

Full Environmental Assessment Form
Part 2 - Identification of Potential Project Impacts

Agency Use Only [If applicable]
 Project : Lofaro timber harvest
 Date : 19 Jan 2026

Part 2 is to be completed by the lead agency. Part 2 is designed to help the lead agency inventory all potential resources that could be affected by a proposed project or action. We recognize that the lead agency's reviewer(s) will not necessarily be environmental professionals. So, the questions are designed to walk a reviewer through the assessment process by providing a series of questions that can be answered using the information found in Part 1. To further assist the lead agency in completing Part 2, the form identifies the most relevant questions in Part 1 that will provide the information needed to answer the Part 2 question. When Part 2 is completed, the lead agency will have identified the relevant environmental areas that may be impacted by the proposed activity.

If the lead agency is a state agency **and** the action is in any Coastal Area, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Tips for completing Part 2:

- Review all of the information provided in Part 1.
- Review any application, maps, supporting materials and the Full EAF Workbook.
- Answer each of the 18 questions in Part 2.
- If you answer “Yes” to a numbered question, please complete all the questions that follow in that section.
- If you answer “No” to a numbered question, move on to the next numbered question.
- Check appropriate column to indicate the anticipated size of the impact.
- Proposed projects that would exceed a numeric threshold contained in a question should result in the reviewing agency checking the box “Moderate to large impact may occur.”
- The reviewer is not expected to be an expert in environmental analysis.
- If you are not sure or undecided about the size of an impact, it may help to review the sub-questions for the general question and consult the workbook.
- When answering a question consider all components of the proposed activity, that is, the “whole action”.
- Consider the possibility for long-term and cumulative impacts as well as direct impacts.
- Answer the question in a reasonable manner considering the scale and context of the project.

1. Impact on Land Proposed action may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the proposed site. (See Part 1. D.1) <i>If “Yes”, answer questions a - j. If “No”, move on to Section 2.</i>				☐ NO	☒ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur		
a. The proposed action may involve construction on land where depth to water table is less than 3 feet.	E2d	☒	☐		
b. The proposed action may involve construction on slopes of 15% or greater.	E2f	☒	☐		
c. The proposed action may involve construction on land where bedrock is exposed, or generally within 5 feet of existing ground surface.	E2a	☒	☐		
d. The proposed action may involve the excavation and removal of more than 1,000 tons of natural material.	D2a	☒	☐		
e. The proposed action may involve construction that continues for more than one year or in multiple phases.	D1e	☒	☐		
f. The proposed action may result in increased erosion, whether from physical disturbance or vegetation removal (including from treatment by herbicides).	D2e, D2q	☒	☐		
g. The proposed action is, or may be, located within a Coastal Erosion hazard area.	B1i	☒	☐		
h. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐		

2. Impact on Geological Features

The proposed action may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). (See Part 1. E.2.g)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", move on to Section 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Identify the specific land form(s) attached: _____ _____	E2g	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may affect or is adjacent to a geological feature listed as a registered National Natural Landmark. Specific feature: _____	E3c	☐	☐
c. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

3. Impacts on Surface Water

The proposed action may affect one or more wetlands or other surface water bodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). (See Part 1. D.2, E.2.h)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - l. If "No", move on to Section 4.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may create a new water body.	D2b, D1h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in an increase or decrease of over 10% or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water.	D2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may involve dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from a wetland or water body.	D2a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve construction within or adjoining a freshwater or tidal wetland, or in the bed or banks of any other water body.	E2h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may create turbidity in a waterbody, either from upland erosion, runoff or by disturbing bottom sediments.	D2a, D2h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may include construction of one or more intake(s) for withdrawal of water from surface water.	D2c	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may include construction of one or more outfall(s) for discharge of wastewater to surface water(s).	D2d	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may cause soil erosion, or otherwise create a source of stormwater discharge that may lead to siltation or other degradation of receiving water bodies.	D2e	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may affect the water quality of any water bodies within or downstream of the site of the proposed action.	E2h	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may involve the application of pesticides or herbicides in or around any water body.	D2q, E2h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may require the construction of new, or expansion of existing, wastewater treatment facilities.	D1a, D2d	☐	☐

I. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
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4. Impact on groundwater The proposed action may result in new or additional use of ground water, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to ground water or an aquifer. (See Part 1. D.2.a, D.2.c, D.2.d, D.2.p, D.2.q, D.2.t) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 5.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may require new water supply wells, or create additional demand on supplies from existing water supply wells.	D2c	☐	☐
b. Water supply demand from the proposed action may exceed safe and sustainable withdrawal capacity rate of the local supply or aquifer. Cite Source: _____	D2c	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may allow or result in residential uses in areas without water and sewer services.	D1a, D2c	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may include or require wastewater discharged to groundwater.	D2d, E2l	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in the construction of water supply wells in locations where groundwater is, or is suspected to be, contaminated.	D2c, E1f, E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action may require the bulk storage of petroleum or chemical products over ground water or an aquifer.	D2p, E2l	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may involve the commercial application of pesticides within 100 feet of potable drinking water or irrigation sources.	E2h, D2q, E2l, D2c	☐	☐
h. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

5. Impact on Flooding The proposed action may result in development on lands subject to flooding. (See Part 1. E.2) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", move on to Section 6.</i>			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in development in a designated floodway.	E2i	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in development within a 100 year floodplain.	E2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in development within a 500 year floodplain.	E2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in, or require, modification of existing drainage patterns.	D2b, D2e	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may change flood water flows that contribute to flooding.	D2b, E2i, E2j, E2k	☐	☐
f. If there is a dam located on the site of the proposed action, is the dam in need of repair, or upgrade?	E1e	☐	☐

g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐
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6. Impacts on Air The proposed action may include a state regulated air emission source. ☒ NO ☐ YES (See Part 1. D.2.f., D.2.h, D.2.g) <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", move on to Section 7.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. If the proposed action requires federal or state air emission permits, the action may also emit one or more greenhouse gases at or above the following levels: i. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) ii. More than 3.5 tons/year of nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) iii. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon equivalent of perfluorocarbons (PFCs) iv. More than .045 tons/year of sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆) v. More than 1000 tons/year of carbon dioxide equivalent of hydrochloroflourocarbons (HFCs) emissions vi. 43 tons/year or more of methane	D2g D2g D2g D2g D2g D2h	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
b. The proposed action may generate 10 tons/year or more of any one designated hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons/year or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants.	D2g	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may require a state air registration, or may produce an emissions rate of total contaminants that may exceed 5 lbs. per hour, or may include a heat source capable of producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.	D2f, D2g	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may reach 50% of any of the thresholds in "a" through "c", above.	D2g	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in the combustion or thermal treatment of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.	D2s	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

7. Impact on Plants and Animals The proposed action may result in a loss of flora or fauna. (See Part 1. E.2. m.-q.) ☐ NO ☒ YES <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - j. If "No", move on to Section 8.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may cause reduction in population or loss of individuals of any threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2o	☒	☐
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any rare, threatened or endangered species, as listed by New York State or the federal government.	E2o	☒	☐
c. The proposed action may cause reduction in population, or loss of individuals, of any species of special concern or conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government, that use the site, or are found on, over, or near the site.	E2p	☒	☐
d. The proposed action may result in a reduction or degradation of any habitat used by any species of special concern and conservation need, as listed by New York State or the Federal government.	E2p	☒	☐

e. The proposed action may diminish the capacity of a registered National Natural Landmark to support the biological community it was established to protect.	E3c	☒	☐
f. The proposed action may result in the removal of, or ground disturbance in, any portion of a designated significant natural community. Source: <u>Beech/maple Mesic forest</u>	E2n	☒	☐
g. The proposed action may substantially interfere with nesting/breeding, foraging, or over-wintering habitat for the predominant species that occupy or use the project site.	E2m	☒	☐
h. The proposed action requires the conversion of more than 10 acres of forest, grassland or any other regionally or locally important habitat. Habitat type & information source: _____	E1b	☒	☐
i. Proposed action (commercial, industrial or recreational projects, only) involves use of herbicides or pesticides.	D2q	☒	☐
j. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

