# SECTION 9. UNUSUAL NATURAL AREAS:

The Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry – Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) to determine specific locations of any unusual natural areas within or adjacent to the proposed Project. The locations of botanical resources including rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) plants and rare and exemplary natural communities in Maine are mapped by the MNAP. This information is used for status assessment, species management, and habitat conservation of rare plant species and rare and exemplary natural communities in Maine. According to the MNAP, "A natural community is an assemblage of interacting plants and animals and their common environment, recurring across the landscape, in which the effects of human intervention are minimal. A natural community includes all of the organisms (plant, animal, etc.) in a particular physical setting, as well as the physical setting itself" (MNAP 2004)

## 9.A Methods

### *9.A.1 Agency Correspondence*

In a letter dated July 10, 2020, MNAP provided a list of rare or unique botanical features documented from the vicinity of the project. The list included information on features that have been known to occur historically in the area as well as recently field-verified information. MNAP specifically noted that the higher elevation areas in the southwestern corner of the Project include portions of a mapped Subalpine Fir Forest, a rare (state rank S3) forest type in Maine which includes balsam fir, or a mixtures of fir and heart-leaved paper birch, which form a dense canopy of somewhat stunted trees. Patches of heart-leaved paper birch and mountain ash are common where wind, fire, or landslides have created openings, along with a dense shrub layer of mountain ash, hobblebush, and regenerating fir.

Agency correspondence is provided in Appendix 9-1.

### *9.A.2 Landscape Analysis and Field Surveys*

VHB's investigation and analysis regarding rare, threatened, and endangered ("RTE") plant and natural communities consisted of database review via a desktop survey as well as a two-staged field survey. In spring of 2020, VHB reviewed the publicly available "Beginning with Habitat" map database to determine if the MNAP had previously recorded known occurrences of RTE plants at the Project site. Additionally, VHB reviewed the RTE species known to associate with onsite or potentially occurring natural communities in order to determine the list of TE plants that would be targeted (habitats and survey windows) for onsite surveys. From initial review as informed by a 2019 walkover, there are approximately 10 natural community types that could be present within the Study Area, in a subset of which there are approximately 14 state TE plants which may associate with one or more types (MNAP 2004), and therefore suitable habitat for these species was a focus during onsite surveys.

Following this database review, VHB ecologists conducted an in-field general habitat assessment and floristic survey of the entire Study Area between June 8 and June 12 and June 22 through June 26, 2020.

In its July 10, 2020 letter, MNAP provided a listing of potential threatened or endangered plant species in the vicinity. After reviewing this list, VHB conducted targeted surveys within all portions of Subalpine Fir Forest (as provided by MNAP) that occur in our Study Area from August 8-10, 2020. The five targeted species are provided in the table below.

| Scientific Name | Common Name(s) | Maine Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Flowering/ Sporation Time |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Neottia auriculata (Wiegand) Szlach.* | Auricled Twayblade | T | July-August |
| *Pinguicula vulgaris L.* | common butterwort | E | June-July |
| *Arnica lanceolata Nutt.* | lanceleaf arnica | T | July-September |
| *Huperzia selago (L.) Bernh. ex Schrank & Mart.* | fir clubmoss | T | July-September |
| *Calamagrostis stricta (Timm) Koeler* | slimstem reedgrass | T | June-August |

During this survey, VHB also assessed the suitability of onsite habitats for known occurrences of RTE within 4 miles of the project based on the listing provided by MNAP.

## 9.B Findings

Vegetative conditions within the Study Area generally consist of hardwood forest with smaller inclusions of mixed-wood forest at low and middle elevations, which grade into a softwood dominated forest cover (Subalpine Fir Forest community) at the highest elevations. Extensive logging has occurred recently on most of the forestland in the Study Area, which is the most evident and most significant observed disturbance. The residual stand conditions consist of pole- and small sawtimber sized trees, with dominant species including red maple, beech, paper and gray birch, with yellow birch and aspen. Logging activity removed a significant portion of the canopy, resulting in a thick, robust shrub and sapling layer of regenerating trees and early successional/disturbance-response shrubs and herbaceous plants. Vegetative conditions across the Study Area outside of the Subalpine Fir Forest are generally homogenous, with shifts in dominant species between upland forest and the scattered wetlands and riparian corridors as shown in VHB's natural resource map set. Because portions of the Study Area abut existing ski resort development such as condominium developments, roads, ski trails and other infrastructure, there are weedy plant species typical of human disturbances but these are limited to the immediate proximity of developed areas. Overall, the forest conditions in the context of previous forest management activity, outside of the Subalpine Fir Forest, are common across the surrounding landscape and do not represent any special, unique, or exemplary natural community occurrences.

### *9.B.1 RTE Plants*

VHB assessed on-site habitats within the Study Area for the potential presence of RTE plant species that have been observed within a 4-mile radius according to information provided by MNAP. Of the list of known occurrences, there were some which did not have suitable on-site habitat and some occurrences did have suitable on-site habitat but were not observed during surveys. During the field surveys described above, VHB ecologists identified 208 plant species

within the Study Area. A list of all species identified during VHB's on-site general and targeted surveys is included as Appendix 9-2.

### *9.B.2 Natural Communities*

MNAP specifically noted that the higher elevation areas in the southwestern corner of the Project include portions of a mapped Subalpine Fir Forest, a rare (state rank S3) forest type in Maine which is characteristically dominated by balsam fir with red spruce and sometimes black spruce and can include components paper and heart-leaved paper birch, which form a dense canopy of somewhat stunted trees. The Subalpine Fir Forest map shapefile provided by MNAP overlaps the southernmost portion of the Project Study Area, at elevations higher than approximately 2,550 feet. The MNAP polygon for this occurrence of Subalpine Fir Forest extends south beyond the study area, totaling 1,342.4 acres.

During VHB's natural resource field assessments, the presence of a Subalpine Fir Forest as mapped by MNAP was confirmed. The woody species composition, canopy structure, and herbaceous plants observed in the Subalpine Fir Forest in the Study Area during VHB's 2020 fieldwork are characteristic of those described in the MNAP publication *Natural Landscapes of Maine* (MNAP, 2018). A dense overstory dominated by balsam fir is present, with scattered red spruce, paper birch and heart leaved paper birch throughout. Where windthrow has created individual tree tip-ups and created increased light conditions at the forest floor, herbaceous plants are generally dense. Where closed canopy conditions occur, there is little herbaceous vegetation present, consisting generally of shade-tolerant species such as bluebead lily and small areas of clubmoss. Some of the canopy trees were noted for stunted or partially stunted growth form, however no strong/significant stunting is present; this is not surprising, given that the Study Area occurs at the northernmost extent, at the lowest elevation of this mapped community and not within the central core of the forest community block, which is located further south outside of the Project area and at higher elevations generally above 3,000 feet elevation.

