

Plant:

Bulrush or *Scripus Antcistrochaetus*

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Aquatic plant grown on mud or in shallow waters at the fringe of lakes, ditches, ponds and canals. Thicker at the base than at the top. Where the flowers are, along with its most distinct characteristic. The dark brown flower head known as the "spadix". Most commonly emerges between the months of July and August. This plant is primarily found in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Why is it Endangered:

Due to habitat alterations making a site consistently dryer or wetter will make life for the plant near impossible. Filling or ditching in a wetland and invasion or exotic invasive species can also destroy this species. Other human caused things like boating in shallow areas can easily be destructive to the plant's life.

Pictures:



Julia Summa

Plant Species:

Common Snowberry or *Symphoricarpos albus*

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

A shrub that grows in dry, sunny areas often on top of limestone or sandstone. Blooming starts during early summer and stops when fall begins. Can be found in Massachusetts and other parts of North America.

Why is it Endangered?

The reason for its endangerment could be due to the fact that it is very palatable to several different mammals and birds. In the past, humans also used various parts of the plant for medicinal purposes.

Picture:



Plant Species:

Fragile Rock-brake

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

This small plant is found in Massachusetts and it lives in between crevices and slopes composed of calcareous sedimentary rocks.

Why is it Endangered?

This plant is endangered due deforestation in the areas where it lives, drought, and the plant is also being threatened by other exotic invasive species.

Picture



Plant:

Great Blue Lobelia

Type/Habitat/Region:

It is part of the orchid family and lives in habitats ranging from road side ditches to swamps. It is commonly found in middle and Eastern North America and parts of Canada.

Why is it Endangered?

Though the Great Blue Lobelia is found in numerous parts of North American the plant is only listed as endangered in the state of Massachusetts. It is endangered due to habitat loss and being over picked for its medicinal properties.



Plant Species: Jesup's Milk-Vetch

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

A type of legume, found in only three spots in the world, in New Hampshire and Vermont. Lives in the crevices of rocky outcroppings along the Connecticut River.

Why is it Endangered?

This plant is threatened by being overwhelmed by invasive species, climate change, lack of genetic diversity, and being trampled.

Picture:



Plant Species:

Lion's Foot

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

A perennial herb, found in dryer soils that have a history of fire and other natural disturbances. This plant can be found abundant along the eastern part of America. It was once *most* abundant in Massachusetts but is now endangered, as well as absent in the rest of New England.

Why is it Endangered?

Endangered due to natural fires (which create Lion's Foot natural habitat) being put out by humans in order to save their livestock, crop, and residential areas.



Plant:

Mountain Cranberry

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Small fruit bearing plants, lives in forests, meadows, fields, mountain summits, the shores of rivers or lakes.

Why is it Endangered?

The threats are human manipulation to the landscape, change in climate, environmental disturbances.

Picture



Plant:

Pink Wintergreen

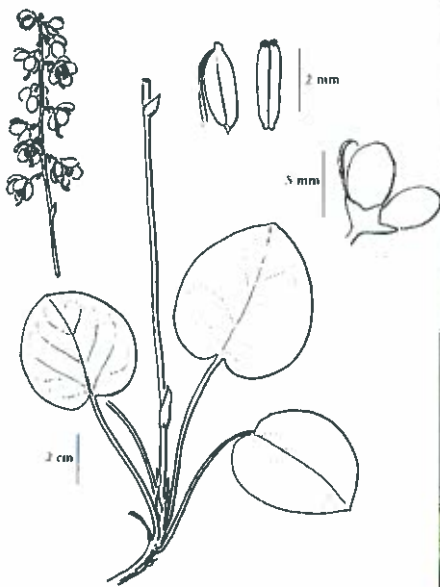
Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Small delicate flowering evergreen with a circle of leaves at the base. Lives in damp shady areas such as bogs. Evergreen plant that flowers between June and July. Found in New Hampshire.

Why is it Endangered?

Threats include drought, logging, land development, and specific living conditions.

Picture:



Pyrola asarifolia



Plant: Purple Milkweed (*Asclepias purpurascens*)

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Flower, found in Massachusetts, South Dakota, Texas, Southern Ontario, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. In drylands such as woodland areas and drier pine-oak, and wetlands such as lakeshores and pools.

Why is it Endangered?

The plant became endangered because of the increase in tree population which blocks the sunlight, deer population, and failure to sexually reproduce due to inbreeding and self-incompatibility.

Picture:



Plant Species:

Small Whorled Pongonia

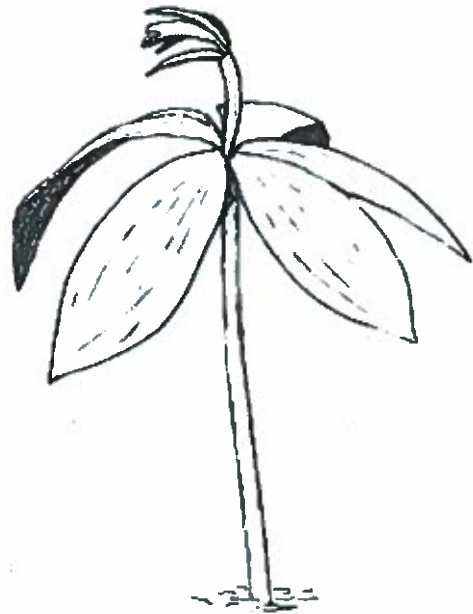
Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

This orchid grows in old hardwood stands of different types of trees preferably in acid soil with a thick layer of dead leaves. It is located in every state in New England as well as Canada.

Why is it Endangered?

Biggest threat is habitat destruction created by commercial and residential development.

Picture:



Plant Species:

Swamp Birch/*Betula alleghaniensis*

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Bogs, fens, swamps in northern Maine and east Massachusetts.

Why is it Endangered?

Flooding and lack of protected environment



Plant:

Virginia Copperleaf

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

Tall weed. Lives in the forest. Emerges annually. Found in Connecticut.

Why is it Endangered?

Threats include weed killers and human interference.

Picture:



Plant Species:

Wild Garlic

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:

A wispy grass-like flower that has bulbs that grow close to the stem that have an onion-like scent. They can be found in open fields and well lit forest areas. They are found across New England, but is endangered in New Hampshire and threatened in Vermont and Maine.

Why is it Endangered?

It is often overruled by other plants who prefer the same environment to grow in. It is not a large plant and its seeds do not always mature or fall in the right manner to reseed.

Picture:



Plant Species:
White Prairie Fringed Orchid

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:
Found in moist, undisturbed, deep-soiled and/or calcareous prairies and rarely in tamarack fens.

Why is it Endangered?
Habitat degradation and the conversion of the habitat to cropland and pasture.

Picture:



Plant Species:
The Yellow Lady's-slipper

Type/Habitat/Geographical Location:
A flower with a yellow pouch speckled with crimson dots inside, and long thin dark brown twisted petals. Lives in deciduous forest with trees who lose their leaves each year, as a change of seasons. Found in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Why is it Endangered?

They are threatened from natural succession, people digging them out of the ground, and from the decrease in bees.

Picture:

