

VASCULAR FLORA OF LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE: AN UPDATED CHECKLIST

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ABSTRACT--Land Between The Lakes (LBL) is a 69,000-ha National Demonstration Area managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority since 1964 for conservation, education, and recreation. It is in northwestern Middle Tennessee (Stewart County) and southwestern Central Kentucky (Lyon and Trigg counties) and is essentially a peninsula between impounded sections of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers (Barkley and Kentucky lakes). Before 1964, LBL consisted of small farms, communities, a national wildlife refuge, and corporately-owned woodlands. The area is known for a nineteenth-century iron industry, a burdensome involvement of people and resources in the Civil War, and the production of prohibition-era whiskey where quality was exceeded only by illegality. The topography of LBL is mostly that of a maturely dissected upland with narrow ridges and deep ravines; yet, the landscape is dominated by the two massive reservoirs with >500 km of shoreline. Upland, secondary forests dominate the plant life, but wetlands, barrens, and such cultural (anthropogenic) communities as successional fields, fencerows, ponds, old orchards, homesites, and cemeteries as well as some TVA land-use practices (e.g., open-land maintenance, moist-soil areas) add to habitat diversity and thus to species numbers. Floristic effects of such current practices as timber harvests and developments (e.g., riding trails, off-road vehicle areas, campgrounds, picnic areas, and various other recreational facilities) are yet to be determined. A preliminary checklist in 1971, based on work before 1967, gave 799 taxa of vascular plants. This paper adds results from 25 years of additional work, with a concentrated effort in the field and herbarium from 1985 through 1990. The included list gives 1,310 taxa (1,289 species, 20 varieties, 1 form) representing 591 genera and 139 families.

One of the most unique physiographic features of the southeastern United States occurs in western Kentucky and Tennessee where the lower Cumberland and Tennessee rivers flow northward and nearly paralleled for about 65 km. At the northern (downstream) end of the paralleled reaches, the Cumberland River turns westward, flowing to within 4 km of the Tennessee River before the rivers diverge and continue basically northwestward. About 25 air km south of the Ohio River, near the point of proximity, equi-latitude high dams were built on the Tennessee River in 1944, forming Kentucky Lake, and on the Cumberland River in 1966, forming Barkley Lake. To aid navigation, the reservoirs were connected by a man-made canal just south of the dams, also in 1966. The resulting peninsula, 13 to 16 km wide, 65 km long, and encompassing nearly 69,000 ha with 500 km of shoreline, was converted to public ownership in the early 1960s and named Land Between The Lakes (LBL). The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) was granted stewardship in 1964 with the mandate to develop a National Demonstration Area for conservation, education, and recreation.

The Austin Peay State University Center for Field Biology is sponsoring various research projects on the history, geology, biotic communities, biota, and other features of LBL. This paper contributes to those efforts and gives the results of floristic studies involving literature, herbarium, and fieldwork over the past 25 years.

THE AREA

Location--LBL is in northwestern Middle Tennessee (Stewart County) and southwestern Central Kentucky (Lyon and Trigg counties).

It is bounded on the west, east, and north by water (Kentucky Lake, Barkley Lake, and the man-made canal, respectively), while the southern boundary approximates Highway 79 between Dover and Paris Landing, Tennessee. Kentucky Highway 453, continuous with Tennessee Highway 49, extends north-south through LBL where it is referred to as the "Trace" in reference to historic usage. United States Highway 68 bisects LBL east-west just north of midway. The area lies between 36°26'45" and 37°02'45" N latitude, and 87°52'25" and 88°13'35" W longitude.

History--The history of LBL was detailed by Smith (1971), Henry (1976), and Wallace (1988), from whence the following summary was extracted. Archeological records show that three native American cultural groups lived or hunted in the LBL area: the Archaic group from about 5000 to 500 B.C., the Woodland Culture or Mound Builders from about 500 B.C. to 1200 A.D., and the Mississippian Culture until European settlement. The influence of these cultures upon the biota is undocumented.

Recorded history shows that Spanish explorers passed through as early as 1540. They were mostly treasure hunters, but developed an extensive fur trade with the Indians. By the late 1600s, French explorers were establishing trading posts on the rivers, and the Long Hunters found an abundance of game, including bear (*Ursus*), bison (*Bison*), and deer (*Odocoileus*), and used the area extensively in the 1700s.

Settlements were established in the "Land Between The Rivers" by Europeans between 1779 and 1800. Many of the first settlers were North Carolinians who were given land grants in exchange for Revolutionary War services. All Indian occupation ended prior to 1800 but threats of attack from groups living west of the Tennessee River

hindered European settlement until about 1812. Ross (undated), who lived on the east bank of the Cumberland River opposite southern LBL, described the region in 1808 as "...a wild, uninhabited district which had not yet attracted the attention of settlers and (which) was almost precisely in the same state it had been in for ages. ...a wild, rugged district lying west of us between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers, about 12 miles in width, an almost unbroken solitude, after which commenced the Indian territory extending to the Mississippi River."

Settlement continued slowly in the early decades of the 1800s. Agriculture and lumbering were basic to the economy with corn, cotton (later replaced by tobacco), whiskey, and livestock of primary importance. However, an abundance of timber and mineral resources resulted in the area becoming a center for iron furnaces and rolling mills in the middle 1800s, with a subsequent increase in population. By the 1870s, most of the furnaces had closed due to depletion of both high-grade ore and timber required for charcoal to operate the furnaces and the population declined significantly.

The Civil War heavily involved both the people and resources of the region since the rivers were important transportation systems for both armies. Also, Fort Henry on the Tennessee River within present-day LBL and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River just outside LBL were Confederate fortifications involved in major engagements; LBL served as an overland connector between the forts. Even after the war, guerilla bands roamed the area, and the populace was faced with survival in an area torn by war, fear, hunger, crime, and such diseases as typhoid, malaria, and smallpox. As a result, development was slow. Land grants fragmented into smaller farms and some corporately-owned lands. No railroads or significant industries entered the area, no cities were established, and farming, often of a subsistence type, predominated. By the turn of the century, economic conditions were especially bleak, life extremely hard, and the people isolated. In 1927, Sauer described the area, which he termed the "Interfluvial Area," as almost uninhabited and "A region dominated in landscape by forest, sparsely populated and little visited by outsiders, separated and isolated in its neighborhood life, divided in its outlook, little touched by progress..."

Major changes came to the area and its people after 1930 as a result of federal projects. The existing Honker and Hematite lakes were built by Work Project Administration (WPA) forces in the middle 1930s. Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge was developed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on the Cumberland River (Lyon and Trigg counties) in 1938 as a feeding and resting site for migratory waterfowl. Kentucky Dam, a TVA project, flooded the rich Tennessee River bottomlands in 1944, while Barkley Dam, a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers facility, inundated most Cumberland River bottomlands in 1966. Federal ownership for the entire peninsula (68,800 ha) was proposed in 1961, and acquisition of the farms, country stores, churches, homes, corporately-owned woodlands, and other properties was begun soon after, resulting in one of the largest publicly-owned tracts in the Southeast. At that time, the sparse population consisted of about 950 families and somewhere between 2,700 (Smith, 1971) and 5000 people (Wallace, 1988). There were no doctors, hospitals, or public water-sewer systems, and only scattered communities had telephone service. Smith (1971) noted that "In short, the Land Between the Lakes area had remained as nearly untouched by America's industrializing, urbanizing trends as any area of comparable size in the eastern United States."

Present Conditions--Today, there are no privately-owned lands in LBL; the people and buildings characteristic of rural homesteads, small farms, and communities have been gone for 25 years. The wildlife refuge, mostly inundated by Lake Barkley, was moved southward and outside of LBL, becoming Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge in 1962. Several hundred cemeteries, at various levels of maintenance, are scattered throughout and remain the only part of the area not under TVA management. In addition to the previously-mentioned WPA-built lakes

(Hematite, 36 ha, Trigg County; Honker, 77 ha, Trigg and Lyon counties), there are three other inland lakes. Bards (130 ha, Stewart County) and Energy (150 ha, Trigg County) lakes are subimpoundments of Lake Barkley built in the 1960s. Duncan Lake (20 ha, Lyon County) was formed when Duncan Creek was dammed in the 1970s to provide fishing sites for the handicapped.

About 80% of LBL is considered to be forested, but all forests are secondary, and most were severely disturbed prior to 1962 by cuttings, fires, and pasturing. Current TVA forest management includes rotational harvests ranging from selective to clear-cutting. However, a few small woodlands are relatively old or have other significant features and are protected. For example, one is a National Natural Landmark, another is a Tennessee Natural Area, several are TVA Ecological Study Sites, and three are Society of American Foresters Natural Areas. Also, LBL was recently designated as a Biosphere Preserve, and this will result in protection for other sites.

Most non-forested lands still show the results of various anthropogenic influences before 1962. For example, successional fields, old ponds, fences, roads, orchards, and gardens as well as ancient iron-ore pits and furnaces are prominent features. Also, many homeplaces are yet well-marked by foundation stones and persisting introduced species.

The quarter-century of TVA management has seen development of campgrounds, hiking trails, an off-road vehicle area, visitor's center, nature center, picnic areas, wrangler's camp with barns and riding trails, and various educational, conservation, and demonstration areas, including a working 1850s-model farmstead. A herd of about 50 American bison (*Bison bison*) is maintained in a fenced area exceeding 60 ha. Wildlife management (deer, turkey, small game, non-game species) is a major objective and operations include food and cover plantings, subimpoundments, waterholes, and moist-soil areas. Many old fields and powerline rights-of-way are maintained by "bushhogging" and area farmers lease some fields for corn (*Zea mays*), soybeans (*Glycine max*), and hay (mostly *Festuca elatior*), leaving a portion for wildlife. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) are often over abundant and flocks of turkey (*Meleagris gallapavo*) abound. White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are commonplace and a small, breeding herd of long-introduced European fallow deer (*Cervus dama*) roam free in and around an environmental education area. Hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and picnicing are major activities. Environmental education centers are constantly booked, and total visitation is approaching three million per year.

Physical Setting--LBL is within but at the western edge of the Western Highland Rim Subsection, Highland Rim Section, Interior Low Plateaus Physiographic Province of Fenneman (1938) and Quarterman and Powell (1978). The Mississippian Embayment of the Coastal Plain Province adjoins to the west, the Central (Nashville) Basin Section is to the east, the Southern Highland Rim Subsection to the south, and the Pennyroyal Plain Subsection to the north.

The bedrock is predominately cherty limestones of the Mississippian System, represented by five formations: Chattanooga-New Providence, Ft. Payne, Warsaw, Salem, and St. Louis (Harris, 1988). Surface exposures of bedrocks are uncommon except along the lakes and major streams. Karst features, such as caves and sinkholes, which are so abundant in contiguous subsections to the east and northeast, are mostly lacking. Only a few springs flow throughout the year. Tuscaloosa white chert gravels (Cretaceous) occur over much of the uplands, often overlain by McNairy Sand, also of Cretaceous age. In addition, brown gravels of Tertiary-Quaternary age often overlie the Cretaceous materials, and Pleistocene silty loess veneers the uplands. Pleistocene glaciers did not reach the area and there are no glacial deposits. Harris (1988) presents a complete review of the geology of LBL.

The topography is that of a maturely dissected plateau with narrow ridge crests, steep slopes, and narrow ravines often with only a gully

floor. The paralleled river valleys and reservoirs are the major topographic features. Closely spaced tributaries, often intermittent or seasonally flowing and mostly running east or west, butt against each other to form a narrow drainage divide that is somewhat closer to the Tennessee River than to the Cumberland River. This divide, the Tennessee Ridge, has been used as a roadway since Indian times and probably was a game trail before that; portions of the present "Trace" follow the divide. Elevations range from 107.9 m (the normal draw-down level of the reservoirs) to about 185.0 m. Slopes range from 0 to 10% in bottomlands to 50% and more above some streams and ravines, and a few bluffs, especially along the Tennessee River, are perpendicular.

