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A NEW SITE FOR *CAREX SPRENGELII* (CYPERACEAE) IN MISSOURI

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Long-beaked sedge (*Carex sprengelii* Dewey) is widespread in temperate North America. Its range extends from Quebec west to British Columbia, south to Colorado, and east to Missouri, Indiana and Virginia (Great Plains Flora Association, 1986; Yatskievych, 1999; Flora of North America Editorial Committee, 2002). Habitat listed for the species includes "prairies and sandy areas, but primarily wooded areas" and "dry to mesic deciduous forests and forest openings, floodplain forests and riverbanks, lakeshores, limestone river bluffs, mixed conifer-hardwood forests, thickets, meadows, roadsides, often associated with calcareous rocks and soils" (Great Plains Flora Association, 1986; Flora of North America Editorial Committee, 2002).

Historically, *C. sprengelii* was known in Missouri from a single collection by Bill Summers and George Yatskievych on 1 June 1993 from the Missouri Department of Conservation's Brickyard Hill Conservation Area in Atchinson County. The species was discovered in an opening of a mesic upland forest on deep loess soil (Yatskievych, 1999). Brad Jacobs (Missouri Department of Conservation) and I unsuccessfully attempted to relocate *C. sprengelii* at the original site on 11 June 1997.

I searched for *C. sprengelii* in mesic upland forests of the Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge on 1 May 2003 and discovered two colonies in deep loess soil along the upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of a rich, east-facing slope above a small tributary of Canon Creek. The site has a shaded mature hardwood forest dominated by oak (*Quercus* spp.), hickory (*Carya* spp.), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), with a sparse understory that includes a few clumps of *Carex radiata*, *C. rosea*, and *C. blanda*. Two clumps of *C. sprengelii* with 80 and 40 culms, respectively, were discovered within 1 m of one another. An extensive search of several adjacent slopes failed to yield any additional plants.

Carex sprengelii belongs to the section *Hymenochlaenae*, which contains six attractive species in Missouri (*C. cherokeeensis*, *C. davisii*, *C.*

debilis, *C. gracillima*, *C. oxylepis*, *C. prasina*, and *C. sprengelii*). With the exception of the widely distributed *C. davistii*, all members of this section are listed in the Missouri Species and Communities of Conservation Concern Checklist (Missouri Natural Heritage Program, 2003). Most species in this section can be readily recognized in the field by the presence of numerous perigynia scattered along long, pendulous pistillate spikes and staminate spikes that often have a few to several pistillate flowers toward the base. *Carex sprengelii* can be distinguished from other members of the section by the combination of well developed rhizomes, brown leaf bases that become dissected into a dense mass of fibers, and perigynia that are (4.1–)4.5–7.7 mm long with a long tubular beak about as long or longer than the main body of the perigynium (Great Plains Flora Association, 1986; Yatskievych, 1999; Fig. 1).

Voucher Data.—**Holt County:** Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, ca. 2.0 mi. NE of the intersection of Routes 159 and 111; T38N R28W S29 SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Kimsey Creek 7.5' Quadrangle, 2 clumps with 80 and 40 culms on upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of rich E-facing slope with deep loess soil above tributary to Canon Creek; mature hardwood forest dominated by *Quercus* spp., *Carya* spp., and *Fraxinus americana*, with *Carex radiata*, *C. rosea*, and *C. blanda*, 1 May 2003, P.M. McKenzie 2072 (MO).

Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge apparently is the southernmost locality documented for this species. It is likely that additional searches of mature hardwood forests on deep loess soil in Atchinson and Holt counties will yield other populations of *C. sprengelii*. The following public lands with appropriate habitat should be targeted for surveys: Star School Hill Prairie Conservation Area (Atchinson County), Jamerson C. McCormack Conservation Area, and Riverbreaks Conservation Area (Holt County). Additional searches should also be conducted at Brickyard Hill Conservation Area and Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

Botanical nomenclature listed herein follows Yatskievych (1999) or Yatskievych and Turner (1990).

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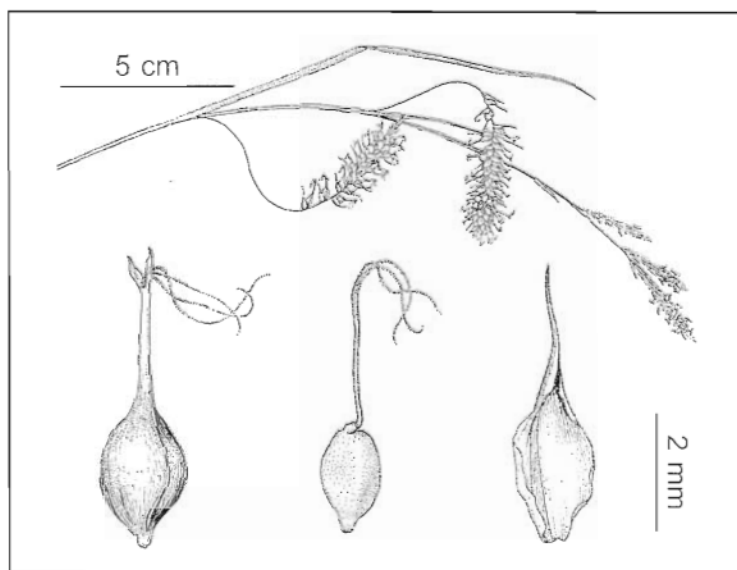


Fig. 1. *Carex sprengelii*. Adapted from Yatskievych (1999).

Notes on the Missouri Cyperaceae as Discussed in *Flora of North America Volume 23*

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The much anticipated Cyperaceae (Vol. 23) portion of the *Flora of North America North of Mexico* series (FNA) was published recently (Flora of North America Editorial Committee, 2002). Overall, it is a remarkable achievement for a family that is taxonomically difficult and includes many challenging genera. All 843 species of Cyperaceae known to occur in the flora area up to the publication date are covered in a concise but informative format. Information is provided on whether: 1) a species is native, endemic, or introduced to the area covered by the Flora; 2) it is a weedy species; 3) it is illustrated; and 4) it is of conservation concern (i.e., G1 or G2 under NatureServe's global rankings). dichotomous keys are provided for the genera, species, and infraspecific taxa. Also provided for each species are a description and notes on fruiting period, associated habitats, North American distribution, and nomenclature when appropriate.

Despite the rather thorough treatment of each group, there are significant deviations from treatments in Yatskievych (1999) that should be brought to the attention of botanists across the state of Missouri. Such deviations include differences of opinion on the correct taxonomy for a particular taxon, inclusion of taxa not listed in Yatskievych's (1999) treatment, and/or omissions of well-documented Missouri taxa from FNA. Although some omissions are understandable for very recent records for Missouri (e.g., *Scheonoplectus californicus*), others involving well established records (e.g., *Carex comosa* and *Fuirena simplex* var. *simplex*) or ones in which the author of a specific group had earlier verified the existence of a particular taxon in the state (e.g., *Kyllinga gracillima*), are difficult to understand, especially given that all contributors had access to Missouri material, received duplicate specimens, or received review comments from the Flora of Missouri Project (George, Yatskievych, pers. comm.). In some cases, independent published accounts for particular species (e.g., Carter and Bryson [1991] for *Cyperus xmesochorus* or Johnson [1998] for *Cyperus difformis*) also were available.

Below is a list of differences in FNA from information provided in Yatskievych (1999). In most cases, nomenclatural changes were the result of research published after 1999 (e.g., information published by Nazci and Ford [2001] for *Carex tinida* and for *Carex* section *Phyllostachyae*). In other cases, differences are due to differing interpretations of taxonomy or nomenclature by Yatskievych (1999). In these instances, the reader is encouraged to read justifications provided by that author. Given that: 1) interpretations of suggested nomenclatural changes are probably beyond the scope of most students of Missouri's flora, and 2) Yatskievych's 1999 treatment will likely be the treatment of choice in keying the state's monocots for some time to come, volume 1 of the revision to Steyermark's *Flora of Missouri* should remain the preferred reference. However, continued additions or changes in taxonomy, nomenclature, and/or distribution of Missouri taxa will inevitably continue to accrue, and hopefully will continue to be reported regularly in future papers in *Missouriensis*.

SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FNA VOL. 23 AND STEYERMARK'S FLORA OF MISSOURI VOL. 1

1. Changes to sections of *Carex*.—These reflect recent research on sectional nomenclature and delimitations that postdates Yatskievych (1999).

Carex sartwellii Dewey is placed in section *Holarrhenae* in FNA rather than section *Intermediae*.

Carex jooi L.H. Bailey is included in section *Glaucescentes* in FNA, not section *Pendulinae*.

Carex hirtifolia Mack. is placed in section *Hirtifoliae* in FNA, instead of section *Triquetrae*.

Carex leptalea Wahlenb. is classified into section *Leptocephalae* in FNA, not section *Polytrichoideae*.

The spelling of section *Phyllostachys* has been corrected to *Phyllostachyae*.

2. Taxa not reported as occurring in Missouri in FNA, but which do occur in the state.—These reflect errors of omission in FNA, as verified specimens and/or published accounts (Steyermark, 1963; Yatskievych and Turner, 1990; Carter and Bryson, 1991; Johnson, 1998; Yatskievych, 1999) exist that were available to FNA contributors during their research.

Carex comosa Boott (documented from eleven counties in the state).

- Carex albicans* (Willd.) Spreng. var. *australis* (L.H. Bailey) Rettig (see below under var. *emmonsii*).
- Carex tonsa* (Fernald) E.P. Bickn. (known only from historical material that apparently has been lost).
- Cyperus difformis* L. (this species was collected in Carroll County too late to allow inclusion by Yatskievych [1999], but was published as new to the state by Johnson [1998] and was overlooked by the authors of the *Cyperus* treatment in FNA).
- Cyperus lupulinus* (Spreng.) Marcks ssp. *macilentus* (Fernald) Marcks (numerous records from the state).
- Cyperus* $\times$ *mesochorus* Geise (reported by Carter and Bryson [1991]).
- Cyperus polystachyos* Rottb. (numerous records from the Missouri Bootheel; note that Yatskievych [1999] treated the Missouri plants as var. *texensis* (Torr.) Fernald).
- Fuirena simplex* Vahl var. *simplex* (the most common variety in the state).
3. Taxa not previously reported for Missouri.—
- Carex aureolensis* Steud. (similar to *C. frankii* but with longer rhizomes and narrower pistillate scales; only recently recognized as a valid taxon).
- Carex lonchocarpa* Willd. ex Spreng. (mapped for Missouri in FNA, undoubtedly in error; a mostly Coastal Plain species that is not included in the text portion of the FNA account).
- Cyperus retrorsus* Chapm. (a native species included based on a single historical specimen from Dunklin County originally reported by Carter [1984] but excluded by Yatskievych [1999]; more recently, a voucher at MO has been re-examined and found to have been correctly determined as this taxon).
- Eleocharis brittonii* Svenson ex Small (although Missouri is listed within the range of this native species and is depicted on an accompanying range map, the basis for this record is unknown and the author failed to mention Missouri for the two variants discussed within the complex).
- Eleocharis coloradoensis* (Britton) Gilly (not recognized by Yatskievych [1999] and the Missouri status is suspect; this segregate of *E. parvula* (Roem. & Schult.) Link with minute tuberous thickenings among the roots was reported in

FNA based upon a single questionable individual on a sheet at MO that contains several other plants from the same population that are typical *E. parvula*).

