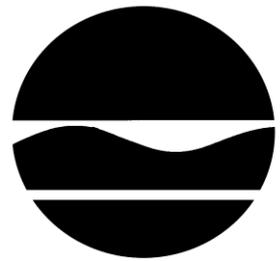


NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Fish, Wildlife & Marine Resources
New York Natural Heritage Program
625 Broadway, 5th Floor, Albany, New York 12233-4757
Phone: (518) 402-8935 • **Fax:** (518) 402-8925
Website: www.dec.ny.gov



Joe Martens
Commissioner

May 29, 2014

James Gensel
Fagan Engineers and Land Surveyors, PC
113 East Chemung Place
Elmira, NY 14904

Re: Chain Works District Redevelopment Project
Town/City: City Of Ithaca, Ithaca. County: Tompkins.

Dear James Gensel :

In response to your recent request, we have reviewed the New York Natural Heritage Program database with respect to the above project.

Enclosed is a report of rare or state-listed animals and plants, and significant natural communities, which our databases indicate occur, or may occur, on your site or in the immediate vicinity of your site.

For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted; the enclosed report only includes records from our databases. We cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species or significant natural communities. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

Our databases are continually growing as records are added and updated. If this proposed project is still under development one year from now, we recommend that you contact us again so that we may update this response with the most current information.

The presence of the plants and animals identified in the enclosed report may result in this project requiring additional review or permit conditions. For further guidance, and for information regarding other permits that may be required under state law for regulated areas or activities (e.g., regulated wetlands), please contact the appropriate NYS DEC Regional Office, Division of Environmental Permits, as listed at www.dec.ny.gov/about/39381.html.

Sincerely,

Andrea Chaloux
Environmental Review Specialist
New York Natural Heritage Program



The following rare plants, rare animals, and significant natural communities have been documented at your project site, or in its vicinity.

We recommend that potential onsite and offsite impacts of the proposed project on these species or communities be addressed as part of any environmental assessment or review conducted as part of the planning, permitting and approval process, such as reviews conducted under SEQR. Field surveys of the project site may be necessary to determine the status of a species at the site, particularly for sites that are currently undeveloped and may still contain suitable habitat. Final requirements of the project to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential impacts are determined by the lead permitting agency or the government body approving the project.

The following plants are listed as Endangered or Threatened by New York State, and/or are considered rare by the New York Natural Heritage Program, and so are a vulnerable natural resource of conservation concern.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NY STATE LISTING	HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS
Vascular Plants			
Glaucous Sedge	<i>Carex glaucodea</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
South Hill Ithaca, 2000-06-15: 2000: The plants occur in many different habitat types including forested, nonforested and recently disturbed soils. Soils are mostly moist to seasonally wet. 1999: A seasonally flooded forest dominated by oaks in a shallow depression on a broad, flat bench. Soils are relatively shallow (15-40 cm) over a bedrock with an impervious clay layer. This results in snow and heavy rain runoff collecting in the perched basin, flooding the ephemeral swamp. The understory is fairly open with scattered heath shrubs. The swamp grades into a mixed forest with pitch pine, scarlet oak, red oak, white oak, white pine, red maple, etc. A large gas pipeline right-of-way transects the swamp area. Specimen labels: 1938: in dry depressions near <i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>susquennanae</i>			9324
Reflexed Sedge	<i>Carex retroflexa</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS
South Hill Ithaca, 2000-06-14: The area where the plants are found as large and varied. It is mostly forested with either Appalachian oak-hickory forest or successional northern hardwoods. There are a few places where the species is growing on recently disturbed soil.			11802

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage databases. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).

Information about many of the natural community types in New York, including identification, dominant and characteristic vegetation, distribution, conservation, and management, is available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org. For descriptions of all community types, go to <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29384.html> and click on Draft Ecological Communities of New York State.