It is also notable that the existing condition of the Subalpine Fir Forest community in the Study Area has been impacted by previous and ongoing disturbances. The MNAP polygon is drawn up to the edge of existing ski resort infrastructure and trail clearing, and so the edge effect from cleared areas along the Subalpine Fir Forest has altered the vegetation structure near the mapped boundary of the community within the Study Area. There was also scattered litter, assumed to be from ski resort users, observed in portions of the Subalpine Fir Forest in proximity to cleared/developed portions of the resort.

In April of 2021, MNAP provided mapping of the current extent of the Subalpine Fir Forest that intersects with West Mountain, based on mapping completed by MNAP biologists in the Fall of 2020. The 2020 ground truthing was only done for the area around the proposed ski trails, not the entirety of the larger polygon. This application's analysis and mapping utilizes this updated mapping.

## 9.C Potential Impacts and Mitigation

### *9.C.1 RTE Plants*

Based on agency consultation and field surveys, no state-protected plants species have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed Project area. If an RTE plant species occurrence is observed during construction, the Project will consult with MNAP to identify the necessary impact avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures.

### *9.C.2 Natural Communities*

The Applicant has designed this Project so as to avoid and minimize impacts to the identified Subalpine Fir Forest habitat to the extent practical, given the Project's goals and existing conditions. This design effort focused on avoidance of this natural community as the primary means to minimize impacts, including clustering the proposed impact areas within a smaller area thereby maintaining contiguous blocks of undisturbed Subalpine Fir Forest that extends beyond the parcel and Project boundary. The Applicant also removed a trail from the Project design that

would have impacted Subalpine Fir Forest habitat and had initially been under consideration when consultations began.

MNAP mapping shows that the polygon of Subalpine Fir Forest within the vicinity of the Project is 1,342 acres. The clearing needed to accommodate the Project will impact approximately 7.02 acres of Subalpine Fir Forest habitat, which represents a small portion (0.5%) of the entire community in this area.

The Applicant is proposing to place a portion of their existing land, which is located at greater than 2,700 feet in elevation, into a permanent easement (see Figure 7-2). This easement would occupy an area of approximately 36 acres in an area that has experienced timber management activities and ATV uses in the past. The area is adjacent to the Appalachian Trail corridor, and therefore conserving this area would result in additional benefits by further minimizing development potential adjacent to recreational uses. There is known Subalpine Fir Forest directly to the north of this parcel and, as the cutoff line for the mapping appears to be based on the township boundary rather than a natural feature, it is reasonable to assume that the community extends to this parcel. However, the Applicant is also proposing that this area be utilized to provide habitat for the Bicknell's thrush, which is a disturbance-dependent species and has been known to use areas such as ski resorts and clear-cuts. Therefore, it is possible that MDIFW may consider allowing limited silvicultural management activities within this area.

# APPENDIX 9-1
# AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

July 8, 2020

**via electronic-mail**

Lisa St. Hilaire
Maine Natural Areas Program
177 State House Station
Augusta, MA 04333-0093

**RE: Information Request for Boyne Resorts Sugarloaf West Mountain Project**
**Carrabassett Valley, Maine**

Dear Lisa:

Boyne Resorts, owner of Sugarloaf Mountain Ski Area, is considering a future mixed-use ski terrain/land development project at Sugarloaf Mountain in Carrabassett Valley, Maine that may require permit applications to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the local municipality. The project would consist of the development of a mixed-use ski facility in the currently undeveloped West Mountain portion of the resort lands to include ski trails, ski lift, skier services and residential real estate ("Project"). Please see the attached USGS map for the proposed project location. The final project layout would be informed by field assessments in order to avoid natural resources.

VHB is requesting, on behalf of Boyne Resorts, information and/or digital data, if available, regarding known locations of state-listed rare and endangered plant species, rare natural communities, unique areas and important natural features, and natural resource concerns known to exist at the proposed project area. If digital data are available, they should be e-mailed to LKeszey@vhb.com. Your information will be used to supplement initial natural resources fieldwork that has been completed to better understand existing conditions, and to understand if further surveys are necessary. Boyne Resorts is also requesting that if further surveys are not warranted, that written correspondence confirming this conclusion be provided. Your correspondence will likely be included in permit applications.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to contact either of the undersigned by email at LKeszey@vhb.com/(757) 790-9832 or smurphy@vhb.com/ (207) 400-6161. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Levi Keszey
Ecologist

Sean Murphy
Senior Project Manager

Attachment – Site Location Map

\\vhb\gbl\proj\sportland\55310.00 boyne sugarloaf w mtn\docs\letters\mnap review\mnap_sugarloaf w mtn_info req_draft.docx