Soils are within the Cumberland-Tennessee River Section, one of 12 major Soil Association Areas of Kentucky (Bailey and Winsor 1964). These soils generally developed in thin loess over gravel and chert. Most are low in fertility, are droughty, inferior for agriculture, and with excessive erosion unless protected. As described by Bailey and Winsor (1964) and Springer and Elder (1980), the principal soils are Brandon (upland, from loess over Coastal Plain material), Guinn (upland, from sandy-gravelly, Coastal Plain material), Bodine (upland, from cherty limestone), and Baxter (upland, from cherty and clayey limestone). In addition, bottomland soils have formed in alluvium derived from upland erosion and are generally a silt loam. These are (or were) agriculturally productive, and most were in tith before construction of the dams. Complete soils information may be found in Harris (1988).

The climate is a warm-temperate one with long warm summers and short mild winters. Evaporation is great in summers, even though thunderstorms are commonplace and severe storms with heavy rains sometimes occur. Data summarized from the Dover weather station show that the average temperature is 14.5°C; January is the coldest month (average of 2.6°C) and July the warmest (average of 25.4°C). Record temperatures for the period 1898 through 1989 were -29.4°C and 41.1°C. The growing season is about 191 days (from mid-April to mid- or late October). Soils normally freeze to a depth of several centimeters on numerous occasions each winter but rarely remain frozen for >3 days. Several snowfalls, totaling an average of 31 cm, occur each winter. Annual precipitation is well distributed and averages 126.8 cm; the wettest month is March (average of 13.49 cm) while the driest is October (average of 7.67 cm). However, the yearly variation is great. Extreme precipitation years were 1930 (83.5 cm) and 1979 (200.1 cm). Thornthwaite's classification (1948) places the area in a humid mesothermal with little or no water deficiency in any season.

Vegetational Setting--Land Between The Lakes is within the Mississippian Plateau Section, Western Mesophytic Region, Eastern Deciduous Forest Formation of Braun (1950). Extending from the western escarpment of the Cumberland Plateau to the loess bluffs of the Mississippi River, the Western Mesophytic vegetation and flora is transitional from the more mesic Mixed Mesophytic Region to the east and the more xeric Oak-Hickory Region to the west. There is no single climax type; instead a mosaic of types occurs, with local factors (climatic, edaphic, topographic) determining specific vegetation conditions. Generally, the Western Rim is more closely aligned floristically and vegetationally to the Oak-Hickory Region than to the Mixed Mesophytic Region (Eyre, 1980; Chester and Ellis, 1989).

As a result of topography and influences of the adjacent riverine systems, a number of habitat types occur in LBL. Carpenter and Chester (1988) recognized three broad topographic, cover, and land-use types for the Bear Creek Natural Area in southern LBL. These were expanded by Chester and Ellis (1989) to include the major plant communities of the entire region and are reviewed here to provide a vegetational overview.

Wetlands--Wetlands are adjacent to both reservoirs but are better developed along Lake Barkley, especially in southern LBL. Most result from or are directly influenced by fluctuating water levels of the

reservoirs, which flood natural depressions, old channels, and low bottomlands. Also, wetlands and moist-soil areas have and continue to be developed by TVA for waterfowl and include subimpoundments of the reservoirs, ponds, and pools formed by damming creeks. As a result, at least seven inundation and vegetation types described in the regional wetland classification system of Carter and Burbank (1978) may be recognized. These include vegetated open water, nonvegetated flats, vegetated flats, shrub swamps, remnant bottomland hardwood forests, wet meadows, and emergent marshes. In addition, numerous old (mostly upland) farm ponds, recently dug wildlife waterholes, inland lakes, and areas flooded by beaver are significant floristically.

Upland Forests--Most of LBL is vegetated by secondary forests of oaks and several other hardwoods, especially hickories, in various combinations (Chester et al., 1976; Schibig et al., 1990). More mesophytic types occur on some slopes and in ravines, including the western form of the Mixed Mesophytic Forest in at least one case (Carpenter and Chester, 1987, 1988). These cited studies and those by Jensen et al. (1973), Fralish and Crooks (1988, 1989), Schibig and Chester (1988), Chester and Ellis (1989), Kettler and Fralish (1989), Franklin and Fralish (1989), Rudowicz and Fralish (1989), Kettler et al. (1990), and Rudowicz et al. (1990) show that the ridges and upper slopes are dominated by such oaks as scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*), blackjack (*Quercus marilandica*), chestnut (*Quercus prinus*), post (*Quercus stellata*), and black (*Quercus velutina*), although white (*Quercus alba*) is usually present. Common upland hickories are pignut (*Carya glabra*), sand (*Carya pallida*), and mockernut (*Carya tomentosa*). In a few cases, sprouts and stumps indicate the former importance of American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). Other common species are shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), and sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*).

The more mesic slope forests include, in addition to many of the previously mentioned species, southern red oak (*Quercus falcata*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), red hickory (*Carya ovalis*), shagbark (*Carya ovata*), wild cherry (*Prunus serotina*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). The most mesic, usually north-facing slopes invariably include sugar maple, bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), tulip tree, black gum, and wild cherry.

Narrow ravines and streambanks include boxelder (*Acer negundo*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), black birch (*Betula nigra*), blue beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*), bitternut hickory, shagbark hickory, big shellbark (*Carya laciniosa*), sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and red elm (*Ulmus rubra*). Oaks of terraces, streambanks, and bottomlands include overcup (*Quercus lyrata*), swamp chestnut (*Quercus michauxii*), cherrybark (*Quercus pagoda*), pin (*Quercus palustris*), and Shumard (*Quercus shumardii*).

With the exception of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), which is found throughout in successional situations, native gymnosperms are limited in distribution. However, bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is frequent along Kentucky Reservoir, several stands of Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*) occur on dry promontories above Kentucky Lake, and one extensive area of shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) occurs in Stewart County.

Barrens--The Big Barrens of Kentucky extend slightly into Stewart and adjacent Montgomery County but not into LBL (Chester, 1988a; DeSelm, 1989). Yet, several barrens-grasslands are maintained by periodic burning and clipping. The flora includes such prairie stalwarts as big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardi*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum*

virgatum), and numerous herbs and forbs such as blue sage (*Salvia azurea*), milkweed (*Asclepias hirtella*), and white prairie clover (*Dalea candidum*).

Cultural Communities--This category includes those communities resulting from anthropogenic influences, such as old lawns, ponds, meadows, fields, fencerows, orchards, roadsides, cut-over forests, and the many other remnants of a landscape that, until 1964, was a small community-farming area. Also included are monoculture forests, some pre-dating TVA management, of from <1 to several ha in even-age stands of white, loblolly, and Virginia pine and bald cypress.

Previous Studies--Land Between The Lakes was rarely studied botanically before the late 1950s, and literature prior to then is scant. However, a considerable interest in the biota developed after the high dams were constructed and the peninsula became public domain. Early published works including LBL were those of Kellerman (1959), who studied wetland plants of western Kentucky, and Thomas (1963), who compared three community types within the future LBL.

During the planning stages of LBL, biologists at Austin Peay State University conducted preliminary surveys of the biota and published popular accounts for the tourist trade and for TVA's educational programs. Much of that research was conducted prior to 1966 and resulted in color guides to the ferns and lichens (Phillips, 1974), spring wildflowers, summer and fall wildflowers, and trees and shrubs (Ellis and Chester, 1971, 1973, 1980).

Journal accounts of the flora of LBL began with an introduction by Riggins and Ellis (1966) and a preliminary checklist of 799 vascular taxa by Ellis et al. (1971). Phillips (1970) published a list of lichens, Clebsch (1974) reported on the bryophytes, and Chester et al. (1976) listed the woody flora. Floristic additions were made by Chester (1967, 1982, 1986a, 1988b), Schibig and Chester (1979), Ramsey and Chester (1981), Chester and Souza (1986), Chester et al. (1987), Chester and Holt (1989), and Webb and Chester (1989). Rare plants of LBL were listed by Chester and Holt (1990), the pteridophyte flora by Noel et al. (1990), and the families Fagaceae and Juglandaceae detailed by Schibig et al. (1990).

Reports for state or federal agencies on significant sites and species include those of Quarterman and Powell (1978), Scott et al. (1980), and DeSelm et al. (1982). The Bear Creek Natural Area, a National Natural Landmark and a Tennessee Natural Area, was studied by Carpenter and Chester (1987, 1988). The flora of Kentucky Reservoir dewatered flats was given by Webb et al. (1988) and Webb and Bates (1989), while that of Lake Barkley mudflats was outlined by Chester (1992). Jensen (1988, 1989) studied hybridization in oaks on LBL, while Martin (in press) has and continues to study barrens-grasslands and their ecology. Several forest-community studies (see previously cited papers) also listed species.

METHODS

This checklist is based on research since 1967, with a concentrated effort from 1985 through 1990. Data were obtained from three sources: literature, herbaria, and fieldwork.

Papers referencing the flora of LBL are cited in previous sections. Each was critically examined, and voucher specimens, if available, were assessed for accuracy in identification. Literature reports without verifiable vouchers were excluded.

All regional herbaria were visited at least once and some several times. Curators were consulted and their help solicited in seeking specimens from LBL in their collections. Herbaria visited include the Athey Herbarium at Paducah, APSC, EKY, KNK, KY, MEM, MTSU, MUR, TENN, TENN at Martin, TTU, TVA at Muscle Shoals, VDB, and WKU (abbreviations are standards for herbaria or institutions; Holmgren et al., 1990). National herbaria were not consulted since few if any

specimens from LBL were expected and the time required for seeking them out would have been prohibitive.

Extensive fieldwork was conducted during the growing seasons of 1985 through 1990. Thirty floristically significant sites were visited spring, summer, and fall of each year, and much of the remaining area was covered at irregular times by truck, jeep, boat, off-road vehicle, and foot. Both native and non-native species were sought with the same intensity, but no collections were taken from recent, obvious plantings such as roadside gardens, shrubs and ornamentals around buildings, and vegetable-herb gardens at the demonstration or historic farms; these taxa are not included in the checklist. However, exotics persisting around old homes and farms and in cemeteries were collected and included. Special attention was given to locating populations of state or federally-listed rare species.

The >6,000 collections, combined with about 5,000 specimens collected prior to 1967 as vouchers for the preliminary checklist of Ellis et al. (1971), and numerous collections by the author and his students since then, provided a database of nearly 12,000 specimens from LBL, all at APSC. Since 1967, specimens from this collection representing >80 genera have been annotated by specialists, and their determinations were followed in the checklist. Otherwise, taxonomy and nomenclature follow standard manuals, including Fernald (1950), Radford et al. (1968), Cranfill (1980), Cronquist (1980), and Isely (1990), or recent revisions and monographs (e.g., Campbell, 1983; Lelong, 1984; Argus, 1986).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Floristic Summary--As now known, the vascular flora of LBL consists of 1,289 species, 20 varieties, and 1 form (1,310 taxa). A summary is given in Table 1, and a checklist is given as Appendix 1.

Four families dominate the flora of LBL: the composites (Asteraceae, 164 taxa), grasses (Poaceae, 142), sedges (Cyperaceae, 82), and legumes (Fabaceae, 76). These four families (<3% of all families) account for 464 (35.5%) of all taxa. Other large families are the Rosaceae (49 taxa), Lamiaceae (45), Scrophulariaceae (33), Brassicaceae (32), Liliaceae (32), Ranunculaceae (27), Apiaceae (26), Polygonaceae (25), Fagaceae (23), and Caryophyllaceae (20).

