

**Botanical Inventory of the summit area of**

**MOUNT EVERETT  
Mt. Washington MA**

**February 2001**

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Nancy Childs**

## **Inventory of Vascular Plants on summit area of Mt. Everett, Berkshire County MA**

### **Introduction:**

This study is primarily an inventory of vascular plant species on the summit area of Mt. Everett. In light of the other extensive studies being done, vegetation quantification and discussion is kept at a minimum.

Mt. Everett, part of the southern Taconic Range, is the highest point in southern Berkshire County at 795m 2608 feet and is situated in the Town of Mt. Washington. The study area encompasses approximately 20 acres around the summit which includes all of the Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Plant Community. There is an abandoned fire tower at the summit, and numerous trails including the Appalachian Trail (AT).

Work started May 4 and ended on August 25. An unofficial survey of butterflies was made which is undoubtedly not inclusive as the writer is not a butterfly expert, and there were not frequent enough visits to really assess the butterfly populations. Weather in the summer of 2000 was uniformly wet and cool.

Eighty-five vascular plant species were recorded.

### **Methods**

The study area was visited on 4 May, 26 May, 30 June, 19 July, 15 August and 25 August. Plant species were noted by walking the entire area, usually noting species as they occurred in the NE, SE, SW and NE quarters. Six plots were recorded, using the Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (MNHESP) Form 3. These plots were located NE, SE, SW and NE of the geodetic marker at the summit, and E and W of the marker farther south of the summit, slightly W of the AT.

### **Discussion**

#### Plant Communities

Almost the entire summit study area consists of Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Plant Community as defined by MNHESP (2000). The community is shrub scale, the Pitch Pines averaging 2.5 m in height (Nature Conservancy study) and some attaining the age of 170 years (Wagner email 28 September 1999). This community occurs on summit areas of very thin soil, open acidic rocky terrain which receives high insolation resulting in hot droughty conditions. The underlying bedrock is Mt. Everett Schist, a hard acidic rock, not easily degraded into soil. Acidic soil is comparatively infertile. The summit is the highest point for hundreds of miles east and west and receives the full brunt of wind. All these factors result in an extremely difficult growing situation for plants. The most successful are shrub-like trees and shrubs, particularly of the ericaceous group. Herbaceous species are scarce. The total number of species is small, compared to what one might find in a 20 acre rich woods or area of field and forest. To the E and NE a cooler more mesic sheltered deciduous woodland or forest occurs. Here Red Oak and Red Maple form a canopy, and Intermediate Woodfern, Interrupted Fern, Indian Pipes, and other species requiring more moisture and cooler habitat are only found here.

The three native willow species are all found near the tower, and may have taken hold in disturbed ground.

### State-listed Rare Species and other interesting species

There are no State-listed Rare Species and only one possible Watch List (a list of under-reported species and species that have been “delisted”) species. Several small birch trees appeared to have leaves with heart-shaped bases, and warmer-colored bark, and may be the Watch-listed *Betula cordifolia* which is a mountaintop species. Specimens were shown to David Hunt of the New York Natural Heritage Program. He thought that specimens from the summit were “probably” *Betula cordifolia*, and specimens from the edge of the upper parking lot were most likely to be that species. It may be elsewhere on the summit. He had seen it on Berlin Mountain summit, and it is common on Mt. Greylock above the 2600’ elevation along Saddleball. Not much is known of its presence on other Massachusetts summits, and there are few over 2600’.

Lack of rare plant species does not mean that the area is less intact or not unique. The plant community as a whole, its age and rarity and all its species, is the most important entity.

There are a few interesting species. One is the ant-dispersed *Carex rugosperma* v. *tonsa*. Its seeds (achenes) are found at the base of the plant, scarcely off the ground. It is found in inhospitable crevices in open rock. We noticed that ants were plentiful, (some fairly aggressive) on the summit. *Carex lucorum*, also considered a variety of *Carex pensylvanica*, is not as common as the latter. Comandra (*Comandra umbellata*, a low herbaceous plant, is parasitic on the roots of various shrubs and herbs.

### Non-native Species

There are few non-native species. Six herbaceous species, 7 % of the total number, are all found around the tower and concrete bases in disturbed areas. These are grasses *Agrostis gigantea*, *A. capillaris*, *Poa compressa*; Hawkweed *Hieracium piloselloides*, Pineapple-weed *Matricaria matricarioides*, and Wild Thyme *Thymus pulegioides*. These are common species found in disturbed areas and are not likely to take over any natural area and become dangerously invasive.

The relative intactness of the plant community, harshness of conditions, and distance from seed sources have kept this plant community fortunately free of invasives. Increased soil disturbance would lead to a possible introduction of invasive species although most favor a more mesic fertile situation.

### Plots

The six plots give an indication of how the vegetation varies according to aspect. **Plot 1 NE** of the marker, has vegetation usually found in cooler more mesic forests. Red Oak and Red Maple form a canopy and ferns Intermediate Woodfern and Interrupted Fern are found. Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak are absent. Mountain Laurel and Wild Raisin are the dominant tall shrubs while Low bush Blueberry and Huckleberry are common low shrubs. Northeast aspect is sheltered from prevailing wind, and does not receive as direct sun insolation. Eastern slopes have not warmed up from night coolness, when the sun’s rays is on the sites, so conditions are cooler and moister.

**Plot 4 SE** quarter is similar. Trillium undulatum, a species of cool woods, is found there. Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak are present in small numbers.

**Plot 3 SW** and Plot 5W are typical of the Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak community, where Pitch Pine and Scrub Oak are among the dominant vegetation. Huckleberry and Blueberry are dominant

short shrubs. There is abundant open bare rock. Here insolation is more direct, and becomes hotter as the day progresses and warms. Eastern aspects do not warm up early in the day.

**Plot 2NW** is typical of the Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak community, with dense cover of ericaceous shrubs and a dominance of pitch pine. Evidently the summer sun heats these areas as well as the sites with a SW aspect.

**Plot 5W** Here Pitch Pine and Red Oak are the dominant trees while Scrub Oak is common, and Low Bush Blueberry and Huckle berry are the dominant short shrubs, forming dense cover.

**Plot 6E** is sited farther south, on a slope aspect to the south. Dwarfed Pitch Pine and a thick cover of ericaceous shrubs are typical of the Plant Community.