**The following rare plants and rare animals have
historical records
at your project site, or in its vicinity.**

The following rare plants and animals were documented in the vicinity of the project site at one time, but have not been documented there since 1979 or earlier, and/or there is uncertainty regarding their continued presence. There is no recent information on these plants and animals in the vicinity of the project site and their current status there is unknown. In most cases the precise location of the plant or animal in this vicinity at the time it was last documented is also unknown.

If suitable habitat for these plants or animals is present in the vicinity of the project site, it is possible that they may still occur there. We recommend that any field surveys to the site include a search for these species, particularly at sites that are currently undeveloped and may still contain suitable habitat.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NYS LISTING	HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS	
Butterflies				
Southern Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus wyandot</i>	Endangered	Historical Records Only in NYS and Globally Rare	
1970s-pre: South Hill Swamp. Shale barren approximately 1 acre surrounded by pine forest. Exposed shale with Rhododendron and sphagnum.				9122
Dragonflies and Damselflies				
Tiger Spiketail	<i>Cordulegaster erronea</i>	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS	
no date: Ithaca.				4411
Spine-crowned Clubtail	<i>Gomphus abbreviatus</i>	Unlisted	Critically Imperiled in NYS	
no date: Ithaca.				5330
Gray Petaltail	<i>Tachopteryx thoreyi</i>	Special Concern	Imperiled in NYS	
1947-07-24: Six Mile Creek Ithaca. The dragonfly was caught near a creek.				12576
Rapids Clubtail	<i>Gomphus quadricolor</i>	Unlisted	Vulnerable in NYS	
no date: Ithaca.				8711
Vascular Plants				
Drummond's Rock-cress	<i>Boechera stricta</i>	Threatened	Imperiled in NYS	
1921-05-15: Six Mile Creek. 1917: shale cliff overhang.				331

<i>COMMON NAME</i>	<i>SCIENTIFIC NAME</i>	<i>NYS LISTING</i>	<i>HERITAGE CONSERVATION STATUS</i>	
Spreading Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i>	Endangered	Critically Imperiled in NYS	
	1870-05-12: Buttermilk Ravine. Valley or glen.			1721
Spreading Chervil	<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i>	Endangered	Critically Imperiled in NYS	
	1894-05-14: Negundo Woods. Woods. 1894: Cultivated field.			6809
Hooker's Orchid	<i>Platanthera hookeri</i>	Endangered	Critically Imperiled in NYS	
	1845-06: Woods.			6545

This report only includes records from the NY Natural Heritage databases. For most sites, comprehensive field surveys have not been conducted, and we cannot provide a definitive statement as to the presence or absence of all rare or state-listed species. Depending on the nature of the project and the conditions at the project site, further information from on-site surveys or other sources may be required to fully assess impacts on biological resources.

If any rare plants or animals are documented during site visits, we request that information on the observations be provided to the New York Natural Heritage Program so that we may update our database.

Information about many of the rare animals and plants in New York, including habitat, biology, identification, conservation, and management, are available online in Natural Heritage's Conservation Guides at www.guides.nynhp.org, from NatureServe Explorer at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, and from USDA's Plants Database at <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html> (for plants).

Plants of the Chain Works parcel, Ithaca, New York

The following vascular plant species were found in October of 2014 and May and June of 2015 during the flora and fauna survey of the approximately 95-acre Chain Works parcel in the City of Ithaca and Town of Ithaca. It is located at 620 South Aurora Street – 810 Danby Road, and constitutes tax parcel number 106-1-8. The first list is comprised of those species, native and otherwise, growing wild, without cultivation. If a species has seeded into the wild or spread vegetatively, even though it is a non-native, cultivated plant, it is included in the first list. The second list is plantings – cultivated species. Some of them are overgrown or abandoned plantings, where the species planted has survived and persisted, but not spread. Non-native species are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Ecologically, the forests are a mix of Appalachian oak-hickory forest and Successional northern hardwoods forest, as defined in the following publication: Edinger, G.J., D.J. Evans, S. Gebauer, T.G. Howard, D.M. Hunt, and A.M. Olivero. 2002. Ecological Communities of New York State. Second Edition. It is a revised and expanded version of Carol Reschke's Ecological Communities of New York State. New York Natural Heritage Program, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. See: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29392.html> to view the entire publication. The forests here show a wide range of quality, ranging from undisturbed natural vegetation to areas with abundant evidence of history of disturbance; abandoned walks, parking lots and stairs, earthworks (filling and grading), abandoned plantings, refuse dumping and cultivated species that have spread extensively. Not all of the parcel is forested; some areas are mown or gardened, and there is a small area of successional old field.