Carex is by far the largest genus with 44 taxa, followed by *Panicum* (25) and *Quercus* (21). Other large genera include *Cyperus* (17), *Polygonum* (16), *Solidago* (16), *Aster* (15), *Eupatorium* (13), *Desmodium* (12), *Helianthus* (12), and *Juncus* (12).

The woody flora consists of 89 species and 2 varieties of trees, 104 species and 1 variety of small trees and shrubs, and 32 species and 1 variety of woody vines. These 229 taxa make up 17.5% of the 1,310 total

TABLE 1. Summary of the vascular flora of Land Between The Lakes.

Group	Number of				
	Families	Genera	Species	Varieties	Forms
Pteridophytes					
Fern Allies	3	3	4		
Ferns	8	16	26		1
Gymnosperms	3	5	10		
Angiosperms					
Monocots	19	124	330	10	
Dicots	106	443	919	10	
Total	139	591	1,289	20	1

taxa. This percentage is slightly lower than that reported for other mid-south areas, e.g., 21% for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (White, 1982) and for Fort Donelson National Battlefield (Chester, 1986b) and 25% for Shiloh National Military Park (Jones and White, 1981). Major woody genera are *Quercus* (21 taxa) and *Carya* (10), but *Ulmus* (5) and *Acer* (4) contribute significantly. *Vitis* (8) and *Smilax* (4) are the major woody vine genera.

Non-native taxa include exotics and species native to other parts of North America or even to Tennessee and Kentucky but known only from planted material in LBL. The 307 non-indigenous taxa comprise 23.4% of the flora. This number is slightly higher than the 20% reported by White (1982) for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and much higher than the 11.9% reported by Jones and White (1981) for Shiloh National Military Park. However, it is about the same as that of the heavily disturbed Fort Donelson National Battlefield (Chester, 1986b).

Checklist Format--The checklist is divided into four major groups with families arranged alphabetically within each: 1) Pteridophyta (subdivided into fern allies and ferns); 2) Spermatophyta: Gymnospermae; 3) Spermatophyta: Angiospermae, Monocotyledoneae; and 4) Spermatophyta: Angiospermae, Dicotyledoneae. Family names are generally those of current usage. Genera, species, and infraspecific taxa are then arranged alphabetically. Fernald (1950), Cronquist (1980), and Isely (1990) were used to determine which species are not native; non-indigenous taxa are indicated by an asterisk (*). County distributions with vouchers at APSC or seen elsewhere and verified by the author are given as L for Lyon County, S for Stewart County, and T for Trigg County. An annotated version of the checklist, with synonymy, vernacular names, and a statement on the known habitat occurrences in LBL is available from the author.

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APPENDIX 1. Checklist of vascular plants known from Land Between The Lakes. Non-indigenous taxa are indicated by an asterisk. County distributions with vouchers verified by the author are given as L for Lyon County, S for Stewart County, and T for Trigg County.

PTERIDOPHYTA: FERN ALLIES

Equisetaceae

- Equisetum arvense* L. (S,T)
E. hyemale L. (S)

Lycopodiaceae

- Lycopodium digitatum* A. Braun (L,S,T)

Selaginellaceae

- Selaginella apoda* (L.) Spring (S,T)

PTERIDOPHYTA: TRUE FERNS

Adiantaceae

- Adiantum pedatum* L. (L,S,T)
Cheilanthes lanosa (Michx.) Eaton (L,S,T)
Pellaea atropurpurea (L.) Link (L,S)

Aspleniaceae

- Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes (L,S,T)
A. resiliens Kunze (L,S)
A. rhizophyllum L. (L,S,T)
A. ruta-muraria L. (L)
Athyrium asplenioides (Michx.) Eaton (L,S,T)
A. pycnocarpon (Spreng.) Tidestrom (S)
A. thelypteroides (Michx.) Desv. (S)
Cystopteris bulbifera (L.) Bernh. (S)
C. protrusa (Weatherby) Bladell (L,S,T)
Onoclea sensibilis L. (L,S,T)
Polystichum acrostichoides (Michx.) Schott (L,S,T)
Woodsia obtusa (Spreng.) Torr. (L,S,T)

Azollaceae

- Azolla caroliniana* Willd. (S,T)

Dennstaedtiaceae

- Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn (L,S,T)

Ophioglossaceae

- Botrychium biternatum* (Sav.) Underwood (L,S,T)
B. dissectum Spreng. forma *dissectum* (S)
B. dissectum Spreng. forma *obliquum* Fern. (L,S,T)
B. virginianum (L.) Swartz (L,S,T)
Ophioglossum engelmannii Prantl (T)
O. pycnostichum (Fern.) Löve & Löve (L,S,T)

Osmundaceae

- Osmunda regalis* L. (L,T)

Polypodiaceae

- Polypodium polypodioides* (L.) Watt (S,T)

Thelypteridaceae

- Thelypteris hexagonoptera* (Michx.) Weatherby (L,S,T)
T. palustris Schott (S,T)

GYMNOSPERMAE

Cupressaceae

- Juniperus chinensis* L.* (L,S)
J. virginiana L. (L,S,T)
Thuja orientalis L.* (L,S,T)

Pinaceae

- Picea abies* (L.) Karst.* (T)
P. glauca (Moench) Voss* (L,S)
Pinus echinata Mill. (L,S,T)
P. strobus L.* (L,S,T)
P. taeda L.* (L,S,T)
P. virginiana Mill. (L,S,T)

Taxodiaceae

- Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich. (L,S,T)

ANGIOSPERMAE: MONOCOTYLEDONEAE

Agavaceae

- Manfreda virginica* (L.) Rose (L,S,T)
Yucca flaccida Haw.* (L,S,T)

Alismataceae

- Alisma subcordatum* Raf. (L,S,T)
Echinodorus cordifolius (L.) Griseb. (L,S,T)
Sagittaria australis (J.G. Smith) Small (L,T)
S. brevirostra Mackenzie & Bush (L,S)
S. calycina Engelm. (L,S,T)
S. graminea Michx. (T)
S. latifolia Willd. (S)

Araceae

- Acorus americanus* (Raf.) Raf. (S,T)
Arisaema dracontium (L.) Schott (L,S,T)
A. triphyllum (L.) Schott (L,S,T)

Commelinaceae

- Commelina communis* L.* (L,S,T)
C. diffusa Burm. f. (L,S,T)
C. erecta L. (S)
C. virginica L. (L,S,T)
Tradescantia subaspera Ker (S,T)
T. virginiana L. (L,S,T)
Zebryna pendula Schwein.* (L)

Cyperaceae

- Bulbostylis capillaris* (L.) Clarke (S)
Carex albursina Sheldon (S)
C. amphibola Steud. (L,S,T)
C. annectens Bickn. (L,S,T)
C. artitecta Mackenzie (L,S,T)
C. blanda Dewey (L,S,T)
C. caroliniana Schwein. (S,T)
C. cephalophora Muhl. (L,S)
C. comosa Boott (S)
C. complanata Torr. & Hook. (L,S,T)
C. crinita Lam. (L,S,T)
C. crus-corvi Shuttlw. (L,S,T)
C. digitalis Willd. (S,T)
C. festucacea Schkuhr (L,S)
C. flaccosperma Dewey (L,S,T)
C. frankii Kunth (L,S,T)
C. gracillima Schwein. (T)
C. granularis Muhl. (S,T)
C. grayi Carey (L,S,T)
C. intumescens Rudge (L,S,T)
C. jamesii Schwein. (L,S,T)
C. lacustris Willd. (L,T)
C. laxiflora Lam. (L,S)
C. leavenworthii Dewey (S)
C. louisianica Bailey (L,S,T)
C. lupuliformis Sartwell (L)
C. lupulina Muhl. (L,S,T)
C. lurida Wahlenb. (L,S,T)
C. meadii Dewey (L)
C. muhlenbergii Schkuhr (L,S,T)
C. nigromarginata Schwein. (S,T)
C. normalis Mackenzie (L,S,T)
C. oxylepis Torr. & Hook. (L,T)
C. picta Steud. (T)
C. retroflexa Muhl. (L,S,T)

- C. rosea* Schkuhr (L,S,T)

- C. scoparia* Schkuhr (L,S,T)
C. shortiana Dewey (S,T)
C. squarrosa L. (L,S,T)
C. stipata Muhl. (S,T)
C. stricta Lam. (S)
C. swanii (Fern.) Mackenzie (S)
C. tribuloides Wahlenb. (L,S,T)
C. typhina Michx. (L,T)
C. vulpinoidea Michx. (L,S,T)
Cyperus aristatus Rottb. (L,S,T)
C. erythrorhizos Muhl. (L,S,T)
C. esculentus L. var. *esculentus* (L,S,T)
C. esculentus L. var. *sativus* Boeckl.* (S)
C. ferruginescens Boeckl. (L,S,T)
C. filiculmis Vahl (L,S)
C. flavescens L. (S,T)
C. flavicomus Michx. (L,S,T)
C. iria L.* (S,T)
C. lancastriensis Porter (L,S,T)
C. ovalaris (Michx.) Torr. (L,S,T)
C. polystachyos Rottb. var. *texasensis* (Torr.) Fern. (L,S,T)
C. pseudovegetus Steud. (L,S,T)
C. retrofractus (L.) Torr. (L)
C. rivularis Kunth (S)
C. strigosus L. (L,S,T)
C. tenuiflorus (Steud.) Dandy (L,S)
Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britt. (L,T)
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) Roemer & Schultes (L,S,T)
E. compressa Sullivant (S)
E. erythropoda Steud. (L,S,T)
E. obtusa (Willd.) Schultes (L,S,T)
E. quadrangulata (Michx.) Roemer & Schultes (L,S,T)
Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roemer & Schultes (L,S,T)
F. vahlii (Lam.) Link (L,S,T)
Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Pax (L,S,T)
Rhynchospora capitellata (Michx.) Vahl (L,S,T)
R. corniculata (Lam.) Gray (L,S,T)
Scirpus atrovirens Willd. (L,S,T)
S. cyperinus (L.) Kunth (L,S,T)
S. koitolepis (Steud.) Gleason (L,S,T)
S. pendulus Muhl. (L,S,T)
S. polyphyllus Vahl (S)
S. pungens Vahl (T)
S. validus Vahl (S,T)
Scleria oligantha Michx. (L)
S. pauciflora Muhl. (L,S,T)

Dioscoreaceae

- Dioscorea oppositifolia* L.* (L,S,T)
D. quaternata J. F. Gmelin (L,S,T)

Iridaceae

- Belamcanda chinensis* (L.) DC.* (L,S,T)
Gladiolus hortulanus Bailey* (S,T)
Iris brevicaulis Raf. (S)
I. cristata Soland. (L,S,T)
I. flavescens DC.* (L,S,T)
I. germanica L.* (L,S,T)
I. virginica L. (S,T)
Sisyrinchium albidum Michx. (L,S,T)
S. angustifolium Mill. (L,S,T)

Juncaceae

- Juncus acuminatus* Michx. (L,S,T)
J. biflorus Ell. (L,S,T)
J. brachycarpus Engelm. (L,S,T)
J. debilis Gray (T)
J. diffusissimus Buckl. (L,S,T)
J. effusus L. (L,S,T)
J. marginatus Rostk. (L,S,T)
J. nodatus Coville (L,T)
J. scirpoides Lam. (S)
J. secundus Beauv. (S)
J. tenuis Willd. (L,S,T)
J. validus Coville (S)
Luzula bulbosa (Wood) Rydb. (L,S)
L. echinata (Small) Herm. (L,S,T)

Lemnaceae

- Lemna perpusilla* Torr. (L,S,T)
L. valdiviana Phil. (S)
Spirodela polyrhiza (L.) Schleid. (S,T)
Wolffia papulifera Thompson (S,T)
Wolffiella floridana (Small) Thompson (T)

