TR-03 RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS STUDY INTERIM REPORT

SKAGIT RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FERC NO. 553

Seattle City Light

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March 2022
Initial Study Report

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

City Light.....Seattle City Light
DNR.....Department of Natural Resources (Washington State)
ELC.....Environmental Learning Center
ESA.....Endangered Species Act
FERC.....Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GIS.....Geographic Information System
GNSS.....Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS.....Global Positioning System
ISR.....Initial Study Report
LP.....licensing participant
NPS.....National Park Service
O&M.....operations and maintenance
PAD.....Pre-Application Document
PRM.....Project River Mile
Project.....Skagit River Hydroelectric Project
QA/QC.....Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RLNRA.....Ross Lake National Recreation Area
ROW.....right-of-way
RSP.....Revised Study Plan
RTE.....rare, threatened, and endangered
SR.....State Route
USFS.....U.S. Forest Service
USFWS.....U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USR.....Updated Study Report
UW.....University of Washington
WHCV.....Wetlands of High Conservation Value
WNHP.....Washington Natural Heritage Program

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The TR-03 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants Study (RTE Plants Study) is being conducted in support of the relicensing of the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project (Project), Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) No. 553, as identified in the Revised Study Plan (RSP) submitted by Seattle City Light (City Light) on April 7, 2021 (City Light 2021). On June 9, 2021, City Light filed a "Notice of Certain Agreements on Study Plans for the Skagit Relicensing" (June 9, 2021 Notice)[1] that detailed additional modifications to the RSP agreed to between City Light and supporting licensing participants (LP) (which include the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Park Service [NPS], U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS], Washington State Department of Ecology, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife). The June 9, 2021 Notice proposed no changes to the RTE Plants Study as described in the RSP.

In its July 16, 2021 Study Plan Determination, FERC approved the RTE Plants Study without modification.

This interim report on the 2021 study efforts is being filed with FERC as part of City Light's Initial Study Report (ISR). City Light will perform additional work for this study in 2022 and include a report in the Updated Study Report (USR) in March 2023.

[1] Referred to by FERC in its July 16, 2021 Study Plan Determination as the "updated RSP."

2.0 STUDY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the RTE Plants Study is to provide information to determine whether, and the extent to which, certain Project operations and maintenance (O&M) activities may have the potential to adversely affect rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) plant species. This study documents occurrences of RTE plants within the study area (as defined in Section 3.0 of this study report) that could potentially be affected by Project-related O&M activities. Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- Identify a list of RTE plant species that require protection based on federal or state regulation and that have a reasonable likelihood of occurring within the study area.
- Identify habitats with the highest potential for RTE plant species occurrence and determine where Project-related activities could have an effect on such habitats.
- Develop a map depicting RTE plant species locations. Locations will be kept confidential, consistent with and to the extent provided by law.

3.0 STUDY AREA

The study area for the RTE Plants Study consists of the land within the Project Boundary that is subject to Project-related O&M and/or Project-related recreation. The study area is shown in Figures 3.0-1 through 3.0-3 and includes the following specific areas within the Project Boundary:

- Project reservoirs:
  - Upper portion of the reservoir fluctuation zone (e.g., between 10 feet below and 10 feet above normal maximum water surface elevation, including immediate banks affected by reservoir);
  - Tributary inlets; and
  - Known Project-related reservoir shoreline erosion treatment sites.
- Transmission line right-of-way (ROW)—portions of the ROW where City Light's activities (vegetation management and patrol and access road maintenance) have potential to affect RTE plant habitats.
- Study routes (50-foot buffer).[2,3]
- Project facilities (50-foot buffer),[2] including dams, powerhouses, penstocks, surge tanks, boathouses/docks/landings.
- Project recreation facilities (details in Table 2.6-1 of the RA-01 Recreation Use and Facility Assessment study plan [City Light 2021]; detail of study area associated with recreation facilities shown in Figures 3.0-2 and 3), including:
  - Skagit Tour Dock;
  - West Ferry Landing (parking and dock);
  - East Ferry Landing;
  - North Cascades Environmental Learning Center (ELC);
  - Ross Lodge Picnic Shelter;
  - Gorge Lake Boat Launch;
  - Ladder Creek Falls Trail and Gardens;
  - Trail of the Cedars;
  - Gorge Powerhouse Overlook;

[2] Areas beyond the sites in this list were only surveyed if a habitat with a high potential to support RTE species, that could be reasonably affected by the Project, was observed during field surveys.

[3] Study routes include segments of road and trail within the Project Boundary maintained by City Light plus non-public roads and trails outside the Project Boundary that City Light uses to access the transmission line ROW and other City Light facilities that support the Project that are inside or outside of the Project Boundary. Segments of roads that are abandoned or serve to access private residences or farms were not included as study routes. The specific study routes included in the RTE Plants Study are based on the defined study area and objectives of the study.

- Gorge Powerhouse Visitor Gallery;
- Skagit Information Center;
- Gorge Inn Museum;
- Newhalem Facilities:
  - Picnic Sites;
  - Parking Area (Main Street);
  - Parking Area (State Route [SR] 20);
  - Interpretive Displays (standalone); and
  - Playground.

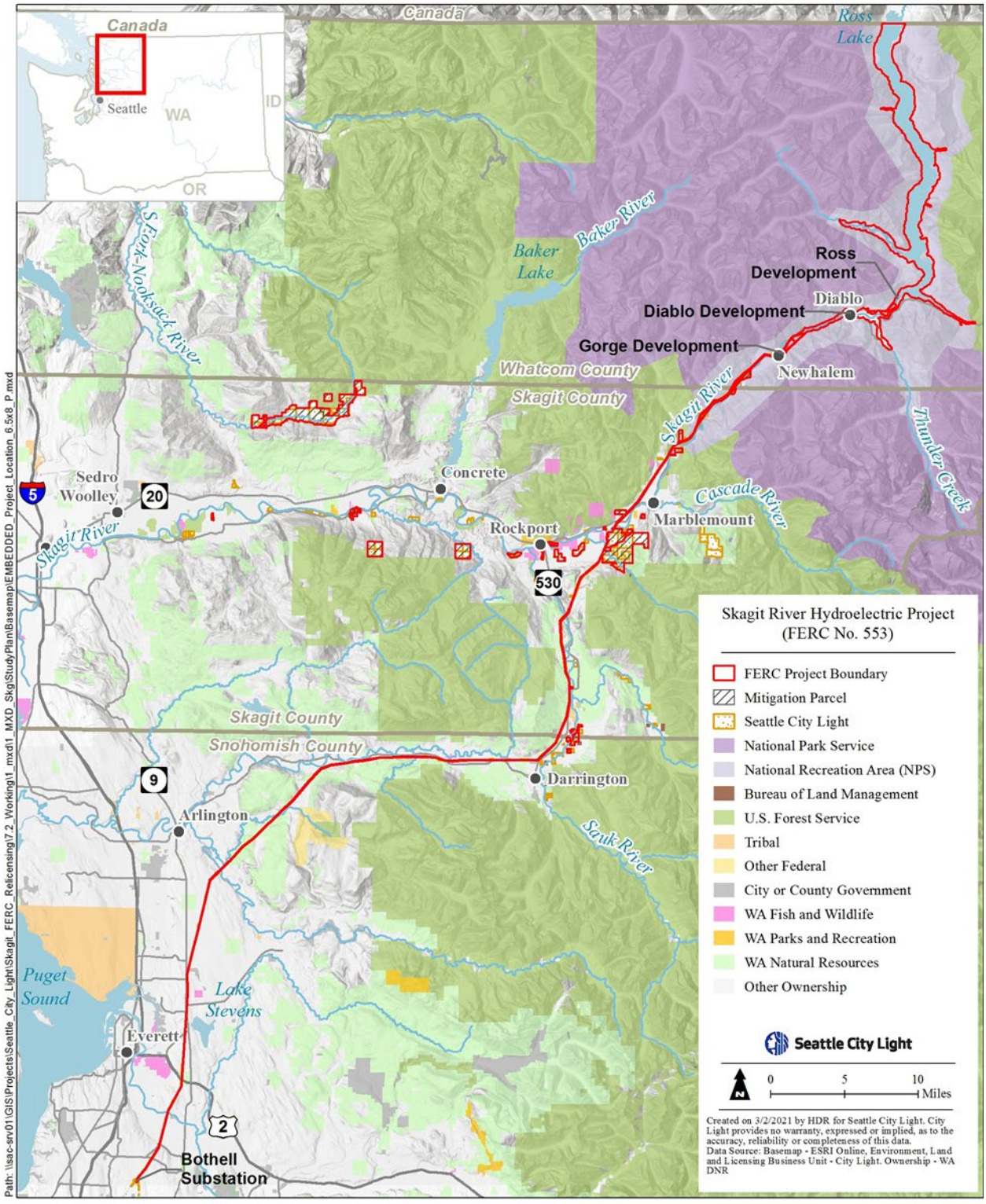

Figure 3.0-1. Study area overview.

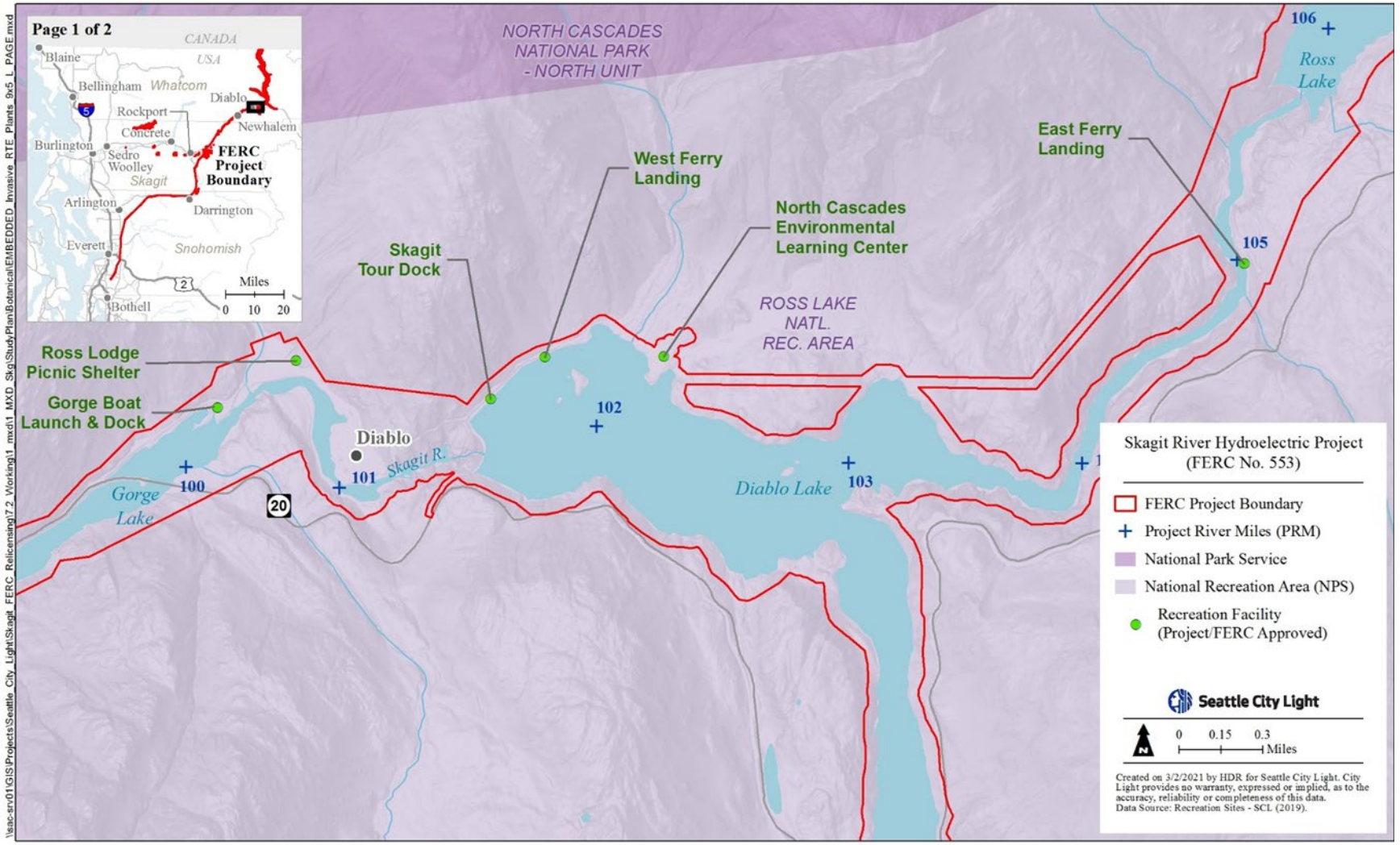

Figure 3.0-2. Study area associated with recreation facilities at and around Diablo and Gorge lakes.

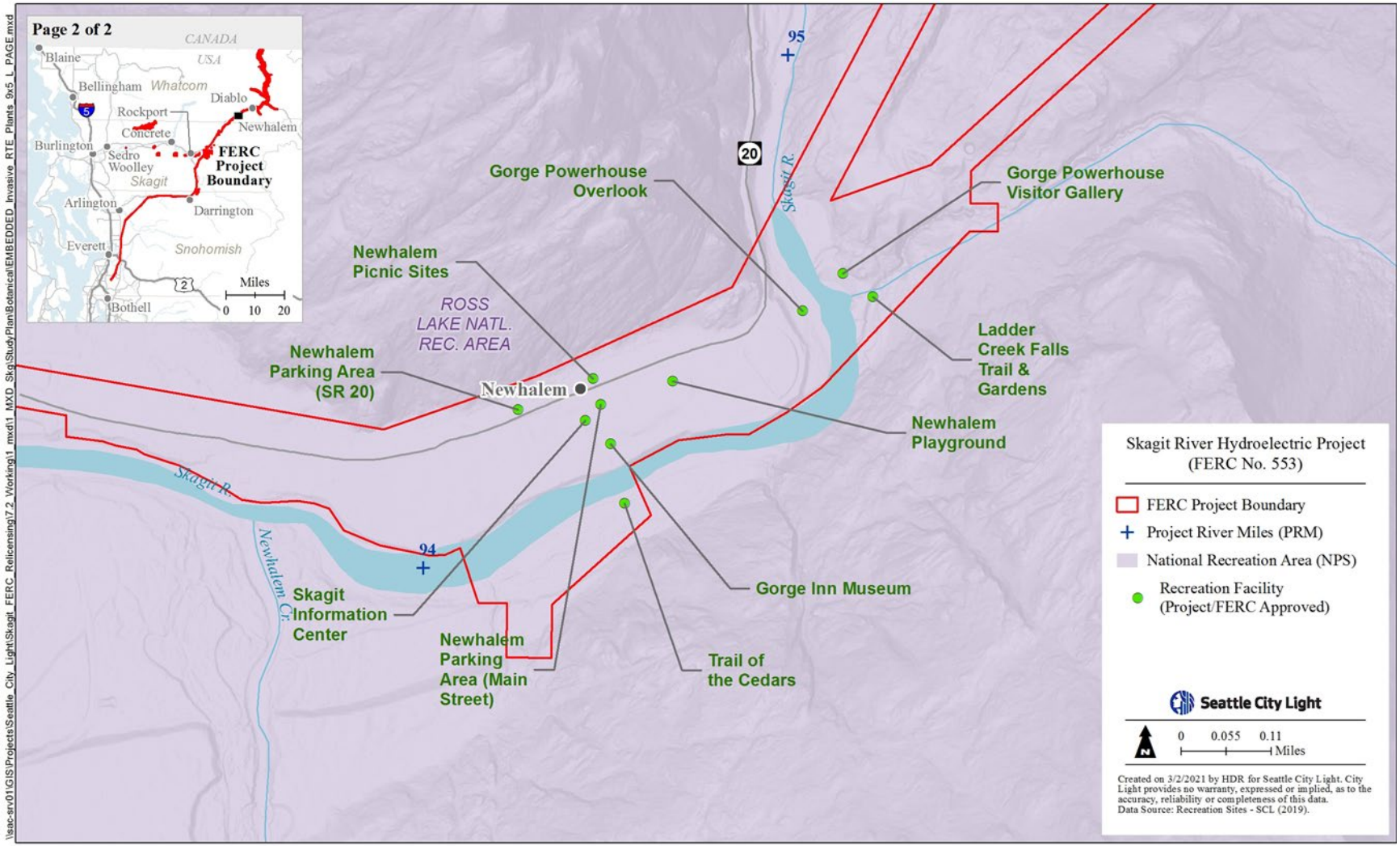

Figure 3.0-3. Study area associated with recreation facilities at and around Newhalem.

4.0 METHODS

The RTE Plants Study consisted of the following steps: (1) develop a target list of RTE plant species reasonably likely to occur in the Project vicinity; (2) gather data and prepare for field effort; (3) determine survey locations; (4) conduct field surveys; and (5) compile and provide quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of data, assess threats, and prepare maps and report (Steps 5-7 in RSP [City Light 2021]). Each step is described below in more detail.

4.1 Develop Target List of RTE Plant Species

City Light developed a preliminary list of vascular plant species of interest that could potentially occur in the study area as part of the Pre-Application Document (PAD) for the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project (City Light 2020). This list included vascular plant species that fall into one or more of the following categories:

- **Listed or Proposed Under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)**[4] – Species that are listed as Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed for Listing and protected under ESA.
- **ESA Federal Candidates** – Species for which the USFWS has sufficient information about biological vulnerability and threats to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened under ESA, but the development of listing regulations has not occurred because of other higher priority listing activities.
- **ESA Federal Species of Concern** – Species usually thought to be in decline and which may be considered for federal candidate status in the future.
- **State-Listed Species** – Species listed by the Washington Natural Heritage Program (WNHP) on an advisory basis as Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive.
- **U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Sensitive Species** – Species on the Regional Forester's List of Sensitive Species for the Mount Baker – Snoqualmie National Forest (USFS 2019).

The NPS also provided a list of RTE plant species that it believes are known or are likely to occur in the Project vicinity (Bivin 2019a, 2019b).[5]

In response to a request from USFS, two lichen species, blue vinyl (*Leptogium cyanescens*) and cartilage lichen (*Ramalina thausta*), were added to the target list of RTE plant species[6] for surveys on USFS land.

The study team further refined the target list of RTE plant species based on: (1) known RTE plant species occurrences and (2) potential suitable habitats present within the study area. Additional data reviewed include Geographic Information System (GIS) data provided by the WNHP, aerial imagery, and the results of the TR-01 Vegetation Mapping Study and TR-02 Wetland Assessment (City Light 2022a; 2022b).

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4 Available information compiled for the PAD (City Light 2020) showed there are no known ESA-listed, proposed, or candidate species that have potential to occur within the Project Boundary.

5 These species are in bold in Table 5.1-1.

6 For the purposes of this report, "RTE plant species" includes the two lichen species requested by USFS; however, technically lichen are not plants.

Eleven species on the initial RSP list of RTE plant species of interest were removed during refinement of the target list because the study area does not contain potentially suitable habitat for those species. These 11 species occur at higher elevations than the study area and include the following:

- Different-veined sedge (*Carex heteroneura*);
- Montana sedge (*Carex media*);
- Golden draba whitlow-grass (*Draba aurea*);
- Salish fleabane (*Erigeron salishii*);
- Glaucous gentian (*Gentiana glauca*);
- Alpine azalea (*Kalmia procumbens*);
- Curved woodrush (*Luzula arcuata*);
- Kotzebue's Grass-of-Parnassus (*Parnassia kotzebuei*);
- Sticky polemonium (*Polemonium viscosum*);
- Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*); and
- Pygmy saxifrage (*Saxifraga hyperborea*).

The refined target list was shared with LPs for comment in May 2021 before field surveys commenced.[7] The final target list of RTE plant species is presented in Section 5.0 of this study report.

4.2 Gather Data and Prepare for Field Effort

Prior to the start of field surveys, the survey crew reviewed the Burke Herbarium Image Collection (University of Washington [UW] 2021) and the Online Field Guide to the Rare Plants of Washington (Washington Department of Natural Resources [DNR] 2021a) to develop a search image of key characteristics and also reviewed the habitat conditions of the voucher specimens.[8] A survey schedule was developed based on flowering time.

A study-specific RTE plants electronic data form, linked to a Global Positioning System (GPS), was created to record the following information:

- Date/Time/Observer's Name;
- Location;
- General habitat type (i.e., mixed conifer forest, wet meadow, etc.), slope, soil features (i.e., mesic, clay, etc.), most common surrounding species, potential threats (including Project effects), and the level of existing ground disturbance;

[7] No comments were received from LPs.

[8] A voucher specimen is a pressed plant sample with collection data deposited for future reference. It supports research work and may be examined to verify the identity of a specific plant (Florida Museum of Natural History 2021).

