INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF THE FLORA OF MEADOWBROOK PARK

Report to the Urbana Park District

By John White Ecological Services

Inventory and Analysis of the Flora of Meadowbrook Park

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NOTE:

Common names of plant species are capitalized, but generic names are not: for instance *Showy Tick Trefoil*, but *tick trefoils*.

Only common names are employed in the main body of the report. A quick way to find out the scientific name of a plant is to use the index beginning on page 121.

The index lists only species that were observed in the study area in 2011. Several other plants are mentioned in the text; in those instances, the scientific name is in parentheses with the common name.

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SUMMARY

- A botanical survey of Meadowbrook Park in 2011 identified 608 plant species growing without cultivation. The great variety of plants in the park provides exceptional opportunities for visitors to enjoy and learn about the flora.
- A total of 371 of the plant species in Meadowbrook Park are native to east-central Illinois. About half of the species were planted, and half appear to have spread into the park naturally.
- Seven parts of Meadowbrook Park have an especially high diversity of plants and concentrations of species that live nowhere else in the park: (1) the prairie restoration beside the Prairie Path along the east side of the park, (2) the prairie restoration bordering the Savanna Peninsula and extending west from its tip, (3) the Hickman Wildflower Walk, (4) the wooded corridor along McCullough Creek, (5) the Savanna Peninsula, (6) the wetland in Walker Grove, and (7) the beaver pond on McCullough Creek.
- Many species that were planted in Meadowbrook Prairie are thriving, but others
 occur in very low numbers, and some have failed to become established. A longterm monitoring program would be needed to accurately assess the success of
 prairie restoration efforts.
- Meadowbrook Park has 59 invasive plant species. The worst infestations are by Amur Honeysuckle, Japanese Crab, Reed Canary Grass, and Tall Goldenrod. Several other severely invasive plants have been kept under control or have not yet shown their full invasive potential; they include Garlic Mustard, Fig Buttercup, White Sweet Clover, Callery Pear, Amur Cork Tree, Common Buckthorn, and Autumn Olive.
- Browsing by deer may be preventing oaks from reproducing in any significant numbers at Meadowbrook Park. Deer may also be reducing the numbers and vigor of other favored forage plants.
- Beavers have dammed McCullough Creek in several places, slightly expanding the creek's aquatic and wetland habitats. Beavers are in the process of girdling and cutting down many streamside trees and shrubs.
- The Park District would benefit from a set of three maps that show the following in detail: Meadowbrook Park's original natural vegetation, the current land cover, and the intended goal of ecological restoration efforts. The maps would help guide land management activities and would serve as an interpretive resource for the public.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to identify and discuss the flowering plants and ferns growing without cultivation at Meadowbrook Park in Urbana, Illinois.

Scope

All of Meadowbrook Park was inventoried except for two parts: the PrairiePlay playground and vicinity along Windsor Road, and the gardens and their surroundings near Race Street. The study area, outlined in Figure 1, includes 120 of the park's 130 acres.

The vascular plants or "higher plants" of the park were surveyed; these include flowering plants and ferns. In other words, all of the trees, shrubs, vines, wildflowers, weeds, grasses, sedges, and their relatives were inventoried – but mosses, liverworts, and other "lower plants" were not included. Both native and non-native species were surveyed. In addition to naturally established plants, the inventory includes planted species such as reintroduced prairie plants and woody landscape plantings that are growing without cultivation in unmowed parts of the park.

Procedure

I surveyed the park's flora by carefully examining all of its habitats often enough to ensure that species were not overlooked when they were in prime condition for identification, usually while they were flowering or fruiting. I searched for plants on 98 days in 2011: April (9 days), May (17 days), June (11 days), July (17 days), August (7 days), September (13 days), October (15 days), November (6 days), and December (3 days). I used a GPS device to keep track of where I went while searching for plants (Figure 2).

I identified species on sight and by referring to botanical manuals and the World Wide Web.^{*} I collected samples of plants as needed to compare with specimens preserved at the herbaria of the Illinois Natural History Survey, University of Illinois, and Morton Arboretum. I examined living specimens at the Morton Arboretum to help confirm identifications of lindens, crabs, and honeysuckles. I also benefitted from help by people who are knowledgeable about Meadowbrook's flora.

^{*} I relied principally on the following identification manuals: Mohlenbrock's Vascular Flora of Illinois, Mohlenbrock's 14-volume Illustrated Flora of Illinois, Mohlenbrock's four-volume Aquatic and Standing Water Plants of the Central Midwest, the completed volumes of Flora of North America, Gleason's three-volume New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora, Steyermark's Flora of Missouri, Yatskievych's revisions of Flora of Missouri, Swink and Wilhelm's Plants of the Chicago Region, Yatskievych's Field Guide to Indiana Wildflowers, Rehder's Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, and Dirr's Manual of Woody Landscape Plants.



Figure 1. Meadowbrook Park study area. The black line bounds the study area, which includes all of the park except the gardens, parking lots, PrairiePlay playground, and buildings.

INVENTORY OF THE FLORA

Annotated List of Plants

Table 1 is a list of every plant species that I saw growing without cultivation in the study area in 2011. A separate section at the end of the table lists additional plants that have been reported from the park. Table 1 provides the following information for each species:

Scientific name (COLUMN 1).–Species are listed in alphabetical order by their Latin names. Nomenclature follows Mohlenbrock's *Vascular Flora of Illinois* (2002) if possible. Alternative names are given in parentheses for some species; most of these other names are from Mohlenbrock's *Guide to the Vascular Flora of Illinois* (1986). In the scientific names, the abbreviation "var." stands for *variety*, and "ssp." is short for *subspecies*.

Common name (COLUMN 2).-One or two common names are listed for each species.

Previous listing (COLUMN 3, with the heading UPD).—A plant is marked with an X in this column if it is on one of the Park District's earlier lists of the park's flora, including planting lists for restoring prairie vegetation in the park.

Nativity (COLUMN 4, with the heading Nat).–Three coded terms in the fourth column indicate whether a species is indigenous to the area:

- N Native to east-central Illinois These terms are defined on page 51.
- NI Native elsewhere in Illinois
- E Exotic

Origin (COLUMN 5, with the heading Ogn).–Each species is annotated with one or more of the following terms to indicate how the plant came to occur in the park:

A Adventive

These terms are defined on page 51.

- P Planted
- PP Planted and persisting
- PS Planted and spreading

Abundance (COLUMN 6, with the heading Abn).–A five-level abundance scale estimates how common each species is in its optimal habitat at Meadowbrook Park:

1 Rare

These terms are defined on page 52.

- 2 Occasional
- 3 Common
- 4 Very common
- 5 Abundant

Some of the annotations of abundance are modified with an L for *locally*: for instance L5 means *locally abundant*.

Habitat (COLUMNS 7 TO 15).–The range of environments in the park is encompassed by nine habitats:

Mesic Wooded Land (MW) Wet-mesic Wooded Land (WmW) Mesic Prairie (MP) Wet-mesic Prairie (WmP) Wet Prairie (WP) Mesic Meadow (MM) Wet-mesic Meadow (WmM) Developed Land (DL) Creek (Crk)

The habitats are defined on page 53.

Notes (COLUMN 16).–If a plant is actually or potentially a seriously invasive species in Meadowbrook Park, it is marked with a letter I (for Invasive) in this column. Rare native species (*i.e.* with one or two individuals or small colonies known in the park) are indicated with an R. For some plants, additional information about the identification, abundance, etc. of the species is provided in numbered notes that are in Appendix 4.



Figure 2. Survey tracks in Meadowbrook Park. White lines are routes taken while inventorying the flora (217.7 miles).

Table 1. Annotated list of the flora of Meadowbrook Park.

See pages 4 and 5 for a description of the headings and for the meanings of the annotation codes.

The notes that are listed in the far right column are presented in Appendix 4 beginning on page 86. With the Adobe PDF version of this report, one can click on a numbered note in the far right column to go to the note in Appendix 4. When using Adobe Reader or Adobe Acrobat, the Page Navigation toolbar can be set so that it has a Previous View button. After clicking a note number in Table 1 to go to Appendix 4, it is possible to go directly back to Table 1 by clicking the Previous View button.

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M		C r k	No	otes
Abutilon theophrastii	Velvet-leaf Butter-print		E	A	2 L3	Х		Х	Х		Х		Х			
Acalypha rhomboidea	Common Three-seeded Mercury		Ν	A	3	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х	Х		
Acer campestre	Hedge Maple English Field Maple	х	Е	PS	1								х			Note 1
Acer ginnala (Acer tataricum ssp. ginnala)	Amur Maple	Х	Е	PS	2	Х	х	Х			Х		х		I	Note 2
Acer negundo	Box Elder		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	х	х			
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple		Е	PP	1	Х									Ι	Note 3
Acer rubrum	Red Maple		NI	PS	2 L3	Х		Х			Х	х				Note 4
Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple		N	A	3 L4	Х	х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х			
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х					Х			Note 5
Achillea millefolium	Yarrow Milfoil		Е	A	2	Х		х			Х		х			
Acorus calamus	One-veined Sweet Flag Calamus		Е	PS	1					Х			х			Note 6
Aesculus glabra	Ohio Buckeye		Ν	PS	2	Х	Х									Note 7
Agastache nepetoides	Yellow Giant Hyssop		Ν	A? PS?	1	Х									R	
Agastache scrophulariaefolia	Purple Giant Hyssop		Ν	PS? A?	2	Х							Х			
Ageratina altissima (Eupatorium rugosum)	White Snakeroot		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х			
Agrimonia parviflora	Small-flowered Agrimony Swamp Agrimony		N	A	1			Х							R	
Agropyron repens	Quack Grass		Е	A	2 L4	Х		х			Х		х		Ι	
Agrostis gigantea (Agrostis alba)	Redtop		Ε	A	2 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Note 8

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P		W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Agrostis hyemalis	Tickle Grass		N	A	1 L3			Х							R	Note 9
Agrostis perennans	Upland Bent Grass		Ν	А	2	Х							Х			
Agrostis stolonifera (Agrostis alba var. palustris)	Creeping Bent Grass		Ν	A	2		х		х		Х	Х				
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven		Е	А	1	Х									Ι	
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle Weed		Е	A	2 L4	Х		х							I	
Alcea rosea (Althea rosea)	Hollyhock		Е	PS	1								Х			
Alisma subcordatum	Small-flowered Water Plantain		Ν	P? A?	1					х					R	Note 10
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard		Е	A	3 L4	Х	х	х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Ι	Note 11
Allium canadense	Wild Onion Wild Garlic		Ν	A	1	Х	Х								R	
Allium sativum	Garlic		E	PS? A?	2	Х		х			Х					Note 12
Allium vineale	Field Garlic		Е	А	2	Х					Х		Х			
Alnus glutinosa	Black Alder European Alder		Е	PS	2 L4	Х	Х	х			Х	Х		х	I	
Alopecurus carolinianus	Carolina Foxtail Tufted Meadow Foxtail		Ν	A	2							Х		Х		
Amaranthus albus	White Amaranth Tumbleweed		Ν	A	2								Х			
Amaranthus blitoides (Amaranthus graecizans, misapplied)	Prostrate Pigweed		E	A	1									х		
Amaranthus hybridus	Green Pigweed		Е	А	2	Х		Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х		
Amaranthus spinosus	Spiny Pigweed		Е	А	1								Х			Note 13
Amaranthus tuberculatus (Acnida altissima) (Amaranthus altissimus)	Water Hemp		E	A	2 L3	х	Х	Х	Х			Х	х	х		
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed	Х	Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Ambrosia trifida	Giant Ragweed	Х	Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Amelanchier arborea	Shadbush		Ν	PP	2 L4	Х										Note 14
Amelanchier x grandiflora	Hybrid Serviceberry	Х	E	PS	2 L4	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	Х	Ν	PP	1			Х							R	Note 15
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo	Х	Ν	PS	1						Х	Х		Х	R	Note 16

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Ampelamus albidus (Cynanchum laeve)	Bluevine		Ν	A	3	х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel		Е	А	1								Х			Note 17
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	Х	Ν	PS	4 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Anemone hupehensis	Japanese Windflower Chinese Anemone		E	Ρ	1	Х										Note 18
Anemone virginiana	Tall Anemone		Ν	PS	2			Х								Note 19
Anethum graveolens	Dill		E	PS	1 L3	Х							Х			
Antennaria parlinii (Antennaria plantaginifolia)	Parlin's Pussytoes		Ν	PS	1								Х		R	Note 20
Antenoron virginianum (Polygonum virginianum) (Tovara virginiana)	Virginia Knotweed Jumpseed		N	A	3 L4	х	х	х			Х	х	х			
Anthemis cotula	Mayweed Dog Fennel		E	A	2 L3								Х			
Apocynum cannabinum	Common Dogbane Indian Hemp		Ν	A	3	Х	х	х	х	Х	Х	х	Х			
Apocynum sibiricum	Prairie Indian Hemp		Ν	А	1			Х							R	Note 21
Aquilegia canadensis	Wild Columbine	Х	N	PS	2 L3	Х										Note 22
Arctium minus	Burdock		Е	А	2	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х		Ι	Note 23
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort		E	A	2 L4	Х	х						Х			Note 24
Arisaema triphyllum (Arisaema atrorubens)	Jack in the Pulpit	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х										
Armoracia rusticana	Horseradish		Е	PS	1						Х		Х			
Artemisia annnua	Annual Wormwood Sweet Wormwood		Е	A	1	Х							Х			
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort		Е	A	2 L5	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	х	Х		Ι	
Asarum canadense	Wild Ginger		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed	Х	Ν	PS	2		Х	Х	Х	Х		Х				
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	Х	Ν	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed	x	Ν	Р	2			х								
Asclepias verticillata	Whorled Milkweed		Ν	А	1			Х							R	Note 25
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw		Ν	PP	1	Х									R	
Asparagus officinalis	Asparagus		Е	А	2	Х					Х					
Aster cordifolius	Blue Heart-leaved Aster Blue Wood Aster		Ν	PS	2	Х										Note 26

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W		W m P		M M	W m M		C r k	No	otes
Aster ericoides	Heath Aster	х	Ν	PS	2			х								Note 27
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster	Х	Ν	PP	1			Х							R	
Aster lanceolatus (Aster simplex)	Panicled Aster Eastern Lined Aster		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х			Note 28
Aster lateriflorus	Side-flowered Aster Calico Aster		Z	A	1			Х							R	Note 29
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	Х	Ν	PS	3	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х				
Aster oblongifolius	Aromatic Aster		Ν	Р	1	Х									R	
Aster ontarionis	Ontario Aster		Ζ	А	1	Х				Х					R	
Aster oolentangiensis (Aster azureus)	Sky-blue Aster	Х	Ν	PS	1	Х									R	
Aster pilosus	Frost Aster Hairy Aster	Х	Ν	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Aster praealtus	Willow Aster		Ν	A? PS?	1			Х							R	Note 30
Aster urophyllus	White Heart-leaved Aster		Ν	Ρ	1	Х									R	Note 31
Astragalus canadensis	Canada Milk Vetch		Ν	Р	1			Х							R	Note 32
Atriplex patula	Common Orach Spear Scale		Е	A	2	Х							х			
Avena sativa (Avena fatua var. sativa)	Oats		ш	Ρ	1 L3	Х										Note 33
Baptisia alba (Baptisia lactea) (Baptisia leucantha)	White Wild Indigo	х	Ν	PS	3 L4	х		х			Х					
Barbarea vulgaris	Yellow Rocket Bitter Winter Cress		Е	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Belamcanda chinensis	Blackberry Lily		E	PS? A?	1						Х				Ι	Note 34
Betula nigra	River Birch		Ζ	PS	2 L4	Х	Х	Х			Х					Note 35
Bidens aristosa	Bearded Beggar-ticks		Ν	А	1									Х	R	Note 36
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur Marigold Nodding Swamp Marigold		N	A	2									Х		Note 37
Bidens connata	Purple-stemmed Tickseed		Ν	А	1	Х	Х							Х	R	
Bidens frondosa	Common Beggar-ticks		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Bidens polylepis	Swamp Marigold Tickseed Sunflower		Ν	A	3 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				Note 38
Blephilia hirsuta	Hairy Wood Mint Pagoda Plant		Ν	Ρ	1	Х			_						R	
Boehmeria cylindrica	False Nettle		Ν	А	2	Х	Х							Х		Note 39

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster		N	A? P?	1					Х					R	Note 40
Borago officinalis	Borage		Е	PS	1								Х			
Bothriochloa ischaemum	Turkestan Bluestem Yellow Bluestem		E	A	1	Х										Note 41
Botrychium dissectum (Botrychium obliquum)	Bronze Fern Coarse-lobed Grape Fern		N	A? P?	1	Х									R	Note 42
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats Grama	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		х			Х		Х			Note 43
Brachyelytrum erectum	False Brome		Ν	P? A?	1	Х									R	
Brassica juncea	Mustard Greens Chinese Mustard		ш	PS	1 L2								Х			
Brassica nigra	Black Mustard		Е	А	1								Х			
Brassica rapa (Brassica napus, misapplied)	Field Mustard		ш	PS	1								Х			
Brickellia eupatorioides (Kuhnia eupatorioides)	False Boneset	х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		х			Х					
Bromus commutatus	Hairy Chess		Ш	А	2	Х							Х			
Bromus inermis	Smooth Brome		ш	A? PS?	3 L4	Х		Х			Х		Х		I	Note 44
Bromus secalinus	Cheat Chess		Е	A	2 L3								Х			
Bromus tectorum	Downy Chess		Е	A	3 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Buchloë dactyloides	Buffalo Grass		NI	PS	2 L5						Х		Х			
Calamagrostis canadensis	Blue-joint Grass		N	PS	2 L3			х	Х	Х						
Callicarpa dichotoma	Purple Beautyberry Korean Beautyberry		Е	A	1	Х										Note 45
Callirhoë digitata	Fringed Poppy Mallow Winecups		Е	Р	1			х								Note 46
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold Cowslip		N	PS	1 L3					Х					R	Note 47
Calystegia sepium (Convolvulus sepium)	Hedge Bindweed		Ν	A	3	Х	Х	Х			Х		Х			
Camassia scilloides	Wild Hyacinth	Х	Ν	Р	1	Х		Х							R	Note 48
Campanulastrum americanum (Campanula americana)	American Bellflower		N	PS? A?	2	Х										

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P		W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Campsis radicans	Trumpet Creeper		Ν	A	2 L5	Х					Х					
Capsella bursa-pastoris	Shepherd's Purse		Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Cardamine hirsuta	Hairy Bitter Cress		E	A	1 L3								Х	Х		
Cardamine pensylvanica	Pennsylvania Bitter Cress		Ν	А	2		Х							Х		
Carex blanda	Common Wood Sedge		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			Note 49
Carex cephalophora	Capitate Sedge		Ν	A? P?	2	Х	х	х	х		Х	х	Х			
Carex cristatella	Crested Oval Sedge		Ν	A? PS?	2		Х		Х	х						
Carex davisii	Davis's Sedge		Ν	А	1			Х							R	Note 50
Carex frankii	Bristly Cat-tail Sedge Frank's Sedge		Ν	A PS	2 L3	Х	х				Х	х	Х	Х		
Carex granularis	Pale Sedge Meadow Sedge		Ν	A	2	Х					Х		Х			
Carex gravida	Long-awned Bracted Sedge Heavy Sedge		N	A? P?	1			х							R	Note 51
Carex grisea	Wood Gray Sedge Inflated Narrow-leaved Sedge		N	A	3	Х	х	х	х		Х	х	х			Note 52
Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge		Ν	PS	1 L3					Х					R	Note 53
Carex jamesii	James's Sedge Grass Sedge		Ν	A	2 L3	Х					Х		Х			Note 54
Carex laeviconica	Long-toothed Lake Sedge Plains Slough Sedge		Ν	PS	1 L5					Х					R	Note 55
Carex normalis	Spreading Oval Sedge		Ν	A PS?	2	Х		х		Х	Х					
Carex pellita (Carex lanuginosa)	Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge		Ν	PS	1 L5					х					R	Note 56
Carex stipata	Common Fox Sedge		Ν	А	2	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х			
Carex tribuloides	Awl-fruited Oval Sedge		Ν	А	2	Х				Х	Х					
Carex vulpinoidea	Brown Fox Sedge Foxtail Sedge		Ν	PS	2				Х	Х						
Carpinus caroliniana	Musclewood Blue Beech	Х	Ν	PP	2	Х										Note 57
Carya illinoinensis (Carya illinoiensis)	Pecan		NI	A	1			Х							R	Note 58
Carya ovalis	Sweet Pignut Hickory Red Hickory		Ν	PP	1	Х									R	Note 59

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	Note 60
Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa		NI	PS? A?	2 L3	Х	Х	х	х		Х	Х			Ι	
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet Oriental Bittersweet		Е	A	2	Х									Ι	Note 61
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry		NI	PP	1			Х							R	
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry		Ν	A PS	3 L4	Х	Х	х			Х		Х			
Cerastium diffusum	Four-stamen Chickweed		Е	А	1								х			
Cerastium fontanum (Cerastium vulgatum)	Common Mouse-eared Chickweed		Е	A	3	Х					Х		Х			
Cerastium glomeratum (Cerastium viscosum)	Clammy Mouse-eared Chickweed		Е	A	2								Х			
Cercis canadensis	Redbud	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					Note 62
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Cassia fasciculata)	Partridge Pea	х	Ν	PS	2 L4			Х	х				Х			
Chamaesyce maculata (Chamaesyce supina) (Euphorbia supina)	Spotted Spurge		N	A	2 L3								х			
Chamaesyce nutans (Chamaesyce maculata) (Euphorbia maculata)	Nodding Spurge		N	A	2								Х			
Chamaesyce prostrata (Euphorbia chamaesyce)	Green Creeping Spurge		Е	A	2								х			Note 63
Chasmanthium latifolium (Uniola latifolia)	Sea Oats Inland Oats		Ν	PS	2 L5	Х										
Chelone glabra	White Turtlehead		Ν	Р	1					х					R	
Chenopodium album	Lamb's Quarters	Х	Е	А	3	х	х	Х			Х	Х	Х			
Chloris verticillata	Windmill Grass		Е	А	1								Х			
Cichorium intybus	Chicory	Х	Е	А	2	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Cinna arundinacea	Stout Wood Reed		Ν	A? PS?	2	Х	Х									
Circaea lutetiana (Circaea quadrisulcata)	Enchanter's Nightshade		Ν	A	2 L4	х					Х					
Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle	Х	Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		I	Note 64
Cirsium discolor	Field Thistle Pasture Thistle		Ν	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Claytonia virginica	Spring Beauty		Ν	PS	2	Х	Х				Х					
Clematis terniflora (Clematis dioscoreifolia)	Yam-leaved Clematis Sweet Autumn Virgin's Bower		E	A	2	Х					Х				Ι	

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Cleome hassleriana	Spider Flower		E	PS A	1								Х	Х		Note 65
Commelina communis	Common Day-flower		Е	А	1	Х							Х			
Conium maculatum	Poison Hemlock		Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	х	х		I	Note 66
Conoclinium coelestinum (Eupatorium coelestinum)	Blue Mist-flower Ageratum		Ν	P A?	2	Х					Х					
Consolida ajacis (Consolida ambigua) (Delphinium ajacis)	Rocket Larkspur Doubtful Knight's Spur		E	PS	1								Х			
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley		Е	А	1								Х		I	Note 67
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed		ш	A	2 L3	Х		х			Х		х			
Conyza canadensis (Erigeron canadensis)	Mare's Tail Horseweed	Х	Ν	A	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	х			
Coreopsis grandiflora	Large-flowered Coreopsis		ш	PS	2 L4			х								
Coreopsis palmata	Prairie Coreopsis	Х	N	PS	2 L4			Х								
Coreopsis tinctoria	Golden Coreopsis		Е	Р	1								Х			Note 68
Coreopsis tripteris	Tall Coreopsis Tall Tickseed	Х	Z	PS	3 L4	Х		х	Х		Х					
Coriandrum sativum	Coriander Cilantro		Е	PS	1								Х			
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood		Ν	Р	1	х									R	Note 69
Cornus amomum	Swamp Dogwood		NI	PS	2 L3	Х	х							х		Note 70
Cornus drummondii	Rough-leaved Dogwood		N	PS	3 L4	Х		х			Х					Note 71
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	Х	Ν	PS	2								Х			Note 72
Cornus sericea (Cornus stolonifera)	Red-osier Dogwood		Ν	PS	3	Х	х	х	Х	х	Х	х		х		
Corylus americana	American Hazel		Ν	Р	2	Х		Х			Х					
Cosmos bipinnatus	Common Cosmos		Е	PS	1								Х			
Cotinus coggygria	European Smoke Tree	Х	Ε	PS	1								Х			Note 73
Crataegus crus-galli	Cock's Spur Thorn	Х	Ν	PS	1	Х						Х	Х		R	Note 74
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn Red Haw		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	Note 75
Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Thorn		NI	PS	2	Х	Х	Х								
Crataegus succulenta	Long-spined Hawthorn Fleshy Hawthorn		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	Note 76
Crocus vernus	Spring Crocus		Ε	Ρ	1	Х										

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Cryptotaenia canadensis	Honewort		Ν	A	2 L3	х	Х									
Cucurbita pepo	Field Pumpkin Jack-o-Lantern Pumpkin		Е	A	1								Х	Х		Note 77
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow Nut-sedge Chufa		N	A	2 L4	Х	х	х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х			
Cyperus ferruginescens (Cyperus odoratus)	Rusty Flat-sedge Fragrant Flat-sedge		Ν	A	1									Х	R	
Cyperus strigosus	Straw-colored Flat-sedge		Ν	А	2					Х		Х	Х	Х		
Cypripedium pubescens	Yellow Lady's Slipper		Ν	Р	1	Х									R	
Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass		Е	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Dalea candida (Petalostemum candidum)	White Prairie Clover	Х	N	Ρ	1			Х							R	Note 78
Dalea purpurea (Petalostemum purpureum)	Purple Prairie Clover	x	N	PS	2			х								Note 79
Datura stramonium	Jimson Weed		Е	А	2	Х							Х	Х		
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot Queen Anne's Lace	Х	Е	A	3 L4	Х		Х			Х	х	Х		Ι	Note 80
Dentaria laciniata (Cardamine concatenata)	Toothwort		N	PS	2 L3	Х										
Descurainia pinnata	Tansy Mustard		NI	А	2						Х		Х			
Desmanthus illinoensis	Illinois Bundle-flower Illinois Sensitive Plant		N	PS	1 L3			Х							R	
Desmodium canadense	Showy Tick Trefoil	Х	N	PS	2 L3			Х								
Desmodium illinoense	Illinois Tick Trefoil	Х	Ν	PS	3	х		х			Х					
Dianthus armeria	Deptford Pink		Е	А	1	Х										
Diarrhena americana	Beak Grass		N	PS	2 L4	Х										
Digitalis lanata	Grecian Foxglove Woolly Foxglove		Е	A	1						Х					Note 81
Digitaria ischaemum	Smooth Crabgrass		Е	А	3								Х			
Digitaria sanguinalis	Common Crabgrass Hairy Crabgrass		Е	A	3	Х					Х		Х			Note 82
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon		Ν	PS	2	Х					Х			1		Note 83
Dodecatheon meadia	Shooting Star	Х	N	PS	2 L3			х								
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry Mock Strawberry		Е	A	2 L4	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х		Ι	
Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower	Х	N	PS	2 L4			Х								

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Echinacea purpurea	Broad-leaved Purple Coneflower	Х	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		Х			Х					
Echinochloa muricata (Echinochloa pungens)	Wild Millet		Ν	A	2 L3	Х	Х		Х		Х	х	Х	Х		
Eclipta prostrata (Eclipta alba)	Yerba de Tajo		N	A	1	Х									R	Note 84
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive		Е	A	2 L3	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	Х	Х		I	Note 85
Eleusine indica	Goose Grass		Е	A	2 L3								Х			
Ellisia nyctelea	Aunt Lucy		Ν	A	2 L3	Х					Х					
Elymus canadensis	Nodding Wild Rye Canada Wild Rye	Х	N	PS	2 L3	Х		х			Х					
Elymus hystrix	Bottlebrush Grass		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Elymus villosus	Silky Wild Rye Slender Wild Rye		Ν	PS? A?	3	Х		х			Х					
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye		Ν	PS? A?	3	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	Х				
Enemion biternatum (Isopyrum biternatum)	False Rue Anemone		Ν	Ρ	1	Х									R	
Epilobium coloratum	Cinnamon Willow Herb		Ν	PS? A?	2 L3		Х	х	Х	Х		Х				
Eragrostis cilianensis	Stinking Love Grass		Е	А	2								Х			
Eragrostis minor (Eragrostis poaeoides)	Little Love Grass		Е	A	2		х						Х			
Eragrostis pectinacea	Tufted Love Grass		Ν	А	2	Х	Х						Х	Х		
Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple Lace Grass Tumble Grass		Ν	A	1						Х				R	
Erechtites hieracifolia	Fireweed		Ν	A	2 L3	х					Х	х	Х			
Erigeron annuus	Annual Fleabane		Ν	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Erigeron philadelphicus	Marsh Fleabane		Ν	А	2	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Eriophila verna (Draba verna)	Vernal Whitlow Grass		Е	A	1 L4								Х			Note 86
Erodium cicutarium	Crane's Bill Pin Clover		E	A	1								Х			
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	Х	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		х	Х							
Erythronium albidum	White Trout Lily White Adder's Tongue		Ν	PS	2 L5	Х										