Eleocharis compressa Sull. var. *acutisquamata* (Buckley) S.G. Sm. (recently published; the status of this native taxon in Missouri is unknown and needs further investigation).

Rhynchospora globularis (Chapm.) Small var. *globularis* (the basis for the presence of this southeastern taxon is unknown and the Missouri report needs verification).

4. Taxa not accepted by Yatskievych (1999).—These represent differences in taxonomic interpretation between the two works.

Carex crinita Lam. var. *crinita* and var. *brevicrinis* Fernald (varieties not accepted by Yatskievych [1999] for this species).

Carex floridana Schwein. (treated as a variety of *Carex nigromarginata* by Yatskievych [1999] based upon the existence of intermediate specimens from Missouri).

Carex tribuloides (Wahlenb.) var. *sangamonensis* Clokey (varieties for this species discussed but not formally treated by Yatskievych [1999]).

Cyperus esculentus L. var. *leptostachyus* Boeck. (treated only in discussion under the species by Yatskievych [1999]).

Eleocharis engelmannii Steud. and *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schult. (placed in synonymy under *E. ovata* (Roth) Roem. & Schult. by Yatskievych [1999]).

Eleocharis macrostachya Britton (placed in synonymy with *E. palustris* L. by Yatskievych [1999]).

Eleocharis tenuis (Willd.) Schult. var. *verrucosa* (Svenson) Svenson (recognized as a separate species, *E. verrucosa* (Svenson) L.J. Harms by Yatskievych [1999])

Rhynchospora recognita (Gale) Kral (treated as a variety under *R. globularis* (Chapm.) Small by Yatskievych [1999]).

5. Taxa treated in Yatskievych (1999) but excluded or listed under a different name in FNA.—These represent nomenclatural corrections or differences in taxonomic interpretation between the two works.

Scleria reticularis Michx. var. *pubescens* (treated under the segregate species name *S. muhlenbergii* Steud. in FNA).

Carex vesicaria L. var. *monile* (Tuck.) Fernald (variety not mentioned in FNA).

Isolepis molesta (M.C. Johnst.) S.G. Sm. (lumped into the Old World taxon *I. pseudosetacea* (Daveau) Gandoger in FNA).

Fimbristylis littoralis Gaud. (treated as the segregate taxon *F. miliacea* (L.) Vahl as FNA).

6. Apparent errors in the FNA text.—

Carex albicans Willd. var. *emmonsii* (Dewey ex Torr.) Rettig (Plants included in this variety in FNA were treated as var. *australis* in Yatskievych [1999], who considered var. *emmonsii* to occur only in other states; the FNA report appears to be in error, based on annotations of the few Missouri specimens by several botanists as var. *australis*).

S.G. Smith correctly listed Missouri within the range of *Eleocharis wolffii* (A. Gray) A. Gray ex Britton and the accompanying range map depicts the same. Duplicates of specimens of *E. wolffii* collected by McKenzie were made available to the author of the FNA account, who also personally annotated other Missouri specimens at MO. Additionally, McKenzie and Jacobs (2000) provided an update on recent discoveries of the species in Missouri, which was made available to the author of the FNA account. Consequently, his statement in the FNA text, "I have not seen specimens to verify literature reports from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Colorado, Missouri, and Nebraska," is difficult to understand.

One downside to the FNA format is that some illustrations of sedge habits and inflorescences are printed at too small a scale to allow easy use by inexperienced users. Also, the achenes of many species of *Carex* and *Cyperus* are not illustrated. This is to be expected, however, for a treatment that covers 843 sedge taxa. The illustrations of achenes, perigynia, and spikes that are reproduced, however, are excellent.

Despite these comments, volume 23 of the *Flora of North America North of Mexico* is exhaustive and a must-have reference for all enthusiasts of the sedges of Missouri and the rest of North America. This encyclopedia of the continent's sedge flora will remain an extremely valuable reference for years to come.

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FLORA OF NORTH AMERICA— FAMILY INDEX

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The following index to families in the published and soon-to-be-published volumes of the Flora of North America series is provided as a service for Missouri Native Plant Society members who may be interested in knowing whether a given group has been published yet, or who wish to know which volume in which to search for a given species of interest. The Flora of North America is intended to provide an encyclopedic account of all of the seed plants, pteridophytes, and bryophytes occurring outside of cultivation in the United States, Canada, and Greenland. In recent years, the project has been publishing two volumes per year, and there are indications that the production rate may increase over the next few years, with a projected end-date for the completion of 30 total volumes by the end of 2011.

Volumes that are scheduled to appear in 2004 and 2005 are indicated with an asterisk (*) in the list. For more information on the Project, readers should consult the FNA web site (<http://hua.huh.harvard.edu/FNA/>).

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Published and Forthcoming Volumes of FNA, all edited by the Flora of North America Editorial Committee and published by Oxford University Press, New York:

Vol. 1. 1993. Introduction.

Vol. 2. 1993. Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms.

Vol. 3. 1997. Magnoliophyta: Magnoliidae and Hamamelidae.

Vol. 4. 2003. Magnoliophyta: Caryophyllidae, Part 1.

Vol. 5. In press. Magnoliophyta: Caryophyllidae, Part 2.

Vol. 19. In prep. Magnoliophyta: Asteridae, Part 6: Asteraceae (Part 1).

Vol. 20. In prep. Magnoliophyta: Asteridae, Part 7: Asteraceae (Part 2)..

- Vol. 21. In prep. Magnoliophyta: Asteridae, Part 8: Asteraceae (Part 3).
- Vol. 22. 2000. Magnoliophyta: Alismatidae Arecidae, Commelinidae (in Part), and Zingiberidae.
- Vol. 23. 2002. Magnoliophyta: Commelininidae (in Part): Cyperaceae.
- Vol. 24. In prep. Magnoliophyta: Commelininidae (in Part): Poaceae (Part 1).
- Vol. 25. 2003. Magnoliophyta: Commelininidae (in Part): Poaceae (Part 2).
- Vol. 26. 2002. Magnoliophyta: Liliidae: Liliales and Orchidales.

A VEGETATIVE KEY TO THE *MUHLENBERGIA* SPECIES OF MISSOURI

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This key serves to facilitate the identification of vegetative specimens of *Muhlenbergia* in Missouri as well as to supplement other keys that are based largely on spikelet characters. Species summaries and notes that may aid identification that do not readily fit into the key are also included.

Vegetatively, members of *Muhlenbergia* can resemble several other genera of grasses such as *Leersia*, *Panicum*, *Brachyelytrum*, *Agrostis*, and *Sporobolus*. But, in general, *Muhlenbergia* species have a gestalt all their own (see Yatskievych [1999] for a description of the genus). Perhaps the most useful character is the presence of scaly rhizomes that occur in all species except *M. cuspidata*, *M. capillaris*, and *M. schreberi*. When present, these rhizomes are easily identified as being thicker than the roots and covered with conspicuously overlapping scales. Although *Brachyelytrum* can have similar rhizomes, the septate venation pattern of the leaves quickly distinguishes it from any *Muhlenbergia*. Beyond this, the gross similarity among species can be overwhelming and requires close attention to seemingly obscure details. Among the most important details are the presence and degree of pubescence on the stem internode, the ligule length, and the general habit of the plant.

Adding to the difficulty of identification is the fact that most species of *Muhlenbergia* appear to demonstrate little affinity toward specific habitats. Several species are as likely to be found in prairies or old fields as they are in mesic bottoms or upland forests. Although *M. sobolifera*, *M. cuspidata*, and *M. capillaris* are more habitat-specific than others in the group, the remaining taxa seem to thrive in open and edge habitats where light availability, more than moisture, dictates their occurrence and persistence. As one gains familiarity with species of *Muhlenbergia* and their habitats, the distinctions between species and the character syndromes within the group become much more apparent.

The specific nature of this key requires detailed descriptions that general terminology often falls short of capturing. In order to instill

additional clarity, the following terms and concepts are defined as they fit the specifics of *Muhlenbergia* and as they are utilized in this key:

Collar:—The margins of a grass leaf where the blade and sheath meet is termed the collar. Within *Muhlenbergia* there are essentially two collar types. One type is inconspicuous and consists of a simple continuation of blade margin to a tapering base (*Setaria*-like). The other type is derived from a wider base where the blade curves abruptly to the sheath and thus creates a shelf-like collar (*Agrostis*-like). Caution must be exercised because some *Muhlenbergia* have one collar type on primary stem leaves and the other on secondary leaves.

Internode Pubescence.—The internodes of *Muhlenbergia* can be very diagnostic, especially in terms of pubescence or lack thereof. All muhly grasses found in Missouri conform to one of four internode types:

1. Glabrous (without pubescence);
2. Scaberulose (with short inconspicuous hairs)
just below the node and continuing ca. 5 mm down the internode;
3. Scaberulose below the node and continuing well beyond 5 mm down the internode;
4. Retorse (downward pointing) hairs on the node and often continuing along the upper internode.

Primary stem leaf.—By mid- to late summer, most muhly grasses have produced axillary leaf fascicles from which inflorescences eventually arise. The leaves within these fascicles are smaller and often of different proportion than the main stem leaves that subtend them. Because of the ambiguous nature of these two leaf types, the leaf characters utilized in this key apply to those leaves that are found on the original stem axis prior to the expansion of the axillary fascicles. Said leaves are the primary stem leaves.

Tufted.—In terms of this key, a tufted grass is one that forms and maintains basal leaves or basally disposed leaves. Although most of the non-tufted grasses in the key may occur in colonies, their leaves cannot be interpreted as basal or basally disposed. Caution must be expressed in the

interpretation of *Muhlenbergia asperifolia*, which forms loose tufts connected by long rhizomes.