8. Impact on Agricultural Resources The proposed action may impact agricultural resources. (See Part 1. E.3.a. and b.) ☐ NO ☒ YES <i>If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", move on to Section 9.</i>			
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may impact soil classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System.	E2c, E3b	☒	☐
b. The proposed action may sever, cross or otherwise limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc).	E1a, E1b	☒	☐
c. The proposed action may result in the excavation or compaction of the soil profile of active agricultural land.	E3b	☒	☐
d. The proposed action may irreversibly convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses, either more than 2.5 acres if located in an Agricultural District, or more than 10 acres if not within an Agricultural District.	E1b, E3a	☒	☐
e. The proposed action may disrupt or prevent installation of an agricultural land management system.	E1 a, E1b	☒	☐
f. The proposed action may result, directly or indirectly, in increased development potential or pressure on farmland.	C2c, C3, D2c, D2d	☒	☐
g. The proposed project is not consistent with the adopted municipal Farmland Protection Plan.	C2c	☒	☐
h. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

9. Impact on Aesthetic Resources

The land use of the proposed action are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the proposed project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. (Part 1. E.1.a, E.1.b, E.3.h.)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", go to Section 10.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Proposed action may be visible from any officially designated federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the obstruction, elimination or significant screening of one or more officially designated scenic views.	E3h, C2b	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may be visible from publicly accessible vantage points: i. Seasonally (e.g., screened by summer foliage, but visible during other seasons) ii. Year round	E3h	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
d. The situation or activity in which viewers are engaged while viewing the proposed action is: i. Routine travel by residents, including travel to and from work ii. Recreational or tourism based activities	E3h E2q, E1c	☐ ☐	☐ ☐
e. The proposed action may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of the designated aesthetic resource.	E3h	☐	☐
f. There are similar projects visible within the following distance of the proposed project: 0-1/2 mile 1/2 -3 mile 3-5 mile 5+ mile	D1a, E1a, D1f, D1g	☐	☐
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

10. Impact on Historic and Archeological Resources

The proposed action may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archaeological resource. (Part 1. E.3.e, f. and g.)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 11.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, any buildings, archaeological site or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historical Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places.	E3e	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.	E3f	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may occur wholly or partially within, or substantially contiguous to, an archaeological site not included on the NY SHPO inventory. Source: _____	E3g	☐	☐

d. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐
If any of the above (a-d) are answered "Moderate to large impact may occur", continue with the following questions to help support conclusions in Part 3:			
i. The proposed action may result in the destruction or alteration of all or part of the site or property.	E3e, E3g, E3f	☐	☐
ii. The proposed action may result in the alteration of the property's setting or integrity.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E1a, E1b	☐	☐
iii. The proposed action may result in the introduction of visual elements which are out of character with the site or property, or may alter its setting.	E3e, E3f, E3g, E3h, C2, C3	☐	☐

11. Impact on Open Space and Recreation The proposed action may result in a loss of recreational opportunities or a reduction of an open space resource as designated in any adopted municipal open space plan. (See Part 1. C.2.c, E.1.c., E.2.q.) If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 12.			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in an impairment of natural functions, or "ecosystem services", provided by an undeveloped area, including but not limited to stormwater storage, nutrient cycling, wildlife habitat.	D2e, E1b E2h, E2m, E2o, E2n, E2p	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the loss of a current or future recreational resource.	C2a, E1c, C2c, E2q	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may eliminate open space or recreational resource in an area with few such resources.	C2a, C2c E1c, E2q	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may result in loss of an area now used informally by the community as an open space resource.	C2c, E1c	☐	☐
e. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

12. Impact on Critical Environmental Areas The proposed action may be located within or adjacent to a critical environmental area (CEA). (See Part 1. E.3.d) If "Yes", answer questions a - c. If "No", go to Section 13.			
		☒ NO	☐ YES
	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quantity of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☒	☐
b. The proposed action may result in a reduction in the quality of the resource or characteristic which was the basis for designation of the CEA.	E3d	☒	☐
c. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

13. Impact on Transportation

The proposed action may result in a change to existing transportation systems.

☒ NO☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.j)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 14.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. Projected traffic increase may exceed capacity of existing road network.	D2j	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in the construction of paved parking area for 500 or more vehicles.	D2j	☐	☐
c. The proposed action will degrade existing transit access.	D2j	☐	☐
d. The proposed action will degrade existing pedestrian or bicycle accommodations.	D2j	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may alter the present pattern of movement of people or goods.	D2j	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____		☐	☐

14. Impact on Energy

The proposed action may cause an increase in the use of any form of energy.