- Photographs of the species, its habitat, and any potential threats;
- Population extent (approximate length and width);
- Estimation of the number of individual plants in the population;
- Estimated phenology and descriptions of reproductive state;
- Relative population location and estimated distance to nearest Project facility, feature, or Project-related activity (reservoir fluctuation zone, recreation area, erosion site, active vegetation management area, etc.);
- Confidence of identification;
- Need to visit again;
- Aspect; and
- Slope.

4.3 Determine Survey Locations

Field surveys were aimed at areas where Project O&M and/or Project-related recreational activities (the areas listed in Section 3.0 of this study report) intersected or otherwise coincided with potentially suitable habitats.

To determine survey locations, the study team first identified portions of the study area that may be potentially affected by Project O&M and Project-related recreational activities. This was determined to be the potential survey area. These areas were placed on aerial imagery and compiled in a mapbook (Attachment A) and uploaded to an iPad to guide the survey crews during field efforts (Attachment A). This mapbook was also shared with LPs for comment in May 2021 before field surveys commenced, but no comments were received. There are no documented occurrences of RTE plant species within the study area, and WNHP does not map any RTE plant species within the study area. However, there are a variety of habitats within the study area that could potentially support RTE plant species.

As a next step in determining survey locations, the study team reviewed the habitat requirements for each target RTE species and determined that wetlands, riparian areas, seeps, upland forest, upland meadows and rocky outcrops were the habitats most likely to support these species. When these habitats were encountered in the field, survey crews determined if they coincided with Project-related O&M and/or Project-related activities. Only potentially suitable habitats that coincided with Project-related O&M and/or Project-related activities were surveyed for RTE plants. Surveys were concurrent with field surveys conducted for TR-04 Invasive Plants Study (City Light 2022c).

4.4 Conduct Field Surveys

Field surveys followed the Intuitive Controlled Survey method from Survey Protocols for Survey & Manage Strategy 2 Vascular Plants (Whiteaker et al. 1998). With this method, habitats with a high potential to support target RTE plant species undergo a high intensity survey (i.e., 100 percent visual exam), and habitats with a lower potential undergo a less intensive inspection where a representative cross-section is surveyed. For example, survey crews travelled slowly along the

entire shoreline of each reservoir by boat. Within the transmission line ROW, survey crews meandered through the survey area on foot. When a habitat with a high potential to support RTE plant species was observed, a team of at least two biologists walked the full extent of potential habitat that was accessible, or to the edge of the Project Boundary, whichever was less. The perimeter of potential habitat or survey path was not recorded because field crews were concurrently surveying for the TR-04 Invasive Plants Study (City Light 2022c); however, the location of the potential habitat was documented using GPS and categorized (e.g., wetland, seep, rocky outcrop). Every species encountered was identified to the point that its rarity could be confirmed per methods in Rare Plant Surveys: Techniques for Impact Assessment (Nelson 1985). Field surveys were conducted between June and September 2021.

Most of the study area was surveyed on foot, except where access was difficult or unsafe and areas where there was a clear lack of potentially suitable habitat. For example, certain areas along the shoreline of Ross Lake were difficult or unsafe to access because of steep, often unstable, slopes or because of low reservoir water levels in early June 2021. Where the shoreline was safe and accessible, survey crews inspected all potentially suitable RTE habitats on foot. When the field crews determined that foot access was unsafe, they surveyed the shore from a boat using binoculars.

Similarly, some portions of the transmission line ROW lacked potentially suitable habitat for RTE plant species. Crews inspected these areas via vehicles instead of on foot. This involved one biologist slowly driving the alignment while the other biologist looked for habitat from the vehicle.

Crews collected data using iPad tablets installed with the ArcGIS Collector application, the Fulcrum mobile data application, and an Eos Arrow or Bad Elf Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) receiver. Locations of habitats with high potential to support target RTE plant species were recorded. All vascular plant species observed were identified using Flora of the Pacific Northwest 2nd Edition (Hitchcock and Cronquist 2018) (Attachment B).

Due to the varying phenology of the target RTE plant species, crews were unable to inspect all potentially suitable habitat at the optimal time to potentially observe every target RTE plant species. Additional surveys are planned for 2022 to capture areas not visited during the 2021 field season and areas where surveys occurred outside of the peak flowering times.

4.5 Compile and QC Data, Assess Threats, and Prepare Map and Report

Data compilation, threats assessment, and mapping efforts were limited, as no RTE plant species were identified during RTE plant field surveys. Mapping efforts focused on the potentially suitable habitats with a high likelihood to support target RTE plant species that were observed during field surveys. Section 5.3 of this study report describes potential effects on these habitats from Project O&M and/or Project-related recreation.

5.0 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

This section describes: (1) RTE plant species with potential to occur in the study area; (2) potentially suitable habitats for RTE plant species observed in the study area; and (3) locations where Project-related activities could affect potentially suitable RTE plant habitats in the study area.

5.1 RTE Plant Species and Potentially Suitable Habitats

Through the assessment of potentially suitable habitats, City Light determined that 23 vascular plant species and two lichen species have potential to occur in the study area (Table 5.1-1). Suitable habitats for the RTE plant species were observed throughout the study area and include wetlands, riparian areas, seeps, upland forest, upland meadows, and rocky outcrops (see Attachment C).

None of the RTE plant species on the target list (see Table 5.1-1) were observed during field efforts (nor observed incidentally during other fieldwork). One specimen was observed in the transmission line ROW within lands administered by NPS that could not conclusively be identified to species (*Impatiens* sp.); see Section 5.2.2.2 of this study report. Crews will revisit this location in 2022 to collect a voucher specimen and/or confirm the identity of the species. Attachment B provides a comprehensive list of vascular species observed and identified during this study.

Table 5.1-1. Target list of RTE plant species with potential to occur in the study area.

Species Name[1]	Common Name[1]	Flowering Times	Last Documented	State Status (Rank) 2021[2]	Habitat Requirements[3]	Elevation Range (feet)	Wetlands, Streams/ Riparian	Wet to Moist Meadow	Upland Meadow	Upland Forest	Rocky Outcrop	Sub-alpine/ Alpine
Botrychium hesperium	**western moonwort**	May to August	-	S (S2)	Moist open areas in meadows and forests.[4]	2,493-6,300	-	X	-	X	-	-
Botrychium paradoxum	**two-spiked moonwort**	June to August	Suspected	T (S2)	Late seral western redcedar forests on floodplains, perennial or intermittent stream terraces, wet or dry meadows, compacted old rockbeds, rocky subalpine slopes, and early seral lodgepole pine communities.	2,460-6,560	X	X	X	X	-	X
Botrychium pedunculosum	**stalked moonwort**	June to August	2010	T (S2)	Moist or dry meadows, springs, stream terraces, coniferous forests, and forest edges.	1,640-4,350	-	X	X	X	-	-
Carex buxbaumii	**Buxbaum's sedge**	June to August	-	-	Bogs, marshes, wet meadows.	0-2,000[5]	X	X	-	-	-	-
Carex capillaris	hair sedge	June to August	2010	S (S1)	Streambanks, wet meadows, bogs, and marshy lake lakeshores.	2,790-6,496	X	X	-	-	-	-
Carex comosa	**bristly sedge**	May to July	-	-	Marshes, lake edges, wet meadows.	30-2,525	X	X	-	-	-	-
Carex flava	**yellow sedge**	June to August	-	-	Wet meadows, forested wetlands, bogs, shores of streams, and lakes.	1,150-4,265	X	X	-	X	-	-
Carex macrochaeta	**Alaska long-awn sedge**	June to August	2010	S (S1)	Moist open spaces, including seeps and wet meadows, and around streams, lakes, and waterfalls.	1,195-3,200	X	X	-	-	-	-
Carex pluriflora	**black bog sedge**	June to July	1988	S (S2)	Wetlands, boggy lake margins, prairies, streambanks, and coastal inland areas.	165-3,165	X	X	-	-	-	-
Carex rostrata	northern beaked sedge	June to August	2010	S (S2)	Fens, bogs, quaking or floating peat, lake and stream shores, wet meadows; often in shallow water or on floating mats.	3,200-5,120	X	X	-	-	-	-
Cicuta bulbifera	**bulblet-bearing water-hemlock**	August to September	-	S (S2S3)	Edges of marshes, lakes, bogs, meadows, shallow standing or slow moving water.[4]	230-3,710	X	X	-	-	-	-
Coptis asplenifolia	fern-leaf goldthread	April to May	-	S (S2)	Moist, cool, old forests with a well-developed litter layer.	95-3,051	-	-	-	X	-	-
Dendrolycopodium dendroideum (Lycopodium)	**prickly tree clubmoss/tree ground-pine**	All growing season	-	S (S2)	Rocky outcrops, talus fields, moss, and significant debris layers.[4]	785-3,610	-	-	X	-	X	-
Eriophorum viridicarinatum	**tassel cottongrass**	June to July	2010	S (S2)	Obligate wetland species of cold, usually calcareous swamps, bogs, fens, ponds, and wet meadows.	1,970-6,560	X	X	-	-	-	-
Githopsis specularioides	common bluecup	mid-April to mid-June	1970	S (S2S3)	Dry, open places at lower elevations, such as thin soils over bedrock outcrops, grassy balds, talus slopes, and gravelly prairies.	195-2,495	-	-	X	-	-	-
Hypericum majus	**greater Canadian St. John's-wort**	July to September	-	S (S2)	Along ponds and lakeshores, riparian areas.[4]	195-2,330	X	-	-	-	-	-
Impatiens aurella	**varied jewelweed**	July to September	-	-	Moist shaded areas at low elevations.	0-4,000[5]	-	X	-	-	-	-
Leptogium cyanescens	Blue vinyl	Growing Season	-	E (S1)	Bark, rotten logs, rocks; moist forests, usually near creeks. Coast to mid-elevations.	1,540	X	-	-	X	-	-

Species Name[1]	Common Name[1]	Flowering Times	Last Documented	State Status (Rank) 2021[2]	Habitat Requirements[3]	Elevation Range (feet)	Wetlands, Streams/ Riparian	Wet to Moist Meadow	Upland Meadow	Upland Forest	Rocky Outcrop	Sub-alpine/ Alpine
Lycopodiella inundata	**bog clubmoss**	All growing season	2010	S (S2)	Sphagnum bogs, wet sandy places, and wetlands adjacent to lakes, marshes, and swampy grounds.	10-1,885	X	-	-	-	-	-
Montia diffusa	branching montia	April to July	Suspected	S (S1S2)	Moist forests and open fir woodlands in the lowland and lower montane zones; occasionally in xeric soils or disturbed sites.	1,181-2,890	-	-	X	X	-	-
Oxytropis campestris var. *gracilis*	Slender crazyweed	May to June	Suspected	S (S2)	Montane sites on glacial outwash terraces in sandy loam soil, scree, and alpine tundra.	1,870-7,545	-	-	-	-	X	X
Platanthera chorisiana	choriso bog orchid	July to August	1991	S (S2)	Wettest regions of sphagnum bogs, streams, seeps, wet meadows, gravel outwashes, and moist areas with fine soils; often just above the water table.	2,540-4,265	X	X	-	-	-	-
Ramalina thrausta	Cartilage lichen	Growing Season	-	T (S2)	Low elevation moist coniferous forests.	50-2,790	-	-	-	X		-
Silene seelyi	Seely's silene	late May to August	2000	S (S3)	Shaded crevices in ultramafic, granitic, or basaltic cliffs and rocky outcrops, and occasionally among boulders in talus; restricted to sites with poor nutrient and water availability.	1,115-6,560	-	-	-	-	X	-
Spiranthes porrifolia	**western ladies'-tresses**	July to August	-	S (S2)	Meadows, seeps, streams.[4]	40-6,810	X	X	-	-	-	-

Source: Bivin and Rochefort (2010) unless otherwise noted.
1 Species names in **bold** are known or likely to occur within the Project vicinity. Source: Bivin (2019a, 2019b).
2 State Status: E=Endangered; S=Sensitive; T=Threatened; State Rank: S1=Critically Imperiled; S2=Imperiled; S3=Vulnerable. For more detail on state status codes, see Washington DNR (2021c).
3 Source: Camp and Gamon (2011) unless otherwise noted.
4 Source: Hitchcock (1971).
5 Source: Wildflower Search (2021).

5.2 Preliminary Field Survey Results

The following sections summarize the results of the 2021 field surveys. Field surveys occurred between June and September 2021. Survey efforts were typically 40 hours per week and survey crews spent a collective 1,200 person hours collecting data. Surveys were conducted in potentially suitable habitats along the three reservoirs, accessible portions of the transmission line ROW, and along routes in 16 fish and wildlife mitigation lands within the potential survey area (Section 4.3 of this study plan). Results are organized according to geographic area and potentially suitable RTE plant habitat. These results and this study report will be updated following completion of the additional surveys planned for 2022. Attachment C shows the locations of these habitats where survey crews conducted higher intensity surveys, and the locations where surveys are planned for the 2022 field season.

During 2021 field surveys, voucher specimens of 32 species that were either unusual or unidentifiable in the field were collected (as stated in Attachment B of the RSP) as permitted on lands administered by NPS or City Light lands (no voucher specimens were collected on USFS or other lands). Botanists followed NPS voucher specimen guidance protocol in standard operating procedure (SOP 11) in Alpine and Subalpine Vegetation Monitoring Protocol for the North Coast and Cascades Network (Rochefort et al. 2012) when collecting these specimens. These specimens will be transferred to the North Cascades NPS Complex herbarium in Marblemount, WA in June 2022 to be catalogued per instruction from the North Cascades NPS Museum Curator. Species collected during the 2021 field season are noted in Table B-1 of Attachment B of this study report.

5.2.1 RTE Plant Surveys Along the Project Reservoirs

5.2.1.1 Ross Lake Exclusive of Big Beaver Valley

Ross Lake exhibits a diverse array of potentially suitable habitats for target RTE plant species, as described below. Surveys along Ross Lake occurred between June 3 and June 10, 2021 and included botanists moving slowly along the entire Ross Lake shoreline searching for RTE plant habitats. Higher intensity surveys focused on 24 stream outlets, 11 wetlands, 9 rocky outcrops, 9 seeps, 3 upland meadows, and 3 upland forested areas (see Attachment C, pp. 1 through 8).

Wetlands and Streams

Crews conducted high-intensity surveys within wetlands and at stream outlets where species such as hair sedge (*Carex capillaris*) and yellow sedge (*C. flava*) could potentially occur. Neither these, nor any other RTE plants, were observed in these areas.

Rocky Outcrops and Seeps

High-intensity surveys were conducted on several rocky outcrops along the shoreline of Ross Lake. Due to the timing of the survey, crews focused on south-facing slopes where plants were more likely to be in flower. Surveys targeted Seely's silene (*Silene seelyi*). When seeps were present within rocky areas, western ladies' tresses (*Spiranthes porrifolia*) were also a target (Figure 5.2-1). No RTE plant species were observed.

Figure 5.2-1. Seep along Ross Lake.

Upland Meadows

Crews conducted high-intensity surveys at three upland meadows—two located along the eastern shoreline of the lake and the third located on Cougar Island. These habitats, similar to grassy balds, provide habitat for species such as two-spiked moonwort (*Botrychium paradoxum*), stalked moonwort (*B. pedunculosum*), and common bluecup (*Githopsis specularioides*). No RTE plant species were observed.

Upland Forests

Upland forests provide potentially suitable habitat for several species of moonwort (*Botrychium* spp.). The majority of the Ross Lake shoreline is bordered by mixed conifer upland forest; these stands are relatively homogenous with sparse understory. Crews inspected representative samples of these habitats on foot where accessible. No moonwort or other RTE plant species were found.

5.2.1.2 Big Beaver Valley

Potentially suitable habitat in the survey area of Big Beaver Valley includes the riparian area within approximately 1,000 feet upstream of the confluence of Big Beaver Creek and Ross Lake (when the lake is at normal maximum water surface elevation) and the wetlands in the vicinity of the outlet (see Attachment C, pp. 5 and 6). Surveys of these areas were conducted on June 4, 2021. No other potentially suitable habitat for RTE plant species (e.g., rocky outcrops, upland forest) was observed in this area.

Wetlands and Streams

WNHP has mapped stalked moonwort upstream of the survey area. The exact location of this sighting is not provided by WNHP; however, based on limited mapping, it appears to be mapped in an upland forested area next to the large wetland complex within the valley, and outside of the survey area. Other RTE plant species have been identified upstream within the Big Beaver Valley wetland complexes outside of the study area. These include prickly tree clubmoss (*Dendrolycopidium dendroideum*) and bog clubmoss (*Lycopodiella inundata*). Crews conducted a high-intensity survey for these and other target species at the outlet of Big Beaver Creek. No RTE plant species were observed; however, surveys may have been too early to identify *Botrychium* species, which are best identified from June to August. Therefore, an additional survey of this area will occur in 2022.

5.2.1.3 Diablo Lake

Potentially suitable RTE habitat near Diablo Lake includes wetlands, streams, rocky outcrops, upland meadows, and seeps. The majority of the Diablo Lake shoreline was surveyed by boat using binoculars. Areas surveyed on foot include shorelines near the NPS Thunder Point Campground, along the shores of islands, and near the Thunder Creek Trail. Surveys were primarily conducted along the entire Diablo Lake shoreline and adjacent habitats on June 1 through June 3, and June 16, 2021 and included 3 seeps, 2 rocky outcrops, and one upland meadow. Wetlands were limited to Thunder Arm and surveyed on July 2, 2021 (see Attachment C, pp. 8 and 9).

Wetlands and Streams

Most of the stream outlets within this area were surveyed using binoculars because these areas are too steep to safely access on foot, though two stream outlets near the North Cascades ELC and one north of the boat ramp in Thunder Bay were surveyed on foot. No RTE plant species were observed.

Crews were unable to access wetlands in the southern extent of Thunder Arm by boat or land in 2021. Viewed from the Gorge Creek Trail, these wetlands appear to be relatively undisturbed, and have habitat features (e.g., large, downed, woody debris) and hydrologic characteristics that indicate potential suitability for the target species Chorisos' bog orchid (*Platanthera chorisiana*) and northern beaked sedge (*Carex rostrata*). A field visit to these wetlands is planned for 2022, when more reliable access via canoe or kayak can be arranged.

Rocky Outcrops and Seeps

Rocky outcrops and seeps, both considered to be potentially suitable habitat for target *Githopsis*, *Dendrolycopodium*, and *Silene* species, were surveyed on foot, when they could be safely accessed (Figure 5.2-2). Additionally, crews observed a shaded moss-covered ledge near the eastern portion of Thunder Arm, which is potentially suitable habitat for the target species blue vinyl. Survey crews made multiple visits to this area, but due to the abnormally high summer temperatures that occurred immediately prior to the survey, vegetation at both of these locations had died and could not be conclusively identified. Therefore, this area will be revisited in 2022.

Figure 5.2-2. Rocky outcrop along Diablo Lake.

Upland Meadows

Survey crews observed one upland meadow on Diablo Lake that provides potentially suitable habitat for *Botrychium* spp. and common bluecup. These species were the focus of high intensity surveys, but no RTE plants were found.

5.2.1.4 Gorge Lake

Crews surveyed the majority of the Gorge Lake shoreline by boat. Potentially suitable habitats were similar (although less extensive) to those observed at Diablo Lake. Surveys occurred on June 30, July 1, and July 5, 2021 and included higher intensity surveys of four streams, four seeps, and two rocky outcrops. No wetlands were observed within the study area (see Attachment C, p. 10).

Streams

The outlets of several tributaries to Gorge Lake were surveyed at a higher intensity and include (but are not limited to) Stetattle, Pyramid, and Gorge creeks. The survey crew targeted several species of sedge that occur at lower elevations including bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), yellow sedge, and black bog sedge (*C. pluriflora*). No RTE plant species were observed.

Rocky Outcrops and Seeps

Rocky outcrops and seeps near Gorge Lake provide potentially suitable habitat for *Githopsis*, *Lycopodium*, and *Silene* species, but none were found (Figure 5.2-3). Intensive surveys were conducted on south-facing slopes along the north shoreline where flowering plants were more

likely to occur. The southern lakeshore was much steeper and largely inaccessible. Crews inspected these areas from the boat using binoculars, but no RTE plants were observed.

Figure 5.2-3. Rocky outcrop and seeps along Gorge Lake.

5.2.2 RTE Plant Surveys Along the Transmission Line ROW

Most of the target RTE plant species occur in relatively undisturbed habitats and are less likely to occupy habitat within an actively managed transmission line ROW. The transmission line ROW within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (RLNRA) was surveyed on June 2, July 2, 6, 7, and 9, 2021. Crews surveyed most of the potentially suitable habitats on foot but using low intensity methods. This included portions of the transmission line ROW where City Light activities, such as patrol and access road maintenance, coincide with wetlands, streams, rocky outcrops, and upland forest. No naturally occurring meadows are along the transmission line ROW. Areas that were too steep to access were surveyed using binoculars, where possible.

