

**Table 1.** Descriptions of plant communities and site characteristics in areas where lesser rattlesnake plantain (*Goodyera repens*) typically occurs

Geographic area	Plant community/site characteristics
<b>United States</b>	
Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mature white spruce (<i>Picea glauca</i>) forests [32,83] that contain feathermosses (Hylocomiaceae) [80] and alders (<i>Alnus</i> spp.) [26]</li> <li>• forests dominated by balsam fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>), quaking aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>), and paper birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)</li> <li>• forests dominated by balsam fir, northern whitecedar (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>), and white spruce [7]</li> </ul>
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spruce-fir (<i>Picea-Abies</i>) forests on east and west slopes of the continental divide [27]</li> </ul>
Michigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dense eastern hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>) woods [6]</li> <li>• late-successional mixed pine (<i>Pinus</i>) forests [46]</li> <li>• mesic spruce-fir (<i>Picea-Abies</i>) forest [54]</li> </ul>
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unburned jack pine-black spruce (<i>Pinus banksiana-Picea mariana</i>) forests [3]</li> </ul>
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• old-growth Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) forests on cool, northerly aspects with a well-developed moss layer [2]</li> <li>• late-successional spruce or subalpine fir (<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>) forests [63]</li> </ul>
New Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>) and Douglas-fir forest [45]</li> </ul>
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• old-growth eastern white pine (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)-eastern hemlock forest [58]</li> <li>• north-facing eastern hemlock coves [9]</li> </ul>
North Carolina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high-elevation, rocky, exposed cliffs and slopes of the Carolina hemlock (<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i>) community; barren forest floor [77]</li> <li>• heath balds and forest heaths [64,86]</li> <li>• eastern hemlock forest [85]</li> <li>• unburned oak (<i>Quercus</i>)-pine forest [25]</li> <li>• oak-pine forests [61]</li> </ul>
Tennessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heath balds and forest heaths [86]</li> <li>• eastern hemlock forest [85]</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• open, sandy, oak-pine woods, eastern white pine forest, and moist hemlock-</li> </ul>

Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• beech-rhododendron (<i>Tsuga-Fagus-Rhododendron</i>) forest [21]</li> <li>• montane damp mossy woods [52]</li> <li>• rhododendron, sweet birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>), and hemlock community [19]</li> <li>• forests dominated by red and white oak species (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>), yellow-poplar (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>), and hickories (<i>Carya</i> spp.) [12]</li> </ul>
West Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• damp, cool woods [20]</li> <li>• forests dominated by red and white oak species, red maple, yellow-poplar, and hickories [12]</li> </ul>
Wisconsin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharum</i>)-hemlock-yellow birch (<i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>) association [74]</li> </ul>
<b>Canada</b>	
Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• spruce-fir highlands [1]</li> <li>• late-successional boreal mixed and conifer stands dominated by white spruce [36]</li> <li>• mesic to hygro-mesic lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>) stands [40]</li> <li>• conifer-dominated boreal mixedwood stands [82]</li> </ul>
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mature, northern and southern, moist, boreal white and black spruce forest and sub-boreal spruce forest [11]</li> </ul>
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coniferous moist forest [69]</li> <li>• northern whitecedar forest types [37]</li> </ul>
Newfoundland and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• balsam fir-paper birch forest with feather moss (<i>Hylocomium splendens</i>) dominant in the moss carpet [57]</li> </ul>
North American taiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mature, undisturbed white spruce-fir and black spruce forests [39]</li> </ul>
Northwest Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jack pine and white spruce forests [18]</li> </ul>
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• north slopes of red pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>) and eastern white pine forests [50]</li> <li>• balsam fir-quaking aspen-paper birch forest, balsam fir-northern whitecedar-white spruce forest [7]</li> <li>• boreal forest dominated by a variety of conifer and hardwood species [16]</li> <li>• mature jack pine and black spruce stands [33]</li> </ul>
Prince Edward Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interior habitats in upland hardwood forest dominated by American beech</li> </ul>

	( <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> ), sugar maple, and yellow birch [ <a href="#">51</a> ]
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• boreal forest dominated by balsam fir, black spruce, and paper birch [<a href="#">22</a>]</li> <li>• late-successional, boreal balsam fir-paper birch forest [<a href="#">23</a>]</li> </ul>
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moist coniferous woods [<a href="#">14,69</a>]</li> </ul>
Yukon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• boreal forest and muskegs [<a href="#">44</a>]</li> <li>• mature thaw slumps near white spruce-dominated forest [<a href="#">15</a>]</li> </ul>

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