Vascular plant species growing without cultivation

<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	copperleaf
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder
<i>Acer platanoides</i> *	Norway maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> *	yarrow
<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i> *	goutweed
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> *	horse chestnut
<i>Ageratina altissima</i> (<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>)	white snakeroot
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> *	redtop
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	woodland bent-grass
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree-of-heaven
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i> *	garlic mustard
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> *	common ragweed
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	wind anemone, thimbleweed
<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>	pussy-toes
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	spreading dogbane
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Indian hemp

<i>Arabis glabra</i> (<i>Turritis glabra</i>)	tower mustard
<i>Arctium minus</i> *	small burdock
<i>Arctium lappa</i> *	large burdock
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> *	sandwort
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> *	mugwort
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	common milkweed
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> *	asparagus
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort fern
<i>Atriplex patula</i>	common orache
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> *	yellow rocket
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> *	European barberry
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> *	Japanese barberry
<i>Betula lenta</i>	black birch
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	beggar's-ticks
<i>Bidens vulgata</i>	beggar's-ticks
<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	husk grass
<i>Bromus inermis</i> *	smooth brome grass
<i>Campanula rapunculoides</i> *	creeping bellflower
<i>Campanula trachelium</i> *	nettle-leaved bellflower
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> *	hairy cress
<i>Carex albicans</i>	sedge
<i>Carex communis</i>	clustered sedge
<i>Carex gracillima</i>	slender sedge
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge
<i>Carex platyphylla</i>	broad-leaved sedge
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	broom-like sedge
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	musclewood, hornbeam
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i>	pignut hickory
<i>Carya ovalis</i>	red hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i>	shagbark hickory
<i>Celastrus orbiculata</i> *	Asian bittersweet
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	American bittersweet
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	hackberry
<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i> *	Tyrolean knapweed
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> *	spotted knapweed
<i>Chaenorhinum minus</i> *	dwarf snapdragon
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> *	celandine
<i>Cichorium intybus</i> *	chicory
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> *	creeping thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	bull thistle
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	white clematis
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> *	lily-of-the-valley

<i>Cornus amomum</i>	swamp dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	gray dogwood
<i>Coronilla varia (Securigera varia)*</i>	crownvetch
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	hawthorn
<i>Cynanchum rossicum*</i>	pale swallowwort
<i>Dactylis glomerata*</i>	orchard grass
<i>Daucus carota*</i>	wild carrot
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i>	hay-scented fern
<i>Dianthus armeria*</i>	Deptford pink
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis*</i>	crabgrass
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	spinulose wood fern
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	leathery wood fern
<i>Duchesnea indica*</i>	Indian strawberry
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli*</i>	barnyard grass
<i>Eleusine indica*</i>	goose grass
<i>Elymus hystrix</i>	bottlebrush grass
<i>Elymus repens (Agropyron repens)*</i>	quack grass
<i>Elymus villosus</i>	hairy wild rye
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	red-tinged willow-herb
<i>Epilobium parviflorum*</i>	small-flowered willow-herb
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	common horsetail
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis*</i>	love grass
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	fireweed, pilewort
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	daisy fleabane
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	horseweed
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	nodding fleabane
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	daisy fleabane
<i>Euonymus alatus*</i>	winged euonymus
<i>Euonymus fortunei*</i>	evergreen bitterweet
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	boneset
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias*</i>	cypress spurge
<i>Euphorbia esula*</i>	leafy spurge
<i>Euphorbia maculata (Chamaesyce maculata)</i>	spotted spurge
<i>Euphorbia peplus*</i>	petty spurge
<i>Eurybia divaricata (Aster divaricatus)</i>	white wood aster
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	narrow-leaved goldenrod
<i>Eutrochium maculatum (Eupatorium maculatum)</i>	Joe-Pye weed
<i>Festuca obtusa</i>	oak-woods fescue
<i>Festuca ovina*</i>	sheep's fescue
<i>Festuca pratensis (Schedonorus pratensis)*</i>	meadow fescue grass
<i>Forsythia suspensa*</i>	forsythia
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	wild strawberry
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash
<i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i>	green ash