5.2.2.1 Transmission Line ROW – Ross Lake to the Southern End of Gorge Lake

This area was difficult to survey on foot because of overgrown trails and steep slopes. The only suitable habitat that survey crews observed here is upland forest (see Attachment C, pp. 8 and 10).

5.2.2.2 Transmission Line ROW – Southern End of Gorge Lake to Bacon Creek

Streams

Several streams were surveyed in this portion of the transmission line ROW, including a few north of Newhalem that were inaccessible, and, therefore, surveyed from the road at a lower intensity using binoculars (see Attachment C, pp. 11 through 13).

Rocky Outcrops

Survey crews accessed two large, open rocky outcrops north of Newhalem to conduct a high intensity survey for species such as prickly tree clubmoss and common bluecup. No RTE plant species were observed.

Upland Forest

While surveying the transmission line ROW, survey crews observed a patch (approximately 100 stems) of *Impatiens* sp. along a maintenance road, next to native mixed upland forest dominated by bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) and western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*). Because the plant was not in flower, crews were unable to determine if the *Impatiens* species observed was the target RTE plant species varied jewelweed (*Impatiens aurella*) or more common impatiens species, such as spotted jewelweed (*I. capensis*) or boreal jewelweed (*I. noli-tangere*). Boreal jewelweed is a state-listed (Sensitive) species, but not on the target RTE plant list. These two species are similar, with the break in the dichotomous key relying on a measurement of the floral spur to a millimeter (Hitchcock and Cronquist 2018). Additional survey will occur earlier in the season next year (2022) to conclusively identify this species.[9]

5.2.2.3 Bacon Creek to Sauk River Crossing

This study area segment was surveyed over several days between July 8 and July 21, 2021 and included higher intensity surveys at four wetlands and two streams (see Attachment C, pp. 13, 14, and 18). Potentially suitable habitat occurs where the transmission line ROW crosses the Illabot and Powerline spawning channels, and several smaller stream crossings. Some privately owned portions of the transmission line ROW near Marblemount were not accessible. These areas are primarily farmland (City Light 2022a), are not likely to support RTE plant species, and are likely not affected by Project O&M.

Wetlands and Streams

There is one large (233 acres total, 13 acres within the Project Boundary) wetland complex east and upslope of the Sauk River (see Attachment C, p. 18). WNHP identifies the upper approximately 55 acres of this wetland complex, which is located outside of the Project Boundary, as a Wetland of High Conservation Value (WHCV). WHCVs are known to contain rare species or represent rare/high quality habitat (Washington DNR 2021b). Twelve acres of this wetland complex lies within the transmission line ROW, but it has lower habitat quality compared to the portion of the wetland complex that occurs outside the Project Boundary. Crews conducted a complete survey of this wetland complex within the study area but did not observe any RTE plant species. This wetland complex was far more diverse than other wetlands surveyed along the transmission line ROW, and crews observed uncommon species such as sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*), sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* sp.), and star sedge (*Carex echinata*). Additional information on this wetland complex (Wetland #1564) can be found in the TR-02 Wetland Assessment (City Light 2022b).

[9] The location of this species was not included in Attachment B. If this species is determined to be a RTE species during 2022 field efforts, its location will be recorded and included in a revised version of the mapbook that will be filed as "confidential" in the USR.

5.2.2.4 Sauk River Crossing to Oso

The only potentially suitable RTE plant habitats that occur along this part of the transmission line are wetlands and streams. Surveys of this portion of the transmission line ROW occurred over several days between July 22 and August 3, 2021 and included high intensity surveys at eight streams and four wetlands (see Attachment C, pp. 18 through 23). Vegetation management along the transmission line ROW south of the Sauk River crossing has been more intensive and includes periodic mowing and cutting of trees and shrubs to comply with safety regulations. This activity may reduce the potential suitability of these areas to support RTE plant species. This area also crosses several private farm fields, which are also unlikely to support target RTE plant species.

Wetlands and Streams

South of the Sauk River to Darrington there is only one mapped wetland. There are a few stream crossings, which crews inspected looking for target sedges, but no RTE species were observed. One additional stream is located in deep, inaccessible ravines leading to the Sauk River that could not be surveyed.

West from Darrington to the community of Oso, the transmission line crosses developed residential areas, the North Fork Stillaguamish River valley and SR 530. Habitats are generally disturbed and/or have infestations of invasive species (e.g., riparian areas dominated by Himalayan blackberry, *Rubus bifrons*). The disturbed nature of these habitats suggests a low likelihood of RTE plant species occurrence.

5.2.2.5 Oso to SR 528

North of the South Fork Stillaguamish River, this area includes commercial timber lands and some rural residences. Potentially suitable habitats to support target RTE plant species are scarce and only include wetlands and streams. These areas were surveyed intensively over several days between August 3 and August 12, 2021 (see Attachment C, pp. 23 through 26).

Wetlands and Streams

High-intensity surveys were conducted in nine wetlands and one stream within this portion of the study area with riparian species such as varied jewelweed and various *Carex* spp. as targets. No RTE species were observed.

5.2.2.6 SR 528 to Bothell Substation

This area is highly developed with residential land use. The only potentially suitable habitats observed were wetlands and streams (see Attachment C, pp. 26 through 29). Higher intensity surveys were conducted in four wetlands over several days between August 12 and September 9, 2021.

Wetlands and Streams

Crews conducted intensive surveys in two wetland areas north of the Snohomish River. One wetland supported dense patches of bog Labrador-tea (*Rhododendron groenlandicum*), but no RTE plant species were observed. South of the Snohomish River crossing, there is no potentially suitable RTE plant habitat, as this area is dominated by agricultural fields and high-density

residential development. The only exception is two wetlands north of the Bothell substation. These wetlands were surveyed, but no RTE plant species were observed.

5.2.3 Study Routes

For this study, crews surveyed routes that run next to or through potentially suitable habitats for RTE plant species. This included routes in the fish and wildlife mitigation lands and routes used to access the transmission line ROW that fall outside of the Project Boundary. The surveys extended 50 feet on either side of each route.

The O'Brien Slough and Finney Creek properties were not surveyed in 2021. Crews were unable to reach these areas during the spring or summer when species would be best identifiable. Therefore, these properties will be included in 2022 surveys.

Routes within the fish and wildlife mitigation lands cross three types of potentially suitable habitats: wetlands, streams, and upland forests, as described below. Within the survey area, these habitats are highly disturbed and often infested with invasive species such as herb-Robert (*Geranium robertianum*) and reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*).

Wetlands and Streams

Routes within the fish and wildlife mitigation lands of the Nooksack Basin cross streams that flow from steep slopes to the south, out of the survey area. These streams are conveyed across or along study routes via culverts and/or roadside ditches. Conditions did not appear to be suitable for any target RTE plant species, and none were observed. Routes within the fish and wildlife mitigation lands in the Skagit River basin (Bacon Creek, Illabot North, Illabot South, Barnaby Slough, and False Lucas Slough) all cross several wetlands and/or streams. Crews surveyed these areas but found no RTE plant species.

WNHP has mapped an occurrence of bearded lichen (*Usnea longissimi*) within the vicinity of the Bacon Creek mitigation land. This lichen species is not on the species target list for this study; however, it is listed as Sensitive by the WNHP. Crews conducted a high-intensity survey for this species within the study area but did not find it.

Upland Forests

Crews conducted a high intensity survey of the upland forest adjacent to the 1,000-foot-long route in the North Everett Creek parcel in the Sauk River basin. No RTE plant species were observed.

Within the fish and wildlife mitigation lands in the Skagit River basin, crews intensively surveyed the upland forests next to routes on the B&W 1 and 2, Illabot North, and McLeod Slough mitigation lands, but found no RTE plant species. Survey crews conducted a low-intensity survey along the routes of the False Lucas Slough mitigation land because these stands were younger, more homogenous and less suitable for target RTE plant species.

Survey crews also conducted high-intensity surveys along the study routes used to access the transmission line ROW that crosses upland forest within the RLNRA. These forests are considered to be potentially suitable habitat for several species of moonwort. No RTE plant species were

found. Upland forests on steep slopes next to routes that could not be safely accessed were not surveyed.

5.2.4 Recreation Facilities and Project Facilities

Survey crews conducted high-intensity surveys at all recreation and Project facilities listed in Section 3.0 of this study report. A 50-foot buffer around each facility was included in the survey area. Outside of the recreation facilities in the Newhalem townsite, many of these facilities are next to habitats that could potentially support target RTE plant species (such as Trail of the Cedars and other facilities next to streams; Gorge Lake boat launch, which is along riparian areas of the reservoirs; and the North Cascades ELC, which is near upland forest). No RTE plants were observed at any of these facilities.

5.3 Potential Project-Related Effects on RTE Plant Species Suitable Habitat

Results of the 2021 field surveys indicate that Project-related activities including O&M and Project-related recreation present minimal threat to RTE plant species or habitats where they are present because no RTE plant species were observed in the study area. Crews focused surveys on areas where potentially suitable habitats coincided with or intersected areas that could be affected by Project-related activities but most of the habitats appeared to lack the conditions, features, and characteristics that the target RTE plant species require. Exceptions could include:

- The outlet of Big Beaver Creek, which flows from Big Beaver Valley where RTE plant species, primarily *Botrychium* spp., have been recorded; and
- The seeps and rocky outcrops along Diablo Lake that had a potential for Seely's silene and western ladies' tresses.

Both of the habitats listed above are located in the upper portion of the reservation fluctuation zone and may potentially be impacted by the management of water levels. If RTE species are observed during the 2022 field effort, this threat assessment will be refined in the study report that will be included in the USR.

6.0 SUMMARY

The majority of data collection for the RTE Plants Study is complete, and no target RTE plant species were identified within the study area. However, to fully meet the goals and objectives stated in the RSP and presented in Section 2.0 of this study report, surveys of the following portions of the study area will be conducted in 2022:

- The outlet of Big Beaver Creek on Ross Lake that lies within the upper portion of the reservoir fluctuation zone where *Botrychium* spp. will be targeted.
- The specialized habitats suitable to support RTE plant species along Diablo Lake, including seeps and rocky outcrops where Seely's silene and western ladies' tresses will be targeted as well as the wetlands in Thunder Arm that lie within the upper portion of the reservoir fluctuation zone where various *Carex* spp. will be targeted.
- The area of the transmission line ROW where the unidentifiable *Impatiens* species was observed.
- The routes in the O'Brien Slough and Finney Creek fish and wildlife mitigation land parcels that are part of the survey area that were not surveyed during the 2021 field season.

Surveys will be scheduled to occur at times when plants will be most detectable and identifiable. All species discussed above that will be targets for 2022 field surveys have a flowering time of May through August, except for western ladies' tresses, which flowers from July through August and *Impatiens* spp., which have a flowering range from July through September. Surveys will likely occur in June to capture the earlier end of the flowering times of these species. If needed, a second visit to the sites listed above may occur in August to capture the later flowering times. If an RTE plant species is observed during 2022 field surveys, City Light will present results and specific potential Project effects on specific observed RTE plant species in the study report to be included in the USR.

7.0 VARIANCES FROM FERC-APPROVED STUDY PLAN AND PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS

The schedule in the RSP stated that all RTE field surveys would occur during 2021 (April to November); however, Section 2.8 of the RSP recognized that some field work may extend into a second season to match RTE plant flowering times. Pursuant to Section 2.8 of the RSP, City Light will extend field work into 2022 to fulfill the goals and objectives of the study plan, as summarized in Section 6.0 of this study report. The study report describing the results of this field work will be provided as part of the USR in March 2023. There are no other variances from the FERC-approved study plan.

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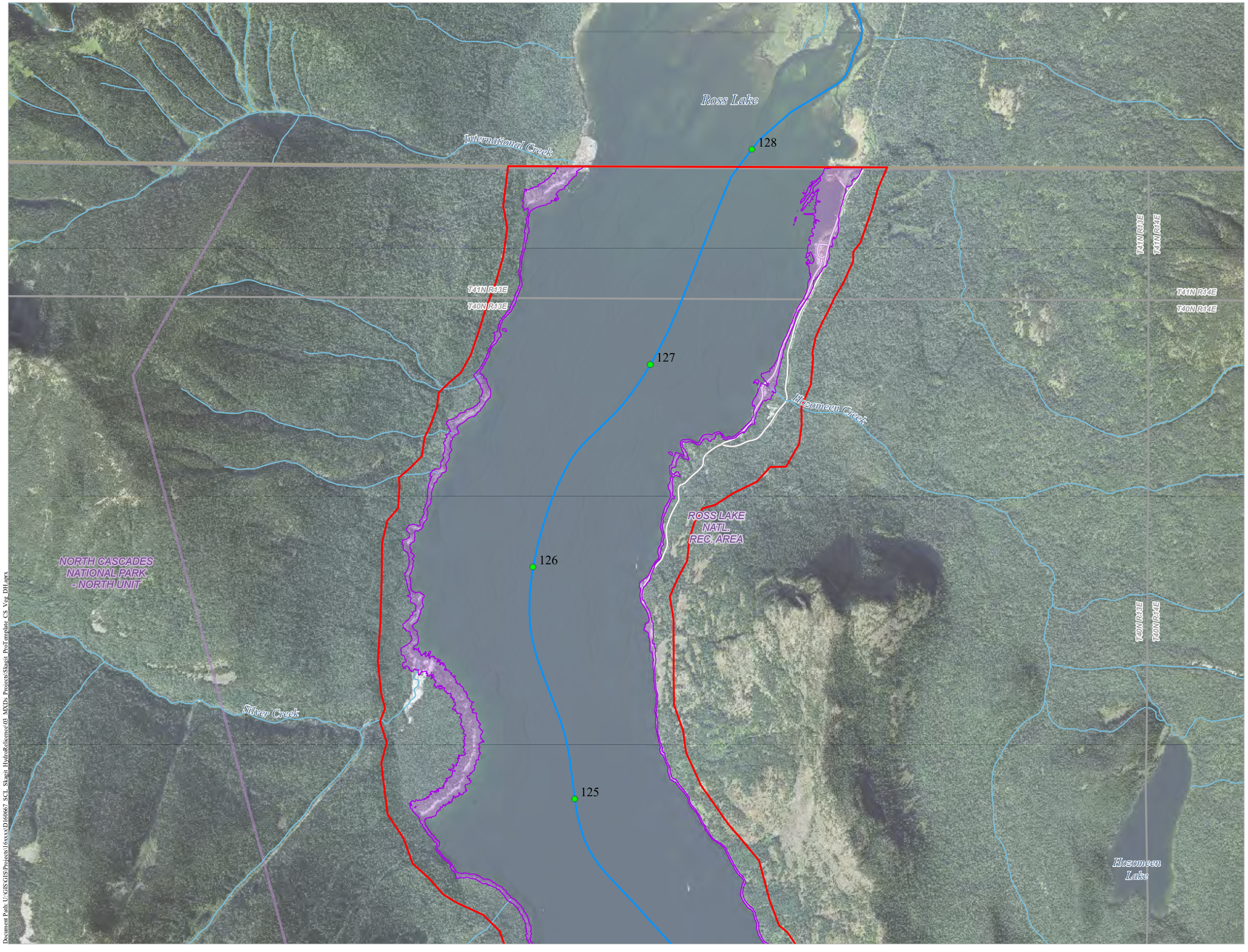
RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS STUDY
INTERIM REPORT

ATTACHMENT A

POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

- FERC Project Boundary
- Project River Miles
- Project River Centerline
- National Park / National Recreation Area Boundary
- Other Road
- Potential Survey Area
- Survey Study Route



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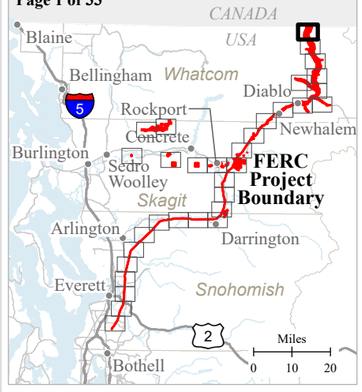

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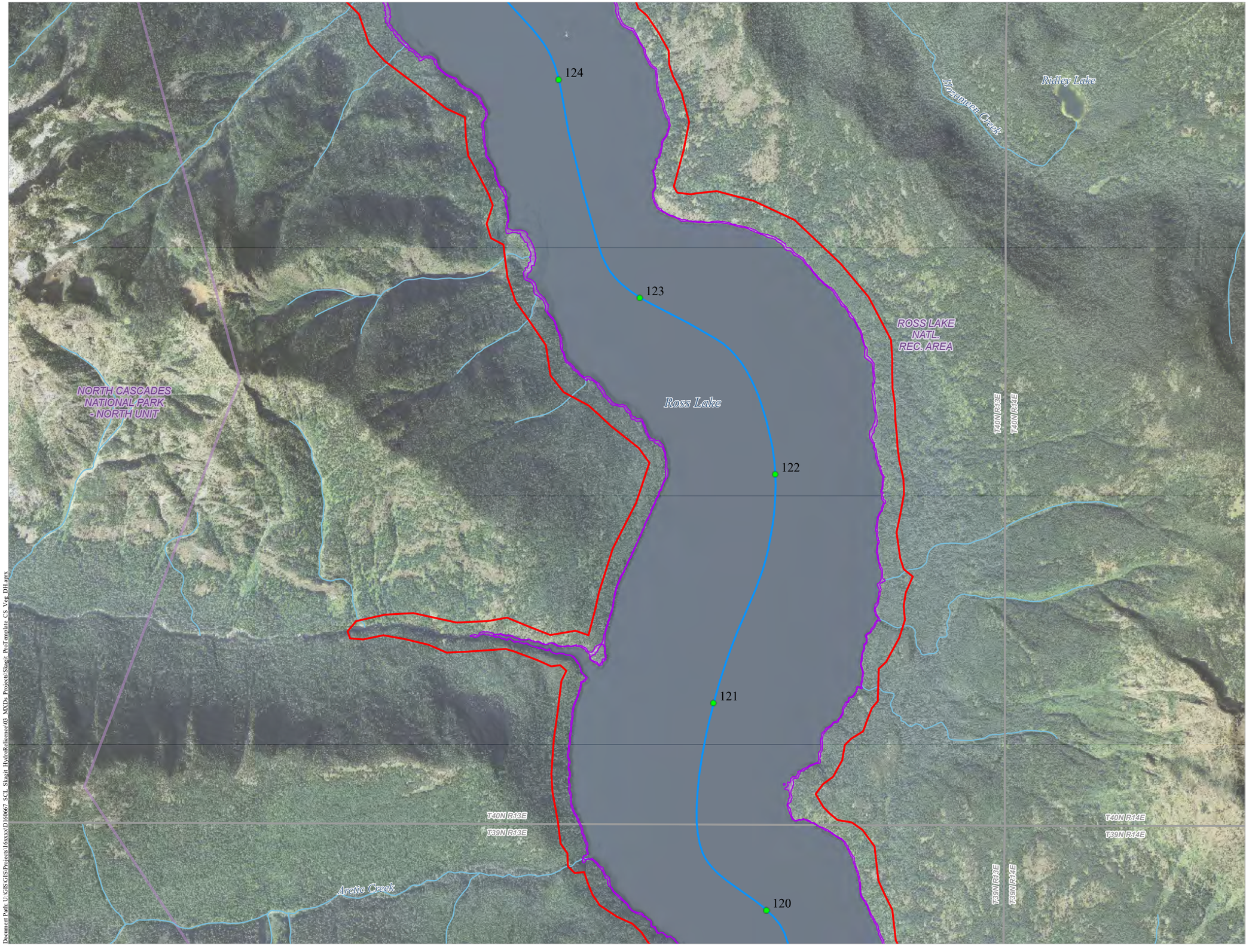

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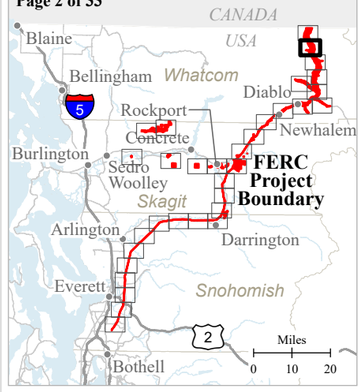