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Euonymus alatus	Burning-bush Winged Wahoo		Е	A	2	Х					Х				I	
Euonymus atropurpureus	Wahoo		Ν	А	1	Х									R	
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper Climbing Euonymus		ш	A	2	Х									I	
Euonymus yedoensis	Japanese Spindle Tree Yedo Euonymus		ш	PS	1	Х										Note 87
Eupatoriadelphus purpureus (Eupatorium purpureum)	Purple Joe Pye Weed		Z	PS	2 L3	Х		х								
Eupatorium altissimum	Tall Boneset Tall Thoroughwort	х	Ν	A	2 L3	х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х			
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset		Ν	A? P?	1			Х							R	Note 88
Eupatorium serotinum	Late Boneset		Ν	А	2	Х					Х					
Euphorbia corollata	Flowering Spurge	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		х			Х					
Euthamia graminifolia (Solidago graminifolia)	Hairy Grass-leaved Goldenrod	Х	Ν	A? PS?	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				
Euthamia gymnospermoides (Solidago gymnospermoides)	Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod		Ν	A? P?	1			Х							R	Note 89
Fallopia scandens (Polygonum scandens)	Climbing Buckwheat False Buckwheat		Е	A	3	Х	Х	х			Х	Х	Х			
Festuca arundinacea (Festuca elatior var. arundinacea)	Tall Fescue		Е	A? PS?	3 L5	Х		х	Х		Х	Х	х		Ι	Note 90
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue		Е	PS	3	Х							Х			
Filipendula rubra	Queen of the Prairie	Х	Ν	PS	1 L3		Х								R	Note 91
Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry	Х	N	A P	2 L3	Х		х			Х		Х			
Fragaria x ananassa	Domestic Strawberry		Е	А	1			Х			Х		Х			
Fraxinus americana	White Ash		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Fraxinus lanceolata	Green Ash		Ν	PS	4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Red Ash	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х										
Galinsoga quadrisulcata (Galinsoga ciliata)	Peruvian Daisy Common Quickweed		E	A	2 L4								Х			
Galium aparine	Cleavers Annual Bedstraw		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Galium triflorum	Sweet-scented Bedstraw		Ν	A? P?	1	Х									R	
Gaura biennis	Biennial Gaura Butterfly Weed		Ν	PS	3			Х			Х					

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Gentiana alba (Gentiana flavida)	Pale Gentian Yellowish Gentian	Х	Ν	PS	4	х		Х			Х					Note 92
Gentiana andrewsii	Bottle Gentian Closed Gentian	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3			Х								Note 93
Gentiana x pallidocyanea	Hybrid Closed Gentian		Ν	PS	2 L3			х								Note 94
Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х										
Geum canadense	White Avens		Ν	А	4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Geum vernum	Spring Avens		Ν	А	3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo Maidenhair Tree		E	A	1	Х										Note 95
Glechoma hederacea	Creeping Charlie Ground Ivy		Е	A	4 L5	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х		I	Note 96
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust		Ν	PS	3	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х				
Glyceria striata	Fowl Manna Grass		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Glycine max	Soybean		Е	А	1								Х			Note 97
Gymnocladus dioicus	Kentucky Coffee Tree		Ν	PS	2 L4	Х	Х						Х			
Hackelia virginiana	Stickseed Beggar's Lice		N	A	3	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х			
Hamamelis vernalis	Vernal Witch Hazel	Х	E	PS	1 L3						Х					
Helenium autumnale	Yellow Sneezeweed	X	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		Х	х	Х						
Helianthus annuus	Annual Sunflower Garden Sunflower	Х	Ν	PS	1 L3								Х		R	Note 98
Helianthus decapetalus	Ten-petaled Sunflower Thin-leaved Sunflower		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	
Helianthus giganteus	Tall Sunflower Giant Sunflower		NI	PS	2 L3	Х										
Helianthus grosseserratus	Saw-toothed Sunflower	X	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		Х	х		Х	Х				
Helianthus mollis	Downy Sunflower		Ν	PS	2 L5			Х								
Helianthus strumosus	Pale-leaved Sunflower		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	
Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem Artichoke		Ν	PS	1								Х		R	Note 99
Helianthus x luxurians	Luxuriant Sunflower Hybrid Sunflower		Ν	PS	2			Х								Note 100
Heliopsis helianthoides	False Sunflower Ox-eye	Х	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		Х			Х					

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily		Е	A? PS?	2 L5	Х	Х				Х	Х			I	
Hibiscus esculentus (Abelmoschus esculentus)	Okra		Е	PS	1								Х			
Hibiscus laevis (Hibiscus militaris)	Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow		N	PS	2					Х				Х		
Hibiscus moscheutos (Hibiscus lasiocarpus) (Hibiscus palustris)	Swamp Rose Mallow		Ν	PS	1					х				Х	R	Note 101
Hibiscus trionum	Flower of an Hour		Е	А	2								Х			
Holosteum umbellatum	Jagged Chickweed		Е	А	2		Х				Х		Х			
Hordeum jubatum	Squirrel-tail		Ν	А	2	Х		Х		Х	Х		Х			
Hordeum pusillum	Little Barley		Ν	А	1								Х		R	Note 102
Humulus lupulus	Hops Common Hop		N	A	2								Х			Note 103
Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia Waterleaf		Ν	Р	1	Х									R	
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort		Е	A	2 L4	Х		Х			Х				I	
Hypericum punctatum	Spotted St. John's Wort		Ν	А	1	Х									R	Note 104
Hypericum pyramidatum	Giant St. John's Wort		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					Note 105
llex verticillata	Winterberry Holly		NI	PS	1	Х									R	Note 106
lodanthus pinnatifidus	Purple Rocket		Ν	A? PS?	1	Х									R	
Ipomoea hederacea	Ivy-leaved Morning Glory		Е	А	2	Х							Х			
Ipomoea pandurata	Wild Sweet Potato Man of the Earth		N	A	1	Х									R	Note 107
Ipomoea purpurea	Common Morning Glory		Е	А	1								Х			
Iris shrevei	Wild Blue Iris		N	PS	1 L4					Х					R	
Iris x germanica	Garden Iris Bearded Iris		ш	Ρ	1	Х							Х			
Juglans cinerea	Butternut White Walnut		Ν	PP	2	Х	Х									Note 108
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut		Ν	PS	3 L5	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	х	Х			
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush		N	PS? A?	1 L5					Х					R	
Juncus interior	Inland Rush		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Juncus tenuis	Path Rush		N	A	3 L5	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Juncus torreyi	Torrey's Rush		Ν	A	2 L4	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Juniperus virginiana	Eastern Red Cedar		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					
Lactuca canadensis	Yellow Wild Lettuce		Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce		Е	А	2	Х					Х		Х			
Lagenaria siceraria	White-flowered Gourd		Е	PS	1								Х			
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit		Е	А	2	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Lamium purpureum	Purple Dead Nettle		Е	A	3 L4	Х	х				Х	х	Х			
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass		Ν	А	2									Х		Note 109
Leersia virginica	White Grass		N	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х			
Lemna minor	Lesser Duckweed		N	A	3 L5									Х		Note 110
Leonurus cardiaca	Motherwort		Е	А	2	Х					Х		Х			
Lepidium campestre	Field Pepper Grass		Е	А	2	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	х			
Lepidium densiflorum	Small Pepper Grass		Е	А	2	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Lepidium virginicum	Common Pepper Grass		Ν	А	2			Х			Х		Х			
Lespedeza capitata	Round-headed Bush Clover	Х	N	PS	3	Х		х			Х					
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza Chinese Bush Clover		Е	A	2 L4			х							I	
Leucanthemum vulgare (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)	Ox-eye Daisy		E	A	2	Х		х			Х					
Leucospora multifida (Conobea multifida)	Obe-wan-conobea Narrow-leaf Pale-seed		N	A	2	Х							Х	х		Note 111
Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazing Star	Х	Ν	PS	2			Х								
Liatris spicata	Marsh Blazing Star		N	PS	2 L3			Х	Х	Х						
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet Blunt-leaved Privet		Е	A	2						Х	Х			I	
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet		Е	А	2	Х	Х				Х				Ι	
Lilium lancifolium (Lilium tigrinum)	Tiger Lily		Е	PS	1								Х			
Lilium superbum	Turk's Cap Lily		NI	PS	1 L3			х							R	
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush		Ν	PP	2	Х	Х									
Linum medium	Wild Flax		Ν	Ρ	1	Х									R	Note 112
Liparis liliifolia	Twayblade Orchid		Ν	A	1 L3	Х									R	Note 113

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n		W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum		NI	PS	2	Х			Х				Х			Note 114
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tuliptree Yellow Poplar		NI	PS	2 L3	Х					Х		Х			Note 115
Lobelia cardinalis	Cardinal Flower	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х				х				Х		
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia Blue Cardinal Flower	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х		Х		Х	Х					
Lolium perenne	English Rye Grass		Е	PS	3 L4	Х					Х		Х			
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle		ш	A	2 L5	Х					Х				Ι	
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle		Е	A	4 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	х	Х		I	Note 116
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle Tatarian Honeysuckle		Е	A	1		Х								Ι	
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle "Bell's Honeysuckle"		Е	PS	2	Х					Х				I	Note 117
Ludwigia peploides (Jussiaea repens)	Creeping Primrose Willow Floating Water Primrose		N	A	1									Х	R	Note 118
Lychnis coronaria (Silene coronaria)	Rose Campion Mullein Pink		E	PS	1								Х			Note 119
Lycopersicon esculentum (Lycopersicum esculentum)	Tomato		Е	PS	1 L3								Х			
Lysimachia ciliata	Fringed Loosestrife		N	PS	1 L3	Х				Х					R	
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort		Е	A? PS?	1 L4					Х				х	I	
Lythrum alatum	Winged Loosestrife		N	A? PS?	1 L3			Х		Х					R	
Maclura pomifera	Hedge-apple Osage Orange		ш	A	2	Х	Х									
Malus baccata	Siberian Crab		Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Ι	Note 120
Malus ioensis	Iowa Crab		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	Note 121
Malus prunifolia	Plum-leaved Crab		Е	PS	1						Х		Х		1	Note 122
Malus pumila	Domestic Apple		Е	А	2	Х										
Malus sieboldii (Malus floribunda) (Malus sargentii) (Malus toringo)	Japanese Crab	х	ш	PS	4	Х	х	x	X	X	Х	х	х		I	Note 123
Malus x soulardii	Soulard Crab		Е	PP	1			Х								Note 124
Malva neglecta	Common Mallow		Е	A	1 L3								Х			

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Matricaria discoidea (Matricaria matricarioides)	Pineapple Weed		E	A	2 L3	Х							Х			
Medicago lupulina	Black Medic		Е	А	3								Х			
Medicago sativa	Alfalfa		Е	А	1			Х								
Melilotus albus (Melilotus alba)	White Sweet Clover	Х	ш	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х		I	Note 125
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweet Clover	Х	Е	А	2	Х		Х			Х				Ι	Note 126
Melissa officinalis	Lemon Balm		Е	А	1									Х		
Menispermum canadensis	Moonseed		Ν	А	1	Х									R	Note 127
Mentha arvensis	Field Mint		Е	A? PS?	1 L3					Х						
Mentha spicata	Spearmint		Е	PS	1								Х			
Mentha x piperita	Peppermint		Е	PS	1								Х			
Mertensia virginica	Virginia Bluebells		N	PS	2 L4	Х	х									
Mimulus ringens	Sessile Monkey-flower		N	PS? A?	2		х			Х		Х		х		
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass Miscanthus		Е	PP	1	Х									I	Note 128
Mollugo verticillata	Carpetweed		Е	А	2								Х	Х		
Monarda fistulosa	Bergamot	Х	Ν	PS	4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Morus alba	White Mulberry	Х	Е	A	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	х		Ι	Note 129
Muhlenbergia frondosa	Satin Grass		Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х					
Muhlenbergia schreberi	Nimble Will		N	A	3 L4	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Myosoton aquaticum	Giant Chickweed Water Chickweed		Е	A	2 L3	Х	х				Х			Х		
Napaea dioica	Glade Mallow		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	
Narcissus pseudo-narcissus	Daffodil		Е	PS	2	Х					Х					
Nepeta cataria	Catnip		Е	А	2	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Pacific Water Parsley		Е	А	1	Х								Х	Ι	Note 130
Oenothera biennis	Common Evening Primrose	Х	N	A	3	Х		Х			Х		х			
Oligoneuron rigidum (Solidago rigida)	Stiff Goldenrod Prairie Goldenrod	Х	N	PS	3	Х		х			Х					
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem		Е	А	1									Х	I	
Osmorhiza claytonii	Sweet Cicely		Ν	А	2	Х										
Osmorhiza longistylis	Anise Root		Ν	А	3	Х										
Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam		Ν	PP	1	Х									R	

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Oxalis fontana (Oxalis europea) (Oxalis stricta, misapplied)	Tall Yellow Wood Sorrel Sour Grass		Ν	A	2 L4	Х										
Oxalis stricta (Oxalis dillenii)	Common Yellow Wood Sorrel Sour Grass		Ν	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Panicum dichotomiflorum	Fall Panicum		Ν	А	2	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		Х	Х		Х					
Parthenium integrifolium	Feverfew Wild Quinine	Х	N	PS	2 L3			Х			Х					
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper Woodbine		N	A	3	Х	Х	Х			Х		Х			
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip		Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Ι	Note 131
Pedicularis canadensis	Canada Lousewort Wood Betony	Х	N	PS	1 L3			Х							R	
Pedicularis lanceolata	Swamp Wood Betony Lance-leaved Lousewort		N	PP	1			Х							R	Note 132
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue	Х	Ν	PS	4	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Penthorum sedoides	Ditch Stonecrop		N	A	2 L3		Х			Х		Х		Х		
Perideridia americana	Thicket Parsley Wild Dill		N	PS? A?	1	Х									R	Note 133
Perilla frutescens	Beefsteak Plant		Е	PS	1 L3	Х							Х		Ι	Note 134
Persicaria cespitosa (Persicaria longiseta) (Polygonum cespitosum)	Creeping Smartweed		E	A	3 L5	Х	х	Х			Х	х	Х			
Persicaria coccinea (Polygonum coccineum)	Scarlet Smartweed		Ν	A	2	Х		Х			Х					
Persicaria hydropiper (Polygonum hydropiper)	Water Pepper		Ν	A	3 L5				Х					Х		
Persicaria pensylvanica (Polygonum pensylvanicum)	Pinkweed Common Smartweed		N	A	2		х	Х					Х	Х		
Persicaria punctata (Polygonum punctatum)	Dotted Smartweed		N	A	2 L4			х				х		х		
Persicaria vulgaris (Persicaria maculosa) (Polygonum persicaria)	Lady's Thumb		E	A	2 L3			х					Х	Х		
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary Grass		Е	A	4 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Ι	Note 135
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree		Е	A	2 L3	Х									Ι	

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Phleum pratense	Timothy	Х	Е	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Phlox divaricata	Blue Phlox		Ν	Р	1	Х									R	
Phlox paniculata	Summer Phlox Garden Phlox		Ν	PS A	2	Х								Х		
Phyla lanceolata (Lippia lanceolata)	Fog-fruit		Ν	Ρ	1					х					R	
Physalis heterophylla	Clammy Ground Cherry		Ν	A	2 L3	Х		Х					х			
Physalis subglabrata	Smooth Ground Cherry		Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Physostegia speciosa	Showy False Dragonhead		Ν	PS	2 L3			Х								
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient Plant False Dragonhead	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х		Х	Х							Note 136
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed Pokeberry		Ν	A	2 L3	Х	Х				Χ		Х			
Pilea pumila	Clearweed Richweed		Ν	A	4 L5	Х	Х						х	Х		
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine		Е	PP	1	Х										
Pinus strobus	White Pine		NI	PS	2	Х										Note 137
Plantago lanceolata	Buckhorn Narrow-leaved Plantain		Е	A	3 L4	х		х			Х		х			
Plantago major	Common Plantain	Х	Е	A	3 L4								Х			
Plantago rugelii	Rugel's Plantain Red-stalked Plantain		Ν	A	2 L3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore		Ν	A? PS?	1	Х									R	
Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane Tree		Е	PP	1	Х										
Poa annua	Annual Bluegrass		E	A	3 L4	Х	Х	х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Poa compressa	Canada Bluegrass		Е	А	2	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Poa pratensis	Kentucky Bluegrass	Х	Е	A	3 L5	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			Note 138
Poa sylvestris	Woodland Bluegrass		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х			Х					
Podophyllum peltatum	Mayapple		Ν	PS	2 L3	Х										
Polemonium reptans	Jacob's Ladder	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х										
Polygonatum commutatum (Polygonatum canaliculatum)	Great Solomon's Seal		Ν	PS	2 L3	Х		Х								

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n		W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Polygonum arenastrum (Polygonum aviculare, misapplied)	Sidewalk Knotweed		E	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Polygonum erectum	Erect Knotweed		Ν	А	1									Х	R	Note 139
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Portulaca oleracea	Purslane		Е	А	2								Х	Х		
Potamogeton nodosus	Long-leaved Pondweed		Ν	А	1									Х	R	Note 140
Potentilla arguta	Prairie Cinquefoil	Х	Ν	PS	2			Х								
Potentilla norvegica	Rough Cinquefoil		Е	А	2	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Potentilla simplex	Common Cinquefoil Old-field Cinquefoil		Ν	A	1	Х									R	
Prunella vulgaris	Self-heal Heal-all		Ν	A	2	Х		Х			Х		х			
Prunus americana (Prunus lanata)	Wild Plum		N	PS? A?	2 L5	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry		Е	PS	1	Х		Х								Note 141
Prunus padus	European Bird Cherry		Е	PS	1	Х							Х			
Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry		Ν	А	4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (Gnaphalium obtusifolium)	Sweet Everlasting Old Field Balsam		N	A	1						Х				R	
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir		Е	PP	1	Х										
Ptelea trifoliata	Wafer Ash Hop Tree		Ν	PP	1			Х							R	
Pycnanthemum pilosum (Pycnanthemum verticillatum var. pilosum)	Hairy Mountain Mint		N	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium (Pycnanthemum flexuosum)	Slender Mountain Mint		Ν	PS	3	Х		х			Х					
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia Mountain Mint	Х	Ν	PS	3	Х		Х			Х					
Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear "Bradford Pear"		Е	PS	4	Х	х	х	Х		Х	Х	х		I	Note 142
Pyrus longipes	Long-stalked Pear		Е	PP	1						Х					
Quercus alba	White Oak		Ν	PS	2	Х										Note 143
Quercus bicolor	Swamp White Oak		Ν	PS	3	Х		Х	Х	Х						
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak		NI	PP	1						Х				R	Note 144
Quercus imbricaria	Shingle Oak		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Quercus macrocarpa	Burr Oak		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					Note 145
Quercus muhlenbergii (Quercus prinoides var. acuminata)	Chinquapin Oak Yellow Chestnut Oak		N	PP	1			Х							R	Note 146

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n		W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Quercus palustris	Pin Oak		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х								
Quercus prinus (Quercus montana)	Rock Chestnut Oak		NI	PS	1			Х							R	Note 147
Quercus rubra	Red Oak		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х								Note 148
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak		NI	PP	1						Х				R	
Quercus x saulii	Saul's Oak		NI	А	1			Х							R	Note 149
Ranunculus abortivus	Small-flowered Buttercup Kidney-leaved Crowfoot		Ν	A	3	Х	Х	Х	х		Х	Х	Х			
Ranunculus ficaria (Ficaria verna)	Fig Buttercup Lesser Celandine		Е	A	1 L4									х	Ι	Note 150
Ranunculus septentrionalis	Swamp Buttercup Marsh Buttercup		Ν	A	1		х								R	
Raphanus raphanistrum	Wild Radish		Е	А	2						Х		Х			
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow Coneflower Gray-headed Coneflower	Х	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn European Buckthorn		Е	A	2 L3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Ι	Note 151
Rhus glabra	Smooth Sumac		Ν	PS	2 L4	Х		х			Х					
Rhus hirta (Rhus typhina)	Staghorn Sumac		Ν	PS	1 L4	Х		х			Х				R	Note 152
Ribes cynosbati	Prickly Gooseberry		Ν	А	1	Х									R	Note 153
Rorippa palustris (Rorippa islandica)	Marsh Yellow Cress		Ν	A	2 L3		х			Х		х		х		
Rorippa sinuata	Spreading Yellow Cress		Ν	А	2				Х					Х		
Rosa carolina	Pasture Rose	Х	Ν	PS	2			Х								
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose	Х	Е	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		I	Note 154
Rubus allegheniensis	Common Blackberry Allegheny Blackberry		Ν	A	3 L4	Х		Х			Х					
Rubus flagellaris	Common Dewberry		Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х					
Rubus occidentalis	Black Raspberry		N	A	3 L4	Х		Х			Х					
Rubus ulmifolius	Elm-leaved Blackberry Thornless Blackberry		Е	A	1	Х										Note 155
Rudbeckia hirta (Rudbeckia serotina)	Black-eyed Susan	Х	Ν	PS	3	Х		Х			Х					Note 156
Rudbeckia laciniata	Goldenglow Cut-leaved Coneflower		Ν	A? PS?	2	Х	Х									
Rudbeckia subtomentosa	Sweet Black-eyed Susan Fragrant Coneflower	Х	Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Rudbeckia sullivantii (Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii)	Sullivant's Coneflower		N	Р	1			х							R	Note 157
Rudbeckia triloba	Brown-eyed Susan Three-lobed Coneflower	х	Ν	PS	2	х		Х			Х					
Ruellia humilis	Wild Petunia		Ν	A? PS?	2			Х			Х		Х			
Ruellia strepens	Smooth Ruellia		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х								
Rumex altissimus	Pale Dock		Ν	А	3			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Rumex crispus	Curly Dock	Х	Е	А	3	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Rumex obtusifolius	Broad-leaved Dock Bitter Dock		Е	A	1						Х					
Sagittaria latifolia	Common Arrowhead		Ν	Р	1					Х					R	Note 158
Salix alba	Golden Weeping Willow		Е	PS? A?	1	Х										Note 159
Salix amygdaloides	Peach-leaved Willow		Ν	А	3	Х	Х			Х				Х		
Salix interior (Salix exigua)	Sandbar Willow		Ν	A	3 L4	Х	Х	х	х	х	Х	х		Х		
Salix nigra	Black Willow		Ν	А	3	Х	Х			Х			Х	Х		
Salvia azurea (Salvia pitcheri)	Wild Blue Sage		Ν	Ρ	1			Х							R	Note 160
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х			
Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot		Ν	PS	1 L2	Х									R	
Sanicula canadensis	Canada Black Snakeroot		Ν	А	3	Х		Х			Х					
Sanicula odorata (Sanicula gregaria)	Common Black Snakeroot		Ν	A	4	Х	х									
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras		Ν	PS? A?	1			Х					Х		R	Note 161
Schizachyrium scoparium (Andropogon scoparius)	Little Bluestem	Х	Ν	PS	3	Х		Х			Х					
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (Scirpus validus)	Soft-stemmed Bulrush Great Bulrush		N	PS A?	1 L3					Х				Х	R	Note 162
Scilla sibirica	Siberian Squill		Е	А	1	Х								Х		
Scirpus atrovirens	Dark Green Bulrush		Ν	PS A	2 L3	Х		Х	Х	х	Х	Х				
Scirpus pendulus	Drooping Bulrush Red Bulrush		Ν	PS	2			Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Scrophularia marilandica	Maryland Figwort Late Figwort		Ν	A? P?	1	Х									R	

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Securigera varia (Coronilla varia)	Crown Vetch		E	A	1 L4	х									I	
Senecio glabellus (Packera glabellus)	Butterweed		N	A	3	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х			
Senna marilandica (Cassia marilandica)	Maryland Senna		N	PS	2	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Setaria faberi	Giant Foxtail		Е	A	2 L5	Х		Х			Х		х		Ι	Note 163
Setaria glauca (Setaria lutea) (Setaria lutescens)	Yellow Foxtail		E	A	2 L3	Х		Х			Х		х			
Setaria viridis	Green Foxtail		Е	А	1								Х			
Sida spinosa	Prickly Sida		E	A	2 L3			Х			Х		Х			
Silene antirrhina	Sleepy Catchfly		Ν	А	1								Х		R	Note 164
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly		NI	PS	2 L3			Х								Note 165
Silphium integrifolium	Rosinweed	Х	Ν	PS	3	Х		Х			Х					
Silphium laciniatum	Compass Plant	Х	N	PS	2 L3	Х		Х			Х					Note 166
Silphium perfoliatum	Cup Plant	Х	N	PS	3 L4	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				
Silphium terebinthinaceum	Prairie Dock	Х	N	PS	2 L3	Х		Х			Х					
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge Mustard		Е	А	1								Х			
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's Seal		N	PS	2 L4	Х		х								
Smilacina stellata	Starry False Solomon's Seal		N	PS	2 L4	Х										
Smilax tamnoides (Smilax hispida)	Bristly Cat Briar Greenbrier		N	A	2	Х	х		Х		Х					
Solanum carolinense	Horse Nettle	Х	Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х	Х	Х			
Solanum dulcamara	Deadly Nightshade Bittersweet Nightshade		E	A	2 L3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Solanum ptycanthum (Solanum ptychanthum) (Solanum americanum) (Solanum nigrum)	Black Nightshade		N	A	2	X					Х		х	x		
Solidago altissima (Solidago canadensis)	Tall Goldenrod "Canada Goldenrod"	х	N	A	4 L5	х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		I	Note 167
Solidago missouriensis (Solidago glaberrima)	Missouri Goldenrod		Ν	PS? A?	1			Х							R	Note 168

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Solidago nemoralis	Gray Goldenrod Old-field Goldenrod	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3			Х								Note 169
Solidago speciosa	Showy Goldenrod	Х	Ν	PS	2			Х								Note 170
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow Thistle Spiny Sow Thistle		Е	A	2	Х	Х	Х			Х		Х			
Sonchus oleraceus	Smooth Sow Thistle Common Sow Thistle		Е	A	1									х		
Sorghastrum nutans	Indian Grass	Х	Ν	PS	4 L5	Х	х	Х	Х		Х	х	Х			
Spartina pectinata	Prairie Cord Grass Slough Grass	Х	Ν	PS	2 L3	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		х		Х		Note 171
Sphenopholis obtusata	Wedge Grass		Ν	A? PS?	2	Х		Х			Х					
Spiranthes ovalis	October Ladies' Tresses Oval Ladies' Tresses		Ν	A	1	Х									R	Note 172
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed	Х	Ν	Р	2			Х			Х					
Sporobolus vaginiflorus	Poverty Grass		Ν	А	2	Х					Х		Х			
Stachys pilosa (Stachys palustris var. homotricha)	Marsh Hedge Nettle Woundwort		N	PS	1 L3	Х									R	
Staphylea trifolia	Bladdernut		Ν	PS	1	Х									R	
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed		Е	А	3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry Buckbrush		Ν	A? PS?	1	Х									R	
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	Х	Е	PS	1								Х		Ι	Note 173
Taraxacum officinale	Common Dandelion		Е	А	4	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress		NI	PS	1									Х	R	Note 174
Taxus baccata	English Yew Common Yew		E	PP	1	Х										
Teucrium canadense	American Germander		N	A	2 L3	Х		Х			Х					
Thalictrum revolutum	Waxy Meadow Rue		Ν	A? PS?	2	Х		Х								
Thaspium trifoliatum	Meadow Parsnip	Х	Ν	PS	1	Х									R	Note 175
Thlaspi arvensis	Field Penny Cress		Е	A	3 L5	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Tilia americana	American Basswood		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Tilia cordata	Little-leaved Linden		Е	PS	3 L4	Х										
Tilia platyphyllos (Tilia platyphylla)	Big-leaved Linden Broadleaf Lime		Е	PS	2	Х					Х					