## Butterflies

Butterflies were noted informally, as the writer is not an expert. There are probably two types of butterflies on the summit. Those whose larvae subsist on the vegetation there, residents perhaps, and then there are butterflies who are flying through or "hill-topping". Butterflies who usually exist at lower altitudes are scattered about and it is hard for them to find mates. They fly up to a high open ridge where the numbers become concentrated. They may set up and defend a territory and look for a mate among the others that have flown up. I observed several butterflies behaving this way; Mourning

Cloaks, Red Admirals would fly back and forth along an opening, and then if a conspecific enters it flies off with it. After the first flush of spring bloom on shrubs and trees, little nectar is available until late summer when the goldenrods provide a source.

Butterflies are listed in the same order and nomenclature as Glassberg (1993).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Dates
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	passing through	15 Aug
Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	passing through	15 Aug
Brown Elfin	<i>Callophrys augustinus</i>	resident, food plant Blueberries	4 May 26"
Eastern Pine Elfin	<i>Callophrys niphon</i>	resident, food plant Pitch Pine	4 May 26"
Summer Azure	<i>Celastrina ladon</i>	may be resident, has many food plants	15 Aug
Mourning Cloak	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	hill-topper and may be resident, many food plants.	15 Aug
American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginianus</i>	Passing through, food plant Daisy family	26 may

Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Hilltopper, food plant Nettles	15 Aug
Red-spotted Purple	<i>Limenitis arthemis astyanax</i>	passing through, cherries	15 Aug
White Admiral	<i>Limenitis arthemis arthemis</i>	passing through, birches poplar	15 Aug
Common Wood Nymph	<i>Cercyonis pegala</i>	passing through, grasses	15 Aug
Juvenal's Duskywing	<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	may be resident, oaks	26 may
Dun Skipper	<i>Euphyes vestris</i>	passing through, sedges	15 Aug

## Summary

Aspect seems to be an important factor in vegetation composition.

This Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Plant Community is a rare and valuable entity. The extent and elevation of the community puts it in a class by itself, although the vegetation consists of common species. The dominant vegetation, consisting of shrubs and dwarfed trees, is exposed to extremes of weather, and can subsist on shallow acidic soil. The vegetation is slow-growing and would regenerate slowly if disturbed by trampling and soil disturbance. While the Plant Community seems stable and long-lived, Red Oak and Red Maple may slowly become more dominant. However I have noticed in open dry ridgetop situations, intense drought can kill back these and other more mesic forest species.

Any soil disturbance or introduction of soil would lead to introduction of more weedy and invasive species.

There are many informal trails, besides the main trails, which wind through the low vegetation. This leads to trampling. Trails should be narrow, and clipped back just enough for one person's passage. They should not be widened or enhanced in any way.

The firetower either should be removed completely (by helicopter?) or modified to be a viewing platform with interpretive material inside railings. This might cause people to head for that structure instead of wandering and trampling around looking for a view. The view from such a tower would be spectacular.

## References Cited

Glassberg, J. 1993. Butterflies through binoculars. Oxford University Press. New York.

Shaw, Sally and F. Lowenstein. 1999. Classification of Western Massachusetts Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Ridgetops

Swain, P. and J. Kearsley. 2000. Classification of Natural Communities of Massachusetts (draft). Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program, Mass. Div. Fisheries and Wildlife. Westborough MA.

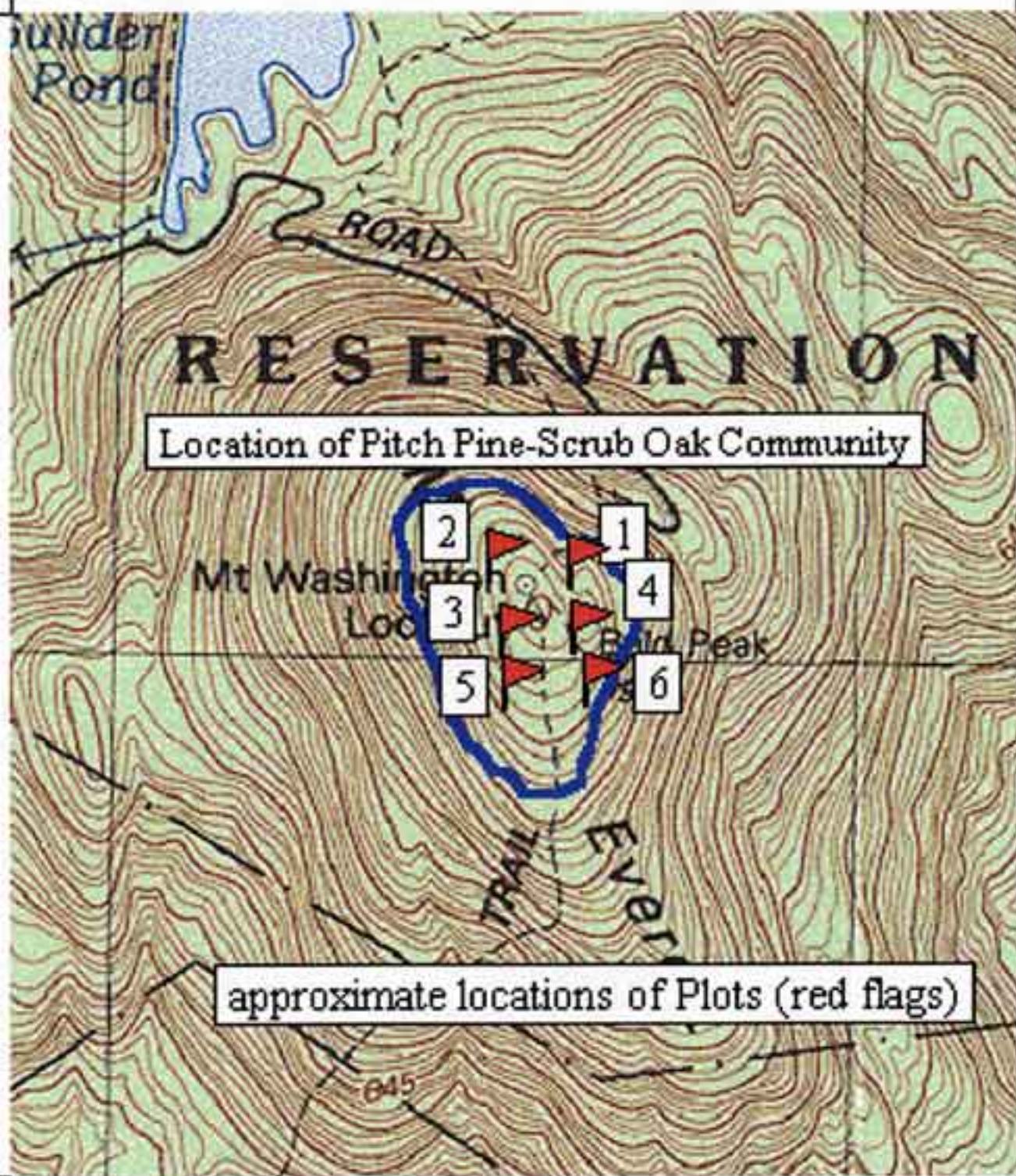
Webb, Sara. 2000. Report on visit to Mount Everett and Mount Race