1. Plants growing in tufts* (rarely solitary) or single stemmed with basally disposed leaves; mature leaves narrow, long-linear and 30-100 times longer than wide
2. Ligule 2 mm long or longer *M. capillaris*
2. Ligule less than 2 mm long
 3. Plants bulbous-thickened at the base and lacking rhizomes; plants of calcareous habitats in glades, bluff escarpments, dry prairies and loess hills *M. cuspidata*
 3. Plants clearly rhizomatous and lacking bulblike roots; plants of sandy soils, railroads, lawns and waste areas, generally acidic or neutral soils *M. asperifolia*
1. Plants not growing in tufts* and when single stemmed not possessing basally disposed leaves; leaves wider, more lanceolate to linear-lanceolate and 10–40 times longer than wide
4. Nodes and upper portions of internodes* with conspicuously retrorse hairs; sheaths often lightly hirsute; primary stem leaves* often more than 10 mm wide *M. tenuiflora*
4. Nodes and upper portions of internodes* glabrous or with scaberulose (minute/rough) pubescence; sheaths always glabrous; primary stem leaves* less than 10 mm wide
 5. Small slender-stemmed plants, often with a sprawling habit; collar* margin with a minute ciliate pubescence (use 10× magnification); plants without scaly rhizomes *M. schreberi*
 5. Larger stout-stemmed plants with an erect habit; collar* glabrous; plants with scaly rhizomes
 6. Internodes* smooth and glabrous throughout (this requires close examination and is easy to test by rubbing a metal probe or fingernail along an internode just below the node)

* An asterisk (*) indicates a term or concept defined in the introduction.

- 7. Primary stem leaves* scarcely tapering at the base and with a well- differentiated collar* (*Agrostis*-like); primary leaf blades ascending to erect; lower internodes occasionally oval in cross-section; glumes greatly exceeding lemmas; mostly absent from Ozarks and Bootheel region of Missouri *M. racemosa*
- 7. Primary stem leaves* noticeably widest toward the middle, tapering to the base and lacking a well-differentiated collar* (*Setaria*-like); primary leaf blades spreading; glumes slightly longer than, equal to, or shorter than lemmas; occurring within but not limited to Ozarks and Bootheel of Missouri
- 8. Ligule conspicuous, 0.8 to 1.5mm long *M. frondosa*
- 8. Ligule nearly absent and difficult to detect, less than 0.8mm long
- 9. Plants unbranched to relatively few-branched (when present, branches erect and appressed to stem); most stem leaves large, well spaced and rarely overlapping in dense fascicles as the growing season progresses; stem leaves perpendicular to the stem or slightly ascending; plants of dry and/or rocky woodlands *M. sobolifera*
- 9. Plants often profusely branched (branches typically not appressed to stem); stem leaves of various sizes but with many smaller leaves overlapping in fascicles at the ends of the branches and/or at nodes as the season progresses; stem leaves ascending or nearly appressed to the stem; plants usually of low moist slopes along streams, river banks, bases of bluffs, and other mesic to wet habitats *M. bushii*

6. Internodes* with a short scaberulose (minute/rough) pubescence just below the nodes (this requires close examination and is easy to test by rubbing a metal probe or fingernail along an internode just below the node)
10. Primary stem leaves* 3–5(–8) cm long and 1.5–4.0 mm wide; no tuft of hairs at the base of the lemmas *M. glabrifloris*
10. Primary stem leaves* 5–20 cm long and 3–8 mm wide; lemmas with a small tuft of hairs at the base
11. Scaberulose pubescence limited to the uppermost 3–4 mm of the internode* (do not mistake the waxy dull cuticle of the upper internode for pubescence)
12. Ligule inconspicuous, 0.3–0.8 mm long; plants with relatively little branching from nodes (branches, when present, appressed to the stem); plants of dry and/or rocky woodlands *M. tobolifera*
12. Ligule quite conspicuous (0.8–1.5 mm long); plants often profusely branching from the nodes (branches, when present, typically not appressed to the stem); plants typically of moister sites but some habitat overlap exists with *M. tobolifera* *M. frondosa*
11. Scaberulose pubescence present well beyond the uppermost 3–4 mm of the internode*
13. Ligule 1.0–2.5 mm long *M. sylvatica*
13. Ligule 0.4–1.0 mm long *M. mexicana*

Muhlenbergia asperfolia (Nees & Meyen) Parodi.—This is a very uncommon grass that grows in well-spaced tufts connected by long rhizomes and has leaves 3–7 cm long and 1.0–2.5 mm wide. Steyermark (1963) reported *M. asperfolia* from three counties (St. Louis, Holt, and Jackson) where it inhabits railroad yards and open sandy places.

Since then it has been documented from three additional counties (Atchison, Hickory, and Ripley) adding lawns, roadsides, loess hill prairies, lake margins, and disturbed areas to its list of habitats (Yatskievych 1999). Although probably native in the loess hill prairies of northwestern Missouri, other populations in the state probably represent introductions.

Muhlenbergia bushii R.W. Pohl.—The combination of smooth, shiny internodes, relatively small ligules, and a diffusely branched habit (late season) readily distinguishes *M. bushii* from similar species. Although it is most common along stream banks and bottoms, *M. bushii* has been noted from a wide variety of habitats, usually in shaded, somewhat moist sites.

Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin.—This species is a widely distributed but often overlooked grass of glades and dry open woods, where it prefers acidic soils. This is the largest of the three tufted *Muhlenbergia* in Missouri and one of three that lacks scaly rhizomes. Like the other tufted species, the leaves of *M. capillaris* are long-tapering and held close to the culm. Additionally, the large round-tipped ligule of this attractive grass can be 7 mm or more long, making it unique from any grass with which it might be confused. *Muhlenbergia capillaris* blooms in the fall with large wispy purplish-pink inflorescences that can be seen from quite some distance. The spikelets are typically awned with flexuose hair-like projections.

Muhlenbergia cuspidata (Torr.) Rydb.—An infrequent grass of scattered distribution found mostly on or near the edges of exposed limestone bluffs as well as in dry calcareous prairies, limestone glades, and loess hill prairies. This grass characteristically forms erect tufts with twisted wiry leaves that do not exceed 3 mm in width. The plants are also bulbous-thickened at the base. The inflorescence is a small spike-like panicle and the spikelets are awnless.

Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poir.) Fernald.—The combination of glabrous internodes and a long ligule easily distinguish this *Muhlenbergia* from the other large non-tufted species. *Muhlenbergia frondosa* occurs twice in the key because rarely a light pubescence may be detected on the upper 3–4 mm of the internodes. However, the vast majority of specimens have completely smooth internodes and will readily key out

in couplet 8. *Muhlenbergia frondosa* is common in a wide variety of habitats. It becomes highly branched and often sprawls late in the season.

Muhlenbergia glabrifloris Scribn.—This grass is uncommon and scattered throughout the state. In terms of habit, it resembles *M. racemosa*, but is considerably smaller, and tends to occur more consistently in moist clayey sites. Fertile specimens are readily discerned from all other *Muhlenbergia* in the state by the absence of hairs at the base of the lemmas.

Muhlenbergia mexicana (L.) Trin.—This species is readily recognizable by the rough internodes and the relatively small ligule. It is found in a variety of habitats throughout the state but is generally uncommon.

Muhlenbergia racemosa (Michx.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.—Although this is one of the most vegetatively distinct *Muhlenbergia* species in our range, it is also the most difficult to discriminate in a key. This fact may cause some confusion in couplet 7. Users must evaluate the overall shape and orientation of the primary stem leaves. Those of *M. racemosa* have a tendency to overlap more than most other species. The lower internodes of *M. racemosa* are occasionally oval in cross-section. The species typically grows in moist open habitats and is mostly absent from the Ozarks and Bootheel regions of the state.

Muhlenbergia schreberi J.F. Gmel.—This species has short shiny thin stems and is the smallest of the non-tufted *Muhlenbergia* in Missouri. As autumn approaches, the stems of *M. schreberi* become diffusely branched, giving the plant a sprawling habit. The primary stem leaves do not exceed 4 mm wide and have ciliate margins along the collar region. Observation of the pubescence usually requires magnification. *Muhlenbergia schreberi* is the weediest and most commonly encountered *Muhlenbergia* in the state and is found in a variety of habitats, but seems to prefer trailsides, pastures, waste ground, and lawns. This species is almost never found in high quality native plant communities.

Muhlenbergia sobolifera (Muhl.) Trin.—This is a common element of dry woodland slope communities where it grows in rather small,

open colonies. The internodes of *M. sobolifera* are almost always lightly pubescent on the upper 3–4 mm, but also can be completely glabrous. Users should be wary of any specimen that has completely smooth internodes and keys to *M. sobolifera*. Such a condition is rare for *M. sobolifera* and could be a misinterpreted *M. bushii* or *M. frondosa* instead. However, the “flagging” habit of the leaves on a perpendicular stem and the lack of autumnal branching make this an easily recognized grass. Although characteristically found in drier sites than other *Muhlenbergia*, *M. sobolifera* is also known to inhabit more mesic communities, but it never grows in completely open habitats.

Muhlenbergia sylvatica (Torr.) Torr.—The combined characters of roughly pubescent internodes and a relatively large ligule make this one of the easiest species of *Muhlenbergia* to identify. *Muhlenbergia sylvatica* is quite common throughout the state and occurs in a wide variety of habitats.

Muhlenbergia tenuiflora (Willd.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.—This grass is easily identified by the presence of hirsute pubescence along the sheaths and retrorse pubescence on the nodes. With leaves often becoming 10–15 mm wide, *M. tenuiflora* has the widest leaves of all muhly species in Missouri. Due to the width of its leaves and degree of pubescence, *M. tenuiflora* can be confused with *Brachyletrum erectum*. However, the two are readily distinguished by the “shattered” (septate) venation pattern found in *Brachyletrum*. Like *M. sobolifera*, *M. tenuiflora* is usually unbranched and grows in sparse colonies. This handsome grass is found scattered throughout the state in relatively moist habitats such as bottomland forests, creek banks, mesic woodlands and shaded bluffs.

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PRAIRIE RESTORATION FLORA OF THE ST. LOUIS REGION OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI

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Situated at the confluence of the two largest rivers in midcontinental North America, the St. Louis metropolitan area of Illinois and Missouri was in presettlement times characterized by a diverse tapestry of prairies, wetlands, and predominantly open and grassy woodlands. As the region developed into a major urban and suburban complex during the past 240 years, the vast majority of this natural habitat has been obliterated or severely degraded. In recent years, interest has developed in sustaining and restoring examples of the region's natural heritage. This has resulted in a growing number of attempts to restore, at various scales, examples of tallgrass prairie vegetation.

Tallgrass prairies in Illinois and Missouri support high levels of vascular diversity, which in turn provide potential habitat and associations for correspondingly high diversity in other organismal groups. However, most of the prairie restorations in the region are characterized by low plant diversity and/or the presence of non-native species which were deliberately included in the planting mix, often because these species were mistakenly thought to be appropriate for local restorations.

This is a list of vascular plants appropriate for inclusion in prairie restorations in the greater St. Louis metropolitan region of Illinois and Missouri. This region roughly encompasses an eleven county area spanning five Illinois counties and six Missouri counties (Fig. 1).