☒ NO☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.k)

If "Yes", answer questions a - e. If "No", go to Section 15.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action will require a new, or an upgrade to an existing, substation.	D2k	☐	☐
b. The proposed action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two-family residences or to serve a commercial or industrial use.	D1f, D1q, D2k	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may utilize more than 2,500 MWhrs per year of electricity.	D2k	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may involve heating and/or cooling of more than 100,000 square feet of building area when completed.	D1g	☐	☐
e. Other Impacts: _____		☐	☐

15. Impact on Noise, Odor, and Light

The proposed action may result in an increase in noise, odors, or outdoor lighting.

☒ NO☐ YES

(See Part 1. D.2.m., n., and o.)

If "Yes", answer questions a - f. If "No", go to Section 16.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may produce sound above noise levels established by local regulation.	D2m	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may result in blasting within 1,500 feet of any residence, hospital, school, licensed day care center, or nursing home.	D2m, E1d	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may result in routine odors for more than one hour per day.	D2o	☐	☐

d. The proposed action may result in light shining onto adjoining properties.	D2n	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may result in lighting creating sky-glow brighter than existing area conditions.	D2n, E1a	☐	☐
f. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

16. Impact on Human Health

The proposed action may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. (See Part 1.D.2.q., E.1. d. f. g. and h.)

☒ NO

☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - m. If "No", go to Section 17.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action is located within 1500 feet of a school, hospital, licensed day care center, group home, nursing home or retirement community.	E1d	☐	☐
b. The site of the proposed action is currently undergoing remediation.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
c. There is a completed emergency spill remediation, or a completed environmental site remediation on, or adjacent to, the site of the proposed action.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
d. The site of the action is subject to an institutional control limiting the use of the property (e.g., easement or deed restriction).	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may affect institutional control measures that were put in place to ensure that the site remains protective of the environment and human health.	E1g, E1h	☐	☐
f. The proposed action has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health.	D2t	☐	☐
g. The proposed action involves construction or modification of a solid waste management facility.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
h. The proposed action may result in the unearthing of solid or hazardous waste.	D2q, E1f	☐	☐
i. The proposed action may result in an increase in the rate of disposal, or processing, of solid waste.	D2r, D2s	☐	☐
j. The proposed action may result in excavation or other disturbance within 2000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.	E1f, E1g E1h	☐	☐
k. The proposed action may result in the migration of explosive gases from a landfill site to adjacent off site structures.	E1f, E1g	☐	☐
l. The proposed action may result in the release of contaminated leachate from the project site.	D2s, E1f, D2r	☐	☐
m. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐

17. Consistency with Community Plans

The proposed action is not consistent with adopted land use plans.
(See Part 1. C.1, C.2. and C.3.)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - h. If "No", go to Section 18.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action's land use components may be different from, or in sharp contrast to, current surrounding land use pattern(s).	C2, C3, D1a E1a, E1b	☐	☐
b. The proposed action will cause the permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located to grow by more than 5%.	C2	☐	☐
c. The proposed action is inconsistent with local land use plans or zoning regulations.	C2, C2, C3	☐	☐
d. The proposed action is inconsistent with any County plans, or other regional land use plans.	C2, C2	☐	☐
e. The proposed action may cause a change in the density of development that is not supported by existing infrastructure or is distant from existing infrastructure.	C3, D1c, D1d, D1f, D1d, E1b	☐	☐
f. The proposed action is located in an area characterized by low density development that will require new or expanded public infrastructure.	C4, D2c, D2d D2j	☐	☐
g. The proposed action may induce secondary development impacts (e.g., residential or commercial development not included in the proposed action)	C2a	☐	☐
h. Other: _____ _____		☐	☐

18. Consistency with Community Character

The proposed project is inconsistent with the existing community character.
(See Part 1. C.2, C.3, D.2, E.3)

☒ NO☐ YES

If "Yes", answer questions a - g. If "No", proceed to Part 3.

	Relevant Part I Question(s)	No, or small impact may occur	Moderate to large impact may occur
a. The proposed action may replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures, or areas of historic importance to the community.	E3e, E3f, E3g	☐	☐
b. The proposed action may create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police and fire)	C4	☐	☐
c. The proposed action may displace affordable or low-income housing in an area where there is a shortage of such housing.	C2, C3, D1f D1g, E1a	☐	☐
d. The proposed action may interfere with the use or enjoyment of officially recognized or designated public resources.	C2, E3	☐	☐
e. The proposed action is inconsistent with the predominant architectural scale and character.	C2, C3	☐	☐
f. Proposed action is inconsistent with the character of the existing natural landscape.	C2, C3 E1a, E1b E2g, E2h	☐	☐
g. Other impacts: _____ _____		☐	☐



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Spreading Globeflower

Trollius laxus Salisb.



