
Introduction and Purpose

The application of a seed mix is required by the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) to restore and stabilize disturbed soils within or in proximity to the *Natural System*¹. This technical guideline document directs best management practices and standardizes recommendations on:

- post-construction soil preparation (including soil quality and depth) for seed mix application;
- selection of appropriate seed mix based on site location and conditions, and;
- seed mix application (method, timing, monitoring, etc.).

When planning your project, the use of this document and other TRCA technical guidelines and checklists will help streamline submissions, and in the case of the Seed Mix Guideline (the Guideline), will create efficiencies in the review of the site restoration portion of the submission.

Please note that the Guideline is meant to be a living document, i.e., will be updated as required based on new scientific information as it becomes available; please ensure you are using the most up-to-date version.

The Guideline should be used as follows:

- i. Read and understand Sections 1-3 of this document.
- ii. Complete and submit the checklist in Appendix A as part of a complete submission.
- iii. Include notes on detailed design plans, as required in the checklist, relevant to seed mix used in the project.

Section 1.0: Post-construction Soil Quality and Depth

To stabilize and restore disturbed soils with vegetation cover, the first step is to provide suitable growth media (i.e., healthy soils) for future plantings (including trees, shrubs, plugs, seeds, etc.). This includes minimum standards for soil porosity, pH, and organic matter content. Provision of healthy soils for the areas to be landscaped will increase water infiltration and planting success, decrease surface runoff, and decrease future maintenance costs.

The TRCA document, “Preserving and Restoring Healthy Soil: Best Practices for Urban Construction,” (2012) defines minimum standards for soil management during urban construction and describes how to develop and implement Soil Management Plans, including descriptions on required soil condition assessments, laboratory analyses (e.g. particle size

¹ As defined within TRCA’s The Living City Policies (2014): Natural Systems are comprised of water resources, natural features and areas, natural hazards, and restoration areas of potential natural cover and buffers.

distribution, soil pH, bulk density), soil preservation, potential amendment materials and equipment. It should be referred to throughout all construction phases, from planning to post-construction; Download is available at: www.sustainabletechnologies.ca.

The document states that in general, the following standards for post-construction soil quality and depth are recommended:

At project completion, all areas to be landscaped where soil or vegetation has been disturbed should have at least 20 centimeters of topsoil containing 5 to 15% organic matter (by dry weight) depending on the type of vegetation to be established, a total uncompacted soil depth of at least 30 centimeters and a soil pH of 6.0 to 8.0. Organic matter content is measured in a soil laboratory using the Loss-On-Ignition Test (ASTM International, 2007; USDA & USCC, 2002) described further in Section 3.2.3.”

Additionally, when importing topsoil, ensure the topsoil does not contain materials or contaminants at levels that would be harmful to plant growth, impair drainage, or adversely impact its intended use. Topsoil should:

- Be free of refuse, stones, wood or debris larger than 50 mm in diameter;
- Be free of deleterious substances, plant or soil pests, invasive species, undesirable grasses, noxious weeds or weed seeds;
- Where applicable, meet topsoil specifications found in *Construction Specifications for Implementing Compost Amended Planting Soil in Ontario* (TRCA, 2017), available at www.sustainabletechnologies.ca

To streamline project reviews, please ensure that the submission **contains notes** on the applicable plans for:

- Soil best management practices during construction from the Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan. Please refer to Appendix B of TRCA's "Erosion and Sediment Control Guide for Urban Construction", (2019) (available at: <https://trca.ca/planning-permits/procedural-manual-and-technical-guidelines/>) ;
- Proposed soil mending methods, including soil testing, soil de-compaction, importing of topsoil and use of amendment materials (including Mycorrhizae) in the proposed Planting or Restoration Plan. Please refer to TRCA's "*Preserving and Restoring Healthy Soil: Best Practices for Urban Construction*", dated 2012 (available at: <https://trca.ca/planning-permits/procedural-manual-and-technical-guidelines/>).

1.1 Mycorrhizae

TRCA recommends the use of mycorrhizal fungi as part of the site restoration, especially in areas where soils have been impacted (compacted, stockpiled, stripped, etc.) or where engineered fill has been requested. Mycorrhizal fungi have a symbiotic relationship with plants and increase the ability of the plant roots to absorb water and nutrients. Mycorrhizae also release Glomalin, a soil "glue", which benefits soils structure by creating space for water and air in heavy soils and binding loose soils to help resist erosion. The use of mycorrhizal fungi

typically results in improved plant establishment, especially native plant growth, and suppression of unwanted non-mycorrhizal plants.

Endomycorrhizal fungi (or arbuscular mycorrhizae (AM)) form associations with 90% of plants including most native herbaceous species. Ectomycorrhizal fungi form relationships with most native woody species.

Mycorrhizal fungi should be applied during the seeding process by mixing the product with the seed; surface applications are not effective. The goal of the application is to create physical contact between the roots and the fungi. Mycorrhizal fungi are generally sold in granular or powder forms and should be applied according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Section 2.0 Selection of Seed Mixes

Failure to choose the appropriate seed mix can undermine the ecological integrity of the *Natural System* when:

- the mix is not suited to the site conditions and fails to stabilize soils; sedimentation of surface water features, wetlands, woodlots may ensue; and/or
- aggressive non-native species invade and dominate native species. Invasive exotic species can limit the regeneration of indigenous vegetation, restrict native biodiversity, and alter the nature of the ecosite.

The following are recommended for selection of seed mixes:

- a) Seed mixes must be comprised by native species that are suitable to the local soil (including texture, fertility, pH, and organic matter content), moisture, and light conditions. Species should be compatible and complementary to the existing vegetation communities. Proposed percentages for each species in the mix should be provided.
- b) Consideration should be given to the land use adjacent to the area to be restored. For example, if the proposed seed mix is going to be implemented along a trail or sidewalk that is subject to winter maintenance with salt, salt-tolerant species should be incorporated to the seed mix. Similarly, if the proposed seed mix will be implemented in a ditch, along a road or in other heavily impacted area, the resilience ("toughness") of the seed mix would be more important than the diversity. Please refer to Appendix B for examples of seed mixes; refer to Appendix C for a list of herbaceous species that are native within the TRCA jurisdiction. Please note the caveats indicated below (Section 4). General conditions where specific species may be appropriate are indicated.

- c) In addition to the native seed mix, a **nurse crop** should be added to every seeding application – to aid in the quick establishment of erosion and weed control.
- d) **Cover crops** can be used when temporary erosion control is needed. For example, to stabilize temporary stockpiles, temporary construction ditches, or when a portion of the site needs to be stabilized between two phases of construction.
- e) Local source native seed from seed zone 34 is preferred. Otherwise purchasing native seed as close to the same seed zone as the site is preferred. For a seed zone map, please refer to MNR's Southern Ontario Tree Seed Zone Atlas (2011), available at: <https://collections.ola.org/mon/25007/311423.pdf>
- f) TRCA often encounters exotic species on proposed seed mixes or as proposed nurse/cover crops, such as: *Agrostis gigantea*, *Festuca arundinacea*, *Festuca rubra*, *Lolium perenne*, *Melilotus alba*, *Melilotus officinalis*. TRCA does not accept the use of these species as they typically outcompete native species. For a quick reference of invasive species that are not accepted by TRCA, please refer to Appendix D. Please note that Appendix D is not an exhaustive list of the species that should be avoided. For species that are native to TRCA's jurisdiction and accepted by TRCA, please refer to Appendix C.

Section 3.0 Seed Mix Application

Once the minimum soil quality and depth (minimum 200mm of topsoil with 300mm of total uncompacted depth) have been achieved, and fine grading completed, application of seed mixes can be carried out.

It is important to invest in application methods that prevent seeds from washing away (which results in additional applications being required). Pneumatic seeding is TRCA's preferred method for seed application, since when applied correctly is the most successful method.

a) Methods

Consult seed supplier and contractor to confirm appropriate application method and seed mix to ensure successful germination. Please specify method and application rate to be utilized. Please ensure the best management practices (listed below) are followed with any of these methods. The most common seed application methods are:

Pneumatic (blown) seeding with growing media

A calibrated mixture of seed and composted soil (or other growing media) that is applied onto bare soil surfaces with a blower truck. A minimum 50mm depth is required regardless of grades.

This treatment has the added benefit of providing erosion control (stabilizes the area) while seed germinates. For required depths for steep slopes, please refer to supplier's recommendations.

Hydroseeding (a.k.a. hydraulic mulch seeding)

A slurry containing seed, mulch, water and often a tackifier, stored in a tank and sprayed onto the soil surface using a hose. The mixture may also incorporate additives to improve vegetation growth, such as fertilizer and mycorrhizal fungi.

If hydroseeding is being used, the area can be considered stabilized as soon as the application is successfully completed, provided that a tackifier was included in the slurry. If no tackifier was included, the use of additional erosion protection (e.g. rolled erosion control products) until soil is established is required.

Mechanical

Seed applied directly into the soil by mechanical equipment such as a seed drill. Only vehicle accessible areas can be seeded mechanically.

For Mechanical Seeding, mulch application following or in conjunction with seed application is highly recommended as the mulch serves as a barrier against solar heat, moisture loss and physical transport due to runoff.

Broadcast

Applying seed by hand or with a seed spreader (least preferred method). Where possible, use a roller to push down seed for better seed-soil contact following seed distribution.

Because this is labor intensive, it is normally done for smaller areas that are not as easy to access with vehicles. Additional erosion and sediment control should be used to provide site stabilization.

b) Timing

- i. Suitable seeding time window: April 15th to October 15th, avoiding peak summer months. Late spring (April to mid-June) is ideal seeding time during drier conditions. Fall (September to November) is best for dormant wildflower seeds. If seeding occurs after September 30th, additional erosion and sediment control measures may be required to minimize sediment transport off-site and seed loss due to runoff.
- ii. Seeding should not be executed during the drought-prone season (i.e. mid-June through mid-August), unless adequate irrigation can be supplied.

- iii. Works occurring during the late fall and winter months (November 1st to March 30th) should specify interim soil stabilization measures to secure the site during the spring freshet. Seeding might be required in the following growing season.
- iv. All disturbed areas should be seeded as soon as possible following the completion of works in each area. Depending on location and erosion risk, TRCA may require notes on drawings directing that seed be applied to specific areas as soon as grading is completed. Seed can be applied as you go, reducing the need to revisit areas and regrade. The areas to be seeded should be evaluated in terms of how many truckloads of seed will be required. As an area equivalent to one truckload is completed, it should be immediately seeded, as opposed to waiting for all areas to be graded and only then applying the seed all at the same time. This will minimize the extend and duration of exposed soils. Erosion controls must remain in place until seeding has sufficiently stabilized the site (80% cover).
- v. If germination is not anticipated during the same growing season when seeding was carried out, additional erosion control measures (e.g. rolled erosion control products) are required to provide interim stabilization until vegetation is visible. If rolled erosion control products are being proposed, please note they should be made of 100% natural fibers (no polypropylene layer).

c) Ensuring Success

Please ensure all appropriate best management practices are included as notes in the proposed Planting or Restoration Plan.

- i. Securing seed mix with seed supplier well in advance is recommended, since there is limited local seed supply. Consider planning and budgeting for long-term as re-seeding may be required over time.
- ii. Areas with disproportionately high invasive species presence, such as most of the Greater Toronto Area, should be seeded at a higher rate (646 seeds per m²) as opposed to the standard rate of (431 seeds per m²), due to the considerable invasive species pressure on newly seeded soils.
- iii. Prior to seeding, tags should be checked to confirm that the correct (approved) seed mix is being applied.
- iv. Ensuring a thorough coverage is key for a successful application.
- v. Regardless of seeding method used, more intensive erosion controls may also be necessary in high erosion risk areas (e.g. slopes steeper than 2H:1V).