<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> *	hemp nettle
<i>Galium aparine</i> *	annual bedstraws
<i>Galium mollugo</i> *	white bedstraws
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	wild geranium
<i>Geranium robertianum</i> *	herb-robert
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	large yellow avens
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens
<i>Geum urbanum</i> *	yellow avens
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> *	ground ivy, creeping charlie
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> *	honey locust
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	manna grass
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	stickseed
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	witch-hazel
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> *	rocket
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum (Pilosella aurantiaca)</i> *	orange hawkweed
<i>Hieracium caespitosum (Pilosella caespitosa)</i> *	yellow hawkweed
<i>Hieracium pilosella (Pilosella officinarum)</i> *	mouse-ear hawkweed
<i>Hosta ventricosa</i> *	hosta
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> *	common st.-john's-wort
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> *	cat's-ears
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	path rush
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Canada wild lettuce
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	prickly wild lettuce
<i>Lapsana communis</i> *	nipplewort
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> *	motherwort
<i>Leontodon autumnalis (Scorzoneroides autumnalis)</i> *	fall dandelion
<i>Lepidium campestre</i> *	peppergrass
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	Virginia peppergrass
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> *	white daisy
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> *	Asian privet
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> *	California privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> *	European privet
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> *	butter-and-eggs, toadflax
<i>Lonicera hybrids</i> *	shrub honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i> *	Maack's honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> *	Asian honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> *	Tartarian honeysuckle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> *	birdsfoot trefoil

<i>Lychnis alba (Silene latifolia)*</i>	white campion
<i>Lycium barbarum*</i>	matrimony vine
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris*</i>	garden loosestrife
<i>Lythrum salicaria*</i>	purple loosestrife
<i>Malus hybrids*</i>	crabapple
<i>Malus pumila*</i>	apple
<i>Malva moschata*</i>	musk mallow
<i>Medicago lupulina*</i>	black medick
<i>Melilotus alba*</i>	white sweet clover
<i>Melilotus altissima*</i>	yellow sweet clover
<i>Mentha piperita*</i>	peppermint
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indian-pipe
<i>Morus alba*</i>	white mulberry
<i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i>	Mexican dropseed
<i>Muhlenbergia sobolifera</i>	woodland dropseed
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus*</i>	trumpet daffodil
<i>Nepeta cataria*</i>	catnip
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	evening primrose
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	hop hornbeam
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	yellow sorrel
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	hairy panicum
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	fall panicum
<i>Panicum latifolium (Dichanthelium latifolium)</i>	deer-tongue grass
<i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i>	pellitory
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata*</i>	Boston ivy
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Pastinaca sativa*</i>	parsnip
<i>Persicaria maculosa*</i>	smartweed
<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania smartweed
<i>Persicaria virginiana</i>	jumpseed
<i>Phragmites australis*</i>	giant reed
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	pokeweed
<i>Picea abies*</i>	Norway spruce
<i>Picris hieracioides*</i>	picris
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	clearweed
<i>Pinus sylvestris*</i>	Scots pine
<i>Plantago lanceolata*</i>	narrow-leaved plantain
<i>Plantago major *</i>	broad-leaved plantain
<i>Plantago rugelii</i>	Rugel's plantain
<i>Poa alsodes</i>	woodland bluegrass
<i>Poa annua*</i>	annual bluegrass
<i>Poa compressa*</i>	wiry bluegrass
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	grove bluegrass
<i>Poa pratensis*</i>	Kentucky bluegrass