73°26'28" W

WGS84 73°25'29" W

42°06'33" N

42°06'33" N



Location of Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community

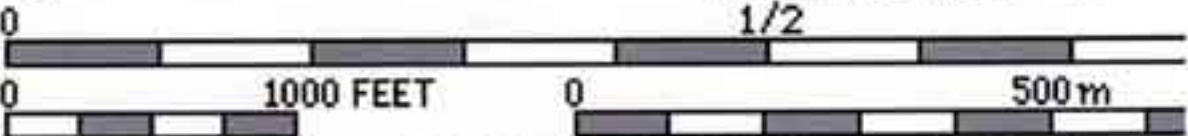
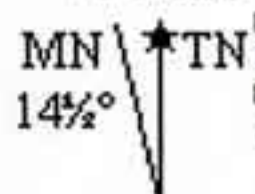
approximate locations of Plots (red flags)

42°05'42" N

42°05'42" N

73°26'28" W

WGS84 73°25'29" W



**Form 3: Quantitative Community Characterization**  
**MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**

rev. May, 1998

**A. Identifiers (general EOR information)**

1. Sci. name: 1.SNAME: Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community 2.GNAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. Site name: Mt. Everett summit 4. Survey site name: Mt. Everett Summit  
 5. Quad name(s): Ashley Falls 6. Quad code(s): \_\_\_\_\_ 7. County name(s): Berkshire 8. County code(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. Town (LOCAL JURIS): Mt. Washington 17. State: MA 10. Lat: N 42 06' 07" 11. Long: 73 25' 57" W  
 12. Directions: From East St., Mt. Washington, drive up Mt. Everett Drive, park and walk the trail to the summit. See location map for locations of plots. Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 are located NE, NW, SW and SE of the benchmark at the summit. Plot 5 is W of Bald Peak marker. Plot 6 due E of Bald Peak marker. Plot 1 is located 35m 45 degrees NE from Geodetic marker near concrete bases.  
 13. Source code: \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Survey date: 15 August 2000 15. Last obs: \_\_\_\_\_ 16. First obs: \_\_\_\_\_  
 18. Surveyors: P. Weatherbee, N. Childs

**B. Environmental Description**

19. Transect / Observation point #1 NE	20. Image annotation #	21. Elevation: <u>795 m, 2608 ft</u>
22. Topographic position: <input type="checkbox"/> Interfluvium <input type="checkbox"/> Backslope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High slope <input type="checkbox"/> Step in slope <input type="checkbox"/> High level <input type="checkbox"/> Low slope <input type="checkbox"/> Midslope <input type="checkbox"/> Toeslope <input type="checkbox"/> Low level <input type="checkbox"/> Channel wall <input type="checkbox"/> Channel bed <input type="checkbox"/> Basin floor <input type="checkbox"/> Other	23. Topographic sketch:	24. Slope degrees: <u>5</u> 25. Slope aspect: <u>NE</u> 26. Parent material: <u>Mt. Everett Schist</u>
27. Soil profile description: note depth, texture, and color of each horizon. Note significant changes such as depth to mottling, depth to water table, root penetration depth (SOIL.COM)	31. Soil moisture regime: <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely dry <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat wet <input type="checkbox"/> Very dry <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Very wet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat moist <input type="checkbox"/> Moist <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently inundated <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically inundated	32. Stoniness: <input type="checkbox"/> Stone free <0.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately stony 0.1-1% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stony 3-15% <input type="checkbox"/> Very stony 15-50% <input type="checkbox"/> Exceedingly stony 50-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Stone piles >90%
28. Organic horizon depth: _____	33. Soil drainage: <input type="checkbox"/> Rapidly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly drained <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly drained	34. Average texture: <input type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay loam <input type="checkbox"/> sandy loam <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam <input type="checkbox"/> peat <input type="checkbox"/> silt loam <input type="checkbox"/> muck other: <u>poorly decomposed litter, organic humus</u>
29. Organic horizon type: _____	35. Unvegetated surface: <input type="checkbox"/> % Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> % Litter, duff <input type="checkbox"/> % Large rocks (cobbles, boulders > 10 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> 1-5 % Wood (> 1 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Small rocks (gravel, 0.2-10 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Water <input type="checkbox"/> % Sand (0.1-2 mm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Bare soil <input type="checkbox"/> 15 % Other: <u>moss</u>	
30. Average pH of mineral soil: _____	36. Environmental Comments: vegetation homogeneity, erosion / sedimentation, inundation, etc.  37. Plot representativeness: <u>More mesic than the typical Pitch Pine Scrub Oak Community. Dominated by deciduous tree sp.</u>	

41. Leaf type:  
 Broad-leaf  
 Semi-broad-leaf  
 Semi-needle-leaf  
 Needle-leaf  
 Graminoid  
 Broad-leaf herbaceous  
 Pteridophyte
42. Leaf phenology:  
 Deciduous  
 Semi-deciduous  
 Semi-Evergreen  
 Evergreen  
 Perennial  
 Annual
43. Physiognomic type:  
 Forest  
 Sparse woodland  
 Shrubland  
 Dwarf shrubland  
 Sparse dwarf shrubland  
 Herbaceous  
 Sparsely vegetated  
 Woodland  
 Scrub thicket  
 Sparse shrubland  
 Dwarf scrub  
 thicket  
 Non-vascular

	height	% cover
T1 Emergent tree		
T2 Tree canopy 6-7m		60
T3 Tree sub-canopy 3m		5
S1 Tall shrub 2m		40
S2 Short shrub .5m		40
H Herbaceous		5-10
N Non-vascular		25
E Epiphyte		
V Vine / liana		