Trollius laxus in flower
Stephen M. Young

Class

Dicotyledoneae (Dicots)

Family

Ranunculaceae (Buttercup Family)

State Protection

Rare **i**

A plant listed as Rare by New York State. Removal or damage without the consent of the landowner is prohibited.

Federal Protection

Not Listed

State Conservation Status

Rank

S3 **i**

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Vulnerable in New York
- Vulnerable to disappearing from New York due to rarity or other factors (but not currently imperiled); typically 21 to 80 populations or locations in New York, few individuals, restricted range, few remaining acres (or miles of stream), and/or recent and widespread declines.

Global Conservation Status

Rank

G3 ⓘ

Vulnerable globally - At moderate risk of extinction due to rarity or other factors; typically 80 or fewer populations or locations in the world, few individuals, restricted range, few remaining



acres (or miles of stream), and/or recent and widespread declines.

Summary

Did you know?

The majority of the world's populations of spreading globeflower are found in central New York. Without these populations, this plant may be listed as a federally endangered/threatened species and at much greater risk to extirpation. Central New York is critical to the long-term protection of this species.

State Ranking Justification

There are approximately 30 known populations of this plant, eight of which are rather small. There are another 31 historical populations, many of which are feared lost. This plant is threatened by habitat succession, changes to water quality, and hydrological changes. The majority of the world's populations are found in New York, so New York is critical to the long-term protection of this species.

Short-term Trends

While New York is the central range for this species, there has been a marked decline over the past 100 years. This decline has



been due to habitat conversion. Approximately 60 populations have been reported over the last 100 years, but today only half that number is known. In the Hudson Valley, the decline has been more dramatic where only one population out of six reported now remains. Even this single remaining population has declined from about 1500 plants in 1990 to an estimated 150-200 plants in 1999. This decline was mainly due to natural succession where shrubs are shading these plants.

Long-term Trends

It is speculated that prior to European settlement this plant was more common within the same range where it is known today. As wetlands were drained or converted, a number of populations were likely lost. This is certainly what happened to the populations in the southern Hudson Valley and some sites in central/western New York.

Conservation and Management

Threats

The most immediate threat is habitat conversion, particularly due to succession. This wetland plant prefers open areas within wetlands and does not survive well when the area is dominated by shrubs or a heavy tree canopy. In the past, habitat conversion due to wetland draining very likely reduced the number of known populations and potential habitat. The loss of wetlands also created a fragmented habitat where genetic exchange between populations may have been impacted.



Conservation Strategies and Management Practices

As a species that prefers open habitats, some populations may need to have shrubs removed periodically in order to maintain this open habitat. In areas where small populations are present and there is a limited ability of these plants to move around, beaver populations may need to be controlled to prevent the loss of spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*) populations to flooding. However, this would depend on how sensitive the plants are to flooding and the maximum time that the seeds are able to survive in the seed bank. Research is needed to answer these questions.

Research Needs

Research is needed to determine how much hydrological change this plant can tolerate. Also, studies on the ability of this species to seed bank and the maximum time frame the seeds can survive would be useful as some sites are subject to beaver flooding.

Habitat

Habitat

This yellow-flowered buttercup is found in open areas of calcareous wetlands, including casually grazed pastures, openings in cedar, tamarack, or hemlock swamps, rich sloping fens, rich graminoid fens, powerline right-of-ways through rich



shrub swamps, seepage areas, and other such sites (New York Natural Heritage Program 2005). Rich moist calcareous meadows, swamps, and open woods (Rhoads and Block 2000). Calcareous soils (rarely not calcareous) in alkaline meadows and open swamps (Flora of North America 1997). Swamps, wet woods and wet meadows (Gleason and Cronquist 1991). Calcareous wet meadows, marly swales, swamps, and marshlands, to wet woods, and forested swamps (Parson and Yates 1984). Rich meadows and swamps (Fernald 1970).

Associated Ecological Communities

- Hemlock-hardwood swamp ([guide](#)) 

A swamp that occurs on mineral soils and deep muck in depressions which receive groundwater discharge. These swamps usually have a fairly closed canopy (70 to 90% cover), sparse shrub layer, and low species diversity. The tree canopy is typically dominated by eastern hemlock and co-dominated by yellow birch and red maple.