<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> *	knotweed
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	quaking aspen
<i>Potentilla recta</i> *	sulfur cinquefoil
<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	rattlesnake-root
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	self-heal
<i>Prunus avium</i> *	bird cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke cherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> *	Bradford pear
<i>Pyrus communis</i> *	pear
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	kidney-leaved buttercup
<i>Ranunculus acris</i> *	tall meadow buttercup
<i>Reynoutria japonica (Polygonum cuspidatum)</i> *	Japanese knotweed
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> *	buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus frangula (Frangula alnus)</i> *	alder-leaved buckthorn
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	black locust
<i>Rosa canina</i> *	dog rose
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> *	multiflora rose
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> *	sweetbriar
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	blackberry
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	dewberry
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> *	red raspberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	thimbleberry
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> *	sorrel dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	curly dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> *	broad-leaved dock
<i>Salix atrocinerea</i> *	rusty willow
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	stiff willow
<i>Salix petiolaris</i>	meadow willow
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i> *	soapwort
<i>Setaria pumila (Setaria lutescens)</i> *	yellow foxtail
<i>Setaria viridis</i> *	green foxtail
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> *	bladder campion
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> *	bittersweet nightshade
<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	black nightshade
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	tall goldenrod
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	wreath goldenrod

<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	smooth goldenrod
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	dwarf goldenrod
<i>Solidago rugosa</i>	hairy or rough goldenrod
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> *	tall sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	common sow-thistle
<i>Symphotrichum cordifolium</i> (<i>Aster cordifolius</i>)	heart-leaved aster
<i>Symphotrichum lanceolatum</i> (<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>)	white aster
<i>Symphotrichum lateriflorum</i> (<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>)	calico aster
<i>Symphotrichum lowrieanum</i> (<i>Aster lowrieanus</i>)	Lowrie's aster
<i>Symphotrichum pilosum</i> (<i>Aster pilosus</i>)	hairy white aster
<i>Symphotrichum urophyllum</i> (<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>)	arrow-leaved aster
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> *	lilac
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i> (<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>)*	feverfew
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> *	tansy
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> *	dandelion
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> *	Japanese yew
<i>Tilia americana</i>	basswood
<i>Torilis japonica</i> *	Japanese hedge parsley
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	poison ivy
<i>Trifolium dubium</i> *	small hop clover
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> *	alsike clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> *	red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i> *	white clover
<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>	tinker's-weed
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock
<i>Tussilago farfara</i> *	coltsfoot
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved cattail
<i>Typha glauca</i>	tall cattail
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broad-leaved cattail
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm
<i>Ulmus procera</i> *	English elm
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> *	Siberian elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm
<i>Verbascum balttaria</i> *	moth mullein
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> *	common mullein
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	blue vervain
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	white vervain
<i>Vinca minor</i> *	periwinkle, myrtle
<i>Viola odorata</i> *	sweet violet
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	riverbank grape

Plantings: cultivated, nursery-source species

<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder
<i>Acer platanoides</i> *	Norway maple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree-of-heaven
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> *	Japanese barberry
<i>Convallaria majalis</i> *	lily-of-the-valley
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i> *	forsythia
<i>Forsythia viridissima</i> *	forsythia
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> *	honey locust
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy
<i>Hosta ventricosa</i> *	hosta
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	ground juniper
<i>Juniperus hybrid</i> *	juniper
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i> *	Amur privet
<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i> *	Asian privet
<i>Lycium barbarum</i> *	matrimony vine
<i>Malus hybrid</i> *	crabapple
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i> *	trumpet daffodil
<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> *	Boston ivy
<i>Picea abies</i> *	Norway spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i> *	Colorado blue spruce
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	eastern cottonwood
<i>Prunus subhirtella hybrid</i> *	flowering cherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> *	Bradford pear
<i>Quercus palustris</i> *	pin oak
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> *	black locust
<i>Spiraea japonica hybrid</i> *	spiraea
<i>Stachys byzantina</i> *	lamb's-ears
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i> *	lilac
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> *	Japanese yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	northern white cedar
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> *	Siberian elm