45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Canopy		Quercus rubra	1		
Quercus rubra 15.7, 13.2, 15.3, 12.5, 10.1	35	Aronia melanocarpa	<5		
Acer rubrum 8.0, 8.5, 10, 12.3, 11	25	Acer rubrum	1		
		Gaultheria procumbens	<1		
Sub-canopy		Sorbus americana	1		
Quercus rubra	1				
Acer rubrum	4	Herbaceous			
Hamamelis virginiana	1	Cornus canadensis	1		
		Aralia nudicaulis	5		
Tall Shrub		Clintonia borealis	1		
Kalmia latifolia	20	Maianthemum canadense	1		
Viburnum cassinoides	30	Aster acuminatus	1		
Rhododendron prinophyllum	<1	Carex sp.	1		
Acer rubrum	<1	Trientalis borealis	1		
Quercus rubra	<1	Lysimachia quadrifolia	1		
Hamamelis virginiana	<1	Graminoid sp.	1		
		Pteridium aquilinum	1		
Short Shrub		Polypodium appalachianum	1		
Vaccinium angustifolium	10	Moss & Lichens	25		
Gaylussacia baccata	10				
Tsuga canadensis	<1				

**Form 3: Quantitative Community Characterization**  
**MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**

rev. May, 1998

**A. Identifiers (general EOR information)**

Sci. name: 1.SNAME: Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community 2.GNAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3.Site name: Mt. Everett summit 4.Survey site name: Mt. Everett Summit  
 5.Quad name(s): Ashley Falls 6.Quad code(s): \_\_\_\_\_ 7.County name(s): Berkshire 8.County code(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 9.Town (LOCAL JURIS): Mt. Washington 17.State: MA 10.Lat: N 42 06' 07" 11.Long: 73 25' 57" W  
 12. Directions: From East St. Mt. Washington, drive up Mt. Everett Drive, park and walk the trail to the summit. See location map for locations of plots. Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 are located NE, NW, SW and SE of the benchmark at the summit. Plot 5 is W of Bald Peak marker. Plot 6 due E of Bald Peak marker. The southwest corner of Plot 2 is located 40 m NW from bench mark at summit.  
 13.Source code: \_\_\_\_\_ 14.Survey date: 15 August 2000 15.Last obs: \_\_\_\_\_ 16.First obs: \_\_\_\_\_  
 18.Surveyors: P. Weatherbee, N. Childs

**B. Environmental Description**

<p>19. Transect / Observation point #2 NW</p> <p>22. Topographic position:  <input type="checkbox"/> Interfluvial <input type="checkbox"/> Backslope  <input type="checkbox"/> High slope <input type="checkbox"/> Step in slope  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High level <input type="checkbox"/> Low slope  <input type="checkbox"/> Midslope <input type="checkbox"/> Toeslope  <input type="checkbox"/> Low level <input type="checkbox"/> Channel wall  <input type="checkbox"/> Channel bed <input type="checkbox"/> Basin floor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>20. Image annotation #</p> <p>23. Topographic sketch:</p>	<p>21. Elevation: <u>295 m, 2608 ft</u></p> <p>24. Slope degrees: <u>10-15</u></p> <p>25. Slope aspect: <u>SW</u></p> <p>26. Parent material: <u>Mt. Everett Schist</u></p>
<p>27. Soil profile description: note depth, texture, and color of each horizon. Note significant changes such as depth to mottling, depth to water table, root penetration depth (SOILCOM)</p> <p>28. Organic horizon depth: _____</p> <p>29. Organic horizon type: _____</p> <p>30. Average pH of mineral soil: _____</p>	<p>31. Soil moisture regime:  <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely dry <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat wet  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very dry <input type="checkbox"/> Wet  <input type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Very wet  <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat moist  <input type="checkbox"/> Moist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Permanently inundated  <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically inundated</p>	<p>32. Stoniness:  <input type="checkbox"/> Stone free &lt;0.1%  <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately stony 0.1-1%  <input type="checkbox"/> Stony 3-15%  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very stony 15-50%  <input type="checkbox"/> Exceedingly stony 50-90%  <input type="checkbox"/> Stone piles &gt;90%</p>
	<p>33. Soil drainage:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapidly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly drained  <input type="checkbox"/> Well drained <input type="checkbox"/> drained  <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly drained  <input type="checkbox"/> drained <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly drained</p>	<p>34. Average texture:  <input type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay loam  <input type="checkbox"/> sandy loam <input type="checkbox"/> clay  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam <input type="checkbox"/> peat  <input type="checkbox"/> silt loam <input type="checkbox"/> muck                  other: <u>poorly decomposed litter, organic humus</u></p>
	<p>35. Unvegetated surface:  <u>35</u> % Bedrock <u>5</u> % Litter, duff  <input type="checkbox"/> % Large rocks (cobbles, boulders &gt; 10 cm) <u>1</u> % Wood (&gt; 1 cm)  <u>1</u> % Small rocks (gravel, 0.2-10 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Water  <input type="checkbox"/> % Sand (0.1-2 mm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Other: _____  <u>1</u> % Bare soil</p>	
<p>36. Environmental Comments: vegetation homogeneity, erosion / sedimentation, inundation, etc.</p> <p>Larger oaks near NW edge</p> <p>37. Plot representativeness:                  Typical</p>		

41. Leaf type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-needle-leaf <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Graminoid <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Pteridophyte	42. Leaf phenology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	43. Physiognomic type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely vegetated	44. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>height</th> <th>% cover</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>T1 Emergent tree</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T2 Tree canopy</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>T3 Tree sub-canopy</td> <td>3m</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S1 Tall shrub</td> <td>2m</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S2 Short shrub</td> <td>.5m</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H Herbaceous</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N Non-vascular</td> <td></td> <td>&lt;1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E Epiphyte</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>V Vine / liana</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		height	% cover	T1 Emergent tree			T2 Tree canopy			T3 Tree sub-canopy	3m	30	S1 Tall shrub	2m	45	S2 Short shrub	.5m	75	H Herbaceous		1	N Non-vascular		<1	E Epiphyte			V Vine / liana		
	height	% cover																															
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T2 Tree canopy																																	
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N Non-vascular		<1																															
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V Vine / liana																																	

