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### Swamp Forest

In the New York City area, hardwood swamps occur in poorly drained depressions on inorganic soils. Although the most common plant community is the Red–Maple Swamp with *Acer rubrum* as the dominant species, hardwood swamps in this area may also be a varied species mix of co–dominants: *Acer rubrum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Quercus palustris*, and *Nyssa sylvatica*.

#### Trees

- *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
- *Betula nigra* - River birch
- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* - Green ash
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweet gum
- *Magnolia virginiana* - Sweet bay
- *Nyssa sylvatica* - Black gum
- *Platanus occidentalis* - American sycamore
- *Quercus bicolor* - Swamp white oak
- *Quercus palustris* - Pin oak
- *Quercus alba* - White oak

#### Shrubs

- *Amelanchier canadensis* - Canadian serviceberry
- *Aronia arbutifolia* - Red chokeberry
- *Aronia melanocarpa* - Black chokeberry
- *Aronia prunifolia* - Chokeberry
- *Clethra alnifolia* - Sweet pepperbush
- *Ilex verticillata* - Winterberry
- *Leucothoe racemosa* - Fetterbush
- *Lindera benzoin* - Spicebush
- *Lyonia lingustrina* - Male berry
- *Rhododendron viscosum* - Swamp azalea
- *Ribes americanum* - Eastern black currant
- *Vaccinium corymbosum* - High bush blueberry
- *Viburnum dentatum* - Southern arrowwood

#### Herbs

- *Arisaema triphyllum* - Jack-in-the-pulpit
- *Boehmeria cylindrical* - False nettle
- *Chelone glabra* - White turtleheads
- *Eupatorium dubium* - Coastal plain joe-pye-weed
- *Eupatorium perfoliatum* - Common boneset
- *Geum canadensis* - White avens
- *Lysimachia ciliata* - Fringed loosestrife
- *Mimulus ringens* - Allegheny monkey flower
- *Rubus hispidus* - Swamp dewberry
- *Saururus cernuus* - Lizard's tail

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### Swamp Forest <sup>con't</sup>

#### Herbs for Understory <sup>con't</sup>

- *Symplocarpus foetidus* - Skunk-cabbage

#### Ferns

- *Dryopteris cristata* - Crested shield fern
- *Dryopteris spinulosa* - Wood fern
- *Onoclea sensibilis* - Sensitive fern
- *Osmunda cinnamomea* - Cinnamon fern
- *Osmunda regalis* - Royal fern
- *Woodwardia areolata* - Netted chain fern

#### Graminoids

- *Carex crinita* - Fringed sedge
- *Carex debilis* - Tufted sedge
- *Carex folliculata* - Northern long sedge
- *Carex intumescens* - Greater blade sedge
- *Carex stricta* - Tussock sedge
- *Carex typhina* - Cattail sedge
- *Carex vulpinoidea* - Fox sedge
- *Cinna arundinacea* - Wood reed
- *Elymus riparius* - Wild rye
- *Elymus virginicus* - Virginia wild rye
- *Glyceria obtuse* - Atlantic manna grass
- *Glyceria striata* - Fowl manna grass
- *Juncus effusus* - Smooth rush
- *Leersia virginica* - White grass
- *Scirpus atrovirens* - Bulrush

#### Floodplain

This is a hardwood forest occurring on mineral soils in low-lying areas near river floodplains. These areas are flooded regularly in the spring and intermittently on more upland areas. Dominant canopy trees include *Acer negundo*, *Acer rubrum*, *Acer saccharinum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Populus deltoides* and *Quercus palustris*.

#### Trees

- *Acer negundo* - Box elder
- *Acer rubrum* - Red maple
- *Acer saccharinum* - Silver maple
- *Betula nigra* - River birch
- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* - Green ash
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweet gum
- *Platanus occidentalis* - American sycamore
- *Populus deltoides* - Eastern cottonwood

### **Floodplain** *con't*

#### **Trees** *con't*

- *Quercus palustris* - Pine oak
- *Salix nigra* - Black willow

#### **Shrubs/ Vines**

- *Cornus amomum* - Silky dogwood
- *Cornus racemosa* - Gray dogwood
- *Ilex verticillata* - Winterberry
- *Lindera benzoin* - Spicebush
- *Viburnum dentatum* - Southern arrowwood
- *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* - Virginia creeper

#### **Herbs**

- *Ariseama triphyllum* - Jack-in-the-pulpit
- *Boehmeria cylindrica* - False nettle
- *Claytonia virginica* - Spring beauty
- *Erythronium americanum* - Trout lily
- *Geum canadense* - White avens
- *Hydrophyllum virginianum* - Eastern waterleaf
- *Lycopus americanus* - American water-horehound
- *Osmorhiza longistylis* - Long-styled sweet cicely
- *Polygonum virginianum* - Mountain mint
- *Symphotrichum novae-angliae* - New York aster
- *Symplocarpus foetidus* - Skunk cabbage

#### **Ferns**

- *Onoclea sensibilis* - Sensitive fern
- *Osmunda cinnamomea* - Cinnamon fern

#### **Graminoids**

- *Carex intumescens* - Greater blade sedge
- *Cinna arundinacea* - Wood reed
- *Elymus riparius* - Wild rye
- *Glyceria striata* - Fowl manna grass
- *Scirpus atrovirens* - Bulrush

### Alkaline swamps

The following species are suitable for forested alkaline swamps. The higher pH is due to dissolved minerals. A good indicator of an alkaline swamp would have *Liquidambar styraciflua* as a dominant tree species.

#### Trees

- *Acer saccharinum* - Silver maple
- *Celtis occidentalis* - Hackberry
- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* - Green ash
- *Liquidambar styraciflua* - Sweet gum
- *Platanus occidentalis* - American sycamore
- *Populus deltoides* - Cottonwood
- *Salix nigra* - Black willow

#### Shrubs

- *Cornus amomum* - Silky dogwood
- *Sambucus canadensis* - Black elderberry
- *Viburnum dentatum* - Southern arrowwood
- *Ribes americanum* - Eastern black currant

#### Herbs

- *Pontedaria cordata* - Pickerel-weed
- *Senecio aureus* - Golden ragwort
- *Symphotrichum lanceolatum* - White panicle aster

#### Ferns

- *Onoclea sensibilis* - Sensitive fern

#### Graminoids

- *Carex squarrosa* - Squarrose sedge
- *Juncus effusus* - Smooth rush