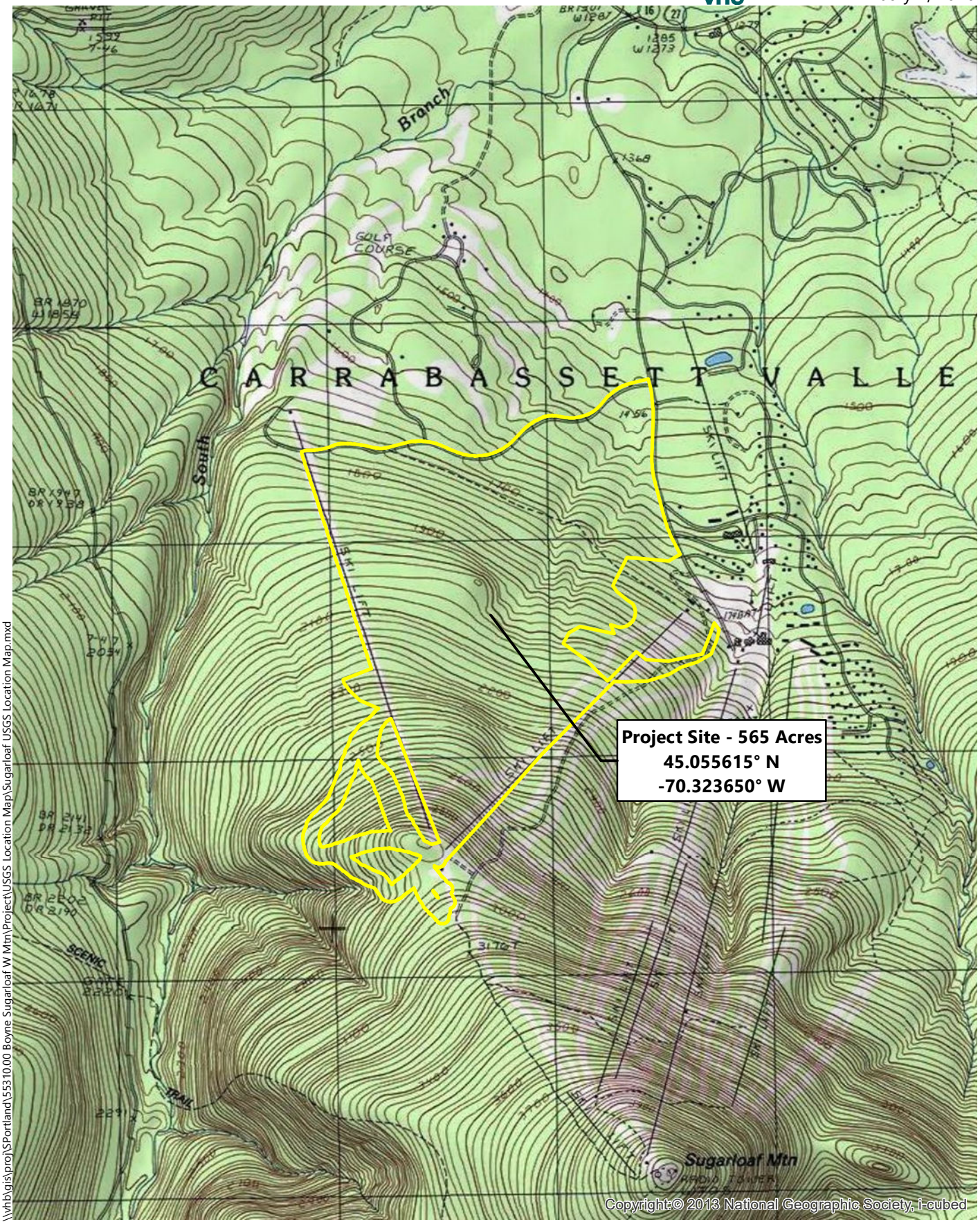
Engineers | Scientists | Planners | Designers

500 Southborough Dr.
Suite 105B
South Portland, Maine 04106
P 207.889.3150
F 207.253.5596

BOYNE RESORTS
EXPERIENCE THE LIFESTYLE

vhb

July 7, 2020




\\vhb\gis\proj\SPortland\55310.00 Boyne Sugarloaf W Mtn\Project\USGS Location Map\Sugarloaf USGS Location Map.mxd

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet

Project Area (VHB)

**Sugarloaf West Mountain** | **Carrabassett Valley, Maine**

Location Map

Sources:
USA Topo Basemap - Copyright:© 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed

**STATE OF MAINE**
**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY**
177 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

**JANET T. MILLS**
**GOVERNOR**

**AMANDA E. BEAL**
**COMMISSIONER**

July 10, 2020

Sean Murphy
VHB
500 Southborough Drive, Suite 105B
South Portland, ME 04106

Via email: smurphy@vhb.com

Re: Rare and exemplary botanical features in proximity to: Proposed Boyne Resorts Sugarloaf West Mountain Project, Carrabassett Valley, Maine

I have searched the Maine Natural Areas Program's Biological and Conservation Data System files in response to your request received July 8, 2020, with updated mapping for the project received January 30, 2020 for information on the presence of rare or unique botanical features documented from the vicinity of the project in Carrabassett Valley, Maine. Rare and unique botanical features include the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species and unique or exemplary natural communities. Our review involves examining maps, manual and computerized records, other sources of information such as scientific articles or published references, and the personal knowledge of staff or cooperating experts.

Our official response covers only botanical features. For authoritative information and official response for zoological features you must make a similar request to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, 284 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04333.

According to the information currently in our Biological and Conservation Data System files, the higher elevation areas in the southwestern corner of the project include portions of a mapped Subalpine Fir Forest, a rare forest type in Maine. Please see the attached map, shapefile included with the email response, and attached factsheet for more information about this Subalpine Fir Forest. MNAP recommends avoiding any additional cutting outside of previously cleared areas above 2700-feet elevation within this project area. If there is to be any clearing associated with the ski trails, ski lift, skier services, residential real estate, or any other aspect of this project within 250 feet of the mapped Subalpine Fir Forest, MNAP requests a more detailed site plan and a site visit so that we may better comment on how the proposed activities may affect the Subalpine Fir Forest at this location.

| Feature | State Status | State Rank | Global Rank | Occurrence Rank | Site |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subalpine Fir Forest | N/A | S3 | GNR | B Good | Sugarloaf Mountain |

In addition, if a field survey of the project area is conducted, please refer to the enclosed supplemental information regarding rare and exemplary botanical features documented to occur in the vicinity of the project site. The list may include information on features that have been known to occur historically in the area as well as recently field-verified information. While historic records have not been documented in several years, they may persist in the area if suitable habitat exists. The enclosed list identifies features with potential to occur in the area,

**MOLLY DOCHERTY, DIRECTOR**
MAINE NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM
90 BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING

PHONE: (207) 287-8044
WWW.MAINE.GOV/DACF/MNAP

and it should be considered if you choose to conduct field surveys.

This finding is available and appropriate for preparation and review of environmental assessments, but it is not a substitute for on-site surveys. Comprehensive field surveys do not exist for all natural areas in Maine, and in the absence of a specific field investigation, the Maine Natural Areas Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of unusual natural features at this site.