Liliaceae (incl. Amaryllidaceae)

- Allium canadense* L. (L,S,T)
A. cepa L.* (L,T)
A. sativum L.* (S)
A. vineale L.* (L,S,T)
Asparagus officinale L.* (L,S,T)
Camassia scilloides (Raf.) Cory (L,S)
Chamaelirium luteum (L.) Gray (S)
Convallaria majalis L.* (S)
Disporum lanuginosum (Michx.) Nichols. (S,T)
Erythronium albidum Nutt. (L)
E. americanum Ker (S,T)
Hemerocallis fulva L.* (S,T)
Hyacinthus orientalis L.* (L,S,T)
Hymenocallis occidentalis (Le Conte) Kunth (L,S,T)
Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Coville (L,S,T)
Leucojum aestivum L.* (L,T)
Lilium michiganense Farw. (L,S)
Lycoris radiata (L'Her.) Herb.* (S)
Maianthemum racemosum (L.) Link (L,S,T)
Muscari botryoides (L.) Mill.* (L)
M. comosum Mill.* (T)
M. racemosum L.* (L)
Narcissus poeticus L.* (L,S,T)
N. pseudonarcissus L.* (L,S,T)
Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britt. (L,T)
Ornithogalum umbellatum L.* (S,T)
Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell. (L,S,T)
P. canaliculatum (Muhl.) Pursh (L,S,T)
Trillium cuneatum Raf. (S)
T. flexipes Raf. (S)
T. recurvatum Beck (L,S,T)
Uvularia grandiflora L. (L,S,T)

Najadaceae

- Najas gracillima* (A. Braun) Magnus (T)
N. guadalupensis (Spreng.) Magnus (L,S,T)
N. minor All.* (L,S,T)

Orchidaceae

- Aplectrum hyemale* (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torr. (L,S,T)
Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. (S,T)
C. wisteriana Conrad (T)
Cypripedium calceolus L. var. *pubescens* (Willd.) Correll (S,T)
Galearis spectabilis (L.) Raf. (L,T)
Goodyera pubescens (Willd.) R. Br. (S)

- Liparis lilifolia* (L.) Rich. (L,T)
L. loeselii (L.) Rich. (S)
Platanthera peramoena (Gray) Gray (L,S,T)
Spiranthes cernua (L.) Rich. (L,S,T)
S. gracilis (Bigelow) Beck (S)
S. grayi Ames (S,T)
S. ovalis Lindley (S)
S. vernalis Engelm. & Gray (S)
Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nutt. (L,S,T)

Poaceae

- Agrostis alba* L.* (L,S,T)
A. eliottiana Schultes (S,T)
A. hyemalis (Walt.) BSP. (S)
A. perennans (Walt.) Tuckerman (L,S,T)
Aira elegans Willd.* (S)
Alopecurus carolinianus Walt. (L,S,T)
Andropogon gerardi Vitman (L,S,T)
A. gyrans Ashe (L,S,T)
A. ternarius Michx. (L,S,T)
A. virginicus L. (L,S,T)
Aristida dichotoma Ell. (L,S,T)
A. longespica Poir. var. *longespica* (L,S,T)
A. longespica Poir. var. *geniculata* (Raf.) Fern. (S)
A. oligantha Michx. (L,S,T)
A. purpurascens Poir. (L,S,T)
Arthraxon hispidum (Thunb.) Makino* (L,S,T)
Arundinaria tecta (Walt.) Muhl. (L,S,T)
Arundo donax L.* (S,T)
Avena sativa L.* (S,T)
Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreb.) Beauv. (L,S,T)
Bromus commutatus Schrad.* (L,S,T)
B. inermis Leyss.* (T)
B. japonicus Thunb.* (L,S,T)
B. purgans L. (L,S,T)
B. tectorum L.* (L,S,T)
Cenchrus incertus Curtis (S)
Chasmanthium latifolium (Michx.) Yates (L,S,T)
Cinna arundinacea L. (L,S,T)
Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.* (L,S,T)
Dactylis glomerata L.* (L,S,T)
Danthonia spicata (L.) Beauv. (L,S,T)
Diarrhena americana Beauv. (L,T)
D. obovata (Gleason) Brandenburg (L)
Digitaria ischaemum (Schreb.) Muhl.* (L,S,T)
D. sanguinalis (L.) Scop.* (L,S,T)
Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv.* (L,S,T)
E. frumentacea (Roxb.) Link* (L,S,T)
E. muricata (Beauv.) Fern. (S)
Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.* (L,S,T)
Elymus villosus Muhl. (L,S)
E. virginicus L. var. *virginicus* (L,S,T)
E. virginicus L. var. *glabriflorus* (Vasey) Bush (L,S,T)
E. virginicus L. var. *submuticus* Hook. (S)
Eragrostis capillaris (L.) Nees (L,S,T)
E. cilianensis (All.) Lutati* (L,S,T)
E. curvula (Schrad.) Nees* (L,S,T)
E. frankii Meyer (L,S,T)
E. hirsuta (Michx.) Nees (L,S,T)
E. hypnoides (Lam.) BSP. (L,S,T)
E. pilosa (L.) Beauv.* (L,S,T)
E. spectabilis (Pursh) Steud. (L,S,T)
Erianthus alopecuroides (L.) Ell. (L,S,T)
E. giganteus (Walt.) Muhl. (L)
Eulalia viminea (Trin.) Ktze.* (L,S,T)
Festuca elatior L.* (L,S,T)
F. obtusa Biehler (L,S,T)

- F. octoflora* Walt. (L,S,T)
F. rubra L.* (L,S,T)
Glyceria striata (Lam.) Hitchc. (L,S,T)
Gymnopogon ambiguus (Michx.) BSP. (S,T)
Holcus lanatus L.* (L,S,T)
Hordeum pusillum Nutt. (L,S,T)
H. vulgare L.* (L,S,T)
Hystrix patula Moench (L,S,T)
Leersia oryzoides (L.) Swartz (L,S,T)
L. virginica Willd. (L,S,T)
Leptochloa filiformis (Lam.) Beauv. (L,S)
L. panicoides (Pres.) Hitchc. (L,S,T)
Lolium multiflorum Lam.* (L,S,T)
L. perenne L.* (L,S)
Melica mutica Walt. (L,S,T)
M. nitens Nutt. (T)
Miscanthus sinensis Anderss.* (S,T)
Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin. (S,T)
M. frondosa Poir. (L,S)
M. glabriflora Scribn. (L,T)
M. schreberi Gmel. (L,S,T)
M. sobolifera (Muhl.) Trin. (L,S,T)
M. sylvatica Torr. (L,S,T)
M. tenuiflora (Willd.) BSP. (S,T)
Panicum acuminatum Swartz var. *acuminatum* (L,S,T)
P. acuminatum Swartz var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Lelong (S,T)
P. acuminatum Swartz var. *longiligulatum* (Nash) Lelong (L,S,T)
P. anceps Michx. (L,S,T)
P. angustifolium Ell. (S,T)
P. boscii Poir. (L,S,T)
P. capillare L. var. *capillare* (L,S,T)
P. capillare L. var. *sylvaticum* Torr. (T)
P. clandestinum L. (L,S,T)
P. commutatum L. (L,S,T)
P. depauperatum Muhl. (L,S,T)
P. dichotomiflorum Michx. (L,S,T)
P. dichotomum L. var. *dichotomum* (L,S,T)
P. dichotomum L. var. *ramulosum* (Torr.) Lelong (L,S,T)
P. flexile (Gattinger) Scribn. (L,S,T)
P. laxiflorum Lam. (L,S,T)
P. linearifolium Scribn. (L,S,T)
P. miliaceum L.* (L,T)
P. polyanthes Schultes (L,S,T)
P. ravenelii Scribn. & Merr. (L,S,T)
P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* (L,S,T)
P. rigidulum Bosc ex Nees var. *elongatum* (Pursh) Lelong (L,S,T)
P. scoparium Lam. (L,S,T)
P. sphaerocarpon Ell. (L,S,T)
P. virgatum L. (L,S,T)
Paspalum bosceanum Flugge (S)
P. dilatatum Poir.* (L,S,T)
P. dissectum L. (L,S,T)
P. distichum L. (L,S,T)
P. floridanum Michx. (L,S,T)
P. laeve Michx. (L,S,T)
P. pubiflorum Rupr. (L,S,T)
P. repens Berg. (L,S,T)
P. setaceum Michx. (L,S,T)
Phalaris arundinacea L. (L,S,T)
Phleum pratense L.* (L,S,T)
Poa annua L.* (S,T)
P. autumnalis Muhl. (L,T)
P. compressa L.* (L,S,T)