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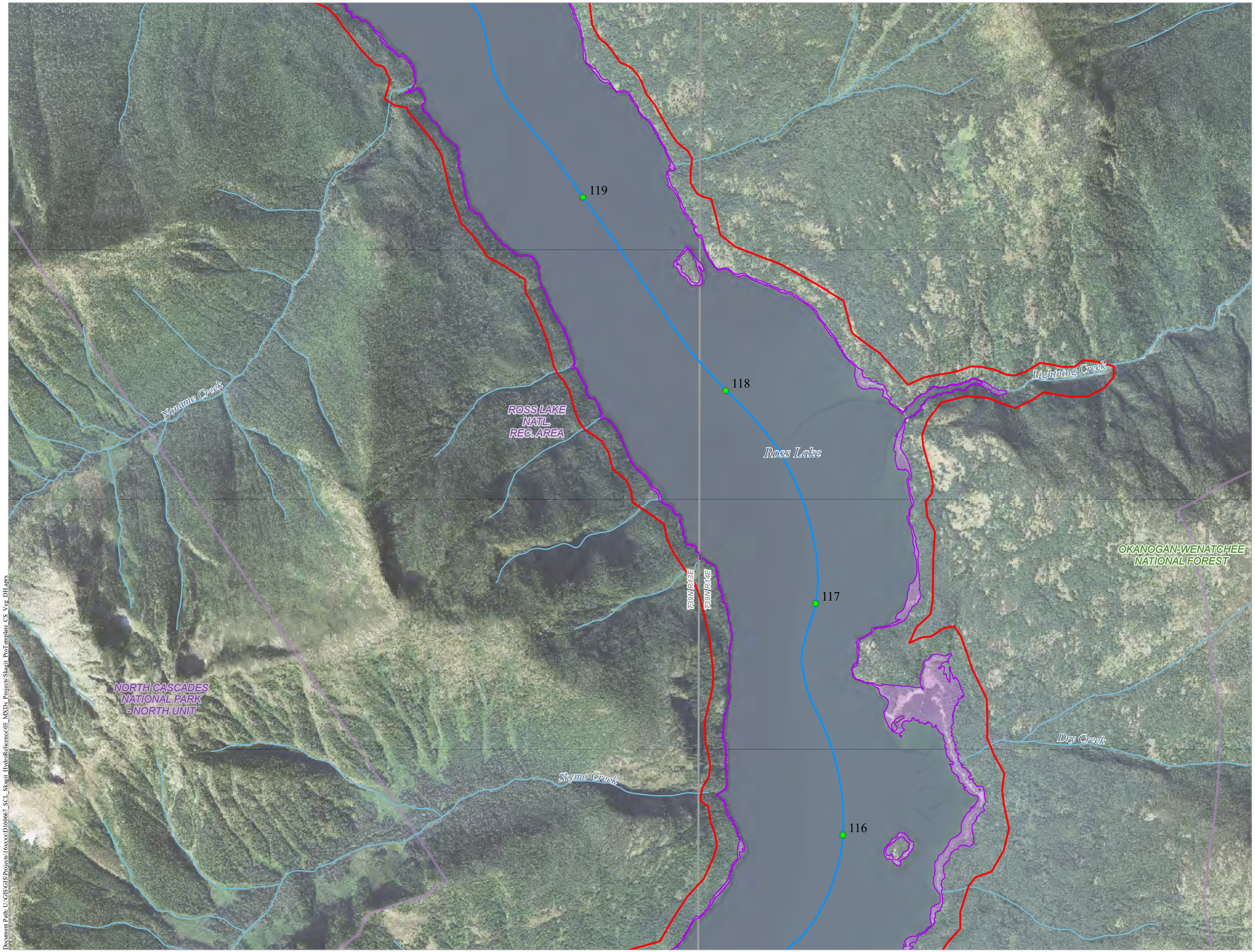

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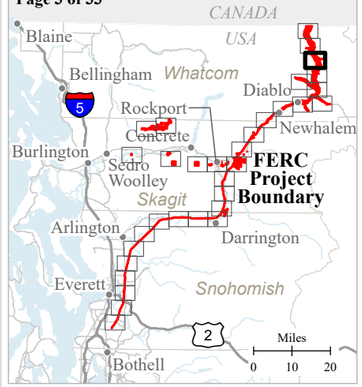

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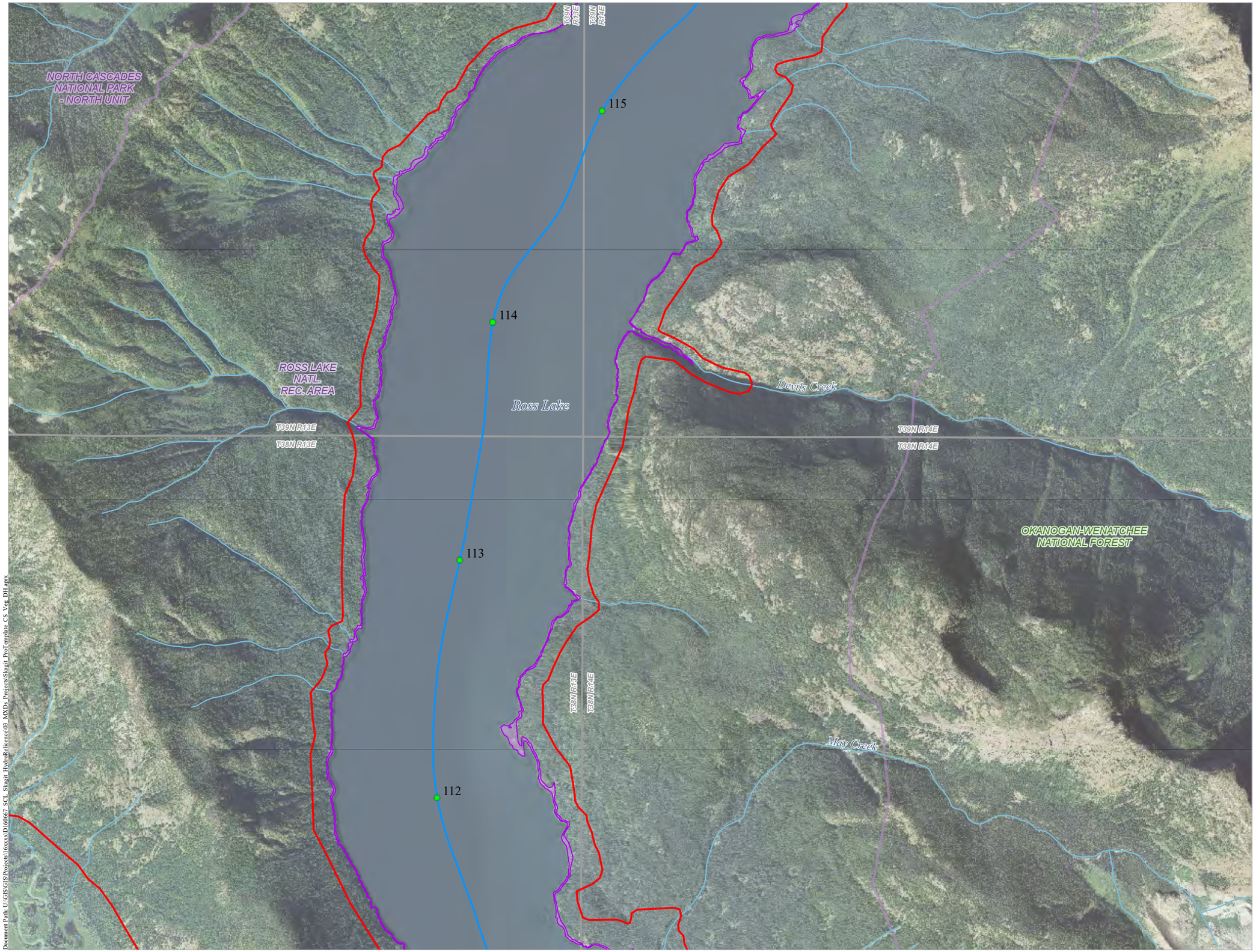

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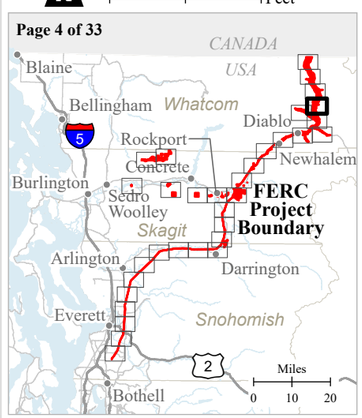

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111
110
109
108
107
106
Ross Lake
OKANOGAN-WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST
Roland Creek
ROSS LAKE NATL. REC. AREA
Pierce Creek
T38N R3E
T38N R4E
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK - NORTH UNIT
Riprap Creek
Ross Dam
Diablo Lake

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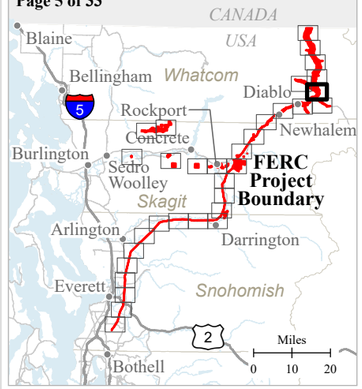

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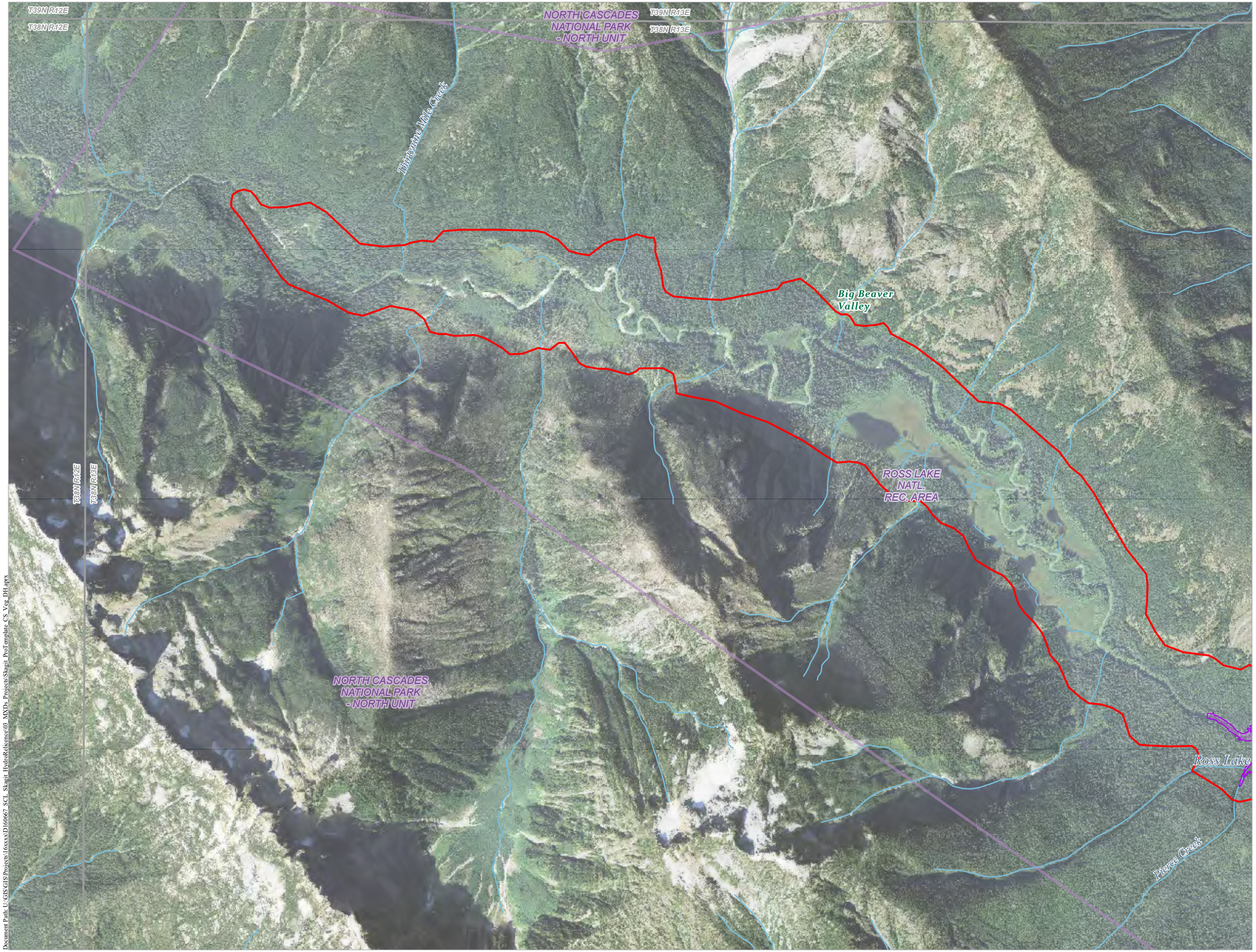
TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

- FERC Project Boundary
- Project River Miles
- Project River Centerline
- National Park / National Recreation Area Boundary
- Potential Survey Area
- Survey Study Route



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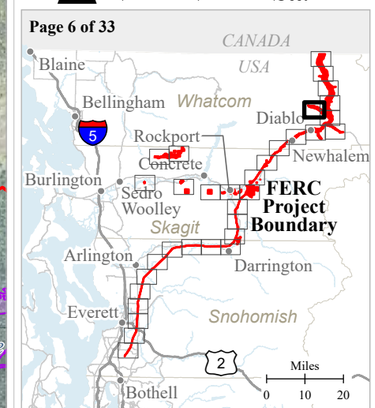

Seattle City Light

SKAGIT RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC NO. 553)

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TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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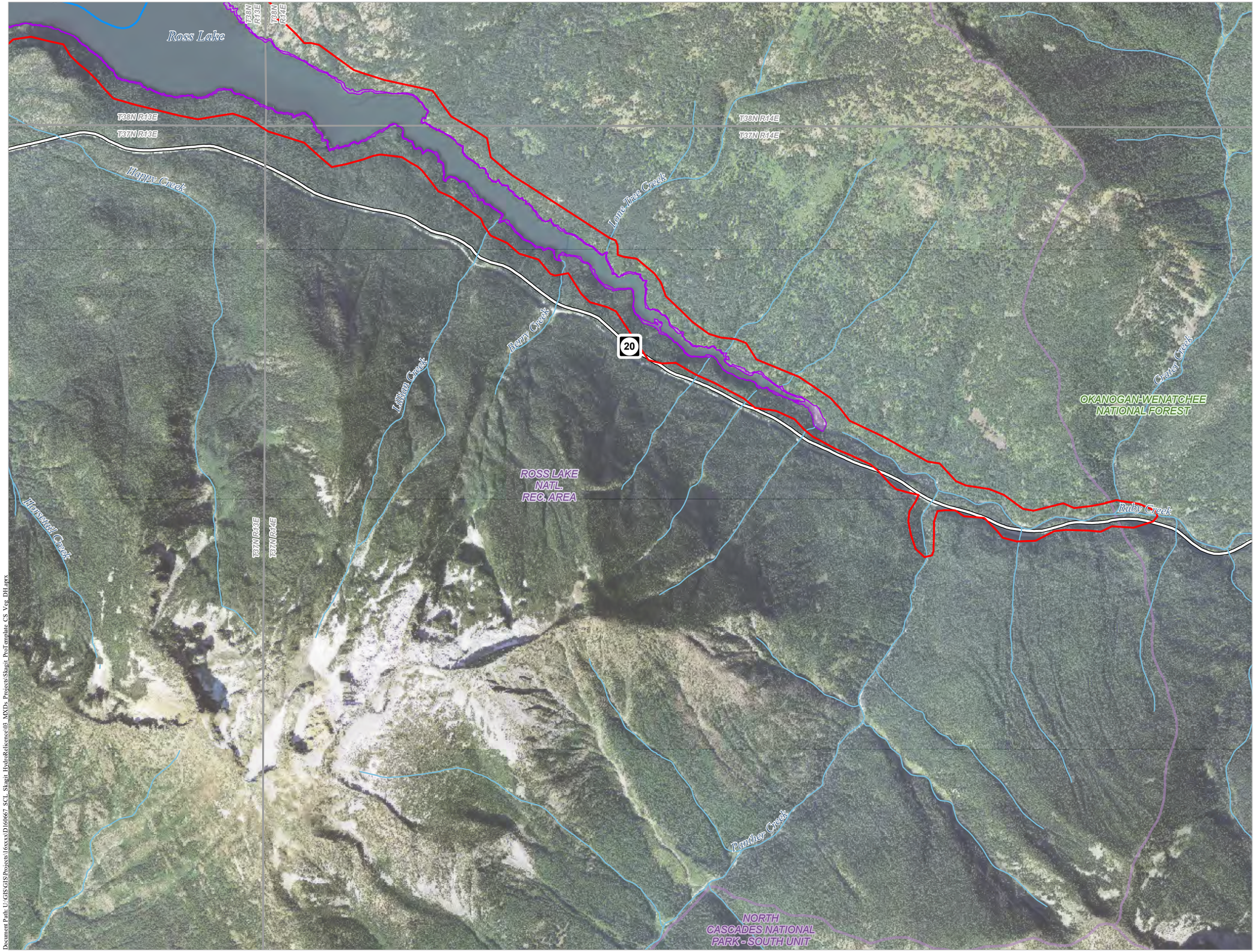

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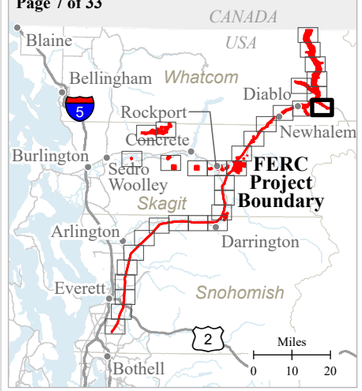

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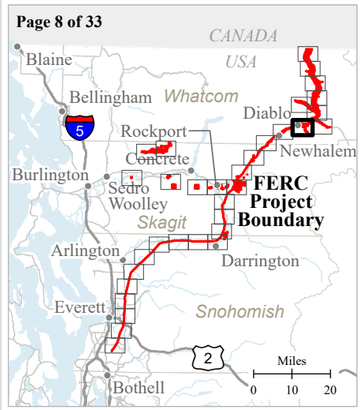

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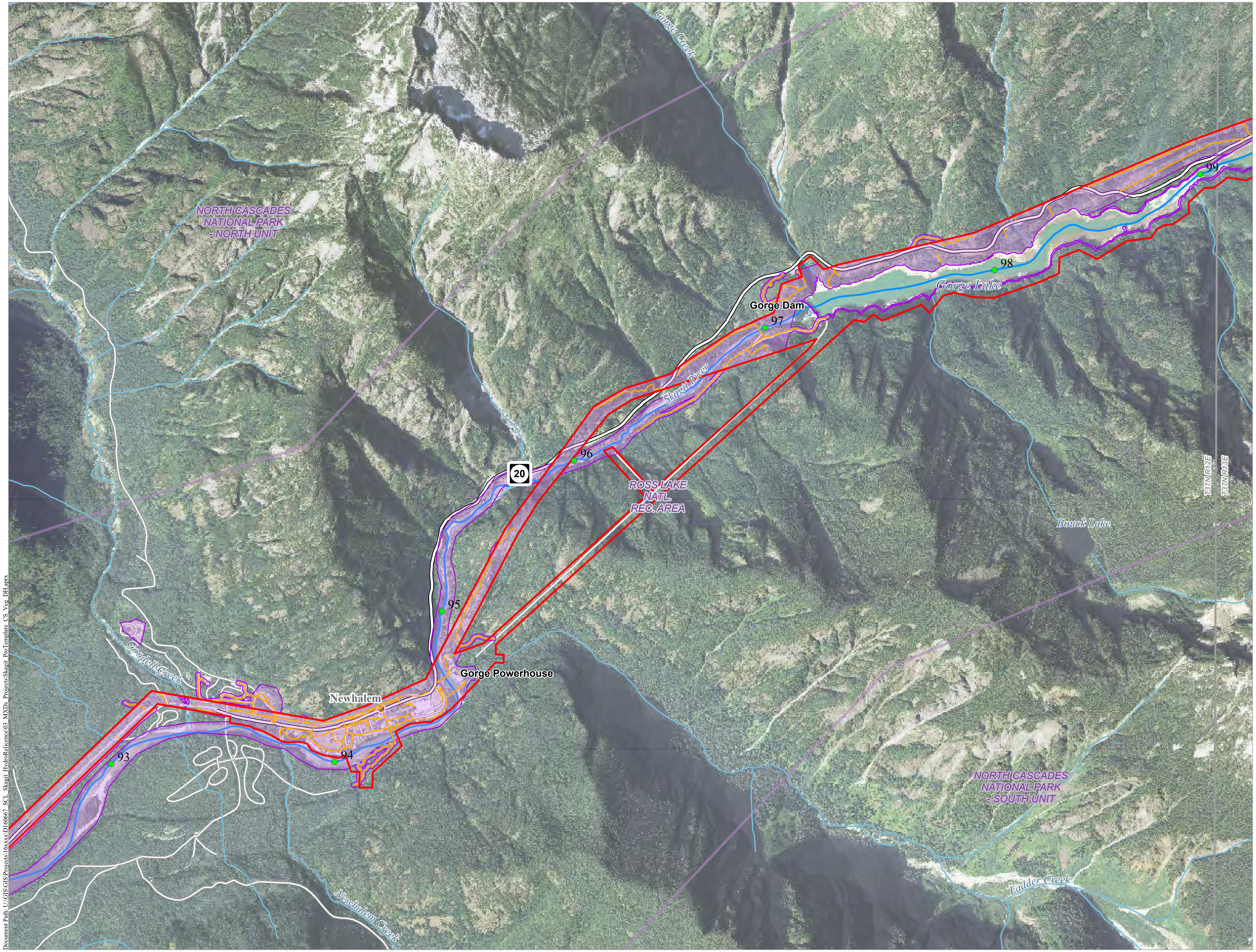
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK - NORTH UNIT
T38N R13E
T37N R13E
Ross Powerhouse
Ross Lake
Happy Creek
Riprap Creek
Stetattle Creek
Sourdough Creek
Gorge Lake
Diablo Powerhouse
Diablo
Diablo Dam
100
101
102
103
104
105
Diablo Lake
Horsetail Creek
20
ROSS LAKE NATL. REC. AREA
Pyramid Creek
Thunder Lake
Pyramid Lake
Thunder Arm
Rhode Creek
Thunder Creek
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK - SOUTH UNIT
Colonial Creek



TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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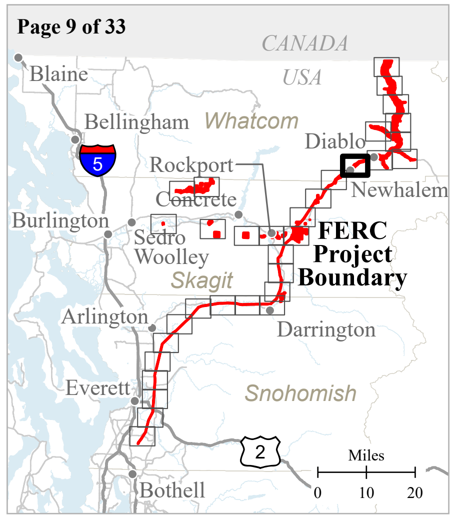

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TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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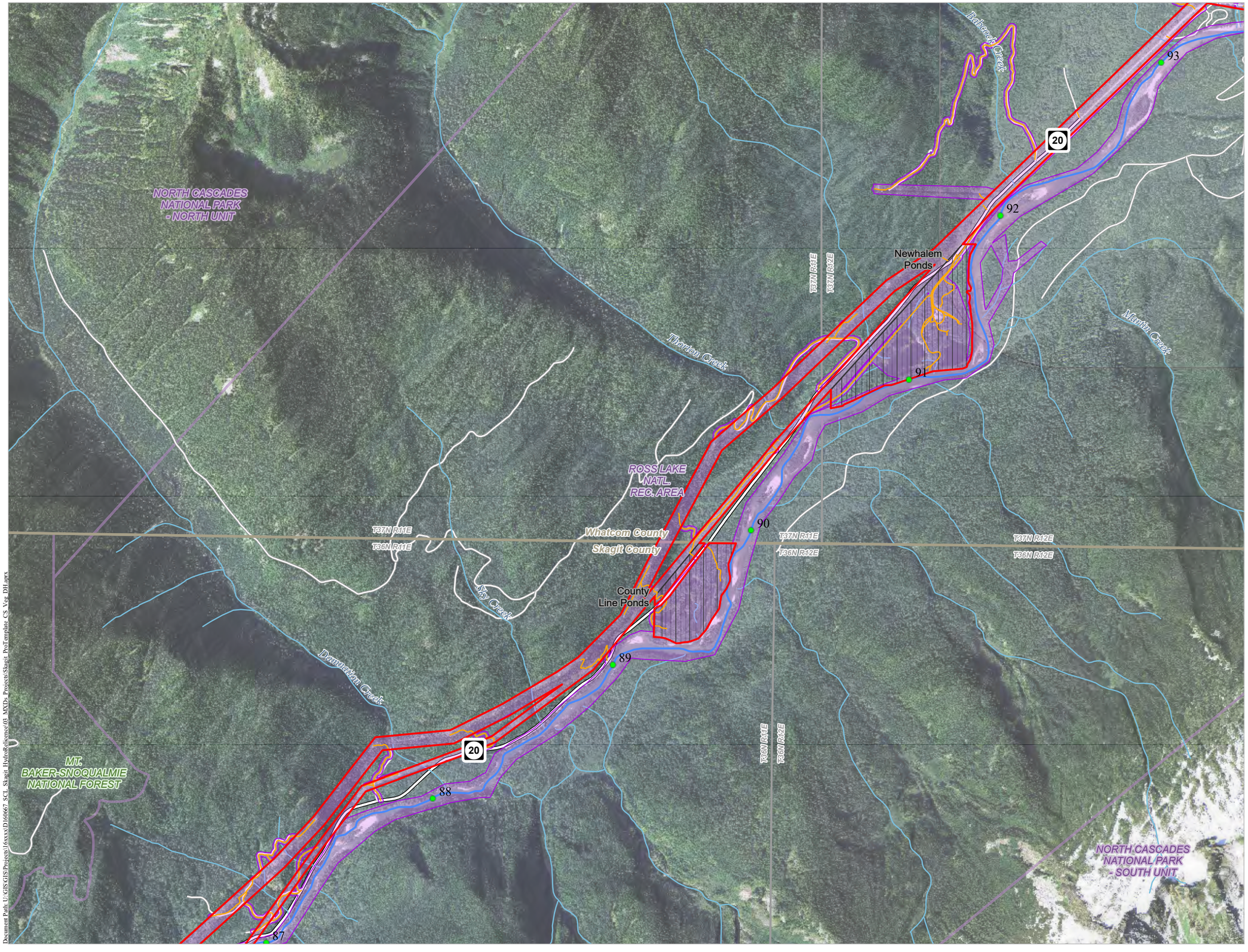

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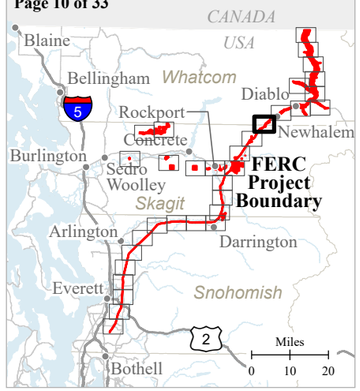

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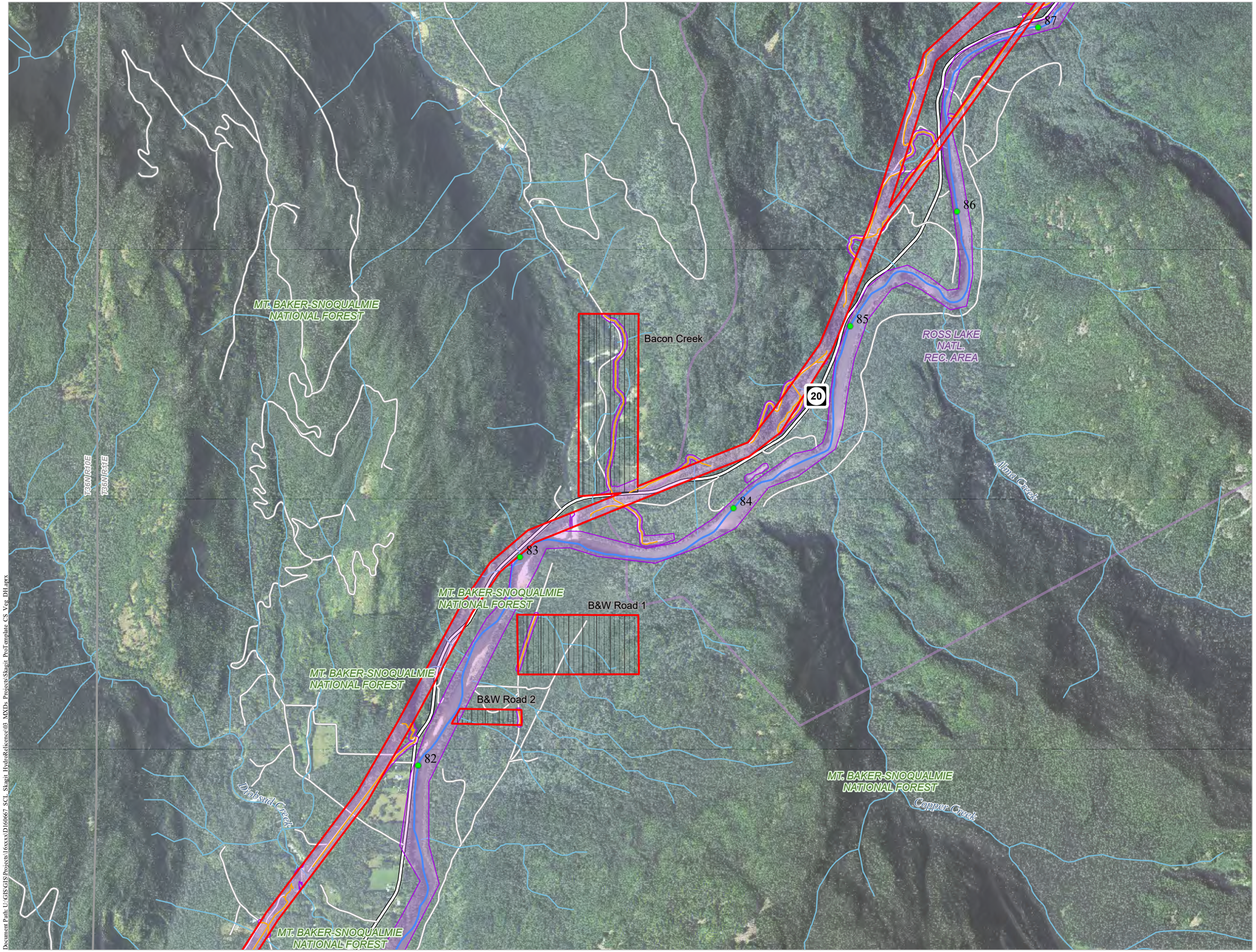

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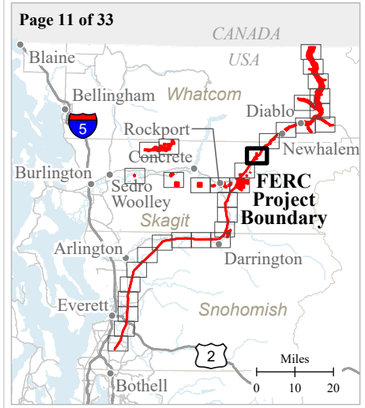

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TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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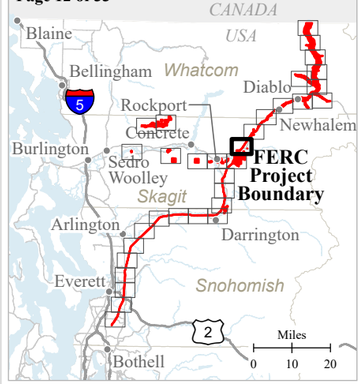

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TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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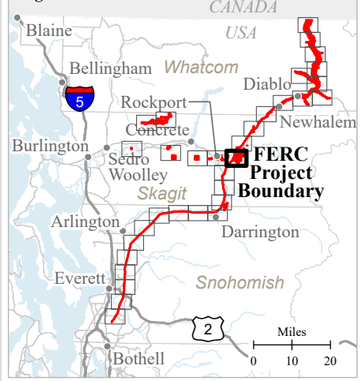

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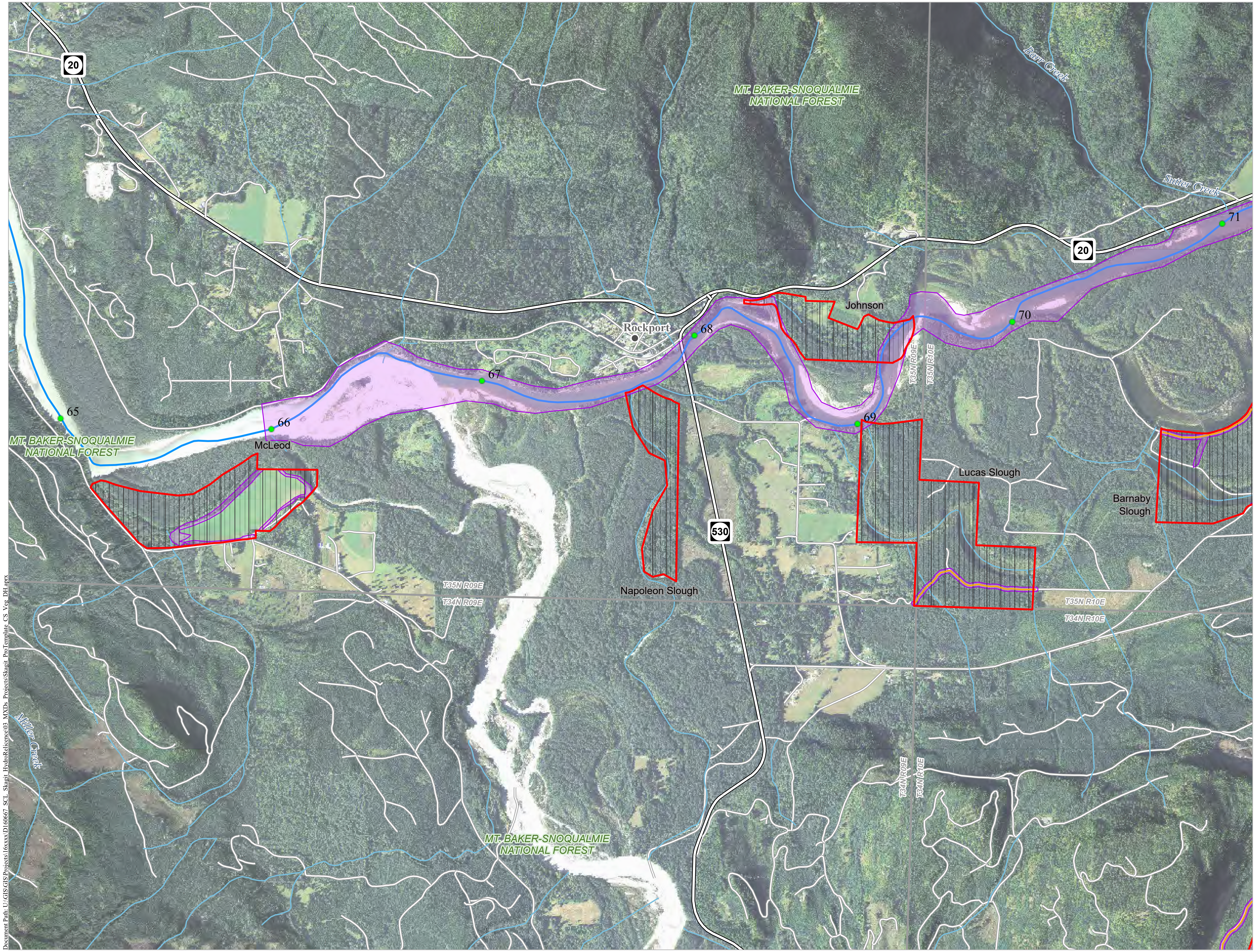
TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK



- FERC Project Boundary
- Mitigation Parcel
- Project River Miles
- Project River Centerline
- Secondary Highway
- Other Road
- Potential Survey Area
- Survey Study Route

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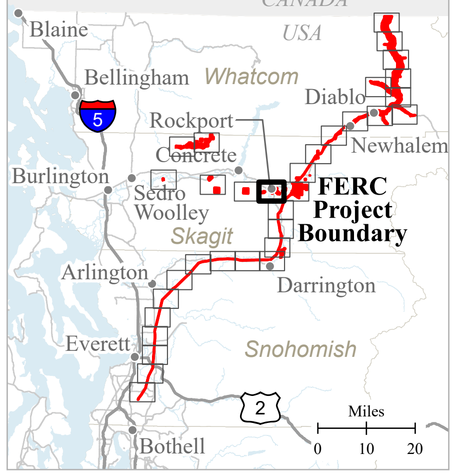
0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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- Survey Study Route

MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Finney Creek

Cooper Creek

64

Aldon Creek

T35N R08E

T34N R08E

Finney Creek

T35N R09E

T34N R09E

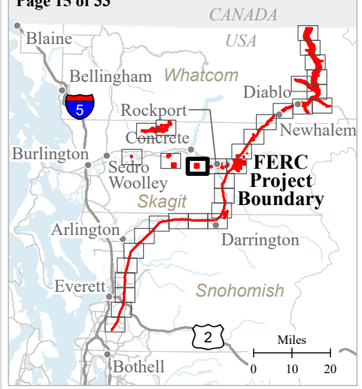
Miller Creek

MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Big Fir Creek

Finney Creek

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



Seattle City Light

SKAGIT RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (FERC NO. 553)

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TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

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- Project River Centerline
- Secondary Highway
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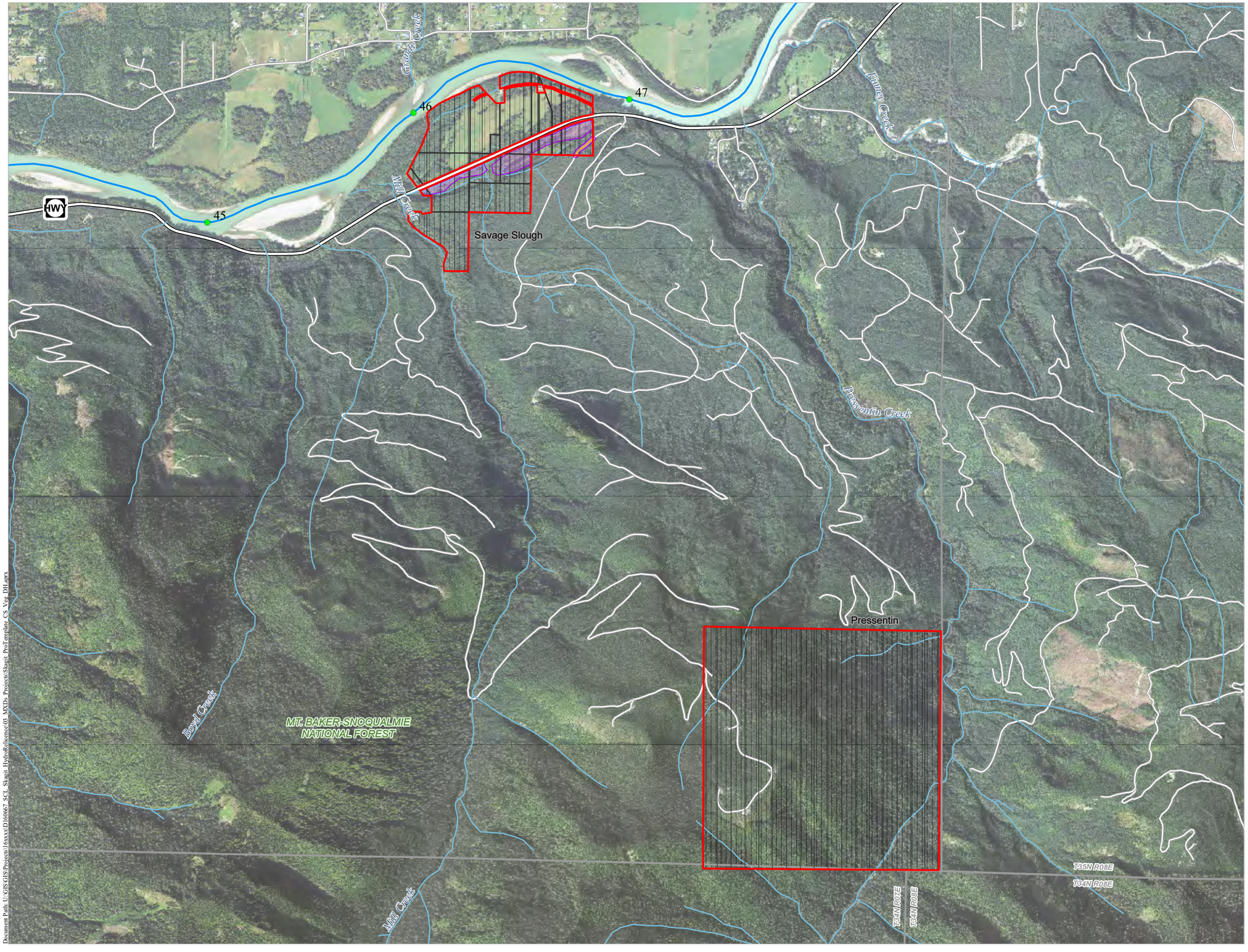
- Survey Study Route