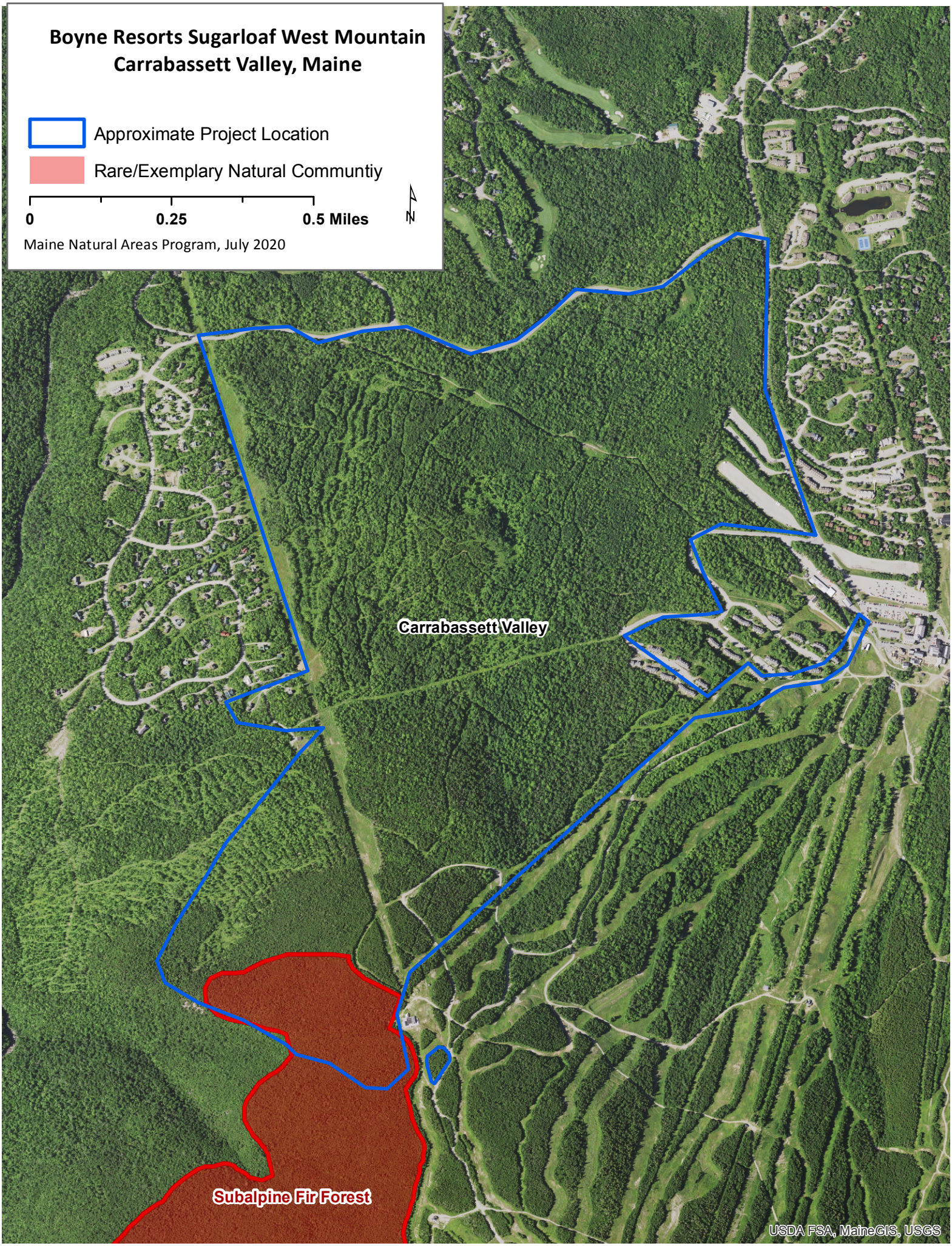
The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) is continuously working to achieve a more comprehensive database of exemplary natural features in Maine. We would appreciate the contribution of any information obtained should you decide to do field work. MNAP welcomes coordination with individuals or organizations proposing environmental alteration or conducting environmental assessments. If, however, data provided by MNAP are to be published in any form, the Program should be informed at the outset and credited as the source.

The Maine Natural Areas Program has instituted a fee structure of $75.00 an hour to recover the actual cost of processing your request for information. You will receive an invoice for $150.00 for three hours of our services.

Thank you for using MNAP in the environmental review process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions about the Natural Areas Program or about rare or unique botanical features on this site.

Sincerely,

Kristen Puryear | Ecologist | Maine Natural Areas Program
207-287-8043 | kristen.puryear@maine.gov


Boyne Resorts Sugarloaf West Mountain
Carrabassett Valley, Maine
Approximate Project Location
Rare/Exemplary Natural Communtiy
0
0.25
0.5 Miles
N
Maine Natural Areas Program, July 2020
Carrabassett Valley
Subalpine Fir Forest
USDA FSA, MaineGIS, USGS

# Subalpine Fir Forest

Fir - Heart-leaved Birch Subalpine Forest

*State Rank S3*

## Community Description

Balsam fir, or mixtures of fir and heart-leaved birch, form a dense canopy of somewhat stunted trees. Patches of heart-leaved birch and mountain ash are common where wind, fire, or landslides have created openings, along with a dense shrub layer of mountain ash, hobblebush, and regenerating fir. Herbs may be sparse, or may form locally dense patches in openings; wood ferns and big-leaved aster in particular tend to be patchy. In some expressions of this type that have developed after fire, the canopy consists almost entirely of paper birch or heart-leaved birch. Fir waves, an unusual landscape pattern of linear bands of fir dieback and regeneration, are another variant of this community.

## Soil and Site Characteristics

These forests are commonly found above 2700' on level ridgetops and steep, upper slopes. The mineral soil layer is thin, typically 10-30 cm, and rocky. Natural disturbances such as landslides, wind, fire, and spruce-budworm can exert lasting influences on community dynamics. Recurrent landslides can keep some areas in birch - mountain-ash dominance.

*Fir Waves on Crocker Mountain*

## Diagnostics

Fir or heart-leaved birch (occasionally paper birch) are dominant in a subalpine setting.

## Similar Types

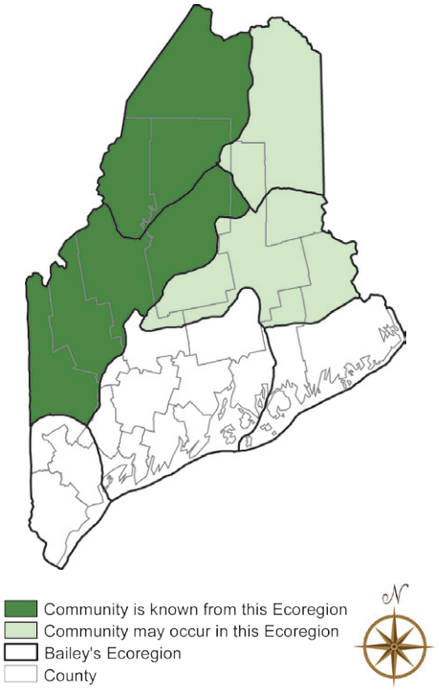
One form of the Maritime Spruce - Fir Forest type is compositionally very similar but occurs at sea level in the extreme environment of the Downeast coast. Decreasing in elevation, this type can grade into Spruce - Fir - Wood-sorrel - Feather-moss Forest or Spruce - Fir - Broom-moss Forest, which are distinguished by their higher proportion of spruce in the canopy and by less stunted trees.