- P. pratensis* L.* (L,S,T)
P. sylvestris Gray (L,S,T)
Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash (L,S,T)
Secale cereale L.* (S)
Setaria faberii Herrm.* (L,S,T)
S. geniculata (Lam.) Beauv. (L,S,T)
S. italica (L.) Beauv.* (L,S,T)
S. lutescens (Wigel.) Hubb.* (L,S,T)
S. viridis (L.) Beauv.* (L,S,T)
Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash (L,S,T)
Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.* (L,S,T)
S. vulgare Pers.* (L,S,T)
Spartina pectinata Link (T)
Sphenopholis nitida (Biehl.) Scribn. (L,S,T)
S. obtusata (Michx.) Scribn. var. *obtusata* (S,T)
S. obtusata (Michx.) Scribn. var. *major* (Torr.) Erdman (L,S,T)
Sporobolus asper (Michx.) Kunth (L)
S. poiretii (Roemer & Schultes) Hitchc.* (T)
S. vaginiflorus (Torr.) Wood (L,S,T)
Tridens flavus (L.) Hitchc. (L,S,T)
Tripsacum dactyloides L. (L,S,T)
Triticum aestivum L.* (L,S,T)
Zea mays L.* (L,S,T)
- Pontederiaceae**
Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms* (T)
Heteranthera dubia (Jacq.) MacM. (L,T)
H. limosa (Swartz) Willd. (S,T)
H. reniformis Ruiz & Pavon (L,S)
- Potamogetonaceae**
Potamogeton crispus L.* (S,T)
P. diversifolius Raf. (L,S,T)
P. foliosus Raf. (S,T)
P. nodosus Poir. (L,S,T)
P. pusillus L. (L,S,T)
- Smilacaceae**
Smilax bona-nox L. (L,S,T)
S. glauca Walt. (L,S,T)
S. herbacea L. (S,T)
S. hispida Muhl. (S,T)
S. rotundifolia L. (L,S,T)
- Sparganiaceae**
Sparganium americanum Nutt. (L,S)
- Typhaceae**
Typha latifolia L. (L,S,T)
- Zannichelliaceae**
Zannichellia palustris L. (L,S,T)
- ANGIOSPERMAE: DICOTYLEDONEAE**
- Acanthaceae**
Dicliptera brachiata (Pursh) Spreng. (S)
Justica americana (L.) Vahl (L,S,T)
Ruellia caroliniensis (Walt.) Steud. (L,S,T)
R. strepens L. (L,S,T)
- Aceraceae**
Acer negundo L. (L,S,T)
A. rubrum L. (L,S,T)
A. saccharinum L. (L,S,T)
A. saccharum Marsh. (L,S,T)
- Aizoaceae**
Mollugo verticillata L.* (L,S,T)
- Amaranthaceae**
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.* (L,S,T)
Amaranthus hybridus L.* (L,S,T)
A. spinosus L.* (S,T)
A. tamariscinus Nutt. (L,S,T)
- A. tuberculatus* (Moq.) Sauer (L,S,T)
Gomphrena globosa L.* (S)
Iresine rhizomatosa Standl. (T)
- Anacardiaceae**
Rhus copallina L. (L,S,T)
R. glabra L. (L,S,T)
R. radicans L. (L,S,T)
- Annonaceae**
Asimina triloba (L.) Dunal (L,S,T)
- Apiaceae**
Anethum graveolens L.* (T)
Angelica venenosa (Greenway) Fern. (L,S,T)
Chaerophyllum procumbens (L.) Crantz (S)
C. tainturieri Hook. (L,S,T)
Cicuta maculata L. (L,S,T)
Cryptotaenia canadensis (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
Daucus carota L.* (L,S,T)
Eriogonum bulbosum (Michx.) Nutt. (L,S,T)
Eryngium prostratum Nutt. (L,S,T)
E. yuccifolium Michx. (L,S,T)
Osmorhiza longistylis (Torr.) DC. (L,S,T)
Oxypolis rigidior (L.) Raf. (T)
Polytaenia nuttallii DC. (T)
Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michx.) Raf. (L,S,T)
P. costatum (Ell.) Raf. (L,S)
P. nuttallii (DC.) Britt. (L,S,T)
Sanicula canadensis L. (L,S,T)
S. gregaria Bickn. (S)
S. smallii Bickn. (S,T)
Sium sauve Walt. (S,T)
Thaspium trifoliatum (L.) Gray var. *trifoliatum* (L,S,T)
T. trifoliatum (L.) Gray var. *flavum* Blake (L,S)
Torilis arvensis (Huds.) Link* (L,S,T)
Trepocarpus aethusae Nutt. (L,S,T)
Zizia aptera (Gray) Fern. (L,S,T)
Z. aurea (L.) Koch (S)
- Apocynaceae**
Amsonia tabernaemontana Walt. (L,S,T)
Apocynum cannabinum L. (L,S,T)
Vinca minor L.* (L,S,T)
- Aquifoliaceae**
Ilex decidua Walt. (L,S,T)
I. opaca Ait. (S,T)
- Araliaceae**
Acanthopanax sieboldianum Makino* (L)
Aralia spinosa L. (L,S,T)
Hedera helix L.* (L,S,T)
Panax quinquefolium L. (L,S,T)
- Aristolochiaceae**
Aristolochia serpentaria L. (L,S,T)
A. tomentosa Sims (S)
Asarum canadense L. (L,S,T)
- Asclepiadaceae**
Asclepias amplexicaulis Smith (L,S,T)
A. hirtella (Pennell) Woods. (S)
A. incarnata L. (L,S,T)
A. purpurascens L. (L,S,T)
A. syriaca L. (L,S,T)
A. tuberosa L. (L,S,T)
A. variegata L. (L,S,T)
A. verticillata L. (L,S,T)
Cynanchum laeve (Michx.) Pers. (L,S,T)
Matelea carolinensis (Jacq.) Woods. (S,T)
M. gonocarpa (Walt.) Shimmers (L,S,T)
M. obliqua (Jacq.) Woods. (T)
- Asteraceae**
Achillea millefolium L.* (L,S,T)
- Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. (L,S,T)
A. bidentata Michx. (L,S,T)
A. trifida L. (L,S,T)
Antennaria plantaginifolia (L.) Rich. (L,S,T)
A. solitaria Rydb. (S,T)
Anthemis cotula L.* (L,S,T)
Arctium minus (Hill) Bernh.* (L,S,T)
Artemisia annua L.* (L,S,T)
A. ludoviciana Nutt.* (S)
A. vulgaris L.* (S)
Aster cordifolius L. (L,S,T)
A. dumosus L. (L,S,T)
A. hemisphaericus Alex. (S,T)
A. lateriflorus (L.) Britt. (L,S,T)
A. linariifolius L. (L,S,T)
A. novae-angliae L. (S)
A. oblongifolius Nutt. (S)
A. ontarionis Wieg. (L)
A. patens Ait. (L,S,T)
A. pilosus Willd. (L,S,T)
A. sagittifolius Willd. (L,S,T)
A. shortii Lindl. (L,S,T)
A. simplex Willd. (L,S,T)
A. solidagineus Michx. (L,S,T)
A. undulatus L. (L,S,T)
Astranthium integrifolium (Michx.) Nutt. (S,T)
Bidens aristosa (Michx.) Britt. (L,S,T)
B. bipinnata L. (L,S,T)
B. cernua L. (L,S,T)
B. discoidea (Torr. & Gray) Britt. (L,S,T)
B. frondosa L. (L,S,T)
B. polylepis Blake (L,S,T)
B. tripartita L.* (L,S,T)
Boltonia diffusa Ell. (L,S,T)
Cacalia atriplicifolia L. (L,S,T)
C. muhlenbergii (Schultz-Bip.) Fern. (L,S,T)
C. suaveolens L. (L,T)
Carduus nutans L.* (S,T)
Centaurea cyanus L.* (S)
C. maculosa Lam.* (L,T)
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum L.* (L,S,T)
C. parthenium (L.) Bernh.* (T)
Chrysopsis camporum Greene (S)
C. pilosa Nutt.* (S)
Cichorium intybus L.* (L,S,T)
Cirsium altissimum (L.) Spreng. (L,S,T)
C. carolinianum (Walt.) Fern. & Schub. (L)
C. discolor (Muhl.) Spreng. (L,S,T)
C. vulgare (Savi) Tenore* (L,S,T)
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronquist (L,S,T)
C. ramosissima Cronquist (S)
Coreopsis lanceolata L.* (S,T)
C. major Walt. (L,S,T)
C. tinctoria Nutt.* (L,S,T)
C. tripteris L. (L,S,T)
Cosmos bipinnatus Cav.* (S)
Dahlia rosea Cav.* (S)
Echinacea pallida Nutt. (L)
E. purpurea (L.) Moench (T)
Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. (L,S,T)
Elephantopus carolinianus Willd. (L,S,T)
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf. ex DC. (L,S,T)
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. (L,S,T)
E. philadelphicus L. (L,S,T)
E. pulchellus Michx. (S)
E. strigosus Muhl. ex Willd. (L,S,T)
Eupatorium album L. (S,T)
E. altissimum L. (S,T)

- E. aromaticum* L. (S,T)
E. coelestinum L. (L,S,T)
E. fistulosum Barratt (L,S,T)
E. hyssopifolium L. (L,S,T)
E. incarnatum Walt. (L,S,T)
E. perfoliatum L. (L,S,T)
E. purpureum L. (L,S,T)
E. rotundifolium L. (L,S,T)
E. rugosum Houtt. (L,S,T)
E. serotinum Michx. (L,S,T)
E. sessilifolium L. (L,S,T)
Euthamia graminifolia (L.) Nutt. (L,S,T)
Gnaphalium quadriradiata Ruiz & Pavon* (T)
Gnaphalium obtusifolium L. (L,S,T)
G. purpureum L. (L,S,T)
Helenium amarum (Raf.) Rock (L,S,T)
H. autumnale L. (S)
H. flexosum Raf. (L,S,T)
Helianthus angustifolius L. (L,S,T)
H. annuus L.* (S,T)
H. atrorubens L. (S)
H. divaricatus L. (L,S,T)
H. hirsutus Raf. (L,S,T)
H. laetiflorus Pers.* (T)
H. maximiliani Schrad.* (L,S,T)
H. microcephalus Torr. & Gray (L,S,T)
H. mollis Lam. (L,T)
H. occidentalis Riddell (T)
H. strumosus L. (L,S,T)
H. tuberosus L. (S,T)
Heliopis helianthoides (L.) Sweet (L,S,T)
Hieracium gronovii L. (L,S,T)
Hypochoeris radicata L.* (S)
Iva annua L.* (L,S,T)
Krigia biflora (Walt.) Blake (L,S,T)
K. dandelion (L.) Nutt. (L,S,T)
K. oppositifolia Raf. (L,S,T)
K. virginica (L.) Willd. (L,S,T)
Kuhnia eupatorioides L. (L,S,T)
Lactuca canadensis L. (L,S,T)
L. floridana (L.) Gaertn. (L,S,T)
L. saligna L.* (L,S,T)
L. serriola L.* (L,S,T)
Liatris aspera Michx. (L,S)
L. spicata (L.) Willd. (L)
L. squarrosa (L.) Michx. (L,S,T)
L. squarrolosa Michx. (L,T)
Matricaria matricarioides (Less.) Porter* (T)
Melanthera nivea (L.) Small (S,T)
Mikania scandens (L.) Willd. (S,T)
Parthenium integrifolium L. (L,S,T)
Pluchea camphorata (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
Polymnia canadensis L. (S)
P. uvedalia L. (L,S,T)
Prenanthes altissima L. (L,S,T)
P. barbata (Torr. & Gray) Milstead (S)
Pyrrhopappus carolinianus (Walt.) DC. (L,S,T)
Ratibida pinnata (Vent.) Barnh. (L,T)
Rudbeckia fulgida Ait. (S)
R. hirta L. (L,S,T)
R. laciniata L. (L,S,T)
R. triloba L. (L,S,T)
Senecio anonymus Wood (S,T)
S. aureus L. (S,T)
S. glabellus Poir. (L,S,T)
S. obovatus Muhl. ex Willd. (T)
Silphium astericus L. (T)
S. integrifolium Michx. (L,S,T)
- S. perfoliatum* L. (S,T)
S. terebinthinaceum Jacq. (L,S,T)
S. trifoliatum L. (S)
Solidago altissima L. (L,S,T)
S. bicolor L. (S)
S. buckleyi Torr. & Gray (L)
S. caesia L. (L,S,T)
S. erecta Pursh (L,S,T)
S. flexicaulis L. (S,T)
S. gigantea Ait. (L,S,T)
S. hispida Muhl. (L,S,T)
S. juncea Ait. (L,S,T)
S. nemoralis Ait. (L,S,T)
S. odora Ait. (S,T)
S. patula Muhl. (T)
S. rugosa Mill. (L,S,T)
S. speciosa Nutt. (L,S,T)
S. sphacelata Raf. (S,T)
S. ulmifolia Muhl. ex Willd. (L,S,T)
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill* (S,T)
Tagetes erecta L.* (S,T)
Taraxacum officinale Weber* (L,S,T)
Verbesina alternifolia (L.) Britt. (L,S,T)
V. helianthoides Michx. (L,S,T)
V. virginica L. (L,S,T)
Vernonia gigantea (Walt.) Trel. (L,S,T)
Xanthium strumarium L.* (L,S,T)
- Balsaminaceae**
Impatiens capensis Meerb. (L,S,T)
I. pallida Nutt. (S)
- Berberidaceae**
Berberis thunbergii DC.* (T)
Caulophyllum thalictroides (L.) Michx. (S)
Podophyllum peltatum L. (L,S,T)
- Betulaceae**
Alnus serrulata (Ait.) Willd. (L,S,T)
Betula nigra L. (L,S,T)
Carpinus caroliniana Walt. (L,S,T)
Corylus americana Walt. (L,S,T)
Ostrya virginiana (Mill.) K. Koch (L,S,T)
- Bignoniaceae**
Bignonia capreolata L. (L,S,T)
Campsis radicans (L.) Seem. (L,S,T)
Catalpa speciosa (Ward.) Engelm.* (L,S,T)
- Boraginaceae**
Cynoglossum virginianum L. (L,S,T)
Hackelia virginiana (L.) Johnston (L,S,T)
Heliotropium indicum L.* (L,S,T)
Lithospermum arvense L.* (L,S,T)
L. canescens (Michx.) Lehm. (L,T)
L. latifolium Michx. (L,T)
Mertensia virginica (L.) Pers. (L,S,T)
Myosotis macrosperma Engelm. (L,S,T)
M. verna L. (L,S,T)
- Brassicaceae**
Arabisopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh.* (L,S,T)
Arabis canadensis L. (L,S,T)
A. laevigata (Muhl.) Poir. (L,S,T)
Armoracia lacustris (Gray) Al-Shehb. & Bates (L,S,T)
Barbarea vulgaris R. Browne* (L,S,T)
Brassica juncea (L.) Coss.* (T)
B. rapa L.* (L,S,T)
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic.* (L,S,T)
Cardamine angustata Schulz (S,T)
C. concatenata (Michx.) Ahles (L,S,T)
C. diphylla (Michx.) A. Wood (S)
C. hirsuta L.* (L,S,T)
- C. parviflora* L.* (L,S,T)
C. pennsylvanica Muhl. (L,S,T)
C. rhomboidea (Pers.) DC. (L,S,T)
Draba brachycarpa Nutt. (L,S,T)
D. verna L.* (L,S,T)
Erysimum repandum L.* (T)
Iodanthus pinatifidus (Michx.) Steud. (L,S,T)
Lepidium campestre R. Browne* (S,T)
L. densiflorum Schrad. (S)
L. virginicum L. (L,S,T)
Lesquerella lescurii (Gray) Watson (S,T)
Nasturtium officinale R. Browne* (S)
Raphanus raphanistrum L.* (S,T)
Rorippa palustris (L.) Besser (L,S)
R. sessiliflora (Nutt.) Hitchc. (L,S,T)
R. sylvestris (L.) Besser* (L,T)
Sibara virginica (L.) Rollins (L,S,T)
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop.* (S,T)
Thlaspi arvense L.* (T)
T. perfoliatum L.* (T)
- Buxaceae**
Pachysandra procumbens Michx. (S)
- Cabombaceae**
Brasenia schreberi Gmelin (L,T)
- Cactaceae**
Opuntia humifusa Raf. (L,S,T)
- Callitrichaceae**
Callitriche deflexa A. Browne (S)
C. heterophylla Pursh (L,S,T)
- Campanulaceae**
Campanula americana L. (L,S,T)
Lobelia cardinalis L. (L,S,T)
L. inflata L. (L,S,T)
L. puberula Michx. (L,S,T)
L. siphilitica L. (L,S)
L. spicata Lam. (L,T)
Specularia perfoliata (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
- Cannabaceae**
Humulus lupulus L.* (S)
- Capparaceae**
Cleome houtteana Raf.* (L,S,T)
Polanisia dodecandra (L.) DC. (L)
P. trachysperma Torr. & Gray (S,T)
- Caprifoliaceae**
Lonicera X bella Zabel* (S,T)
L. japonica Thunb.* (L,S,T)
L. sempervirens L. (S,T)
Sambucus canadensis L. (L,S,T)
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench (L,S,T)
Triosteum angustifolium L. (L,T)
Viburnum molle Michx. (T)
V. prunifolium L. (L,S,T)
V. rufidulum Raf. (L,S,T)
- Caryophyllaceae**
Agrostemma githago L.* (S)
Arenaria patula Michx. (T)
A. serpyllifolia L.* (L,S,T)
Cerastium brachypetalum Pers.* (L,S,T)
C. brachypodium (Engelm.) Robins. (T)
C. glomeratum Thuillier* (L,S,T)
C. holosteoides Fries var. *vulgare* (Hart.) Hyl.* (L,S,T)
C. nutans Raf. (S,T)
Dianthus armeria L.* (L,S,T)
Holosteum umbellatum L.* (L,T)
Lychnis alba Mill.* (L)
Paronychia canadensis (L.) Wood (L,S,T)
P. fastigiata (Raf.) Fern. (L,T)