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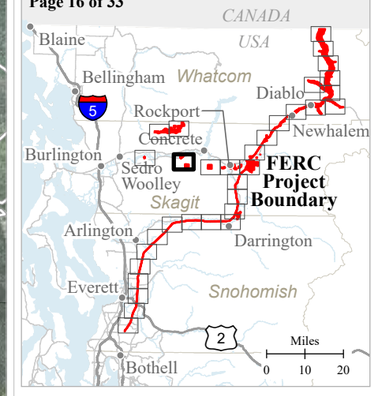

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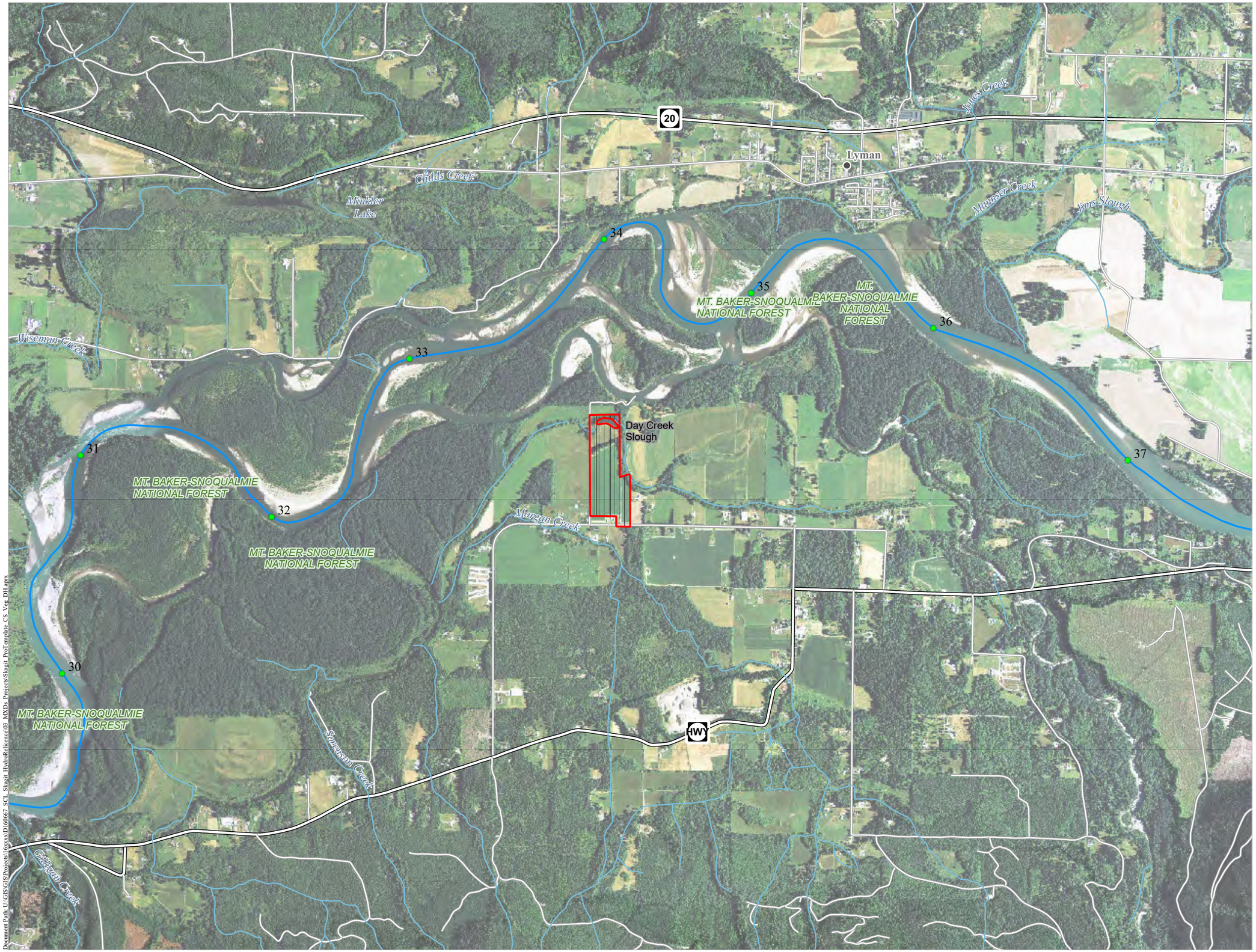

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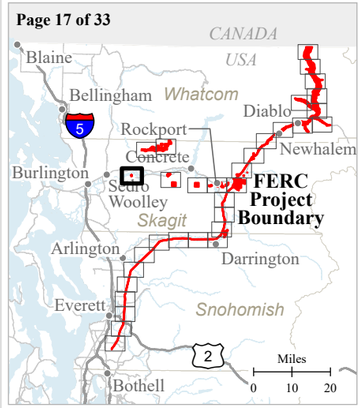
Page 17 of 33



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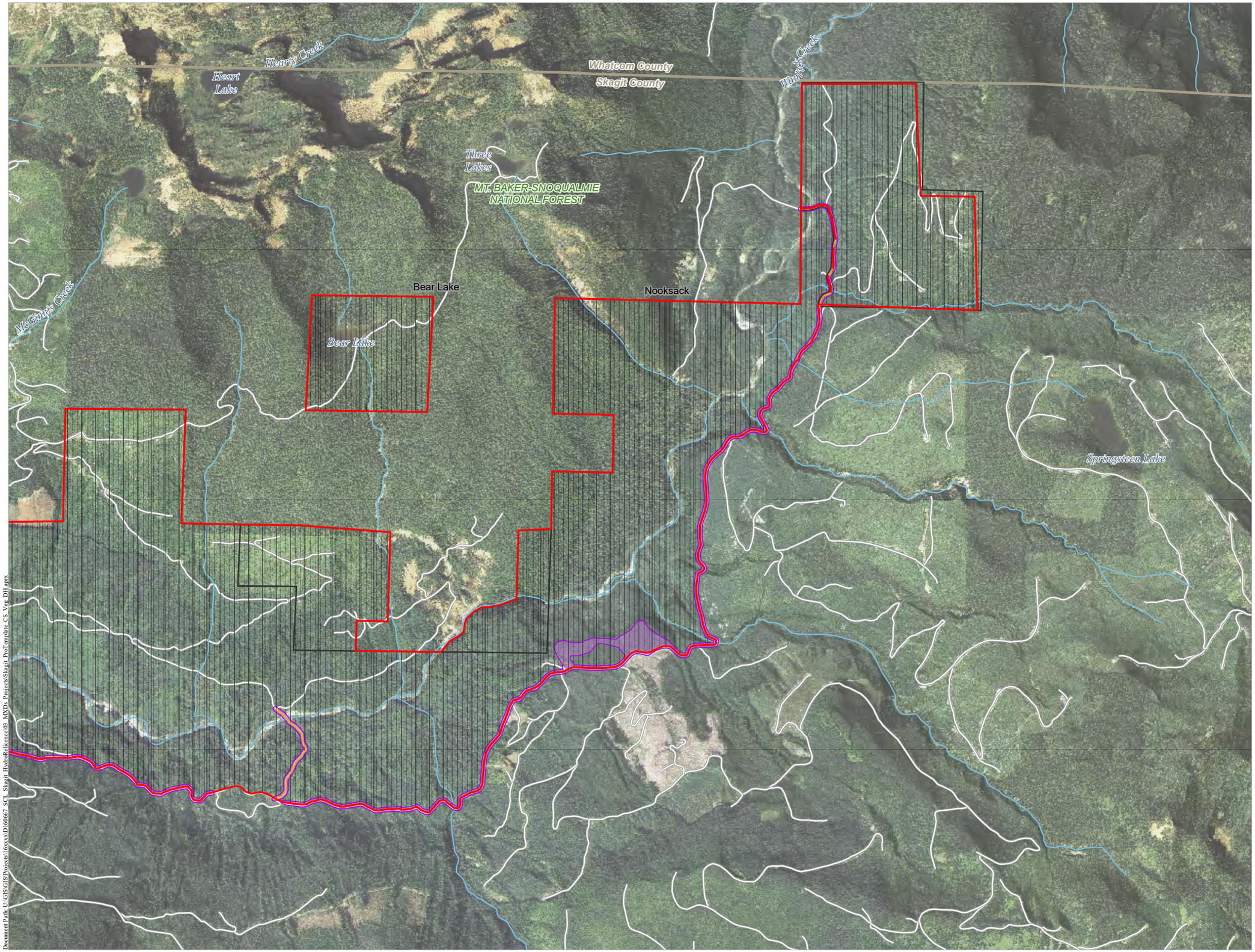

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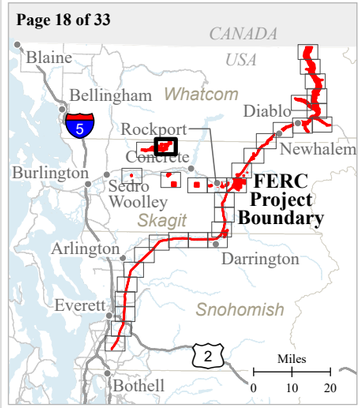
N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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- Mitigation Parcel
- Project River Miles
- Project River Centerline
- Other Road
- Potential Survey Area
- Survey Study Route

Howard Creek

McGinnis Creek

Nooksack

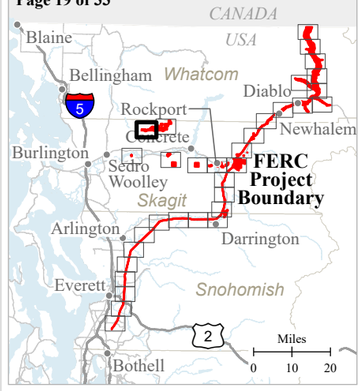
Nooksack West

Canyon Creek

Josephine Lakes

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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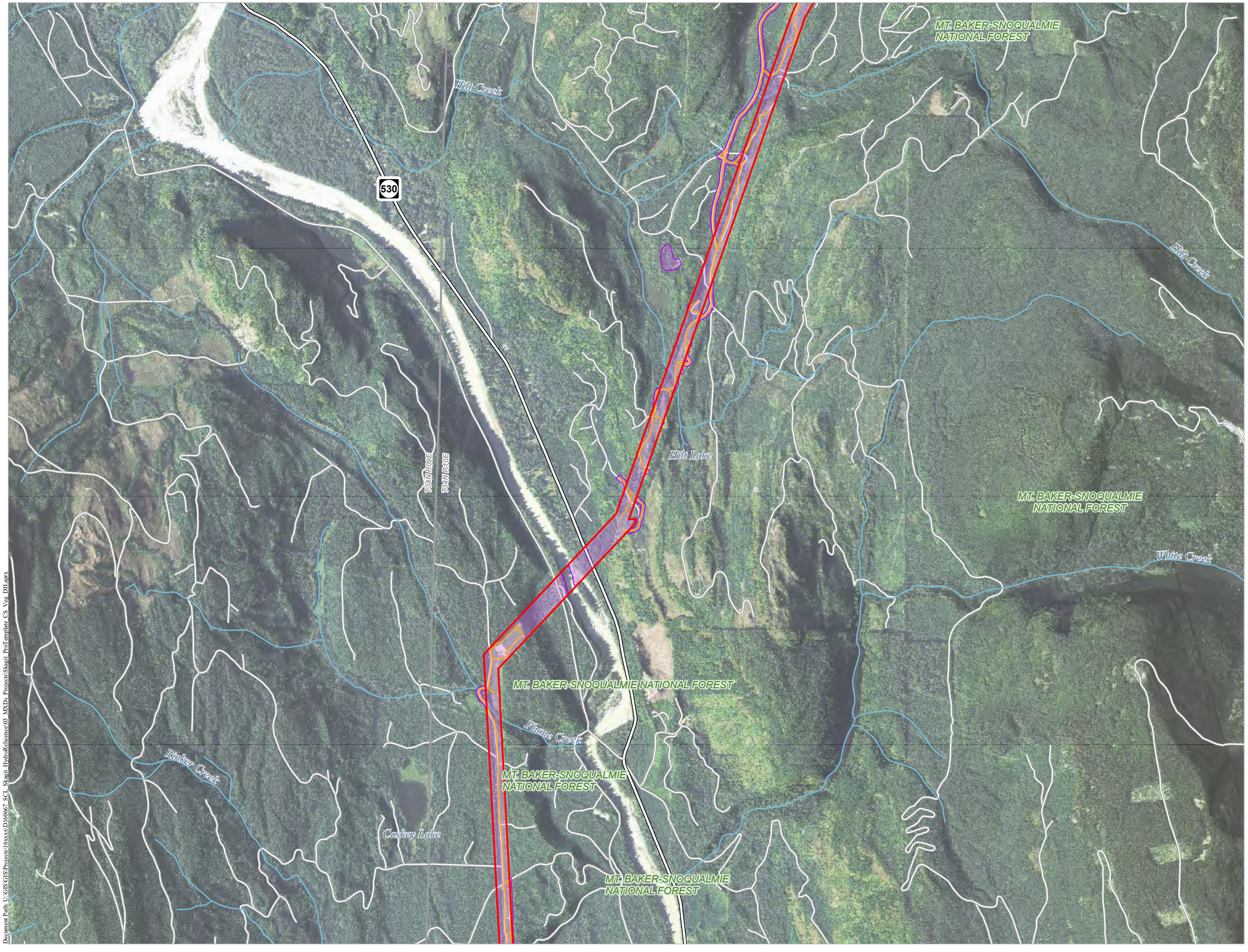

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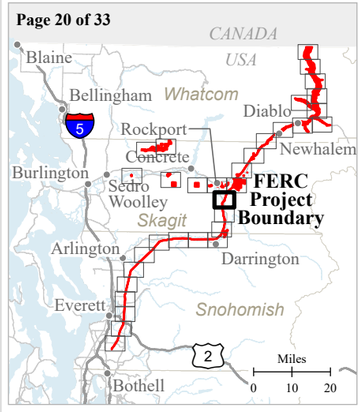

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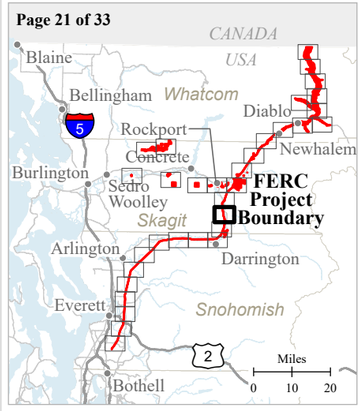
MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
T34N R09E
T33N R09E
T34N R10E
T33N R10E
530
Rinker Creek
Texas Pond

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

T33N R09E

T32N R09E

530

T33N R10E

T32N R10E

Skagit County

Snohomish County

Sauk Island

North Sauk

North Everett Creek

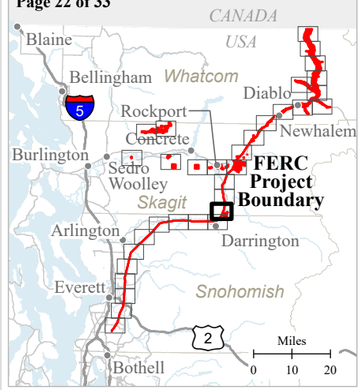
Everett Creek

Dan Creek

Prairie Creek

Gravel Creek

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST
Skagit County
Snohomish County
T33N R10E
T32N R10E
North Sauk
Everett Creek
530
North Everett Creek
Everett Creek
Dan Creek
T32N R9E
T32N R10E
Dun Creek
Three Rivers Mill Pond
Darrington
T32N R9E
T32N R10E
Squire Creek
Lost Lake
Kirk Lake

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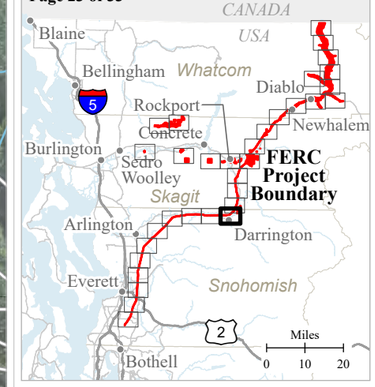

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MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Segelsen Creek

Blue Pool

Branch Creek

Fortson Mill Pond

Fortson Ponds

T32N R08E

T32N R09E

530

North Fork Stillaguamish River

Little French Creek

Moore Creek

Furland Creek

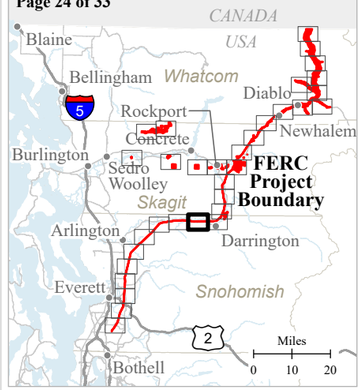
Squire Creek

Ashton Creek

MT. BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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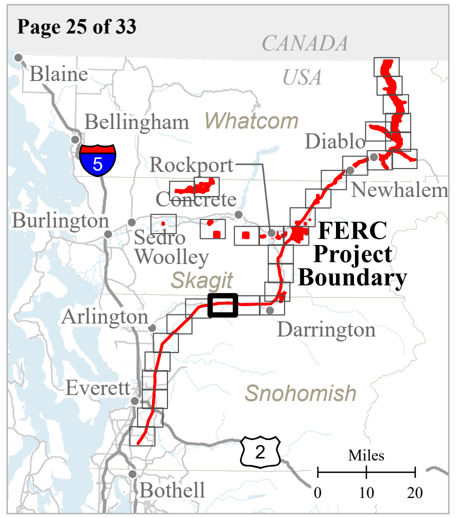
TR-03 INVASIVE AND TR-04 RTE PLANT STUDIES POTENTIAL SURVEY LOCATIONS MAPBOOK

- FERC Project Boundary
- Project River Miles
- Project River Centerline
- Secondary Highway
- Other Road
- Potential Survey Area
- Survey Study Route

N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



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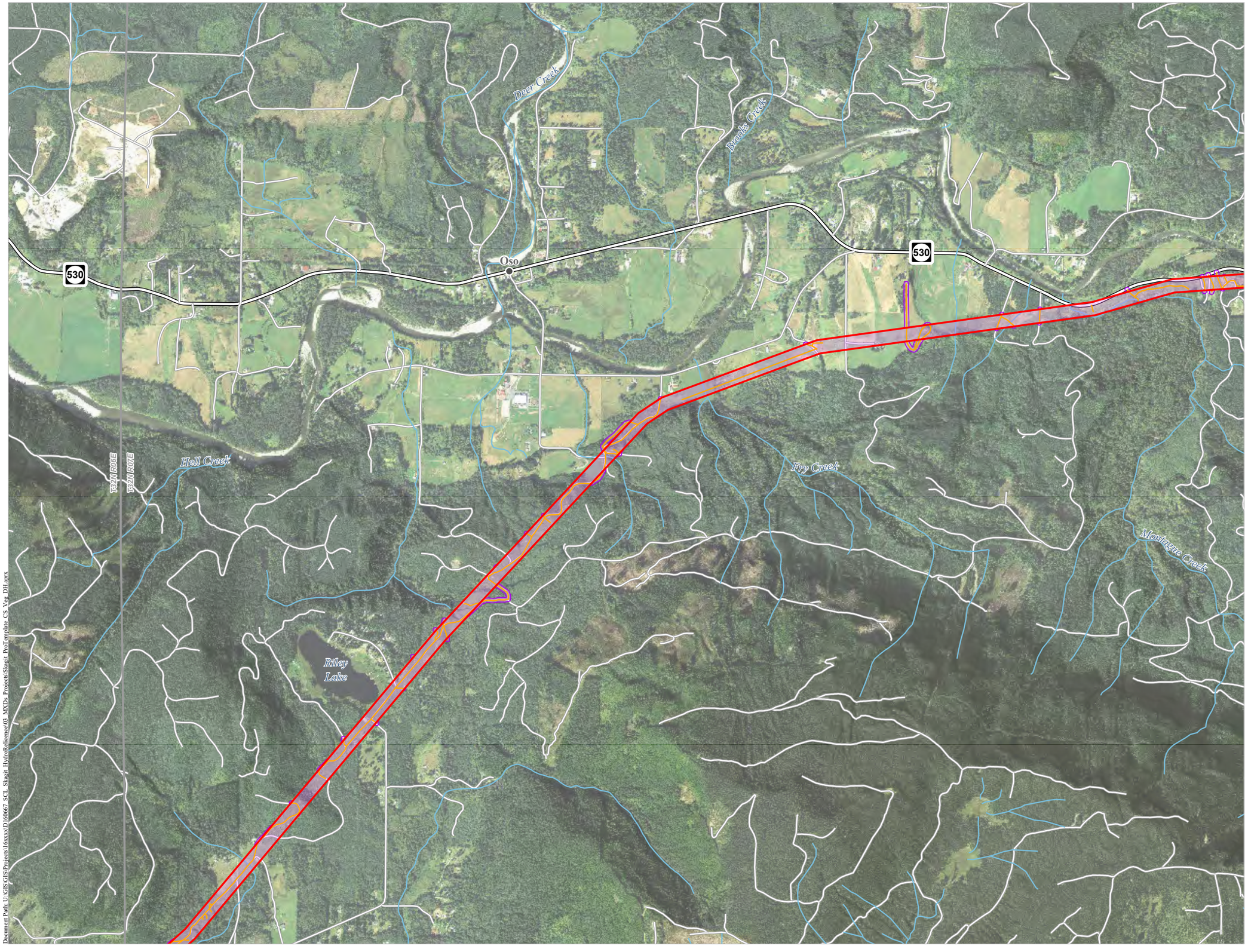