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P		M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Tilia tomentosa	Silver Linden		Е	PP	1	Х										
Toxicodendron radicans (Rhus radicans)	Poison Ivy	Х	N	A	3	Х	Х	х			Х	Х	Х			
Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort	Х	Ν	PS	4	Х		Х	Х		Х					
Tragopogon pratensis	Common Goat's Beard		Е	А	2	Х					Х		Х			
Tridens flavus (Triodia flava)	Purple-top Greasy Grass		Ν	A	2	Х		х			Х		Х			
Trifolium campestre (Trifolium procumbens)	Low Hop Clover Pinnate Hop Clover		ш	A	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Trifolium hybridum	Alsike Clover		Е	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	Х	Е	А	3	Х		Х			Х		Х			
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Х	Е	A	3 L4	Х		х			Х		Х			
Trillium recurvatum	Wake Robin Purple Trillium		Ν	PS	2	Х										
Tripsacum dactyloides	Gama Grass	Х	N	PS	2 L3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	х				
Triticum aestivum	Wheat		Е	P A	1 L3	Х							Х			Note 176
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock		Е	PP	1 L3	Х										Note 177
Typha x glauca	Hybrid Cat-tail White Cat-tail		Е	A	1									Х	Ι	Note 178
Ulmus americana	American Elm		Ν	А	2	Х	Х									
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm "Chinese Elm"		Е	A	1						Х				Ι	Note 179
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm		Ν	А	1			Х							R	Note 180
Veratrum woodii	False Hellebore		NI	PP	1	Х									R	
Verbascum blattaria	Moth Mullein		Е	А	2	Х					Х	Х	Х			
Verbena bracteata	Prostrate Vervain Bracted Vervain		N	A	2								Х			
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain		Ν	А	2	Х		Х	Х	Х	Х	Х				
Verbena urticifolia	White Vervain		Ν	А	3	Х	Х	Х			Х	Х	Х			
Verbesina alternifolia (Actinomeris alternifolia)	Wingstem Yellow Ironweed		N	PS	2 L3	Х	Х	Х			Х					
Verbesina helianthoides	Yellow Crownbeard		Ν	PS	1 L4	Х		Х							R	
Vernonia arkansana (Vernonia crinita)	Ozark Ironweed Arkansas Ironweed		Ν	PS	2			Х	Х	Х						Note 181
Vernonia baldwinii	Baldwin's Ironweed Western Ironweed		Ν	PS	2			Х								

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M	D L	C r k	No	otes
Vernonia fasciculata	Smooth Ironweed	Х	Ν	PS	1			Х	Х	Х					R	
Vernonia missurica	Missouri Ironweed		Ν	PS A?	2 L3	Х		Х								
Vernonia x illinoensis	Illinois Ironweed		Ν	PS? A?	2						Х					Note 182
Veronica arvensis	Corn Speedwell		Е	А	3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Veronica peregrina	Purslane Speedwell White Speedwell		Ν	A	3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Veronica polita	Wayside Speedwell		Е	А	3	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell		Е	A	2 L4	Х	Х						Х			Note 183
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root Candelabra Plant	Х	N	PS	3	Х		Х								
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry		N	PS	2 L3	Х	х	Х								
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry Bush		Е	PS	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х			Ι	Note 184
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw		Ν	PS	2	Х		Х			Х					
Viburnum recognitum	Smooth Arrow-wood		Ν	PS	3	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х	Х				
Viburnum trilobum	High-bush Cranberry		Ν	PP	1			Х							R	
Vicia angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Vetch		Е	А	1						Х		Х			
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle Myrtle		Е	A? PS?	1	Х									I	
Viola bicolor (Viola priceana) (Viola sororia var. priceana)	Confederate Violet		E	A	4	Х	Х				Х	Х	х			Note 185
Viola pratincola	Common Blue Violet		Ν	А	4	Х	Х				Х	Х	Х			
Viola pubescens	Downy Yellow Violet		NI	A? PS?	1	Х									R	Note 186
Viola striata	Cream Violet		N	PS A?	2	Х					Х					
Vitis cinerea	Winter Grape		Ν	А	2	Х					Х					
Vitis riparia	Riverbank Grape		Ν	А	2	Х										
Vitis vulpina	Frost Grape		Ν	А	2	Х		Х			Х					
Xanthium strumarium	Common Cocklebur		Ν	А	2				Х				Х	Х		
Zea mays	Corn		Е	PS	1								Х			
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexanders	Х	Ν	PS	3 L4	Х		х			Х					
Zoysia japonica	Zoysia		Е	PS	2								Х			Note 187

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n		W m W	M P	W m P		W m M	C r k	No	otes
Additional species that defi	nitely have been observed i	n M	eac	lowbr	rook	Pa	ark							
Allium cernuum	Nodding Onion	Х	NI	Р										Note 188
Amsonia tabernaemontana	Blue Star		Ν	Р										Note 189
Artemisia ludoviciana	White Sage Western Mugwort	Х	Е	Ρ										Note 190
Baptisia bracteata (Baptisia leucophaea)	Cream Wild Indigo	Х	Ν	Ρ										Note 191
Ceanothus americanus	New Jersey Tea	Х	Ν	Ρ										Note 192
Echinacea paradoxa	Ozark Coneflower		Е	Ρ										Note 193
Erigeron strigosus	Daisy Fleabane		Ν	А										Note 194
Heterostipa spartea (Stipa spartea)	Porcupine Grass		Ν	Р										Note 195
Heuchera richardsonii	Prairie Alumroot	Х	Ν	Р										Note 196
Hypericum sphaerocarpum	Round-Fruited St. John's Wort		Ν	A? P?										Note 197
Lathyrus hirsutus	Singletary Pea		Е	А										Note 198
Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star	Х	Ν	Р										Note 199
Lilium michiganense	Michigan Lily	Х	Ν	Р										Note 200
Monarda bradburiana	Bradbury's Bee-balm		Ν	Ρ										Note 201
Penstemon tubaeflorus	Western Beardtongue		Е	Р										Note 202
Reseda luteola	Weld Dyer's Rocket		Е	PS										Note 203
Senecio plattensis	Prairie Ragwort		Ν	Р										Note 204
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein Woolly Mullein		Е	A										Note 205
Verbena stricta	Hoary Vervain		Ν	А										Note 206
Other species that have bee	en reported from Meadowbr	ook	Pa	rk		a p	-					 -	a p	
Anemone cylindrica	Thimbleweed	Х	Ν											Note 207
Cirsium altissimum	Tall Thistle	х	Ν											Note 208
Cirsium vulgare	Bull Thistle	Х	Е											Note 209
Erigeron asperugineus	Idaho Fleabane Rough Fleabane	х	Е											Note 210
Gaura parviflora	Small-flowered Gaura	Х	Ν											Note 211
Helianthus maximilianii	Maximilian's Sunflower	Х	Е											Note 212
Oenothera albicaulis	Prairie Evening Primrose	Х	Е											Note 213

Scientific name	Common name	U P D	N a t	O g n	A b n	M W	W m W	M P	W m P	W P	M M	W m M		C r k	N	otes
Penstemon pallidus	Pale Beardtongue	x	Ν													Note 214
Phlox pilosa	Downy Phlox Prairie Phlox	Х	Ν													Note 215
Other species that are on p	planting lists for Meadowbro	ook l	Parl	(
Anemone canadensis	Meadow Anemone	Х	Ν													Note 216
Angelica atropurpurea	Great Angelica	Х	Ν													Note 217
Asclepias sullivantii	Sullivant's Milkweed	Х	Ν													Note 218
Carex comosa	Bristly Sedge	Х	Ν													Note 219
Gentianella quinquefolia (Gentiana quinquefolia)	Stiff Gentian	Х	Ν													Note 220
Liatris cylindracea	Cylindrical Blazing Star	Х	Ν													Note 221
Lilium philadelphicum (Lilium umbellatum)	Wood Lily	Х	Ν													Note 222
Oligoneuron album (Aster ptarmicoides) (Solidago ptarmicoides)	Stiff Aster	X	NI													Note 223
Penstemon grandiflorus	Large-flowered Beardtongue	Х	NI													Note 224
Polytaenia nuttallii	Prairie Parsley	Х	Ν													Note 225
Prenanthes racemosa	Glaucous White Lettuce	Х	Ν													Note 226
Schoenoplectus pungens (Scirpus americanus, misapplied) (Scirpus pungens)	Three-square Chair-maker's Rush	X	N													Note 227
Senna hebecarpa	Wild Senna	Х	Ν													Note 228
Sisyrinchium campestre	Prairie Blue-eyed Grass	Х	Ν													Note 229
Sparganium eurycarpum	Common Bur-reed	Х	Ν													Note 230
Spiranthes cernua	Nodding Ladies' Tresses	Х	Ν									[[Note 231
Viola pedatifida	Prairie Violet	Х	Ν									İ	İ	İ		Note 232
Zizia aptera	Heart-leaved Meadow Parsnip	Х	NI													Note 233

ANALYSIS OF THE FLORA

Overview

The list of plants in Table 1 includes 608 species that were identified at Meadowbrook Park in 2011. The plants represent 100 plant families. The five largest families are: aster (97 species), grass (67 species), rose (34 species), mint (24 species), and sedge (22 species).^{*}

The genus with the most species consists of sedges (*Carex*, with 16 species). The next largest genera are: asters (12 species), oaks (11 species), sunflowers (eight species), and maples (seven species).

A total of 371 species in the study area are native to east-central Illinois, 22 are native elsewhere in Illinois, and 215 are not native to the state. Roughly half of the plant species at Meadowbrook probably were planted, and the rest appear to have arrived there naturally.

Six hundred and eight is a big list of species, but not every one of the plants is numerous enough and well enough established in the park to be a permanent part of the flora. I judge that as many as 71 of the species on the list cannot be expected to be present reliably from year to year. They include escapes from the Organic Gardens, other scarce annuals, and perennials that occur in the park as only a few seedlings.

Another 150 to 160 of the plants in Table 1 are expected to be longer-lasting but their persistence at Meadowbrook Park is nonetheless tenuous. A species such as this probably will continue to be found in succeeding years, but the number of individual plants is so small and the species occupies such a limited area that it is vulnerable to extinguishment from gradual habitat change (*e.g.* shading by encroaching shrubs) or destruction by activities such as herbiciding and earthmoving.

The balance of the flora – about 380 species – are widespread and abundant enough to be considered secure in the park.^{\dagger}

^{*} Twelve kinds of hybrid plants that have been formally named as hybrid species are included in Table 1. A hybrid species is the fertile product of interbreeding by two different species. Although a hybrid species has characteristics that are intermediate between its parent species, it can reproduce and "breed true," maintaining its distinctness from the parent species. A hybrid species has an x in its scientific name, as in *Platanus x acerifolia*.

[†] In addition to the 608 species that I observed in 2011, 19 species are known to have occurred in the study area in past years, and some of them are likely to still be present. Another nine species have been reported from the park, but the reports may be based on misidentifications. In addition, 18 other species reportedly were planted in the prairie restoration areas but were not found in 2011. All of these additional species are listed at the end of Table 1, and each is discussed in Appendix 4.

Table 2. Comparison of the floristic diversity of Meadowbrook Park and other sites in east-central Illinois. The tabulation shows the number of vascular plant species identified by intensive botanical surveys of Meadowbrook Park and other areas in the region that are about the same size as Meadowbrook Park or larger.

Study area	Acres	Species	Reference
Brownfield Woods and Trelease Woods, Champaign County	100	274	Jones (1947)
Horseshoe Bottom Nature Preserve, Vermilion County	99	463	Larimore et al. (2000)
Vermilion River Observatory, Vermilion County	490	475	Phillippe et al. (2003)
Walnut Point State Park, Douglas County	671	503	Phillippe and Ebinger (1977)
Iroquois County Conservation Area, Iroquois County	Approx. 1,900	562	Phillippe et al. (2009)
Meadowbrook Park study area	120	608	This study
Allerton Park and a nearby prairie remnant along a railroad, Piatt County	More than 1,500	707	Jones and Bell (1974)

Table 2 shows the number of plant species growing without cultivation at Meadowbrook Park compared with nearby areas that have been intensively botanized. The results of the studies are not exactly comparable because different criteria were used to determine whether to list a species as part of an area's flora, and the botanical surveys were not equally thorough. However, the table demonstrates that Meadowbrook Park has an extraordinarily diverse flora.

Composition of the vegetation

Meadowbrook Park has a high diversity of native plant species, but the composition of the vegetation departs from natural conditions in three major ways. (1) Non-native species make up a substantial part of the flora. (2) Many native species are absent from the park even though they are common in the same habitats elsewhere in the region. (3) Of the native species that are present in the park, many of them are far less numerous than they would be under natural conditions.

All of present-day Meadowbrook Park was treeless prairie in the early 1800s. The number of plant species that were growing in the 120-acre study area two centuries ago is unknown, but it is likely to have been well over 200 species. I estimate that at least 60 of the plant species that are in the park today must have also been present in the original prairie. Another 40 or 50

There is a hotel close to the station, where we got a tolerable tea (our kind cicerone, Mr. Johnson, had brought a basket of sandwiches, and we dined on them in the train), and then we got into a waggon with a pair of horses, and drove through the old town of Urbana, and out upon the great prairie. I do not fancy there exists in the whole world such a sight as we beheld. From an eminence, as far as the eye could comprehend the scene, it traversed the richest undulating fields of grass, almost unbroken by fence, plough, or house. We walked some distance up to the knees in the luxuriant herbage.

– British author William Ferguson, June 4, 1855.

of the prairie species that are now in the park may have been present in the original prairie, but more than half of the site's original prairie flora probably is missing.*

Many typical tall-grass prairie species such as Indian Grass and White Wild Indigo are well established in the park, but most of the native species are far less common in Meadowbrook Prairie than they are in natural prairie remnants, and some important species are barely represented at Meadowbrook. For instance I know of one Leadplant in Meadowbrook Prairie, but a natural prairie often has more than a thousand Leadplants per acre. Other characteristic species are entirely missing, particularly little early-bloomers such as Yellow Star Grass (*Hypoxis hirsuta*) and Blue-eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium albidum*). Although the Walker Grove Wetland has a good diversity of native plants, it lacks many species that are to be expected in that habitat, such as Seedbox (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) and spike rushes (*Eleocharis*).

False Sunflower, Broad-leaved Purple Coneflower, Cup Plant, and Cream Gentian are among the most common and conspicuous plants in Meadowbrook Prairie – but these four species are never abundant and widespread in the region's natural prairies. False Sunflower is primarily a savanna species: wherever it occurs in a prairie east of the Mississippi River, it usually is not far from trees. Broad-leaved Purple Coneflower is a species of semi-shaded woodland; I have yet to see it out in an open prairie under natural conditions. (3) Cup Plant naturally occurs in moist bottomland habitats, but in nearly five decades I have never found it in a natural Illinois prairie. (4) Cream Gentian is primarily a species of savannas and woodland edges; I have hardly ever seen it in a prairie unless it was planted. These four species are, however, so abundant in Meadowbrook Prairie and at many other prairie restorations that the visiting public has come to think of them as major components of the native prairie flora.

Wooded parts of the park lack many of the region's forest herbs, including commonplace species such as Orange Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*) and Woodland Lettuce (*Lactuca floridana*). The most abundant forest herbs at Meadowbrook are disturbance-tolerant species with stickery "hitchhiker" seeds such as White Avens and Black Snakeroot.

^{*} The 60 or so species that must have been present on the tract two centuries ago include the region's common and characteristic prairie species such as Big Bluestem and Compass Plant. The 40 to 50 additional species that may or may not have originally been present include less abundant species such as Canada Milk Vetch and weedy natives such as Giant Ragweed.

Rare native plants

Appendix 2 is a tabulation of 116 native plant species that are rare at Meadowbrook Park (defined as species with only one or two individuals or small colonies known in the park). Although these plants are rare at Meadowbrook, almost none are rare in their range as a whole or even in the rest of Illinois. Some of the park's rarities are sensitive, conservative species that merit protection and monitoring (for example, White Turtlehead). Others such as Sweet Everlasting are weedy plants that do not call for any particular care; they might even increase in numbers if their habitat were lightly disturbed.

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of rare native plants in the study area. There are concentrations of rare species along the Wildflower Walk, bordering McCullough Creek, in the Savanna Peninsula, in Walker Grove (especially the wetland), and in higher quality parts of Meadowbrook Prairie.

Special habitats

Seven parts of Meadowbrook Park are of special interest because they have a high diversity of native plants and harbor species that are found nowhere else in the park:

Prairie restoration along the Prairie Path from the rail fence south to Marker Prairie restoration immediately east and south of the Savanna Peninsula, and on either side of the path extending west from the tip of the Savanna Peninsula Hickman Wildflower Walk Wooded corridor along McCullough Creek Savanna Peninsula Walker Grove Wetland Beaver Pond

Meadowbrook Prairie.–In the parts of Meadowbrook Park that have been planted to prairie vegetation, the highest diversity of native species is mostly close to paths. These areas have enjoyed the most intensive prairie restoration efforts. For the most part, the rest of Meadowbrook Prairie is characterized by dense grass, high numbers of only a few kinds of native wildflowers, and a lack of many typical prairie species.

Hickman Wildflower Walk.–About 20 of Meadowbrook's native plant species can be found only near the Wildflower Walk. They include spring ephemerals such as Jack in the Pulpit as well as three kinds of fall-blooming asters.

Wooded corridor along McCullough Creek.–The strip of woods beside McCullough Creek has about 30 kinds of native plants that are known nowhere else in the park. With 92 species of woody plants and many fine specimen trees, there is good potential for developing a nature trail or labeled tree walk alongside the creek.

Savanna Peninsula.–Only four of the park's native plant species are restricted to the Savanna Peninsula, but two of them are orchids.

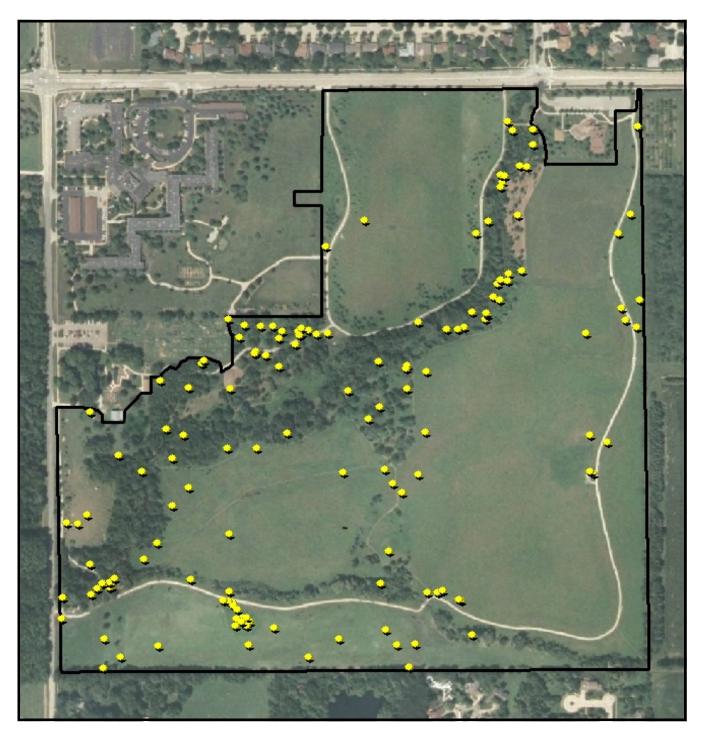


Figure 3. Distribution of rare native plants in Meadowbrook Park. Each dot is a location listed in Appendix 2. Rare plants are concentrated in the special habitats described on pages 36 and 38.

Walker Grove Wetland.–This area of less than an acre in Walker Grove has 12 native species that occur nowhere else in the park, including Marsh Marigold, Wild Blue Iris, and False Aster.

Beaver Pond.–The largest beaver impoundment on McCullough Creek is called Beaver Pond. Seven native plants are either limited to the water and shores of Beaver Pond, or they are most abundant there. They include true aquatics such as Long-leaved Pondweed as well as muddwellers like Erect Knotweed.

Two other spots – around the Sanitary District's pump station and the compost heaps – have concentrations of unusual and uncommon plants. Although most of those plants are not native to America, they nonetheless add variety and interest to the flora. From a botanical perspective, the least interesting part of the park is the meadow and brush between the Hickman Wildflower Walk and McCullough Creek.

Invasive plants

An invasive plant is one that aggressively spreads and dominates an area, out-competing other species and changing the habitat so that it is unsuitable for other plants. Most invasives are exotics, but a few indigenous species can become so abundant and persistent that they significantly impede vegetation restoration and management efforts. Appendix 3 lists and discusses the 59 invasive plant species found in Meadowbrook Park.

Figure 4 shows the location of the 158 invasive plant infestations that are enumerated in Table 5 (Appendix 3). Invasive plants are concentrated in the wooded areas. In contrast, prairie vegetation is inhospitable to most invasives if it is successfully managed with fire.

Parts of Meadowbrook Park are overwhelmed by exotic, invasive vegetation – if the nonnative plants were all removed, the land would be laid bare. If Meadowbrook Park were abandoned, it would grow into a thickety forest of crabs, honeysuckles, Callery Pear, and other weedy trees and shrubs. Nobody knows what such a woods will eventually develop into: nothing like this aggressive mix of exotic and native trees and shrubs has ever before occupied the face of the Earth.

Sources of adventive and invasive plants

An *adventive* species is a plant that has spread into Meadowbrook Park on its own, without being planted. Adventives often die out before they become well established. Only the most aggressive species that replace other vegetation are classified as *invasives*.

Gardening

In the spring of 2011, a fraction of an acre near the compost heaps east of the Organic Gardens had 22 kinds of garden vegetables, herbs, and flowers that are usually found only under cultivation – including Tomato, Coriander, Horseradish, Hollyhock, and Borage. These species had spread from the gardens via seeds and composted plants, and most of them died out early in the growing season either because they were mowed or because growing conditions were

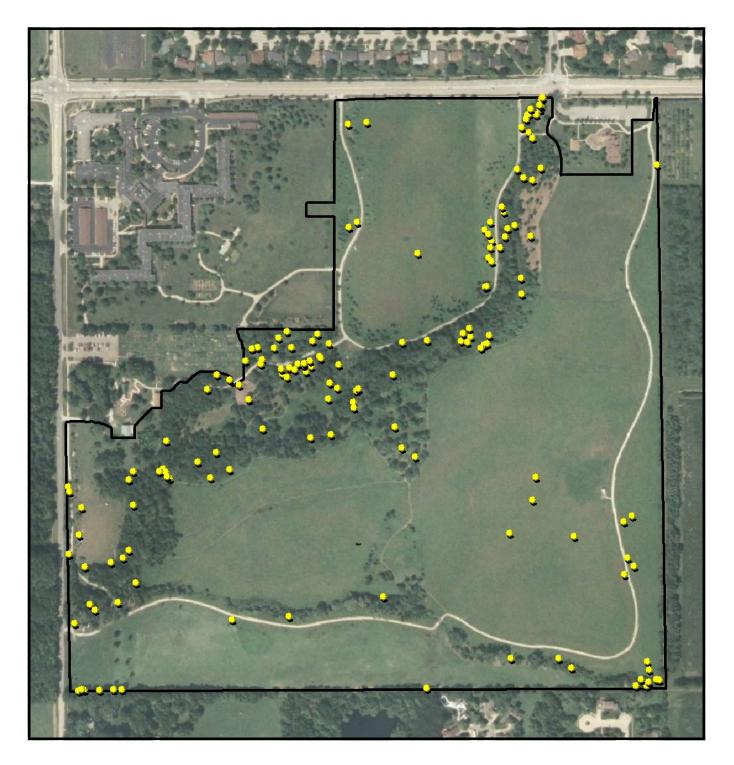


Figure 4. Distribution of invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park. Each dot is the location of an individual or a patch of an invasive species that is listed in Table 5. The locations include all infestations of species that were *thoroughly documented* and the most significant infestations of species that were *selectively documented* during field surveys. Locations of species that were *generally described* are not shown, but their pattern of distribution is basically the same as the other invasive species. The three levels of documentation (*thorough, selective,* and *general*) are defined on page 61.

suboptimal. In addition to the cultivated plants that escaped into the study area, Peruvian Daisy and five other weeds that are common in the Organic Gardens have spread into the same small area east of the gardens.

Beefsteak Plant is the only species grown in the Organic Gardens that has established a vigorous, reproducing population in the adjacent park land. Beefsteak Plant is an invasive species; three other invasives that occur in wild parts of the park are also cultivated in the Herb Garden or Sensory Garden: Common St. John's Wort, Blackberry Lily, and Indian Strawberry. Considering where the St. John's Wort is distributed in the park, it does not appear to have spread from the gardens. Some of the Indian Strawberry that is growing wild in the park may have originated from the Sensory Garden, but this species is so well established throughout the park and the rest of Urbana that its presence cannot be attributed solely to the patch in the Sensory Garden. It seems likely, though, that the single wild-growing Blackberry Lily in Meadowbrook Park came from the Sensory Garden.

McCullough Creek

The source of McCullough Creek is a storm sewer outlet on the south side of Windsor Road. The creek serves as a major avenue for dispersal and establishment of new plants in the park in two ways: (a) seeds and other reproductive bodies are carried downstream by the water, and (b) bare soil in the stream channel provides an ideal seedbed for many kinds of plants. At least eight species appear to have gotten a start in the park by washing down McCullough Creek and sprouting along its banks. They include garden plants such as Lemon Balm as well as weeds (Prostrate Pigweed and Jimson Weed). One of them, Fig Buttercup, is an ornamental flower, but it is also one of the newest and most serious of invasive plants (see Note 150).

The creek's capacity to move seeds is illustrated by a Douglas Fir cone and several Sweetgum seed balls that washed up against the dam at Beaver Pond in the spring of 2011. The nearest Douglas Firs are along Vine Street 1,400 feet upstream from the dam, and the gum balls probably washed into a storm sewer grate somewhere even farther north of Windsor Road.

Neighboring properties

In addition to traveling by water, some plants have been carried into Meadowbrook Park by animals and wind: Domestic Apple from the orchard on the east; Sweetgum, Northern Catalpa, and Tuliptree from the forestry plantations on the west; and Sweet Cherry, Winterberry Holly, and other horticultural species from residences to the north and south.

Figure 4 shows the influence of gardening, McCullough Creek, and neighboring land use on the establishment of invasive species in the park. Many invasives occur near the gardens, beside McCullough Creek (especially where the stream flows from the residential area into the park at Windsor Road), and at the edges of the park.

The woods along the Hickman Wildflower Walk has the highest density and diversity of invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park. Some the invasives growing there came from neighboring gardens, and some were planted along the walk. The thinly wooded, lightly shaded habitat along the Wildflower Walk is ideal for the establishment of several kinds of aggressive and prolific non-native vines, shrubs, and trees – but the main reason for the

abundance and wide variety of invasive plants along the Wildflower Walk may be the presence of a few big Japanese Crab trees that produce a bounty of little crabapples. Fruit-eating birds flock to those trees, and in the process they end up depositing seeds from other invasive plants that they had recently fed upon elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Plants rarely or never documented as part of the Illinois flora

I found three non-native species growing in old field habitats at Meadowbrook Park that, as far as I have determined, have never been reported in a botanical publication as occurring outside of cultivation in Illinois: Grecian Foxglove, Elm-leaved Blackberry, and Turkestan Bluestem. In addition to those three species, I found two other non-native species and one variety that were only recently reported for the first time as escaped from cultivation in the state: Purple Beautyberry, Ginkgo, and Field Pumpkin.

It is not clear whether any of these plants will establish permanent, reproducing populations and become truly part of the state's flora. All of them except Turkestan Bluestem are horticul-tural escapes; many botanists would consider their discovery to be inconsequential and not worth announcing in a publication. Each of them is discussed in Appendix 4.

Impact of deer on the flora and vegetation

Deer have an effect on plants at Meadowbrook, but the degree of their impact is uncertain. Although it is not hard to find plants in the park that have been partially eaten by deer,^{*} it is unknown whether any species has been seriously depleted or even extirpated by deer. Some members of the rose and pea families that are favorite foods of deer (for instance White Avens and tick trefoils) are quite common in Meadowbrook Park, and as a whole, they do not appear to be suffering harm. On the other hand, less common species that are favored by deer (such as Wahoo and Burning-bush) have been heavily browsed back.