45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Sub-canopy		Herbaceous			
Quercus rubra	10%	Maianthemum canadense	1		
Pinus rigida 17 cms, 10.4 cms	20	Aralia nudicaulis	1		
		Deschampsia flexuosa	1		
Tall Shrub		Lysimachia quadrifolia	1		
Pinus rigida	15	Carex rugosperma v. tonsa	1		
Acer rubrum	1	Acer rubrum	1		
Betula papyrifera	5	Pinus rigida	<5		
Betula populifolia	1	Prunus pensylvanica	<1		
Quercus ilicifolia	<5				
Kalmia latifolia	1				
Viburnum cassinoides	1				
Short Shrub					
Amelanchier arborea (canadensis?)	1				
Gaylussacia baccata	70				
Aronia melanocarpa	10				
Vaccinium angustifolium	15				
Quercus rubra	<1	Moss & Lichens	1		
Pinus rigida	<1				
Aronia prunifolia	<1				

**Form 3: Quantitative Community Characterization**  
**MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**

rev. May, 1998

**A. Identifiers (general EOR information)**

Sci. name: 1.SNAME: <u>Ridgeton Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community</u>		2.GNAME: _____	
3.Site name: <u>Mt. Everett summit</u>		4.Survey site name: <u>Mt. Everett Summit</u>	
5.Quad name(s): <u>Ashley Falls</u>	6.Quad code(s): _____	7.County name(s): <u>Berkshire</u>	8.County code(s): _____
9.Town (LOCAL JURIS): <u>Mt. Washington</u>	17.State: <u>MA</u>	10.Lat: <u>N42 06' 07"</u>	11.Long: <u>73 25' 57"</u> W
12. Directions: <u>From East St., Mt. Washington, drive up Mt. Everett Drive, park and walk the trail to the summit. See location map for locations of plots. Plots 1, 2, 3, 4, are located NE, NW, SW and SE of the Geodetic Survey marker at the summit. Plot 5 is W of Bald Peak marker, S of summit and W of AT. Plot 6 is E of marker. Plot 3 is 30m SW of summit marker.</u>			
13.Source code: _____		14.Survey date: <u>15 August 2000</u>	15.Last obs: _____
16.First obs: _____			
18.Surveyors: <u>P. Weatherbee, N. Childs</u>			

**B. Environmental Description**

19. Transect / Observation point #3	20. Image annotation #	21. Elevation: <u>795 m, 2608 ft</u>
22. Topographic position: <input type="checkbox"/> Interfluvium <input type="checkbox"/> Backslope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High slope <input type="checkbox"/> Step in slope <input type="checkbox"/> High level <input type="checkbox"/> Low slope <input type="checkbox"/> Midslope <input type="checkbox"/> Toeslope <input type="checkbox"/> Low level <input type="checkbox"/> Channel wall <input type="checkbox"/> Channel bed <input type="checkbox"/> Basin floor <input type="checkbox"/> Other	23. Topographic sketch:	24. Slope degrees: <u>10-15</u> 25. Slope aspect: <u>SW</u> 26. Parent material: <u>Mt. Everett Schist</u>
27. Soil profile description: note depth, texture, and color of each horizon. Note significant changes such as depth to mottling, depth to water table, root penetration depth (SOIL.COM)	31. Soil moisture regime: <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely dry <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat wet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very dry <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Very wet <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat moist <input type="checkbox"/> Moist  <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently inundated <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically inundated	32. Stoniness: <input type="checkbox"/> Stone free <0.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately stony 0.1-1% <input type="checkbox"/> Stony 3-15% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very stony 15-50% <input type="checkbox"/> Exceedingly stony 50-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Stone piles >90%
28. Organic horizon depth: _____		
29. Organic horizon type: _____		
30. Average pH of mineral soil: _____	33. Soil drainage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapidly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Well drained <input type="checkbox"/> drained <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly drained	34. Average texture: <input type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay loam <input type="checkbox"/> sandy loam <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam <input type="checkbox"/> peat <input type="checkbox"/> silt loam <input type="checkbox"/> muck other: <u>poorly decomposed litter, organic humus</u>
	35. Unvegetated surface: <u>25</u> % Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> % Large rocks (cobbles, boulders > 10 cm) <u>1</u> % Small rocks (gravel, 0.2-10 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Sand (0.1-2 mm) <u>1</u> % Bare soil	<u>5</u> % Litter, duff <u>&lt;5</u> % Wood (> 1 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Water <input type="checkbox"/> % Other: _____
36. Environmental Comments: vegetation homogeneity, erosion / sedimentation, inundation, etc.  Vegetation is fairly homogeneous		
37. Plot representativeness: Typical		

41. Leaf type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-needle-leaf <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Graminoid <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Pteridophyte	42. Leaf phenology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	43. Physiognomic type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely vegetated	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf scrub <input type="checkbox"/> thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Non-vascular	44. height % cover T1 Emergent tree _____ T2 Tree canopy 5m _____ 20 T3 Tree sub-canopy 2m _____ 1 S1 Tall shrub <2m _____ 25 S2 Short shrub .5m _____ 75 H Herbaceous _____ 2 N Non-vascular _____ 1 E Epiphyte _____ V Vine / liana _____
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45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Canopy		Short shrub			
Quercus rubra (12.5, 15.7 cms) double	20%	Gaylussacia baccata	60		
Pinus rigida 11 cms		Vaccinium angustifolium	15		
		Aronia melanocarpa	5		
Sub-canopy		Amelanchier arborea	1		
Quercus rubra	<5	Quercus ilicifolia	<5		
Acer rubra	<5	Acer rubrum	1		
		Pinus rigida	<5		
Tall shrub		Prunus pensylvanica	<1		
Pinus rigida	20				
Nemopanthus mucronata	1-2	Herbaceous			
Rhododendron prinophyllum	1	Deschampsia flexuosa	1		
Quercus rubra	5	Clintonia borealis	1		
Quercus ilicifolia	10	Maianthemum canadense	1		
		Aralia nudicaulis	1		
		Potentilla tridentalis	1		
		Carex rugosperma	1		
		Moss & Lichens	1		

