarian honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food source for birds and small mammals
		Eastern cottonwood	Populus deltoids	Onerahtonta, tsio'skiohiiowane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NF
		Sweet cherry	Prunus avium	Eri'kó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NF
		Black cherry	Prunus serotina	Ori'kowa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used for colds and coughs, analgesic, blood medicine, burns, dermatological aid, emetic, respiratory aid, febrifuge,
		Choke cherry	Prunus virginiana	Teiakonia'tawén:'eks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antidiarrheal, antihemorrhagic, blood medicine, cough medicine, dermatological aid, gynecological aid, pediatric aid, TB remedy, veterinary aid
		White oak	Quercus alba	Otokénha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Psychological aid, TB remedy, veterinary aid
		Red Oak	Quercus rubra	Karíhton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhea aid, indigestion, asthma, coughs, hoarseness, fevers, wash for skin inflammation, mouth sores,

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Staghorn sumac	Rhus typhina	Tará:kwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General pregnancy and birth medicine: Helped lactating mothers, , afterbirth remedy, irregular menses • Berries and bark used
		Black raspberry	Rubus occidentalis	Teioterahakton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, emetic, liver aid, cathartic, pediatric aid, pulmonary aid, venereal aid
		Black willow	Salix nigra	ò:se kakwirahóntsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carminative compound for stomach gas, cough medicine compound, throat aid
		American basswood	Tilia americana	Ohósera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihemorrhagic • Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		American elm	Ulmus americana	Aká:ratsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, antiemetic, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal aid, gynecological aid, hemorrhoid remedy, orthopedic relief
		Maple leaf arrow wood	Viburnum acerifolium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berries eaten
	Tree	Box elder	Acer negundo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites
		Shagbark hickory	Carya ovata	Onennóhkara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anthelmintic compound, antirheumatic, dermatological aid
		Flowering dogwood	Cornus florida ⁸		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gastrointestinal aid
		Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cambian layer used but purpose not specified
		Eastern white pine	Pinus strobus	Tsionerahtase'kó:wa, Onerahtase'kó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unspecified used as food • immunity booster, colds and coughs, rheumatism used in salves for cuts, blood tonic
		Eastern cottonwood	Populus deltoides	Onerahtonta, tsio'skohiowane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		sweet cherry	Prunus avium	Ehrihko:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart medicine • Bark – coughs and colds • Burns fevers, soreness, lung ailments
		Red oak	Quercus rubra	Karíhton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuts used as food • Dermatological aid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Staghorn sumac	Rhus typhina	Taráhkwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General pregnancy and birth medicine: Helped lactating mothers, , afterbirth remedy, irregular menses • Berries and bark used
		Black willow	Salix nigra	ó:se kakwirahóntsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carminative – for stomach gas • Coughs remedy, mouth and throat abscesses
		American basswood	Tilia americana	Ohóhsera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihemorrhagic • Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure
		American elm	Ulmus americana	Okàratsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, antiemetic, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal aid, gynecological aid, hemorrhoid remedy, orthopedic relief

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
Shoreline/Riparian	Herbaceous	American Basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Ohóhsera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antihemorrhagic • Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure
		Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Taro Ohnión:wara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer treatment, hemorrhoid remedy, hemostat plant
		Canada anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-parasitic medicine
		Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral aide for mouth ailments
		Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	iothehrisere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, antirheumatic, cold remedy, gynecological aid, orthopedic aid, panacea, venereal aid cold compound, veterinary aid
		Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	tsikenenstanenhte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to soak corn seeds before planting
		Fox grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	Kontatewenní:io o'nénhare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for anemia as well as veterinary aid - horse births