The 455 species of plants on this list (431 in Illinois, 439 in Missouri) have been documented as components of high quality prairie remnants that characterized large portions of the area prior to European settlement (e.g., Schroeder 1981). All of these plants are appropriate components of prairie restoration and ecological rehabilitation projects, although many species (those with low conservatism values) would never be deliberately planted in res-

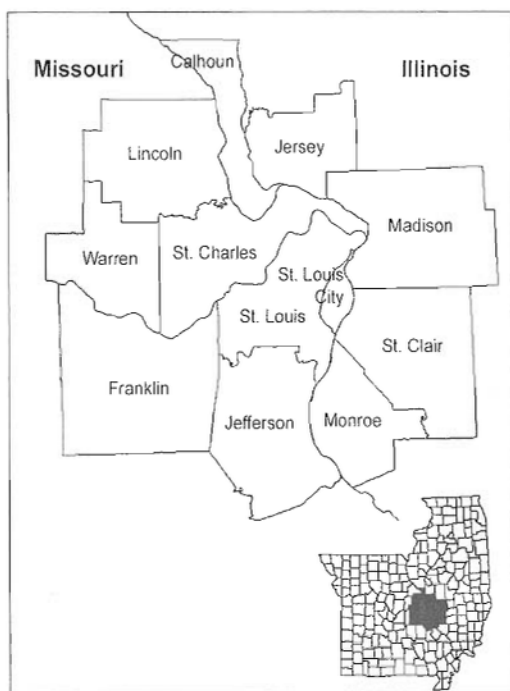


Fig. 1. Counties in the St. Louis region of Illinois and Missouri.

torations; several species have the potential to become disproportionately abundant in poorly executed or unmanaged restorations.

Species are listed here in alphabetical order by scientific name, generally following the species concepts and nomenclature of Gleason and Cronquist (1991). This reference is the sole floristic manual that covers the entire region. Names and species concepts that differ from those of Gleason and Cronquist are followed by an asterisk. Although this work is not intended as a synonymy catalog or attempt to reconcile taxonomic debate, in the interest of a clear understanding of suitable plant materials, synonymous plant names employed by other manuals likely to be used in the region are included in the table and cross-referenced in Appendix 1. Despite some flux in scientific names of plants, this list's tracking of taxonomic concepts will facilitate rapid, accurate communication regarding plant materials, while minimizing ambiguity and miscommunication.

The synonymy listing accommodates names used in Mohlenbrock's Illinois flora (2002), Steyermark's Missouri flora (1963),

Yatskievych (1999) for Missouri monocots, Yatskievych and Turner (1990) for Missouri dicots, and Ladd's (1997) list of midwestern tallgrass flora, which largely followed the naming conventions of Kartesz (1994). Also included are names used in Gleason and Cronquist (1991) that are not accepted in this list. Varietal and subspecific names are provided only for infraspecific taxa deemed ecologically distinct and for which other varieties or subspecies are not suitable for the region.

Following the accepted scientific name of each plant is the common name derived from Ladd (1993). Although not the final authority for the multiplicity of often confusing common names applied to plants, this list has proven to be reasonably consistent and useful in more than a decade of application. Because there is no standardization of common names, restorationists are cautioned that selecting plant materials by common name is inherently problematical, and there are no assurances that the material provided is actually what was desired.

Following the common name are columns for Illinois and Missouri. A number in a column indicates that the plant is known from the St. Louis area counties in that state. A blank spot in a column means that the plant is not known to occur in the St. Louis area counties in that state, although it may occur elsewhere in the state. The state segregation is important because for some species the Mississippi River has proven to be a significant barrier, and both Illinois and Missouri have prairie species in their respective St. Louis area counties that are not known from, or are very rare in, the entire adjoining state. An example of this is the Blue Wild Indigo, *Baptisia australis*, which is a regular component of prairie and glade vegetation in much of southern Missouri, including the St. Louis region, but which is unknown as a native plant in Illinois. When planning prairie restoration projects, the decision to include specific plants should be conceptualized from both a regional and state perspective.

The numbers under each state column are the coefficients of conservatism, or C values, for the plants in each state. These values, ranging from 0 to 10, essentially indicate the obligate fidelity each species displays to stable native systems evocative of the milieu of presettlement natural communities that characterized the region. Essentially, the higher the number, the higher the "natural quality" of the plant, and the degree to which it both requires and is indicative of high quality native systems. These concepts are explained in detail in Taft et. al. (1997), which also provides the C values for the Illinois

flora. Missouri flora C values are from Ladd (1993). Note that the C values for the two states can differ, as the conceptual universe for establishing the C values for each state is the behavior of the species across the entire state. Different C values do not indicate that there are profound differences in the autecological pattern of a given species on each side of the Mississippi River in the St. Louis region. These values are provided merely as guidelines to the sensitivity and fidelity of the plants. In practice, St. Louis area restorationists would perhaps be best served by averaging the two values to gain an understanding of the relative performance of the species versus other components of regional prairie vegetation.

Following the C value column for each state is a column listing the wetness rating for each plant. This number, ranging from -5 through 0 to +5, is a relative indication of the degree to which a given plant species is restricted to wetlands. Higher numbers indicate a greater predilection for, or at least tolerance of, drier site conditions. This concept is explained in more detail in Ladd (1997). Although the numbers are extremely useful in developing restoration plans and plant materials lists, users should be aware that these rankings were developed across a broad region of the Midwest, and do not always reflect local vagaries in species behavior. As a practical matter, restorationists should always seek to include some plant materials typically associated with both wetter and drier conditions than those of the project area. This both ensures that site restorations are not held hostage to preconceptions of "appropriate" plant materials, and allows sufficient buffering capacity to facilitate optimum plant diversity as the restoration becomes established and self-induces changes in local hydrology and other site conditions.

The next column in the list provides the physiognomy of the plant in the bi-state region according to the following categories: annual forb, biennial forb, perennial forb, annual grass, perennial grass, perennial sedge, shrub, tree, or cryptogam (ferns and fern allies).

For some plants in the list, comments are appended following the physiognomy entry for the plant. These comments provide additional information about habitats and soils for the plant, nomenclatural or taxonomic issues of interest to restorationists, and other information. This is merely a first iteration to guide local ecological restoration work. I hope that future versions of this list will include more detailed information on pollinators, planting and germination requirements, and local phenology (both flowering and seed harvest timing).

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Acatypha gracilens</i>	Slender Mercury	4	3	5	A-Forb	sterile acidic soil
<i>Acatypha virginica</i>	Virginia Mercury	2	2	3	A-Forb	
<i>Achillea millefolium lanulosa</i>	Woolly Yarrow	?	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Agalinis aspera</i> <i>Gerardia aspera</i> (S)	Rough False Foxglove	10		5	A-Forb	
<i>Agalinis auriculata</i> <i>Gerardia auriculata</i> (S), <i>Tomanthera auriculata</i> (M,T)	Eared False Foxglove	8	10	5	A-Forb	
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i> <i>Gerardia purpurea</i> (S)	Purple False Foxglove	6		-3	A-Forb	
<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i> <i>Gerardia skinneriana</i> (S)	Pale False Foxglove	9		5	A-Forb	
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i> <i>Gerardia tenuifolia</i> (S)	Slender False Foxglove	5	4	-3	A-Forb	also in dry sites
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	Swamp Agrimony	5	6	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Agrostis elliottiana</i>	Awed Bent Grass	5	3	5	A-Grass	
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	Tickle Grass	2	3	1	P-Grass	
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	Upland Bent	4	3	1	P-Grass	
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Wild Garlic	2	1	3	P-Forb	mesic & wet- mesic prairie
<i>Allium stellatum</i>	Prairie Onion	10	6	5	P-Forb	dry limestone soil
<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>	Southern Ragweed	0	0	4	A-Forb	native weed
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> <i>A. coronopifolia</i> (L,S)	Western Ragweed	2	2	5	P-Forb	
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Lead Plant	8	8	5	Shrub	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Indigo Bush	6	5	-4	Shrub	
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	5	5	1	P-Grass	
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broom Sedge	1	2	1	P-Grass	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Androsace occidentalis</i>	Rock Jasmine	4	3	4	A-Forb	limestone
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Meadow Anemone	4	7	-3	P-Forb	wet & wet-mesic prairie
<i>Anemone cylindrica</i>	Thimbleweed	8		5	P-Forb	dry prairie slopes
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	Tall Anemone	4	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Antennaria neglecta neglecta</i>	Field Cat's Foot	4	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia plantaginifolia</i>	Pussy's Toes	4	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Apocynum americana</i>	Ground Nut	3	6	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Prairie Dogbane	2	3	0	P-Forb	
<i>Apocynum sibiricum</i>	Indian Hemp	2	2	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Arenaria patula</i> <i>Minuartia patula</i> (L,M)	Slender Sandwort	8	7	5	A-Forb	dry calcareous soil
<i>Aristida dichotoma</i>	Poverty Grass	2	3	3	A-Grass	
<i>Aristida longespica</i>	Slimspike Three-Awn	2	2	4	A-Grass	
<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	Plain's Three-Awn Grass	0	1	5	A-Grass	
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>	Arrow Feather	5	5	5	P-Grass	
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	White Sage	0	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i>	Sand Milkweed	7	10	5	P-Forb	especially in sand
<i>Asclepias hirtella</i>	Tall Green Milkweed	6	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	4	5	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias meadii</i>	Mead's Milkweed		10	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	Purple Milkweed	7	6	3	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias stenophylla</i>	Glade Milkweed		9	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>	Prairie Milkweed	7	9	5	P-Forb	also in wet prairie
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed	5	5	5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkweed	1	2	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i>	Short Green Milkweed	9	9	5	P-Forb	
<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	Green-Flowered Milkweed	6	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Heath Aster	4	4	4	P-Forb	
<i>Aster laevis</i>	Smooth Blue Aster	8	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i> <i>A. simplex</i> (S)	Panicled Aster	3	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Side-Flowering Aster	2	3	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Aster linariifolius</i> <i>Ionactis linariifolius</i> (L,M)	Flax-Leaved Aster	9	10	5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	4	4	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Aster oblongifolius</i>	Aromatic Aster	7	6	5	P-Forb	sandstone or limestone sites
<i>Aster oolentangiensis</i> <i>A. azureus</i> (S)	Azure Aster	7	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster patens</i>	Spreading Aster	6	5	5	P-Forb	acid soil
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	Hairy Aster	0	0	4	P-Forb	native weed
<i>Aster praealtus</i>	Willow Aster	4	7	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Aster racemosus</i> <i>A. vimineus</i> (S), <i>A. fragilis</i> (L,T)	Small White Aster	5	9	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Aster sericeus</i>	Silky Aster	9	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canadian Milk Vetch	7	6	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Astragalus crassicaulis trichocalyx</i> <i>A. mexicanus trichocalyx</i> (S)	Ground Plum	8	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Astragalus distortus</i>	Bent Milk Vetch	8	6	5	P-Forb	open rocky sites
<i>Baptisia australis minor</i>	Blue Wild Indigo		8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Baptisia bracteata glabrescens</i> <i>B. bracteata leucophaea</i> (L), <i>B. leucophaea</i> (S)	Cream Wild Indigo	9	6	5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Baptisia lactea</i> <i>B. leucantha</i> (S), <i>B. alba</i> (L,M,T)	White Wild Indigo	6	6	3	P-Forb	
<i>Bidens aristosa</i>	Swamp Marigold	1	1	-3	A-Forb	
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	Ohio Horse Mint	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Boltonia asteroides recognita</i>	False Aster	5	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Boltonia diffusa</i>	Doll's Daisy	4		-3	P-Forb	
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Side-Oats Grama	7	7	5	P-Grass	
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	Blue Hearts	10	10	1	P-Forb	
<i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i> <i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i> (L,M)	Pale Indian Plantain	5	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Cacalia plantaginea</i> <i>Arnoglossum plantagineum</i> (L,M), <i>C. tuberosa</i> (S)	Prairie Indian Plantain	10	8	0	P-Forb	
<i>Calopogon oklabomensis</i> included in <i>C. pulchellus</i> (S), included in <i>C. tuberosus</i> (L,T)	Prairie Grass Pink		10	3	P-Forb	acid soil
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> <i>Ca. sepium americanum</i> (M), <i>Convolvulus sepium</i> (S), possibly including <i>Ca. silvatica</i> (T)	Hedge Bindweed	1	1	0	P-Forb	
<i>Calystegia spithamea</i> <i>Convolvulus spithameus</i> (S)	Low Bindweed	10	9	5	P-Forb	
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Wild Hyacinth	7	6	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Carex aggregata</i>	Glomerate Sedge	4	7	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex annectens</i> <i>C. brachyglossa</i> (M)	Yellow-Fruited Sedge	3	4	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex austrina</i> <i>C. muhlenbergii austrina</i> (M), <i>C. muhlenbergii australis</i> (S,T)	Southern Sand Sedge	5	5	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex hicknellii</i>	Prairie Sedge	8	8	1	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex hicknellii opaca</i> not included (S)	Southern Prairie Sedge		9	1	P-Sedge	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Carex brevior</i>	Short-Beaked Sedge	4	4	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex bushii</i>	Bush's Sedge	4	3	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Brown Bog Sedge	9		-5	P-Sedge	groundwater seepage
<i>Carex caroliniana</i>	Carolina Sedge	7	7	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex cephalophora mesochorea</i> <i>C. mesochorea</i> (L,M,Y)	Oval-Headed Sedge	?	5	3	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex conjuncta</i>	Soft Fox Sedge	5	5	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex crawei</i>	Crawe's Sedge		10	-5	P-Sedge	calcareous soil
<i>Carex cristatella</i>	Crested Sedge	3	4	-4	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex crus-corvi</i>	Raven's Foot Sedge	6	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex festucacea</i>	Fescue Sedge	6	6	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex frankii</i>	Frank's Sedge	4	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex granularis</i>	Meadow Sedge	2	4	-4	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex gravida</i>	Heavy Sedge	4	7	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	Shoreline Sedge	4	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex laeviconica</i>	Smooth Cone Sedge	10		-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's Sedge	2	3	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	Hop Sedge	5	6	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex lurida</i>	Sallow Sedge	7	6	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex meadii</i>	Mead's Sedge	6	5	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex molesta</i>	Troublesome Sedge	2	4	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex muhlenbergii</i>	Sand Sedge	5	5	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex normalis</i>	Larger Straw Sedge	4	4	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex pellita</i> <i>C. lanuginosa</i> (S,T)	Woolly Sedge	4	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge	5	6	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	Pointed Broom Sedge	5	4	-3	P-Sedge	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Carex shortiana</i>	Short's Sedge	4	4	-4	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex sparganioides</i>	Bur-Reed Sedge	4	6	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex squarrosa</i>	Squarrose Sedge	5	6	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex stipata</i>	Sawbeak Sedge	2	4	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	Blunt Broom Sedge	3	3	-4	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex typhina</i>	Cat-Tail Sedge	6	7	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex umbellata</i>	Umbel-Like Sedge	6	6	5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	Inflated Sedge	9	9	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	Fox Sedge	3	4	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Indian Paintbrush	8	5	0	A-Forb	hemiparasitic
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	8	7	5	Shrub	
<i>Centunculus minimus</i> <i>Anagallis minima</i> (L,M)	Chaffweed	5	5	4	A-Forb	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	4	3	-5	Shrub	
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> <i>Cassia fasciculata</i> (S)	Partridge Pea	1	1	4	A-Forb	
<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> <i>Cassia nictitans</i> (S)	Wild Sensitive Plant	2	2	4	A-Forb	
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	Water Hemlock	4	5	-5	B-Forb	
<i>Cirsium altissimum</i>	Tall Thistle	3	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	Field Thistle	3	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Cirsium hillii</i>	Prairie Thistle	7		5	P-Forb	
<i>Comandra umbellata</i> <i>C. richardsoniana</i> (S)	False Toadflax	6	6	3	P-Forb	hemiparasitic
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Sand Coreopsis	5	7	3	P-Forb	
<i>Coreopsis palmata</i>	Prairie Coreopsis	6	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	Tall Coreopsis	4	6	0	P-Forb	
<i>Cornus amomum schuetzeana</i> <i>C. obliqua</i> (M,S), <i>C. amomum obliqua</i> (L,T)	Pale Dogwood	4	5	-5	Shrub	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	Rough-Leaved Dogwood	2	1	0	Shrub	
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> <i>C. foemina racemosa</i> (T)	Gray Dogwood	2	3	-2	Shrub	
<i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i>	Rattlebox	3	4	5	A-Forb	
<i>Croton capitatus</i>	Hogwort	0	0	5	A-Forb	
<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	Sand Croton	1	1	5	A-Forb	
<i>Croton monanthogynus</i>	Prairie Tea	2	2	5	A-Forb	
<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i> <i>C. petiolata</i> (S)	Waxweed	4	4	3	A-Forb	
<i>Cuscuta cuspidata</i>	Cusp Dodder	5	6	-4	A-Forb	parasitic
<i>Cuscuta glomerata</i>	Rope Dodder	6	5	0	A-Forb	parasitic
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i>	Field Dodder	5	5	5	A-Forb	parasitic
<i>Cyperus echinatus</i> <i>C. ovularis</i> (S)	Hedgehog Club Rush	2	3	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Cyperus lupulinus</i> <i>C. filiculmis</i> (S)	Slender Flatsedge	5	4	4	P-Sedge	
<i>Cyperus pseudovegetus</i> <i>C. virens</i> (S)	Green Flatsedge	5		-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Cyperus schweinitzii</i>	Schweinitz's Cyperus	5	6	2	P-Sedge	open sand
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	Straw-Colored Flatsedge	0	1	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Dalea candida</i> <i>Petalostemum candidum</i> (S)	White Prairie Clover	9	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Dalea purpurea</i> <i>Petalostemum purpureum</i> (S)	Purple Prairie Clover	8	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	Poverty Oat Grass	3	3	5	P-Grass	
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> <i>D. carolinianum carolinianum</i> (T)	Carolina Larkspur		7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Illinois Bundle Flower	4	3	1	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium canadense</i>	Showy Tick Trefoil	5	4	1	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	Hairy Tick Trefoil	7	5	5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Desmodium glabellum</i> included in <i>D. paniculatum</i> (I), <i>D. paniculatum dillenii</i> (S)	Tall Tick Clover	3	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium illinoense</i>	Illinois Tick Trefoil	5	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium marilandicum</i>	Small-Leaved Tick Trefoil	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium obtusum</i> <i>D. rigidum</i> (S)	Suff Tick Trefoil	5	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>	Sessile-Leaved Tick Trefoil	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Digitaria filiformis</i>	Slender Crab Grass	4	3	5	A-Grass	
<i>Diodia teres</i>	Buttonweed	2	2	3	A-Forb	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	2	3	0	Tree	
<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>	Shooting Star	6	5	4	P-Forb	
<i>Draba brachycarpa</i>	Short-Fruited Whitlow Grass	2	0	5	A-Forb	
<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	Pale Purple Coneflower	7	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Coneflower	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Eleocharis compressa</i>	Flat-Stemmed Spike Rush	7	6	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i> <i>E. calva</i> (S)	Red-Rooted Spike Rush	3	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> including <i>E. macrostachya</i> (M), <i>E. smallii</i> and/or <i>E. macrostachya</i> (S,T)	Pale Spike-Rush	5	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Eleocharis tenuis verrucosa</i> <i>E. verrucosa</i> (M,T,Y)	Slender Spike Rush	7	5	-3	P-Sedge	
<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye	4	5	1	P-Grass	
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wild Rye	4	4	-2	P-Grass	
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	Cinnamon Willow Herb	3	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Equisetum laevigatum</i>	Smooth Scouring Rush	4	4	-3	Crptgm	
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	Purple Love Grass	3	3	5	P-Grass	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Fireweed	2	2	3	A-Forb	
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane	1	1	1	A-Forb	naive weed
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Marsh Fleabane	3	3	-3	B-Forb	
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Daisy Fleabane	2	3	1	A-Forb	
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master	7	8	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Erythronium mesochoreum</i> <i>E. albidum mesochoreum</i> (S)	Prairie Dog-Toothed Violet		6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i>	Tall Boneset	2	3	3	P-Forb	
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Common Boneset	4	5	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	Flowering Spurge	3	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> (S)	Grass-Leaved Goldenrod	3	3	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Euthamia gymnospermoides</i> <i>Solidago gymnospermoides</i> (S)	Grass-Leaved Goldenrod	5		-1	P-Forb	
<i>Festuca paradoxa</i>	Cluster Fescue	6	6	0	P-Grass	
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i> <i>F. caroliniana</i> (S)	Glade Fimbry	9	7	3	P-Sedge	
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	Wild Strawberry	2	2	1	P-Forb	
<i>Galium obtusum</i>	Wild Madder	5	5	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	Stiff Bedstraw	6	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Gaura biennis</i> <i>G. longiflora</i> (I), including <i>G. longifolia</i> (L,M)	Large-Flowered Gaura	5	1	5	B-Forb	
<i>Gentiana andrewsii</i>	Closed Gentian	7	10	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Gentiana flavida</i> <i>G. alba</i> (L,M)	Yellowish Gentian	9	8	3	P-Forb	
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i> <i>G. puberula</i> (S)	Downy Gentian	9	9	3	P-Forb	
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	4	4	-5	P-Grass	
<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i> (M)	Old-Field Balsam	2	2	5	B-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> <i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i> (L,M,T)	Early Cudweed	2	3	3	A-Forb	
<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i>	Rough Pennyroyal	2	3	5	A-Forb	
<i>Hedyotis caerulea</i> <i>Houstonia caerulea</i> (L,M,S)	Bluets	7		0	A-Forb	
<i>Hedyotis crassifolia</i> <i>Houstonia pusilla</i> (L), <i>Houstonia</i> <i>crassifolia</i> and/or <i>H. pusilla</i> (M), <i>Houstonia minima</i> and/or <i>H. pusilla</i> (S)	Least Bluets	3	4	4	A-Forb	
<i>Hedyotis longifolia</i> <i>Houstonia longifolia</i> (L,M,S)	Long-Leaved Bluets	7	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Hedyotis nigricans</i> <i>Houstonia nigricans</i> (S)	Narrow-Leaved Bluets	7	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	Sneezeweed	3	5	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Helenium flexuosum</i>	Purple-Head Sneezeweed	4	3	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Rockrose	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	Sawtooth Sunflower	2	4	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i> s.l.	Oblong Sunflower	5	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus mollis</i>	Downy Sunflower	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus occidentalis</i>	Western Sunflower	7	5	4	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus pauciflorus</i> <i>H. laetiflorus rigidus</i> (S), <i>H. rigidus</i> (T)	Prairie Sunflower	6	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Jerusalem Artichoke	3	3	0	P-Forb	
<i>Helopsis helianthoides</i>	False Sunflower	4	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Heliotropium tenellum</i>	Glade Heliotrope	10	6	5	A-Forb	limestone and dolomite
<i>Heuchera richardsonii</i>	Prairie Alum Root	7	5	1	P-Forb	
<i>Hieracium longipilum</i>	Long-Bearded Hawkweed	6	5	5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Hypericum drummondii</i>	Nits And Lice	6	4	3	A-Forb	sterile acid sites
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	Orange Grass	6	5	3	A-Forb	sterile acid sites
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	Weak St. John's Wort	5	4	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	Spotted St. John's Wort	3	3	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</i>	Round-Fruited St. John's Wort	5	5	3	P-Forb	
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	Yellow Star Grass	6	4	0	P-Forb	
<i>Iris virginica shrevei</i> <i>I. shrevei</i> (M)	Blue Flag	5	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Ixanthus brachiatus</i> <i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> (L,T)	False Pennyroyal	7	4	5	A-Forb	
<i>Iva annua</i> <i>I. ciliata</i> (S)	Marsh Elder	0	0	0	A-Forb	native weed
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	Sharp-Fruited Rush	4	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus biflorus</i>	Two-Flowered Rush	5	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus brachycarpus</i>	Short-Fruited Rush	5	7	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i>	Dudley's Rush	4	6	0	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus effusus solutus</i>	Common Rush	4	5	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus interior</i>	Inland Rush	3	4	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	Grass-Leaved Rush	5	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus nodatus</i>	Stout Rush	6	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus secundus</i>	Secund Rush		4	1	P-Forb	
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush	0	0	2	P-Forb	trampled areas
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	Torrey's Rush	3	6	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Koeleria pyramidata macrantha</i> <i>K. cristata</i> (S), <i>K. pyramidata</i> (T), <i>K. macrantha</i> (L,M,Y)	June Grass	7	6	5	P-Grass	
<i>Krigia dandelion</i>	Potato Dandelion	6	5	3	P-Forb	
<i>Krigia virginica</i>	Dwarf Dandelion	4	3	5	A-Forb	
<i>Kuhnia eupatorioides</i> <i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i> (L,M,T)	False Bonset	6	5	5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Wild Lettuce	1	2	2	B-Forb	
<i>Lechea mucronata</i> <i>L. villosa</i> (S)	Hairy Pinweed	7	5	5	P-Forb	sterile acid sites
<i>Lechea tenuifolia</i>	Slender-Leaved Pinweed	6	4	5	P-Forb	sterile acid sites
<i>Leptoloma cognatum</i> <i>Digitaria cognata</i> (L,T,Y)	Fall Witch Grass	4	3	5	P-Grass	
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	Round-Headed Bush Clover	4	6	3	P-Forb	
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	Stueve's Bush Clover	6	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Lespedeza violacea</i>	Violet Bush Clover	5	4	5	P-Forb	mesic prairie
<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	Slender Bush Clover	5	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Liatris aspera</i>	Rough Blazing Star	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	Cylindrical Blazing Star	8	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Prairie Blazing Star	6	6	1	P-Forb	
<i>Liatris squarrosa</i>	Scaly Blazing Star	7	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Michigan Lily	6	7	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Linum medium texanum</i>	Small Yellow Flax	7	5	3	P-Forb	
<i>Linum sulcatum</i>	Grooved Yellow Flax	8	5	5	A-Forb	
<i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	Hoary Puccoon	6	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Lithospermum carolinense</i> <i>L. croceum</i> (M)	Puccoon	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Lithospermum incisum</i>	Fringed Puccoon	8	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower	6	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Great Blue Lobelia	4	4	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	Pale Spiked Lobelia	4	5	0	P-Forb	
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	Seedbox	5	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	Water Purslane	4	5	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Ludwigia polycarpa</i>	False Loosestrife	5	6	-5	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Luzula bulbosa</i> included in <i>L. multiflora</i> (L), <i>L. campestris bulbosa</i> (Y)	Wood Rush	5	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Common Water Horehound	3	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	Fringed Loosestrife	4	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Lysimachia hybrid</i>	Hybrid Loosestrife		6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Loosestrife	6	4	0	P-Forb	
<i>Lysitrum alatum</i>	Winged Loosestrife	5	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Malvastrum bispidum</i> <i>Sphaeralcea angusta</i> (S)	False Mallow		5	5	A-Forb	open rocky sites
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	Bunch Flower	10	7	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Melica nitens</i>	Tall Melic Grass	7	6	5	P-Grass	
<i>Mentzelia oligosperma</i>	Stickleaf	10	6	5	P-Forb	dry limestone sites
<i>Mimosa quadrivalvis nuttallii</i> <i>Schrankia panicata</i> (S), <i>S. nuttallii</i> (T)	Sensitive Briar		6	5	P-Forb	dry-mesic to dry acid sites
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	Winged Monkey Flower	6	5	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Mirabilis alba</i>	Pale umbrellawort		5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Momordica fistulosa</i>	Wild Bergamot	4	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	Prairie Satin Grass	10	10	5	P-Grass	thin soil over limestone
<i>Muhlenbergia glaberrima</i> <i>M. glaberrima</i> (Y)	Smooth Satin Grass	7	7	5	P-Grass	
<i>Muhlenbergia mexicana</i>	Leafy Satin Grass	4	5	-3	P-Grass	
<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>	False Garlic	5	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Ragged Evening Primrose	2	1	3	A-Forb	
<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	Thread-Leaved Sundrops		4	5	A-Forb	sterile acid sites
<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> <i>O. missouriensis</i> (S)	Missouri Primrose	7	5		P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Oenothera pilosella</i>	Prairie Sundrops	6	6	1	P-Forb	
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> <i>O. hispidissimum</i> and/or <i>O. molle</i> and/or <i>O. subsetosum</i> (S)	Marbleseed	10	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> <i>O. compressa</i> (S)	Prickly Pear	5	4	5	Shrub	xeric exposures
<i>Orbexilum onobrychis</i> <i>Psoralea onobrychis</i> (S)	French Grass	6	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Orbexilum pedunculatum</i> <i>Psoralea psoraloides</i> (S)	Sampson's Snakeroot	6	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i> <i>O. stricta</i> (M,T)	Yellow Wood Sorrel	0	0	5	P-Forb	
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	Violet Wood Sorrel	5	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i>	Cowbane		7	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	Beaked Panic Grass	3	2	-3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum clandestinum</i> <i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i> (M,T)	Deer Tongue Grass	4	4	-3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum depauperatum</i> <i>Dichanthelium depauperatum</i> (M,T)	Starved Panic Grass	7	4	5	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum flexile</i>	Wiry Panic Grass	7	3	-4	A-Grass	
<i>Panicum lanuginosum implicatum</i> <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> <i>implicatum</i> (M), including <i>P.</i> <i>lanuginosum fasciculatum</i> (S), included in <i>D. acuminatum</i> <i>acuminatum</i> (T), included in <i>P.</i> <i>acuminatum acuminatum</i> (Y)	Slender-Stemmed Panic Grass	2	2	3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum lanuginosum lindheimeri</i> <i>Dichanthelium lindheimeri</i> (M), included in <i>D. acuminatum</i> <i>acuminatum</i> (T), <i>P. acuminatum</i> <i>lindheimeri</i> (Y)	Smooth Woolly Panic Grass	4	3	-1	P-Grass	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Panicum leibergii</i> <i>Dichanthelium leibergii</i> (M,T)	Prairie Panic Grass	7	9	2	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum linearifolium</i> <i>Dichanthelium linearifolium</i> (M,T)	Slender-Leaved Panic Grass	7	5	5	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum oligosanthes</i> <i>Dichanthelium oligosanthes</i> (M,T)	Scribner's Panic Grass	3	3	3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum perlongum</i> <i>Dichanthelium perlongum</i> (M), included in <i>D. linearifolium</i> (T), included in <i>P. linearifolium</i> (Y)	Long-Stalked Panic Grass		7	5	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i> <i>P. agrostoides</i> (S)	Munro Grass	6	3	-3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum sphaerocarpon</i> <i>Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon</i> (M,T)	Round-Fruited Panic Grass	7	5	3	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum villosissimum</i> <i>P. praecoxius</i> (L), <i>Dichanthelium</i> <i>villosissimum</i> (M), included in <i>D. acuminatum villosum</i> (T), included in <i>P. acuminatum</i> <i>acuminatum</i> (Y)	Early-Branching Panic Grass		5	5	P-Grass	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switch Grass	4	4	-1	P-Grass	
<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	Wild Quinine	8	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Paspalum laeve</i>	Smooth Lens Grass	2	2	5	P-Grass	
<i>Paspalum setaceum ciliatifolium</i> <i>P. ciliatifolium</i> (S)	Hairy Lens Grass	3	10	5	P-Grass	
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Lousewort	7	5	2	P-Forb	hemiparasitic
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Foxglove Beard Tongue	4	4	1	P-Forb	
<i>Penstemon pallidus</i>	Pale Beard Tongue	6	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Penstemon tubaeformis</i>	Funnel-Form Beard-Tongue	5	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Phlox glaberrima</i>	Marsh Phlox	6	8	-3	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	Sand Prairie Phlox	7	6	1	P-Forb	
<i>Phyla lanceolata</i> <i>Lippia lanceolata</i> (S)	Fog Fruit	1	3	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	Clammy Ground Cherry	2	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Physalis virginiana virginiana</i>	Lance-Leaved Ground Cherry	3	3	5	P-Forb	
<i>Physostegia angustifolia</i>	False Dragonhead	6	6	0	P-Forb	
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	6	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Plantago pusilla</i>	Slender Plantain	3	1	3	A-Forb	
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	Dwarf Plantain	3	1	4	A-Forb	
<i>Platanthera flava berbiola</i> <i>Habenaria flava berbiola</i> (S)	Tubercled Orchid	10	10	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Platanthera lacera</i> <i>Habenaria lacera</i> (S)	Ragged Fringed Orchid	9	10	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i> <i>Habenaria leucophaea</i> (S)	Prairie White Fringed Orchid	10		-4	P-Forb	
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	Field Milkwort	5	5	3	A-Forb	
<i>Polygala senega</i>	Seneca Snakeroot	7	6	3	P-Forb	
<i>Polygala verticillata</i>	Whorled Milkwort	9	4	5	A-Forb	
<i>Polygonatum biflorum commutatum</i> <i>P. commutatum</i> (M), <i>P. canaliculatum</i> (S)	Smooth Solomon's Seal	4	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> <i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i> (M)	Mild Water Pepper	4	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> <i>Persicaria punctatum</i> (M)	Smartweed	3	3	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i>	Bushy Knotweed	3	5	1	A-Forb	
<i>Polygonum tenue</i>	Slender Knotweed	5	6	5	A-Forb	sterile acid soil
<i>Polytaenia nuttallii</i>	Prairie Parsley	8	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Potentilla arguta</i>	Prairie Cinquefoil	10	10	4	P-Forb	
<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	Common Cinquefoil	3	3	4	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	Rough White Lettuce	8	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Prunella vulgaris lanceolata</i> <i>P. vulgaris elongata</i> (M)	Self-Heal	1	1	0	P-Forb	
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw Plum	3		5	Shrub	
<i>Prunus maritima</i>	Wild Goose Plum	6	3	5	Tree	
<i>Psoralea arguta</i> <i>Psoralea arguta</i> (S)	Scurfy Pea	8	8	5	P-Forb	
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	Hop Tree	4	5	2	Shrub	
<i>Polypodium virginicum</i>	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's Weed	7	4	-4	A-Forb	
<i>Pyrola asarifolia</i>	Slender Mountain Mint	4	4	0	P-Forb	
<i>Pyrola rotundifolia pilosum</i> <i>P. rotundifolia</i> (M.S.T.)	Hairy Mountain Mint	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Pyrola virginiana</i>	Common Mountain Mint	5	6	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Bur Oak	5	4	1	Tree	
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	Blackjack Oak	6	4	5	Tree	
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Post Oak	5	4	4	Tree	
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	Early Buttercup	5	5	3	P-Forb	
<i>Ranunculus laxicaulis</i>	Water Plantain Spearwort	6	7	-5	A-Forb	
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Grey-Headed Coneflower	4	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Rhamnus lanceolata</i>	Lance-Leaved Buckthorn	7	5	3	Shrub	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Shining Sumac	3	2	5	Shrub	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	1	1	5	Shrub	
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture Rose	4	4	4	Shrub	
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie Rose	5	4	2	Shrub	
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Common Blackberry	2	4	2	Shrub	
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	Common Dewberry	2	2	4	Shrub	
<i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i>	Yankee Blackberry	2	2	1	Shrub	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	2	1	3	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Rudbeckia missouriensis</i>	Missouri-Black-Eyed Susan	10	6	4	P-Forb	calcareous soil
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Sweet Black-Eyed Susan	5	5	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	Brown-Eyed Susan	3	4	1	B-Forb	
<i>Ruellia humilis</i>	Hairy Ruellia	3	3	4	P-Forb	
<i>Sabatia angularis</i>	Rose Gentian	3	4	-1	B-Forb	
<i>Sabatia campestris</i>	Prairie Rose Gentian	0	4	3	B-Forb	
<i>Salix humilis</i>	Prairie Willow	5	6	3	Shrub	
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Canadian Black Snakeroot	4	3	2	B-Forb	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras	2	2	3	Tree	
<i>Scirpachyrium scoparium</i> <i>Andropogon scoparius</i> (S)	Little Bluestem	5	5	4	P-Grass	
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Dark Green Rush	4	4	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i> <i>S. lineatus</i> (S)	Red Bulrush	3	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Scirpus validus</i> <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (M,Y), <i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i> (L)	Great Bulrush	4	5	-5	P-Sedge	
<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>	Tall Nut Rush	9	7	0	P-Sedge	
<i>Scutellaria leonardii</i> <i>S. parvula leonardii</i> (L,S)	Leonard's Small Skullcap	6	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Scutellaria parvula parvula</i>	Small Skullcap	5	4	3	P-Forb	
<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	Sand Club Moss		9	5	Crptgm	sterile acid sites
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	Golden Ragwort	4	5	-3	P-Forb	groundwater seepage
<i>Senecio pauperculus</i>	Balsam Ragwort	3		-1	P-Forb	
<i>Senecio plattensis</i>	Prairie Ragwort	6	6	4	P-Forb	
<i>Senna marilandica</i> <i>Cassia marilandica</i> (S)	Maryland Senna	4	4	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Setaria geniculata</i> <i>S. parviflora</i> (L,T,Y)	Perennial Foxtail		6	0	P-Grass	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Silene regia</i>	Royal Catchfly	9	10	5	P-Forb	
<i>Silene stellata</i>	Starry Campion	6	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	Rosinweed	5	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i>	Compass Plant	5	6	4	P-Forb	
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	Cup Plant	4	3	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Silphium pratense</i>	Prairie Dock	4	5	1	P-Forb	
<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i>	Common Blue-Eyed Grass	4	6	3	P-Forb	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> <i>S. porteri</i> (S)	Pointed Blue-Eyed Grass	5	5	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Prairie Blue-Eyed Grass	6	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Sium</i>	Water Parsnip	5	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago canadensis glabrescens</i> <i>S. altissima glabrescens</i> (I)	Canada Goldenrod	1	5	3	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago canadensis scabra</i> <i>S. altissima</i> (M,S), <i>S. altissima</i> <i>altissima</i> (I)	Tall Goldenrod	1	1	3	P-Forb	native weed
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	Late Goldenrod	3	4	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Early Goldenrod	4	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>	Missouri Goldenrod	4	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Old-Field Goldenrod	4	2	5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago petiolaris</i>	Downy Goldenrod	8	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago radula</i>	Rough Goldenrod	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago rigida</i> <i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (M)	Stiff Goldenrod	4	6	4	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago rigosa</i>	Rough-Leaved Goldenrod	8	5	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Solidago speciosa</i>	Showy Goldenrod	7	7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass	4	5	2	P-Grass	
<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Prairie Cord Grass	4	5	-4	P-Grass	
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	Prairie Wedge Grass	5	5	0	P-Grass	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> major <i>S. intermedia</i> (L,M,S)	Slender Wedge Grass	5	6	0	P-Grass	
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	Nodding Ladies' Tresses	4	4	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Spiranthes lacera gracilis</i> <i>S. gracilis</i> (M,S), included in <i>S. lacera</i> (Y)	Slender Ladies' Tresses		6	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i> included in <i>S. cernua</i> (S)	Dune Ladies's Tresses	6	7	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>	Little Ladies' Tresses		7	5	P-Forb	
<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	Spring Ladies' Tresses	7		0	P-Forb	
<i>Sporobolus asper</i> <i>S. compositus</i> (L,M,Y)	Rough Dropseed	3	4	5	P-Grass	
<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	Rough Rush Grass	6	5	5	P-Grass	
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed	4	5	4	P-Grass	
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	Prairie Dropseed	9	6	4	P-Grass	
<i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i>	Sheathed Rush Grass	0	2	5	A-Grass	
<i>Stachys palustris pilosa</i> <i>S. pilosa</i> (M,T)	Woundwort	5	6	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	Rough Hedge Nettle	5	4	-5	P-Forb	
<i>Stipa spartea</i> <i>Heterostipa spartea</i> (M)	Porcupine Grass	6		5	P-Grass	
<i>Strophostyles leiosperma</i>	Small Wild Bean	3	2	5	A-Forb	
<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i>	Pencil Flower	5	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Taenidia integerrima</i>	Yellow Pimpernel	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Talinum calycinum</i>	Rockpink Fame Flower		8	5	P-Forb	open rocky sites
<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Goat's Rue	7	5	5	P-Forb	acidic sites
<i>Teucrium canadense virginicum</i> <i>T. canadense</i> (L), <i>T. canadense canadense</i> (M,T)	Germander	3	2	-2	P-Forb	
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple Meadow Rue	5	4	-2	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	Waxy Meadow Rue	5	5	0	P-Forb	
<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> latum <i>T. trifoliatum</i> var. = 1.	Meadow Parsnip	6	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Tradescantia bracteata</i>	Long-Bracted Spiderwort	7	6	4	P-Forb	
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>	Common Spiderwort	3	4	2	P-Forb	
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia Spiderwort	7	6	5	P-Forb	
<i>Tripsacum daniellii</i>	False Redtop	1	1	5	P-Grass	native weed
<i>Tripsacum denticatum</i>	Buffalo Clover	9	10	5	A-Forb	
<i>Tripsacum dorei</i> <i>T. perfoliatum triflorum</i> (L), <i>Speecharia triflora</i> (S)	Small Venus' Looking Glass	4	3	5	A-Forb	
<i>Tripsacum perfoliatum</i> <i>Speecharia perfoliata</i> (S)	Perfoliate Venus' Looking Glass	2	2	0	A-Forb	
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Gama Grass	4	5	-1	P-Grass	
<i>Verbena canadensis</i> <i>Granularia canadensis</i> (L,M,T)	Rose Vervain	7	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	3	4	-4	P-Forb	
<i>Verbena simplex</i>	Narrow-Leaved Vervain	4	4	5	P-Forb	calcareous soil
<i>Verbena stricta</i>	Hoary Vervain	2	3	5	P-Forb	native weed
<i>Verbesina helianthoides</i>	Wing-Stem	6	4	5	P-Forb	
<i>Vernonia arkansana</i> <i>V. cinnata</i> (S)	Great Ironweed		6	0	P-Forb	
<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	Western Ironweed	5	2	5	P-Forb	
<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	Common Ironweed	5	6	-3	P-Forb	
<i>Vernonia missurica</i>	Missouri Ironweed	5	4	-1	P-Forb	
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root	6	7	0	P-Forb	
<i>Viola pedata</i>	Bird's Foot Violet	7	5	5	P-Forb	
<i>Viola pedatifida</i>	Prairie Violet	9	10	4	P-Forb	
<i>Viola sagittata</i>	Arrow-Leaved Violet	6	7	-2	P-Forb	

