alumroot (*Heuchera villosa*), wild stonecrop (*Sedum ternatum*), and pink turtlehead (*Chelone lyonii*) are common.

The many old logging roads have created openings in the forest, in which grow a diverse mix of herbaceous species, including invasive species. Multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and microstegium (*Microstegium vimineum*) are quite abundant along and within these old roads. Other herbaceous species found in these disturbed areas include smaller Enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea alpina*), bedstraw (*Galium latifolium*), rattlesnake fern (*Botrychium virginianum*), hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), and Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). This area has been extensively logged in the past, as evidenced by the numerous small diameter trees and the old logging roads. Anthony Creek and its tributaries contain a high degree of fine sediment, likely resulting from development higher in the watershed and runoff at points where the dirt logging roads cross the streams.

The northeastern corner of the site features a small but mature Chestnut Oak Forest, which is dominated by chestnut oak, red oak, and occasionally red maple. The shrub layer is sparse, consisting almost exclusively of mountain laurel. The herb layer is equally sparse, with the occasional patch of galax (*Galax urceolata*). A small stand (approximately 50 trees) of red spruce grows within this forest.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION: Allowing the forests to continue to mature will increase their biological significance, as well as help protect Anthony Creek from sedimentation. This site is privately-owned and has no formal protection.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES: Rich Cove Forest and Chestnut Oak Forest.

RARE PLANTS: None observed.

RARE ANIMALS: None observed.

REFERENCES:

Smith, P. 2004. Site Survey Report: Anthony Creek Forests (= Gragg Forests). N.C. Natural Heritage Program, OCCA, DENR, Raleigh, N.C.