- vi. Ensure vehicles and equipment are not driving over areas that have been seeded. To prevent damage, seeded areas should be fenced off during vegetation establishment, particularly if it is a heavily used area.
- vii. Establish a plan to ensure seeded areas are irrigated as needed.
- viii. Please incorporate inspection on seeded areas as part of the Erosion and Sediment Control inspection requirements approved for the site. Please add a specific section for the seeded areas in the stabilization monitoring reports and provide a percentage of successful coverage. Beyond this routine inspection, additional inspections of seeded areas may be needed when the seed is newly planted as well as during periods of drought. TRCA encourages the submission of monitoring reports to help inform future updates to the Guideline, based on in-field experience.
- ix. During inspection, determine whether seed is well established with good coverage (>80%).
- x. During restoration monitoring and restoration warranty inspection, please record which species from the applied seed mix have germinated and percentage of successful coverage for each one.
- xi. Look for any evidence of erosion on seeded areas (e.g., rilling). Where erosion is occurring, determine whether a higher seed application rate is needed, if the area should be reinforced with additional erosion control measures (e.g. blankets, mats), or if flows should be re-routed around the seeded area.
- xii. Regrade and re-apply topsoil and seed in areas that did not take or that have been removed by erosion.
- xiii. Consideration should be given to increasing the rate of the seed mixes and using mycorrhizal fungi on specific areas of the site considered to be more challenging for germination, or in areas where the first application has failed, and it is understood that regular densities are not working.
- xiv. A 2-year warranty on planting material will be required. TRCA considers the seeding to be a part of the overall warranty.

Section 4.0 Caveats

This document is dated January 2022 and is consistent with current policies adopted by the TRCA at this time. These guidelines are not meant to be exhaustive but present the typical TRCA expectations and are subject to change.

4.1 Seed Mix Examples

Appendix B shows examples of seed mixes for the TRCA jurisdiction, based upon general site criteria. Please note that:

- a) These seed mixes are a working list of mixes that may be appropriate in the TRCA jurisdiction, and may be subject to additions, subtractions, or other changes.
- b) It is the proponent's responsibility to ensure success of seed germination and for reparation of any failed germination on the subject site. The success of a seed mix depends on a variety of factors, including local soil, moisture, light conditions, quality of application and maintenance, weather (e.g., drought), and others, as per Sections 2 and 3. The suggested mixes in Appendix B are meant to provide examples of seed mixes that may be appropriate for a site, but on-site conditions must be considered in the selection of the seed mix to ensure success.

4.2 Species List

Appendix C shows all native herbaceous plants (wildflowers, grasses, sedges, rushes) within the TRCA jurisdiction, based on the 2020 TRCA jurisdictional score and rank. Please note that this is a working list of species that may be appropriate for seed mixes in the TRCA jurisdiction, and may be subject to additions, subtractions, or other changes.

4.3 Invasive Species

Appendix D shows a few of the most common herbaceous invasive species within the TRCA jurisdiction. Please note that this is to be used as a quick reference guide of species that are not supported by TRCA, but it is NOT an exhaustive list.

Appendix A: Submission Checklist

Submission Checklist

Please read and understand the Seed Mix Guidelines before following the checklist below. This checklist is meant as a quick reference guide.

- Notes and details demonstrating that each check box below has been addressed are required directly on the plans as part of a complete submission.**

Soil Quality

- Specify minimum topsoil depth (minimum of 200mm)
- Specify minimum uncompacted soil depth (minimum of 300mm: topsoil + subsoil)
- Specify any de-compaction methods and amendments
- Specify required minimum topsoil quality requirements (for example, minimum percentage of organic matter; range of pH; must be free of deleterious substances, plant or soil pests, invasive and undesirable species; etc.)

Seed Mix Application

- Specify application method
- Specify seed application rate
- Specify proposed timing for application
- Specify proposed maintenance activities (e.g., irrigation/mowing – refer to Appendix B for requirements) if applicable
- Specify additional erosion control measures should works be undertaken outside of the growing season

Seed Mixes

Seed mixes should be comprised of native seed mixes that are suitable to local soil, moisture, and light conditions, and be compatible with adjacent vegetation communities and land uses.

- Specify proposed seed mix(es). All areas requiring stabilization within natural features buffers and other areas to be restored will require 100% native seed mix
 - Include species (scientific name and common name)
 - Percentage composition for each species in the mix
 - If different seed mixes are proposed in different areas, this should be specified in the drawings
- Specify proposed **nurse crop** to be applied with the native seed mix
- Additional notes for best management practices

Cover crop (ESC)

For manicured areas and temporary stabilization (e.g., stockpiles, construction ditches).

- Specify species (scientific name and common name)
- If a mix is proposed, please specify percentage composition for each species in the mix

Appendix B: Seed Mix Examples

1. Nurse and Cover Crops

Nurse and Cover Crops should be applied according to the application rate and best management practices recommended by the seed supplier. Typically, the supplier will provide a range of application rate recommended by each species (e.g., 30 to 50Kg/ha); the lower end (e.g. 30Kg/ha) should be applied when species will be used as a **nurse crop** mixing with native seed mix, and the higher end (e.g. 50 Kg/ha) should be applied when species will be used as a **cover crop**. Currently, TRCA recommends the use of the following species as nurse and/or cover crops:

Table 1 - Recommended species to be used as nurse and/or cover crops².

| Species and Timing | Description | Application Rate and Additional Instructions |
|--|--|---|
| Summer-Fall Cover (Annuals) | Can be planted in spring/early summer for summer cover or in fall for fall cover. Control may be required. | |
| Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>) | Annual species. Suitable for a wide range of site and soil types. Oats are suitable for a wide range of sites, including both moist and dry sites. Some allelopathy effects are known to occur; however, the effects are anticipated to only last a few weeks after death. Seed March to October. | Control may be required for spring/summer plantings (e.g. mowing, etc.) to prevent cover crop from impeding native seed mix and to deter seed production. Oats can be mowed in October before they set seed to reduce competition. Can reduce seeding ratio to limit mowing needs. Winterkill is adequate control for fall plantings. |
| Annual Rye (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>) | Annual species. Suitable for slopes and sites prone to heavy erosion. Please ensure not to use Perennial Rye (<i>Lolium perenne</i>), since it is an invasive species. Seed March to October. | Control is likely not required for spring/summer plantings (e.g. mowing, etc.) unless monitoring demonstrates it is impeding native seed mix growth. Winterkill is adequate control for fall plantings. |
| White/Proso Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) | Annual species. Suitable for mesic sites (moderate moisture). Seed March to October. Good weed suppression. Better germination with seed drilling, but good success with broadcast seeding. | Control is likely not required for spring/summer plantings (e.g. mowing, etc.) unless monitoring demonstrates it is impeding native seed mix growth. Winterkill is adequate control for fall plantings. |

² Adapted from Credit Valley Conservation (CVC). 2020. Grassland Restoration Guidelines. Prepared by North-South Environmental Incorporated. Campbellville, Ontario.

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Fall-Spring Cover (Winter Annuals) | Can be planted in late summer/early fall for cover in the fall and the following spring, matures in summer. Control may be required. | |
| Winter Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) | Winter annual species. Winter Wheat is a better choice for most sites since it is less persistent and has less chance of becoming weedy (resulting in uncontrolled dispersal) than Winter Rye. It performs better than Winter Rye in <u>moist</u> sites. Can be seed drilled or broadcast seeded. Seed September to November | Control is likely not required in spring/summer (e.g. mowing, etc.) unless monitoring demonstrates that it is impeding native seed mix. Can reduce seeding ratio to limit mowing needs. |
| Winter Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>) | Winter annual species. Winter Rye displays allelopathy that can last up to 30 days past death, so overall less preferred than Winter Wheat. Winter Rye is a better choice than Winter Wheat for <u>dry</u> , sandy sites prone to wind erosion. Can be used in combination with Canada Wild Rye to provide additional perennial cover until native seed mix establishes. Can be seed drilled or broadcast seeded. Seed September to November | Control required in spring/summer (e.g. mowing, etc.) to prevent cover crop from impeding native seed mix and deter seed production. Winter Rye should be mowed before it sets seed. Can reduce seeding ratio to limit mowing needs. |
| Native Perennials | To be used as nurse crops. No control required. | |
| Canada Wild Rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>) | Native perennial species for <u>dry</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall. | Use it as a nurse crop mixed with native seed. |
| Virginia Wild Rye (<i>Elymus virginicus</i>) | Native perennial species for <u>moist</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall. | Use it as a nurse crop mixed with native seed. |
| Riverbank Wild Rye (<i>Elymus riparius</i>) | Native perennial species for <u>moist</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall. | Use it as a nurse crop mixed with native seed. |

2. Examples of Seed Mix

The suggested mixes are meant to provide examples of seed mix that may be appropriate for your site, but on-site conditions must be considered in the selection of the seed mix to ensure

success. Several variables, such as soil quality, moisture, sun exposure, watering schedule and rates of application will affect germination and ultimate coverage.

Please note that species on these seed mixes will be subject to availability. Some of these species may not be readily available for purchase from seed suppliers. Please check with your seed supplier. For acceptable replacement species, please check *Appendix C: List of Herbaceous Species Native to TRCA Jurisdiction (2020)* of this Guideline. Alternatively, the percentage of the available species already listed in the specified mix could be increased to replace species that have supply issues.

Please note that the minimum recommended ratio of seed quantity per area (Kg/ha) below was calculated based on the recommended quantity of 646 seeds per m² (e.g. 15% x 646 = 96.9 seeds per m²).

Site conditions: Sunny and Dry

| TRCA Frugal Dry Mix (TRCA-SD-1) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 15.0% |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 15.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 7.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 11.0% |
| L2 | <i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> | Slender wheat grass | 2.0% |
| L2 | <i>Elymus villosus</i> | Silky Wild Rye* | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 5.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little bluestem | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common milkweed | 5.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 2.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| * If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 21.39 Kg/ha | | | |

| Ontario Dry Grass Mix (TRCA-SD-2) | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Grass mix for dry/mesic sites or Meadowlark/Bobolink habitat | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common milkweed | 2.0% |
| LX | <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | Butterfly milkweed | 1.0% |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> | Heath aster | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense</i> | Sky Blue aster* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 5.0% |
| L2-L+? | <i>Helenium autumnale</i> | Marsh sneezeweed* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> | Roundheaded bushclover* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 3.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 13.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 5.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little blue stem | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> | Grey goldenrod* | 4.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 20.0% |
| L3 | <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> | Sand drop seed | 2.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| <p>* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. If substitutions need to be made for use as Bobolink/Meadowlark habitat, grass component for BOBO/EAME habitat should be 60-80%, or at least consistent with MECP requirements https://www.ontario.ca/page/bobolink-and-eastern-meadowlark-habitats-and-land-development#section-5</p> | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 13.98 Kg/ha | | | |

| TRCA Upland Slope Mix ((TRCA-SD-3) Use on dry slopes | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 16.0% |
| L5 | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common milkweed | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 3.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 15.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 3.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little blue stem | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | Canada goldenrod | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Solidago juncea</i> | Early goldenrod* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 20.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> | Smooth aster | 1.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| <p>* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.</p> | | | |

Minimum recommended ratio of 17.71 Kg/ha

| Ontario Resilient Area Meadow Mix (TRCA-SD-4) | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Used in areas with high invasive species pressure or flat compacted soils | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 25.0% |
| L5 | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common milkweed | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 5.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 7.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 10.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 4.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 8.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little bluestem | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> | Cup Plant* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 20.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| * If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 16.40 Kg/ha | | | |

| Farm Field Edge Pollinator Mix (TRCA-SD-5) | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 15.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphotrichum oolentangiense</i> | Sky Blue Aster* | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i> | Heath aster | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 10.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamot | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 10.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> | Hairy beardtongue* | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>(Potentilla arguta) Drymocallis arguta</i> | Prairie cinquefoil | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 6.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little blue stem | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 15.0% |
| L3 | <i>Verbena stricta</i> | Hoary Vervain | 2.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 13.57 Kg/ha

| Ontario Butterfly Meadow (TRCA-SD-6) For areas of high public visibility and needing high wildflower diversity | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 6.0% |
| L5 | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | Indian hemp | 1.0% |
| LX | <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> | Butterfly milkweed | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | Common milkweed | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense</i> | Sky Blue Aster* | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> | Heath aster | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | 5.0% |
| L2-L+? | <i>Helenium autumnale</i> | Marsh sneezeweed* | 3.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 5.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> | Roundheaded bushclover* | 3.0% |
| L1 | <i>Liatris cylindracea</i> | Dwarf blazing star | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamot | 6.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 3.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 5.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 4.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> | Hairy beardtongue* | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>(Potentilla arguta) Drymocallis arguta</i> | Prairie cinquefoil | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 8.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little blue stem | 6.0% |
| L5 | <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> | Cup plant* | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i> | Blue-eyed grass | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> | Lance leaved goldenrod | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> | Grey goldenrod* | 2.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 8.0% |
| L3 | <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> | Sand drop seed | 0.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Verbena stricta</i> | Hoary Vervain | 3.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| * If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 13.15 Kg/ha | | | |