## Conservation, Wildlife, and Management Considerations

Although subalpine forests are naturally dynamic as they cycle through periods of weather and insect damage and regeneration, they appear to be relatively stable in overall extent and are extensive on Maine's higher mountains. Many major occurrences are well protected within public lands or private conservation lands. On the few remaining sites on private lands, timber harvesting, recreation, and windpower development could cause lasting impacts. At some sites, past harvesting has resulted in prolific growth of hay-scented and mountain wood fern, inhibiting tree regeneration.

This high-elevation forest community type may be used as nesting habitat by a number of high elevation and/or coniferous forest specialist bird species, such as the spruce grouse, dark-eyed junco, bay-breasted warbler, black-backed woodpecker, white-throated sparrow, and blackpoll warbler. The rare Bicknell's thrush inhabits structurally complex forests above 2500'. The rock vole and long-tailed shrew both inhabit cool moist crevices in rocky habitat at high elevations. Northern bog lemmings may inhabit wet sub-alpine spruce - fir forests in which peat moss is present.

## Location Map




## Distribution

Western and central Maine westward (New England - Adirondack Province); likely extends northeasterly to the Gaspé Peninsula.

Landscape Pattern: Large Patch

*Subalpine Fir Forest*

## Characteristic Plants

*These plants are frequently found in this community type. Those with an asterisk are often diagnostic of this community.*

### Canopy

Balsam fir*
Heart-leaved paper birch
Paper birch*
Red spruce

### Sapling/shrub

Balsam fir*
Black spruce*
Heart-leaved paper birch*
Mountain ash*
Wild-raisin

### Herb

Balsam fir*
Big-leaved aster*
Bluebead lily
Mountain wood fern*
Northern wood-sorrel
Spinulose wood fern*
Starflower

### Bryoid

Common broom-moss
Three-lobed bazzania

## Associated Rare Plants

Northern comandra

## Examples on Conservation Lands You Can Visit

- Baxter State Park – Piscataquis Co.
- Big Squaw Mountain Public Lands – Piscataquis Co.
- Bigelow Preserve Public Lands – Somerset Co.
- Crocker Mountain, Appalachian Trail – Franklin Co.
- Mahoosuc Mountain, Mahoosuc Public Lands – Oxford Co.
- Sugarloaf Mountain, Appalachian Trail – Franklin Co.

# Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features within 4 miles of
# Project: Boyne Resorts, Sugarloaf West Mountain Project, Carrabassett Valley, Maine

| Common Name | State Status | State Rank | Global Rank | Date Last Observed | Occurrence Number | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auricled Twayblade | | | | | | |
| | T | S2 | G3G4 | 1896-08-20 | 16 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Forested wetland |
| | T | S2 | G3G4 | 1978 | 28 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Forested wetland |
| Bigelow's Sedge | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2010-10-28 | 6 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Black Sedge | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2S3 | G5 | 2001-08-14 | 25 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| | SC | S2S3 | G5 | 2015-07-31 | 13 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Broad Beech Fern | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 1991-06 | 16 | Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland) |
| Bulrush Sedge | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2001-08-14 | 9 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet) |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2015-08-03 | 5 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet) |
| Circumneutral Outcrop | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S2 | GNR | 2009 | 10 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| | <null> | S2 | GNR | 2015-06-10 | 5 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| | <null> | S2 | GNR | 2010-09-24 | 11 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| Cold-air Talus Slope | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S2 | G3G5 | 2010-09-24 | 7 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| Common Butterwort | | | | | | |
| | E | S1 | G5 | 2015-08-03 | 1 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| Grassy Shrub Marsh | | | | | | |

## Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features within 4 miles of
## Project: Boyne Resorts, Sugarloaf West Mountain Project, Carrabassett Valley, Maine

| Common Name | State Status | State Rank | Global Rank | Date Last Observed | Occurrence Number | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <null> | S5 | GNR | 1996-08-08 | 14 | Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland),Coastal non-tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland) |
| Hairy Arnica | | | | | | |
| | T | S2 | G3 | 1919-07-09 | 18 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland),Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet) |
| Heath Alpine Ridge | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S2 | GNR | 2010-10-28 | 8 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Lesser Wintergreen | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2016-07-03 | 10 | Conifer forest (forest, upland) |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2011-08-21 | 2 | Conifer forest (forest, upland) |
| Mid-elevation Bald | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S3 | G2G3 | 2010-10-28 | 16 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Mountain Firmoss | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2010-10-28 | 19 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| | SC | S2 | G5 | 2015-07-31 | 13 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Neglected Reed Grass | | | | | | |
| | T | S2 | G5T5 | 2001-08-14 | 10 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet) |
| Northern Comandra | | | | | | |
| | SC | S3 | G5 | 1999-07-21 | 20 | Coastal non-tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland),Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Northern Firmoss | | | | | | |
| | T | S2 | G5 | 1999-07-21 | 3 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| | T | S2 | G5 | 2006-06-25 | 9 | Rocky summits and outcrops (non-forested, upland) |
| Northern Hardwoods Forest | | | | | | |

## Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features within 4 miles of
## Project: Boyne Resorts, Sugarloaf West Mountain Project, Carrabassett Valley, Maine

| Common Name | State Status | State Rank | Global Rank | Date Last Observed | Occurrence Number | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <null> | S5 | G3G5 | 2015-07-13 | 57 | Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland) |
| Pale Green Orchis | | | | | | |
| | SC | S2 | G4?T4Q | 1923-07 | 15 | Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland) |
| Spruce - Fir Krummholz | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S3 | GNR | 2010-10-28 | 7 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| Subalpine Fir Forest | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S3 | GNR | 2012-09-11 | 15 | Conifer forest (forest, upland),Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland) |
| | <null> | S3 | GNR | 2015-06-10 | 12 | Conifer forest (forest, upland),Hardwood to mixed forest (forest, upland) |
| Subalpine Hanging Bog | | | | | | |
| | <null> | S1 | G3G5 | 2009 | 2 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |
| | <null> | S1 | G3G5 | 2009-06-18 | 1 | Alpine or subalpine (non-forested, upland) |

## STATE RARITY RANKS

**S1** Critically imperiled in Maine because of extreme rarity (five or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because some aspect of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State of Maine.