- Sagina decumbens* (Ell.) Torr. & Gray (L)
Saponaria officinalis L.* (L,S,T)
Silene antirrhina L. (L,S,T)
S. stellata (L.) Ait. f. (L,S,T)
S. virginica L. (L,S,T)
Stellaria media (L.) Cyrillo* (L,S,T)
S. pubera Michx. (S,T)
- Celastraceae**
Euonymus americanus L. (L,S,T)
E. atropurpureus Jacq. (L,S,T)
E. fortunei (Turcz.) Hand.-Maz.* (L,S)
- Ceratophyllaceae**
Ceratophyllum demersum L. (L,S,T)
- Chenopodiaceae**
Chenopodium album L.* (L,S,T)
C. ambrosioides L.* (L,S,T)
- Cistaceae**
Lechea tenuifolia Michx. (L,S,T)
L. villosa Ellis (L,S,T)
- Clusiaceae**
Hypericum denticulatum Walt. (L,S,T)
H. drummondii (Grev. & Hook.) Torr. & Gray (L,S,T)
H. gentianoides (L.) BSP (T)
H. hypericoides (L.) Crantz (L,S,T)
H. mutilum L. (L,S,T)
H. perforatum L.* (L,S,T)
H. prolificum L. (L,S,T)
H. punctatum Lam. (L,S,T)
H. stragulum Adams & Robson (L,S,T)
Triadenum tubulosum (Walt.) Gleason (L,S,T)
T. walteri (Gmel.) Gleason (L,S,T)
- Convolvulaceae**
Calstegia sepium (L.) R. Browne (L,S,T)
Convolvulus arvensis L.* (T)
Cuscuta compacta Juss. (L,S,T)
C. campestris Yuncker (L,S,T)
C. cuspidata Engelm. (L,S,T)
C. gronovii Willd. (L,S)
Ipomoea coccinea L.* (T)
I. hederacea L.* (L,S,T)
I. lacunosa L. (L,S,T)
I. pandurata (L.) Meyer (L,S,T)
- Cornaceae**
Cornus amomum Mill. (L,S,T)
C. drummondii Meyer (T)
C. florida L. (L,S,T)
C. foemina Mill. (L,S,T)
C. obliqua Raf. (S,T)
- Crassulaceae**
Sedum pulchellum Michx. (S)
S. sarmentosum Bunge* (S,T)
S. ternatum Michx. (L,S,T)
- Cucurbitaceae**
Citrullus vulgaris Schrad.* (L,S,T)
Cucumis melo L.* (L,S)
C. sativus L.* (T)
Cucurbita pepo L.* (T)
Lagenaria vulgaris Seringe* (T)
Melothria pendula L. (L,S,T)
Sicyos angulatus L. (L,S,T)
- Dipsacaceae**
Dipsacus fullonum L.* (S,T)
- Ebenaceae**
Diospyros virginiana L. (L,S,T)
- Elaeagnaceae**
Elaeagnus umbellata Thunb.* (L,S,T)
- Ericaceae**
Chimaphila maculata (L.) Pursh (S)
Gaylussacia baccata (Wang.) K. Koch (S,T)
Kalmia latifolia L. (S,T)
Monotropa hypopithys L. (S,T)
M. uniflora L. (S,T)
Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
Vaccinium arboreum Marsh. (L,S,T)
V. stamineum L. (L,S,T)
V. pallidum Ait. (S,T)
- Euphorbiaceae**
Acalypha ostryaefolia Ridd. (L,S,T)
A. rhomboidea Raf. (L,S,T)
A. virginica L. (L,S,T)
Croton capitatus Michx. (L,S,T)
C. glandulosus L. var. *septentrionalis* Muell.-Arg. (L,S,T)
C. monanthogynus Michx. (L,S,T)
Crotonopsis elliptica Willd. (L,S)
Euphorbia commutata Engelm. (S)
E. corollata L. (L,S,T)
E. cyparissias L.* (T)
E. dentata Michx. (S,T)
E. heterophylla L. (L)
E. maculata L. (L,S,T)
E. marginata Pursh* (S)
E. supina Raf. (L,S,T)
Phyllanthus carolinensis Walt. (L,S,T)
Ricinus communis L.* (S)
Tragia cordata Michx. (L,S)
- Fabaceae**
Albizia julibrissin Durazz.* (L,S,T)
Amorpha fruticosa L. (L,S,T)
A. nitens F.E. Boynton (L,S,T)
Amphicarpha bracteata (L.) Fern. (L,S,T)
Apios americana Medic. (L,S,T)
A. priceana Robinson (T)
Astragalus canadensis L. (S)
Baptisia alba (L.) Vent. var. *macrophylla* (Lairsey) Isely (L,S,T)
B. bracteata Elliott var. *glabrescens* (Lairsey) Isely (L,S,T)
Cercis canadensis L. (L,S,T)
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene (L,S,T)
C. nictitans (L.) Moench (L,S,T)
Clitoria mariana L. (L,S,T)
Coronilla varia L.* (L,S,T)
Crotalaria sagittalis L. (L,S,T)
Dalea candida Michx. ex Willd. (L,T)
Desmanthus illinoensis (Michx.) MacM. (L,S,T)
Desmodium canescens (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. ciliare (Muhl. ex Willd.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. glutinosum (Muhl. ex Willd.) A. Wood (L,S,T)
D. marilandicum (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. nudiflorum (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. nuttallii (Schind.) Schub. (L,S,T)
D. ochroleucum M.A. Curtis (S)
D. paniculatum (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. pauciflorum (Nutt.) DC. (L,S,T)
D. perplexum Schub. (L,S,T)
D. rotundifolium DC. (L,S,T)
D. sessilifolium (Torr.) Torr. & Gray (L,S,T)
Dioclea multiflora (Torr. & Gray) Mohr (L,S,T)
Galactia volubilis (L.) Britt. (L,S,T)
Gleditsia triacanthos L. (L,S,T)
Glycine max (L.) Merrill* (L,S,T)
Gymnocladus dioica (L.) K. Koch* (S,T)
- Kummerowia stipulacea** (Maxim.) Schind.* (L,S,T)
K. striata (Thunb.) Schind.* (L,S,T)
Lathyrus hirsutus L.* (L,S,T)
L. latifolius L.* (L,S,T)
Lespedeza bicolor Turcz.* (L,S,T)
L. capitata Michx. (S)
L. cuneata (Dumont) G. Don* (L,S,T)
L. hirta (L.) Hornem. (L,S,T)
L. intermedia (S. Watson) Britt. (L,S,T)
L. procumbens Michx. (L,S,T)
L. repens (L.) Bart. (L,S,T)
L. virginica (L.) Britt. (L,S,T)
Lotus corniculatus L.* (L)
Medicago lupulina L.* (L,S,T)
M. sativa L.* (L,S)
Melilotus alba Medic.* (L,S,T)
M. officinalis (L.) Pallas* (L,S,T)
Orbicularia pedunculatum (Mill.) Rydb. var. *pedunculatum* (L,S,T)
Phaseolus polystachios (L.) BSP. (S,T)
Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi* (L,S,T)
Robinia hispida L.* (L,S,T)
R. pseudoacacia L. (L,S,T)
Senna marilandica (L.) Link (L,S,T)
S. obtusifolia (L.) Irwin & Barneby (S,T)
Strophostyles helvula (L.) Ell. (L,S,T)
S. leioperma (Torr. & Gray) Piper (L,S,T)
S. umbellata (Muhl. ex Willd.) Britt. (L,S,T)
Stylosanthes biflora (L.) BSP. (L,S,T)
Tephrosia virginiana (L.) Pers. (L,S,T)
Trifolium arvense L.* (T)
T. campestre Schreb.* (L,S,T)
T. dubium Sibth.* (L,S,T)
T. hybridum L.* (L,S)
T. incarnatum L.* (L,S,T)
T. pratense L.* (L,S,T)
T. reflexum L. (T)
T. repens L.* (L,S,T)
Vicia angustifolia (Bauhin) L.* (L,S,T)
V. caroliniana Walt. (S)
V. dasycarpa Tenore* (L,S,T)
V. villosa Roth.* (L,S,T)
Wisteria frutescens (L.) Poir. (L,S,T)
- Fagaceae**
Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh. (S,T)
Fagus grandifolia Ehrh. (L,S,T)
Quercus acutissima Carr.* (T)
Q. alba L. (L,S,T)
Q. bicolor Willd. (L,T)
Q. coccinea Muenchh. (L,S,T)
Q. falcata Michx. (L,S,T)
Q. imbricaria Michx. (L,S,T)
Q. lyrata Walt. (L,S,T)
Q. macrocarpa Michx. (S)
Q. marilandica Muenchh. (L,S,T)
Q. michauxii Nutt. (L,S,T)
Q. muehlenbergii Engelm. (L,S,T)
Q. nigra L. (S)
Q. pagoda Raf. (L,S,T)
Q. palustris Muenchh. (L,S,T)
Q. phellos L. (L,S,T)
Q. prinus L. (L,S,T)
Q. rubra L. (L,S,T)
Q. shumardii Buckl. var. *shumardii* (L,S,T)
Q. shumardii Buck. var. *schneckii* Sarg. (S)
Q. stellata Wang. (L,S,T)
Q. velutina L. (L,S,T)

Fumariaceae

- Corydalis flavula* (Raf.) DC. (L,S,T)
Dicentra cucullaria (L.) Bernh. (L,S,T)

Gentianaceae

- Bartonia paniculata* (Michx.) Muhl. (S,T)
Frasera carolinensis Walt. (L,S,T)
Gentiana villosa L. (S)
Obolaria virginica L. (S,T)
Sabatia angularis (L.) Pursh (L,S,T)

Geraniaceae

- Geranium carolinianum* L. (S,T)
G. maculatum L. (L,S,T)
G. molle L.* (S,T)

Haloragaceae

- Myriophyllum aquaticum* (Vellozo) Verdcourt*
 (T)
M. spicatum L.* (L,S,T)

Hamamelidaceae

- Liquidambar styraciflua* L. (L,S,T)

Hippocastanaceae

- Aesculus glabra* Willd. (S,T)
A. pavia L. (S)

Hydrophyllaceae

- Hydrophyllum appendiculatum* Michx. (S,T)
H. canadense L. (S)
H. macrophyllum Nutt. (L,S,T)
Nemophila aphylla (L.) Brummitt (S)
Phacelia bipinnatifida Michx. (L,S)
P. ranunculacea (Nutt.) Const. (S)

Juglandaceae

- Carya carolinae-septentrionalis* (Ashe) Engelm.
 & Graebn. (S,T)
C. cordiformis (Wang.) K. Koch (L,S,T)
C. glabra (Mill.) Sweet (L,S,T)
C. illinoensis (Wang.) K. Koch (L,S,T)
C. laciniosa (Michx. f.) Loud. (L,S,T)
C. ovalis (Wang.) Sarg. var. *ovalis* (L,S,T)
C. ovalis (Wang.) Sarg. var. *obcordata* (Muhl.)
 Sarg. (S)
C. ovata (Mill.) K. Koch (L,S,T)
C. pallida (Ashe) Engelm. & Graebn. (L,S,T)
C. tomentosa Nutt. (L,S,T)
Juglans cinerea L. (S,T)
J. nigra L. (L,S,T)

Lamiaceae

- Agastache nepetoides* (L.) Kuntze (L,S,T)
Ajuga reptans L.* (L)
Blephilia ciliata (L.) Benth. (L,S,T)
B. hirsuta (Pursh) Benth. (L,S,T)
Collinsonia canadensis L. (L,S,T)
Cunila organoides Britt. (L,S,T)
Glechoma hederacea L.* (L,S,T)
Hedeoma hispidum Pursh (L)
H. pulegioides (L.) Pers. (L,S,T)
Lamium amplexicaule L.* (L,S,T)
L. purpureum L.* (L,S,T)
Leonurus cardiaca L.* (S,T)
Lycopus americanus Muhl. (L,S,T)
L. rubellus Moench (L,T)
L. virginicus L. (L,S,T)
Marrubium vulgare L.* (S)
Mentha piperita L.* (S,T)
M. spicata L.* (S)
Monarda fistulosa L. (L,S,T)
Nepeta catarica L.* (T)
Perilla frutescens (L.) Britt.* (L,S,T)
Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth.* (L,S,T)
Prunella vulgaris L.* (L,S,T)

Pycnanthemum incanum (L.) Michx. (L,S,T)

- P. muticum* (Michx.) Pers. (L,S)
P. pilosum Nutt. (L,S,T)
P. pycnanthemoides (Leaven.) Fern. (L,S,T)
P. tenuifolium Schrad. (L,S,T)
P. virginianum (L.) Dur. & Jack. (L,S,T)
Salvia azurea Lam. (L,S,T)
S. lyrata L. (L,S,T)
Satureja hortensis L.* (L)
Scutellaria elliptica Muhl. (L,S,T)
S. incana Biehl. (L,S,T)
S. integrifolia L. (L,S,T)
S. lateriflora L. (L,S,T)
S. nervosa Pursh (L,S,T)
S. ovata Hill (L,S,T)
S. parvula Michx. (L,S,T)
Stachys tenuifolia Willd. var. *tenuifolia* (L,S,T)
S. tenuifolia Willd. var. *perlonga* Fern. (L)
Synandra hispidula (Michx.) Baill. (S)
Teucrium canadense L. (L,S,T)
Trichostema brachiatum L. (L,S,T)
T. dichotomum L. (L,S,T)

Lauraceae

- Lindera benzoin* (L.) Blume (L,S,T)
Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees (L,S,T)

Lentibulariaceae

- Utricularia gibba* L. (S,T)

Linaceae

- Linum medium* (Planch.) Britt. (L,S,T)
L. striatum Walt. (S,T)
L. virginianum L. (L,S,T)

Loganiaceae

- Polypremum procumbens* L. (T)
Spigelia marilandica L. (L,S,T)

Lythraceae

- Ammannia coccinea* Rothb. (L,S,T)
Cuphea petiolata (L.) Koehne (S,T)
Lagerstroemia indica L.* (L,S)
Lythrum alatum Pursh (S,T)
Rotala ramosior (L.) Koehne (L,S,T)

Magnoliaceae

- Liriodendron tulipifera* L. (L,S,T)
Magnolia grandiflora L.* (L,S)

Malvaceae

- Abutilon theophrasti* Medic.* (L,S,T)
Althaea rosea Cav.* (S)
Anoda cristata (L.) Schlecht.* (T)
Hibiscus esculentus L.* (L)
H. militaris Cav. (L,S,T)
H. moscheutos L. (L,S,T)
H. syriacus L.* (L,S,T)
Sida spinosa L.* (L,S,T)

Melastomaceae

- Rhexia mariana* L. (L)
R. virginica L. (L,S,T)

Menispermaceae

- Calyocarpum lyoni* (Pursh) Gray (L,S,T)
Cocculus carolinus (L.) DC. (L,S,T)
Menispermum canadense L. (L,S,T)

Moraceae

- Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) Vent.* (T)
Maclura pomifera (Raf.) Schneid.* (L,S,T)
Morus alba L.* (S,T)
M. rubra L. (L,S,T)

Nelumbonaceae

- Nelumbo lutea* (Willd.) Pers. (L,S,T)

Nyctaginaceae

- Mirabilis nyctaginea* (Michx.) MacM.* (L)

Nymphaeaceae

- Nuphar luteum* (L.) Sib. & Sm. ssp.
macrophyllum (Small) Beal (S)
Nymphaea odorata Ait.* (S)

Nyssaceae

- Nyssa aquatica* L. (S,T)
N. sylvatica Marsh. (L,S,T)

Oleaceae

- Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl.* (L,S,T)
F. viridissima Lindl.* (S,T)
Fraxinus americana L. (L,S,T)
F. pennsylvanica Marsh. (L,S,T)
F. quadrangulata Michx. (S)
Ligustrum obtusifolium Sieb. & Zucc.* (L,S)
L. vulgare L.* (L,S,T)
Syringa vulgaris L.* (L,S,T)

Onagraceae

- Circaea lutetiana* ssp. *canadensis* (L.) Asch. &
 Mag. (L,S,T)
Epilobium coloratum Biehler (L,S,T)
Gaura biennis L. (S,T)
G. filipes Spach (S)
Jussiaea decurrens (Walt.) DC. (L,S,T)
J. leptocarpa Nutt. (S)
J. repens L. var. *glabrescens* Kuntze (S,T)
J. uruguayensis Camb.* (L,S)
Ludwigia alternifolia L. var. *alternifolia* (L,S,T)
L. alternifolia L. var. *pubescens* Palmer &
 Steyerl. (S)
L. palustris (L.) Ell. var. *americana* (DC.) Fern.
 & Gr. (L,S,T)
Oenothera biennis L. (L,S,T)
O. fruticosa L. (L,S,T)
O. laciniata Hill (L,S,T)
O. speciosa Nutt. (S)

Orobanchaceae

- Conopholis americana* (L.) Wallr. (L,S)
Epifagus virginiana (L.) Bart. (S,T)

Oxalidaceae

- Oxalis grandis* Small (S,T)
O. stricta L. (L,S,T)
O. violacea L. (L,S,T)

Papaveraceae

- Eschscholtzia californica* Cham.* (S)
Papaver rhoeas L.* (L)
Sanguinaria canadensis L. (L,S,T)
Stylophorum diphyllum (Michx.) Nutt. (S)

Passifloraceae

- Passiflora incarnata* L. (L,S,T)
P. lutea L. (L,S,T)

Phrymaceae

- Phryma leptostachya* L. (L,S,T)

Phytolaccaceae

- Phytolacca americana* L. (L,S,T)

Plantaginaceae

- Plantago aristata* Michx. (L,S,T)
P. lanceolata L.* (L,S,T)
P. pusilla Nutt. (L,T)
P. rugelii Dcne. (L,S,T)
P. virginica L. (L,S,T)

Platanaceae

- Platanus occidentalis* L. (L,S,T)

Polemoniaceae

- Phlox divaricata* L. (L,S,T)
P. glaberrima L. (L,S,T)
P. paniculata L. (L,S,T)
P. pilosa L. (L,S,T)
P. subulata L.* (S,T)