Deer relish big, bright, nectar-laden prairie flowers – but the Turk's Cap Lilies in Meadowbrook Park had an astonishing fortune in the late spring of 2011: hundreds of blossoms were arrayed across the prairie – and not a one was consumed by deer.

Long-term, heavy browsing of a woods by deer can create a open understory (shrub layer) with a distinct upper limit or browse line, where the palatable twigs and shoots are nibbled away as high as deer will reach. There is no obvious browse line in Meadowbrook Park, but its absence is not necessarily attributable to a low density of deer. The great majority of the shrub layer in the park consists of Amur Honeysuckle, which deer tend not to eat. Wherever Amur Honeysuckle has been cleared away by the Park District staff in recent years, there is no evidence of a browse line because hardly any woody undergrowth remains to be eaten. Deer may, however, be preventing young trees and shrubs from growing up to replace the honeysuckle bushes that were removed: oak seedlings are scarce and oak saplings are nearly

^{*} When a plant is bitten off by a deer, the end of the remaining stub characteristically has a partially torn appearance because deer lack upper incisors and cannot make a clean bite. In contrast, a stem eaten by a rabbit or rodent is sharply clipped.

nonexistent in Meadowbrook Park – perhaps in large part because deer love to eat acorns and oak twigs.

The impact of deer on Meadowbrook's vegetation could be ascertained by a monitoring program that includes fenced plots where deer are prevented from foraging inside the fence. Much could be learned by comparing the condition and composition of vegetation on either side of a fence around a deer exclosure.

In addition to damaging vegetation, overabundant deer at other places have been implicated in a variety of other ecological assaults, including the spread of diseases and Amur Honeysuckle. For an introduction to research literature about the impact of deer on natural areas, see the summary by White (2009).

Impact of beavers on the flora and vegetation

Beavers maintain a series of dams along the length of the McCullough Creek. Most of the dams are so low that water is raised only a foot or two, staying well within the stream channel. But one dam is big enough to hold water bank-full after rains, impounding the creek for more than a thousand feet and creating Beaver Pond.

A water-control structure installed by the Park District prevents water in Beaver Pond from standing brimfull behind the dam, so a narrow mudflat is quick to show along the edges of the pond as water drains away through a pipe. The muddy shore and the water in Beaver Pond provide habitat for a number of wetland and aquatic plants that would otherwise be scarce or absent from Meadowbrook Park (see page 38).

The effect of beaver-impounded water on the vegetation is mostly restricted to the very margins of McCullough Creek. Along some stretches, Amur Honeysuckle mortality is 100%. In limited areas where the streambank is low, water spreads out behind a beaver dam and creates a zone of wetter soil that is 20 or more feet wide. The increased wetness has stressed or killed some trees, thinning the canopy and making new habitat for sun-loving wetland plants, but the flooding has not caused a big shift in the vegetation.

Beavers are girdling and felling many trees and shrubs along McCullough Creek, especially Hackberries and the bigger Eastern Cottonwoods. Although wire mesh is wrapped around the base of many trees to forestall beavers, they have damaged or toppled a number of prized trees. They have also cut down Callery Pears and other invasives.

Environmental factors and the success of restoration efforts

A plan to restore the ecology of an area needs to explicitly address three time-frames: the past, present, and future. (1) The *past* (that is, the original natural character of an area) is fundamental because it provides a target for restoration activities. (2) The *present* is paramount because living things respond to current conditions, which often differ from the past. (3) As the *future* unfolds, ecological communities can develop along any of several trajectories, depending on how the land is managed.

The success of a prairie restoration is affected by a wide variety of environmental factors – such as the weather, the timing of prescribed fires, and invasive species. A site's *hydrology* is key because it largely determines soil moisture and ultimately controls the distribution of plants.

While inventorying the flora of Meadowbrook Park, I identified fourteen sets of environmental factors (both ecological processes and physical features) that affect the park's hydrology. Some of the factors operate to create or maintain dry conditions, and others create or maintain wet conditions. For the most part, water moves into and out of Meadowbrook Park faster than it once did under natural conditions, and most of the land is now better drained than it was originally. To help ensure that restoration efforts succeed, hydrological factors that affect the park need to addressed. Some undesired factors can be controlled or mitigated; but in certain instances, the only practical course may be to adjust the restoration strategy to accommodate a hydrological condition that cannot be changed.

Walker Grove illustrates the importance of hydrology in ecological restoration. A study by Grimley *et al.* (2008) classified and mapped the soils of Walker Grove on the basis of their magnetic properties, which developed under different degrees of wetness during thousands of years. The restoration map produced by that study characterizes the *past* condition of the land (time period 1 as defined at the bottom of the previous page), and it calls for restoring Walker Grove as follows:

acre of Wet Prairie*
 acres of Wet-mesic Prairie

2 acres of Mesic Prairie

Based on that map, different parts of Walker Grove were planted with one of three mixtures of seeds (wet, wet-mesic, and mesic). I subsequently examined the *present* composition of the vegetation (time period 2) and mapped the following at Walker Grove:

0.4 acre of Wet Prairie0.5 acre of Wet-mesic Prairie

12 acres of Mesic Prairie

Why the big differences? Much of Walker Grove is so flat, low-lying, and clayey that it must have originally been Wet Prairie and Wet-mesic Prairie, and the magnetic properties of the soil still reflect those long-ago conditions. But hydrological changes in and around the park make the entire landscape better drained, and nine-tenths of Walker Grove now supports Mesic Prairie vegetation. Since seeds germinate and plants grow in response to *present* conditions, my map shows how the vegetation is responding to restoration efforts regardless of what the restoration map prescribes.

^{*} The soil moisture classes *wet*, *wet-mesic*, and *mesic* are defined on page 54.

Monitoring changes in Meadowbrook Prairie

Many species that were planted in Meadowbrook Prairie are thriving, but others either failed to make a start or have since died out. The last 18 species listed in Table 1 are thought to have been planted in the prairie restoration areas, but I could not find any of them in 2011.

Other prairie species that were planted at Meadowbrook are now found in vanishingly low numbers. For instance the Park District's records show that Smooth Blue Aster was part of the planting mix at three times when different parts of Meadowbrook Prairie were seeded: in 1978, in 1997 (3 acres), and in 2006 (2 acres). On my 217-mile walk through Meadowbrook Park, I came across Smooth Blue Aster in only two places: a few plants on either side of the Prairie Path north of the Freyfogle Overlook, and a single plant on the 2 acres of Walker Grove that were seeded in 2006. The Smooth Blue Asters north of the overlook are in a patch with several other showy flowers right next to the path, where they were planted by hand rather than sprouting from seed that was sown widely by a machine.

Although Table 1 and Appendix 4 contain a wealth of information about the current distribution and abundance of plant species in Meadowbrook Park, this report does not chronicle how the vegetation developed since the park was established, and it does not provide a good foundation for detecting future changes and assessing the effectiveness of the restoration program. There are two reasons for these limitations. First, the Park District's records of what was planted (and where) during early restoration activities are fragmentary and sketchy. And second, as thorough as my survey of the flora was, I documented the composition of the vegetation only in general terms.

To detect changes in the vegetation and to monitor the effectiveness of restoration efforts, the Park District needs to have detailed information recorded from a series of small, permanently located plots. With such an approach, each plant species in a plot is identified and quantified (either by counting its stems or recording the amount of ground it covers). When the same plots are reexamined over a period of years, a powerful set of data emerges – from which the Park District can make reliable comparisons, identify trends in the vegetation, and draw firm conclusions about the restoration program. The alternative is to fall back on anecdotal, subjective, and generalized information.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Information in this report is of immediate use to control invasive plants and protect rare species. I offer three recommendations to further the value of the park's botanical resources:

- Educate the public about the exceptionally high diversity of plant life at Meadowbrook Park.
- Prepare detailed maps of the park's past, present, and intended future vegetation and land cover to guide restoration activities and to serve as educational material for park visitors.
- Assess the success of vegetation restoration efforts with a long-term monitoring program.

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Appendix 1. Definitions of terms and notes about their application.

Nativity

Three coded terms in column 4 of Table 1 indicate whether a species is indigenous to the area:

Native to east-central Illinois.–These species are thought to have occurred naturally in east-central Illinois throughout recorded history.

Native elsewhere in Illinois.–A species is given this designation if is native to Illinois but its natural, historic range does not include east-central Illinois.*

Exotic.-An *exotic* species is not native to Illinois. Most exotics are Old World plants, but many are native to other parts of the Americas.

Origin

Each species is annotated in column 5 of Table 1 with one or more of the following four terms to indicate how the plant probably came to occur at Meadowbrook Park:

Adventive.–An *adventive* species is one that became established in Meadowbrook Park naturally, without being planted.

Planted.–A species is categorized as *planted* if it was deliberately introduced to Meadowbrook Park by seeding or putting plants into the ground. Whenever enough information is available to make the judgment, a planted species is characterized more specifically with one of the following two terms.

Planted and persisting.–A species is annotated as *planted and persisting* if it was planted in Meadowbrook Park and it has not reproduced, but it has competed successfully with the surrounding wild vegetation for many years without being cultivated or otherwise tended.

Planted and spreading.–A species is denoted as *planted and spreading* if it was planted in Meadowbrook Park or immediately adjacent to the park and it has subsequently reproduced by seed or has spread via rootstocks or roots.[†]

^{*} I usually consulted Mohlenbrock's *Vascular Flora of Illinois* to confirm whether a plant is indigenous to Illinois, and I used Mohlenbrock and Ladd's *Distribution of Illinois Vascular Plants* to determine whether a plant is native to east-central Illinois. I defined east-central Illinois as extending north to Iroquois, Ford, and Livingston Counties, and south to Shelby, Cumberland, and Clark Counties.

[†] If a plant that naturally grows in a tight clump (such as some kinds of grass) simply grew wider and did not produce any stems that are separate from the clump, I did not consider it to be spreading. Several kinds of trees and shrubs in Timpone Grove have spread a few feet via root sprouts (for instance Bottlebrush Buckeye, *Aesculus parviflora*), but I did not count them as part of the non-cultivated flora of the park.

The origin of many species in Meadowbrook Park -i.e. whether adventive or planted - is undocumented and uncertain, so the annotations in the fifth column of Table 1 are often based on a weighing of the available evidence. The more uncertain annotations have question marks.^{*}

The land that is now Meadowbrook Park was originally all prairie, but it was intensively farmed for more than a century before being acquired by the Park District. Old aerial photography shows that the property once had no trees or uncultivated land except at the farmstead next to Race Street, along fences and ditches, and perhaps some close-cropped pasture. Although the prairie vegetation was destroyed by farming, a few weedier or more resilient members of the original prairie flora may have persisted on the property up to the present time. I do not know, though, which indigenous plants actually survived the farming era, so I annotated every species in the study area as either adventive or planted.

Abundance

A five-level abundance scale in the sixth column of Table 1 estimates how common each species is in Meadowbrook Park:

1. *Rare*.–A species is considered *rare* if it is known in the park from only one or two individuals or small patches.

2. *Occasional*.–An *occasional* species is known from at least three locations in the park, but it does not occur so frequently that it is apt to be discovered quickly.

3. *Common*.–A species is *common* if it can be located without much effort when searching its habitat.

4. Very common.-These species are encountered with little to no effort in suitable habitat.

5. Abundant.-An abundant species is predominant and ubiquitous in its habitat.

Local abundance ("L" **annotations**).–Many plant species have a patchy distribution, even within habitat that appears to be well suited for their growth. This sort of uneven pattern can make it difficult or impossible to assign an overall abundance rating. A species might be locally so common that it would rate an abundance of 3 or 4; but considering its habitat as a whole, it might be rated only 2. I qualified the abundance rating for many species by adding an L (for "locally"): *e.g.* L3 means "locally common."

^{*} Almost all of the prairie species in Meadowbrook Park obviously were planted, but the origin of many woodland plants is unclear. I often inferred whether a species was adventive or planted on the basis of its ecology and its location in the park. A weedy species whose seeds are spread by wind or birds is likely to be adventive. On the other hand, if a species usually grows in undisturbed habitats and its seeds are not designed to travel far, then it is more likely to have been planted in the park. If a species was found growing with others that were planted (such as woodland flowers along the Wildflower Walk), I took its location as evidence that it probably was planted.

These ratings provide a subjective estimate of abundance. Only five classes (*rare* through *abundant*) characterize the entire range of possible population levels for all species, so each one of the classes must embrace a broad range of numbers.

Some plants occur in a wide range of environments, but they are often more common in certain habitats than in others. The abundance rating is an estimate of a species' numbers in its optimal habitat, where it is most common. The rating is not an estimate of the overall abundance of a species in the park as a whole.

Rating the abundance of plants in the Wet Prairie habitat is a special case because the extent of Wet Prairie in the park is very limited (less than half an acre). Any plant that is restricted to the park's Wet Prairie habitat might not be considered truly rare: that is, a species that occurs in every half acre of its habitat would be considered common instead of rare if its habitat were extensive. I therefore adjusted the abundance scale for plants that have their optimal habitat in Wet Prairie so that the least numerous species are rated as *rare* and the most numerous are *very common* or *locally abundant*.

I also adjusted the abundance scale to accommodate various growth forms of plants (*i.e.* trees, shrubs, and herbs). An acre can support hundreds of thousands of herbs but perhaps about a hundred mature trees. Consequently a herbaceous species can be a few orders of magnitude more numerous than a tree species but still be assigned to the same abundance class as the tree.

The apparent abundance and dominance of a plant species often change with the seasons. Some herbaceous species that are abundant in the spring are not to be seen by midsummer; other species that cannot be detected in the early spring are dominant by late summer. I rated the abundance of each species at the time of year when it was most numerous.

Habitats

The classification of habitats in Meadowbrook Park is derived from "Classification of Natural Communities in Illinois" by White and Madany (1978). Five major ecological classes are recognized on the basis of major physiognomic, environmental, and compositional differences:

Wooded Land.-Areas that have a complete or partial cover of trees and shrubs.

Prairie.-Open areas that are dominated by native grasses and other herbaceous plants.

Meadow.–Open areas that are dominated by non-native grasses and other herbaceous plants.

Developed Land.–Lawns, walkways, and the arboretum. (The park's buildings, gardens, and parking lots were excluded from the study area.)

Creek.-The water, bed, and banks of the two streams in the park.

The Wooded Land, Prairie, and Meadow classes are subdivided according to soil moisture:

Mesic soil is well supplied with moisture but it is also well drained, providing a balance of soil moisture and aeration that is optimal for most plant species.

Wet-mesic soil is imperfectly or somewhat poorly drained, supporting a mixture of plants that are adapted to both wetlands and better drained areas.

Wet soil is saturated during a substantial part of the growing season.

When the ecological classes are combined with the soil moisture classes that are present in Meadowbrook Park, nine habitat types are identified:

Mesic Wooded Land	Wet-mesic Prairie	Wet-mesic Meadow
Wet-mesic Wooded Land	Wet Prairie	Developed Land
Mesic Prairie	Mesic Meadow	Creek

Wooded Land has a heterogeneous structure. Although no sizeable part of Meadowbrook Park has a well-developed forest structure and environment, trees are close enough together in some areas to form a continuous canopy. The other extreme of Wooded Land consists of areas where shrubs and young trees are scattered among herbaceous vegetation.

Unpaved footpaths through Meadowbrook's prairie restoration areas provide habitat for diminutive, disturbance-tolerant, annual plant species that are rarely if ever found in natural prairie habitats. Examples include Carpetweed, Purslane, and crabgrasses. If such species were found in Meadowbrook Prairie only along trails, they are not listed in Table 1 as occurring in prairie habitats.

Many of the plants that are characteristic of the Wooded Land, Meadow, and Prairie habitats also occur occasionally or rarely in the creek channels. To keep from inflating the plant list for the Creek habitat, I listed only species that are limited to that habitat or are relatively abundant there.

Oaks have been planted in Walker Grove as part of a long-term endeavor to establish savanna vegetation there. The oaks are not large, and Walker Grove has not yet developed a flora that is distinct from that of the prairie restoration areas. Consequently none of the park is classified as a savanna for the purposes of this study.

Appendix 2. Rare native plants in Meadowbrook Park.

A *rare* plant is defined as one that is known in Meadowbrook Park from only one or two individuals or small colonies. Table 3 lists the 116 rare native plant species in the park with their locations. Geographic coordinates were recorded by a GPS device in degrees of latitude and longitude. A GPS point may locate a single plant, or it may be in the middle of a colony.^{*}

Most of the species in Table 3 are located with one or two individual points, but for several species, a pair of points marks the extremes of a larger patch rather than two separate locations. Those instances are explained in the Notes column.

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Agastache nepetoides	Yellow Giant Hyssop	P209	40.080220	-88.203685	
		P797	40.079207	-88.206555	
Agrimonia parviflora	Swamp Agrimony	P844	40.081846	-88.202587	
Agrostis hyemalis	Tickle Grass	P521	40.082003	-88.204369	
Alisma subcordatum	Small-flowered Water Plantain	P435	40.077035	-88.206253	
Allium canadense	Wild Onion	P531	40.077379	-88.209217	
		P574	40.081993	-88.202399	
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	P480	40.078904	-88.200734	
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo	P333	40.082469	-88.202172	
Antennaria parlinii	Parlin's Pusseytoes	P214	40.078396	-88.208786	
		P299	40.078286	-88.208922	
Apocynum sibiricum	Prairie Indian Hemp	P407	40.078658	-88.203779	Prairie Indian Hemp is
		P765	40.077459	-88.203133	scattered in the prairie between P407 and P765.
Asclepias verticillata	Whorled Milkweed	P415	40.078500	-88.207422	
Asimina triloba	Pawpaw	P704	40.079449	-88.207529	
		P807	40.077494	-88.208616	
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster	P482	40.080931	-88.200276	P482 and P812 are the
		P575	40.082416	-88.202198	north and south limits of Smooth Blue Aster along
		P812	40.080699	-88.200037	the Prairie Path. P575 is a separate location.
Aster lateriflorus	Side-flowered Aster	P811	40.081030	-88.199987	
Aster oblongifolius	Aromatic Aster	P787c	40.080369	-88.206112	

Table 3. Inventory of rare native plants in Meadowbrook Park.

^{*} Geographic coordinates are referenced to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84). The accuracy of GPS points was increased by taking an average of many sequential satellite readings with the GPS receiver. The locations are nominally accurate within a radius of about 6 to 9 feet, but they often proved to be accurate to less than one foot when the same GPS receiver was used to relocate a previously recorded plant.

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Aster ontarionis	Ontario Aster	P879	40.081029	-88.202219	
		P431b	40.077033	-88.206426	
Aster oolentangiensis	Sky-blue Aster	P787b	40.080369	-88.206112	P843 and P787b mark the
		P816	40.076647	-88.205260	eastern and western extent of Sky-blue Aster along the
		P843	40.080615	-88.204946	Wildflower Walk. P816 is a separate location.
Aster praealtus	Willow Aster	P467	40.080613	-88.200851	
Aster urophyllus	White Heart-leaved Aster	P787a	40.080369	-88.206112	
Astragalus canadensis	Canada Milk Vetch	P356	40.076867	-88.204771	
Bidens aristosa	Bearded Beggar- ticks	T819	40.077607	-88.208341	
Bidens connata	Purple-stemmed Tickseed	T806	40.077549	-88.208541	
Blephilia hirsuta	Hairy Wood Mint	P421	40.080559	-88.205721	
		P526a	40.080683	-88.205378	
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster	P564	40.077227	-88.206388	
Botrychium dissectum	Cut-leaved Grape Fern	P890	40.080346	-88.205939	
Brachyelytrum erectum	False Brome	P842	40.079953	-88.207165	
Caltha palustris	Marsh Marigold	P025	40.077079	-88.206202	
Camassia scilloides	Wild Hyacinth	P258	40.078050	-88.207673	
		P308	40.080287	-88.206929	
Carex davisii	Davis's Sedge	P279	40.082674	-88.201893	
Carex gravida	Long-awned Bracted Sedge	P458	40.078771	-88.203911	
Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge	P433a	40.077284	-88.206464	
Carex laeviconica	Long-toothed Lake Sedge	P432a	40.077078	-88.206331	
Carex pellita	Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge	P432b	40.077078	-88.206331	
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan	P719	40.080151	-88.203390	
Carya ovalis	Sweet Pignut Hickory	P409	40.082068	-88.201922	
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory	P408	40.081385	-88.201872	
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry	P348	40.082080	-88.200142	
Chelone glabra	White Turtlehead	P430	40.077122	-88.206405	
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	P980	40.077809	-88.208715	
Crataegus crus-galli	Cock's Spur Thorn	P318	40.078295	-88.209110	
Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn	P495a	40.077448	-88.206520	

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Crataegus succulenta	Long-spined	P301	40.080790	-88.206531	
	Hawthorn	P339	40.079914	-88.204622	
Cyperus ferruginescens	Rusty Flat-sedge	P825	40.080670	-88.203053	P866 and P825 mark the northern and southern
		P866	40.082547	-88.202143	limits of Rusty Flat-sedge along McCullough Creek.
Cypripedium pubescens	Yellow Lady's Slipper	P063	40.080616	-88.205374	
Dalea candida	White Prairie Clover	P406	40.077943	-88.203977	
		P478	40.079408	-88.203400	
Desmanthus illinoensis	Illinois Bundle-flower	P493	40.078911	-88.204707	P861 and P493 are the eastern and western limits
		P861	40.078952	-88.204054	of a patch of bundle-flower along the path west of the Savanna Peninsula.
Eclipta prostrata	Yerba De Tajo	P620	40.080883	-88.202651	
Enemion biternatum	False Rue Anemone	P315	40.080654	-88.205261	
Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple Lace Grass	P837	40.081688	-88.204983	
Euonymus	Wahoo	P255	40.076465	-88.208524	
atropurpureus		P281	40.080690	-88.202793	
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Common Boneset	P702	40.077337	-88.202841	
Euthamia gymnospermoides	Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod	P818	40.076871	-88.208510	
Filipendula rubra	Queen of the Prairie	P174	40.078731	-88.207163	
Galium triflorum	Sweet-scented	P048	40.077515	-88.208400	
	Bedstraw	P426	40.077417	-88.208714	
Helianthus annuus	Annual Sunflower	P451	40.080567	-88.206357	
Helianthus decapetalus	Pale Sunflower	P526b	40.080683	-88.205378	
Helianthus strumosus	Pale-leaved Sunflower	P567	40.079388	-88.205602	
Helianthus tuberosus	Jerusalem Artichoke	P452	40.080703	-88.206018	
Hibiscus moscheutos	Swamp Rose	P168	40.077048	-88.206280	-
	Mallow	P856a	40.081256	-88.202098	
Hordeum pusillum	Little Barley	P251	40.077117	-88.209191	
Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia Waterleaf	P891	40.080392	-88.206096	
Hypericum punctatum	Spotted St. John's wort	P213	40.079127	-88.208281	
llex verticillata	Winterberry Holly	P040	40.080643	-88.205418	A total of four holly seed-
		P838	40.080699	-88.205823	lings were found between P040 and P838.
Iodanthus pinnatifidus	Purple Rocket	P337	40.080181	-88.203714	

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Ipomoea pandurata	Wild Sweet Potato	P283	40.082927	-88.201682	
Iris shrevei	Wild Blue Iris	P359	40.077129	-88.206244	
Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush	P431a	40.077033	-88.206426	
Lilium superbum	Turk's Cap Lily	P443 P462	40.078153 40.077846	-88.206526 -88.207877	P443 and P462 mark the east and west extremes of a band of more than a
		1 402	40.077040	-00.201011	dozen clumps of lilies.
Linum medium	Wild Flax	P402	40.080781	-88.200219	
Liparis liliifolia	Twayblade Orchid	P305	40.079716	-88.204130	
Ludwigia peploides	Creeping Water Primrose	P747	40.080869	-88.202423	
Lysimachia ciliata	Fringed Loosestrife	P314	40.080476	-88.205472	
		P358	40.077135	-88.206304	
Lythrum alatum	Winged Loosestrife	P367	40.077321	-88.206479	
		P479	40.077443	-88.203206	
Malus ioensis	Iowa Crab	P208	40.079937	-88.203688	
		P324	40.083214	-88.202115	
Menispermum canadensis	Moonseed	P445	40.079083	-88.207428	
Napaea dioica	Glade Mallow	P327	40.083162	-88.202000	
Ostrya virginiana	Hop Hornbeam	P454	40.082564	-88.202211	
		P457	40.080847	-88.202411	
Pedicularis canadensis	Canada Lousewort	P035	40.078883	-88.203516	
Pedicularis lanceolata	Swamp Wood Betony	P705	40.077353	-88.202864	
Perideridia americana	Thicket Parsley	P345	40.080751	-88.203513	
Phlox divaricata	Blue Phlox	P622	40.080595	-88.205397	
Phyla lanceolata	Fog-fruit	P473b	40.077335	-88.206610	
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	P440a	40.077547	-88.204115	
Polygonum erectum	Erect Knotweed	P335	40.080796	-88.202450	Erect Knotweed occurs at P335 and a few other spots farther north along the shore of Beaver Pond.
Potamogeton nodosus	Long-leaved Pondweed	P544	40.081065	-88.202319	
Potentilla simplex	Common Cinquefoil	P447	40.077561	-88.208426	
		P820	40.079365	-88.207243	
Pseudognaphalium	Sweet Everlasting	P703	40.079944	-88.206506	
obtusifolium		P910	40.080208	-88.205722	
Ptelea trifoliata	Wafer Ash	P437	40.076810	-88.203570	
Quercus coccinea	Scarlet Oak	P455	40.083158	-88.200073	

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Quercus muhlenbergii	Chinquapin Oak	P322	40.076649	-88.208248	
		P855	40.076987	-88.204025	
Quercus prinus	Rock Chestnut Oak	P158a	40.081838	-88.200321	
Quercus shumardii	Shumard Oak	P186	40.077596	-88.207132	
Quercus x saulii	Saul's Oak	P158b	40.081820	-88.200296	
Ranunculus septentrionalis	Swamp Buttercup	P548	40.078919	-88.207904	
Rhus hirta	Staghorn Sumac	P336	40.080670	-88.202889	
		P518	40.083120	-88.201691	
Ribes cynosbati	Prickly Gooseberry	P501	40.076924	-88.202661	
Rudbeckia sullivantii	Sullivant's Coneflower	P973	40.076802	-88.203854	
Sagittaria latifolia	Arrowleaf	P434b	40.077325	-88.206541	
Salvia azurea	Blue Sage	P758	40.077444	-88.203366	
Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot	P019a	40.080040	-88.207620	
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras	P216a	40.079651	-88.208735	
		P488	40.076784	-88.207654	
Schoenoplectus	Soft-stemmed	P433b	40.077284	-88.206464	
tabernaemontani	Bulrush	P572	40.081273	-88.202198	
Scrophularia marilandica	Maryland Figwort	P423	40.077506	-88.208426	
Silene antirrhina	Sleepy Catchfly	P835	40.078919	-88.200785	
Solidago missouriensis	Missouri Goldenrod	P623	40.079373	-88.200775	
Spiranthes ovalis	October Ladies' Tresses	P477	40.080279	-88.204137	
Stachys pilosa	Marsh Hedge Nettle	P420	40.080603	-88.205135	
Staphylea trifolia	Bladdernut	P307	40.080253	-88.206953	
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry	P870	40.082658	-88.201785	
Taxodium distichum	Bald Cypress	P571	40.081224	-88.202248	Bald Cypress seedlings were found on McCullough
		P791	40.081348	-88.202081	Creek between these two points.
Thaspium trifoliatum	Meadow Parsnip	P041	40.080637	-88.205677	
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm	P537	40.079283	-88.200511	
Veratrum woodii	False Hellebore	P311	40.080716	-88.206282	P311 is an approximate location: the GPS point that was originally recorded proved inaccurate, and the plant died back and disap- peared for the year before it could be relocated.

Scientific name	Common name	Point	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Verbesina helianthoides	Yellow Crownbeard	P569	40.079213	-88.206087	
Vernonia fasciculata	Smooth Ironweed	P166	40.077011	-88.205815	The points mark the approximate eastern and
		P566	40.076800	-88.206219	southern limits of Smooth Ironweed in the park.
Viburnum trilobum	High-bush Cranberry	P293	40.079565	-88.204313	
Viola pubescens	Downy Yellow Violet	P024	40.076529	-88.203653	

Appendix 3. Invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park.

Table 4 is a list of 59 invasive plant species that occur in Meadowbrook Park. The list includes the following: (a) any species that I observed to be an invasive problem in the park, (b) other species that I know to have potential to become significant invaders of Meadow-brook's habitats, and (c) all other species that are included in *Invasive Plants of East Central Illinois* by the East Central Illinois Master Naturalists and Champaign County Master Gardeners (2011).

Invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park are documented with three different levels of detail, depending on the nature of the infestations:

Thoroughly documented.—Thirty species are so localized in the park that there is a reasonable expectation of keeping them under control. For this group, every known individual or patch is described in Table 5.

Selectively documented.—Seven species occur in the park as scattered individuals or small colonies that are too numerous to be thoroughly documented, but they have at least one significant infestation (which is often the seed source for new occurrences). For these species, the biggest, densest, or otherwise most significant infestations are described in Table 5.

Generally described.—Twenty-two invasive plant species are so widespread and abundant in Meadowbrook Park that it would be impractical to document them thoroughly. Instead their habitats and abundance in the park are described in Table 1 and Appendix 4.

Table 4. Annotated list of invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park.

Column C indicates whether a species was *thoroughly documented* (T), *selectively documented* (S), or *generally described* (G); these three levels of documentation are described on page 61.

Column D is my judgment of the severity of each species' infestation in Meadowbrook Park on a scale from 1 (very low) to 4 (very high). The first number describes the current level of infestation, and the second number is a prediction of how bad the problem could become in the long term (generally within 20 to 30 years at most) if no control measures are taken.

Scientific name	Common name	(C)	(D)
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	Т	2/3
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	Т	1/1
Agropyron repens	Quack Grass	S	1/1
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	Т	1/3
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle Weed	S	1/2
Alliaria petiolata	Garlic Mustard	G	2/4
Alnus glutinosa	Black Alder	Т	2/3
Arctium minus	Burdock	G	1/2
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort	S	2/3
Belamcanda chinensis	Blackberry Lily	Т	1/2
Bromus inermis	Smooth Brome	G	1/2
Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa	S	1/2
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	Т	1/3
Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle	G	1/3
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	Т	2/3
Conium maculatum	Poison Hemlock	G	2/3
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	Т	1/1
Daucus carota	Wild Carrot	G	1/2
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	S	2/3
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	S	2/4
Euonymus alatus	Burning-bush	Т	1/4
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	Т	1/3
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue	G	1/2
Glechoma hederacea	Creeping Charlie	G	2/2

 Table 4. Annotated list of invasive plants continued.

Scientific name	Common name	(C)	(D)
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	Т	2/2
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	Т	1/2
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	Т	2/3
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	Т	1/2
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	Т	1/2
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	Т	1/4
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle	G	4/4
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Т	1/1
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	Т	1/2
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	Т	1/4
Malus baccata	Siberian Crab	G	1/2
Malus prunifolia	Plum-leaved Crab	G	1/1
Malus sieboldii	Japanese Crab	G	4/4
Melilotus albus	White Sweet Clover	G	2/4
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweet Clover	G	1/2
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass	Т	1/2
Morus alba	White Mulberry	G	2/2
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Pacific Water Parsley	Т	1/2
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem	Т	1/3
Pastinaca sativa	Wild Parsnip	G	2/3
Perilla frutescens	Beefsteak Plant	Т	1/2
Phalaris arundinacea	Reed Canary Grass	G	3/4
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	Т	1/4
Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear	G	3/4
Ranunculus ficaria	Fig Buttercup	Т	1/4
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	S	1/4
Rosa multiflora	Multiflora Rose	G	2/1
Securigera varia	Crown Vetch	Т	1/2
Setaria faberi	Giant Foxtail	G	1/1

 Table 4. Annotated list of invasive plants continued.

Scientific name	Common name	(C)	(D)
Solidago altissima	Tall Goldenrod	G	4/4
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	Т	1/1
Typha x glauca	Hybrid Cat-tail	Т	1/4
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	Т	1/2
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry Bush	G	2/3
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle	Т	1/3

Table 5. Inventory of invasive plants in Meadowbrook Park.

The table includes invasive species that are *thoroughly documented* or *selectively documented* but not species that are *generally described*, as discussed on page 61.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P104	40.076821 -88.200121	05/24/11	Two saplings 4 to 6 feet tall.	Healthy.	Mesic Prairie.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P105	40.080803 -88.205783	05/25/11	A sapling 7 feet tall.	Crooked but growing well.	Among goldenrods in an opening in Mesic Wooded Land.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P106	40.078347 -88.209048	05/24/11	Two mature, planted trees; also, scores of seedlings growing in the surrounding lawn and in the mulch around these two maples and the bases of neighbor- ing trees.	Most of the seedlings were dead and gone by July. The ones in the lawn were mowed off. Most of the seedlings in the mulch had been herbicided, but a few survived and were growing well.	Timpone Family Ornamental Tree Grove.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P107	40.077965 -88.208954	05/24/11	A seedling about 7 inches tall, in its second year of growth.	Jack White pulled the seedling out of the ground.	At the edge of Mesic Wooded Land, next to the lawn.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P334b	40.081445 -88.202103	07/03/11	A seedling about 10 inches tall.	Healthy.	About 2 feet downstream from the privet at P334a, 1½ feet E from the mud bank of the creek, among sedges and grasses, with Amur Honeysuckle on three sides.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P355	40.076607 -88.199982	07/04/11	Two stems, 10 and 12 feet tall.	Healthy but crowded by shrubs and trees.	At the edge of woods on the W side of the trail. There may be more Amur Maples hidden nearby among the brush.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P490	40.076611 -88.200217	07/22/11	A tree 3 to 4 inches in diameter, probably about 20 feet tall.	Healthy but overtopped by other trees.	On the N bank of the creek, nearly in the bed of the creek.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P499	40.076576 -88.200102	07/24/11	Several stems 1 to 2 feet tall, growing from the base of a dead, leaning, 7-foot- long sapling.	Healthy.	On the S bank of the creek in Wet-mesic Wooded Land.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P513	40.076600 -88.199932	07/26/11	A 5-foot sapling.	Thrifty.	Mesic Wooded Land, 2 feet from the E edge of the path, overtopped by blackberries and Sandbar Willows.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P822	40.076728 -88.200086	09/25/11	A 6-foot sapling.	Thrifty.	Mesic Prairie, 4 feet from the right side of the path as one walks SE on the path.
Acer ginnala	Amur Maple	P856b	40.081256 -88.202098	07/26/11	A 5-inch seedling.	Jack White pulled it up.	At the high-water mark on the shore of the Beaver Pond.
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple	P338	40.079650 -88.204085	07/03/11	A tree about 10 inches in diameter and 20 feet tall.	Healthy, with a full crown, but apparently sterile: the tree did not bloom in 2011, and there are no Norway Maple seedlings or saplings nearby, which indicates that the tree may have never produced any seeds.	In the middle of the Savanna Peninsula.
Agropyron repens	Quack Grass	P344	40.080160 -88.206537	07/03/11	A patch 20 feet across.	This is the largest, most vigorous patch of Quack Grass in the park (except in the Organic Gardens).	At the edge of the walk at the SE corner of the Organic Gardens. Quack Grass is scattered through- out the sunny parts of the park, but is generally not much of a pest. Only this one patch at P344 is included in the invasive plant inventory.
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	P062	40.080691 -88.205380	05/12/11	Three stems.	The largest stem is a vigorous, 2-foot shoot. Several feet to the N are sprouts (this year's growth) from two other small trees that were cut.	Open Mesic Wooded Land, mostly ash trees.
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	P108	40.079483 -88.207674	05/24/11	A sapling 7 feet tall.	Vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	P877	40.080774 -88.205301	10/04/11	At least 14 stems, up to 9 inches tall, in an area about 8 feet across.	Shade suppressed, not vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land, mostly beneath the crown of a White Pine.
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle Weed	P008	40.076863 -88.201511	04/10/11	A patch 3 by 3 feet.	Dense and producing flowering stalks.	Mesic Prairie, at the edge of trees and shrubs along the creek.
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle Wed	P031	40.082770 -88.201797	04/29/11	A patch that is densest in an area about 2 by 5 feet, spreading farther N and S along the creek.	Not very thick, but vigorously flowering.	Open Mesic Wooded Land bordering the creek.
Alnus glutinosa	Black Alder	P619	40.081815 -88.202431	08/08/11	Many plants of all sizes, from large trees to seed- lings, extending for about 1,500 feet along McCul- lough Creek from Windsor Road to the Wildflower Walk. The entire area where alders are common covers about 6 acres.	Healthy and reproducing well.	P619 marks only one spot in the alder stand. A map outlining the great majority of Black Alders in the park was submitted to the Park District as a product separate from this report. Alders are concen- trated on the W side of the creek, where they were originally planted. They have also spread into the adjacent prairie. A few seedling alders may be found in open areas downstream from the main stand, but almost all such seedlings are killed by occasional mowing.
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort	P051	40.083365 -88.202026	05/12/11	A band roughly 4 to 5 feet wide, extending down- stream from the GPS point for at least 15 feet; also extending upstream from the GPS point.	Small, weak plants, thinly scattered.	On the slope on the W side of the creek. Note: Several other mug- wort patches similar to this one are scattered all along the length of the creek. Those other patches are not especially vigorous or extensive, and they are not docu- mented in this table. This patch at P051 is included as a representa- tive example of the smaller or weaker mugwort colonies in the park.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort	P618	40.082765 -88.202197	08/08/11	Two patches: one patch begins about 18 feet N of a park bench and extends 15 feet farther N along the brookside walk; the other patch begins about 10 feet S of the bench and extends 10 feet farther along the walk. The patches vary from 4 to 8 feet wide.	These patches were dense and vigorous in the spring, but they were later herbi- cided.	Along the edge of the woods on the E side of the brookside walk.
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort	P621	40.080402 -88.204967	08/08/11	A patch about 30 feet long and between 5 and 12 feet wide.	This is by far the largest and most vigorous patch of mugwort in the park. The stand is dense, up to 7 feet tall, and getting ready to flower.	On the W side of the path, in front of an ash tree and a mulberry tree.
Belamcanda chinensis	Blackberry Lily	P554	40.080181 -88.205111	07/30/11	A single-stemmed plant about 4½ feet tall.	Vigorous, fruiting.	Mesic Meadow, amid a dense, tall stand of goldenrod.
Catalpa speciosa	Northern Catalpa	P211	40.080654 -88.205123	06/24/11	A cluster of four mature trees.	Fruiting.	In Mesic Wooded Land at the E end of the Wildflower Walk. These trees are the source of many seedling and sapling catalpas in the park. The other major source is on the W side of Race Street.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P127a	40.080349 -88.205876	05/24/11	One plant with several vines, the largest 4 to 5 feet long.	Growing rapidly.	Under a Silver Maple in Mesic Wooded Land.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P155	40.080368 -88.205737	05/25/11	A patch about 8 feet in diameter with many vines 3 to 6 feet long.	Expanding vigorously	Mesic Wooded Land, at the edge of the mowed strip on the S side of the Wildflower Walk, beside two tall Wild Black Cherry trees.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P177	40.078933 -88.209217	06/07/11	A patch extending for 10 feet parallel to the road and 5 feet wide, growing up to 10 feet above the ground.	Vigorous, with flower buds.	Brushy border of the park.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P180	40.078120 -88.209231	06/07/11	Several vines about 6 feet long.	Vigorous, but with no flowers apparent.	Among raspberry canes at the edge of the park. More vines are off the park property, closer to Race Street.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P212	40.080400 -88.206199	06/24/11	At least five stems, the longest 5 feet.	Growing rapidly.	Mesic Wooded Land, 1 foot from the edge of the lawn, midway between a cherry tree and a Douglas Fir.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P257	40.078050 -88.207673	06/14/11	Three vines, 4 to 5 feet long.	Vigorous.	Climbing out of dense Reed Canary Grass, in semi-shade under a high canopy of walnut trees.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P497	40.076748 -88.201310	07/24/11	A few stems clambering and twining on an Amur Honeysuckle.	Fruiting sparsely.	Rooted 2 to 3 feet S of the bank of the creek.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P503	40.077365 -88.205756	07/24/11	One branching stem about 8 feet long and up to 4 feet above the ground.	Sterile but vigorous.	At the base of a dead Amur Honeysuckle on the S bank of the creek.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P505	40.078683 -88.209007	07/26/11	A seedling 5 inches long.	Jack White pulled it up.	In mulch around a tree in Timpone Ornamental Tree Grove, close to a large bittersweet plant along Race Street that probably is the parent.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P546	40.078073 -88.208357	06/29/11	A single stem growing about 2½ feet tall without the support of other plants.	Healthy.	Mesic Wooded Land, about 4 feet S of the trail, 4 feet from a Silver Maple.
Celastrus orbiculatus	Round-leaved Bittersweet	P608	40.077537 -88.208441	07/10/11	At least two vines about 3 feet long; probably more vines close-by, hidden in the dense vegetation.	Sterile but vigorous.	The two highly visible vines are hanging out over the lawn from a patch of Yellow Crownbeard, on the E side of the walk.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P030	40.083641 -88.201761	04/26/11	A single vine about 8 inches long on April 26. On June 24 the vine was 3 feet long, growing parallel to the sidewalk.	Growing well but in danger of being mowed.	In the narrow, weedy strip between the sidewalk on Windsor Road and the culvert. The vine is 1½ feet S of the sidewalk and 6 inches from the edge of the mowed strip on the S side of the sidewalk.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P128	40.083621 -88.201785	05/24/11	A single plant with four vines, 2 to 3 feet long.	Growing but suppressed by a thick overgrowth of brush.	On the W end of the pile of big concrete pieces above the culverts under Windsor Road, near the top of the pile.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P189	40.082083 -88.202205	06/08/11	At least five stems in a twisted clump, up to 4 feet long, with another stem climbing more than 6 feet up a small dead tree.	Growing well but evidently partially eaten by deer.	At the edge between bushes and a grassy area, 3 to 5 feet from the edge of water in the creek, beneath a young Honey Locust in Wet-mesic Wooded Land.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P192	40.080686 -88.203042	06/09/11	Several vines clambering up to 7 feet high and covering an area more than 10 feet across.	Vigorous and expanding.	Growing on Amur Honeysuckle in Mesic Wooded Land on the creek bank.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P193	40.080737 -88.202893	06/09/11	One vine is climbing 4 feet up a willow. A second vine, 8 feet upstream, is growing mostly on the ground and covers an area 3 by 4 feet.	The first vine is thriving. The second vine is shade- suppressed but growing toward light.	The first vine is on a Peach-leaved Willow that is a little less than 1 foot in diameter. The second vine is at the base of a Peach-leaved Willow that is more than 1 foot in diameter. A third small clematis vine midway between this GPS point and the dam for Beaver Pond was found and pulled out of the ground.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P210	40.080778 -88.203018	06/24/11	One plant with several vines that are 1 to 2½ feet long, trailing on the ground.	The plant is struggling after being damaged by flood scouring.	An opening in Mesic Wooded Land that was created when Amur Honeysuckle was removed.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P416	40.079110 -88.207690	07/08/11	A vine 2 feet long.	Chlorotic.	At the edge of Amur Honeysuckle and Mesic Wooded Land, in the shade of goldenrod and bergamot, on the E side of the trail.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P550	40.079051 -88.207666	07/30/11	A vine 3½ feet long.	Growing but somewhat weak and chlorotic.	About 3½ feet from the center of the path, on the W side, beneath overarching Amur Honeysuckle limbs.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P745	40.080601 -88.202738	09/03/11	A medium-sized patch growing up to 2 to 3 feet above the ground.	Flowering conspicuously.	On the N side of the trail, beneath Amur Honeysuckle.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P746	40.080655 -88.202636	09/03/11	A patch about 10 feet across, up to 6 feet above the ground.	Flowering conspicuously.	Among young Staghorn Sumacs.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P798	40.079112 -88.207785	09/20/11	A vine 5 feet tall.	Flowering.	On an ash sapling in Mesic Wood- ed Land about 15 feet N of a big, dying Silver Maple.
Clematis terniflora	Yam-leaved Clematis	P952	40.080675 -88.202947	11/18/11	A group of vines covering an area 6 by 8 feet, climb- ing up to 5 feet up onto Amur Honeysuckle.	Healthy.	Mesic Wooded Land within 3 feet of the bank of McCullough Creek.
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley	P325	40.083263 -88.202104	07/03/11	Two stems with single leaves, growing close together.	Very small.	In the lawn on the W side of the walk. These plants could not be found again after the lawn was mowed.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P015	40.082057 -88.204809	04/14/11	A patch roughly 15 by 20 feet.	Dense.	Beneath serviceberry bushes along the W border of the Sculp- ture Garden.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P032	40.082624 -88.201923	04/29/11	A patch extending for more than 10 feet.	Sparse.	The patch is right next to the bare, muddy bank of the creek on level, grassy ground.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P055	40.083136 -88.201925	05/12/11	A patch 2 to 3 feet wide and 8 feet long.	Thin but vigorous and flowering.	On the streambank.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P057	40.081350 -88.202643	05/12/11	A patch concentrated in an area about 10 feet in dia- meter, with more (thinner and straggling) stems beyond.	Thin and shade-suppressed but flowering.	Beneath River Birches.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P059	40.080696 -88.203581	05/12/11	A patch roughly 15 feet in diameter, with an irregu- larly extended border where it is actively spread- ing.	Thin (not a dense mat) but actively spreading, vigorous, and flowering.	Beneath Black Alders.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P060	40.080670 -88.203970	05/12/11	A patch about 10 feet in diameter.	Dense, vigorous, thriving, flowering.	In semi-shade at the edge of alders and maples.
Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry	P072	40.079993 -88.205130	05/19/11	A patch about 4 feet across.	Relatively thin and weak, but flowering and spreading.	Beneath dense grass and goldenrod.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P066	40.079031 -88.207623	05/19/11	A bush 10 feet tall.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	At the edge of Mesic Wooded Land.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P070	40.079879 -88.204726	05/19/11	A tree about 8 inches in diameter and 20 feet tall.	A vigorous male with vigorous basal sprouts.	On an earth mound in open Mesic Wooded Land.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P178	40.078870 -88.209198	06/07/11	A bush about 10 feet tall.	The bush is suppressed because it is overtopped by a walnut tree. It has no fruit, so it may be a male.	In the strip of woods between the walk and the W boundary of the park.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P413	40.079137 -88.206680	07/08/11	A bush more than 15 feet tall, with a 30-foot crown spread.	Fruiting.	At the edge of Mesic Wooded Land, beneath walnut trees.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P474	40.079119 -88.208198	07/15/11	A bush 9 feet tall.	Fruiting but somewhat spindly because of shading.	Mesic Wooded Land, overtopped by walnuts.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P496	40.076864 -88.202260	07/24/11	A bush 9 feet tall.	The plant was once much taller, but the largest stems have died. Fruiting sparsely.	Mesic Wooded Land on the S bank of the creek.
Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive	P555	40.080118 -88.204986	07/30/11	A bushy tree about 20 feet tall with a 20-foot crown. Several young Autumn Olives are growing nearby.	The big plant is vigorous and fruiting. The smaller plants are healthy.	The big plant is at the edge between Mesic Meadow and Mesic Wooded Land. The smaller plants are adjacent open, sunny areas.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Euonymus alatus	Burning Bush	P129	40.083407 -88.202004	05/24/11	A seedling nearly 1 foot tall.	Not vigorous, a little chlorotic.	Mesic Meadow, about 3 feet W (upslope) and 12½ feet S (down- stream) from the large honey- suckle bush at P052. This seedling is marked with an orange flag on a steel pin.
Euonymus alatus	Burning Bush	P289b	40.080319 -88.205482	06/18/11	Two seedlings.	Jack White pulled them up.	Mesic Wooded Land, beneath a big Shadbush.
Euonymus alatus	Burning Bush	P710	40.080281 -88.204115	08/23/11	Three small stems (5 to 7 inches tall) within a few feet of each other.	Jack White dug up one plant and tried to pull up the other two, but they snapped off at ground level.	The three stems were in the area that had been cleared of brush on the N side of the path to improve habitat for the colony of ladies' tresses. The stems appeared to be sprouts from a mature root system, but no large bush could be found; perhaps it was cut when brush was removed.
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	P252	40.076469 -88.209057	06/14/11	A patch approximately 20 by 8 to 10 feet.	Healthy but not smothering other vegetation, and not climbing trees.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the S border of the park. The vine is also on the neighboring property.
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	P511	40.077287 -88.209115	07/26/11	A patch about 5 by 7 feet.	Very sparse, weak plants.	NE of the NW corner of the fence that surrounds the Sanitary Dis- trict's lift station, beneath Amur Honeysuckle in the narrow area between the fence and the creek.
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	P738	40.079227 -88.207184	09/03/11	A 2-foot, creeping stem with short offshoots.	Weak. Jack White pulled it up.	On the S bank of the creek, N of a Black Walnut and 7 feet down- stream from a Black Willow that grows in the creek bed.
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	P740	40.078168 -88.208269	09/03/11	A patch about 4 feet across.	Thin.	Mesic Wooded Land about 6 feet S of the path, on the SE side of a Wild Black Cherry that has been de-barked by beaver.
Euonymus fortunei	Wintercreeper	P893	40.080101 -88.207036	10/17/11	A 3-inch seedling.	Jack White pulled it up.	Mesic Wooded Land.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P037	40.079980 -88.206379	05/01/11	A small group of plants.	Ready to flower.	Newly established in a recent pile of earth.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P069	40.079948 -88.204740	05/19/11	A patch about 20 feet across.	Dense, vigorous.	In a large opening among scattered trees in the floodplain.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P071a	40.079560 -88.205086	05/19/11	A patch 10 by 20 feet.	Not vigorous because of dense shade from overtop- ping trees.	Mesic Wooded Land.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P153	40.080597 -88.206333	01/01/00	Two clumps in an area about 2 by 4 feet.	Healthy but too shaded for optimal growth.	Beneath a small coffeetree in Mesic Wooded Land at the edge of a mowed area.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P309	40.080282 -88.206881	06/29/11	A patch about 8 feet across.	A little thin because of its semi-shaded habitat, but blooming.	Mesic Wooded Land, beneath a Black Walnut.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P310	40.080222 -88.206682	06/29/11	A patch about 3 feet across.	Healthy, beginning to bloom.	At the edge between the lawn and the unmowed area next to a culvert.
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily	P341	40.079522 -88.205410	07/03/11	A patch about 20 feet across.	Not dense, but flowering.	Mesic Wooded Land (semi-shade), between the creek and a big Silver Maple.
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P047	40.083301 -88.204819	05/03/11	One clump plus a smaller stem growing nearby.	Not yet flowering.	Eroded W-facing slope beneath a River Birch at the edge of Mesic Prairie.
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P162	40.077976 -88.200329	05/28/11	A patch more than 10 feet across.	A fairly dense colony, not yet flowering.	Mesic Prairie.
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P369	40.080727 -88.205912	07/04/11	A group of six large stems and several smaller stems in an area 1 by 4 feet at the edge of the lawn; also, careful looking will reveal a few more stems nearby among the goldenrods and other weeds.	The large stems are nearly ready to flower.	Mesic Meadow.

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Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P527	40.080599 -88.205986	07/29/11	At least five stems in an area 2 by 4 feet.	Weak; out-competed by other plants.	Among goldenrods in an opening in Mesic Wooded Land. An Elderberry bush is 8 feet to the W. There may be more stems of St. John's Wort here: the vegetation is very dense and difficult to search.
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P907	40.083323 -88.204527	10/25/11	About 20 stems with seed capsules and several fresh offshoots in an area about 4 feet across.	Healthy.	Mesic Prairie, overtopped by Tall Goldenrod.
Hypericum perforatum	Common St. John's Wort	P926	40.081744 -88.203732	10/31/11	Eight stems with seed capsules.	Healthy.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P160	40.078582 -88.200364	05/28/11	A patch 4 feet in diameter.	Growing vigorously, not yet flowering.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P161	40.078512 -88.200495	05/28/11	Thinly scattered plants, an outlier of a larger colony to the N.	Not as robust as the larger colony to the N at P160.	Mesic Prairie. Close inspection is likely to reveal more Sericea Lespedeza in the near vicinity.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P353	40.077876 -88.200484	07/04/11	Several stems in an area 10 feet across.	Beginning to flower. Most of it was herbicided recently.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P492	40.078076 -88.200435	07/22/11	At least 6 stems in a 5- by 12-foot area.	Thinly scattered; two stems are ready to flower.	Mesic Prairie. A search might reveal more plants nearby.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P536	40.078375 -88.202284	07/29/11	A single multi-stemmed plant, 3 feet tall.	Not yet flowering.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P539	40.078335 -88.201269	07/30/11	Two large patches about 10 feet apart. One patch is 10 x 15 feet; the other is 10 by 10 feet.	Hundreds of vigorous stems, not yet flowering.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P541	40.079050 -88.201876	07/30/11	A patch about 30 feet in diameter.	Probably more than 1,000 stems, vigorous, not yet flowering.	Mesic Prairie.
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza	P920	40.078774 -88.201922	10/28/11	A clump of eight stems with seed pods.	Healthy.	Mesic Prairie.

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Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	P130a	40.083485 -88.201953	05/24/11	A bush 6 feet tall.	Vigorous, flowering.	Mesic Meadow.
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	P187	40.083204 -88.201982	06/08/11	Several sprouts less than 1 foot tall.	Shade-suppressed.	On the W bank of the creek, beneath the PrairiePlay Bridge (about 1½ feet S of the N edge of the bridge).
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	P343	40.079349 -88.206889	07/03/11	A bush about 10 feet tall.	Not fruiting, probably because the site is so wet and shady.	Under a big Silver Maple in Wet- mesic Wooded Land, at the edge of water on the N side of the creek, close to a beaver dam (upstream from the dam).
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet	P553	40.079631 -88.206161	07/30/11	A bush 9 feet tall.	Fruiting but not vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land, shaded by a big Silver Maple and overarching Amur Honeysuckle.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P190	40.080612 -88.205715	06/09/11	Several stems about 1 foot tall growing from a small, cut stub.	Too shaded for the plant to do well, shaded by golden- rod, Amur honeysuckle, and several big trees.	Mesic Wooded Land.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P334a	40.081445 -88.202103	07/03/11	Many sprouts 1½ to 2 feet tall growing from a stub.	Vigorous.	At the very edge of the mud bank on the E side of the creek, next to what appears to be a small, dead willow.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P507	40.079019 -88.208264	07/26/11	A seedling 10 inches tall.	Healthy.	Mesic Wooded Land, beneath Amur Honeysuckles and a walnut, hidden by violets, wild rye, golden- rod, stickseed, and black snake- root.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P523	40.080451 -88.205418	07/29/11	A clump of dozens of small sprouts growing from cut stems, 1 to 3 feet tall.	Vigorous.	Open Mesic Wooded Land, among goldenrods.