**Form 3: Quantitative Community Characterization**  
**MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**

rev. May, 1998

**A. Identifiers (general EOR information)**

Sci. name: 1.SNAME: Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community 2.GNAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 3.Site name: Mt. Everett summit 4.Survey site name: Mt. Everett Summit  
 5.Quad name(s): Ashley Falls 6.Quad code(s): \_\_\_\_\_ 7.County name(s): Berkshire 8.County code(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
 9.Town (LOCALJURIS): Mt. Washington 17.State: MA 10.Lat: N 42 06' 07" 11.Long: 73 25' 57" W  
 12. Directions: From East St. Mt. Washington, drive up Mt. Everett Drive, park and walk the trail to the summit. See location map for locations of plots. Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 are located NE, NW, SW and SE of the benchmark at the summit. Plot 5 is W of Bald Peak marker. Plot 6 due E of Bald Peak marker. Plot 4 is 30m SE from benchmark at summit.  
 13.Sourcecode: \_\_\_\_\_ 14.Survey date: 15 August 2000 15.Last obs: \_\_\_\_\_ 16.First obs: \_\_\_\_\_  
 18.Surveyors: P. Weatherbee, N. Childs

**B. Environmental Description**

<p>19. Transect / Observation point # <u>4 SE</u></p> <p>22. Topographic position:  <input type="checkbox"/> Interfluvium    <input type="checkbox"/> Backslope  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High slope    <input type="checkbox"/> Step in slope  <input type="checkbox"/> High level    <input type="checkbox"/> Low slope  <input type="checkbox"/> Midslope    <input type="checkbox"/> Toeslope  <input type="checkbox"/> Low level    <input type="checkbox"/> Channel wall  <input type="checkbox"/> Channel bed    <input type="checkbox"/> Basin floor  <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p>	<p>20. Image annotation #</p> <p>23. Topographic sketch:</p>	<p>21. Elevation: <u>795 m, 2608 ft</u></p> <p>24. Slope degrees: <u>5</u></p> <p>25. Slope aspect: <u>SE</u></p> <p>26. Parent material: <u>Mt. Everett Schist</u></p>
<p>27. Soil profile description: note depth, texture, and color of each horizon. Note significant changes such as depth to mottling, depth to water table, root penetration depth (SOILCOM)</p> <p>28. Organic horizon depth: _____</p> <p>29. Organic horizon type: _____</p> <p>30. Average pH of mineral soil: _____</p>	<p>31. Soil moisture regime:  <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely dry    <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat wet  <input type="checkbox"/> Very dry    <input type="checkbox"/> Wet  <input type="checkbox"/> Dry    <input type="checkbox"/> Very wet  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat moist  <input type="checkbox"/> Moist  <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently inundated  <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically inundated</p>	<p>32. Stoniness:  <input type="checkbox"/> Stone free &lt;0.1%  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderately stony 0.1-1%  <input type="checkbox"/> Stony 3-15%  <input type="checkbox"/> Very stony 15-50%  <input type="checkbox"/> Exceedingly stony 50-90%  <input type="checkbox"/> Stone piles &gt;90%</p>
	<p>33. Soil drainage:  <input type="checkbox"/> Rapidly drained    <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly drained  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well drained    <input type="checkbox"/> drained  <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well drained    <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly drained  <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly drained</p>	<p>34. Average texture:  <input type="checkbox"/> sand    <input type="checkbox"/> clay loam  <input type="checkbox"/> sandy loam    <input type="checkbox"/> clay  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam    <input type="checkbox"/> peat  <input type="checkbox"/> silt loam    <input type="checkbox"/> muck          other: <u>thick layer poorly decomposed litter</u></p>
	<p>35. Unvegetated surface:  <input type="checkbox"/> % Bedrock  <input type="checkbox"/> % Large rocks (cobbles, boulders &gt; 10 cm)  <input type="checkbox"/> % Small rocks (gravel, 0.2-10 cm)  <input type="checkbox"/> % Sand (0.1-2 mm)  <input type="checkbox"/> % Bare soil</p>	<p><u>50</u> % Litter, duff  <u>&gt;5</u> % Wood (&gt; 1 cm)  <input type="checkbox"/> % Water  <u>1</u> % Other: <u>moss</u></p>
	<p>36. Environmental Comments: vegetation homogeneity, erosion / sedimentation, inundation, etc.  <u>Homogeneous</u></p> <p>37. Plot representativeness:  <u>More mesic than the typical Pitch Pine Scrub Oak Community. Dominated by deciduous tree sp.</u></p>	

41. Leaf type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Graminoid <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Pteridophyte	42. Leaf phenology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	43. Physiognomic type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely vegetated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf scrub <input type="checkbox"/> thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Non-vascular	44. height % cover T1 Emergent tree _____ T2 Tree canopy 3-4m _____ 40 T3 Tree sub-canopy 2m _____ 10 S1 Tall shrub .5- 2m _____ 60 S2 Short shrub <5m _____ 70 H Herbaceous _____ 5 N Non-vascular _____ 25 E Epiphyte _____ V Vine / liana _____
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45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Canopy		Aronia melanocarpa	<5		
Quercus rubra	21.3, 12.6, 12.5, 10.4, 11.4 cms	35	Vaccinium angustifolium	10	
Acer rubrum	12.0	5	Quercus rubra	1	
			Viburnum cassinoides	1	
Sub-canopy					
Betula populifolia		<5			
Prunus pensylvanica		1	Herbaceous		
Quercus ilicifolia		1	Maianthemum canadense	1	
Nemopanthus mucronata		1	Medeola virginiana	1	
			Clintonia borealis	1	
Tall Shrub			Trientalis borealis	1	
Pinus rigida		5	Trillium undulatum	1	
Viburnum cassinoides		15	Aralia nudicaulis	1	
Quercus rubra		1	Lycopodium obscurum v. isophyllum	1	
Quercus ilicifolia		10	Lysimachia quadrifolia	1	
Gaylussacia baccata		5	Pteridium aquilinum	1	
Aronia prunifolia		2			
Aronia melanocarpa		2			
			Moss & Lichens	5	
Short Shrub					
Gaylussacia baccata		70			