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Goldenrod sp.	Solidago sp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, emetic, gastrointestinal aid, liver aid, pediatric aid, sedative aid
		Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica	kanerohon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cambian layer used but purpose not specified
		Ground nut	Apios americana	Ohnenna'ta'ón:we	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unspecified food source
		Horsetail	Equisetum sp.	Ohonte onen:ta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidney medicine
		Kentucky blue grass	Poa pratensis		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Late goldenrod	Solidago gigantea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Grasses (lawn)	Poa sp.	Ohonteshon:'a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF
		Maple-leaf viburnum	Viburnum acerifolium		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, , gynecological aid, urinary aid
		Meadow rue	Thalictrum sp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sciatic pain relief
		Cattail sp.	Typha angustifolia	Ohsa'kén:ta Onó:ta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for sprains, veterinary aid, women's breast aid and febrifuge
		New England American aster	Symphotrichum novae-angliae		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for fevers
		Poison ivy	Toxicodendron radicans		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to counter outbreaks of poison ivy rashes
		Purple loosestrife	Lythrum salicaria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Febrifuge - Used for fever as a compound decoction
		Queen Anne's lace	Daucus carota	Wanonhsanonhne, lontatewennio otsihkwa watatewehníio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine • Used against pimples • Used to help urination • Helps womb

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Reed canary grass	Phalaris arundinacea		• NF
		Rye	Secale cereale		• Food source
		Sensitive fern	Onoclea sensibilis	Kahtehrahón:tsi, ionnera:tens	• Women's nursing medicine, birth pain remedy, blood tonic
		Small white aster	Symphotrichum sp.		• Used in sweats and to revive unconscious person
		Sneezeweed	Helenium autumnale		• Strong properties • Used to treat intestinal worms, laxative and alterative, used with caution
		Spotted joe-Pye-weed	Eutrochium maculatum		• Good for kidneys, afterbirth, chills and fevers
		Stinging nettle	Urtica dioica	Iakohehseráhstha, teion'takoronte	• Food source, fibre used to make rope, used for rheumatism/pain relief
		Tall goldenrod	Solidago altissima		• Liver and sunstroke remedy
		Common tansy	Tanacetum vulgare		• Used to counter too much gall in body, headaches, brises cutes, bone decay
		Tartarian honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica		• Food source for birds and small mammals
		Virginia creeper	Parthenocissus quinquefolia		• Used as antidote for poison sumac, orthopedic aid, urinary aid • Considered poisonous by some

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Wild strawberry	Fragaria vesca/virginiana	Kontatewennio ken'niiohontéshe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring blood tonic medicine • Food and ceremonial practices
		Wineberry	Rubus phoenicolasius		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-inflammatory, kidney
	Understory	American Basswood	Tilia americana	Ohóhsera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihemorrhagic • Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure
		American elm	Ulmus americana	Okàratsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, antiemetic, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal aid, gynecological aid, hemorrhoid remedy, orthopedic relief
		Black cherry	Prunus serotina		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used for colds and coughs, analgesic, blood medicine, burns, dermatological aid, emetic, respiratory aid, febrifuge,
		black walnut	Juglans nigra	Tsiohsòkwak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, blood medicine compound, dermatological aid, laxative, psychological aid compound, parasites
		Box elder	Acer negundo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common buckthorn	Rhamnus cathartica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Crab apple	Malus. Sp.	Sewahiiowane'onwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye medicine, food
		Eastern cottonwood	Populus deltoids	Onerahtonta, tsio'skiohiowane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth sores
		Flowering dogwood	Cornus florida ⁸		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine
		Gray dogwood	Cornus racemose		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatological aid, gastrointestinal aid compound, orthopedic aid, venereal aid, veterinary aid, antidiarrheal infusions, oral aid, pediatric aid, stimulant, TB remedy
		Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cambian layer used but purpose not specified
		Privet	Ligustrum sp.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunity booster, very bitter which makes it hard to take, liver diseases
		Pussy willow	Salix discolor	Tako:s ohsi:ta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emetic, hemorrhoid remedy, psychological aid, TB remedy
		River birch	Betula nigra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colds and coughs aid, food, urinary tract
		River bank grape	Vitis riparia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Silky dogwood	Cornus amomum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> analgesic, dermatological aid, laxative, emetic, pediatric aid, poultice, pulmonary aid, sedative, urinary aid, venereal aid
		Speckled alder	Alnus incana	Teion'neratahten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> antihemorrhagic, cathartic, emetic, urinary aid, venereal aid
		Staghorn sumac	Rhus typhina	Tará:kwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General pregnancy and birth medicine: Helped lactating mothers, , afterbirth remedy, irregular menses Berries and bark used
		Tartarian honeysuckle	Lonicera tartarica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food source for birds and small mammals
		Wineberry	Rubus phoenicolasius ⁹		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-inflammatory, kidney
	Canopy	American basswood	Tilia americana	Ohohsera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antihemorrhagic Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure
		American elm	Ulmus americana		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antidiarrheal, antiemetic, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal aid, gynecological aid, hemorrhoid