- Medium fen ([guide](#)) 

A wetland fed by water from springs and seeps. These waters are slightly acidic (pH values generally range from 4.5 to 6.5) and contain some dissolved minerals. Plant remains in these fens do not decompose rapidly and thus the plants in these fens usually grow on older, undecomposed plant parts of woody material, grasses,



and mosses.

- Northern white cedar swamp ([guide](#)) ⓘ

A swamp that occurs on organic soils in cool, poorly drained depressions in central and northern New York, and along lakes and streams in the northern half of the state. These swamps are often spring-fed with continually saturated soils. Soils are often rich in calcium. The characteristic tree is northern white cedar, which makes up more than 30% of the canopy cover.

- Red maple-tamarack peat swamp ([guide](#)) ⓘ

A swamp that occurs on organic soils (peat or muck) in poorly drained depressions. These swamps are often spring fed or enriched by seepage of mineral-rich groundwater resulting in a stable water table and continually saturated soil. The dominant trees are red maple and tamarack. These species usually form an open canopy (50 to 70% cover) with numerous small openings dominated by shrubs or sedges.

- Rich graminoid fen ([guide](#)) ⓘ

A wetland of mostly grasses usually fed by water from highly calcareous springs or seepage. These waters have high concentrations of minerals and high pH values, generally from 6.0 to 7.8. Plant remains do not



decompose rapidly and these grasses usually grow on older, undecomposed plant parts.

- Rich hemlock-hardwood peat swamp ([guide](#)) 

A swamp that occurs in central New York in depressions or concave slopes which receive groundwater discharge. These swamps usually have a fairly open canopy (50 to 70% cover), scattered shrubs, and a diverse groundlayer with sedges, mosses, and forbs. The characteristic canopy trees are eastern hemlock (which usually have at least 20% cover), red maple, yellow birch, black ash, tamarack, white pine, smooth serviceberry, balsam fir, and northern white cedar.

- Rich shrub fen ([guide](#)) 

A wetland with many shrubs that is usually fed by water from springs and seeps. These waters have high concentrations of minerals and high pH values, generally from 6.0 to 7.8. Plant remains in these fens do not decompose rapidly and thus the plants in these fens usually grow on older, undecomposed woody plant parts.

- Rich sloping fen ([guide](#)) 

A small, gently sloping wetland that occurs in a shallow



depression on a slope composed of calcareous glacial deposits. Sloping fens are fed by small springs or groundwater seepage. Like other rich fens, their water sources have high concentrations of minerals and high pH values, generally from 6.0 to 7.8. They often have water flowing at the surface in small channels or rivulets.

Associated Species

- *Acer rubrum* var. *rubrum* (common red maple)
- *Alnus incana* ssp. *rugosa* (speckled alder)
- *Calliergon giganteum*
- *Caltha palustris* (marsh-marigold)
- *Carex aquatilis* (water sedge)
- *Carex flava* (yellow sedge)
- *Carex lacustris* (lake-bank sedge)
- *Carex stricta* (tussock sedge)
- *Carpinus caroliniana*
- *Cratoneuron filicinum*
- *Cypripedium candidum* (small white lady's-slipper)
- *Cypripedium parviflorum* var. *pubescens* (large yellow lady's-slipper)
- *Drosera rotundifolia* (round-leaved sundew)
- *Equisetum palustre* (marsh horsetail)
- *Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*
- *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* (green ash)
- *Geum rivale* (purple avens, water avens)
- *Larix laricina* (tamarack)



- *Lobelia siphilitica*
- *Maianthemum stellatum* (starry Solomon's-seal)
- *Muhlenbergia glomerata*
- *Onoclea sensibilis* (sensitive fern)
- *Panax trifolius* (dwarf ginseng)
- *Pinus strobus* (white pine)
- *Potentilla fruticosa*
- *Rhamnus alnifolia* (alder-leaved buckthorn)
- *Ribes hirtellum* (northern gooseberry)
- *Saxifraga pennsylvanica*
- *Senecio aureus*
- *Spiraea alba* var. *latifolia* (broad-leaved meadow-sweet)
- *Symplocarpus foetidus* (skunk-cabbage)
- *Thuja occidentalis* (northern white cedar, arbor vitae)
- *Toxicodendron vernix* (poison-sumac)
- *Tsuga canadensis* (eastern hemlock)
- *Ulmus americana* (American elm)
- *Veratrum viride* (false hellebore, Indian corn lily)
- *Viola cucullata* (marsh blue violet)
- *Viola sororia* (common blue violet)

Range

New York State Distribution

This plant is found in scattered wetlands in western and central New York, and one location in southeastern New York.