**Form 3: Quantitative Community Characterization**  
**MA Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program**

rev. May, 1998

**A. Identifiers (general EOR information)**

Sci. name: 1.SNAME: <u>Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community</u> _____		2.GNAME: _____	
3.Site name: <u>Mt. Everett summit</u> _____		4.Survey site name: <u>Mt. Everett Summit</u> _____	
5.Quad name(s): <u>Ashley Falls</u> _____		6.Quad code(s): _____	
7.County name(s): <u>Berkshire</u> _____		8.County code(s): _____	
9.Town (LOCAL JURIS): <u>Mt. Washington</u> _____		17.State: <u>MA</u> _____	
10.Lat: <u>N 42 06' 07"</u> _____		11.Long: <u>73 25' 57"</u> _____ W	
12. Directions: <u>From East St., Mt. Washington, drive up Mt. Everett Drive, park and walk the trail to the summit. See location map for locations of plots. Plots 1, 2, 3, 4 are located NE, NW, SW and SE of the benchmark at the summit. Plot 5 is W of Bald Peak marker. Plot 6 due E of Bald Peak marker. NE corner of Plot 5 is 15m West of Bald Peak marker, which is south of summit marker, and just west of the AT.</u>			
13.Source code: _____		14.Survey date: <u>25 August 2000</u> _____	
15.Last obs: _____		16.First obs: _____	
18.Surveyors: <u>P. Weatherbee, N. Childs</u> _____			

**B. Environmental Description**

19. Transect / Observation point # <u>5W</u>	20. Image annotation # _____	21. Elevation: <u>795 m, 2608 ft</u>
22. Topographic position: <input type="checkbox"/> Interfluvium <input type="checkbox"/> Backslope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High slope <input type="checkbox"/> Step in slope <input type="checkbox"/> High level <input type="checkbox"/> Low slope <input type="checkbox"/> Midslope <input type="checkbox"/> Toeslope <input type="checkbox"/> Low level <input type="checkbox"/> Channel wall <input type="checkbox"/> Channel bed <input type="checkbox"/> Basin floor <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	23. Topographic sketch:  	24. Slope degrees: <u>5-10</u> 25. Slope aspect: <u>W-SW</u> 26. Parent material: <u>Mt. Everett Schist</u>
27. Soil profile description: note depth, texture, and color of each horizon. Note significant changes such as depth to mottling, depth to water table, root penetration depth (SOILCOM)  28. Organic horizon depth: _____ 29. Organic horizon type: _____ 30. Average pH of mineral soil: _____	31. Soil moisture regime: <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely dry <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat wet <input type="checkbox"/> Very dry <input type="checkbox"/> Wet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dry <input type="checkbox"/> Very wet <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat moist <input type="checkbox"/> Moist  <input type="checkbox"/> Permanently inundated <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically inundated	32. Stoniness: <input type="checkbox"/> Stone free <0.1% <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately stony 0.1-1% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stony 3-15% <input type="checkbox"/> Very stony 15-50% <input type="checkbox"/> Exceedingly stony 50-90% <input type="checkbox"/> Stone piles >90%
33. Soil drainage: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rapidly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat poorly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Poorly drained <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately well drained <input type="checkbox"/> Very poorly drained	34. Average texture: <input type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay loam <input type="checkbox"/> sandy loam <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam <input type="checkbox"/> peat <input type="checkbox"/> silt loam <input type="checkbox"/> muck other <u>thick layer poorly decomposed litter</u>	35. Unvegetated surface: <u>10</u> % Bedrock <u>20</u> % Litter, duff <input type="checkbox"/> % Large rocks (cobbles, boulders > 10 cm)    <5 % Wood (> 1 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Small rocks (gravel, 0.2-10 cm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Water <input type="checkbox"/> % Sand (0.1-2 mm) <input type="checkbox"/> % Bare soil <input type="checkbox"/> % Other: _____
36. Environmental Comments: vegetation homogeneity, erosion / sedimentation, inundation, etc. <u>Homogeneous</u>		
37. Plot representativeness: <u>Typical of Ridgetop Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak Community</u>		

41. Leaf type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-needle-leaf <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Graminoid <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Pteridophyte	42. Leaf phenology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	43. Physiognomic type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely vegetated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Scrub thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf scrub <input type="checkbox"/> thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Non-vascular	44. height % cover T1 Emergent tree _____ T2 Tree canopy 3m _____ 40 T3 Tree sub-canopy 2m _____ 25 S1 Tall shrub .5- 2m _____ 60 S2 Short shrub <.5m _____ 50 H Herbaceous _____ 5 N Non-vascular _____ 1 E Epiphyte _____ V Vine / liana _____
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45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Stratum	Species	DBH (cm)	% cover
Canopy	Aronia melanocarpa	5	
Pinus rigida 18.7, 18.0, 12.0, 10.0 cms	Vaccinium angustifolium	50	
Quercus rubra	Quercus rubra	1	
	Viburnum cassinoides	5	
Sub-canopy	Gaylussacia baccata	40	
Betula populifolia	Nemopanthus mucronatus	1	
Pinus rigida	Quercus ilicifolia	5	
Quercus rubra	Betula populifolia	1	
Fagus americana	Amelanchier sp.	1	
Tall Shrub	Herbaceous		
Pinus rigida	Pteridium aquilinum	5	
Viburnum cassinoides	Maianthemum canadense	1	
Quercus rubra	Clintonia borealis	1	
Quercus ilicifolia	Aralia nudicaulis	1	
Pinus strobus	Carex sp.	1	
Betula populifolia	Potentilla tridentata	1	
Rhododendron prinophyllum			
	Moss & Lichens	1	
Short Shrub			
Gaylussacia baccata		40	



41. Leaf type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-broad-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Needle-leaf <input type="checkbox"/> Graminoid <input type="checkbox"/> Broad-leaf herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Pteridophyte	42. Leaf phenology: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-deciduous <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Evergreen <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Annual	43. Physiognomic type: <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse dwarf shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely vegetated <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scrub thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Sparse shrubland <input type="checkbox"/> Dwarf scrub <input type="checkbox"/> thicket <input type="checkbox"/> Non-vascular	44. height % cover T1 Emergent tree _____ T2 Tree canopy 5m _____ 2 T3 Tree sub-canopy 3m _____ 10 S1 Tall shrub 5- 2m _____ 25 S2 Short shrub <.5m _____ 85 H Herbaceous _____ 1 N Non-vascular _____ 5 E Epiphyte _____ V Vine / liana _____
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45. Species / percent cover: starting with uppermost stratum, list all species and % cover for each in the stratum. For forests and woodlands, list on a separate line below each tree species the DBH of all trees above 10 cm diameter. Separate the measurements with a comma and note whether in cm or inches.

