Appendix E -Rare Animals Found in Allegany State Park

Allegany State Park harbors eleven species of rare animals including two freshwater mussels, one butterfly, six fish, one amphibian and one reptile. One of the mussels is state listed as threatened, two of the fish are state listed as special concern and both the amphibian and reptile are state listed as special concern.

Six other species have historically occurred in the park that have not been found in recent surveys and may no longer be present in the park.

Table 1 Documented and Historical Rare Animals in Allegany State Park*

Documented Rare Animals	Historical Rare Animals
Lampsillis fasciola (wavyrayed lampmussel)	Somatochlora linearis (mocha emerald)
Lampsillis ovata (pocketbook)	Speyeria idalia (regal fritillary)
Pieris virginiensis (West Virginia white)	Notropis ambliops (bigeye chub)
Erimystax dissimilis (streamline chub)	Crotalus horridus (timber rattlesnake)
Etheostoma variatum (variegate darter)	Percina evides (gilt darter)
Exoglossum laurae (toungetied minnow)	Phyciodes batesii batesii (tawny crescent)
Moxostoma duquesnei (black redhorse)	
Moxostoma carinatum (river redhorse)	
Notropis photogenis (silver shiner)	
Eurycea longicauda (long tail salamander)	
Apalone spinifera (spiny softshell)	

^{*}Source - Lundgren and Smith, 2010

General descriptions of the status, habitat, distribution, management recommendations and locations can be found in the 2010 NHP report (Lundgren, Smith and Evans 2010).

Appendix F –Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species of Plants Found in Allegany State Park

Allegany State Park has six rare plant species recorded although more rare species are likely present. Due to the large size of the park and limited scope of this report which only allowed time for searching areas for which records of existing or historical rare plants had been previously reported. Future surveys may result in the discovery of additional rare plant populations. Fourteen rare plant species have been recorded historically within or near the park. The following table lists these documented and historical species.

Table 2 Documented and Historical Rare Plan Species in Allegany State Park*

Documented Rare Plants	Historical Rare Plants
Cardamine rotundifolia (mountain	Symphyotrichum oolentangiensis (sky-blue aster)
watercress)	Hasteola suaveolens (sweet-scented Indian-plantain)
Phlox maculate ssp. maculata (wild sweet-	Carex caroliniana (Carolina sedge)
william)	Carex emoryi (Emory's sedge)
Potamogeton diversifolius (water-thread	Carex typhina (cat-tail sedge)
pondweed)	Chamaelirium luteum (fairy wand)
Botrychium oneidense (blunt-lobe grape	Cynoglossum virginianum var. boreale (northern wild
fern)	comfrey)
Scirpus georgianus (Georgia bulrush)	Jeffersonia diphylla (twin-leaf)
Trichomanes intricatum (Appalachian	Lactuca hirsuta (downy lettuce)
bristle fern)	Scutellaria incana var. incana (hoary skullcap)
	Veronicastrum virginicum (Culver's-root)
	Vitis vulpina (winter grape)
	Monarda clinopodia (basil-balm)
	Platanthera hookeri (Hooker's orchid)

*Source: - Lundgren and Smith, 2010

More information about each occurrence, including status, habitat, distribution, population size can be found in the Natural Heritage Program report (Lundgren, Smith and Evans 2010).

Appendix G – List of Ecological Communities Found in Allegany State Park

Allegany Oak Forest*

Artificial Pool

Beech-Maple Mesic Forest*

Beech-Maple Mesic Forest (blowdown area)

Beech-Maple Mesic Forest (Successional)

Conifer Plantation

Developed and Lawn

Eutrophic Pond

Floodplain Forest*

Gravel Mine

Hemlock-Northern Hardwood Forest*

Intermittent Stream*

Main Channel Stream

Maple-Basswood Rich Mesic Forest*

Red Maple-Hardwood Swamp

Rich Mesophytic Forest*

Sedge Meadow

Shallow Emergent Marsh

Shrub Swamp

Shrub Swamp/Shallow Emergent Marsh

Successional Northern Hardwoods

Successional Old Field

Rocky Headwater Stream*

There are also areas of old growth forest* (New York Natural Heritage Program definition). Community classification based on Edinger et al, 2002.

These communities are mapped in Figure 9.

*Communities identified as Significant Ecological Communities (Figure 10)