Site conditions: Sunny and Wet

| TRCA Frugal Wet Mix (TRCA-SW-1) | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 10.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 20.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 20.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Green coneflower* | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 4.0% |
| L4 | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | Swamp milkweed | 3.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium (Eutrochium) maculatum</i> | Joe-pye weed | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Boneset | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 10.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 1.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 26.05 Kg/ha

| TRCA Wet Slope Mix (TRCA-SW-2) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Used in sloped wet areas like seeps or next to a water course | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L5 | <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed Brome | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex stipata</i> | Awl-fruited sedge | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 20.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia Wild Rye | 25.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's Rush* | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 12.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | Green bulrush | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Woolgrass bulrush | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> | Lance-leaved goldenrod* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 10.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 27.97 Kg/ha

| Stream Stabilization (TRCA-SW-3) | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| More diverse mix for stream edge | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L4 | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | Swamp milkweed | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> | Hairy aster | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i> | Swamp aster | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> | Flat-topped aster | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed Brome | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex stipata</i> | Awl-fruited sedge | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia Wild Rye | 20.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> | Joe-pye weed | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Boneset | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl manna grass | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed rush | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus balticus</i> | Baltic rush | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's Rush* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | Dense blazing star | 1.0% |
| L1 | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal flower | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> | Blue lobelia | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Mimulus ringens</i> | Monkey flower | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 5.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i> | False dragonhead or Obedient plant | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Green coneflower* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | Green bulrush | 4.0% |
| L4 | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Woolgrass bulrush | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> | Lance-leaved goldenrod* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 2.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 21.59 Kg/ha

| Riparian Access Points (TRCA-SW-4) | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| No wildflowers, grassy species that are resilient to being run over | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 10.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 20.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 20.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 15.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's rush* | 3.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| * If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 24.2 Kg/ha | | | |

| Ontario Short Wet Meadow (TRCA-SW-5) | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Shorter mix for sight lines - wet in spring, dryer in summer | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L4 | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | Swamp milkweed | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed Brome | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex stipata</i> | Awl-fruited sedge | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia Wild Rye | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl manna grass | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed rush | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus balticus</i> | Baltic rush | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's Rush* | 2.0% |
| L2 | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | Dense blazing star | 2.0% |
| L1 | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal flower | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> | Blue lobelia | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Mimulus ringens</i> | Monkey flower | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Physostegia virginiana ssp. virginiana</i> | False dragonhead or Obedient plant | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 5.0% |
| L5 | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | Green bulrush | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 3.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 19.22 Kg/ha

| Ontario Wet Meadow (TRCA-SW-6) | | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|---------------|
| For areas wet in spring, may be dry in summer | | | |
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L4 | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | Swamp milkweed | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> | Heath aster | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> | Hairy aster | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i> | Swamp aster | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> | Flat-topped aster | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed Brome | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex stipata</i> | Awl-fruited sedge | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia Wild Rye | 10.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> | Joe-pye weed | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Boneset | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl manna grass | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | Jointed rush | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus balticus</i> | Baltic rush | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's Rush* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | Dense blazing star | 1.0% |
| L1 | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal flower | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> | Blue lobelia | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Mimulus ringens</i> | Monkey flower | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamont | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | Switch grass | 10.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i> | False dragonhead or Obedient plant | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | Black eyed Susan | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Green coneflower* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | Green bulrush | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Woolgrass bulrush | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> | Lance-leaved goldenrod* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | 7.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 3.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |

* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.

Minimum recommended ratio of 15.68 Kg/ha

Site conditions: Shady Conditions

| Difficult Site Mix (TRCA-SC-1) Shady, sloped, compacted, mixed soils mix | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | Big bluestem | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | Little bluestem | 15.0% |
| L2 | <i>Elymus villosus</i> | Silky Wild Rye* | 15.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 15.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Green coneflower* | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | Showy tick-trefoil | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | Wild Columbine | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | Wild bergamot | 3.0% |
| L5 | <i>Zizia aurea</i> | Golden Alexander | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Monarda didyma</i> | Bee Balm* | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Hypericum ascyron</i> | Great St.John's Wort* | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Agastache nepetoides</i> | Yellow Hyssop* | 1.0% |
| L1 | <i>Ceanothus americanus</i> | New Jersey Tea* | 1.0% |
| L2 | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | Oxeye | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | Evening primrose | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> | Hairy beardtongue* | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint* | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena urticifolia</i> | White vervain* | 1.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| * If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 28.37 Kg/ha | | | |

| Swamp Mix (TRCA-SC-2) Partial shade, wet sites | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| L-Rank | Scientific Name | Common Name | % |
| L3 | <i>Anemone canadensis</i> | Canada Anemone | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> | Swamp milkweed | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> | Hairy aster | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i> | Swamp aster | 3.0% |
| LX | <i>Bidens cernua</i> | Nodding burr-marigold | 1.0% |
| LX | <i>Bidens frondosa</i> | Beggars ticks | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | Fringed brome | 5.0% |
| L3 | <i>Carex comosa</i> | Bottlebrush sedge | 2.0% |
| L3 | <i>Carex crinita</i> | Fringed sedge | 4.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex stipata</i> | Awl-fruited sedge | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Carex stricta</i> | Tussock Sedge | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | Fox sedge | 5.0% |
| L1 | <i>Chelone glabra</i> | Turtlehead | 0.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus hystrix</i> | Bottlebrush Grass | 4.0% |
| L4 | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | Riverbank rye | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 15.0% |
| L5 | <i>Glyceria striata</i> | Fowl manna grass | 5.0% |
| L4 | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | Soft rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | Path rush | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's Rush* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> | Rice Cut Grass | 8.0% |
| L1 | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal flower | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> | Blue lobelia | 1.0% |
| L4 | <i>Mimulus ringens</i> | Monkey flower | 1.0% |
| L3 | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Foxglove beardtongue | 2.0% |
| L4 | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | Green coneflower* | 1.0% |
| L5 | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | Green bulrush | 3.0% |
| L4 | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Woolgrass bulrush | 3.0% |
| L3 | <i>Thalictrum pubescens</i> | Tall meadow rue | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | Blue vervain | 2.0% |
| L5 | <i>Verbena urticifolia</i> | White vervain* | 2.0% |
| | | Total | 100.0% |
| *If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C. | | | |
| Minimum recommended ratio of 21.51 Kg/ha | | | |

Appendix C:
**List of Herbaceous Species Native to TRCA
Jurisdiction (2020)**

Appendix C: List of Herbaceous Species Native to TRCA Jurisdiction (2020)

Appendix C shows all native herbaceous plants (wildflowers, grasses, sedges, rushes) within the TRCA jurisdiction, based on the 2020 TRCA jurisdictional score and rank. Please note that:

- a) This is a working list of species that may be appropriate for seed mixes in the TRCA jurisdiction, and may be subject to additions, subtractions, or other changes.
- b) The species on this list will be subject to availability. Please check with your seed supplier.

Disclaimer: taxonomy is constantly changing, and names provided by seed suppliers might be different than what is listed below. To check for nomenclature synonyms, please check the Database of Vascular Plants of Canada (VASCAN) website:

<http://data.canadensys.net/vascan/search>

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|----------------|---------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Euphorbiaceae | ACAVIRG | <i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i> | three-seeded mercury | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ACHMILA | <i>Achillea borealis</i> var. <i>borealis</i> | woolly yarrow | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Acoraceae | ACOAMER | <i>Acorus americanus</i> | sweet flag | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ACTPACH | <i>Actaea pachypoda</i> | white baneberry | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ACTRUBN | <i>Actaea rubra</i> f. <i>neglecta</i> | white form red baneberry | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ACTRUBR | <i>Actaea rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> | red baneberry | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ACTXLUD | <i>Actaea x ludovici</i> | hybrid baneberry | L4 | 0 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | AGAPAUP | <i>Agalinis purpurea</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> | small-flowered gerardia | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | AGATENU | <i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i> | slender gerardia | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Rosaceae | AGRGRYP | <i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i> | agrimony | L5 | 2 | FO |
| Poaceae | AGRPERE | <i>Agrostis perennans</i> | upland bent grass | L3 | 1 | GR |
| Rosaceae | AGRPUBE | <i>Agrimonia pubescens</i> | hairy agrimony | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | AGRSCAB | <i>Agrostis scabra</i> | ticklegrass | L3 | 0 | GR |
| Alismataceae | ALISUBC | <i>Alisma subcordatum</i> | small-flowered water-plantain | L3 | | FO |
| Alismataceae | ALITRIV | <i>Alisma triviale</i> | common water-plantain | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Amaryllidaceae | ALLTRIC | <i>Allium tricoccum</i> | wild leek | L4 | 2 | FO |
| Poaceae | ALOEQU | <i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> | short-awned foxtail | L3 | -5 | GR |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|---------------|---------|--|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Asteraceae | AMBARTE | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | common ragweed | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | AMBTRIF | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | giant ragweed | L5 | -1 | FO |
| Poaceae | AMMBREV | <i>Calamagrostis breviligulata</i> ssp. <i>breviligulata</i> | marram grass | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Fabaceae | AMPBRAC | <i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i> | hog-peanut | L5 | 0 | VI |
| Asteraceae | ANAMARG | <i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i> | pearly everlasting | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | ANDGERA | <i>Andropogon gerardi</i> | big bluestem | L3 | 1 | GR |
| Primulaceae | ANDSEPT | <i>Androsace septentrionalis</i> | pygmy flower | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANEACUT | <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> | sharp-lobed hepatica | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANEAMER | <i>Hepatica americana</i> | round-lobed hepatica | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANECANA | <i>Anemonastrum canadense</i> | Canada anemone | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANECYLI | <i>Anemone cylindrica</i> | long-fruited thimbleweed | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANEMULT | <i>Anemone multifida</i> | red anemone | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANEQUIN | <i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> var. <i>quinquefolia</i> | wood anemone | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | ANEVIRG | <i>Anemone virginiana</i> | common thimbleweed | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Apiaceae | ANGATRO | <i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> | angelica | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ANTHOHO | <i>Antennaria howellii</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i> | Howell's pussytoes | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ANTPAFA | <i>Antennaria parlinii</i> ssp. <i>fallax</i> | plantain-leaved pussytoes | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Fabaceae | APIAMER | <i>Apios americana</i> | groundnut | L4 | -3 | VI |
| Apocynaceae | APOANDR | <i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> | spreading dogbane | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | APOCACA | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> var. <i>cannabinum</i> | hemp dogbane | L5 | | FO |
| Apocynaceae | APOCANN | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | hemp dogbane (<i>sensu lato</i>) | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | APOSIBI | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> var. <i>hypericifolium</i> | clasping-leaved hemp dogbane | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | APOXFLO | <i>Apocynum x floribundum</i> | intermediate dogbane | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | AQUCANA | <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> | wild columbine | L4 | 1 | FO |
| Brassicaceae | ARACANA | <i>Borodinia canadensis</i> | sicklepod | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Brassicaceae | ARAGLAB | <i>Turritis glabra</i> | tower mustard | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Brassicaceae | ARAHIPY | <i>Arabis pycnocarpa</i> | hairy rock-cress | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Brassicaceae | ARALAEV | <i>Borodinia laevigata</i> | smooth rock-cress | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Araliaceae | ARANUDI | <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> | wild sarsaparilla | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Araliaceae | ARARACE | <i>Aralia racemosa</i> | spikenard | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Loranthaceae | ARCPUSI | <i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> | dwarf mistletoe | L1 | 0 | FO |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|------------------|---------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Araceae | ARITRIP | <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> | Jack-in-the-pulpit | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ARTCAMP | <i>Artemisia campestris</i> ssp. <i>caudata</i> | beach wormwood | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Aristolochiaceae | ASACANA | <i>Asarum canadense</i> | wild ginger | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | ASCEXAL | <i>Asclepias exaltata</i> | poke milkweed | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | ASCINCA | <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>incarnata</i> | swamp milkweed | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Apocynaceae | ASCSYRI | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | common milkweed | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTBORE | <i>Symphyotrichum boreale</i> | bog aster | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Fabaceae | ASTCANA | <i>Astragalus canadensis</i> | Canada milk-vetch | L1 | -1 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTCILI | <i>Symphyotrichum ciliolatum</i> | Lindley's aster | L4 | 4 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTCORD | <i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i> | heart-leaved aster | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTERIC | <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i> | heath aster | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTFIRM | <i>Symphyotrichum firmum</i> | shining aster | L4 | | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTLAEV | <i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> var. <i>laeve</i> | smooth aster | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTLAHI | <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>hirsuticaule</i> | Great Lakes panicled aster | L3 | | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTLALF | <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>latifolium</i> | broad-leaved panicled aster | L4 | | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTLALT | <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> var. <i>lateriflorum</i> | calico aster | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTLANC | <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i> | panicled aster | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTMACR | <i>Eurybia macrophylla</i> | big-leaved aster | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTNOVA | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | New England aster | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTONTA | <i>Symphyotrichum ontarionis</i> var. <i>ontarionis</i> | Ontario aster | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTOOLE | <i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense</i> | sky-blue aster | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTPIPI | <i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pilosum</i> | hairy aster | L3 | 2 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTPIPR | <i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pringlei</i> | Pringle's aster | L2 | -2 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTPUNI | <i>Symphyotrichum puniceum</i> var. <i>puniceum</i> | swamp aster | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTUMBE | <i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> var. <i>umbellata</i> | flat-topped aster | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTUROP | <i>Symphyotrichum urophyllum</i> | arrow-leaved aster | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTX | <i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i> x <i>lateriflorum</i> | heart-leaved calico hybrid aster | L4 | | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTX2 | <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> x <i>puniceum</i> | calico-swamp hybrid aster | L5 | | FO |
| Asteraceae | ASTXAME | <i>Symphyotrichum</i> x <i>amethystinum</i> | amethyst aster | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Poaceae | BECSYZI | <i>Beckmannia syzigachne</i> | slough grass | L3 | -5 | GR |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Asteraceae | BIDCERN | <i>Bidens cernua</i> | nodding burr marigold | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | BIDDISC | <i>Bidens discoidea</i> | small beggarticks | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | BIDFRON | <i>Bidens frondosa</i> | common beggarticks | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | BIDTRIP | <i>Bidens tripartita</i> | three-parted beggarticks | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | BIDVULG | <i>Bidens vulgata</i> | tall beggarticks | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Urticaceae | BOECYLI | <i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> | false nettle | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | BRAARIS | <i>Brachyelytrum aristosum</i> | northern shorthusk | L3 | | GR |
| Poaceae | BRAEREC | <i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i> | bearded shorthusk | L3 | 5 | GR |
| Cabombaceae | BRASCHR | <i>Brasenia schreberi</i> | water-shield | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | BROCILI | <i>Bromus ciliatus</i> | fringed brome grass | L3 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | BROLATI | <i>Bromus latiglumis</i> | eared brome | L4 | -2 | GR |
| Poaceae | BROPUBE | <i>Bromus pubescens</i> | Canada brome | L3 | 3 | GR |
| Brassicaceae | CAKEDEN | <i>Cakile edentula</i> | sea-rocket | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Poaceae | CALCANA | <i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> | Canada blue-joint | L4 | -5 | GR |
| Araceae | CALPALS | <i>Calla palustris</i> | water arum | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | CALPALT | <i>Callitriche palustris</i> | marsh water starwort | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | CALPALU | <i>Caltha palustris</i> | marsh marigold | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Convolvulaceae | CALSEAM | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>americana</i> | pink hedge bindweed | L5 | | FO |
| Convolvulaceae | CALSEAN | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>angulata</i> | white hedge bindweed | L5 | | FO |
| Convolvulaceae | CALSEPI | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | hedge bindweed (sensu lato) | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Convolvulaceae | CALSPIT | <i>Calystegia spithamea</i> ssp. <i>stans</i> | low bindweed | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | CALSTRI | <i>Calamagrostis stricta</i> ssp. <i>inexpansa</i> | northern reedgrass | L2 | -4 | GR |
| Orchidaceae | CALTUBE | <i>Calopogon tuberosus</i> | grass pink | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | CAMAPAR | <i>Campanula aparinoides</i> | marsh bellflower | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | CAMROTU | <i>Campanula intercedens</i> | harebell | L1 | 1 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARALAL | <i>Carex albicans</i> var. <i>albicans</i> | blunt-scaled sedge | L2 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARALBU | <i>Carex albursina</i> | white bear sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARALOP | <i>Carex alopecoidea</i> | foxtail wood sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARAMPH | <i>Carex grisea</i> | grey sedge | L4 | 1 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARAPPA | <i>Carex appalachica</i> | Appalachian sedge | L2 | 1 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARAQUA | <i>Carex aquatilis</i> | water sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |

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|--------------|---------|--|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Cyperaceae | CARARCT | <i>Carex arctata</i> | nodding wood sedge | L5 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARATHE | <i>Carex atherodes</i> | awned sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARAURE | <i>Carex aurea</i> | golden-fruited sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBACK | <i>Carex backii</i> | Back's sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBEBB | <i>Carex bebbii</i> | Bebb's sedge | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBLAN | <i>Carex blanda</i> | common wood sedge | L5 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBREV | <i>Carex brevior</i> | short-fruited sedge | L3 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBROM | <i>Carex bromoides</i> | brome-like sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARBRUN | <i>Carex brunnescens</i> ssp. <i>brunnescens</i> | brownish sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARBULB | <i>Cardamine bulbosa</i> | spring cress | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARBUXB | <i>Carex buxbaumii</i> | dark-scaled sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCANE | <i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> | silvery sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCAST | <i>Carex castanea</i> | chestnut-scaled sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCEPD | <i>Carex cephaloidea</i> | thin-leaved sedge | L3 | 2 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCEPP | <i>Carex cephalophora</i> | oval-headed sedge | L4 | 3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCHOR | <i>Carex chordorrhiza</i> | creeping sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCOMM | <i>Carex communis</i> | fibrous-rooted sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCOMO | <i>Carex comosa</i> | bristly sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARCONC | <i>Cardamine concatenata</i> | cut-leaved toothwort | L4 | 3 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARCRAF | <i>Carex crawfordii</i> | Crawford's sedge | L3 | -1 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCRIN | <i>Carex crinita</i> | fringed sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARCRIS | <i>Carex cristatella</i> | crested sedge | L5 | -4 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARCRYP | <i>Carex cryptolepis</i> | small yellow sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARDERU | <i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>rudgei</i> | white-edged sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARDEWE | <i>Carex deweyana</i> | Dewey's sedge | L5 | 4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARDIAN | <i>Carex diandra</i> | lesser panicled sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARDIGI | <i>Carex digitalis</i> | slender wood sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARDIPH | <i>Cardamine diphylla</i> | broad-leaved toothwort | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARDISP | <i>Carex disperma</i> | two-seeded sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARDOUG | <i>Cardamine douglassii</i> | purple cress | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CAREBUR | <i>Carex eburnea</i> | bristle-leaved sedge | L3 | 4 | SE |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|------------|---------|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Cyperaceae | CARECHI | <i>Carex echinata</i> ssp. <i>echinata</i> | little prickly sedge | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARFLAV | <i>Carex flava</i> | yellow sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARFORM | <i>Carex formosa</i> | handsome sedge | L2 | -2 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARGARB | <i>Carex garberi</i> | Garber's sedge | L2 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARGRAC | <i>Carex gracillima</i> | graceful sedge | L5 | 3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARGRAE | <i>Carex gracilescens</i> | rather slender sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARGRAN | <i>Carex granularis</i> | meadow sedge | L5 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARGRAY | <i>Carex grayi</i> | Gray's sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARHIRF | <i>Carex hirtifolia</i> | hairy wood sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARHITC | <i>Carex hitchcockiana</i> | Hitchcock's sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARHOUG | <i>Carex houghtoniana</i> | Houghton's Sedge | L3 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARHYST | <i>Carex hystericina</i> | porcupine sedge | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARINTE | <i>Carex interior</i> | fen star sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARINTU | <i>Carex intumescens</i> | bladder sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARJAME | <i>Carex jamesii</i> | James' Sedge | L3 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLACU | <i>Carex lacustris</i> | lake-bank sedge | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLAEV | <i>Carex laevivaginata</i> | smooth-sheathed sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLASI | <i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> | slender woolly sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLAXC | <i>Carex laxiculmis</i> var. <i>laxiculmis</i> | spreading wood sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLAXI | <i>Carex laxiflora</i> | loose-flowered sedge | L4 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLEPN | <i>Carex leptoneuria</i> | few-nerved wood sedge | L3 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLEPT | <i>Carex leptalea</i> | bristle-stalked sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLIMO | <i>Carex limosa</i> | mud sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLUPU | <i>Carex lupulina</i> | hop sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARLURI | <i>Carex lurida</i> | sallow sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARMAIR | <i>Carex magellanica</i> ssp. <i>irrigua</i> | stunted sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARMOLE | <i>Carex molesta</i> | troublesome sedge | L3 | 2 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARMUHL | <i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>muehlenbergii</i> | Muhlenberg's sedge | L3 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARNORM | <i>Carex normalis</i> | tall straw sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPALL | <i>Carex pallescens</i> | pale sedge | L4 | 3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPECK | <i>Carex peckii</i> | Peck's sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |

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|--------------|---------|---|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Cyperaceae | CARPEDU | <i>Carex pedunculata</i> | early-flowering sedge | L5 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPELL | <i>Carex pellita</i> | woolly sedge | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARPENL | <i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i> | bitter cress | L4 | -4 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARPENS | <i>Carex pensylvanica</i> | Pennsylvania sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPLAN | <i>Carex plantaginea</i> | plantain-leaved sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPLAT | <i>Carex platyphylla</i> | broad-leaved sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPRAI | <i>Carex prairea</i> | fen panicled sedge | L2 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPRAS | <i>Carex prasina</i> | drooping sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARPRAT | <i>Cardamine dentata</i> | cuckoo-flower | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CARPROJ | <i>Carex projecta</i> | necklace sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARPSEU | <i>Carex pseudocyperus</i> | pseudocyperus sedge | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARRADI | <i>Carex radiata</i> | straight-styled sedge | L5 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARRETR | <i>Carex retrorsa</i> | retorse sedge | L4 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARROSE | <i>Carex rosea</i> | curly-styled sedge | L5 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSART | <i>Carex sartwellii</i> | Sartwell's sedge | L3 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSCAB | <i>Carex scabrata</i> | rough sedge | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSCHW | <i>Carex schweinitzii</i> | Schweinitz's sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSCOP | <i>Carex scoparia</i> | pointed broom sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSICC | <i>Carex siccata</i> | hay sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSPAR | <i>Carex sparganioides</i> | bur-reed sedge | L5 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSPRE | <i>Carex sprengelii</i> | long-beaked sedge | L4 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSTIP | <i>Carex stipata</i> | awl-fruited sedge | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSTRI | <i>Carex stricta</i> | tussock sedge | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSWAN | <i>Carex swanii</i> | Swan's sedge | L3 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARSYCH | <i>Carex sychnocephala</i> | dense long-beaked sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTEEC | <i>Carex echinodes</i> | marsh straw sedge | L5 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTENE | <i>Carex tenera</i> | straw sedge (sensu lato) | L5 | -1 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTENU | <i>Carex tenuiflora</i> | sparse-flowered sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTETE | <i>Carex tenera</i> | straw sedge | L4 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTORU | <i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>rugosperma</i> | red-seeded sedge | L3 | 5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTRBI | <i>Carex billingsii</i> | Billings' three-seeded sedge | L1 | -5 | SE |

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|------------------|---------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Cyperaceae | CARTRIB | <i>Carex tribuloides</i> | blunt broom sedge | L4 | -4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTRIC | <i>Carex trichocarpa</i> | hairy-fruited sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTRTR | <i>Carex trisperma</i> | three-seeded sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARTUCK | <i>Carex tuckermanii</i> | Tuckerman's sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARUTRI | <i>Carex utriculata</i> | beaked sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARVAGI | <i>Carex vaginata</i> | Sheathed Sedge | L2 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARVESI | <i>Carex vesicaria</i> | inflated sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARVIRI | <i>Carex viridula</i> ssp. <i>viridula</i> | greenish sedge | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARVULP | <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | fox sedge | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARWOOD | <i>Carex woodii</i> | purple-tinged sedge | L3 | 0 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CARX | <i>Carex lacustris</i> x <i>trichocarpa</i> | hybrid Paludosae sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | CARXMAX | <i>Cardamine maxima</i> | hybrid toothwort | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Berberidaceae | CAUGIGA | <i>Caulophyllum giganteum</i> | long-styled blue cohosh | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Berberidaceae | CAUTHAL | <i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> | blue cohosh | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ceratophyllaceae | CERDEME | <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> | coontail | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Euphorbiaceae | CHAPOLY | <i>Euphorbia polygonifolia</i> | seaside spurge | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Amaranthaceae | CHECAPI | <i>Blitum capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i> | strawberry-blight | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | CHEGLAB | <i>Chelone glabra</i> | white turtlehead | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Amaranthaceae | CHESIMP | <i>Chenopodium simplex</i> | maple-leaved goosefoot | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Saxifragaceae | CHRAMER | <i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i> | golden saxifrage | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Apiaceae | CICBULB | <i>Cicuta bulbifera</i> | bulblet-bearing water-hemlock | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Apiaceae | CICMACU | <i>Cicuta maculata</i> | spotted water-hemlock | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | CINARUN | <i>Cinna arundinacea</i> | tall wood reed | L3 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | CINLATI | <i>Cinna latifolia</i> | nodding wood reed | L4 | -4 | GR |
| Onagraceae | CIRALPI | <i>Circaea alpina</i> | smaller enchanter's nightshade | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | CIRDISC | <i>Cirsium discolor</i> | pasture thistle | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Onagraceae | CIRLUTE | <i>Circaea canadensis</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i> | enchanter's nightshade | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | CIRMUTI | <i>Cirsium muticum</i> | swamp thistle | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Montiaceae | CLACARO | <i>Claytonia caroliniana</i> | broad-leaved spring beauty | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CLAMARI | <i>Cladium mariscoides</i> | twig-rush | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Montiaceae | CLAVIRG | <i>Claytonia virginica</i> | narrow-leaved spring beauty | L3 | 3 | FO |

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|----------------|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Liliaceae | CLIBORE | <i>Clintonia borealis</i> | bluebead lily | L3 | -1 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | CLIVULG | <i>Clinopodium vulgare</i> | wild basil | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | COLCANA | <i>Collinsonia canadensis</i> | horsebalm | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Santalaceae | COMUMBE | <i>Comandra umbellata</i> | comandra | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | CONAMER | <i>Conopholis americana</i> | American cancerroot | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | CONCANA | <i>Erigeron canadensis</i> | Canada horseweed | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | COPTRIF | <i>Coptis trifolia</i> | goldthread | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Papaveraceae | CORAURE | <i>Corydalis aurea</i> ssp. <i>aurea</i> | golden corydalis | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | CORMACU | <i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> | spotted coralroot | L2 | 4 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | CORTRIF | <i>Corallorhiza trifida</i> | early coralroot | L1 | -2 | FO |
| Apiaceae | CRYCANA | <i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i> | honestwort | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Convolvulaceae | CUSGRON | <i>Cuscuta gronovii</i> | swamp dodder | L4 | -3 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | CYPACAU | <i>Cypripedium acaule</i> | moccasin flower | L1 | -3 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CYPBIPA | <i>Cyperus bipartitus</i> | two-parted umbrella-sedge | L3 | -4 | SE |
| Orchidaceae | CYPCAPA | <i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>makasin</i> | smaller yellow lady's-slipper | L3 | -1 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | CYPCAPU | <i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | larger yellow lady's-slipper | L3 | -1 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CYPERYT | <i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i> | red-rooted umbrella-sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CYPLUPU | <i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> | slender umbrella-sedge | L3 | 4 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CYPODOR | <i>Cyperus odoratus</i> | fragrant umbrella-sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Orchidaceae | CYPREGI | <i>Cypripedium reginae</i> | showy lady's-slipper | L2 | -4 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | CYPSCHW | <i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i> | Schweinitz's umbrella-sedge | L2 | 2 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | CYPSTRI | <i>Cyperus strigosus</i> | straw-coloured umbrella-sedge | L3 | -3 | SE |
| Rosaceae | DALREPE | <i>Rubus repens</i> | Robin-run-away | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Poaceae | DANSPIC | <i>Danthonia spicata</i> | poverty oat grass | L4 | 5 | GR |
| Lythraceae | DECVERT | <i>Decodon verticillatus</i> | swamp loosestrife | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Fabaceae | DESCANA | <i>Desmodium canadense</i> | showy tick-trefoil | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Poaceae | DEFLEX | <i>Avenella flexuosa</i> | common hairgrass | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Fabaceae | DESGLUT | <i>Hylodesmum glutinosum</i> | pointed-leaved tick-trefoil | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Fabaceae | DESNUDI | <i>Hylodesmum nudiflorum</i> | naked-flowered tick-trefoil | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Papaveraceae | DICCANA | <i>Dicentra canadensis</i> | squirrel-corn | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Papaveraceae | DICCUCU | <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> | Dutchman's breeches | L3 | 5 | FO |

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| Droseraceae | DROROTU | <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i> | round-leaved sundew | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | DULARUN | <i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> | three-way sedge | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cucurbitaceae | ECHLOBA | <i>Echinocystis lobata</i> | wild cucumber | L5 | -2 | VI |
| Poaceae | ECHMICR | <i>Echinochloa muricata</i> var. <i>microstachya</i> | small-spiked barnyard grass | L5 | -2 | GR |
| Cyperaceae | ELEACIC | <i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> | needle spike-rush | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEELLI | <i>Eleocharis elliptica</i> | elliptic spike-rush | L2 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEERYT | <i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i> | creeping spike-rush | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEINTE | <i>Eleocharis intermedia</i> | matted spike-rush | L2 | -3 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEOBTU | <i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> | blunt spike-rush | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEOLIV | <i>Eleocharis flavescens</i> var. <i>olivacea</i> | olive-fruited spike-rush | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELEPAUC | <i>Eleocharis quinqueflora</i> | few-flowered spike-rush | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ELESMAL | <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> | Small's spike-rush | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Hydrocharitaceae | ELOCANA | <i>Elodea canadensis</i> | common waterweed | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Hydrocharitaceae | ELONUTT | <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> | Nuttall's waterweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | ELYCANA | <i>Elymus canadensis</i> | Canada wild rye | L4 | 1 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYHYST | <i>Elymus hystrix</i> | bottle-brush grass | L4 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYRIPA | <i>Elymus riparius</i> | riverbank wild rye | L4 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYTRAC | <i>Elymus trachycaulus</i> | slender wheat grass | L2 | 0 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYVILL | <i>Elymus villosus</i> | hairy wild rye | L2 | 3 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYVIRG | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | L5 | -2 | GR |
| Poaceae | ELYWIEG | <i>Elymus wiegandii</i> | Wiegand's wild rye | L3 | 0 | GR |
| Onagraceae | EPIANGU | <i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i> | fire-weed | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Onagraceae | EPICICI | <i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i> | sticky willowherb | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Onagraceae | EPICOLO | <i>Epilobium coloratum</i> | purple-leaved willowherb | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Onagraceae | EPILEPT | <i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i> | narrow-leaved willowherb | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Onagraceae | EPISTRI | <i>Epilobium strictum</i> | downy willowherb | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | EPIVIRG | <i>Epifagus virginiana</i> | beech-drops | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | ERAHYPN | <i>Eragrostis hypnoides</i> | teal lovegrass | L3 | -5 | GR |
| Asteraceae | EREHIER | <i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i> var. <i>hieraciifolius</i> | burnweed | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ERIANNU | <i>Erigeron annuus</i> | daisy fleabane | L5 | 1 | FO |

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| Cyperaceae | ERIGRAC | <i>Eriophorum gracile</i> | slender cottongrass | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Asteraceae | ERIPHIL | <i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> var. <i>philadelphicus</i> | Philadelphia fleabane | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ERIPULC | <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> | Robin's plantain | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | ERISTR1 | <i>Erigeron strigosus</i> | rough fleabane | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | ERITENE | <i>Eriophorum tenellum</i> | rough cottongrass | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ERIVAGI | <i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i> ssp. <i>spissum</i> | dense cottongrass | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ERIVIRG | <i>Eriophorum virginicum</i> | tawny cottongrass | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | ERIVIRI | <i>Eriophorum viridicarinatum</i> | thin-leaved cottongrass | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Liliaceae | ERYALBI | <i>Erythronium albidum</i> | white trout lily | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Liliaceae | ERYAMER | <i>Erythronium americanum</i> ssp. <i>americanum</i> | yellow trout lily | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | EUPMACU | <i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> var. <i>maculatum</i> | spotted Joe Pye weed | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | EUPPERF | <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | boneset | L5 | -4 | FO |
| Asteraceae | EUPPURP | <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i> | sweet Joe Pye weed | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Asteraceae | EUPRUGO | <i>Ageratina altissima</i> var. <i>altissima</i> | white snakeroot | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | EUTGRAM | <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> | grass-leaved goldenrod | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Poaceae | FESSUBV | <i>Festuca subverticillata</i> | nodding fescue | L4 | 2 | GR |
| Limnanthaceae | FLOPROS | <i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i> | false mermaid | L2 | -1 | FO |
| Rosaceae | FRAVESC | <i>Fragaria vesca</i> ssp. <i>americana</i> | woodland strawberry | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Rosaceae | FRAVIGL | <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> ssp. <i>glauca</i> | blue-leaved wild strawberry | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Rosaceae | FRAVIRG | <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> | wild strawberry (sensu lato) | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Rosaceae | FRAVIVI | <i>Fragaria virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i> | common wild strawberry | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALAPAR | <i>Galium aparine</i> | cleavers | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALASPR | <i>Galium asprellum</i> | rough bedstraw | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALBORE | <i>Galium boreale</i> | northern bedstraw | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALCIRC | <i>Galium circaeazans</i> | white wild licorice | L2 | 4 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALLABR | <i>Galium labradoricum</i> | Labrador bedstraw | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALLANC | <i>Galium lanceolatum</i> | wild licorice | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALOBTU | <i>Galium obtusum</i> | obtuse bedstraw | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALPALU | <i>Galium palustre</i> | marsh bedstraw | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | GALSPEC | <i>Galearis spectabilis</i> | showy orchis | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALTINC | <i>Galium tinctorium</i> | stiff marsh bedstraw | L3 | -5 | FO |

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| Rubiaceae | GALTRID | <i>Galium trifidum</i> ssp. <i>trifidum</i> | small bedstraw | L4 | -4 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | GALTRIL | <i>Galium triflorum</i> | sweet-scented bedstraw | L5 | 2 | FO |
| Gentianaceae | GENANDA | <i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> f. <i>albiflora</i> | white bottle gentian | L2 | | FO |
| Gentianaceae | GENANDR | <i>Gentiana andrewsii</i> | bottle gentian | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Gentianaceae | GENCRIN | <i>Gentianopsis crinita</i> | fringed gentian | L2 | -4 | FO |
| Gentianaceae | GENQUIN | <i>Gentianella quinquefolia</i> | stiff gentian | L1 | 0 | FO |
| Geraniaceae | GERBICK | <i>Geranium bicknellii</i> | Bicknell's crane's-bill | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Geraniaceae | GERMACU | <i>Geranium maculatum</i> | wild geranium | L4 | 3 | FO |
| Rosaceae | GEUALEP | <i>Geum aleppicum</i> | yellow avens | L5 | -1 | FO |
| Rosaceae | GEUCANA | <i>Geum canadense</i> | white avens | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Rosaceae | GEULACI | <i>Geum laciniatum</i> | cut-leaved avens | L4 | -3 | FO |
| Rosaceae | GEURIVA | <i>Geum rivale</i> | water avens | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | GLYBORE | <i>Glyceria borealis</i> | northern manna grass | L3 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | GLYCANA | <i>Glyceria canadensis</i> | rattlesnake grass | L2 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | GLYGRAN | <i>Glyceria grandis</i> | tall manna grass | L5 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | GLYSEPT | <i>Glyceria septentrionalis</i> | eastern manna grass | L3 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | GLYSTRI | <i>Glyceria striata</i> | fowl manna grass | L5 | -5 | GR |
| Asteraceae | GNAMACO | <i>Pseudognaphalium macounii</i> | viscid cudweed | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | GNAOBTU | <i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i> | fragrant cudweed | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | GOOPUBE | <i>Goodyera pubescens</i> | downy rattlesnake-plantain | L1 | 0 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | GRANEGL | <i>Gratiola neglecta</i> | clammy hedge-hyssop | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Boraginaceae | HACDEFL | <i>Hackelia deflexa</i> | nodding stickseed | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Boraginaceae | HACVIRG | <i>Hackelia virginiana</i> | Virginia stickseed | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | HEDHISP | <i>Hedeoma hispida</i> | rough pennyroyal | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Rubiaceae | HEDLONG | <i>Houstonia longifolia</i> | long-leaved bluets | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | HEDPULE | <i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> | American pennyroyal | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Cistaceae | HELBICK | <i>Crocantemum bicknellii</i> | Bicknell's frostweed | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Cistaceae | HELCANA | <i>Crocantemum canadense</i> | frostweed | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | HELDECA | <i>Helianthus decapetalus</i> | thin-leaved sunflower | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | HELDIVA | <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> | woodland sunflower | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | HELHELI | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> | sweet oxeye | L2 | 5 | FO |