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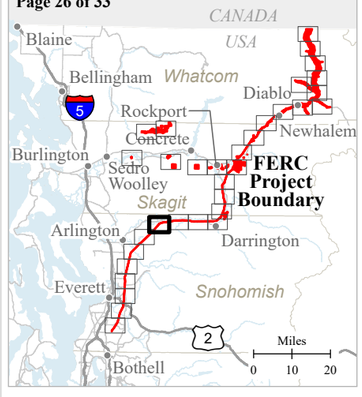

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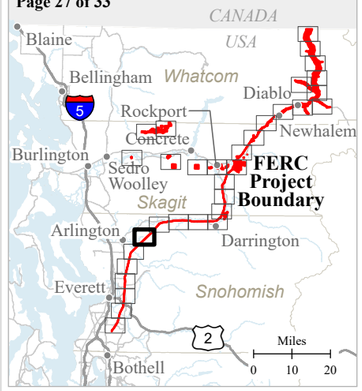
N

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Page 27 of 33



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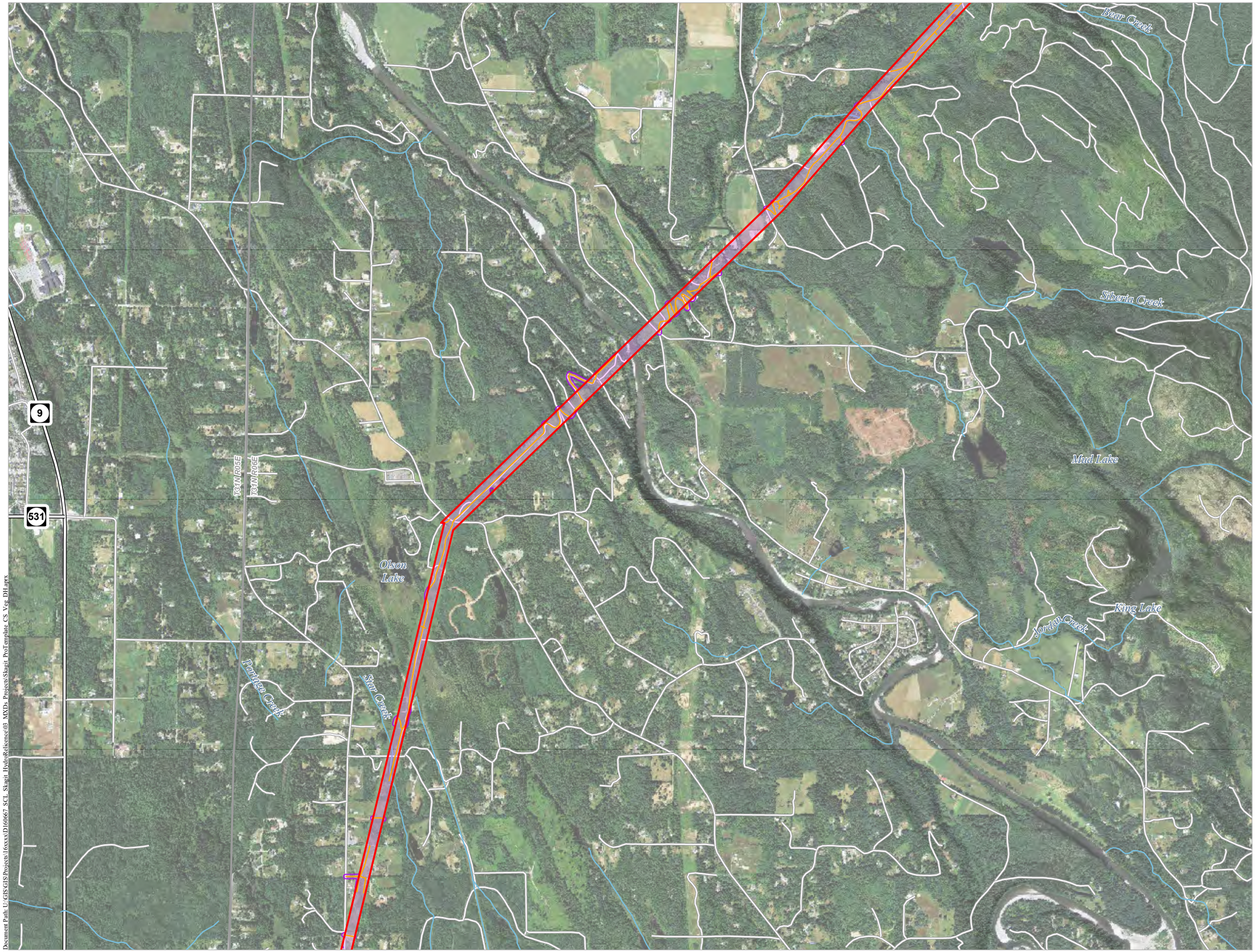

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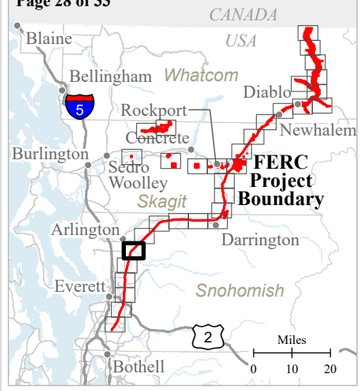

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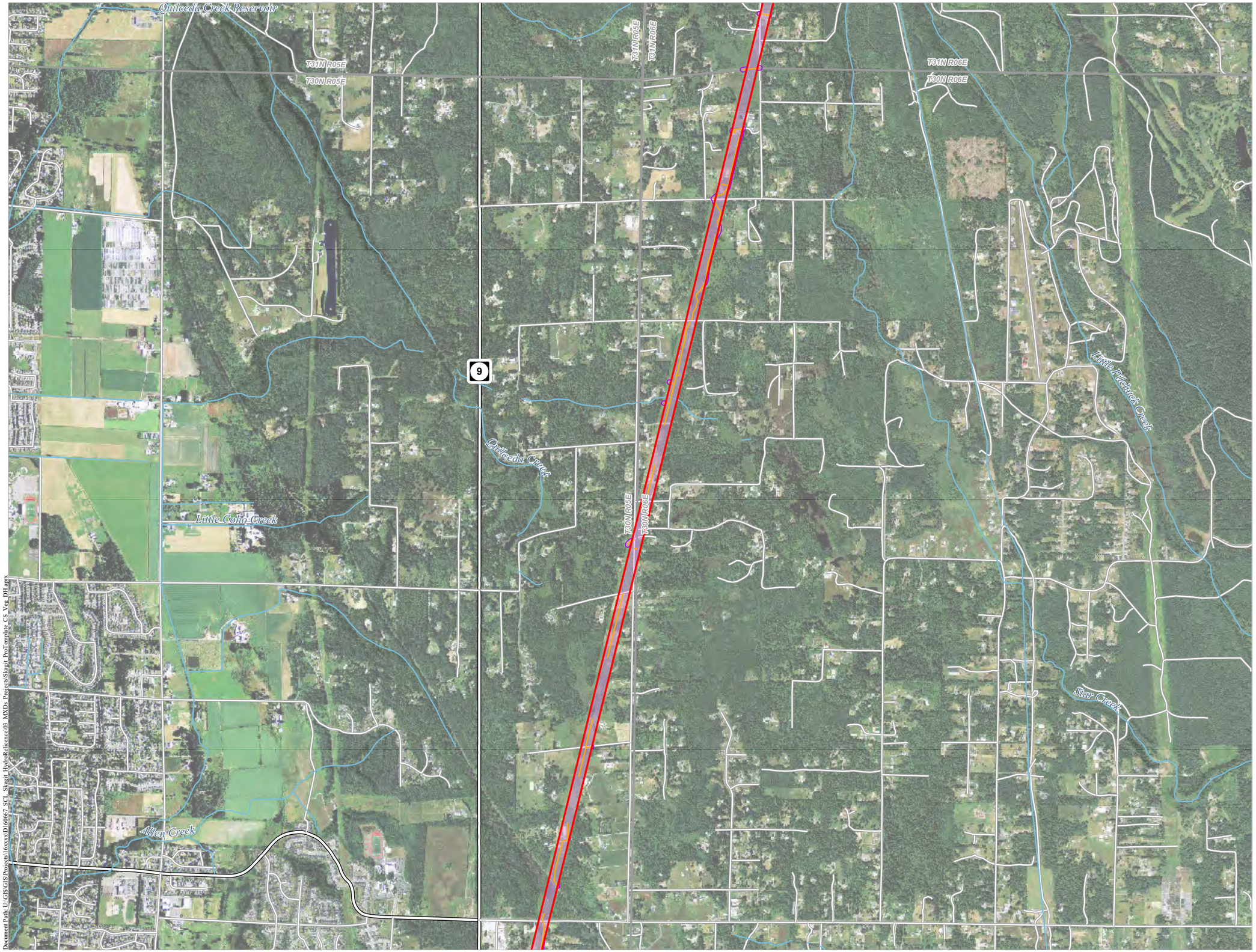

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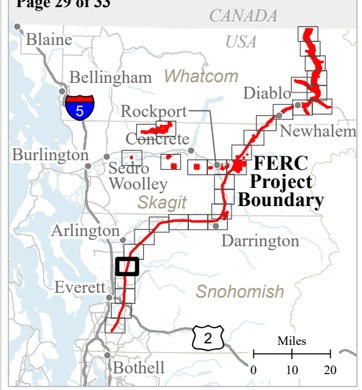

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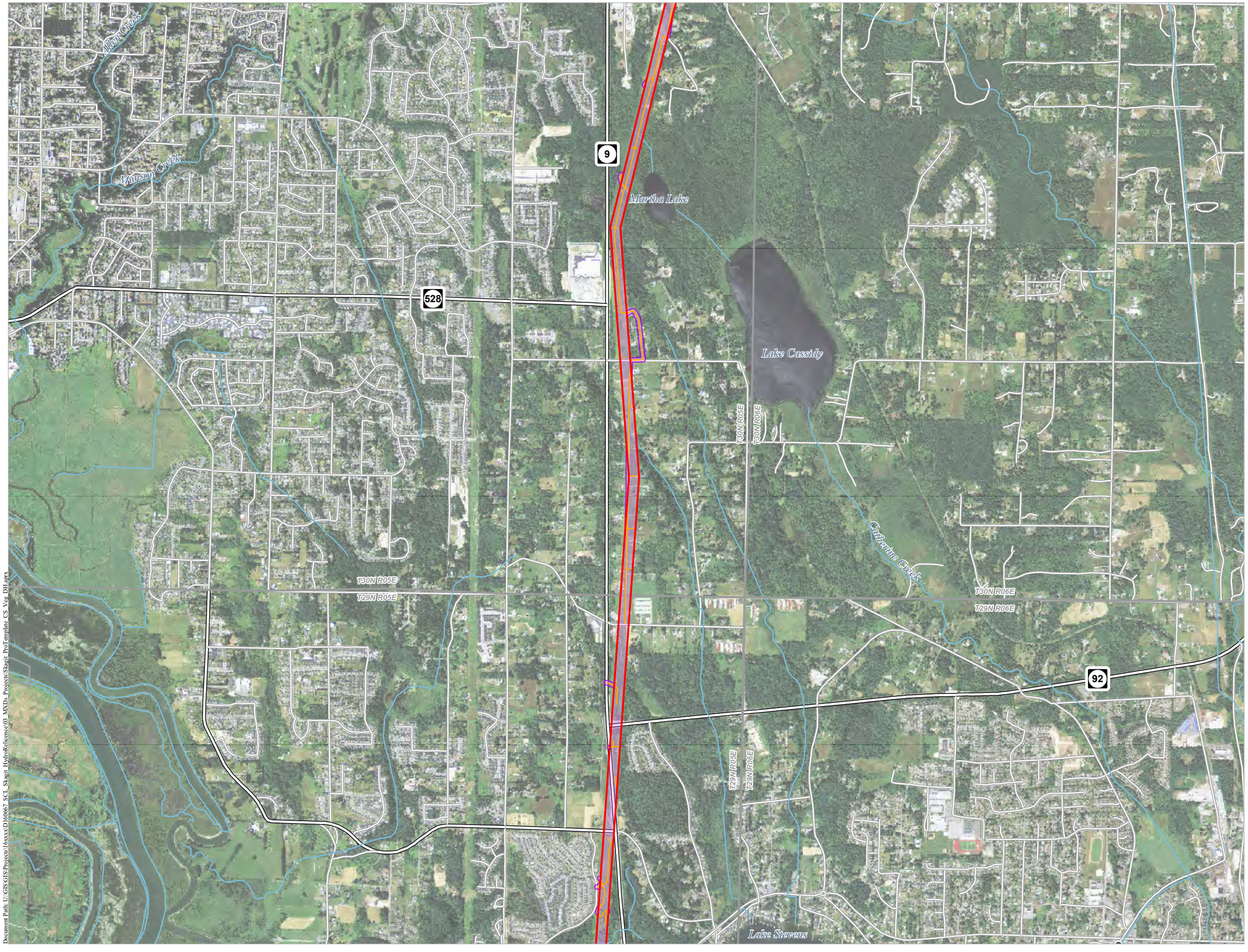

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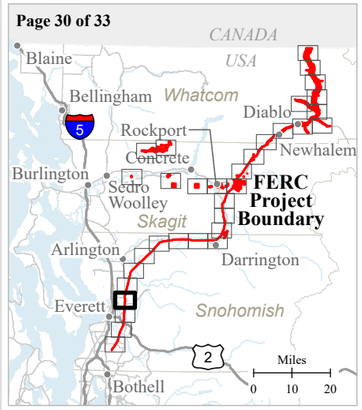

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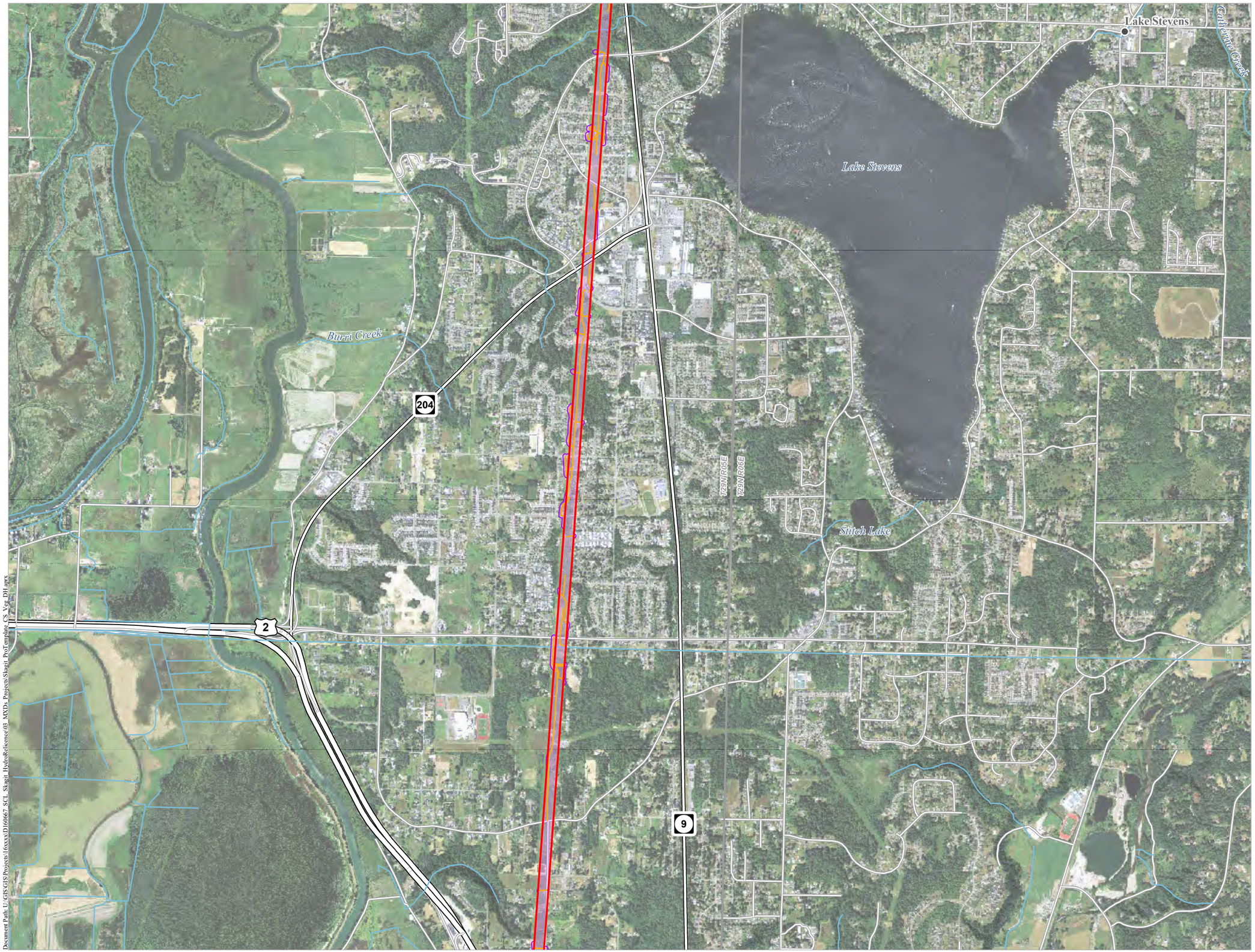

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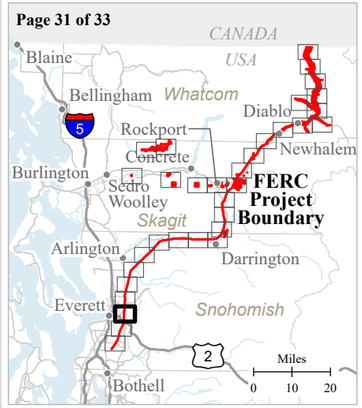

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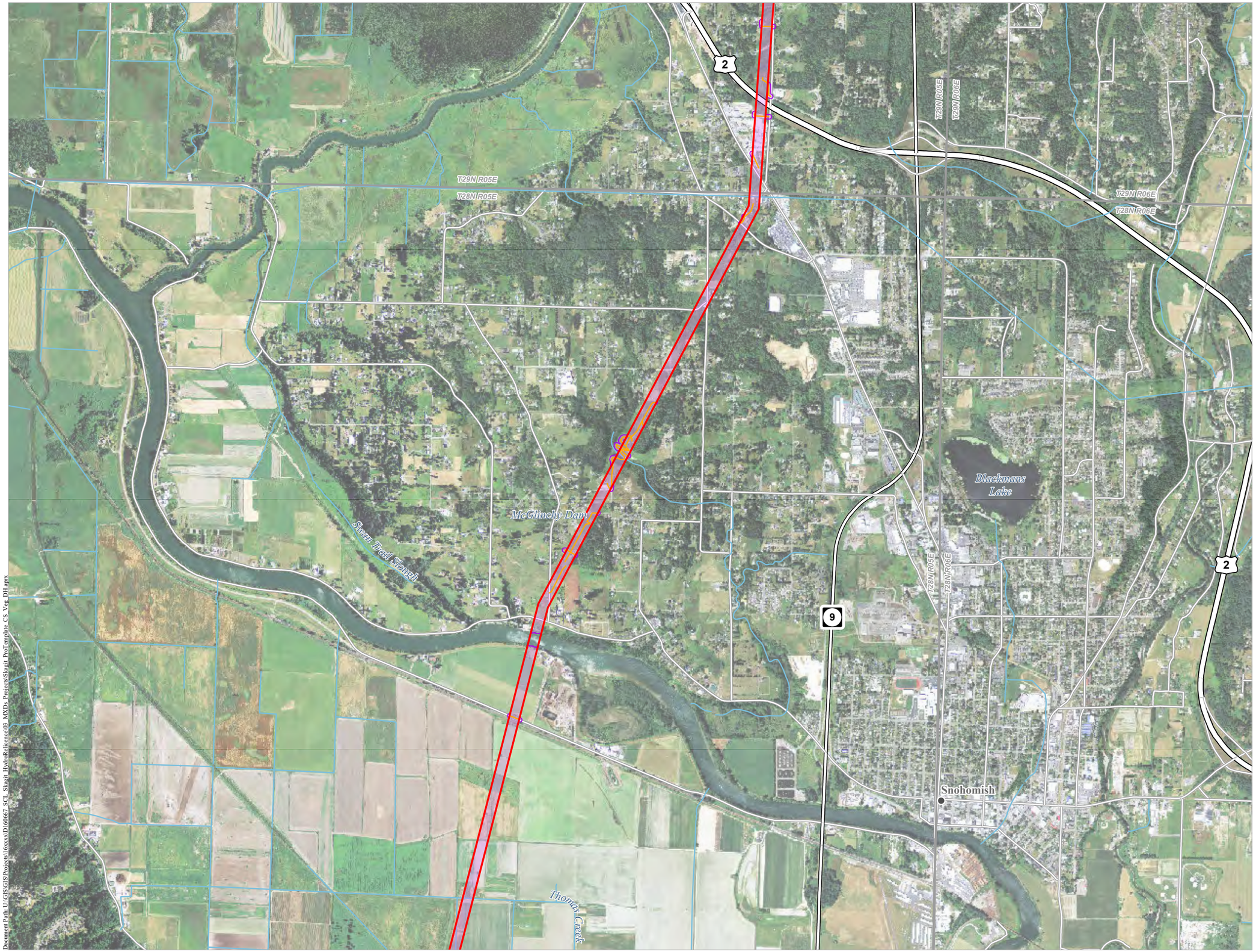