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	IL	MO	WET	PHYSIOG	COMMENTS
<i>Viola sororia</i>	Common Blue Violet	3	2	1	P-Forb	
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> <i>Festuca octoflora</i> (S)	Six-Weeks Fescue	2	2	5	A-Grass	
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	Heart-Leaved Meadow Parsnip		7	3	P-Forb	
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	Golden Alexanders	6	5	-1	P-Forb	

Appendix 1: A list of all plant names used by local authors that differ from the nomenclature used in this report. Names are arranged alphabetically by the scientific name used in local references. For each name, a cross reference is provided to the name used in this report, although this is sometimes imperfect due to changes in taxonomic concepts. Abbreviations in parentheses refer to these local references: L = Ladd (1997), M = Mohlenbrock (2002), S = Steyermark (1963), T = Yatskievych and Turner (1990), and Y = Yatskievych (1999).

Ambrosia coronopifolia (L,S): *Ambrosia psilostachya*
Anagallis minima (L,M): *Centunculus minimus*
Andropogon scoparius (S): *Schizachyrium scoparium*
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (L,M): *Cacalia atriplicifolia*
Arnoglossum plantagineum (L,M): *Cacalia plantaginea*
Aster azureus (S): *Aster oolentangiensis*
Aster fragilis (L,T): *Aster racemosus*
Aster simplex (S): *Aster lanceolatus*
Aster vimineus (S): *Aster racemosus*
Astragalus mexicanus trichocalyx (S): *Astragalus crassicaulus trichocalyx*
Baptisia alba (L,M,T): *Baptisia lactea*
Baptisia bracteata leucophaea (L): *Baptisia bracteata glabrescens*
Baptisia leucantha (S): *Baptisia lactea*
Baptisia leucophaea (S): *Baptisia bracteata glabrescens*
Brickellia eupatorioides (L,M,T): *Kuhnia eupatorioides*
Cacalia tuberosa (S): *Cacalia plantaginea*
Calopogon pulchellus in part (S): *Calopogon oklahomensis*
Calopogon tuberosus in part (L,T): *Calopogon oklahomensis*
Calystegia sepium americanum (M): *Calystegia sepium*
Calystegia silvestris in part (T): *Calystegia sepium*
Carex brachyglotta (M): *Carex annectens*
Carex lanuginosa (S,T): *Carex pellita*
Carex mesochorea (L,M,Y): *Carex cephalophora mesochorea*
Carex muhlenbergii australis (S,T): *Carex austrina*
Carex muhlenbergii austrina (M): *Carex austrina*
Cassia fasciculata (S): *Chamaecrista fasciculata*
Cassia marilandica (S): *Senna marilandica*
Cassia nictitans (S): *Chamaecrista nictitans*
Comandra richardsoniana (S): *Comandra umbellata*
Convolvulus sepium (S): *Calystegia sepium*
Convolvulus spithameus (S): *Calystegia spithamea*
Cornus amomum obliqua (L,T): *Cornus amomum schuetzeana*

- Cornus foemina racemosa* (T): *Cornus racemosa*
Cornus obliqua (M,S): *Cornus amomum schuetzeana*
Cuphea petiolata (S): *Cuphea viscosissima*
Cyperus filiculmis (S): *Cyperus lupulinus*
Cyperus ovularis (S): *Cyperus echinatus*
Cyperus virens (S): *Cyperus pseudiovegetus*
Delphinium carolinianum carolinianum (T): *Delphinium carolinianum*
Desmodium paniculatum in part (L): *Desmodium glabellum*
Desmodium paniculatum dillenii (S): *Desmodium glabellum*
Desmodium rigidum (S): *Desmodium obtusum*
Dichanthelium acuminatum acuminatum in part (T): *Panicum lanuginosum implicatum* and/or *P. lanuginosum lindheimeri*
Dichanthelium acuminatum implicatum (M): *Panicum lanuginosum implicatum*
Dichanthelium acuminatum villosum in part (T): *Panicum vilosissimum*
Dichanthelium clandestinum (M,T): *Panicum clandestinum*
Dichanthelium depauperatum (M,T): *Panicum depauperatum*
Dichanthelium leibergii (M,T): *Panicum leibergii*
Dichanthelium lindheimeri (M): *Panicum lanuginosum lindheimeri*
Dichanthelium linearifolium (M,T): *Panicum linearifolium*
Dichanthelium linearifolium in part (T): *Panicum perlongum*
Dichanthelium oligosanthos (M,T): *Panicum oligosanthos*
Dichanthelium perlongum (M): *Panicum perlongum*
Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon (M,T): *Panicum sphaerocarpon*
Dichanthelium vilosissimum (M): *Panicum vilosissimum*
Digitaria cognata (L,T,Y): *Leptoloma cognatum*
Eleocharis calva (S): *Eleocharis erythropoda*
Eleocharis macrostachya (M,S,T): included in *Eleocharis palustris*
Eleocharis smallii (S,T): *Eleocharis palustris*
Eleocharis verrucosa (M,T,Y): *Eleocharis tenuis verrucosa*
Erythronium albidum mesochoreum (S): *Erythronium mesochoreum*
Festuca octoflora (S): *Vulpia octoflora*
Fimbristylis caroliniana (S): *Fimbristylis puberula*
Gamochaeta purpurea (L,M,T): *Gnaphalium purpureum*
Gaura longifolia (L,M,T): included in *Gaura biennis*
Gentiana alba (L,M): *Gentiana flavida*
Gentiana puberula (S): *Gentiana puberulenta*
Gerardia aspera (S): *Agalinis aspera*
Gerardia auriculata (S): *Agalinis auriculata*
Gerardia purpurea (S): *Agalinis purpurea*
Gerardia skinneriana (S): *Agalinis skinneriana*
Gerardia tenuifolia (S): *Agalinis tenuifolia*

- Glandularia canadensis* (L,M,T): *Verbena canadensis*
Habenaria flava herbiola (S): *Platanthera flava herbiola*
Habenaria lacera (S): *Platanthera lacera*
Habenaria leucophaea (S): *Platanthera leucophaea*
Helianthus laetiflorus rigidus (S): *Helianthus pauciflorus*
Helianthus rigidus (T): *Helianthus pauciflorus*
Heterostipa spartea (M): *Stipa spartea*
Houstonia caerulea (L,M,S): *Hedyotis caerulea*
Houstonia crassifolia (M): *Hedyotis crassifolia*
Houstonia longifolia (L,M,S): *Hedyotis longifolia*
Houstonia minima (S): *Hedyotis crassifolia*
Houstonia nigricans (S): *Hedyotis nigricans*
Houstonia pusilla (L,M,S): *Hedyotis crassifolia*
Ionactis linariifolius (L,M): *Aster linariifolius*
Iris shrevei (M): *Iris virginica shrevei*
Iva ciliata (S): *Iva annua*
Koeleria cristata (S): *Koeleria pyramidata macrantha*
Koeleria macrantha (L,M,Y): *Koeleria pyramidata macrantha*
Koeleria pyramidata (T): *Koeleria pyramidata macrantha*
Lechea villosa (S): *Lechea mucronata*
Lippia lanceolata (S): *Phyla lanceolata*
Lithospermum croceum (M): *Lithospermum carolinense*
Luzula campestris bulbosa (Y): *Luzula bulbosa*
Luzula multiflora in part (L): *Luzula bulbosa*
Minuartia patula (L,M): *Arenaria patula*
Muhlenbergia glabriflora (Y): *Muhlenbergia glabriflora*
Oenothera missouriensis (S): *Oenothera macrocarpa*
Oligoneuron rigidum (M): *Solidago rigida*
Onosmodium hispidissimum (S): *Onosmodium molle*
Onosmodium subsetosum (S): *Onosmodium molle*
Opuntia compressa (S): *Opuntia humifusa*
Oxalis stricta (M,T): *Oxalis dillenii*
Panicum acuminatum acuminatum in part (Y): *Panicum lanuginosum implicatum*
Panicum acuminatum acuminatum in part (Y): *Panicum vilosissimum*
Panicum acuminatum lindheimeri (Y): *Panicum lanuginosum lindheimeri*
Panicum agrostoides (S): *Panicum rigidulum*
Panicum lanuginosum fasciculatum (S): *Panicum lanuginosum implicatum*
Panicum linearifolium in part (Y): *Panicum perlongum*
Panicum praecocius (L): *Panicum vilosissimum*
Paspalum ciliatifolium (S): *Paspalum setaceum ciliatifolium*

- Persicaria hydropiperoides* (M): *Polygonum hydropiperoides*
Persicaria punctatum (M): *Polygonum punctatum*
Petalostemum candidum (S): *Dalea candida*
Petalostemum purpureum (S): *Dalea purpurea*
Polygonatum canaliculatum (S): *Polygonatum biflorum commutatum*
Polygonatum commutatum (M): *Polygonatum biflorum commutatum*
Prunella vulgaris elongata (M): *Prunella vulgaris lanceolata*
Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (M): *Gnaphalium obtusifolium*
Psoralea onobrychis (S): *Orbexilum onobrychis*
Psoralea psoraloides (S): *Orbexilum pedunculatum*
Psoralea tenuiflora (S): *Psoralidium tenuiflorum*
Pycnanthemum pilosum (M,S,T): *Pycnanthemum verticillatum pilosum*
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (M,Y): *Scirpus validus*
Schrankia nuttallii (T): *Mimosa quadrivalvis nuttallii*
Schrankia uncinata (S): *Mimosa quadrivalvis nuttallii*
Scirpus lineatus (S): *Scirpus pendulus*
Scirpus tabernaemontani (L): *Scirpus validus*
Scutellaria parvula leonardii (L,S): *Scutellaria leonardii*
Setaria parviflora (L,T,Y): *Setaria geniculata*
Sisyrinchium bermudiana (S): *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
Solidago altissima (M,S): *Solidago canadensis scabra*
Solidago altissima altissima (T): *Solidago canadensis scabra*
Solidago altissima glaucanescens (T): *Solidago canadensis glaucanescens*
Solidago graminifolia (S): *Euthamia graminifolia*
Solidago gymnospermoides (S): *Euthamia gymnospermoides*
Specularia biflora (S): *Triodanis biflora*
Specularia perfoliata (S): *Triodanis perfoliata*
Sphaeralcea angusta (S): *Malvastrum bispidum*
Sphenopholis intermedia (L,M,S): *Sphenopholis obtusata major*
Spiranthes cernua in part (S): *Spiranthes magnicarpum*
Spiranthes gracilis (M,S): *Spiranthes lacera gracilis*
Spiranthes lacera in part (Y): *Spiranthes lacera gracilis*
Sporobolus compositus (L,M,Y): *Sporobolus asper*
Stachys pilosa (M,T): *Stachys palustris pilosa*
Teucrium canadense (L): *Teucrium canadense virginicum*
Teucrium canadense canadense (M,T): *Teucrium canadense virginicum*
Thaspium trifoliatum aureum (L): *Thaspium trifoliatum flavum*
Tomentaria auriculata (M,T): *Agalinis auriculata*
Trichostema brachiatum (L,T): *Ianthus brachiatus*
Triodanis perfoliata biflora (L): *Triodanis biflora*
Vernonia crinita (S): *Vernonia arkantana*