Historically there were more known populations within this same range, but at least six populations have been reported from



southeastern New York and at least 52 populations have been reported from central/western New York.

Global Distribution

This plant ranges from western Connecticut and northern New Jersey, through central New York, western Pennsylvania, and northeastern Ohio. Flora of North America includes Delaware as part of the range, but this report needs further review. Voss (1985) indicates that the Michigan reports are doubtful as vouchers have been annotated to similar looking species.

Identification Comments

General Description

Spreading globetlower (*Trollius laxus*) is a low plant, below knee height, with crowded leaves arising on long petioles from the base of the plant. There are five, three-lobed leaflets spreading horizontally from the same point at the top of the petiole. The terminal lobe is longer than the lateral lobes and all have smaller lobes and/or wide but sharp teeth along the margin. The flowering stalks are longer than the leaves and terminate in one flower with five light yellow showy sepals with conspicuous veins, especially the mid vein. There is usually a set of four or five leaflets just below the flower. In the center of the flower are numerous bright yellow stamens that hide the inconspicuous petals and surround the five or more separate fruits.

Identifying Characteristics



This early-flowering herbaceous plant has leaves that are 5-7 parted, 5-6 pale greenish-yellow to light lemon-yellow sepals, 15-25 small and inconspicuous petals that are much shorter than the stamens and located around the outer rim of stamens. This plant begins to flower in late April before the trees begin to leaf out and is typically found in calcareous wetlands.

Best Life Stage for Proper Identification

This plant is easiest to identify when in flower, but it may also be identified from fruit or even vegetatively by those very familiar with this species. Any reports should include a photo and a complete description of the habitat.

Similar Species

Marsh marigold (*Caltha palustris*) has no staminoids (the yellow "petals" on *Caltha* are actually sepals) and unlobed, rounded leaves. Spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*) has 5-20 well developed narrowly oblong and flat staminoids (true petals), sepals similar in morphology and color to marsh marigold (*Caltha*), and palmately lobed or dissected leaves. The flowers of *Caltha* are a much deeper, more shiny, and richer yellow while *Trollius* flowers are a pale yellow, but field comparison of the flower colors is needed to truly recognize the differences. Difficult to distinguish vegetatively from other swamp species, particularly other buttercups, without significant field experience identifying this species.

Best Time to See



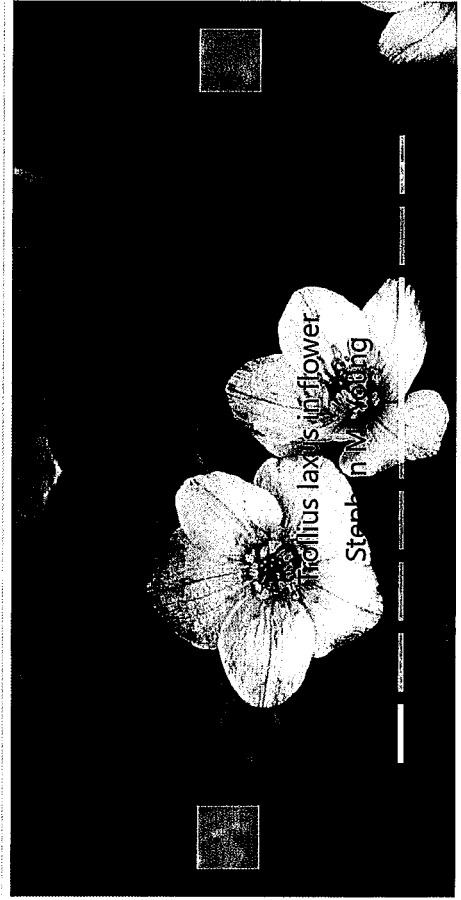
This early-flowering plant begins to flower by late April before trees begin to leaf out and is in peak flower during the first few weeks of May. Occasionally flowers may persist into early June, but usually the plants are in full fruit by this time. Fruiting and vegetative plants are present until fall, but these are extremely difficult to locate within the other vegetation present. Surveys are best conducted in the first few weeks of May when the flowers are likely to help identify this plant.