**S2** Imperiled in Maine because of rarity (6-20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.

**S3** Rare in Maine (20-100 occurrences).

**S4** Apparently secure in Maine.

**S5** Demonstrably secure in Maine.

**SU** Under consideration for assigning rarity status; more information needed on threats or distribution.

**SNR** Not yet ranked.

**SNA** Rank not applicable.

**S#?** Current occurrence data suggests assigned rank, but lack of survey effort along with amount of potential habitat create uncertainty (e.g. S3?).

**Note**: **State Rarity Ranks** are determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program for rare plants and rare and exemplary natural communities and ecosystems. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife determines State Rarity Ranks for animals.

## GLOBAL RARITY RANKS

**G1** Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (five or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because some aspect of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extinction.

**G2** Globally imperiled because of rarity (6-20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.

**G3** Globally rare (20-100 occurrences).

**G4** Apparently secure globally.

**G5** Demonstrably secure globally.

**GNR** Not yet ranked.

**Note**: **Global Ranks** are determined by NatureServe.

## STATE LEGAL STATUS

**Note**: State legal status is according to 5 M.R.S.A. § 13076-13079, which mandates the Department of Conservation to produce and biennially update the official list of Maine's **Endangered** and **Threatened** plants. The list is derived by a technical advisory committee of botanists who use data in the Natural Areas Program's database to recommend status changes to the Department of Conservation.

**E** ENDANGERED; Rare and in danger of being lost from the state in the foreseeable future; or federally listed as Endangered.

**T** THREATENED; Rare and, with further decline, could become endangered; or federally listed as Threatened.

## NON-LEGAL STATUS

**SC** SPECIAL CONCERN; Rare in Maine, based on available information, but not sufficiently rare to be considered Threatened or Endangered.

**PE** Potentially Extirpated; Species has not been documented in Maine in past 20 years or loss of last known occurrence has been documented.

## ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RANKS - EO RANKS

Element Occurrence ranks are used to describe the quality of a rare plant population or natural community based on three factors:

- **Size**: Size of community or population relative to other known examples in Maine. Community or population's viability, capability to maintain itself.
- **Condition**: For communities, condition includes presence of representative species, maturity of species, and evidence of human-caused disturbance. For plants, factors include species vigor and evidence of human-caused disturbance.
- **Landscape context**: Land uses and/or condition of natural communities surrounding the observed area. Ability of the observed community or population to be protected from effects of adjacent land uses.

These three factors are combined into an overall ranking of the feature of **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**, where **A** indicates an **excellent** example of the community or population and **D** indicates a **poor** example of the community or population. A rank of **E** indicates that the community or population is **extant** but there is not enough data to assign a quality rank. The Maine Natural Areas Program tracks all occurrences of rare (S1-S3) plants and natural communities as well as A and B ranked common (S4-S5) natural communities.

**Note**: **Element Occurrence Ranks** are determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program for rare plants and rare and exemplary natural communities and ecosystems. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife determines Element Occurrence ranks for animals.

Visit our website for more information on rare, threatened, and endangered species!
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap

# APPENDIX 9-2
# FLORISTIC SURVEY LISTING

## Species Checklist - Partial Floristic Inventory

**Project:** Sugarloaf West
**Client:** Boyne Resorts/Sugarloaf Mountain
**Location:** Carrabassett Valley, Maine
**Surveyed By:** VHB (C. Fenner, M. Jackman, L. Keszey)
**Survey Date(s):** June 8-12, 2020; June 22-26, 2020; August 8-10, 2020
**Prepared By**: VHB - August 15, 2020

| Scientific Name [1] | Common Name(s) | Family | Federally Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Rare or Uncommon (R, U) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Abies balsamea (L.) Mill.* | balsam fir | Pinaceae | | | |
| *Acer pensylvanicum L.* | striped maple | Aceraceae | | | |
| *Acer rubrum L.* | red maple | Aceraceae | | | |
| *Acer saccharum Marshall* | sugar maple | Aceraceae | | | |
| *Acer spicatum Lam.* | mountain maple | Aceraceae | | | |
| *Achillea millefolium L.* | common yarrow | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Actaea pachypoda Elliott* | white baneberry | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Agrostis gigantea Roth* | redtop | Poaceae | | | |
| *Agrostis scabra Willd.* | rough bentgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Agrostis stolonifera L.* | creeping bentgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Alnus incana (L.) Moench* | gray alder | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Amelanchier bartramiana (Tausch) M. Roem.* | oblongfruit serviceberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.* | western pearly everlasting | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Anthoxanthum odoratum L.* | sweet vernalgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Aquilegia canadensis L.* | red columbine | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Aralia nudicaulis L.* | wild sarsaparilla | Araliaceae | | | |
| *Arisaema triphyllum (L.) Schott* | Jack in the pulpit | Araceae | | | |
| *Asclepias incarnata L.* | swamp milkweed | Asclepiadaceae | | | |
| *Athyrium filix-femina (L.) Roth ssp. angustum (Willd.) R.T. Clausen* | subarctic ladyfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Barbarea vulgaris W.T. Aiton* | garden yellowrocket | Brassicaceae | | | |
| *Betula alleghaniensis Britton* | yellow birch | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Betula cordifolia Regel* | Heart-leaved paper birch | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Betula papyrifera Marshall* | paper birch | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Betula populifolia Marshall* | gray birch | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Bromus inermis Leyss.* | smooth brome | Poaceae | | | |
| *Calamagrostis canadensis (Michx.) P. Beauv.* | bluejoint | Poaceae | | | |
| *Cardamine diphylla (Michx.) Alph. Wood* | crinkleroot | Brassicaceae | | | |
| *Cardamine pensylvanica Muhl. ex Willd.* | Pennsylvania bittercress | Brassicaceae | | | |
| *Carex blanda Dewey* | eastern woodland sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex communis L.H. Bailey* | fibrousroot sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex flava L.* | yellow sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex gracillima Schwein.* | graceful sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex gynandra Schwein.* | nodding sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex intumescens Rudge* | greater bladder sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex leptonervia (Fernald) Fernald* | nerveless woodland sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex lurida Wahlenb.* | shallow sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex pensylvanica Lam.* | Pennsylvania sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex rosea Schkuhr ex Willd.* | rosy sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex scoparia Schkuhr ex Willd.* | broom sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex stipata Muhl. ex Willd.* | awlfruit sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex tincta (Fernald) Fernald* | tinged sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Carex trisperma Dewey* | threeseeded sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx.* | blue cohosh | Berberidaceae | | | |
| *Cerastium arvense L.* | field chickweed | Caryophyllaceae | | | |
| *Chelone glabra L.* | white turtlehead | Scrophulariaceae | | | |
| *Chenopodium album L.* | lambsquarters | Chenopodiaceae | | | |
| *Cinna arundinacea L.* | sweet woodreed | Poaceae | | | |
| *Clematis virginiana L.* | devil's darning needles | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Clintonia borealis (Aiton) Raf.* | bluebead | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Coptis trifolia (L.) Salisb.* | threeleaf goldthread | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Corallorhiza trifida Chatelain* | yellow coralroot | Orchidaceae | | | |
| *Cornus amomum Mill.* | silky dogwood | Cornaceae | | | |
| *Cornus canadensis L.* | bunchberry dogwood | Cornaceae | | | |
| *Cornus racemosa Lam.* | gray dogwood | Cornaceae | | | |
| *Corylus cornuta Marshall* | beaked hazelnut | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Dactylis glomerata L.* | orchardgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Danthonia spicata (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.* | poverty oatgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Daucus carota L.* | Queen Anne's lace | Apiaceae | | | |
| *Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Michx.) T. Moore* | eastern hayscented fern | Dennstaedtiaceae | | | |
| *Deschampsia cespitosa (L.) P. Beauv.* | tufted hairgrass | Poaceae | | | |

