

## **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*<sup>1</sup>. 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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](http://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](http://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 15<sup>th</sup> to October 15<sup>th</sup>, 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 30<sup>th</sup>, 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 1<sup>st</sup> to March 30<sup>th</sup>) 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 m<sup>2</sup>) as opposed to the standard rate of (431 seeds per m<sup>2</sup>), 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 crops<sup>2</sup>.**

<b>Species and Timing</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Application Rate and Additional Instructions</b>
<b>Summer-Fall Cover (Annuals)</b>	Can be planted in spring/early summer for summer cover or in fall for fall cover. <b>Control may be required.</b>	
<b>Oats (<i>Avena sativa</i>)</b>	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.
<b>Annual Rye (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)</b>	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.
<b>White/Proso Millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)</b>	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.

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

<b>Fall-Spring Cover (Winter Annuals)</b>	Can be planted in late summer/early fall for cover in the fall and the following spring, matures in summer. <b>Control may be required.</b>	
<b>Winter Wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>)</b>	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.
<b>Winter Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i>)</b>	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.
<b>Native Perennials</b>	To be used as nurse crops. <b>No control required.</b>	
<b>Canada Wild Rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>)</b>	Native perennial species for <u>dry</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall.	Use it as a <b>nurse crop</b> mixed with native seed.
<b>Virginia Wild Rye (<i>Elymus virginicus</i>)</b>	Native perennial species for <u>moist</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall.	Use it as a <b>nurse crop</b> mixed with native seed.
<b>Riverbank Wild Rye (<i>Elymus riparius</i>)</b>	Native perennial species for <u>moist</u> sites. Quick germination; can be planted in spring and fall.	Use it as a <b>nurse crop</b> 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 m<sup>2</sup> (e.g. 15% x 646 = 96.9 seeds per m<sup>2</sup>).

**Site conditions: Sunny and Dry**

<b>TRCA Frugal Dry Mix (TRCA-SD-1)</b>			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 21.39 Kg/ha</b>			

<b>Ontario Dry Grass Mix (TRCA-SD-2)</b>			
Grass mix for dry/mesic sites or Meadowlark/Bobolink habitat			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<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  <a href="https://www.ontario.ca/page/bobolink-and-eastern-meadowlark-habitats-and-land-development#section-5">https://www.ontario.ca/page/bobolink-and-eastern-meadowlark-habitats-and-land-development#section-5</a></p>			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 13.98 Kg/ha</b>			

<b>TRCA Upland Slope Mix ((TRCA-SD-3)</b> 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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<p>* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.</p>			

Minimum recommended ratio of 17.71 Kg/ha

<b>Ontario Resilient Area Meadow Mix (TRCA-SD-4)</b>			
Used in areas with high invasive species pressure or flat compacted soils			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 16.40 Kg/ha</b>			

<b>Farm Field Edge Pollinator Mix (TRCA-SD-5)</b>			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



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

**Minimum recommended ratio of 13.57 Kg/ha**

<b>Ontario Butterfly Meadow (TRCA-SD-6)</b> 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>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%
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 13.15 Kg/ha</b>			

**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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* 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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

**Minimum recommended ratio of 27.97 Kg/ha**

<b>Stream Stabilization (TRCA-SW-3)</b> More diverse mix for stream edge			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

**Minimum recommended ratio of 21.59 Kg/ha**

<b>Riparian Access Points (TRCA-SW-4)</b>			
No wildflowers, grassy species that are resilient to being run over			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 24.2 Kg/ha</b>			

<b>Ontario Short Wet Meadow (TRCA-SW-5)</b>			
Shorter mix for sight lines - wet in spring, dryer in summer			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* 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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* 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**

<b>Difficult Site Mix (TRCA-SC-1)</b>			
Shady, sloped, compacted, mixed soils mix			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
* If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 28.37 Kg/ha</b>			

<b>Swamp Mix (TRCA-SC-2)</b> Partial shade, wet sites			
<b>L-Rank</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>%</b>
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%
		<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
*If supply issues arise, please replace these species with reasonable substitute from Appendix C.			
<b>Minimum recommended ratio of 21.51 Kg/ha</b>			

**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

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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

Family	Sp_code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank TRCA (Apr-20)	Coefficient of Wetness	Plant Type
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

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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

Family	Sp_code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank TRCA (Apr-20)	Coefficient of Wetness	Plant Type
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



Family	Sp_code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank TRCA (Apr-20)	Coefficient of Wetness	Plant Type
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 hystris</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>Crocanthemum bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's frostweed	L1	5	FO
Cistaceae	HELCANA	<i>Crocanthemum 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

Family	Sp_code	Scientific Name	Common Name	Rank TRCA (Apr-20)	Coefficient of Wetness	Plant Type
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 thysiflora</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

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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.

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common name</b>
<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