Appendix A: Ecologically Significant Habitats of the Binnen Kill and Tidal Habitats¹²⁴

"The classification used in NRI and in the associated habitat mapping (Figure 15) has equivalents in the New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP) natural community classification (Table 7). Habitats differ from NYNHP communities in that they are sometimes more generalized, being defined in terms of dominant vegetation type (and hydrology) rather than at the species level (e.g., upland hardwood forest rather than northern red oak forest)."

Table 7: Concordance of Habitat Names (Mapping Units) for the Binnen Kill with New York Natural Heritage Program Natural Community Names

	Habitat Maps and Descriptions	New York Natural Heritage Program Community Classification ¹	
Code Habitat		Community	
C	Cultural	Mowed lawn; mowed lawn with trees	
Cr	Common reed	Shallow emergent marsh	
Dem	Deep emergent marsh	Deep emergent marsh	
Ff _	Fallow field	Cropland/row crops; successional old field	
Fp	Floodplain pool	Vernal pool	
hay	Hayfield	Cropland/field crops	
hs	Hardwood swamp	Silver maple-ash swamp	
ltm	Lower tidal marsh	Freshwater tidal marsh*	
of	Oldfield	Successional old field	
ow	Open water	Eutrophic pond	
rc	Row crop	Cropland/row crops	
rcg	Reed canary grass marsh	Shallow emergent marsh	
sav	Submerged aquatic vegetation	Freshwater subtidal aquatic bed	
sem	Shallow emergent marsh	Shallow emergent marsh	
ss	Shrub swamp	Shrub swamp	
tc	Tidal creek	Freshwater tidal creek	
tcr	Tidal common reed	Freshwater tidal marsh	
tmf	Tidal mudflat	Freshwater intertidal mudflats*	
tss	Tidal sandy shore	Freshwater intertidal shore	
ts	Tidal swamp	Freshwater tidal swamp	
uhf	Upland hardwood forest	Floodplain forest	
us	Upland shrubland	Successional shrubland	
utm	Upper tidal marsh	Freshwater tidal marsh	
wm	Wet meadow	None	
wm/cr	Wet meadow/common reed	None	

Notes: * Indicates habitats considered "significant natural communities" by NYNHP (see Figure 21).

105

_

¹²⁴ Edward Samanns, Erik Kiviat, et al, *Natural Resource Inventory and Assessment of Conservation Priorities of the Binnen Kill and its Tidal Habitats* (New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Hudson River Estuary Program, 2017), 31-32.

"Each of the observed habitats is described below, and the total acreage of each habitat is summarized in Table 8. Based on the field inspection and interpretation of aerial photographs, aquatic and wetland (both tidal and non-tidal) habitats cover approximately 410 acres (166 hectares [ha]) (51.5 percent) of the Study Area, whereas terrestrial (upland) habitats cover 370 acres (150 ha) (46.5 percent). The remaining 14 acres (2 percent) consist of developed land uses (roads and wastewater treatment facility). The study area is evenly divided among forested habitats (including upland and swamp forests; 34 percent), open uplands (oldfield, hayfield, fallow field, row crops, and upland shrubland; 30 percent), and open (non-forested) wetlands (29 percent). Unvegetated tidal channel (Binnen Kill and Hudson River) occupies another 5 percent, and the remaining 2 percent of the Study Area is developed." 125

Table 8. Summary of Plant Community Acreages in the Study Area

Table 8. Summary of Plant Community Acreages in the Study Area				
Habitat	Code	Acreage		
Cultural	С	12.8		
Open Water	ow	0.9		
Tidal Creek	tc	36.7		
Submerged Aquatic Vegetation	sav	0.5		
Tidal Sandy Shore	tss	2.0		
Tidal Mud Flat	tmf	5.2		
Lower Tidal Marsh	ltm	10.2		
Upper Tidal Marsh	utm	23.2		
Tidal Common Reed	tcr	9.7		
Shallow Emergent Marsh	sem	44.7		
Deep Emergent Marsh	dem	5.0		
Common Reed	cr	53.9		
Wet Meadow	wm	50.8		
Wet Meadow/Common Reed	wm/cr	3.8		
Reed Canary Grass	rcg	14.5		
Floodplain Pool	fp	5.2		
Shrub Swamp	ss	2.1		
Tidal Hardwood Swamp	ts	6.7		

106

¹²⁵ Ibid.