| Scientific Name [1] | Common Name(s) | Family | Federally Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Rare or Uncommon (R, U) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin.* | wavy hairgrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Diervilla lonicera Mill.* | northern bush honeysuckle | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Drosera rotundifolia L.* | roundleaf sundew | Droseraceae | | | |
| *Dryopteris campyloptera Clarkson* | mountain woodfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Dryopteris carthusiana (Vill.) H.P. Fuchs* | spinulose woodfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Dryopteris intermedia (Muhl. ex Willd.) A. Gray* | intermediate woodfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Dryopteris marginalis (L.) A. Gray* | marginal woodfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britton* | three-way sedge | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Eleocharis obtusa (Willd.) Schult.* | blunt spikerush | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Epipactis helleborine (L.) Crantz* | broadleaf helleborine | Orchidaceae | | | |
| *Equisetum scirpoides Michx.* | dwarf scouringrush | Equisetaceae | | | |
| *Equisetum sylvaticum L.* | woodland horsetail | Equisetaceae | | | |
| *Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers.* | eastern daisy fleabane | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Erigeron philadelphicus L.* | Philadelphia fleabane | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt.* | flat-top goldentop | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Eutrochium maculatum (L.) E.E. Lamont* | spotted joe pye weed | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.* | American beech | Fagaceae | | | |
| *Festuca subverticillata (Pers.) Alexeev* | nodding fescue | Poaceae | | | |
| *Fragaria vesca L.* | woodland strawberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Fraxinus americana L.* | white ash | Oleaceae | | | |
| *Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall* | green ash | Oleaceae | | | |
| *Galium aparine L.* | stickywilly | Rubiaceae | | | |
| *Galium mollugo L.* | false baby's breath | Rubiaceae | | | |
| *Galium palustre L.* | common marsh bedstraw | Rubiaceae | | | |
| *Glyceria melicaria (Michx.) F.T. Hubbard* | melic mannagrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Glyceria striata (Lam.) Hitchc.* | fowl mannagrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Gymnocarpium dryopteris (L.) Newman* | western oakfern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Hamamelis virginiana L.* | American witchhazel | Hamamelidaceae | | | |
| *Hepatica nobilis Schreb. var. obtusa (Pursh) Steyerm.* | roundlobe hepatica | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Hieracium aurantiacum L.* | orange hawkweed | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Hieracium caespitosum Dumort.* | meadow hawkweed | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Hieracium paniculatum L.* | Allegheny hawkweed | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Hieracium pilosella L.* | mouseear hawkweed | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Houstonia caerulea L.* | azure bluet | Rubiaceae | | | |
| *Hydrocotyle americana L.* | American marshpennywort | Apiaceae | | | |
| *Iris versicolor L.* | harlequin blueflag | Iridaceae | | | |
| *Juncus effusus L.* | common rush | Juncaceae | | | |
| *Juncus tenuis Willd.* | poverty rush | Juncaceae | | | |
| *Lactuca canadensis L.* | Canada lettuce | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Ledum groenlandicum Oeder* | bog Labrador tea | Ericaceae | | | |
| *Leontodon autumnalis L.* | fall dandelion | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Lonicera canadensis W. Bartram ex Marshall* | American fly honeysuckle | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Lonicera morrowii A. Gray* | Morrow's honeysuckle | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Lotus corniculatus L.* | bird's-foot trefoil | Fabaceae | | | |
| *Luzula multiflora (Ehrh.) Lej.* | common woodrush | Juncaceae | | | |
| *Lychnis flos-cuculi L.* | ragged robin | Caryophyllaceae | | | |
| *Lycopodium complanatum L.* | groundcedar | Lycopodiaceae | | | |
| *Lycopodium clavatum L.* | running clubmoss | Lycopodiaceae | | | |
| *Lycopodium lagopus (Laest. ex Hartm.) Zinserl. ex Kuzen* | one-cone clubmoss | Lycopodiaceae | | | |
| *Lycopus americanus Muhl. ex W.P.C. Barton* | American water horehound | Lamiaceae | | | |
| *Lycopus uniflorus Michx.* | northern bugleweed | Lamiaceae | | | |
| *Lysimachia ciliata L.* | fringed loosestrife | Primulaceae | | | |
| *Maianthemum canadense Desf.* | Canada mayflower | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Maianthemum racemosum (L.) Link* | feathery false lily of the valley | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Matteuccia struthiopteris (L.) Todaro* | ostrich fern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Medeola virginiana L.* | Indian cucumber | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Mitchella repens L.* | partridgeberry | Rubiaceae | | | |
| *Monotropa uniflora L.* | Indianpipe | Monotropaceae | | | |
| *Oclemena acuminata (Michx.) Greene* | whorled wood aster | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Oenothera perennis L.* | little evening primrose | Onagraceae | | | |
| *Onoclea sensibilis L.* | sensitive fern | Dryopteridaceae | | | |
| *Oryzopsis asperifolia Michx.* | roughleaf ricegrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Osmunda cinnamomea L.* | cinnamon fern | Osmundaceae | | | |
| *Osmunda claytoniana L.* | interrupted fern | Osmundaceae | | | |
| *Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) K. Koch* | hophornbeam | Betulaceae | | | |
| *Oxalis acetosella auct. non L.* | OXMO | Oxalidaceae | | | |
| *Oxalis montana Raf.* | mountain woodsorrel | Oxalidaceae | | | |
| *Oxalis stricta L.* | common yellow oxalis | Oxalidaceae | | | |