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Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P734	40.080409 -88.205611	09/03/11	Two plants: (1) About a dozen sprouts up to 2½ feet tall growing from small stubs. (2) Two 2-foot sprouts and a few smaller ones growing from small, clipped stems.	Moderately vigorous.	Plant no. 1 is at point P734 in Mesic Wooded Land amid 3- to 4- foot Amur Honeysuckle sprouts, about 12 feet E of a four-trunked Wild Black Cherry. Plant no. 2 is about 15 feet E and a little N of plant no. 1; it is about 6 feet S of the lawn, about 5 feet E of an Autumn Olive and 12 feet W of a triple-trunked Wild Black Cherry; it is overtopped by goldenrod and Amur Honeysuckle.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P736	40.080415 -88.205515	09/03/11	Several sprouts up to 2½ feet tall growing from a cut stump.	Moderately vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land, amid a thin cover of taller Amur Honeysuckle sprouts, about 8 feet E of a double-trunked Wild Black Cherry.
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet	P896	40.080408 -88.206195	10/17/11	Three sprouts up to 3 feet tall, and several smaller sprouts growing from cut stems.	Moderately vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land, about 5 feet S of the lawn.
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	P043	40.080378 -88.205397	05/02/11	A patch extending about 170 feet along the Wild- flower Walk, covering about 0.15 acre. The densest part of the patch (at P043), is about 20 feet across.	Very dense and vigorous at P043; the vines are scatter- ed and less dense in the rest of the patch.	P043 marks the densest part of an infestation of Japanese Honey- suckle in Mesic Wooded Land on the S side of the Wildflower Walk. A map outlining the entire patch was submitted to the Park District as a product separate from this report. There is also a narrow, discontinuous fringe of Japanese Honeysuckle on the N side of the walk.
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	P132	40.080452 -88.206434	05/24/11	A patch spreading across an area 10 feet wide.	Thin.	Beneath a Silver Maple in Mesic Wooded Land.
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	P280	40.080756 -88.202610	06/14/11	A patch 8 to 10 feet in diameter.	Dense, flowering, and spreading.	Beneath Amur Honeysuckles on the S side of the creek, immedi- ately below the dam for Beaver Pond.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	P292	40.079289 -88.203765	06/19/11	A patch climbing as high as 8 feet on an Amur honeysuckle bush.	Shade-suppressed but flowering.	Mesic Wooded Land, between flowering crab trees, overtopped by a Wild Black Cherry.
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	P171	40.078713 -88.208192	05/29/11	A bush 10 feet tall.	Fruiting.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the S side of the trail.
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P052	40.083438 -88.201980	05/12/11	A bush 7 feet tall.	Vigorous and flowering.	Mesic Meadow, on the W side of the creek.
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P064	40.080640 -88.202685	05/19/11	A bush 8 feet tall.	Flowering, but the bush is thin because of past cutting by a beaver.	Open, brushy Mesic Wooded Land, on the SE side of a large Amur Honeysuckle, about 10 feet N of the trail.
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P130b	40.083483 -88.201950	06/24/11	Several shoots up to 4 feet tall.	Healthy but sterile, shorter than the goldenrod that surrounds it.	Mesic Meadow, on the W side of the creek. This 4-foot honeysuckle bush is about 17 feet N of an 8- foot honeysuckle bush at P052. The bush is also about 7 or 8 feet S and 2 or 3 feet E of a big privet at P130a.
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P173	40.082654 -88.202067	05/30/11	A bush 15 feet tall.	Healthy but crowded by taller woody vegetation; fruiting.	At the crest of the slope on the W side of the creek, on the N side of a clearing in Mesic Wooded Land, surrounded all around except on its S side by Amur Honeysuckles and trees.
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P412	40.079037 -88.206987	07/08/11	A bush 10 feet tall.	Large-crowned and fruiting but not very healthy: partially shade-suppressed; some stem die-back; browsed by deer; disfigured by witches' brooms.	At the edge of Mesic Wooded Land.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle	P612	40.079398 -88.203975	08/07/11	A single bush about 10 feet tall, covering an area about 10 by 20 feet with arching stems and many root sprouts.	Fruiting.	Open Mesic Wooded Land. This bush appears to have been part of the original planting of trees and shrubs in the Savanna Peninsula (judging from its age, location, and the other kinds of shrubs growing near it).
Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort	P364	40.077330 -88.206638	07/04/11	A patch on both sides of the Prairie Path. On the S side of the path, it extends upstream in the ditch for 6 feet and more beyond the board dam. On the N side of the path, it extends the entire length of the ditch to Douglas Creek, and then some distance down the creek channel.	Dense and flowering in the sunniest area (S of the walk); the rest of the colony is sparser and sterile, but spreading.	In Wet Prairie and in the ditch and creek channel that drains the wetland.
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass	P931	40.080251 -88.205781	11/09/11	A clump 1 foot across and 6 feet tall, and a clump less than 1 foot across and 4½ feet tall.	Healthy, with many seed stalks.	The larger clump is in Mesic Wooded Land, 41 feet south of the south edge of the Hickman Wildflower Walk. The smaller clump is 19 feet roughly E of the larger clump.
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass	P932	40.080340 -88.205662	11/09/11	A clump 1 foot across and 7 feet tall.	Healthy, with many seed stalks.	Mesic Wooded Land, 30 feet south of the south edge of the Hickman Wildflower Walk.
Miscanthus sinensis	Chinese Silver Grass	P933	40.080478 -88.205251	11/09/11	A clump 1½ feet across and 7 feet tall.	Healthy, with many seed stalks.	Mesic Wooded Land, 45 feet south of the south edge of the Hickman Wildflower Walk.
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Pacific Water Parsley	P260	40.079150 -88.207729	06/14/11	A patch 8 by 6 feet.	Healthy and spreading, but trampled and apparently eaten by deer. Competing well with Reed Canary Grass.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the S bank of the creek, immediately downstream from the Meadow- brook Barn Bridge.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Oenanthe sarmentosa	Pacific Water Parsley	P533	40.077446 -88.208794	07/29/11	A patch about 4 by 5 feet.	Thin but vigorously spreading.	In the creek channel, on the N part of the creek bed, growing on mud that was recently exposed when the creek dried up because of a prolonged rainless period.
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem	P206	40.083473 -88.201806	06/24/11	A clump less than 1 foot across.	Healthy, producing flowering stalks.	Within the channel of the creek, next to the W bank, crowded by Reed Canary Grass and mostly hidden by vegetation that hangs down from the adjacent high ground (ash, grape, and honey- suckle).
Perilla frutescens	Beefsteak Plant	P312	40.080611 -88.206243	06/29/11	Many dozens of plants.	A healthy population, with the most robust plants growing in optimal habitat, which is semi-shade along the border of the lawn. The abundance of this plant is limited because much of its potential habitat is mowed.	Mesic Wooded Land and the bor- dering lawn between the Organic Gardens and the big compost heap 170 feet E of the gardens; also on and around that heap. The plants are most abundant in the margin of the woods that borders the narrow lawn between the gardens and the compost heap.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P027a	40.076530 -88.200303	04/22/11	A sapling little more than 1 foot tall.	The sapling is healthy but the top was recently broken so that the stem with all of its leaves is hanging down.	In the narrow open corridor (where one would naturally choose to walk) between the creek and the property line.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P127b	40.080349 -88.205876	05/24/11	A sapling 3 feet tall, in its third year of growth. Also a 1-foot sprout about 2 feet E of the sapling.	Vigorous.	In the wildflower garden beneath a Silver Maple on the S side of the walk. The sapling is about 3 feet SE of the bittersweet vine at P127a.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P134	40.076458 -88.208724	05/24/11	A sapling nearly 3 feet tall.	Thrifty.	Mesic Wooded Land, next to a Hackberry (5 inches in diameter) on the S property line.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P135	40.076483 -88.208375	05/24/11	A group of four mature trees.	The largest tree is 7 inches in diameter. The smallest tree is dying. Two trees are male; the sex of the largest tree could not be determined because no flowers were within sight.	In the strip of Mesic Wooded Land on the S property line.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P136	40.076489 -88.203586	05/24/11	Along the S property line between P135 and P136 are more than a dozen cork trees, 2 to 4 feet tall. At P136 is the largest cork tree; many saplings and seedlings are beneath and around it.	The largest tree has three trunks; the largest of the trunks is about 9 to 10 inches in diameter. This tree is a female. It has a large crown in full sun; it is flower- ing heavily, and it may be the parent of most or per- haps all of the young cork trees in the park. The other cork trees around P136 and between P135 and P136 are too young to bloom.	In the strip of Mesic Wooded Land on the S property line.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P143	40.082120 -88.202582	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	This tree and the neigh- boring six cork trees are all males and incapable of producing seeds. They are probably the 'Macho' cultivar that was developed and introduced to the nursery trade by Willet Wandell. The tree at P143 is smaller and less vigorous than the neigh- boring six cork trees, and two-thirds of its crown has slowly died back.	This is the northernmost cork tree of a row of seven cork trees that were planted on the W side of the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P144	40.082030 -88.202674	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	One of a row of seven cork trees that were planted along the brookside walk.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P145	40.081976 -88.202611	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	One of a row of seven cork trees that were planted along the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P146	40.081901 -88.202565	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	One of a row of seven cork trees that were planted along the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P147	40.081811 -88.202589	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	One of a row of seven cork trees that were planted along the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P148	40.081689 -88.202613	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	One of a row of seven cork trees that were planted along the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P149	40.081647 -88.202563	05/24/11	A small but mature tree.	Male (incapable of producing seeds).	This is the southernmost cork tree of a row of seven cork trees that were planted on the W side of the brookside walk.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P185	40.077514 -88.208875	06/07/11	A sapling 6 feet tall.	Doing well in a sparse understory beneath a canopy of trees.	Mesic Wooded Land.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P253	40.076482 -88.209007	06/14/11	A seedling 1 foot tall.	Healthy.	Mesic Wooded Land on the S border of the park, beneath the canopy of a Hackberry. This is the westernmost cork tree along the S fence line.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P274	40.080288 -88.205848	06/14/11	A sapling 3 feet tall.	Healthy.	Mesic Wooded Land.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P524	40.080393 -88.205523	07/29/11	Three sprouts (3, 5, and 8 feet tall), the current year's growth from cut stems.	Vigorous.	Mesic Wooded Land beneath the S edge of the crown of a Wild Black Cherry tree.
Phellodendron amurense	Amur Cork Tree	P714	40.080499 -88.205269	08/25/11	Three sprouts (2, 4, and 5 feet tall), the current year's growth from a cut stump.	Healthy.	In open Mesic Wooded Land. The nearest tree is a cherry about 10 feet to the E and slightly S.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Ranunculus ficaria	Fig Buttercup	P616	40.083513 -88.201797	04/07/11	An elongated patch extending for a total of about 10 feet, but mostly concentrated in an area about half as large.	Flowering heavily.	On the E side of the creek, begin- ning 6 feet S of the culvert under Windsor Road and extending downstream, growing in gravel that forms a terrace within the stream channel.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P068	40.080087 -88.204689	05/19/11	A bush about 15 feet tall.	Healthy.	On the wooded edge of the creek.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P071b	40.079560 -88.205086	05/19/11	A bush about 15 feet tall.	Healthy.	In the center of a patch of day lilies in open Mesic Wooded Land.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P151	40.076537 -88.200128	05/24/11	A bush more than 20 feet tall.	Male, healthy, and flowering.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the S bank of the creek.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P172	40.081946 -88.202350	05/30/11	A bush 8 feet tall.	Fruiting heavily.	Leaning out over the creek, in Wet-mesic Wooded Land.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P346	40.080838 -88.202914	07/03/11	A bush about 10 feet tall.	Fruiting, with a well develop- ed crown.	Mesic Wooded Land, overtopped and shaded by big trees.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P441	40.077604 -88.204270	07/10/11	A bush about 15 feet tall.	A full crown on the N half, but shaded by an overtop- ping sycamore on the S half; fruiting heavily.	At the edge between Mesic Wooded Land and Mesic Prairie.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P456	40.081949 -88.201956	07/13/11	A bush about 10 feet tall.	Healthy, fruiting.	Growing up into the crown of a Swamp White Oak in Mesic Wooded Land.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P557	40.082242 -88.202370	07/30/11	A bush 10 feet tall.	The crown is sparse because of dense shading by trees, but the bush is fruiting.	On the W bank of the creek, at the E end of a cleared strip, close to a very big cottonwood.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P558	40.082307 -88.202408	07/30/11	A bush 20 feet or more tall, with a broad crown.	Healthy, fruiting.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the NW side of a very big cottonwood.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P570	40.080113 -88.204655	07/31/11	A bush 20 feet tall.	Fruiting and thriving even though it is suppressed in the shade of taller trees.	Mesic Wooded Land, on the S bank of the creek, next to a big dead cottonwood.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P573	40.082040 -88.202315	07/31/11	A bush 5 feet tall. The bush would be taller except that it leans out toward the creek, and a taller, 10-foot stem is dead.	Vigorous, fruiting.	Wet-mesic Wooded Land.
Rhamnus cathartica	Common Buckthorn	P610	40.083413 -88.201862	08/07/11	P610 is a generalized location to denote the entire unmowed area along McCullough Creek between Windsor Road and the PrairiePlay Bridge. Within this area are several buckthorn plants, described in the far right column.	All of the plants are healthy and growing well.	A list of buckthorns in the vicinity of P610: Two 5-foot plants and a 2-foot plant on the E bank of the creek, immediately downstream from the culvert. One 12-foot plant on the E bank, 10 feet below the culvert. One 12-foot plant on the W bank, 20 feet below the culvert. One 15-foot (or taller) plant on the W bank, about two-thirds of the way from the culvert to the bridge. A close, systematic search may reveal more buckthorns in this area.
Securigera varia	Crown Vetch	P017	40.081340 -88.202667	04/14/11	A patch concentrated in an 8 by 20-foot area, thinly scattered beyond.	Shade-suppressed.	Beneath River Birches.
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac	P321	40.078021 -88.208551	05/04/11	In early May 2011, seed- lings were abundant around one of the tree lilacs, but the neighboring tree lilac produced no seedlings.	In July 2011, no live seed- lings could be found. They may have all succumbed to mowing, herbiciding, and dry weather.	Timpone Ornamental Tree Grove.
Typha x glauca	Hybrid Cat-tail	P863	40.083530 -88.201815	10/06/11	A plant 39 inches tall with two small offshoots.	Young and healthy.	On the W bank of McCullough Creek about 15 feet downstream from the S edge of the grate on the W culvert under Windsor Road.
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	P468	40.082811 -88.199952	07/14/11	A sapling 3 feet tall.	Healthy.	At the edge between the lawn and Mesic Meadow.

Table 5. Inventory of invasive plants continued.

Scientific name	Common name	GPS point	Latitude Longitude	Date	Number, size, and extent	Vigor and stage of growth	Location and habitat
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	P874	40.082121 -88.204681	10/04/11	A sapling (8 feet tall), sprouted from a small stub.	Healthy.	Mesic Meadow, 7 feet W of the W edge of the walk, about 1 foot W of a shorter but bushier Callery Pear.
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle	P006	40.076459 -88.208970	04/10/11	A patch extending E and W for roughly 20 feet in the wooded strip along the property line; it is densest in a zone that is about 5 feet wide, but it extends N for a total of more than 10 feet from the property line so that it is also in the mowed area.	Healthy but not dense.	Wooded strip at the S edge of the park. This patch is on both sides of the property line, so it is not limited to the park.
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle	P254	40.076484 -88.208510	06/14/11	A patch 4 feet in diameter.	Dense only in the central half.	Wooded strip at the S edge of the park.

Appendix 4. Notes for Table 1.

No.	Name	Note
1	Acer campestre Hedge Maple	There is one mature Hedge Maple in the Timpone Family Ornamental Tree Grove. I found two Hedge Maple seedlings in nearby mulch beds.
2	Acer ginnala Amur Maple	Amur Maple is often considered to be a distinct species, <i>Acer ginnala</i> – but it is also classified as a subspecies of Tartarian Maple (or Tatarian Maple), named <i>Acer tataricum</i> ssp. <i>ginnala</i> . The two Amur Maples planted in Timpone Grove are labeled <i>Acer tataricum</i> ssp. <i>ginnala</i> .
3	Acer platanoides Norway Maple	Norway Maple is a strongly invasive species because it is a prolific seed- producer and among the most shade-tolerant of trees, so it can establish itself even in dense forest. However, the sole Norway Maple in Meadowbrook Park appears to be sterile: it did not flower in 2011, and there are no Norway Maple seedlings or saplings near it. This particular tree (a purple-leaved variety) is not an invasive threat.
4	Acer rubrum Red Maple	Red Maples in Meadowbrook Park produce an abundance of seeds, but very few seedlings have become established.
5	Acer saccharum Sugar Maple	Sugar Maple has reproduced very sparingly at Meadowbrook.
6	Acorus calamus One-veined Sweet Flag	 There are two kinds of calamus, quite similar in appearance: one is American, and one is Eurasian. Over the years, many botanists have considered the two kinds to be varieties of a single species, but Mohlenbrock's <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> (2002) treats the two as distinct species. The recent treatment of <i>Acorus</i> in <i>Flora of North America</i> (Thompson 2000) provides persuasive evidence that there are separate American and Eurasian species. The calamus in Meadowbrook Park is the Eurasian species (<i>Acorus calamus</i>, or One-veined Sweet Flag), which is widely established in the wild in Illinois. The range of the native species (<i>Acorus americanus</i>) lies to the north; Kankakee County is at the southern limit of its documented range. A small colony of One-veined Sweet Flag grows in the outlet of the Walker Grove Wetland, on the south side of the Prairie Path where water flows into a culvert. I also found a small One-veined Sweet Flag plant east of the Organic Gardens, where it had sprouted from a discarded rootstock; this plant did not survive through the spring.
7	Aesculus glabra Ohio Buckeye	Ohio Buckeye is reproducing well in the park.
8	Agrostis gigantea Redtop	Mohlenbrock (2002) described Redtop as native, but I follow Swink and Wilhelm (1994), who considered the widespread, abundant strain of Redtop to be an introduction from Europe.
9	Agrostis hyemalis Tickle Grass	Tickle Grass is a plant of sunny, well-drained, disturbed areas with sparse vegetation. It grows thickly on a segment of the most heavily traveled deer path through the Wandell Sculpture Garden, and it is thinly scattered in the adjacent prairie restoration.
10	Alisma subcordatum Small-flowered Water Plantain	The single Small-flowered Water Plantain in the Walker Grove Wetland produced plenty of seeds in 2011.

No.	Name	Note
11	Alliaria petiolata Garlic Mustard	Garlic Mustard is one of the most severely invasive plants in the Midwest. It is widely distributed in Meadowbrook Park, mostly in semi-shaded areas. Some patches are dense. Ongoing control efforts probably have kept Garlic Mustard from overwhelming wooded parts of the park.
12	Allium sativum Garlic	Garlic is cultivated in both the Herb Garden and Organic Gardens, and it was grown in the Sensory Garden in past years. Garlic plants elsewhere in the park may have spread from those cultivated plants. Some of the wild-growing Garlic occurs close to the Organic Gardens, but it also grows among dense prairie vegetation south of McCullough Creek, 540 feet south and east of the Garlic plants in the Herb Garden and 450 feet south of the nearest edge of the Organic Gardens.
13	Amaranthus spinosus Spiny Pigweed	I found a single Spiny Pigweed in disturbed soil close to the dairy barn. It was with three other species of <i>Amaranthus</i> : Green Pigweed, Water Hemp, and White Amaranth. These weeds – in company with Common Mallow and Flower of an Hour – may be holdovers from long ago when the site was a barnlot.
14	Amelanchier arborea Shadbush	I did not find any evidence of reproduction by Shadbush in the park. There are many <i>Amelanchier</i> seedlings, but they all appear to be progeny of Hybrid Serviceberry, <i>Amelanchier</i> x grandiflora.
15	Amorpha canescens Leadplant	I know of one Leadplant in the park, pointed out by Derek Liebert between the Freyfogle Overlook and the adjacent Prairie Path.
16	Amorpha fruticosa False Indigo	False Indigo was planted on both sides of a short segment of McCullough Creek. A few young False Indigos have come up in the immediate vicinity.
17	Anagallis arvensis Scarlet Pimpernel	To enjoy the beautiful little Scarlet Pimpernel, look around the left rear corner of the bench near Marker.
18	Anemone hupehensis Japanese Windflower	I found one windflower plant overtopped by weeds beside the Wildflower Walk. Its leaflets have heart-shaped bases; this is a characteristic of Japanese Windflower, but because the plant is an ornamental, its parentage may include a mix of other species and varieties of anemone instead of being pure, typical <i>Anemone hupehensis</i> .
19	Anemone virginiana Tall Anemone	Tall Anemone is most frequent along the trail that extends west from the tip of the Savanna Peninsula, but I also found it in a few other, widely separated places in Meadowbrook Prairie. Tall Anemone can be difficult to spot, so it probably is more common than it appears to be.
20	Antennaria parlinii Parlin's Pussytoes	In the lawn at Timpone Grove are two small patches of Parlin's Pussytoes. They are subspecies <i>fallax</i> , which is distinguished by having basal leaves that are densely hairy on the upper surface.
		Parlin's Pusseytoes is indigenous to east-central Illinois, but it is unlikely to have spread from its native dry woodland habitat to Meadowbrook Park. Instead it probably came from seeds that were borne by the wind from the Herb Garden about 600 feet away. In the Herb Garden is a patch of pusseytoes labeled <i>Antennaria dioica</i> , which is a Eurasian species that is cultivated as a groundcover. The pusseytoes plants in the Herb Garden appear to be identical to the ones in the lawn, and they match the description of <i>Antennaria parlinii</i> ssp. <i>fallax</i> instead of <i>Antennaria dioca</i> as given in <i>Flora of North America</i> (Bayer 2006).

No.	Name	Note
21	Apocynum sibiricum Prairie Indian Hemp	I found Prairie Indiana Hemp in only one part of the park, less than an acre lying north and west of Marker. There it occurs with a similar and much more common species, Common Dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> , also known as Indian Hemp). Although Prairie Indian Hemp and Common Dogbane usually can be distinguished by the shape of their leaves, some of the plants at Mea- dowbrook have leaves that appear intermediate between the two species. Prairie Indian Hemp and Common Dogbane can be more reliably separated on the basis of their seed pods and seeds, but none of the plants in Meadow- brook Park produced pods in 2011. Nevertheless, several plants in the prairie near Marker were clearly identifiable as Prairie Indian Hemp on the basis of their leaves.
22	Aquilegia canadensis Wild Columbine	Wild Columbine is on the Park District's earlier plant lists for both the Hick- man Wildflower Walk and Meadowbrook Prairie. It is easy to find columbine plants along the Wildflower Walk, but I did not find any in the prairie restora- tion areas.
23	Arctium minus Burdock	Burdock is a prolific pest. The Park District staff is keeping it under control.
24	Arenaria serpyllifolia Thyme-leaved Sandwort	The tiny Thyme-leaved Sandwort is most common near the sewage pump station, especially in the grassy gravel driveway south of the chain-link fence.
25	Asclepias verticillata Whorled Milkweed	The only Whorled Milkweed that I noted in the park is a small, stunted colony at the very edge of a mowed path through prairie vegetation.
26	Aster cordifolius Blue Heart-leaved Aster	Blue Heart-leaved Aster can be found along the western 200 feet of the Hick- man Wildflower Walk as well as close to the Forbes Bridge and at a few other points in the general vicinity. The plants have narrowly winged leafstalks; none of them has the broadly winged leafstalks that are characteristic of a quite similar blue-flowered species, Arrow-leaved Aster (<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>). The one aster plant that I located with broadly winged leafstalks is a White Heart-leaved Aster; it is midway along the Wildflower Walk on the south side. Beside the White Heart-leaved Aster is a Sky-Blue Aster and an Aromatic Aster. Several more Sky-Blue Asters can be found on both sides of the Wild- flower Walk. The other aster species along this path are Frost Aster and New England Aster.
27	Aster ericoides Heath Aster	I found single stems or small clumps of Heath Aster at six widely separated points in the prairie restoration areas. Most likely there are several more Heath Asters in the park but they are more or less hidden among taller prairie plants by the time they come into bloom at the end of summer. The tall, dense grass in Meadowbrook Prairie does not provide good habitat for Heath Aster, but plenty of spots with less robust vegetation appear to be well suited for the species.
28	Aster lanceolatus Panicled Aster	This is the most common kind of aster in Meadowbrook Park. It usually has white ray flowers ("petals"), but a few of them in the park have lavender rays. In her monograph about Illinois asters, Jones (1989:161) stated that the ray flowers of Panicled Aster are white or rarely pink, and she said that there is good evidence that this species hybridizes with Smooth Blue Aster. However, Yatskievych (2006:294) observed that Panicled Aster can have white, pink, lavender, or bluish flowers. The lavender-flowered plants at Meadowbrook do not appear to be hybrids.

No.	Name	Note
29	Aster lateriflorus Side-flowered Aster	Although Side-Flowered Aster is most often a denizen of wooded habitats, the sole plant that I found at Meadowbrook Park was in the prairie restoration close to the east fence.
30	Aster praealtus Willow Aster	I know of only one occurrence of Willow Aster in Meadowbrook Park. It con- sists of a fairly robust, multi-stemmed clump and a broad scattering of smaller outlying stems.
31	Aster urophyllus White Heart-leaved Aster	I found one stem of White Heart-leaved Aster along the Wildflower Walk (see Note 26).
32	Astragalus canadensis Canada Milk Vetch	I found only one Canada Milk Vetch plant in Walker Grove. A few years ago, Bob Vaiden photographed a Canada Milk Vetch blooming in the prairie restoration on the east side of the Savanna Peninsula.
33	Avena sativa Oats	Oats came up in an area along McCullough Creek where trees and shrubs were cut away last year. They must have sprouted from seed that was mixed with Wheat that was sown as a cover crop after the woody vegetation was cut. Although the Oats produced seeds in 2011, it is not likely to persist in the area for more than a year or two.
34	Belamcanda chinensis Blackberry Lily	I found a single Blackberry Lily in the study area. It probably spread from ones 940 feet away in the Sensory Garden.
35	Betula nigra River Birch	I found no evidence of reproduction by any of the dozens of River Birches that were planted in the park, but scores of River Birch seedlings and small saplings line a section of the path that runs along the south edge of the park. The parent is a big tree standing a stone's throw away beside the lake in Yankee Ridge.
36	Bidens aristosa Bearded Beggar-ticks	I found a single Bearded Beggar-ticks plant blooming in the stream channel 45 feet upstream from the Timpone Grove Bridge. In the summer of 2011, there was an exceptionally diverse assemblage of Beggar-ticks (<i>Bidens</i> species) near this bridge. Within 58 feet upstream from the bridge were four species: <i>Bidens aristosa</i> , <i>B. cernua</i> , <i>B. frondosa</i> , and <i>B. polylepis</i> . A fifth species, <i>B. connata</i> , grew beneath the bridge and farther downstream along with <i>B. cernua</i> and <i>B. frondosa</i> .
		Eleven feet downstream from the bridge, at the edge of a patch of <i>B. frondosa</i> , was a single plant that appeared to be a hybrid between <i>B. frondosa</i> and <i>B. cernua</i> . The flowers and leaves on this plant were intermediate in form between those of <i>B. frondosa</i> and <i>B. cernua</i> . Flowering heads on the supposed hybrid plant produced fruiting bodies that are typical of <i>Bidens</i> (<i>i.e.</i> awned and barbed achenes or "seeds"), but the achenes never filled out and developed fully, which is evidence that the plant was a sterile hybrid.
37	Bidens cernua Nodding Bur Marigold	Nodding Bur Marigold is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it there. This native annual is more or less thinly scattered along the length of McCullough Creek, where it appears to have established itself naturally.
38	Bidens polylepis Swamp Marigold	When Swamp Marigold blooms toward the end of summer, a solid patch of it turns part of the Walker Grove Wetland brilliant yellow.
39	Boehmeria cylindrica False Nettle	False Nettle and Clearweed are almost always found together in moist, shady woods. Clearweed is abundant in much of the park, so I expected False Nettle

No.	Name	Note
		to be common too – but I found only four small patches of it beside McCul- lough Creek. The largest was on the dam at Beaver Pond.
40	Boltonia asteroides False Aster	One big False Aster plant bloomed in the Walker Grove Wetland in the late summer of 2011.
41	Bothriochloa ischaemum Turkestan Bluestem	I found a single clump of Turkestan Bluestem in a thinly wooded area beside McCullough Creek. Although the plant was somewhat shade-suppressed, it produced dozens of flowering stems.
		The native range of Turkestan Bluestem extends from Portugal to Japan and from Siberia to India. I am not aware of any previous reports of Turkestan Bluestem growing in the wild in Illinois or any neighboring state. The plant at Meadowbrook is the typical variety of Turkestan Bluestem (var. <i>ischaemum</i>); a different variety (<i>songarica</i>) was introduced as a forage crop in Texas a few decades ago. That variety, now known as King Ranch Bluestem or K.R. Blue- stem, has spread throughout the southeastern United States and is now listed as an invasive species in Texas.
		How did Turkestan Bluestem arrive at Meadowbrook Park? Although it is in a partially wooded part of the park, it is growing with Side-oats Grama, a prairie grass that must have spread from the Meadowbrook Prairie restoration. Turke-stan Bluestem could have been introduced as a contaminant in prairie seed that was planted at Meadowbrook; but if so, I would expect to find it in the prairie restoration areas. The plant at Meadowbrook grows where the high-water mark might be when McCullough Creek is in full flood; perhaps it came from a seed that washed down the creek.
		Turkestan Bluestem may not prove to be a widespread invasive problem in the humid climate of Illinois because it seems unlikely to compete well with dense herbaceous vegetation. A related species, Silver Beardgrass (<i>Bothriochloa saccharoides</i>) has become fairly common in Illinois since I found the second record of it in the state in 1969. In recent years, Silver Beardgrass has often been planted along highways, but it is not a strong competitor and has not become an invasive species.
42	Botrychium dissectum Bronze Fern	This fern typically sends up a frond in the autumn that may remain alive through the winter. I found a single, newly emerged Bronze Fern (three inches tall) on October 17, 2011. It was along the Wildflower Walk about 4 feet south of the pavement in the zone that has been most heavily planted with woodland wildflowers. Bronze Ferns and their relatives (Grape Ferns) are difficult to transplant successfully, so the plant at Meadowbrook may have spread there naturally instead of being planted. The nearest population of Bronze Fern in a native habitat may be at Busey Woods, but idle parts of Yankee Ridge and the Illini Forest Plantations (west of Race Street) might also harbor the species.
		The plant by the Wildflower Walk is the blunt-lobed variety <i>obliquum</i> , not the typical (but far less common) cut-leaved variety <i>dissectum</i> . To help distinguish the blunt-lobed variety of Bronze Fern from the cut-leaved variety, it is sometimes called Coarse-lobed Grape Fern.