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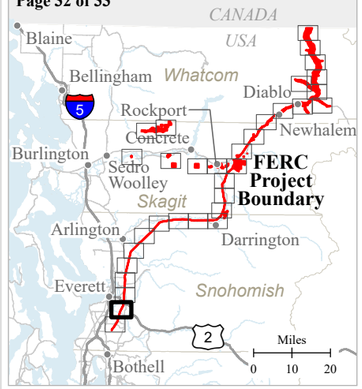

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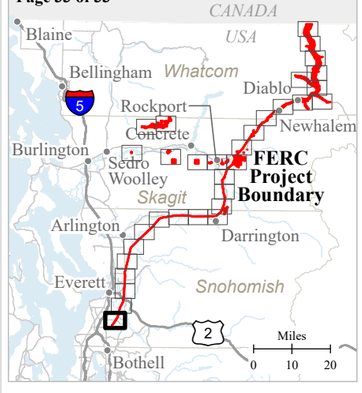

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RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED PLANTS STUDY
INTERIM REPORT

ATTACHMENT B

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE STUDY AREA (2021)

Table B-1. Vascular plant species observed in the study area in 2021 (* = voucher specimen collected; X = presence in specified survey area).[1]

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																											
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Abies amabilis	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abies grandis	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Acer circinatum	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Acer glabrum var. *douglasii**	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Acer macrophyllum	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Acer palmatum	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Acer pseudoplatanus**	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Achillea millefolium	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X
Achlys triphylla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Acmispon americanus	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X
Actaea rubra	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adenocaulon bicolor	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Adiantum aleuticum	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Aegopodium podagraria	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Agastache urticifolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrostis alba var. *alba*	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Agrostis capillaris	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Agrostis exarata	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrostis scabra	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agrostis sp.	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
Aira caryophyllea	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X
*Ajuga reptans**	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
*Alchemilla mollis**	N	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allium acuminatum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1] X = Presence of species in specified survey area.
N = Non-native, not listed on Washington State Noxious Weed List.
A = Class A Noxious Weeds: Non-native species with a limited distribution in the state. Eradication is required by state law.
B = Class B Noxious Weeds: Non-native species established in some regions of Washington, but of limited distribution or not present in other regions of the state. Because of differences in distribution, treatment of Class B weeds varies between regions of the state. In regions where a Class B weed is unrecorded or of limited distribution, prevention of seed production is required. In these areas, the weed is a "Class B designate," meaning it is designated for control by state law. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant or widespread, control is a local option. In these areas, the weed is a "Class B-selected," with containment, gradual reduction, and prevention of further spread being the chief goals. County noxious weed control boards may also designate Class B weeds for required control.
C = Class C Noxious Weeds: Non-native species that are already widely established in Washington or of special interest to the state's agricultural industry. Counties may enforce control if locally desired, or choose simply to provide education or technical consultation to county residents.
Non-native status from the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board (2021). https://www.nwcb.wa.gov/pdfs/2021-State-Weed-List_Scientific_Name-8.5x11.pdf.

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Allotropa virgata	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alnus rubra	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alnus viridis ssp. *sinuata*	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Alopecurus aequalis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alopecurus pratensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-
Alopecurus sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
Amelanchier alnifolia	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Anaphalis margaritacea	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Angelica arguta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Angelica genuflecta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antennaria lanata	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antennaria microphylla	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antennaria neglecta	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antennaria racemosa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anticlea occidentalis	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aphyllon purpureum	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apocynum androsaemifolium	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aquilegia formosa	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
Arabidopsis thaliana	N	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabis eschscholtziana	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Arceuthobium americanum**	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctium minus / lappa	N	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Arenaria serpyllifolia	N	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arnica latifolia	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Arrhenatherum elatius	N	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Artemisia absinthium	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artemisia douglasiana	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Artemisia ludoviciana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Artemisia michauxiana	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aruncus sylvester	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Asarum caudatum	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Aspidotis densa	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																											
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Asplenium trichomanes ssp. *trichomanes*	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Athyrium filix-femina ssp. *cyclosorum*	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Athysanus pusillus	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bambusa sp.	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Barbarea orthoceras	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bellardia viscosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berberis vulgaris	C	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Betula papyrifera	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X
Boechera holboellii	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boechera pendulocarpa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brodiaea coronaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus commutatus	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus inermis	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus sitchensis var. *marginatus*	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
*Bromus squarrosus**	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus tectorum	N	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bromus vulgaris	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Buddleja davidii	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Calamagrostis canadensis var. *canadensis*	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Calamagrostis rubescens	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Callitriche heterophylla var. *heterophylla*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Calypso bulbosa	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Calystegia silvatica**	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campanula persicifolia	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campanula rapunculoides	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campanula rotundifolia	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Canadanthus modestus	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capsella bursa-pastoris	N	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamine hirsuta	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamine oligosperma	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																												
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Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Cardamine pensylvanica	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardamine sp.	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Carduus pycnocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex aperta	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex aquatilis var. *dives*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Carex arcta**	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex athrostachya	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex aurea	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex bebbii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex bolanderi ssp. *deweyana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex canescens	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex crawfordii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex cusickii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex echinata ssp. *echinata*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex hoodii	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex inops ssp. *inops*	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex kelloggii var. *kelloggii*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Carex lasiocarpa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex leptalea	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex leptopoda	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Carex limosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex mertensii	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Carex microptera	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex obnupta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Carex pachystachya	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex pellita	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex rossii	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex scirpoidea ssp. *stenochlaena*	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Carex stipata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
*Carex utriculata**	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex vesicaria	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex viridula ssp. *viridula*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Castanea sativa**	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Castilleja hispida var. *hispida*	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castilleja miniata	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Ceanothus sanguineus	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ceanothus velutinus	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurea diffusa	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurea montana	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurea stoebe ssp. *australis*	B	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Centaurium erythraea	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Cerastium arvense ssp. *strictum*	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Cerastium glomeratum	N	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Cerastium spp.	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Chamaenerion angustifolium	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Chamaenerion latifolium	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Chenopodium album	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Chimaphila menziesii	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chimaphila umbellata	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cichorium intybus	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cicuta douglasii	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cinna latifolia	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Circaea alpina	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirsium arvense	C	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Cirsium vulgare	C	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Claytonia lanceolata	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claytonia perfoliata	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Claytonia rubra	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claytonia sibirica	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Clematis vitalba	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Clintonia uniflora	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Collinsia parviflora	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collomia grandiflora	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Collomia heterophylla	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comarum palustre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conium maculatum	B	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convovulus arvensis	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																										
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands															Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Conyza canadensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Corallorhiza maculata var. *maculata*	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corallorhiza trifida	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornus canadensis	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornus nuttallii	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
Cornus occidentalis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cornus spp.	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Cornus stolonifera	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
Cornus unalaschkensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Corylus cornuta ssp. *cornuta*	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X
Cotoneaster spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crataegus douglasii	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X
Crataegus monogyna	C	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Crepis capillaris	N	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X
Cryptantha affinis	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cryptogramma acrostichoides	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cynosurus echinatus	N	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cystopteris fragilis		X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cytisus scoparius	B	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Dactylis glomerata	N	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Danthonia sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Danthonia spicata	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
Daphne laureola	B	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dasiphora fruticosa	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delphinium nuttallianum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daucus carota	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X
Deschampsia elongata	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Dianthus armeria	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dicentra formosa	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Dichanthelium acuminatum ssp. *fascic*	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Digitalis purpurea	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Draba verna	N	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

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Drosera rotundifolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drymocallis glandulosa ssp. *glandulosa*	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryopteris carthusiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dryopteris expansa	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Dryopteris filix-mas	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dulichium arundinaceum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Echium vulgare**	B	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis acicularis	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eleocharis palustris	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elodea canadensis	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Elymus glaucus ssp. *glaucus*	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Elymus repens	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Epilobium brachycarpum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilobium ciliatum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilobium minutum	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilobium sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Epipactus helleborine	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equisetum arvense	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
*Equisetum fluviatile**	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equisetum hyemale ssp. *affine*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Equisetum palustre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equisetum telemateia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Erigeron acris	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erigeron annuus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erigeron leibergii	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erigeron philadelphicus	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erigeron strigosus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eriophorum chamissonis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eriophyllum lanatum var. *lanatum*	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Erodium cicutarium	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erythranthe alsinoides	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erythranthe guttata	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Erythranthe lewisii	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Erythranthe microphylla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erythranthe moschata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Erythranthe nasuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eschscholzia californica	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Euphorbia cyparissias**	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Euphorbia oblongata**	A	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Euphorbia peplus**	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Euphorbia sp.*	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fagus grandifolia	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fagus sylvatica	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fallopia japonica	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Festuca idahoensis	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Festuca occidentalis	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fragaria vesca ssp. *californica*	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Fragaria virginiana ssp. *glauca*	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X
Frangula purshiana	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
Fraxinus sp.	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Fritillaria affinis	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galeopsis tetrahit var. *tetrahit*	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Galium aparine	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X
Galium trifidum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Galium triflorum	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Gaultheria ovatifolia	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaultheria shallon	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Geranium dissectum	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geranium molle	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geranium robertianum	B	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Geum macrophyllum	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Glechoma hederacea	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glyceria elata	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Glyceria grandis var. *grandis*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gnaphalium palustre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodyera oblongifolia	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

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Gymnocarpium dryopteris	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Hedera helix	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemerocallis fulva	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemieva ranunculifolia	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hemizonella minima	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heracleum maximum	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Hesperis matronalis	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heuchera glabra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heuchera micrantha var. *diversifolia*	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Hieracium albiflorum	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hieracium aurantiacum	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
*Hieracium pillosella**	B	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Hieracium piloselloides**	B	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Hieracium sabaudum	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hieracium scouleri	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hieracium triste	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holcus lanatus	N	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Holodiscus discolor	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Hosta sp.	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huperzia selago	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyacinthoides xmassartiana	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hypericum perforatum	C	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Hypochaeris radicata	C	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Ilex aquifolium	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Impatiens capensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iris germanica	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juglans nigra	N	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
*Juglans ailantifolia**	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juncus acuminatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Juncus articulatus ssp. *articulatus*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Juncus bolanderi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Juncus bufonius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																											
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Juncus effusus ssp. *effusus*	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Juncus ensifolius	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Juncus filiformis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juncus supiniformis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juncus tenuis	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Juniperus communis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juniperus scopulorum	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalmia microphylla var. *occidentalis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koeleria macrantha	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Laburnum anagyroidis**	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lactuca biennis		-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lactuca serriola	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Lapsana communis	N	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lathyrus latifolius	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Lathyrus nevadensis var. *nevadensis*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lathyrus sylvestris	N	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Lavandula sp.	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leucanthemum vulgare	C	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lilium columbianum	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linaria dalmatica	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Linaria purpurea**	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Linaria vulgaris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linnaea borealis ssp. *longiflora*	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Lithophragma parviflorum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lolium perenne	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomatium ambiguum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomatium martindalei	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomatium multifidum	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lomatium nudicaule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lonicera ciliosa	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Lonicera hispida	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lonicera involucrata	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																												
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																	Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Lotus corniculatus	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Luina hypoleuca	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lunaria annua	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lupinus latifolius	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lupinus spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luzula comosa	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luzula spp.*	N	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lychnis coronaria	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lycopus americanus	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lycopus uniflorus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lysichiton americanus	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lysimachia latifolia	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Lysimachia vulgaris	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lythrum portula	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Mahonia aquifolium	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-
Mahonia nervosa	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X
Maianthemum dilatatum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
Maianthemum racemosum	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maianthemum stellatum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Malus fusca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X
Matricaria discoidea	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Mecanopsis cambrica**	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicago lupulina	N	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Melica subulata	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melilotus albus	N	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
Melilotus officinalis	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mentha arvensis	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Mentha canadensis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Menyanthes trifoliata	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mertensia longiflora	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micranthes ferruginea	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micranthes occidentalis	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microsteris gracilis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moehringia macrophylla	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																												
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Moneses uniflora	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monotropa hypopitys	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montia fontana	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montia parvifolia	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Mycelis muralis	N	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Myosotis arvensis	N	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myosotis laxa	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myosotis scorpioides	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Myosotis verna	N	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neottia cordata	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuphar polysepala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
Oemleria cerasiformis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-
Oenanthe sarmentosa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	X
Oenothera biennis	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Oplopanax horridus	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Orthilia secunda	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Osmorhiza berteroi	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X
Oxalis dillenii	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oxalis stricta	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packera indecora	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packera paupercula	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packera pseudaureus	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panicum dichotomiflorum ssp. *dichotomiflorum*	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Parathelypteris nevadensis	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paxistima myrsinites	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Penstemon davidsonii var. *menziesii*	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penstemon fruticosus var. *fruticosus*	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penstemon serrulatus	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Persicaria cf amphibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persicaria hydropiper	N	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persicaria lapathifolia	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persicaria maculosa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																										
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands															Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Petasites frigidus var. *palmatus*	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Phacelia hastata	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Phacelia heterophylla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Phacelia sericea var. *sericea*	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalaris arundinacea	C	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X
Philadelphus lewisii	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
Phleum pratense	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Phlox diffusa	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phyllodoce glanduliflora	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physocarpus capitatus	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X
Picea sitchensis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-
Pieris sp.	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pinguicula vulgaris	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pinus contorta var. *latifolia*	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Pinus monticola	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Pinus ponderosa	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piptatheropsis exigua	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plagiobothrys scouleri	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata	N	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Plantago major	N	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
Platanthera dilatata	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platanthera elongata	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platanthera stricta	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platanthera unalascensis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plectritis macrocera	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poa annua	N	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Poa bulbosa ssp. *vivipara*	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poa compressa	N	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Poa palustris	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Poa pratensis	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Poa secunda ssp. *secunda*	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Polygonum cascadense	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum douglasii	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																											
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Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Polygonum majus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum minimum	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum nuttallii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Polypodium amorphum	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polypodium glycyrrhiza	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Polypodium hesperium	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polystichum imbricans ssp. *imbricans*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polystichum lonchitis	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polystichum munitum	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Populus trichocarpa	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Potamogeton natans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potentilla gracilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Potentilla norvegica	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Potentilla recta**	B	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prenanthes alata	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prosartes hookeri	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunella vulgaris var. *lanceolata*	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X
Prunus emarginata	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Prunus laurocerasus	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus virginiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Pseudognaphalium thermale	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudoroegneria spicata	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudotsuga menziesii	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X
Pteridium aquilinum ssp. *pubescens*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Pterospora andromedea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrola asarifolia	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Pyrola chlorantha	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyrola picta	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus acris	N	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus aquatilis var. *diffusus*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Ranunculus flammula var. *ovalis*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus flammula var. *reptans*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus repens	N	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ranunculus uncinatus	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Rhinanthus minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhododendron groenlandicum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhododendron menziesii	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhododendron sp.	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Rhynchospora alba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ribes bracteosum	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X
Ribes divaricatum	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ribes lacustre	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X
Ribes sanguineum	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X
Ribes viscosissimum	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Robinia hispida**	N	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robinia pseudo-acacia	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Rorippa palustris ssp. *palustris*	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosa gymnocarpa	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Rosa nutkana ssp. *nutkana*	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rubus bifrons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-
Rubus idaeus ssp. *strigosus*	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubus laciniatus	C	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
Rubus leucodermis	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rubus parviflorus	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rubus spectabilis	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rubus ursinus	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rumex acetosella	N	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X
Rumex crispus	N	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X
Rumex obtusifolius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagina decumbens ssp. *occidentalis*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sagina procumbens	N	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Sagina saginoides	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																										
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Salix exigua var. *columbiana*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Salix hookeriana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-
Salix lasiandra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	-
Salix scouleriana	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Salix sitchensis	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X
Salix spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
Sambucus cerulea	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sambucus racemosa	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X
Saponaria officinalis	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Saxifraga austromontana	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saxifraga mertensiana	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schedonorus pratensis	N	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Schoenoplectus acutus/ tabernaemontani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scirpus atrocinctus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scirpus cyperinus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Scirpus microcarpus	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Scleranthus annuus	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scutellaria lateriflora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Securigera varia**	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Sedum album**	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedum lanceolatum	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sedum oreganum	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selaginella wallacei	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Senecio sylvaticus**	N	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senecio vulgaris	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherdia canadensis	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silene csereii	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silene latifolia	C	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silene vulgaris	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Solanum dulcamara	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Solidago lepida var. *salebrosa*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Solidago sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Sonchus asper	N	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Sorbus aucuparia	N	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Sorbus scopulina	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sorbus sitchensis	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparganium angustifolium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spergularia rubra	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiraea × *pyramidata*	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiraea douglasii var. *menziesii*	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X
Spiraea lucida	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spiranthes romanzoffiana	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachys cooleyae	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X
Stellaria borealis ssp. *sitchana*	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Stellaria crispa	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptopus amplexicaulis	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Struthiopteris spicant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symphoricarpos albus var. *albus*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Symphyotrichum subspicatum	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Symphytum officinale	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syringa vulgaris	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanacetum vulgare	C	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
Taraxacum erythrospermum	N	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taraxacum officinale	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X
Taxus brevifolia	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teesdalia nudicaulis	N	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tellima grandiflora	-	X	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
Thuja plicata	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tiarella trifoliata var. *unifoliata*	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Tilia cordata	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tolmiea menziesii	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X
Torilis japonica	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toxicoscordion venenosum	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tragopogon dubius	N	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triantha occidentalis ssp. *brevistyla*	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																										
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Trifolium arvense	N	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifolium dubium	N	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifolium hybridum	N	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trifolium pratense	N	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Trifolium repens	N	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X
Trillium ovatum	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trisetum cernuum	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Trisetum spicatum**	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tsuga heterophylla	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turritis glabra	N	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typha latifolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urtica dioica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-
Vaccinium membranaceum	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinium oxycoccos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vaccinium parvifolium	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X
Valeriana scouleri	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Valeriana sp.	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Vancouveria hexandra	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Verbascum thapsus	N	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X
Veronica americana	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
*Veronica arvensis**	N	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Veronica officinalis	N	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Veronica peregrina var. *xalapensis*	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veronica serpyllifolia	N	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Viburnum edule	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Vicia americana	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia hirsuta	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia sativa	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Vicia tetrasperma**	N	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinca minor	N	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viola adunca	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Viola glabella	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Viola orbiculata	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vascular Plant		Location Observed in Study Area																												
		Reservoirs and Project Facilities						Transmission Line ROW					Fish and Wildlife Mitigation Lands																	Riparian Area of the Skagit to the Sauk
Species	Non-native/Noxious Weed Status	Ross Lake	Diablo Lake, Diablo Dam, ELC	Gorge Lake	Newhalem Townsite, Gorge Powerhouse	Bypass Reach	Diablo Townsite	Transmission Line ROW in RLNRA	Bacon Creek to Sauk River (ROW)	Sauk River to Oso (ROW)	Oso to SR 528 (ROW)	SR 528 to Bothell Substation (ROW)	B &W	Bacon Creek	Bogert and Tam	Barnaby Slough	Corkindale Creek	County Line Ponds	False Lucas Slough	Illabot North	Illabot South	Illabot Spawning Channel	McLeod	Newhalem Ponds	Nooksack Parcels	North Everett Creek	Powerline Spawning Channel	Savage Slough	Taylor Spawning Channel	
Viola palustris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viola sheltonii	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viola tricolor	N	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vulpia microstachys	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vulpia myuros	N	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodsia scopulina	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-