| Scientific Name [1] | Common Name(s) | Family | Federally Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Rare or Uncommon (R, U) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Packera aurea (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve* | golden ragwort | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Phalaris arundinacea L.* | reed canarygrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) Watt* | long beechfern | Thelypteridaceae | | | |
| *Phleum pratense L.* | timothy | Poaceae | | | |
| *Picea mariana (Mill.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.* | black spruce | Pinaceae | | | |
| *Picea rubens Sarg.* | red spruce | Pinaceae | | | |
| *Plantago lanceolata L.* | narrowleaf plantain | Plantaginaceae | | | |
| *Poa saltuensis Fernald & Wiegand* | oldpasture bluegrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Populus tremuloides Michx.* | quaking aspen | Salicaceae | | | |
| *Potentilla simplex Michx.* | common cinquefoil | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Prenanthes altissima L.* | tall rattlesnakeroot | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Prenanthes trifoliolata (Cass.) Fernald* | gall of the earth | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Prunus pensylvanica L. f.* | pin cherry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Pteridium aquilinum (L.) Kuhn* | western brackenfern | Dennstaedtiaceae | | | |
| *Pyrola chlorantha Sw.* | greenflowered wintergreen | Pyrolaceae | | | |
| *Pyrola elliptica Nutt.* | waxflower shinleaf | Pyrolaceae | | | |
| *Ranunculus acris L.* | tall buttercup | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Ranunculus repens L.* | creeping buttercup | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Ranunculus recurvatus Poir.* | blisterwort | Ranunculaceae | | | |
| *Rhinanthus minor L.* | little yellow rattle | Scrophulariaceae | | | |
| *Ribes cynosbati L.* | eastern prickly gooseberry | Grossulariaceae | | | |
| *Ribes lacustre (Pers.) Poir.* | prickly currant | Grossulariaceae | | | |
| *Ribes triste Pall.* | red currant | Grossulariaceae | | | |
| *Rubus canadensis L.* | smooth blackberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Rubus flagellaris Willd.* | northern dewberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Rubus idaeus L.* | American red raspberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Rubus occidentalis L.* | black raspberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Rubus pubescens Raf.* | dwarf red blackberry | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Rudbeckia hirta L.* | blackeyed Susan | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Salix bebbiana Sarg.* | Bebb willow | Salicaceae | | | |
| *Salix discolor Muhl.* | pussy willow | Salicaceae | | | |
| *Salix lucida Muhl.* | shining willow | Salicaceae | | | |
| *Salix petiolaris Sm.* | meadow willow | Salicaceae | | | |
| *Sambucus nigra L.* | black elderberry | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Scirpus atrovirens Willd.* | green bulrush | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth* | woolgrass | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Scirpus microcarpus J. Presl & C. Presl* | panicled bulrush | Cyperaceae | | | |
| *Scutellaria L.* | skullcap | Lamiaceae | | | |
| *Sisyrinchium montanum Greene* | strict blue-eyed grass | Iridaceae | | | |
| *Solanum dulcamara L.* | climbing nightshade | Solanaceae | | | |
| *Solidago canadensis L.* | Canada goldenrod | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Solidago gigantea Aiton* | giant goldenrod | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Solidago macrophylla Pursh* | largeleaf goldenrod | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Solidago rugosa Mill.* | wrinkleleaf goldenrod | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Sorbus americana Marshall* | American mountain ash | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash* | Indiangrass | Poaceae | | | |
| *Spiraea alba Du Roi* | white meadowsweet | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Spiraea tomentosa L.* | steeplebush | Rosaceae | | | |
| *Streptopus lanceolatus (Aiton) Reveal* | twistedstalk | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Symphyotrichum cordifolium (L.) G.L. Nesom* | common blue wood aster | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Symphyotrichum lateriflorum (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve* | calico aster | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Symphyotrichum puniceum (L.) Á. Löve & D. Löve* | purplestem aster | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Symphyotrichum undulatum (L.) G.L. Nesom* | wavyleaf aster | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Taraxacum officinale F.H. Wigg.* | common dandelion | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Thelypteris noveboracensis (L.) Nieuwl.* | New York fern | Thelypteridaceae | | | |
| *Thelypteris palustris Schott* | eastern marsh fern | Thelypteridaceae | | | |
| *Thuja occidentalis L.* | arborvitae | Cupressaceae | | | |
| *Tiarella cordifolia L.* | heartleaf foamflower | Saxifragaceae | | | |
| *Trientalis borealis Raf.* | starflower | Primulaceae | | | |
| *Trifolium pratense L.* | red clover | Fabaceae | | | |
| *Trifolium repens L.* | white clover | Fabaceae | | | |
| *Trillium erectum L.* | red trillium | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Trillium undulatum Willd.* | painted trillium | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carrière* | eastern hemlock | Pinaceae | | | |
| *Tussilago farfara L.* | coltsfoot | Asteraceae | | | |
| *Typha latifolia L.* | broadleaf cattail | Typhaceae | | | |
| *Uvularia sessilifolia L.* | sessileleaf bellwort | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Vaccinium angustifolium Aiton* | lowbush blueberry | Ericaceae | | | |

| Scientific Name [1] | Common Name(s) | Family | Federally Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Threatened or Endangered (T, E) | Maine Rare or Uncommon (R, U) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Vaccinium myrtilloides Michx.* | velvetleaf huckleberry | Ericaceae | | | |
| *Vaccinium pallidum Aiton* | Blue Ridge blueberry | Ericaceae | | | |
| *Veratrum viride Aiton* | green false hellebore | Liliaceae | | | |
| *Veronica americana Schwein. ex Benth.* | American speedwell | Scrophulariaceae | | | |
| *Veronica serpyllifolia L.* | thymeleaf speedwell | Scrophulariaceae | | | |
| *Viburnum lantanoides Michx.* | hobblebush | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Viburnum lentago L.* | nannyberry | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Viburnum nudum L.* | possumhaw | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Viburnum opulus L.* | European cranberrybush | Caprifoliaceae | | | |
| *Vicia cracca L.* | bird vetch | Fabaceae | | | |
| *Viola blanda Willd.* | sweet white violet | Violaceae | | | |
| *Viola sororia Willd.* | common blue violet | Violaceae | | | |