No.	Name	Note
43	Bouteloua curtipendula Side-oats Grama	Side-oats grama is a short grass of dry prairies. It is scarce in Meadowbrook Prairie because it does not compete well against tall, thickly growing grasses; it is more common in the park's lawns and sparsely vegetated areas along the creeks.
44	Bromus inermis Smooth Brome	Smooth Brome is a severe invader of prairies, especially farther north. Although it is common in the park's mowed meadows, it is not a problem in the prairie restoration areas.
45	Callicarpa dichotoma Purple Beautyberry	Beautyberry bushes produce hundreds of small fruits, and their seeds are spread by birds. I found a single small Purple Beautyberry in the thinly wooded area south of the Wildflower Walk. There are no beautyberries elsewhere in Meadowbrook Park or at Clark-Lindsey Village, so this bush must have come from a seed carried from somewhere farther afield. Basinger (2001) made the first report of this species growing in the wild in Illinois, at Carbondale.
46	Callirhoë digitata Fringed Poppy Mallow	Fringed Poppy Mallow is indigenous to the western United States. It probably was brought in as part of the prairie restoration, but it appears to be dying out because it cannot compete with lush tall-grass prairie vegetation.
47	Caltha palustris Marsh Marigold	A colony of roughly 40 Marsh Marigolds bloomed in the Walker Grove Wetland in April of 2011.
48	Camassia scilloides Wild Hyacinth	I found only two Wild Hyacinth plants, both while they were in bloom. One was at the edge of the woods on the south border of the Organic Gardens. The other was in a section of prairie where many hyacinths have been seen in past years. That part of Meadowbrook Prairie had not been burned since the last growing season; if it had been burned, many more hyacinths might have been spotted because they would have been flowering vigorously and highly visible – not suppressed and hidden by a thatch of dead herbage.
49	Carex blanda Common Wood Sedge	Common Wood Sedge the most common kind of sedge in Meadowbrook Park.
50	Carex davisii Davis's Sedge	A single Davis's Sedge fruited heavily beside McCullough Creek in the summer of 2011.
51	Carex gravida Long-awned Bracted Sedge	Long-awned Bracted Sedge may be more common than I found. It can be difficult to spot amid prairie grass.
52	Carex grisea Wood Gray Sedge	Wood Gray Sedge is the second most common sedge in the park.
53	Carex hystericina Porcupine Sedge	There are a few dozen Porcupine Sedge plants in the Walker Grove Wetland.
54	Carex jamesii James's Sedge	This sedge is named for Edwin James, who discovered it as a species previous- ly unknown to science. Dr. James lead the first historically documented ascent of Pike's Peak in 1820. <i>Carex jamesii</i> is also known as Ice-cream Cone Sedge on account of the shape of the sac that encloses each seed.
55	Carex laeviconica Long-toothed Lake Sedge	Long-toothed Lake Sedge forms a small but very thick stand in the Walker Grove Wetland.
56	Carex pellita Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge	Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge grows next to Long-toothed Lake Sedge, and it forms a similarly dense patch.

Carpinus caroliniana Musclewood	Musclewoods that were planted in Meadowbrook Park do not have the form of a wild-growing tree. They must be a cultivated variety that was selected and propagated for its dense, symmetrical crown.
Carya illinoinensis Pecan	There is a single Pecan sapling in the prairie restoration east of the Savanna Peninsula. It consists of two sprouts, the largest of which is 4½ feet tall, so it is hidden by prairie grass by the end of summer. The nearest known mature Pecan tree is southwest of the sapling, a few feet south of the park. Did a crow or jay pluck a nut from that tree, fly northeast for 1,930 feet, and drop it in the prairie?
Carya ovalis Sweet Pignut Hickory	One Sweet Pignut Hickory occurs in Meadowbrook Park on the east side of McCullough Creek. Its leaves and buds are unusually large (about twice as long and wide as usual), and its twigs are abnormally thick. However, the shape and minute surface appearance (hairs, microscopic scales, etc.) of the leaves, buds, twigs, and nuts are typical of Sweet Pignut Hickory.
Carya ovata Shagbark Hickory	Meadowbrook Park has a one Shagbark Hickory tree, standing about 250 feet south of the park's sole Sweet Pignut Hickory. The leaves, buds, and twigs on this tree are typical of Shagbark Hickory, but the trunk has not yet developed shaggy bark. Nuts commonly drop from this tree before they are well develop- ed, perhaps because the tree is not yet fully mature, but a single seedling beneath the tree shows that it can produce viable nuts.
Celastrus orbiculatus Round-leaved Bittersweet	The exotic Round-leaved Bittersweet can be difficult to distinguish from our native bittersweet (<i>Celastrus scandens</i>) when it lacks flowers or fruits and especially if the plant is young. The leaves of the two species are usually distinctively shaped, but they can be quite similar on immature plants and sterile shoots, making it difficult or impossible to determine the species for certain. I carefully examined every bittersweet vine that I found in the park, and I think that it is safe to conclude that they all are the non-native <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> . My reasoning is as follows. (1) All of the mature, flowering and fruiting plants that I found in the park are obviously Round-leaved Bittersweet. (2) All of the young bittersweets that I found were not far from a mature plant that could be identified as Round-leaved Bittersweet. (3) None of the bittersweet vines in the park bears leaves that have the characteristic shape of the native species.
Cercis canadensis Redbud	Redbud has spread very sparingly into untended parts of the park.
Chamaesyce prostrata GREEN CREEPING SPURGE	Green Creeping Spurge is a tropical species that began to spread across Illinois in recent decades. Mohlenbrock (1985) reported a DuPage County collection as the first report of the species from Illinois, and he added a Cook County record in <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> (2002). At the herbarium of the Illinois Natural History Survey, I recently examined a specimen of Green Creeping Spurge that was collected in St. Clair County in 1950; this collection has never been recognized in published reports of the state's flora. Green Creeping Spurge is a small, mat-forming annual – quite similar to Spot- ted Spurge – but the two species can clearly be distinguished under magnifica-
	Carya ovalis Sweet Pignut Hickory Carya ovata SHAGBARK Hickory Celastrus orbiculatus Round-LEAVED BITTERSWEET Cercis canadensis REDBUD Chamaesyce prostrata

No.	Name	Note
		to tell Green Creeping Spurge from Spotted Spurge by its superficial appear- ance without even bending down to look closely.
		I found that Green Creeping Spurge is fairly common in lawns and areas with bare soil in Meadowbrook Park, including the banks of McCullough Creek. There are no specimens of Green Creeping Spurge from central Illinois in the herbaria of the University of Illinois or Illinois Natural History Survey, but the species is likely to have been overlooked because it is so small and similar to the ubiquitous Spotted Spurge. After finding Green Creeping Spurge in Mea- dowbrook Park, I looked for it elsewhere in Urbana and Champaign, and found it at about half the places that I checked.
64	Cirsium arvense Canada thistle	Colonies of Canada Thistle are widely scattered in Meadowbrook Park. This species can be a bad weed in prairie restorations. The bare soil of burned prairie provides an ideal bed for its windblown seeds.
65	Cleome hassleriana Spider Flower	Spider Flower has spread a short distance from the Organic Gardens. I also found a single plant on the bank of McCullough Creek near the PrairiePlay Bridge, where it presumably grew from a seed that washed downstream from a flower garden north of Windsor Road.
66	Conium maculatum Poison Hemlock	Poison Hemlock occurs in Meadowbrook Park as scattered colonies and indi- viduals. It is most abundant in partial shade along the banks of McCullough Creek, but it also thrives in full sun. Poison Hemlock would take over sections of the park if it were allowed to spread freely.
67	Convallaria majalis Lily of the Valley	A tiny pair of Lily of the Valley plants were in the lawn near the PrairiePlay Bridge in early May of 2011, but I could not find them again after the area was mowed. John Hilty once photographed Lily of the Valley near the Wildflower Walk, but it no longer appears to be there.
68	Coreopsis tinctoria Golden Coreopsis	The mixture of seeds that is provided by commercial prairie restoration busi- nesses often includes a few bright-flowered, short-lived, non-native species that are intended to make a flowering show in the first years after planting, before the native species begin to flower much. Golden Coreopsis may be one such species at Meadowbrook. I found a single specimen of this denizen of the Great Plains at the edge of a path through Meadowbrook Prairie.
69	Cornus alternifolia Alternate-leaved Dogwood	John Hilty told me where to find a small Alternate-leaved Dogwood that had been planted in the woods along the walk north of the Timpone Grove Bridge. The shrub appears to have died in 2011, probably because of the hot and dry summer.
70	Cornus amomum Swamp Dogwood	The blue berries of Swamp Dogwoods at Meadowbrook are so heavily favored by birds that very few of them ripen fully before they are eaten.
71	Cornus drummondii Rough-leaved Dogwood	Although Rough-leaved Dogwood is a native species, it is one of the most invasive shrubs in prairie openings on wooded bluffs along the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Rough-leaved Dogwood is spreading at Meadowbrook Park, but it has not become a significant impediment to restoring prairie vegetation.
72	Cornus florida Flowering Dogwood	I found no mature Flowering Dogwoods in the wild parts of Meadowbrook Park. A few Flowering Dogwoods have been planted in the lawns, and it is possible to find their seedlings in nearby mulch beds. Most of the seedlings

No.	Name	Note
		were heavily infected by anthracnose in the spring of 2011, and they appeared unlikely to survive.
73	Cotinus coggygria European Smoke Tree	I found several seedling smoke trees in the mulch around ones that were planted in the Timpone Family Ornamental Tree Grove.
74	Crataegus crus-galli Cock's Spur Thorn	Timpone Grove has a group of five Cock's Spur Thorns. They are a thornless variety. The only reproduction by this species that I noted in the park was a single seedling in the mulch beneath one of the five mature trees.
75	Crataegus mollis Downy Hawthorn	Meadowbrook Park has one big, old Downy Hawthorn between Douglas Creek and the Prairie Path on the north side of Walker Grove. I found a single seed- ling beneath the tree.
76	Crataegus succulenta Long-spined Hawthorn	Long-spined Hawthorns that were planted in Meadowbrook Park are spreading by root sprouts. I also found three seedlings that may be Long-spined Haw- thorns scattered in the park, far from any mature hawthorns.
77	Cucurbita pepo Field Pumpkin	I found a Field Pumpkin vine growing without cultivation near the Organic Gardens; it must have spread from a garden plot or compost heap. Another vine in the channel of McCullough Creek near Windsor Road flowered and produc- ed a pumpkin; that plant probably grew from a seed that washed from a home north of the park.
		The common Field Pumpkin or Jack-o-Lantern Pumpkin is classified as <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>pepo</i> . Many kinds of cultivated squashes are also classified as this species, but they are a different variety (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>ovifera</i>), known as the Yellow-flowered Gourd or Pear Gourd.
		A volume of the <i>Illustrated Flora of Illinois</i> by Mohlenbrock (1978) reports Yellow-flowered Gourd (var. <i>ovifera</i>) from seven Illinois counties, but it does not have any records for Field Pumpkin (var. <i>pepo</i>) in the state. Mohlenbrock's newer <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> (2002) describes variety <i>ovifera</i> as scattered in Illinois, but it does not list variety <i>pepo</i> . Kobal (2004) reported variety <i>pepo</i> as new to the state's flora based on a few plants growing on a dredge spoil pile in Cook County.
78	Dalea candida White Prairie Clover	I saw White Prairie Clover at only two points in the park, about 560 feet apart. Most likely there are several more White Prairie Clovers in the general vicinity of those plants.
79	Dalea purpurea Purple Prairie Clover	Purple Prairie Clover is more common and widespread than White Prairie Clover in Meadowbrook Prairie, but both species are far less abundant than they normally would be in a natural prairie.
80	Daucus carota Wild Carrot	Wild Carrot is an invasive species, but it does not appear to be a problem in Meadowbrook Park – perhaps because of the Park District's control measures.
81	Digitalis lanata Grecian Foxglove	Grecian Foxglove is a handsome garden perennial. I found three flowering stems amid a dense stand of goldenrod 180 feet east of the Organic Gardens. The foxglove plants do not appear to have been planted; although they may originated as an escape from the gardens, they apparently have coexisted with the surrounding goldenrods for several years. I know of no published report of Grecian Foxglove growing without cultivation in Illinois.

No.	Name	Note
82	Digitaria sanguinalis Common Crabgrass	Both Smooth Crabgrass and Common Crabgrass are common in Meadowbrook Park, but Common Crabgrass is decidedly more numerous.
83	Diospyros virginiana Persimmon	Persimmon trees that were planted in the park are reproducing fairly well.
84	Eclipta prostrata Yerba de Tajo	I found a single small Yerba de Tajo beside the footpath that leads to the dam at Beaver Pond.
85	Elaeagnus umbellata Autumn Olive	From the standpoint of vegetation management, Autumn Olive is much the same as Common Buckthorn. That is, both species are among the most invasive of shrubs, and they are too common in Meadowbrook Park for all of them to be individually enumerated, but control measures have kept them from dominating any part of the park.
86	Eriophila verna Vernal Whitlow Grass	Vernal Whitlow Grass is the tiniest and earliest of spring flowers. It grows in the grassy gravel driveway on the south side of the sewage pump station.
87	Euonymus yedoensis Japanese Spindle Tree	The single Japanese Spindle Tree planted in the park has spread a little by root suckers, but it does not appear to have dispersed and reproduced by seed.
88	Eupatorium perfoliatum Common Boneset	I found one small stem of Common Boneset, well hidden by tall prairie grasses near Marker.
89	Euthamia gymnospermoides Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod	I found only one Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod plant at Meadowbrook, growing with the common Hairy Grass-leaved Goldenrod. The two species are superficially quite similar, but I distinguished them by the following traits: Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod.—Flower heads with 16 to 18 florets (in the heads that I examined under a dissecting microscope); stems essentially hair- less; leaves up to 4 mm broad; the largest leaves with a prominent midvein and two obscure lateral veins (visible under 10-power magnification); stems and leaves with relatively conspicuous resin dots. Hairy Grass-leaved Goldenrod.—Flower heads with an average of about 20 florets (ranging from 19 to 25 florets in the heads that I dissected); stems densely short-hairy; leaves up to 10 mm broad; the largest leaves with a prom- inent midvein plus two fairly prominent lateral veins and two obscure marginal veins (visible under 10-power magnification); stems and leaves with relatively inconspicuous resin dots.
90	Festuca arundinacea TALL FESCUE	Tall Fescue can invade native grassland habitats, especially farther south. It is common in mowed parts of the park but not in the prairie restoration areas.
91	Filipendula rubra Queen of the Prairie	I found only one patch of Queen of the Prairie in the park. Its basal leaves were conspicuous in the early spring, but the plants did not flower. I could not find them later in the spring after prairie grass had grown up over them even with the aid of a location previously recorded by a GPS device. Queen of the Prairie is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it there.
92	Gentiana alba Pale Gentian	Although Pale Gentian is not a common member of the prairie flora, it is plen- tiful in Meadowbrook Prairie. It is similarly abundant in many other prairie restorations.
93	Gentiana andrewsii Bottle Gentian	One of the easiest places to see Bottle Gentians is in the edge of the prairie restoration on the east side of Marker.

No.	Name	Note
94	Gentiana x pallidocyanea Hybrid Closed Gentian	Hybrid Closed Gentian is a cross between Cream Gentian and Bottle Gentian. It is common in the middle of the prairie restoration west of the Savanna Penin- sula, and it occurs very sparingly at a few other spots in the park.
95	Ginkgo biloba Ginkgo	I found a cluster of three Ginkgo seedlings beneath a Sycamore on July 10, 2011. The seed cases from which they sprouted were still present. Ginkgo is a primitive species, not closely related to any other plant on Earth – and it does not actually produce fruits; instead it produces fleshy, fruit-like seeds, which are so ill-smelling that people avoid planting female, seed-bearing trees. There are no mature Ginkgo trees in Meadowbrook Park; evidently a racoon or other animal fed on seeds from a Ginkgo somewhere in the neighborhood and ended up depositing those seeds in the park. The nearest seed-bearing Gingko tree may be at Clark-Lindsey Village, 2,260 feet from the three seedlings.
		Mohlenbrock did not list Ginkgo in <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> (2002). Basin- ger's 2001 report of Ginkgo seedlings growing near planted trees at two loca- tions in far southern Illinois must have been published too late to be included in Mohlenbrock's flora. The herbarium of the Illinois Natural History Survey includes a pair of seedlings that were collected in 2007 from a flower bed near a large Ginkgo in Charleston.
		Evidently Ginkgos can sprout up far from a parent tree (as at Meadowbrook) but they seldom if ever survive long. The chapter on <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> by Whet- stone (1993) in <i>Flora of North America</i> states, "Seedlings or saplings of ginkgo are very rarely found in the vicinity of planted trees and in fencerows and woods (undocumented reports from Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia), hence the inclusion of the species in the flora. Nevertheless, the species is doubtfully naturalized in North America despite about two centuries of cultivation here." I periodically revisited Meadow- brook's cluster of Ginkgos, and on October 15 found that the entire leafy tip was gone from two of the seedlings, apparently eaten by a deer. When last visited on December 10, all three plants had been clipped off within an inch of the ground, probably by a rabbit or other small mammal. The seedlings may not be able to re-sprout in 2012.
96	Glechoma hederacea Creeping Charlie	Creeping Charlie is a pernicious weed in moist, shaded habitats. Most likely it has already insinuated itself into Meadowbrook Park as much as it ever will, and I do not see a compelling reason or practical means to reduce its presence.
97	Glycine max Soybean	I found a single Soybean seedling in a spot of bare soil in the lawn near the dairy barn.
98	Helianthus annuus Annual Sunflower	The Annual Sunflowers in Meadowbrook Park are the progeny of one or more cultivated strains, and they do not closely resemble the wild, ancestral type. I found them near the compost heaps, where they must have spread from cultivated plants. Most of these escaped plants were eliminated by mowing early in the spring.
99	Helianthus tuberosus Jerusalem Artichoke	I found one small Jerusalem Artichoke plant near the Organic Gardens, from which it almost certainly spread. The plant died in the early spring.
100	Helianthus x luxurians Luxuriant Sunflower	Luxuriant Sunflower is thought to be a hybrid between Giant Sunflower and Saw-toothed Sunflower.

No.	Name	Note
101	Hibiscus moscheutos Swamp Rose Mallow	There is a single Swamp Rose Mallow in the Walker Grove Wetland. Although small, it is old enough to flower. I found one Swamp Rose Mallow seedling along McCullough Creek.
102	Hordeum pusillum Little Barley	Little Barley is a native annual grass. It came up in a weedy mowed area near Race Street in the spring.
103	Humulus lupulus Hops	Both native and Eurasian varieties of Hops occur in Illinois. The plants at Meadowbrook are one of the native varieties.
104	Hypericum punctatum Spotted St. John's Wort	The only Spotted St. John's Wort that I know of in the park is in suboptimal habitat, at the wooded edge of a lawn where it is too shady and the plant is in jeopardy of being mowed.
105	Hypericum pyramidatum Giant St. John's Wort	A spectacular patch of Giant St. John's Wort in Meadowbrook Prairie must have been planted. There are also several smaller patches and widely scattered individual plants, at least some of which must have established naturally from seed produced by the big patch.
106	Ilex verticillata Winterberry Holly	I found four Winterberry Holly seedlings amid dense honeysuckle brush and goldenrod in less than an acre on the north side of the Hickman Wildflower Walk. Most likely these plants came from seeds that birds spread from hollies at Clark-Lindsey Village.
107	Ipomoea pandurata Wild Sweet Potato	Meadowbrook Park has plenty of habitat that appears to be ideal for Wild Sweet Potato, but I found only one vigorous patch, which had at least 13 stems.
108	Juglans cinerea Butternut	Several Butternuts were among the first trees planted along McCullough Creek after Meadowbrook Park was established. The trees have matured, but some of them have died and the rest are either declining or near death because of a fun- gal disease that causes fatal trunk cankers and crown die-back.
109	Leersia oryzoides Rice Cut Grass	Three small colonies of Rice Cut Grass occur on the banks of McCullough Creek. I did not find it in the Walker Grove Wetland, where it was planted. This coarse native species is fairly robust; perhaps it could be encouraged to spread at the expense of Reed Canary Grass. It is a "sawgrass," though: its silica-impregnated, microscopically serrated leaf sheaths and blades can readily lacerate flesh.
110	Lemna minor Lesser Duckweed	Lesser Duckweed carpets much of the water surface in McCullough Creek by midsummer, especially where the tiny floating fronds accumulate behind beaver dams.
111	Leucospora multifida Obe-wan-conobea	<i>Leucospora multifida</i> (or <i>Conobea multifida</i>) is a wee wetland annual. It is so little known that it has no widely used common names other than Narrow- leaf Pale-seed and Conobea, both of which were coined from the plant's scientific names. In the 1994 edition of <i>Plants of the Chicago Region</i> , Floyd Swink introduced the name Obe-wan-conobea (a play on Obi-Wan Kenobi, a character in Star Wars). Reportedly the publisher of <i>Plants of the Chicago Region</i> was dismayed when the pun was made known too late to remove it from the book – and now Obe-wan-conobea is a well established name on the World Wide Web.
112	Linum medium WILD FLAX	I found only one Wild Flax plant in Meadowbrook Prairie. This small, slender species can be hard to spot unless it is in flower.

No.	Name	Note
113	Liparis liliifolia Twayblade Orchid	On June 22, 2011, Barbara White and I came across a patch of 12 Twayblade Orchids in Meadowbrook Park. Two of the plants bore flowering stalks, and one of them still had a seed stalk from last year. All of the flowers dropped off the stalks (or perhaps they were stripped off by an animal) soon after they developed and before they could produce seeds.
114	Liquidambar styraciflua Sweetgum	Sweetgum saplings in and near Walker Grove must be progeny of mature trees on the west side of Race Street in the Illini Forest Plantations.
115	Liriodendron tulipifera Tuliptree	Many seedling and sapling Tuliptrees have grown from seeds produced by trees west of Race Street in the Illini Forest Plantations. A few young Tuliptrees occur in the interior of the park.
116	Lonicera maackii Amur Honeysuckle	<i>Plants of the Chicago Region</i> says of Amur Honeysuckle, "It would be difficult to exaggerate the weedy potential of this shrub." That potential has been realized at Meadowbrook Park. In wooded sections, Amur Honeysuckle forms a dense, practically impenetrable understory, and almost no other plant grows in its shade. Amur Honeysuckle is quite capable of invading grassy areas, and it would take over the entire property if allowed.
117	Lonicera x bella SHOWY FLY HONEYSUCKLE "Bell's Honeysuckle"	<i>Lonicera</i> x <i>bella</i> is a hybrid between Tartarian Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera tatari-ca</i>) and Morrow's Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>). The "bella" in <i>Lonicera</i> x <i>bella</i> is Latin for "beautiful" or "handsome." Evidently someone assumed that <i>bella</i> relates to a person named Bell and consequently translated <i>Lonicera</i> x <i>bella</i> as Bell's Honeysuckle. The new name has proliferated via the Internet.
118	Ludwigia peploides Creeping Primrose Willow	A single Creeping Primrose Willow on the shore of Beaver Pond disappeared soon after I found it.
119	Lychnis coronaria Rose Campion	Rose Campion is cultivated in the Herb Garden. I found a seedling about 780 feet away, in the lawn close to a bench along the Wildflower Walk.
120	Malus baccata Siberian Crab	Siberian Crab is an invasive species, but it is not as big a problem as Japanese Crab (see Note 123).
121	Malus ioensis Iowa Crab	The one mature Iowa Crab tree in Meadowbrook Park is an ornamental variety, probably Bechtel's Crabapple or Klem's Improved Bechtel Crabapple. The tree bears hardly any fruit because it is a showy "double-flowered" variety, in which most of the stamens are replaced by extra petals – but I found a single seedling beneath it. A second Iowa Crab, beside the PrairiePlay Bridge, was cut down recently, but it subsequently produced many vigorous sprouts from its roots.
122	Malus prunifolia Plum-leaved Crab	Meadowbrook Park had one big, old Plum-leaved Crab, but it was cut down in the summer of 2011. I found one seedling near it, which did not survive through the growing season. Although Plum-leaved Crab is on some lists of invasive plants, it is not a problem at Meadowbrook.
123	Malus sieboldii Japanese Crab	Japanese Crab and Siberian Crab are the two most invasive crab species in Meadowbrook Park, and Japanese Crab is the worst. Counting both planted and wild trees, I estimate that there are roughly 10 to 15 times as many mature Japanese Crabs as Siberian Crabs. There are thousands of times more Japanese crab seedlings than Siberian crab seedlings, and Japanese crab saplings are perhaps 50 times more common than Siberian crab saplings.

No.	Name	Note
		In May of 2011, I chose an average, representative spot near the big Japanese Crabs along the Wildflower Walk and counted 92 crab seedlings in a square foot. Most of the seedlings died as the growing season progressed, and only a few might survive to the sapling stage, but Japanese Crab obviously can dominate the vegetation if left uncontrolled. Various species of apples and crabs (the genus <i>Malus</i>) have been hybridized
		and selected to produce scores of ornamental varieties, resulting in confusion about their identification and naming. For instance, Zumi Crab is variously considered to be a distinct species, or the same as Japanese Crab, or a variety of Japanese Crab, or a form of Siberian Crab, or a hybrid between Japanese Crab and Siberian Crab. The origin of many horticultural varieties and crosses is so mixed or uncertain that nursery growers often do not attempt to name the parents, simply calling them " <i>Malus</i> species" – as can be seen on some of the tree labels in Timpone Grove.
124	Malus x soulardii Soulard Crab	Soulard Crab is thought to be a hybrid between Iowa Crab and Domestic Apple. At least one of the Japanese Crab trees in the prairie restoration at Meadowbrook was produced in a nursery by grafting a Japanese Crab scion onto the rootstock of a Soulard Crab. After this tree was planted in the park, the rootstock sprouted three vigorous stems of Soulard Crab that grew up through the crown of the Japanese Crab. This Soulard Crab fruited beautifully in 2011.
125	Melilotus albus White Sweet Clover	The influential U.S.D.A. PLANTS Database on the Internet treats White Sweet Clover as the same species as Yellow Sweet Clover. However, these two kinds of sweet clover differ substantially in terms of their appearance, life history, and ecology. For one thing, White Sweet Clover is a much more robust inva- sive in prairies.
126	Melilotus officinalis Yellow Sweet Clover	Yellow Sweet Clover is not common at Meadowbrook; it is occasional in sunny, well-drained situations.
127	Menispermum canadensis Moonseed	I found only one Moonseed vine along McCullough Creek, but it was not to be found again a few weeks later.
128	Miscanthus sinensis Chinese Silver Grass	Chinese Silver Grass is listed in <i>Invasive Plants of East Central Illinois</i> . A hybrid between Amur Silver Grass (<i>Miscanthus sacchariflorus</i>) and Chinese Silver Grass, known as Giant Miscanthus (<i>Miscanthus x giganteus</i>), is being developed and tested as a potential biofuel crop at the University of Illinois. Reportedly Giant Miscanthus does not produce fertile seeds; nevertheless there is concern that it may become an invasive species.
		Four clumps of Chinese Silver Grass form an irregular line along a 170-foot section of the Hickman Wildflower Walk. Rather than spreading there on their own, they look like they were planted as a backdrop for wildflowers alongside the walk. Chinese Silver Grass is grown in the Sensory Garden, but those plants are a distinctly different cultivar than the ones along the Wildflower Walk, so they did not spread from the Sensory Garden to the Wildflower Walk. If <i>Miscanthus</i> invades Meadowbrook Park, it probably will first appear in an open habitat near the edge of the park rather than in the wooded interior by the Wildflower Walk.