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| Asteraceae | HELSTRU | <i>Helianthus strumosus</i> | pale-leaved sunflower | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | HELTUBE | <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | Jerusalem artichoke | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Apiaceae | HERLANA | <i>Heracleum maximum</i> | cow-parsnip | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Pontederiaceae | HETDUBI | <i>Heteranthera dubia</i> | water stargrass | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | HIEKALM | <i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> | Canada hawkweed | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | HIEODOR | <i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i> | sweet grass | L1 | -3 | GR |
| Araliaceae | HYDAMER | <i>Hydrocotyle americana</i> | marsh pennywort | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Boraginaceae | HYDCANE | <i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> | Canada waterleaf | L3 | -2 | FO |
| Boraginaceae | HYDVIRG | <i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> | Virginia waterleaf | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Hypericaceae | HYPASCY | <i>Hypericum ascyron</i> | great St. John's-wort | L4 | -1 | FO |
| Hypericaceae | HYPCANA | <i>Hypericum canadense</i> | Canada St. John's-wort | L2 | | FO |
| Hypericaceae | HYPMAJU | <i>Hypericum majus</i> | larger Canada St. John's-wort | L2 | -3 | FO |
| Hypericaceae | HYPPUNC | <i>Hypericum punctatum</i> | spotted St. John's-wort | L2 | -1 | FO |
| Balsaminaceae | IMPCAPE | <i>Impatiens capensis</i> | orange touch-me-not | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Balsaminaceae | IMPPALL | <i>Impatiens pallida</i> | yellow touch-me-not | L4 | -3 | FO |
| Iridaceae | IRIVERS | <i>Iris versicolor</i> | blue flag | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Iridaceae | IRIVIRG | <i>Iris virginica</i> var. <i>shrevei</i> | southern blue flag | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Berberidaceae | JEFDIPH | <i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> | twinleaf | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Juncaceae | JUNACUM | <i>Juncus acuminatus</i> | sharp-fruited rush | L2 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNALPI | <i>Juncus alpinoarticulatus</i> | Richardson's rush | L3 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNARTI | <i>Juncus articulatus</i> | jointed rush | L5 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNBALT | <i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i> | Baltic rush | L4 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNBRAC | <i>Juncus brachycephalus</i> | small-headed rush | L2 | -3 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNBREV | <i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i> | short-tailed rush | L2 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNBUFO | <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | toad rush | L5 | -4 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNCANA | <i>Juncus canadensis</i> | Canada rush | L1 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNDUDL | <i>Juncus dudleyi</i> | Dudley's rush | L5 | 0 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNEFFU | <i>Juncus effusus</i> | soft rush | L5 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNNODO | <i>Juncus nodosus</i> | knotted rush | L4 | -5 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNTENU | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | path rush | L5 | 0 | RU |
| Juncaceae | JUNTORR | <i>Juncus torreyi</i> | Torrey's rush | L5 | -3 | RU |

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|----------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Asteraceae | LACBIEN | <i>Lactuca biennis</i> | tall blue lettuce | L4 | 0 | FO |
| Asteraceae | LACCANA | <i>Lactuca canadensis</i> | wild lettuce | L4 | 2 | FO |
| Urticaceae | LAPCANA | <i>Laportea canadensis</i> | wood nettle | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Fabaceae | LATJAPO | <i>Lathyrus japonicus</i> | beach pea | L2 | 4 | VI |
| Fabaceae | LATPALU | <i>Lathyrus palustris</i> | marsh vetchling | L2 | -3 | VI |
| Cistaceae | LECINTE | <i>Lechea intermedia</i> | pinweed | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | LEEORYZ | <i>Leersia oryzoides</i> | rice cut grass | L5 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | LEEVIRG | <i>Leersia virginica</i> | white grass | L4 | -3 | GR |
| Araceae | LEMMINO | <i>Lemna minor</i> | common duckweed | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Araceae | LEMTRIS | <i>Lemna trisulca</i> | star duckweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Araceae | LEMTURI | <i>Lemna turionifera</i> | turion duckweed | L5 | | FO |
| Brassicaceae | LEPVIRG | <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> | Virginia pepper-grass | L4 | 4 | FO |
| Fabaceae | LESCAPI | <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> | round-headed bush-clover | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Fabaceae | LESHIRT | <i>Lespedeza hirta</i> | hairy bush-clover | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | LIACYLI | <i>Liatris cylindracea</i> | cylindric blazing-star | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | LIASPIC | <i>Liatris spicata</i> | spike blazing-star | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Liliaceae | LILMICH | <i>Lilium michiganense</i> | Michigan lily | L3 | -1 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | LINCANA | <i>Nuttallanthus canadensis</i> | blue toadflax | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Linderniaceae | LINDUDU | <i>Lindernia dubia</i> | false pimpernel | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | LIPLOES | <i>Liparis loeselii</i> | Loesel's twayblade | L3 | -4 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | LISCORD | <i>Neottia cordata</i> | heart-leaved twayblade | L1 | -3 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | LOBCARD | <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | cardinal flower | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | LOBINFL | <i>Lobelia inflata</i> | Indian tobacco | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | LOBKALM | <i>Lobelia kalmii</i> | Kalm's lobelia | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | LOBSIPH | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> | great blue lobelia | L3 | -4 | FO |
| Campanulaceae | LOBSPIC | <i>Lobelia spicata</i> | pale-spiked lobelia | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Onagraceae | LUDPALU | <i>Ludwigia palustris</i> | water purslane | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Fabaceae | LUPPERE | <i>Lupinus perennis</i> | wild lupine | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Juncaceae | LUZACUM | <i>Luzula acuminata</i> | hairy wood rush | L3 | 1 | RU |
| Juncaceae | LUZMULT | <i>Luzula multiflora</i> ssp. <i>multiflora</i> | wood rush | L3 | 3 | RU |
| Lamiaceae | LYCAMER | <i>Lycopus americanus</i> | cut-leaved water-horehound | L4 | -5 | FO |

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|-----------------|---------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Lamiaceae | LYCUNIF | <i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> | northern water-horehound | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Primulaceae | LYSCILI | <i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> | fringed loosestrife | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Primulaceae | LYSQUAO | <i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> | whorled loosestrife | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Primulaceae | LYSTERR | <i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> | swamp candles | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Primulaceae | LYSTHYR | <i>Lysimachia thyriflora</i> | tufted loosestrife | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Primulaceae | LYXPRO | <i>Lysimachia x producta</i> | elongated loosestrife | L3 | | FO |
| Asparagaceae | MAICANA | <i>Maianthemum canadense</i> | Canada May-flower | L4 | 0 | FO |
| Asparagaceae | MAIRACE | <i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> | false Solomon's seal | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asparagaceae | MAISTEL | <i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> | starry false Solomon's seal | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Asparagaceae | MAITRIF | <i>Maianthemum trifolium</i> | three-leaved false Solomon's seal | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | MALMONO | <i>Malaxis monophyllos</i> var. <i>brachypoda</i> | white adder's-mouth | L1 | -3 | FO |
| Liliaceae | MEDVIRG | <i>Medeola virginiana</i> | Indian cucumber-root | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | MEGBECK | <i>Bidens beckii</i> | water-marigold | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | MELLINE | <i>Melampyrum lineare</i> | cow-wheat | L1 | 1 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | MENARVE | <i>Mentha canadensis</i> | wild mint | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Menyanthaceae | MENTRIF | <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i> | bog buckbean | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | MILEFFU | <i>Milium effusum</i> | wood millet | L2 | 4 | GR |
| Phrymaceae | MIMMOSC | <i>Erythranthe moschata</i> | musk-flower | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Phrymaceae | MIMRING | <i>Mimulus ringens</i> | square-stemmed monkey-flower | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Saxifragaceae | MITDIPH | <i>Mitella diphylla</i> | mitrewort | L3 | 2 | FO |
| Saxifragaceae | MITNUDA | <i>Mitella nuda</i> | naked mitrewort | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Caryophyllaceae | MOELATI | <i>Moehringia lateriflora</i> | grove stitchwort | L3 | | FO |
| Lamiaceae | MONDIDY | <i>Monarda didyma</i> | bee-balm | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | MONFIST | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | wild bergamot | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Ericaceae | MONHYPO | <i>Hypopitys monotropa</i> | pinemap | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ericaceae | MONUNIF | <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> | Indian-pipe | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Ericaceae | MONUNIS | <i>Moneses uniflora</i> | one-flowered pyrola | L1 | 0 | FO |
| Poaceae | MUHFRON | <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i> | wire-stemmed muhly grass | L4 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | MUHGLOM | <i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i> | marsh wild Timothy | L3 | -4 | GR |

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|------------------|---------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Poaceae | MUHMEFI | <i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i> var. <i>filiformis</i> | slender muhly grass | L5 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | MUHMEME | <i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i> var. <i>mexicana</i> | common muhly grass | L5 | -3 | GR |
| Poaceae | MUHSCHR | <i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> | Schreber's muhly grass | L3 | 0 | GR |
| Boraginaceae | MYOLAXA | <i>Myosotis laxa</i> | smaller forget-me-not | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | MYOMINI | <i>Myosurus minimus</i> | mouse-tail | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Boraginaceae | MYOVERN | <i>Myosotis verna</i> | spring forget-me-not | L4 | | FO |
| Haloragaceae | MYRHETE | <i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> | variable water-milfoil | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Haloragaceae | MYRSIBI | <i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i> | northern water-milfoil | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Haloragaceae | MYRVERT | <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> | whorled water-milfoil | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Hydrocharitaceae | NAJFLEX | <i>Najas flexilis</i> | bushy naiad | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Hydrocharitaceae | NAJGUOL | <i>Najas guadalupensis</i> ssp. <i>olivacea</i> | southern naiad | L2 | | FO |
| Nymphaeaceae | NUPVARI | <i>Nuphar variegata</i> | bullhead lily | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Nymphaeaceae | NYMODOD | <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> ssp. <i>odorata</i> | fragrant water-lily | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Nymphaeaceae | NYMODOR | <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> | fragrant water lily (sensu lato) | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Nymphaeaceae | NYMODTU | <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> ssp. <i>tuberosa</i> | tuberous water-lily | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENBIEN | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | common evening-primrose | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENOAKE | <i>Oenothera oakesiana</i> | Oakes' evening-primrose | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENPARV | <i>Oenothera parviflora</i> | smaller evening-primrose | L4 | 3 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENPERE | <i>Oenothera perennis</i> | perennial evening-primrose | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENPILO | <i>Oenothera pilosella</i> | pilose sundrops | L2 | 1 | FO |
| Onagraceae | OENVILL | <i>Oenothera villosa</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i> | villose evening-primrose | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | OROUNIF | <i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i> | one-flowered cancer-root | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Ericaceae | ORTSECU | <i>Orthilia secunda</i> | one-sided pyrola | L1 | -1 | FO |
| Poaceae | ORYASPE | <i>Oryzopsis asperifolia</i> | white-fruited mountain-rice | L4 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | ORYRACE | <i>Patis racemosa</i> | black-fruited mountain-rice | L3 | 5 | GR |
| Apiaceae | OSMCLAI | <i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i> | woolly sweet cicely | L4 | 4 | FO |
| Apiaceae | OSMLONG | <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> | smooth sweet cicely | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Oxalidaceae | OXAACMO | <i>Oxalis montana</i> | pink wood-sorrel | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Oxalidaceae | OXADILL | <i>Oxalis dillenii</i> | deflexed yellow wood-sorrel | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Oxalidaceae | OXASTRI | <i>Oxalis stricta</i> | common yellow wood-sorrel | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Poaceae | PANACAC | <i>Dichanthelium implicatum</i> | hairy panic grass | L4 | 0 | GR |