- Polemonium reptans* L. (L,S,T)
- Polygalaceae**
- Polygala incarnata* L. (S,T)
- P. sanguinea* L. (L,S,T)
- P. verticillata* L. (L,S,T)
- Polygonaceae**
- Brunnichia cirrhosa* Gaertn. (L,S,T)
- Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench* (S,T)
- Polygonum amphibium* L. (L,S,T)
- P. aviculare* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. cespitosum* Blume var. *longisetum* (DeBry.) Stewart* (L,S,T)
- P. cuspidatum* Sieb. & Zucc.* (L,S)
- P. erectum* L. (S,T)
- P. hydropiper* L. (L,S,T)
- P. hydropiperoides* Michx. (L,S,T)
- P. lappathifolium* L. (L,S,T)
- P. orientale* L.* (T)
- P. pennsylvanicum* L. (L,S,T)
- P. persicaria* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. punctatum* Ell. (L,S,T)
- P. sachalinense* Schmidt* (T)
- P. sagittatum* L. (L,S,T)
- P. scandens* L. (L,S,T)
- P. setaceum* Baldwin (L,S,T)
- Rumex acetosella* L.* (L,S,T)
- R. altissima* Wood (S,T)
- R. conglomeratus* Murr.* (S)
- R. crispus* L.* (L,S,T)
- R. obtusifolius* L.* (S,T)
- R. verticillatus* L. (S,T)
- Tovara virginiana* (L.) Raf. (L,S,T)
- Portulacaceae**
- Claytonia virginica* L. (L,S,T)
- Portulaca oleracea* L.* (L,S,T)
- Primulaceae**
- Anagallis arvensis* L.* (L,T)
- Dodecatheon meadia* L. (S)
- Hottonia inflata* Ell. (S)
- Lysimachia ciliata* L. (L,S,T)
- L. fraseri* Duby (S)
- L. lanceolata* Walt. (L,S,T)
- L. nummularia* L.* (L,S,T)
- Samolus parviflorus* Raf. (L,S,T)
- Ranunculaceae**
- Actaea pachypoda* Ell. (S)
- Anemone virginiana* L. (L,S,T)
- Aquilegia canadensis* L. (L)
- Cimicifuga racemosa* (L.) Nutt. (L,S,T)
- C. rubifolia* Kearney (S)
- Clematis viorna* L. (L,S,T)
- C. virginiana* L. (L,S,T)
- Consolida ambigua* (L.) Ball & Heywood* (S,T)
- Delphinium tricorne* Michx. (L,S,T)
- Enemion biternatum* Raf. (L,S,T)
- Hepatica nobilis* Mill. var. *acuta* (Pursh) Steyerl. (S)
- Hydrastis canadensis* L. (L,S,T)
- Myosurus minimus* L. (L,S,T)
- Paeonia lactiflora* Pall.* (L,S,T)
- Ranunculus abortivus* L. (L,S,T)
- R. carolinianus* DC. (L)
- R. fascicularis* Muhl. (S,T)
- R. flabellaris* Raf. (T)
- R. hispidus* Michx. (L,S,T)
- R. micranthus* Nutt. (L,S,T)
- R. parviflorus* L.* (S,T)
- R. pusillus* Poir. (S,T)
- R. recurvatus* Poir. (L,S,T)
- R. sardous* Crantz* (L,S,T)
- Thalictrum dioicum* L. (T)
- T. revolutum* DC. (L,S,T)
- T. thalictroides* (L.) Eames & Boivin (L,S,T)
- Rhamnaceae**
- Ceanothus americanus* L. (L,S,T)
- Rhamnus caroliniana* Walt. (L,S,T)
- Rosaceae**
- Agrimonia parviflora* Ait. (L,S,T)
- A. pubescens* Wallr. (L,S,T)
- A. rostellata* Wallr. (L,S,T)
- Amelanchier arborea* (Michx. f.) Fern. (L,S,T)
- Aruncus dioicus* (Walt.) Fern. var. *dioicus* (S,T)
- A. dioicus* (Walt.) Fern. var. *pubescens* (Rydb.) Fern. (L,S)
- Chaenomeles lagenaria* (Loisel.) Koidz.* (L,S,T)
- Crataegus calpodendron* (Ehrh.) Medic. (L,S,T)
- C. crus-galli* L. (L,S,T)
- C. mollis* (Torr. & Gray) Scheele (L,S,T)
- C. phaenopyrum* (L. f.) Medic. (L,S,T)
- C. spathulata* Michx. (T)
- C. viridis* L. (L,S,T)
- Duchesnea indica* (Andr.) Focke* (T)
- Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne (L,S,T)
- Geum canadense* Jacq. (L,S,T)
- G. vernum* (Raf.) Torr. & Gray (L,S,T)
- Gillenia stipulata* (Muhl.) Baill. (L,S,T)
- Potentilla norvegica* L. (L,S,T)
- P. recta* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. simplex* Michx. (L,S,T)
- Prunus americana* Marsh. (L,S,T)
- P. angustifolia* Marsh. (L,S,T)
- P. avium* L.* (L)
- P. cerasus* L.* (T)
- P. domestica* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. persica* (L.) Batsch* (L,S,T)
- P. serotina* Ehrh. (L,S,T)
- P. triloba* Lindl.* (L,S,T)
- Pyrus angustifolia* Ait. (L,S,T)
- P. communis* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. coronaria* L. (L,S,T)
- P. malus* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. prunifolia* Willd.* (T)
- P. sieboldii* Reg.* (L,S,T)
- Rosa carolina* L. (L,S,T)
- R. multiflora* Thunb.* (L,S,T)
- R. odorata* (Andr.) Sweet* (T)
- R. palustris* Marsh. (T)
- R. setigera* Michx. (L,S,T)
- R. wichuraiana* Crepin.* (L,S,T)
- Rubus argutus* L. (L,S,T)
- R. flagellaris* Willd. (L,S,T)
- R. occidentalis* L.* (L,S,T)
- R. phoenicolasius* Maxim.* (S)
- Spiraea prunifolia* Sieb. & Zucc.* (L,S,T)
- S. salicifolia* L.* (S)
- S. thunbergii* Sieb. & Zucc.* (L,T)
- S. vanhouttei* Zabel* (L,S,T)
- Rubiaceae**
- Cephalanthus occidentalis* L. (L,S,T)
- Diodia teres* L. (L,S,T)
- D. virginiana* L. (L,S,T)
- Galium aparine* L. (L,S,T)
- G. circaezans* Michx. (L,S,T)
- G. concinnum* Torr. & Gray (L,S,T)
- G. obtusum* Biegl. (S,T)
- G. pedemontanum* Ell.* (L,S,T)
- G. pilosum* Ait. (L,S,T)
- G. tinctorium* L. (L,S,T)
- G. triflorum* Michx. (L,S,T)
- Houstonia caerulea* L. (L,S,T)
- H. purpurea* L. (L,S,T)
- H. pusilla* Schoepf (L,S,T)
- Oldenlandia boschii* (DC.) Chap. (L,S,T)
- O. uniflora* L. (S;T)
- Spermacoce glabra* Michx. (L,S,T)
- Rutaceae**
- Ptelea trifoliata* (L.) Raf. (S,T)
- Xanthoxylum americanum* Mill. (T)
- Salicaceae**
- Populus alba* L.* (L,S,T)
- P. canadensis* (Ait.) Sm.* (S)
- P. deltoides* Bartr. (L,S,T)
- P. grandidentata* Michx. (S,T)
- P. nigra* L. var. *italica* Muenchh.* (T)
- Salix babylonica* L.* (S,T)
- S. caroliniana* Michx. (L,S,T)
- S. exigua* Nutt. (L,S,T)
- S. humilis* Marsh. var. *humilis* (L,S,T)
- S. humilis* Marsh. var. *microphylla* (Anderss.) Fern. (T)
- S. nigra* Marsh. (L,S,T)
- S. sericea* Marsh. (S,T)
- Santalaceae**
- Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. (S)
- Sapindaceae**
- Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.* (L,S,T)
- Sapotaceae**
- Bumelia lycioides* (L.) Gaertn. (L,S,T)
- Saururaceae**
- Saururus cernuus* L. (L,S,T)
- Saxifragaceae**
- Heuchera americana* L. (L,S,T)
- H. villosa* Michx. (S,T)
- Hydrangea arborescens* L. (L,S,T)
- Itea virginica* L. (T)
- Penthorum sedoides* L. (L,S,T)
- Philadelphus coronarius* L.* (L,T)
- P. inodorus* L.* (S)
- P. pubescens* Loisel.* (L,S,T)
- Ribes missouriense* Nutt. (T)
- Scrophulariaceae**
- Agalinis fasciculata* Ell. (L)
- A. purpurea* (L.) Penn. (L,S,T)
- A. tenuifolia* (Vahl) Raf. (L,S,T)
- Aureolaria flava* (L.) Farw. (L,S,T)
- A. patula* (Chapm.) Penn. (S)
- A. pectinata* (Nutt.) Benth. (S,T)
- Bacopa rotundifolia* (Michx.) Wettst. (L,S,T)
- Buchnera americana* L. (L,S,T)
- Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange* (T)
- Chelone glabra* L. (S,T)
- Conobea multifida* (Michx.) Benth. (L,S,T)
- Gratiola neglecta* Torr. (L,S,T)
- G. virginiana* L. (S)
- Kickxia elatine* (L.) Dum.* (S)
- Lindernia anagallidea* (Michx.) Penn. (L,S,T)
- L. dubia* (L.) Penn. (L,S,T)
- Mimulus alatus* Ait. (L,S,T)
- M. ringens* L. (L,T)
- Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Steud.* (L,S,T)
- Pedicularis canadensis* L. (L,S,T)
- Penstemon australis* Small (S)
- P. calycosus* Small (L,S,T)

- P. hirsutus* (L.) Willd. (L,S,T)
P. laevigatus Sol. (L,S,T)
P. tenuiflorus Penn. (L,S,T)
Scrophularia marilandica L. (L,S,T)
Seymeria macrophylla Nutt. (L,S,T)
Verbascum blattaria L.* (L,S,T)
V. thapsus L.* (L,S,T)
Veronica arvensis L.* (L,S,T)
V. peregrina L. (L,S,T)
V. serpyllifolia L.* (L,S)
Veronicastrum virginicum (L.) Farw. (L,S,T)
- Simaroubaceae**
Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle* (L,S,T)
- Solanaceae**
Datura stramonium L.* (L,S,T)
Lycopersicon esculentum Mill.* (L,S,T)
Nicotiana physalodes (L.) Pers.* (L,S)
Nicotiana tabacum L.* (S)
Petunia violacea Lindl.* (L,S)
Physalis angulata L. (L,S,T)
P. cordata Mill. (S)
P. heterophylla Nees (L,S,T)
P. longifolia Nutt. var. *subglabrata* (Mack. & Bush) Cron. (L,S,T)
P. pubescens L. (L,S,T)
P. virginiana Mill. (L,S,T)
Solanum americanum Mill.* (L,S,T)
S. carolinense L. (L,S,T)
S. sarachoides Sendtner* (S,T)
- Staphyleaceae**
Staphylea trifolia L. (L,S,T)
- Styracaceae**
Halesia carolina L. (L,S,T)
Styrax americana Lam. (L,S,T)
S. grandifolia Ait. (S)
- Tiliaceae**
Tilia heterophylla Vent. (L,S,T)
- Ulmaceae**
Celtis laevigata Willd. (L,S,T)
C. occidentalis L. (L,S,T)
Ulmus alata Michx. (L,S,T)
U. americana L. (L,S,T)
U. pumila L.* (L,S,T)
U. rubra Muhl. (L,S,T)
U. serotina Sarg. (L,S)
- Urticaceae**
Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Sw. (L,S,T)
Laportea canadensis (L.) Wedd. (L,S,T)
Parietaria pensylvanica Muhl. (L,S,T)
Pilea pumila (L.) Gray (L,S,T)
Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh (L,S)
- Valerianaceae**
Valeriana pauciflora Michx. (S)
Valerianella locusta Betscke* (L,S,T)
V. radiata (L.) Duff. (L,S,T)
- Verbenaceae**
Lippia lanceolata Michx. (L,S,T)
Verbena bracteata Lag. & Rodr. (T)
V. hastata L. (L,S,T)
V. hybrida Voss* (L,S,T)
V. simplex Lehm. (L,S,T)
V. urticifolia L. var. *urticifolia* (L,S,T)
V. urticifolia L. var. *leiocarpa* Perry & Fern. (S)
- Violaceae**
Hybanthus concolor (Forst.) Spreng. (L,S,T)
Viola cucullata Ait. (S)
V. missouriensis Greene (S,T)
V. pedata L. (L,S,T)
- V. priceana* Pollard (S)
V. pubescens Ait. var. *eriocarpa* (Schwein.) Russell (L,S,T)
V. rafinesquii Greene* (L,S,T)
V. sagittata Ait. (S,T)
V. sororia Willd. (L,S,T)
V. striata Ait. (S,T)
V. triloba Schwein var. *dilatata* (Ell.) Brain. (L,S,T)
V. triloba Schwein var. *triloba* (L,S,T)
- Viscaceae**
Phoradendron serotinum (Raf.) Johnson (L,S,T)
- Vitaceae**
Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne (L,S,T)
A. cordata Michx. (L,S,T)
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. (L,S,T)
Vitis aestivalis Michx. (L,S,T)
V. cinerea (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Millard var. *baileyana* (Muns.) Comx. (L,S,T)
V. cinerea (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Millard var. *cinerea* (L)
V. labrusca L. (T)
V. labruscana Bailey* (L,T)
V. palmata Vahl (L,S,T)
V. rotundifolia Michx. (L,S,T)
V. vulpina L. (L,S,T)