F. Robert Wesley
212 Hill Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607) 227-7961
5 July 2015

Scott Whitham
P. O. Box 7053
Ithaca, NY 14851

Dear Mr. Whitham;

I have repeated the field search portion of the rare flora and fauna survey I did last fall of the approximately 95-acre Chain Works parcel in the City of Ithaca and Town of Ithaca, located at 620 South Aurora Street – 810 Danby Road, that constitutes tax parcel number 106-1-8, as shown in the attached map. The field work was done between 27 May and 5 June of 2015.

This study is intended to provide you with a search in the field for Rare, Threatened, Special Concern or Endangered plant and animal species found in the above-described area. In October of 2014 and in May and June of 2015, I completed a detailed visual inspection of the site described above. I was unable to find any species that are listed as Rare, Threatened, Special Concern or Endangered in New York State by Natural Heritage or DEC. No federally listed species were found or have ever been recorded here.

Also, I looked for records of rare species in the relevant literature, on or adjacent to the aforementioned site. No records exist for rare species on the site itself, nor are there any immediately adjacent. In addition, unpublished herbarium and museum records were sought by examining the collections at Cornell University. The New York Natural Heritage Program was contacted, and their database suggests that the following New York State-listed Threatened, Special Concern and Endangered species have historically been found in the vicinity: *Carex retroflexa* (reflexed sedge, NYS - Threatened), *Carex glaucoidea* (glaucous sedge, NYS - Threatened), *Pyrgus wyandot* (southern grizzled skipper, NYS – Endangered), *Boechea stricta* (Drummond's rockcress, NYS - Threatened), *Cordulegaster erronea* (tiger spiketail dragonfly, NYS – unlisted), *Gomphus abbreviatus* (spine-crowned clubtail dragonfly, NYS – unlisted), *Gomphus quadricolor* (rapids clubtail dragonfly, NYS – unlisted), *Tachopteryx thoreyi* (gray petaltail dragonfly, NYS – Special Concern), *Chaerophyllum procumbens* (spreading wild chervil, NYS – Endangered) and *Platanthera hookeri* (Hooker's orchid, NYS - Endangered). Again, I was unable to find any of these, or any other species, that is listed as Rare, Threatened, Special Concern or Endangered in New York State.

Sincerely,



F. Robert Wesley

F. Robert Wesley
212 Hill Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607) 227-7961
1 January 2016

Scott Whitham
P. O. Box 7053
Ithaca, NY 14851

Dear Mr. Whitham;

In the fall of 2014 and late spring of 2015, I completed a rare flora and fauna survey of the approximately 95-acre Chain Works parcel in the City of Ithaca and Town of Ithaca. It is located at 620 South Aurora Street – 810 Danby Road, and constitutes tax parcel number 106-1-8.

This vegetation map, created by Catherine De Almeida with my help and guidance, is based on my field experience on the site and my interpretation of vegetation features visible in aerial imagery. It is supported by data and impressions from my field visits and my report.

Sincerely,



F. Robert Wesley

F. Robert Wesley
212 Hill Road
Ithaca, NY 14850
(607) 227-7961
1 January 2016

Scott Whitham
P. O. Box 7053
Ithaca, NY 14851

Dear Mr. Whitham;

In the fall of 2014 and late spring of 2015, I completed a rare flora and fauna survey of the approximately 95-acre Chain Works parcel in the City of Ithaca and Town of Ithaca. It is located at 620 South Aurora Street – 810 Danby Road, and constitutes tax parcel number 106-1-8.

This vegetation map, created by Catherine De Almeida with my help and guidance, is based on my field experience on the site and my interpretation of vegetation features visible in aerial imagery. It is supported by data and impressions from my field visits and my report.

Sincerely,



F. Robert Wesley