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|----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Poaceae | PANACLI | <i>Dichantherium lindheimeri</i> | Lindheimer's panic grass | L2 | -5 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANCAPI | <i>Panicum capillare</i> | panic grass | L5 | 0 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANCOLU | <i>Dichantherium portoricense</i> | Columbia panic grass | L3 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANFLEX | <i>Panicum flexile</i> | wiry panic grass | L3 | -4 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANGATT | <i>Panicum philadelphicum</i> | Gattinger's panic grass | L2 | | GR |
| Poaceae | PANLATI | <i>Dichantherium latifolium</i> | broad-leaved panic grass | L2 | 3 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANLINE | <i>Dichantherium linearifolium</i> | narrow-leaved panic grass | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANOLIG | <i>Dichantherium oligosanthes</i> ssp. <i>oligosanthes</i> | few-flowered panic grass | L2 | 3 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANPERL | <i>Dichantherium perlongum</i> | long-stalked panic grass | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Araliaceae | PANQUIN | <i>Panax quinquefolius</i> | ginseng | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Poaceae | PANVIRG | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | switch grass | L3 | -1 | GR |
| Poaceae | PANXANT | <i>Dichantherium xanthophysum</i> | yellow panic grass | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Celastraceae | PARPARV | <i>Parnassia parviflora</i> | small-flowered grass of Parnassus | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Urticaceae | PARPENS | <i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i> | Pennsylvania pellitory | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Orobanchaceae | PEDCANA | <i>Pedicularis canadensis</i> | wood-betony | L1 | 2 | FO |
| Araceae | PELVIRG | <i>Peltandra virginica</i> | tuckahoe | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | PENDIGI | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | foxglove beardtongue | L4 | 1 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | PENHIRS | <i>Penstemon hirsutus</i> | hairy beardtongue | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Haloragaceae | PENSEDO | <i>Penthorum sedoides</i> | ditch stonecrop | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | PETFRIG | <i>Petasites frigidus</i> | palmate-leaved sweet coltsfoot | L1 | -3 | FO |
| Polemoniaceae | PHLDIVA | <i>Phlox divaricata</i> | wild blue phlox | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Poaceae | PHRAUAM | <i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>americanus</i> | American reed | L1 | | GR |
| Phrymaceae | PHRLEPT | <i>Phryma leptostachya</i> | lopseed | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Solanaceae | PHYHETE | <i>Physalis heterophylla</i> | clammy ground-cherry | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Solanaceae | PHYSUBG | <i>Physalis longifolia</i> var. <i>subglabrata</i> | smooth ground-cherry | L3 | | FO |
| Lamiaceae | PHYVIRG | <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> ssp. <i>virginiana</i> | false dragonhead | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Urticaceae | PILFONT | <i>Pilea fontana</i> | spring clearweed | L4 | -3 | FO |
| Urticaceae | PILPUMI | <i>Pilea pumila</i> | dwarf clearweed | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | PLAAQUI | <i>Platanthera aquilonis</i> | tall northern green orchis | L2 | | FO |
| Orchidaceae | PLALACE | <i>Platanthera lacera</i> | ragged fringed orchis | L1 | -3 | FO |

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| Plantaginaceae | PLARUGE | <i>Plantago rugelii</i> | red-stemmed plantain | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Poaceae | POAALSO | <i>Poa alsodes</i> | grove meadow grass | L3 | -2 | GR |
| Poaceae | POALANG | <i>Poa saltuensis</i> ssp. <i>languida</i> | languid spear grass | L3 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | POAPALU | <i>Poa palustris</i> | fowl meadow-grass | L5 | -4 | GR |
| Poaceae | POASALT | <i>Poa saltuensis</i> ssp. <i>saltuensis</i> | bushy spear grass | L3 | 5 | GR |
| Berberidaceae | PODPELT | <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> | May-apple | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | POGOPHI | <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> | rose pogonia | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLAMEM | <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> var. <i>emersa</i> | swamp smartweed | L3 | | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLAMPH | <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> | swamp smartweed (sensu lato) | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLAMST | <i>Persicaria amphibia</i> var. <i>stipulacea</i> | water smartweed | L4 | | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLCILI | <i>Fallopia cilinodis</i> | fringed black bindweed | L3 | 5 | VI |
| Polygonaceae | POLDOUG | <i>Polygonum douglasii</i> | Douglas' knotweed | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLHYDS | <i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i> | mild water-pepper | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLLAPA | <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> | pale smartweed | L5 | -4 | FO |
| Polygalaceae | POLPAUC | <i>Polygaloides paucifolia</i> | fringed polygala | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLPENS | <i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i> | Pennsylvania smartweed | L4 | -4 | FO |
| Polygalaceae | POLPOLY | <i>Polygala polygama</i> | racemed milkwort | L1 | 4 | FO |
| Asparagaceae | POLPUBE | <i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> | downy Solomon's seal | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLPUNC | <i>Persicaria punctata</i> | dotted water-pepper | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLSAGI | <i>Persicaria sagittata</i> | arrow-leaved tear-thumb | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLSCAN | <i>Fallopia scandens</i> | climbing false buckwheat | L3 | 0 | VI |
| Polygalaceae | POLSENE | <i>Polygala senega</i> | Seneca snakeroot | L1 | 3 | FO |
| Polygalaceae | POLVERT | <i>Polygala verticillata</i> | whorled milkwort | L1 | 5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | POLVIRG | <i>Persicaria virginiana</i> | jumpseed | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Pontederiaceae | PONCORD | <i>Pontederia cordata</i> | pickerelweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTAMPL | <i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i> | large-leaved pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Rosaceae | POTANSE | <i>Potentilla anserina</i> ssp. <i>anserina</i> | silverweed | L5 | -4 | FO |
| Rosaceae | POTARGU | <i>Dryocallis arguta</i> | tall cinquefoil | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTBERC | <i>Potamogeton berchtoldii</i> ssp. <i>berchtoldii</i> | least pondweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTEPIH | <i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i> | ribbon pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTFOLI | <i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> | leafy pondweed | L4 | -5 | FO |

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| Potamogetonaceae | POTGRAM | <i>Potamogeton gramineus</i> | grass-like pondweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTILLI | <i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i> | Illinois pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTNATA | <i>Potamogeton natans</i> | floating pondweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTNODO | <i>Potamogeton nodosus</i> | knotty pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTOAKE | <i>Potamogeton oakesianus</i> | Oakes' pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Rosaceae | POTPALU | <i>Comarum palustre</i> | marsh cinquefoil | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Rosaceae | POTPARA | <i>Potentilla supina</i> ssp. <i>paradoxa</i> | bushy cinquefoil | L3 | -4 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTPECT | <i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> | sago pondweed | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTPERF | <i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i> | clasping-leaved pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTPRAE | <i>Potamogeton praelongus</i> | white-stem pondweed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTPUSI | <i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> | small pondweed | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTRICH | <i>Potamogeton richardsonii</i> | redhead pondweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Rosaceae | POTSIMP | <i>Potentilla simplex</i> | old-field cinquefoil | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | POTZOST | <i>Potamogeton zosteriformis</i> | flat-stemmed pondweed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | PREALBA | <i>Nabalus albus</i> | white wood lettuce | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | PREALTI | <i>Nabalus altissimus</i> | tall wood lettuce | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | PRUVULA | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>lanceolata</i> | heal-all (native) | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | PYCTENU | <i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i> | narrow-leaved mountain mint | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | PYCVIRG | <i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> | Virginia mountain mint | L3 | -4 | FO |
| Ericaceae | PYRASAR | <i>Pyrola asarifolia</i> | pink pyrola | L2 | -3 | FO |
| Ericaceae | PYRCHLO | <i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> | green-flowered pyrola | L1 | 3 | FO |
| Ericaceae | PYRELLI | <i>Pyrola elliptica</i> | shinleaf | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANABOR | <i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> | kidney-leaved buttercup | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANAQUA | <i>Ranunculus longirostris</i> | white water crowfoot | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANFLAB | <i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i> | yellow water crowfoot | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANHICA | <i>Ranunculus caricetorum</i> | swamp buttercup | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANPENS | <i>Ranunculus pensylvanicus</i> | bristly buttercup | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | RANRECU | <i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i> var. <i>recurvatus</i> | hooked buttercup | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Cyperaceae | RHYALBA | <i>Rhynchospora alba</i> | white beak-rush | L1 | -5 | SE |
| Brassicaceae | RORPAFE | <i>Rorippa palustris</i> ssp. <i>palustris</i> | Fernald's marsh cress | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Brassicaceae | RORPAHI | <i>Rorippa palustris</i> ssp. <i>hispida</i> | hispid marsh cress | L4 | -5 | FO |