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Black walnut	Juglans nigra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, blood medicine compound, dermatological aid, laxative, psychological aid compound, parasites
		Black willow	Salix nigra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carminative – for stomach gas • Coughs remedy, mouth and throat abscesses
		Box elder	Acer negundo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites
		Eastern cottonwood	Populus deltoides		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth sores
		Eastern white pine	Pinus strobus		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unspecified used as food • immunity booster, colds and coughs, rheumatism used in salves for cuts, blood tonic
		Fir sp.	Abies sp.	Ohtsohkó:ton, otso'ko:ton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain compound
		Green ash	Fraxinus pennsylvanica		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cambian layer used but purpose not specified
		Paper birch	Betula papyrifera	Watenaketará:as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gynecological aid in birthing
		Red oak	Acer rubrum		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuts used as food • Dermatological aid,
		River birch	Betula nigra		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colds and coughs aid, food, urinary tract
		Weeping willow	Salix babylonica	Ose'kó:wa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallpox remedy, menses regulator

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
	Trees > 5" dbh	American basswood	<i>Tilia americana</i>	Ohósera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antihemorrhagic • Also used for burns, diuretic, emetic, gynecological aid. Orthopedic aid, stimulant, tuberculosis remedy, universal cure
		American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antidiarrheal, antiemetic, antihemorrhagic, gastrointestinal aid, gynecological aid, hemorrhoid
		Bitternut hickory	<i>Carya cordiformis</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil from seed used for rheumatism, bark is a diuretic and laxative
		Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry, irritable coughs. • Treats asthma and whooping cough • Ease indigestion and symptoms of IBS • Sore throats, sores, burns, wounds, and conjunctivitis.
		Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Okiewá:tha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analgesic, blood medicine compound, dermatological aid, laxative, psychological aid compound, parasites

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carminative – for stomach gas • Coughs remedy, mouth and throat abscesses
		Blue spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	O'só:ra onén:ta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NF • PS: spruces native to this area are black , red and white
		Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used in food preparations • parasites
		Common buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blood medicine, , eye wash, remedy for poison, wash for bad backs, sedative qualities
		Eastern cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoids</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouth sores • Made into twine and used in basket making and dyes
		Eastern white pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	tsionerahtasekóíwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unspecified used as food • coughs and colds
		Fir sp.	<i>Abies sp.</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatological aid • Antirheumatic for internal and externa use, cancer treatment, cold remedy compound, cough medicine, TB remedy
		Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cambian layer used but purpose not specified

Habitat and Venation Type	Vegetation Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Mohawk Name Available	Cultural Uses and Details
		Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ¹⁰	Onión:wara	• heart medicine, angina remedy, relieves high blood pressure, improves circulation
		Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>		• non-native species
		Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>		• gynecological aid
		Red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		• blood and eye medicine • dermatological aid, hunting medicine
		Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>		• acorns used food, dermatological aid
		Shagbark hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Onennóhkara	• anthelmintic compound, antirheumatic, dermatological aid
		White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>		• psychological aid, TB remedy compound, veterinary aid

Notes:

1. An alga.
2. Likely *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*. *Limnobium* is a more southern invasive.
3. Common name should be Tussock sedge, Lake sedge is *C. lacustris*.
4. Likely *Schoenoplectus pungens*. *S. americanus* is a tidal species and northern NY records are erroneous.
5. An alga.
6. Perhaps *Fragaria vesca*? *Duchesnea* is a species occasionally escaped in southern NY.
7. Accepted name in NY is *Coronilla varia*.
8. Perhaps *C. alternifolia*. *C. florida* is not known to occur in the county.
9. Likely *R. odoratus*. *R. phoenicolasius* is not known to occur in northern NY.
10. Likely not *C. monogyna*, which is only known as an occasional escape in northern NY. *Crataegus sp.* is acceptable.

All cultural uses were derived from the following publications and researched by Angie Barnes, Akwesasne Cultural Restoration Program, (ACRP), Medicine and Healing, SRMT Environment Division, 2017.

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