Canopy				
Quercus rubra 12.0 cms	2			
Sub-canopy				
Quercus rubra	5			
Betula populifolia	5			
		Herbaceous		
Tall Shrub		Maianthemum canadense	1	
Pinus rigida 12.5, 13.5, 22.5 (1 ft above ground level)	15	Uvularia sessilifolia	1	
Quercus rubra	10	Pteridium aquilinum	1	
Betula populifolia	1	Trientalis borealis	1	
Quercus ilicifolia	15	Aralia nudicaulis	1	
Short Shrub				
Quercus ilicifolia	<5			
Gaylussacia baccata	65			
Aronia melanocarpa	<5			
Vaccinium angustifolium	50			
Amelanchier arborea	1			
Pinus rigida	1			

Plant Species List For: Mt. Everett		12/31/2001 11:05:11 AM	
species_group	family	species_name	common_name
Ferns	Aspleniaceae	Dryopteris intermedia	Woodfern, intermediate
		Thelypteris noveboracensis	New York fern
	Dennstaedtiaceae	Dennstaedtia punctilobula	Hay-scented fern
		Pteridium aquilinum var. latiusculum	Bracken
	Equisetaceae	Equisetum arvense	Horsetail, field
	Lycopodiaceae	Lycopodium hickeyi (obscurum v. isophyllum)	Clubmoss, Hickey's
	Osmundaceae	Osmunda claytoniana	Interrupted fern
	Polypodiaceae	Polypodium appalachianum	Polypody, rock
Grasses	Poaceae	Agrostis capillaris (tenuis)	Bentgrass, Rhode Island
		Agrostis gigantea	Redtop
		Agrostis scabra	Ticklegrass
		Danthonia compressa	Oatgrass, woodland
		Danthonia spicata	Grass, poverty
		Deschampsia flexuosa	Hairgrass, common
		Festuca rubra	Fescue, red
		Poa compressa	Bluegrass, Canada
		Poa palustris	Grass, fowl meadow
Sedges	Cyperaceae	Carex arctata	Sedge, woodland drooping
		Carex brunnescens ssp. sphaerostachya	Sedge, brownish
		Carex debilis var. rudgei	Sedge, northern stalked
		Carex lucorum	Sedge, long-beaked Pennsylvania
		Carex tonsa	Sedge, stiff-leaved sand
		Carex trisperma var. trisperma	Sedge, three-seeded bog
Rushes	Juncaceae	Juncus tenuis var. tenuis	Rush, path
Forbs	Araliaceae	Aralia hispida	Sarsaparilla, bristly
		Aralia nudicaulis	Sarsaparilla, wild
	Asteraceae	Aster acuminatus	Aster, whorled wood
		Euthamia graminifolia var. nuttallii	Goldenrod, grass-leaved
		Hieracium piloselloides (florentinum)	Hawkweed, smooth
		Matricaria matricarioides	Pineapple-weed
		Prenanthes altissima	Rattlesnake-root, tall
		Solidago gigantea var. g.	Goldenrod, late
		Solidago juncea	Goldenrod, early
		Solidago puberula .	Goldenrod, downy
		Solidago rugosa ssp. rugosa var. r	Goldenrod, villous
	Cornaceae	Cornus canadensis	Bunchberry

	Lamiaceae	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Water-horehound, floodplain
		<i>Thymus pulegioides</i> ( <i>serpyllum</i> L. ssp. <i>chamaedrys</i> )	Thyme, wild
	Liliaceae	<i>Clintonia borealis</i>	Clintonia
		<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	Mayflower, Canada
		<i>Medeola virginiana</i>	Cucumber-root, Indian
		<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	Solomon's, seal
		<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	Trillium, painted
		<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	Oats, wild
	Monotropaceae	<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian pipe
	Orchidaceae	<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	Ladyslipper, pink
	Primulaceae	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	Loosestrife, whorled
		<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	Starflower
Forbs	Rosaceae	<i>Potentilla tridentata</i>	Cinquefoil, three-toothed
	Santalaceae	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>	Bastard toadflax
	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Melampyrum lineare</i>	Cow-wheat
Shrubs	Aquifoliaceae	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
		<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i>	Holly, mountain
	Caprifoliaceae	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Honeysuckle, bush
		<i>Viburnum cassinoides</i>	Raisin, wild
	Ericaceae	<i>Epigaea repens</i>	Mayflower
		<i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	Wintergreen
		<i>Gaylussacia baccata</i>	Huckleberry, black
		<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	Laurel, sheep
		<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Laurel, mountain
		<i>Rhododendron prinophyllum</i> ( <i>roseum</i> )	Azalea, mountain
		<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Blueberry, low bush
		<i>Vaccinium myrtilloides</i>	Blueberry, velvetleaf
	Rosaceae	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry, red
		<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Chokeberry, black
	Salicaceae	<i>Salix bebbiana</i>	Willow, Bebb
		<i>Salix discolor</i>	Willow, pussy
		<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	Willow, heartleaf
Trees	Aceraceae	<i>Acer pensylvanicum</i>	Maple, striped
		<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Maple, red
	Betulaceae	<i>Betula papyrifera</i> v. <i>cordifolia</i>	Birch, heart-leaved
		<i>Betula papyrifera</i> v. <i>papyrifera</i>	Birch, paper
		<i>Betula populifolia</i>	Birch, gray
	Fagaceae	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Beech, American
		<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Oak, scrub
		<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak, red

	Hamamelidaceae	Hamamelis virginiana	Witch-hazel
	Pinaceae	Picea rubens	Spruce, red
		Pinus rigida	Pine, pitch
		Pinus strobus .	Pine, white
		Tsuga canadensis	Hemlock, Eastern
	Rosaceae	Amelanchier arborea v. arborea	Shadbush, downy
		Crataegus sp.	Hawthorn
		Prunus pensylvanica	Cherry, fire
		Sorbus americana	Mountain-ash, American
	Salicaceae	Populus tremuloides	Aspen, quaking