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|------------------|---------|---|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Asteraceae | RUDHIRT | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | black-eyed Susan | L4 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | RUDLACI | <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | cut-leaved coneflower | L4 | -4 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | RUMORBI | <i>Rumex britannica</i> | great water dock | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Polygonaceae | RUMVERT | <i>Rumex verticillatus</i> | swamp dock | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Alismataceae | SAGCUNE | <i>Sagittaria cuneata</i> | arum-leaved arrowhead | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Alismataceae | SAGLATI | <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> | common arrowhead | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Alismataceae | SAGRIGI | <i>Sagittaria rigida</i> | sessile-fruited arrowhead | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Papaveraceae | SANCANG | <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> | bloodroot | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Apiaceae | SANMARI | <i>Sanicula marilandica</i> | sanicle | L4 | 3 | FO |
| Apiaceae | SANODOR | <i>Sanicula odorata</i> | clustered sanicle | L4 | -1 | FO |
| Sarraceniaceae | SARPURP | <i>Sarracenia purpurea</i> | pitcher plant | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Saxifragaceae | SAXVIRG | <i>Micranthes virginiana</i> | early saxifrage | L1 | 1 | FO |
| Poaceae | SCHPURP | <i>Schizachne purpurascens</i> | purple melic grass | L4 | 2 | GR |
| Poaceae | SCHSCOP | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> | little bluestem | L2 | 3 | GR |
| Cyperaceae | SCIACUT | <i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i> var. <i>acutus</i> | hard-stemmed bulrush | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIATRO | <i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> | black-fruited bulrush | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCICYPE | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | woolly bulrush | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIFLUV | <i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i> | river bulrush | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIHUDS | <i>Trichophorum alpinum</i> | alpine club-rush | L2 | | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIMICR | <i>Scirpus microcarpus</i> | barber-pole bulrush | L5 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIPEND | <i>Scirpus pendulus</i> | drooping bulrush | L3 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIPUNG | <i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i> | three-square | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCIVALI | <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> | soft-stemmed bulrush | L4 | -5 | SE |
| Cyperaceae | SCLVERT | <i>Scleria verticillata</i> | low nut-rush | L2 | -5 | SE |
| Scrophulariaceae | SCRLANC | <i>Scrophularia lanceolata</i> | lance-leaved figwort | L3 | 2 | FO |
| Scrophulariaceae | SCRMARI | <i>Scrophularia marilandica</i> | carpenter's-square figwort | L3 | 4 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | SCUGALE | <i>Scutellaria galericulata</i> | common skullcap | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | SCULATE | <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> | mad-dog skullcap | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SENAURE | <i>Packera aurea</i> | golden ragwort | L2 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SENPAUP | <i>Packera paupercula</i> | balsam ragwort | L2 | | FO |
| Cucurbitaceae | SICANGU | <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | bur cucumber | L3 | -2 | VI |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|-----------------|----------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Caryophyllaceae | SILANTI | <i>Silene antirrhina</i> | sleepy catchfly | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SILPERF | <i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> | cup plant | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Iridaceae | SISMONT | <i>Sisyrinchium montanum</i> | blue-eyed grass | L4 | -1 | FO |
| Apiaceae | SIUSUAV | <i>Sium suave</i> | water-parsnip | L5 | -5 | FO |
| Smilacaceae | SMIHERB | <i>Smilax herbacea</i> | carrion-flower | L5 | 0 | VI |
| Asteraceae | SOLALTI | <i>Solidago altissima</i> | tall goldenrod | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLARGU | <i>Solidago arguta</i> var. <i>arguta</i> | sharp-leaved goldenrod | L2 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLCAES | <i>Solidago caesia</i> | blue-stemmed goldenrod | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLCANA | <i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> | Canada goldenrod | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLFLEX | <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> | zig-zag goldenrod | L5 | 3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLGIGA | <i>Solidago gigantea</i> | late goldenrod | L5 | -3 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLHISP | <i>Solidago hispida</i> | hairy goldenrod | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLJUNC | <i>Solidago juncea</i> | early goldenrod | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLNEMO | <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> ssp. <i>nemoralis</i> | grey goldenrod | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLPATU | <i>Solidago patula</i> | rough-leaved goldenrod | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLPTAR | <i>Solidago ptarmicoides</i> | upland white goldenrod | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Solanaceae | SOLPTYC | <i>Solanum emulans</i> | American black nightshade | L5 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLRUGO | <i>Solidago rugosa</i> ssp. <i>rugosa</i> | rough-stemmed goldenrod | L5 | -1 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLSQUA | <i>Solidago squarrosa</i> | stout goldenrod | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | SOLLULIG | <i>Solidago uliginosa</i> | bog goldenrod | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | SORNUTA | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | Indian grass | L2 | 2 | GR |
| Typhaceae | SPAEMER | <i>Sparganium emersum</i> | green-fruited bur-reed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Typhaceae | SPAEURY | <i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> | great burreed | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Typhaceae | SPANATA | <i>Sparganium natans</i> | lesser burreed | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Poaceae | SPAPECT | <i>Sporobolus michauxianus</i> | prairie cordgrass | L3 | -4 | GR |
| Poaceae | SPHINTE | <i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i> | slender wedge grass | L4 | 0 | GR |
| Orchidaceae | SPICASE | <i>Spiranthes casei</i> | Case's ladies'-tresses | L1 | 3 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | SPICERN | <i>Spiranthes incurva</i> | nodding ladies'-tresses | L3 | -2 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | SPILALA | <i>Spiranthes lacera</i> var. <i>lacera</i> | northern slender ladies'-tresses | L1 | -1 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | SPILUCI | <i>Spiranthes lucida</i> | shining ladies'-tresses | L2 | -4 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | SPIMAGN | <i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i> | Great Plains ladies'-tresses | L2 | | FO |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|------------------|---------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Araceae | SPIPOLY | <i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i> | greater duckweed | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Orchidaceae | SPIROMA | <i>Spiranthes romanzoffiana</i> | hooded ladies'-tresses | L1 | -4 | FO |
| Poaceae | SPOASPE | <i>Sporobolus compositus</i> var. <i>compositus</i> | rough dropseed | L2 | 5 | GR |
| Poaceae | SPOCRYP | <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i> | sand dropseed | L3 | 4 | GR |
| Lamiaceae | STAHISP | <i>Stachys hispida</i> | rough hedge-nettle | L3 | -4 | FO |
| Caryophyllaceae | STELONF | <i>Stellaria longifolia</i> | long-leaved chickweed | L4 | -4 | FO |
| Colchicaceae | STRROSE | <i>Streptopus lanceolatus</i> var. <i>lanceolatus</i> | rose twisted-stalk | L3 | 0 | FO |
| Araceae | SYMFOET | <i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i> | skunk cabbage | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Apiaceae | TAEINTE | <i>Taenidia integerrima</i> | yellow pimpernel | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Lamiaceae | TEUCACA | <i>Teucrium canadense</i> | wood-sage | L4 | -2 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | THADIOI | <i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> | early meadow rue | L5 | 2 | FO |
| Ranunculaceae | THAPUBE | <i>Thalictrum pubescens</i> | tall meadow rue | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Saxifragaceae | TIACORD | <i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> | foamflower | L4 | 1 | FO |
| Poaceae | TORFERN | <i>Torreyochloa pallida</i> var. <i>fernaldii</i> | Fernald's manna grass | L2 | -5 | GR |
| Caprifoliaceae | TRIAURA | <i>Triosteum aurantiacum</i> | wild coffee | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Primulaceae | TRIBORE | <i>Lysimachia borealis</i> | starflower | L3 | -1 | FO |
| Melanthiaceae | TRICERN | <i>Trillium cernuum</i> | nodding trillium | L2 | 0 | FO |
| Melanthiaceae | TRIEREC | <i>Trillium erectum</i> | red trillium | L4 | 1 | FO |
| Hypericaceae | TRIFRAS | <i>Triadenum fraseri</i> | marsh St. John's-wort | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Melanthiaceae | TRIGRAN | <i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> | white trillium | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Juncaginaceae | TRIMARI | <i>Triglochin maritima</i> | seaside arrow-grass | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Melanthiaceae | TRIUNDU | <i>Trillidium undulatum</i> | painted trillium | L1 | 4 | FO |
| Typhaceae | TYPLATI | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | broad-leaved cattail | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Urticaceae | URTDIGR | <i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> | American stinging nettle | L5 | -1 | FO |
| Lentibulariaceae | UTRGIBB | <i>Utricularia gibba</i> | humped bladderwort | L2 | | FO |
| Lentibulariaceae | UTRINTE | <i>Utricularia intermedia</i> | flat-leaved bladderwort | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Lentibulariaceae | UTRMINO | <i>Utricularia minor</i> | small bladderwort | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Lentibulariaceae | UTRVULG | <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i> | common bladderwort | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Colchicaceae | UVUGRAN | <i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> | large-flowered bellwort | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Hydrocharitaceae | VALAMER | <i>Vallisneria americana</i> | tape-grass | L2 | -5 | FO |
| Caprifoliaceae | VALSITC | <i>Valeriana uliginosa</i> | swamp valerian | L1 | -4 | FO |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|------------------|---------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Plantaginaceae | VERAMER | <i>Veronica americana</i> | American speedwell | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | VERANAG | <i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> | water speedwell | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | VERCATE | <i>Veronica catenata</i> | pink water speedwell | L3 | | FO |
| Verbenaceae | VERHAST | <i>Verbena hastata</i> | blue vervain | L5 | -4 | FO |
| Plantaginaceae | VERSCUT | <i>Veronica scutellata</i> | marsh speedwell | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Verbenaceae | VERSIMP | <i>Verbena simplex</i> | slender vervain | L2 | 5 | FO |
| Verbenaceae | VERSTRI | <i>Verbena stricta</i> | hoary vervain | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Verbenaceae | VERURTI | <i>Verbena urticifolia</i> | white vervain | L5 | -1 | FO |
| Verbenaceae | VERXENG | <i>Verbena x engelmannii</i> | hybrid vervain | L4 | -2 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOADUN | <i>Viola adunca</i> | hooked-spur violet | L1 | 1 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOAFFI | <i>Viola affinis</i> | Le Conte's violet | L4 | -3 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOBLAN | <i>Viola blanda</i> | sweet white violet | L3 | -2 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOCANA | <i>Viola canadensis</i> | Canada violet | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOCONS | <i>Viola labradorica</i> | dog violet | L5 | -2 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOCUCU | <i>Viola cucullata</i> | marsh blue violet | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOMACL | <i>Viola macloskeyi</i> | northern white violet | L3 | -5 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOPUBE | <i>Viola pubescens</i> | stemmed yellow violet (sensu lato) | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOPUPU | <i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> | downy yellow violet | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOPUSC | <i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>scabriuscula</i> | smooth yellow violet | L5 | 4 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIORENI | <i>Viola renifolia</i> | kidney-leaved violet | L3 | -3 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOROST | <i>Viola rostrata</i> | long-spurred violet | L3 | 3 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOSAGI | <i>Viola sagittata</i> var. <i>ovata</i> | arrow-leaved violet | L1 | -2 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOSELK | <i>Viola selkirkii</i> | Selkirk's violet | L3 | 5 | FO |
| Violaceae | VIOSORO | <i>Viola sororia</i> | common blue violet | L5 | 1 | FO |
| Rosaceae | WALFRAG | <i>Geum fragarioides</i> | barren strawberry | L4 | 5 | FO |
| Araceae | WOLBORE | <i>Wolffia borealis</i> | dotted water-meal | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Araceae | WOLCOLU | <i>Wolffia columbiana</i> | Columbia water-meal | L4 | -5 | FO |
| Asteraceae | XANSTRU | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | clotbur | L5 | 0 | FO |
| Potamogetonaceae | ZANPALU | <i>Zannichellia palustris</i> | horned pondweed | L1 | -5 | FO |
| Apiaceae | ZIZAURE | <i>Zizia aurea</i> | golden Alexanders | L3 | -1 | FO |

| Family | Sp_code | Scientific Name | Common Name | Rank TRCA (Apr-20) | Coefficient of Wetness | Plant Type |
|---------|---------|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Poaceae | ZIZPALU | <i>Zizania palustris</i> var. <i>palustris</i> | northern wild rice | L2 | -5 | GR |

Legend

| Rank TRCA | Conservation Concern |
|-----------|--|
| L1 – L3 | Species of regional conservation concern |
| L4 | Species of conservation concern in urban area |
| L5 | Species not of conservation concern at this time |

| Coefficient of Wetness | Soil Moisture Regime Preference |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 5 | Almost always occurs on uplands |
| 4,3,2 | Usually occurs on uplands |
| 1,0,-1 | Found on uplands and wetlands |
| -2,-3,-4 | Usually occurs in wetlands |
| -5 | Almost always occurs in wetlands |

| Code | Plant Type |
|------|---|
| FO | Forbs (generic term for broad-leaved species) |
| GR | Grasses (Poaceae family) |
| SE | Sedges (Cyperaceae family) |
| RU | Rushes (Juncaceae Family) |
| VI | Vines |

Appendix D: Non-exhaustive List of Invasive Herbaceous Species

Appendix D: Non-exhaustive List of Invasive Herbaceous Species

Appendix D is meant to use as a quick reference to invasive herbaceous species that are commonly seen within TRCA jurisdiction and/or proposed on seed mixes or as nurse or cover crops. Please note that:

- a) This is not an exhaustive list. It is meant as a quick guide on invasive species to avoid.
- b) The species on this list are considered invasive and will not be accepted by TRCA.
- c) For a comprehensive list of species native to TRCA jurisdiction and recommended for use, please refer to Appendix C.

| Scientific Name | Common name |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Aegopodium podagraia</i> | goutweed |
| <i>Agrostis gigantea</i> | red top |
| <i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> | creeping bent grass |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | garlic mustard |
| <i>Arctium lappa</i> | great burdock |
| <i>Arctium minus</i> | common burdock |
| <i>Bromus inermis</i> | smooth brome |
| <i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> | creeping bellflower |
| <i>Carex spicata</i> | European meadow sedge |
| <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> | spotted knapweed |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Centaurea nigra</i> | black knapweed |
| <i>Chelidonium majus</i> | celandine |
| <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | creeping thistle |
| <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | bull thistle |
| <i>Convallaria majalis</i> | European lily-of-the-valley |
| <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | field bindweed |
| <i>Coronilla varia</i> | crown vetch |
| <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> | orchard grass |
| <i>Elymus repens</i> | quack grass |
| <i>Epipactis helleborine</i> | Eastern helleborine |
| <i>Fallopia japonica</i> | Japanese knotweed (semi-woody) |
| <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> | tall fescue |
| <i>Festuca pratensis</i> | meadow fescue |
| <i>Festuca rubra</i> | red fescue |
| <i>Festuca trachyphylla</i> | hard or sheep fescue |
| <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> | creeping Charlie or ground-ivy |
| <i>Glyceria maxima</i> | giant or rough manna grass |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> | giant hogweed |
| <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> | Dame's rocket |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | common St. John's-wort |
| <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> | common motherwort |
| <i>Linum perenne</i> | perennial flax |
| <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> | common flax |
| <i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> | tall fescue |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | perennial rye |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | bird's foot trefoil |
| <i>Lycopus europaeus</i> | European bugleweed |
| <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> | purple loosestrife |
| <i>Medicago lupulina</i> | black medic |
| <i>Melilotus alba</i> | white sweet clover |
| <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> | yellow sweet clover |
| <i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i> | Amur silvergrass |
| <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> | Scotch thistle |
| <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | wild parsnip |
| <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> | reed canary grass |

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | common timothy |
| <i>Phragmites australis</i> spp. <i>australis</i> | common, giant or great reed |
| <i>Poa compressa</i> | flat-stemmed bluegrass |
| <i>Poa pratensis</i> spp. <i>pratensis</i> | Kentucky bluegrass |
| <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | black bindweed |
| <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> | bouncing bet |
| <i>Setaria faberi</i> | giant foxtail |
| <i>Setaria glauca</i> | yellow foxtail |
| <i>Setaria italica</i> | foxtail millet |
| <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | bristly foxtail |
| <i>Setaria viridis</i> | green foxtail |
| <i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i> | dog-strangling vine |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | cow, tufted or bird vetch |
| <i>Vicia sativa</i> spp. <i>nigra</i> | common vetch |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> or <i>V. major</i> | periwinkle |