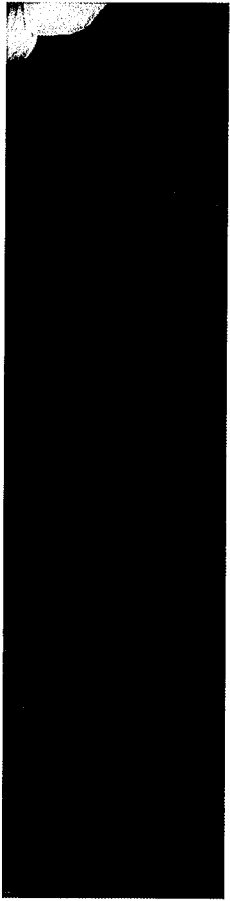


Vegetative
Flowering
Fruiting

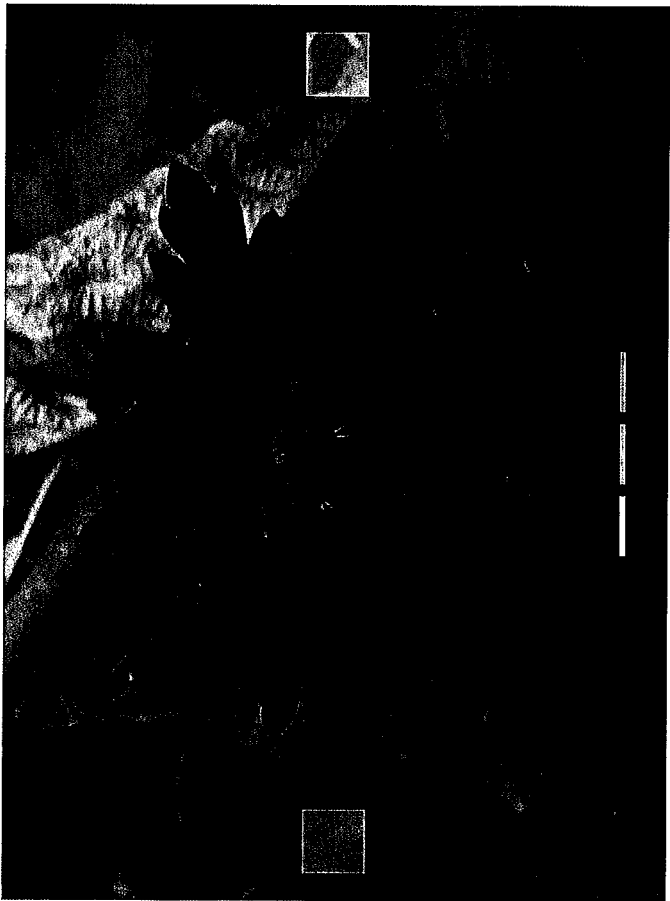
The time of year you would expect to find Spreading Globeflower vegetative, flowering, and fruiting in New York.

Spreading Globeflower Images





Images of Similar Species



Taxonomy

Spreading Globeflower

Trollius laxus Salisb.

Kingdom *Plantae*
Phylum *Anthophyta*



Class *Dicotyledoneae* (Dicots)
Order *Ranunculales*
Family *Ranunculaceae* (Buttercup Family)

Additional Common Names

- American Globeflower
- Eastern Globeflower

Synonyms

- *Trollius americanus* Muhl. ex DC.
- *Trollius laxus* ssp. *laxus* [If *Trollius albiflorus* is treated as a subspecies of *Trollius laxus*, as some sources have in the past, then all NY populations of *Trollius laxus* should be treated as subspecies *laxus*.]

Comments on the Classification

Some sources treat *Trollius albiflorus* as a subspecies of *Trollius laxus*. This subspecies is widespread in the western US and Canada. There are only a few characters separating these two species, so there treatment as subspecies is well justified.

Additional Resources

Best Identification Reference

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Links

- [NatureServe Explorer](#) ↗
- [Flora of North America](#) ↗
- [Google Images](#) ↗
- [NatureServer Explorer](#) ↗
- [New York Flora Atlas](#) ↗
- [USDA Plants Database](#) ↗

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