No.	Name	Note
129	Morus alba White Mulberry	 White Mulberry, a weedy Asian species, is abundant throughout much of the United States. White Mulberry usually has dark purple or reddish fruits, so it is routinely misidentified as the native Red Mulberry (<i>Morus rubra</i>) – even by botanists and foresters. One of the White Mulberry trees in Meadowbrook Park produces white fruits, but the others are purple-fruited. Beside McCullough Creek within 10 feet of the west culvert under Windsor
		Road is a White Mulberry that has "skeletonized" leaves: the sinuses of each leaf are so large that the blade is reduced to narrow strips of green tissue bordering the main veins. Plants such as these are named <i>Morus alba</i> forma <i>skeletoniana</i> .
130	Oenanthe sarmentosa Pacific Water Parsley	John Hilty discovered Pacific Water Parsley along McCullough Creek several years ago. The native range of this species extends along the Pacific coastal drainages from Alaska to California. According to records of the Biota of North America Project and Wikipedia on the Internet, Pacific Water Parsley has been found growing in the wild outside its natural range in three places in America: near Omaha, near Chicago, and in Meadowbrook Park.
		Pacific Water Parsley is sold by garden stores, and it may eventually become a nightmare weed in wetlands in the eastern United States, but it does not appear to be doing well at Meadowbrook Park. In 2011 water parsley was limited to a few plants in the creek bed downstream from the Timpone Grove Bridge plus a larger patch on the creek bank immediately downstream from the Meadowbrook Barn Bridge. The larger patch declined as the summer progressed because it was heavily grazed by animals, it was crowded by Reed Canary Grass, and it suffered from drought.
131	Pastinaca sativa Wild Parsnip	If Wild Parsnip is not controlled, it can become abundant in prairies and mea- dows. Its sap causes a blistery skin rash.
132	Pedicularis lanceolata Swamp Wood Betony	Bill Handel showed me a single Swamp Wood Betony in the prairie restoration near Marker. It flowered in 2011.
133	Perideridia americana Thicket Parsley	I found one Thicket Parsley flowering where Amur Honeysuckle was cleared from the woods beside the Sculpture Garden Path in 2010. John Hilty photo- graphed this species some years ago at another spot, along the south margin of the woods that extends west from the Savanna Peninsula.
134	Perilla frutescens Beefsteak Plant	Beefsteak Plant is cultivated in the Organic Gardens; it must have spread from there to the area around and near the compost heaps.
135	Phalaris arundinacea Reed Canary Grass	Reed Canary Grass is the only plant species that grows well in all nine of the park's habitats. It forms dense patches that exclude all other plants. If not killed back, it would continue to take over parts of Meadowbrook Prairie and sunny openings in the woods.
136	Physostegia virginiana Obedient Plant	Obedient Plant is on the planting list for Walker Grove, but it is scarce there. A quite similar species, Showy False Dragonhead (<i>Physostegia speciosa</i>), is far more common in Walker Grove. Showy False Dragonhead is smaller than Obedient Plant, and finishes blooming before Obedient Plant begins to come into flower.

No.	Name	Note
137	Pinus strobus White Pine	White Pines have been planted on the north side of the Wildflower Walk as well as beside Timpone Grove and on private property immediately south of the park. The pines are mature enough to produce seed cones, but I found only one seedling, less than an inch tall. It was beneath goldenrods and prairie grasses about 90 feet north of a White Pine grove in Yankee Ridge.
138	Poa pratensis Kentucky Bluegrass	Kentucky Bluegrass is exceedingly variable in its appearance at Meadowbrook Park. Part of the variability comes from the many different cultivated strains that have been developed – but the appearance of this grass also depends on its habitat, its stage of growth, the weather, and how it has been treated (mowed, trampled, newly seeded, etc.).
139	Polygonum erectum Erect Knotweed	Erect Knotweed is a native annual. At Meadowbrook Park, it occurs in its most characteristic natural habitat, muddy creek banks. The plant grows on the shore of Beaver Pond near the dam and at scattered points farther upstream.
140	Potamogeton nodosus Long-leaved Pondweed	I found one little pondweed rooted near the shore of Beaver Pond. The plant went under water every time the creek rose after a rain, but it was repeatedly exposed when the water receded and left a mud flat. Pondweeds normally grow under water and at the water's surface (either rooted or free-floating), and they do not fare well if stranded on mud and exposed to air, so the plant at Meadow- brook never grew big or developed a flowering stem.
		It can be difficult or impossible to identify some species of <i>Potamogeton</i> from immature specimens. John Hilty suggested that the plant at Meadowbrook might be Long-leaved Pondweed, which he has found to be the most common species of pondweed in Urbana and Champaign. At Lake Vermilion, John and I examined large Long-leaved Pondweed plants that were in shallow water as well as small ones on mud flats; the small plants appeared to be identical to the pondweed in Meadowbrook Park. I compared a sample of the Meadowbrook plant with large collections of many species of pondweed in the herbaria of the Illinois Natural History Survey and the University of Illinois; the Meadowbrook specimen was indistinguishable from Long-leaved Pondweed that I know near Meadowbrook Park is a colony of Long-leaved Pondweed in a ditch beside Windsor Road, 2.1 miles west of the plant at Meadowbrook Park. Based on this evidence, I concluded that the pondweed.
141	Prunus avium Sweet Cherry	There is a group of three mature Sweet Cherry trees immediately south of the park boundary in Yankee Ridge. I found two Sweet Cherry seedlings nearby in the semi-shaded zone between the prairie restoration and the thinly wooded border of the park.
142	Pyrus calleryana Callery Pear "Bradford Pear"	Callery Pear is well on its way to being one of the worst invasive trees in Illinois (see White <i>et al.</i> 2005). It is thriving in Meadowbrook Park. The first ornamental variety of Callery Pear to be promoted by the nursery trade, Bradford Pear, was by far the most commonly planted variety until it fell out of favor because of its weak branching structure. Even though wild- growing Callery Pears do not have the traits that characterize the Bradford variety, they are commonly called Bradford Pears.

No.	Name	Note
143	Quercus alba White Oak	There are a few mature White Oaks in the park, but I found only one seedling and no saplings.
144	Quercus coccinea Scarlet Oak	I identified only one Scarlet oak in Meadowbrook Park. Immature Scarlet Oaks and Pin Oaks can be difficult to distinguish from each other because they lack acorns, their leaves are similar to each other, and their leaves are not shaped like typical, well-developed leaves on mature trees. However, the buds of the two species are distinctly different even on young trees. Although the autumnal coloration of Pin Oaks typically tends toward dull orange, several of the more recently planted Pin Oaks in the park are cultivated selections with bright red autumn leaves that are reminiscent of Scarlet Oak.
145	Quercus macrocarpa Burr Oak	Burr Oak is reproducing sparingly in the park. Seedlings are uncommon and widely scattered, and saplings are very scarce.
146	Quercus muhlenbergii Chinquapin Oak	Meadowbrook Park has two Chinquapin Oaks, one near the northeast corner of Walker Grove, and the other near the southwest corner. The foliage on these two trees was atypical in 2011: most of the leaves were unusually broad (similar to Swamp White Oak leaves), and many leaves were stunted, mis- shapen, and discolored (pale or reddish). The previous year's leaves lying on the ground were normally shaped. Most likely the odd crop of leaves resulted from injury and stress that the trees received when the surrounding prairie vegetation was burned.
147	Quercus prinus Rock Chestnut Oak	The single Rock Chestnut Oak at Meadowbrook produced plenty of acorns in past years but none in 2011. The only reproduction noted from this tree is a single seedling next to it. The seedling is the product of fertilization by pollen from a White Oak, producing a hybrid known as Saul's Oak, <i>Quercus x saulii</i> .
148	Quercus rubra Red Oak	Red Oak is reproducing very sparingly in the park. Seedlings and small sap- lings are scarce and widely scattered.
149	Quercus x saulii Saul's Oak	Saul's Oak is a hybrid between Rock Chestnut Oak and White Oak. A single seedling Saul's Oak grows 6½ feet southeast of the trunk of the sole Rock Chestnut Oak in the park.
150	Ranunculus ficaria Fig Buttercup	 On the first day of surveying Meadowbrook's flora (April 7, 2011), I found three species in bloom: Daffodil, Siberian Squill, and Fig Buttercup. The buttercup colony was beside McCullough Creek at Windsor Road. Mike Davis killed those plants before they could set seed. If allowed to spread, Fig Buttercup could carpet acres of floodplain within a few growing seasons – as it has done at many places in the eastern United States in recent years. A fact sheet from the National Park Service by Sweringen (2010) sums up the threat: "Fig buttercup is a vigorously growing vernal plant that forms large, dense patches in floodplain forests and some upland sites, displacing many native plant species, especially those with the similar spring-flowering life cycle Because fig buttercup emerges well in advance of the native species, it has a developmental advantage which allows it to establish and overtake areas rapidly."
		For more information and a photo of a heavy infestation of Fig Buttercup, see http://www.nps.gov/plants/alien/fact/rafi1.htm .

No.	Name	Note
151	Rhamnus cathartica Common Buckthorn	Common Buckthorn is one of the worst invasive plants in Illinois, especially north of Interstate 80. It is so common in Meadowbrook Park that it would be impractical to locate every plant, but nowhere is it dominant in the park. The densest aggregation and the largest individual bushes are described in Table 5.
152	Rhus hirta Staghorn Sumac	Most of the Staghorn Sumacs in Meadowbrook Park are the typical form, but a cut-leaf form occurs on the east side of McCullough Creek in a strip extending for about 200 feet downstream from the PrairiePlay Bridge. This plant is referable to forma <i>laciniata</i> , although the nursery trade often confounds this form with forma <i>dissecta</i> or considers the two forms to be synonymous.
153	Ribes cynosbati Prickly Gooseberry	Evidently the only Prickly Gooseberry at Meadowbrook is 13½ feet above the ground in the crotch of the biggest tree in the park, a cottonwood (4 feet in diameter) along Douglas Creek about 160 feet south and east of Marker. The little bush flowered in 2011 but did not produce any berries.
154	Rosa multiflora Multiflora Rose	Multiflora Rose occurs generally throughout the park, but nowhere is it domin- ant. It was once the most pestiferous of invasives, but rose rosette disease now keeps it from thriving. Multiflora Rose is likely to be less and less of an inva- sive problem in the future.
155	Rubus ulmifolius Elm-leaved Blackberry	Elm-leaved Blackberry is a cultivated plant that is distributed worldwide. According to various Web sites, the species is a seriously invasive plant pest in Chile and Argentina, and it has been found growing as an escape in New Jersey, California, Oregon, and Nevada. I have not found any reports of Elm- leaved Blackberry growing in the wild in Illinois. The plant in Meadowbrook Park is a thornless variety. It flowered well and produced several berries in 2011.
156	Rudbeckia hirta Black-eyed Susan	On the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List, Black-eyed Susan appears under the name <i>Rudbeckia serotina</i> , which is now usually classified as <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i> .
157	Rudbeckia sullivantii Sullivant's Coneflower	John Hilty told me where to find Sullivant's Coneflower in Walker Grove. It grows in the same general area as Tall Sunflower and Luxuriant Sunflower. All three species appeared there at about the same time according to John, so they probably were planted together.
158	Sagittaria latifolia Common Arrowhead	Several arrowhead plants came up in the wettest part of the Walker Grove Wetland in the spring of 2011, but they died back without flowering, probably because the wetland dried up before they could flower. Without flowers and fruits, I was not able to confirm the species. However, the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland includes <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> , and I saw no reason to think that it was some other species on the basis of its leaves, so it is listed here as <i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> , Common Arrowhead.
159	Salix alba Golden Weeping Willow	A massive weeping willow stands along Douglas Creek, with a smaller one next to it. Bright yellow, drooping branches help identify them as Golden Weeping Willows. The classification and nomenclature of this tree are cloud- ed. Mohlenbrock (2002) classified it as a variety of White Willow, assigning it the name <i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vitellina</i> . Golden Weeping Willow has leaves that are nearly hairless on the lower surface and twigs that are bright yellow; in con- trast, typical White Willow has leaves that are silky-hairy beneath and twigs that are greenish yellow or brownish. In his detailed treatment of willows in the <i>Illustrated Flora</i> series, Mohlenbrock (1980) gave a different view of the

No.	Name	Note
		Golden Weeping Willow's origin, "There is a suspicion that this taxon may be a hybrid between <i>S. alba</i> and <i>S. fragilis</i> ."
		Expressing a similar viewpoint, Dirr (1990) described the Golden Weeping Willow as a cultivated variety of White Willow, named <i>Salix alba</i> 'Tristis.' He further stated that Golden Weeping Willow is "an enigmatic species with confusing botanical background," and he noted that it is "sometimes listed as <i>S. vitellina</i> var. <i>pendula</i> and <i>Salix alba</i> 'Niobe' in the trade."
		Swink and Wilhelm (1994) admitted that "the taxonomy of Weeping Willows is extremely confounding," and they considered the golden-stemmed weeping willows to be best classified as a kind of Hybrid Crack Willow (<i>Salix x atro-rubens</i>), which is a cross between White Willow and Crack Willow (<i>Salix alba x Salix fragilis</i>). Swink and Wilhelm concluded, "Even the pendulous, yellow-branched willow cultivated locally as the Weeping Willow, and often called <i>S. alba</i> var. <i>vitellina</i> (L.) Stokes, appears to be of hybrid origin between <i>S. alba</i> and <i>S. fragilis</i> ."
160	Salvia azurea Wild Blue Sage	Wild Blue Sage grows along the Prairie Path between the Freyfogle Over- look and the bridge near Marker, but I could not spot it until Susan Kemnetz described exactly where to find one in bloom. Apparently the summer of 2011 was so dry that Wild Blue Sage almost failed to flower at Meadowbrook.
161	Sassafras albidum Sassafras	Two Sassafras seedlings sprouted in mulch around a big Red Oak north of Timpone Family Ornamental Tree Grove in 2011. They may have come from seed produced by a mature Sassafras located 280 feet away in Timpone Grove; that Sassafras flowered in 2011 but did not produce any fruit. I also found a sapling Sassafras among prairie vegetation 830 feet south and east of the Sassafras in Timpone Grove.
162	Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani Soft-stemmed Bulrush	Soft-stemmed Bulrush is common in the Walker Grove Wetland, where it most likely was planted. A small but robust colony also occurs on the shore of Beaver Pond, where it may have spread on its own.
163	Setaria faberi Giant Foxtail	Here is how <i>Invasive Plants of East Central Illinois</i> characterizes Giant Fox- tail: "Abundant in early prairie plantings. Becomes less common as perennial prairie plants take hold." That scenario has played out at Meadowbrook Park.
164	Silene antirrhina Sleepy Catchfly	Sleepy Catchfly is a very inconspicuous annual. It grows beneath the northeast corner of the Freyfogle Overlook.
165	Silene regia Royal Catchfly	Royal Catchfly is a very conspicuous perennial. Its eye-catching red flowers can be spotted from the Freyfogle Overlook and at a few other places in Mea- dowbrook Prairie.
166	Silphium laciniatum Compass Plant	Compass Plant and Prairie Dock occasionally hybridize, producing a plant that has leaves, stems, and flowers that are intermediate between the two parent species. Young Compass Plants often have leaves with unusually shallow sinuses; such plants are sometimes mistaken for hybrids – but mature, flower- ing specimens of the hybrid and the parent species are quite distinct from each other. This hybrid is not the same as <i>Silphium x pinnatifidum</i> , which some botanists have considered to be the product of hybridization between Compass Plant and Prairie Dock; Molano-Flores (2004) discussed the confusion about the identity of <i>Silphium x pinnatifidum</i> .

No.	Name	Note
		I found three obvious hybrids between Compass Plant and Prairie Dock in the park. The easiest one to find is at GPS coordinates 40.079111 degrees North, 88.200951 degrees West, which is 71 feet from the northwest corner of the Freyfogle Overlook at a bearing of North 17 degrees West (measured from magnetic North).
167	Solidago altissima TALL GOLDENROD "Canada Goldenrod"	Even though Tall Goldenrod is an indigenous species, it acts like an exotic invasive. Big, dense patches of Tall Goldenrod are substantial impediments to establishing prairie vegetation in front of the Freyfogle Overlook and in parts of the Wandell Sculpture Garden and Walker Grove.
		Mohlenbrock's <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> (2002) distinguishes two quite similar, weedy species of goldenrod: Tall Goldenrod (<i>Solidago altissima</i>) and Canada Goldenrod (<i>Solidago canadensis</i>). The superabundant goldenrod in Meadowbrook Park is Tall Goldenrod. I did not find any Canada Goldenrod in the park.
		Some botanical manuals treat the these two kinds of goldenrod as a single spe- cies. For instance, in <i>Flora of Illinois</i> , Jones (1963) listed <i>Solidago altissima</i> as the "correct" species (calling it Tall Goldenrod), and he treated <i>Solidago</i> <i>canadensis</i> as a synonym of <i>Solidago altissima</i> . On the other hand, in <i>Guide to</i> <i>the Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> , Mohlenbrock (1986) listed <i>Solidago canadensis</i> as the "correct" species (calling it Tall Goldenrod), and he treated <i>Solidago</i> <i>altissima</i> as a synonym of <i>Solidago canadensis</i> . The 2002 Meadowbrook Prai- rie Plant List includes Canada Goldenrod (<i>Solidago canadensis</i>); the plant on that list is the same as the predominant goldenrod in the park today, regardless of the name applied to it.
168	Solidago missouriensis Missouri Goldenrod	I found one clump of Missouri Goldenrod in Meadowbrook Prairie. It had 19 flowering stems.
169	Solidago nemoralis Gray Goldenrod	Gray Goldenrod (or Old-field Goldenrod) is most abundant on the crest of the broad ridge that extends west from the Freyfogle Overlook, where highly eroded, clayey soil provides ideal habitat. A few other Gray Goldenrods can be found in the park, especially in Walker Grove, where it was planted.
170	Solidago speciosa Showy Goldenrod	Showy Goldenrod is on the Park District's species list for the Hickman Wild- flower Walk, but I did not find it there. It occurs at several places in Meadow- brook Prairie, often associated with Gray Goldenrod.
171	Spartina pectinata Prairie Cord Grass	Prairie Cord Grass is not only a dominant native species in wet prairie areas – it is tough enough to hold out in ditches and fencerows. Because Prairie Cord Grass can survive in an agricultural landscape, it may have been present along McCullough Creek when the park was established. If so, it would be one of the few plants of the original prairie that has persisted on the tract to the present day. Prairie Cord Grass has also been planted at Meadowbrook as part of restoration efforts.
172	Spiranthes ovalis October Ladies' Tresses	Bob Vaiden discovered a colony of this orchid beside a trail through young, brushy woods in Meadowbrook Park. On September 22, 2011, Barbara White and I counted 12 flowering stems. On October 31 only one stalk with seed capsules remained, and on November 18 it was gone.

No.	Name	Note
		The plants at Meadowbrook Park are variety <i>erostellata</i> , which has an unusual flower structure that causes the plant to self-fertilize with its own pollen rather than transferring pollen to another plant.
		October Ladies' Tresses was once very little known throughout its range. Ames (1906) called it "one of the rarest of the <i>Spiranthes</i> species." In his monograph about Illinois orchids, Sheviak (1974) reported that October Ladies' Tresses had been collected in Illinois only four times before 1950. Noting that the species had been found at least 14 more times between 1950 and 1974, Sheviak emphasized, "Most significantly, most of the new collec- tions have been made in disturbed sites <i>Spiranthes ovalis</i> has become a plant of old fields and abandoned wooded pastures, where it occurs with greater frequency than it ever did in its primeval moist woodland habitat."
		In his book about orchids of Indiana, Homoya (1993) reported that October Ladies' Tresses had been found in 16 counties, and he described circumstances similar to the orchid's history in Illinois: "In the first half of this century the orchid was an extremely rare plant in Indiana, and although the difficulty in spotting it can account in part for the lack of early records, more likely it probably was not as common then as now The reason for the spread of <i>S. ovalis</i> var. <i>erostellata</i> is unclear, but it may be that we are observing the movement of a disturbance-adapted ecotype into Indiana." Several other orchid species – including Twayblade Orchid – have similarly increased in numbers and spread into disturbed habitats and abandoned farmland in recent decades.
173	Syringa reticulata Japanese Tree Lilac	During the spring of 2011, many seedlings of Japanese Tree Lilac came up in the lawn around one of the three tree lilacs in the Timpone Family Ornamental Tree Grove. There were no seedlings near the other two tree lilacs even though all three plants produced seed pods in 2010. All of the seedlings had disappear- ed by early summer, perhaps killed by mowing, herbiciding, and lack of rain.
174	Taxodium distichum Bald Cypress	After water in Beaver Pond receded during the exceptionally dry month of July 2011, I found nine Bald Cypress seedlings along a 60-foot section of the pond. The seedlings had sprouted on newly exposed mud banks and floating organic debris that accumulated against a tangle of logs and sticks. The little cypresses probably came from seeds borne by trees along Vine Street in the first two blocks north of Windsor Road. Those seeds could easily wash into the storm sewer that is the source of McCullough Creek. There are also cone-bearing Bald Cypresses behind the PrairiePlay Pavilion, but their seeds are not likely to reach the creek.
		Over the years, cypresses probably have sprouted repeatedly along McCul- lough Creek – only to be drowned by subsequent high water. A young Bald Cypress can survive inundation only if it grows so tall that its top is never completely submerged by water for long periods during the growing season.
175	Thaspium trifoliatum Meadow Parsnip	Meadow Parsnip or <i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i> is a native species. It is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List, but it is categorized there as an invasive and exotic – so the listing appears to be based on a misnaming of Wild Parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>), which is a common weed.

No.	Name	Note
176	Triticum aestivum Wheat	Wheat was planted as a cover crop in an area where trees and shrubs were removed along McCullough Creek in 2010. The plants produced seeds in 2011, but they are not likely to persist for more than a year. In addition, small clumps of Wheat flowered on mud exposed in the creek bed a substantial distance upstream from the area where it was sown by the Park District; these plants appear to have grown from seed heads that washed in from somewhere farther upstream.
177	Tsuga canadensis Eastern Hemlock	In the woods east of the Organic Gardens is a group of small hemlocks. Four are faring well, two are dead, and one is nearly dead (probably from too much shade from larger trees and shrubs).
178	Typha x glauca Hybrid Cat-tail	I found a single cat-tail on the west bank of McCullough Creek about 15 feet downstream from the south edge of the grate on the west culvert under Wind- sor Road. The plant was small (39 inches tall at the end of the growing season, with two very small basal offshoots), and it appeared to have been newly established there in 2011. The plant was mostly eaten in October – probably by a beaver or muskrat – but enough of the rootstock and growing points survived that it probably can come back up in the spring.
		Cat-tail species are best identified by examining their flower heads or seed heads, but this plant had neither. I did, however, find a patch of cat-tails with seed heads in the ditch along Windsor Road 4,080 feet west of the plant in the park. After consulting several publications, including articles by Hotchkiss and Dozier (1949) and Smith (1967), I determined that those plants were Hybrid Cat-tails (<i>Typha x glauca</i>), which is a cross between the exotic Narrow-leaved Cat-tail (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>) and native Broad-leaved Cat-tail (<i>Typha latifolia</i>). Leaves on the cat-tail in Meadowbrook Park were the same as the ones in the Windsor Road ditch in terms of four diagnostic traits: their width (up to 11 millimeters), their cross-sectional shape, the presence of obvious mucilage glands, and the shape of the summit of the sheath. Consequently I decided that the plant in the park was also <i>Typha x glauca</i> .
		Some researchers (<i>e.g.</i> Selbo and Snow 2004) have found that <i>Typha</i> x <i>glauca</i> rarely if ever produces fertile seeds; if so, it must be repeatedly created by interbreeding of Narrow-leaved Cat-tail and Broad-leaved Cat-tail. Other studies (<i>e.g.</i> Smith 1967) state that the hybrid sometimes produces plenty of fertile seeds. It seems far more likely that the plant in Meadowbrook Park sprouted from a seed produced by a Hybrid Cat-tail plant rather than being the first-generation product of a cross between the two parent species. The hybrid spreads aggressively by rootstocks, and it is becoming the predominant cat-tail around the south end of Lake Michigan and in other regions.
179	Ulmus pumila Siberian Elm "Chinese Elm"	Siberian Elm was a very popular choice for planting as a shade tree in the 1950s and '60s after Dutch elm disease devastated American Elms. Many people know <i>Ulmus pumila</i> as Chinese Elm because it was sometimes sold under that name rather than Siberian Elm during the Cold War, but a different species (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>) is more properly referred to as Chinese Elm.
180	Ulmus rubra Slippery Elm	The only Slippery Elm found in the park is a sapling in the prairie that was cut off and subsequently re-sprouted.

No.	Name	Note
181	Vernonia arkansana Ozark Ironweed	Ozark Ironweed is indigenous to Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma – so a 1957 announcement by G.N. Jones raised eyebrows of Illinois botanists: in the summer of 1955, Ozark Ironweed was discovered for the first time in the state within a few miles of Champaign. About a dozen plants occupied a narrow strip between a road and a cornfield: "Here they appear to be making their last stand. These plants are almost certainly native. That they might have been planted in that place is out of the question, and there is no sign that they are adventive." As Dr. Jones predicted, the colony was lost, and Ozark Iron- weed was not known to be growing outside of cultivation in Illinois until John Hilty detected it in Meadowbrook Park in 2005.
		The location of Ozark Ironweed at Meadowbrook indicates that it must have been planted there instead of seeding in from some unknown patch in the vicinity. The species is thinly scattered beside the Prairie Path between the Freyfogle Overlook and the Walker Grove Wetland; in the same area are three other species of <i>Vernonia</i> (Baldwin's Ironweed, Smooth Ironwood, and Missouri Ironweed). It is highly unlikely that Baldwin's Ironweed and Smooth Ironweed would occur in the park if they were not planted, so I think that Baldwin's, Smooth, and Ozark Ironweed were all planted in the same part of the park.
182	Vernonia x illinoensis Illinois Ironweed	John Hilty alerted me to the presence of Illinois Ironweed at Meadowbrook Park. Illinois Ironweed is a hybrid between Tall Ironweed and Missouri Iron- weed (<i>Vernonia gigantea x Vernonia missurica</i>). I distinguished Illinois Ironweed from its parent species on the basis of information in a study by Faust (1977).
		Henry A. Gleason described Illinois Ironweed as a species in 1906 from a specimen collected near Champaign. Gleason was born in Dalton City (Moultrie County) in 1882. His bachelor's thesis, <i>The Flora of the Prairies</i> , was completed at the University of Illinois in 1901 under the direction of T.J. Burrill, namesake of Burrill Hall. Young Henry Gleason immersed himself in the study of the emerging science of ecology, which was being formulated by Midwestern professors at the beginning of the twentieth century. He sub- sequently published a series of papers that are still cited by ecologists today, including "An Isolated Prairie Grove and Its Phytogeographical Significance" (about Bur Oak Grove near Royal in eastern Champaign County) and "The Individualistic Concept of the Plant Association." In his publications, Gleason challenged early ecological theories that had already become well entrenched. At the time, his differing views were not well received by the majority of eco- logists. Gleason turned his attention to plant classification instead of ecology, and he became one of America's leading plant taxonomists.
183	Veronica serpyllifolia Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Thyme-leaved Speedwell is more common than generally assumed because it is easy to overlook. Its most characteristic habitat is moist soil that has been compacted by foot traffic along a semi-shaded path through woods.
184	Viburnum opulus European Cranberry Bush	European Cranberry Bush is more robust and prolific than its American counterpart, High-bush Cranberry. It is well established in the park's wooded areas. Removal of the biggest bushes has prevented it from locally dominating the shrub layer, but there are hundreds and hundreds of seedlings in the park.

No.	Name	Note
185	Viola bicolor Confederate Violet	Although <i>Vascular Flora of Illinois</i> gives the scientific name for Confederate Violet as <i>Viola bicolor</i> , this scientific name has been commonly applied to a very different kind of violet called Johnny-jump-up.
		The flowers of Confederate Violet are whitish or very pale blue with darker blue veins. The two most recent comprehensive books about the Illinois flora by Mohlenbrock (1986, 2002) consider Confederate Violet to be a distinct species, but Mohlenbrock's earlier treatment of violets (1978) states that Confederate Violet is merely a differently colored form of a blue-flowered species: "Other than flower color, there is no valid difference between the Confederate violet and <i>V. sororia.</i> "
		Mohlenbrock did not comment on Confederate Violet's nativity, but Jones (1963) stated that it spread into Illinois from the Southeast, and Jones and Fuller (1955) called it a garden escape, so I list it as an exotic species.
186	Viola pubescens Downy Yellow Violet	The common yellow-flowered violet that is native to east-central Illinois is the Smooth Yellow Violet (<i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>eriocarpa</i>), a variety that grows in Busey Woods but does not occur in Meadowbrook Park. The yellow violet at Meadowbrook is a different variety, known as Downy Yellow Violet (<i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>pubescens</i>). The downy variety is native farther north in the state, and it does not occur naturally in east-central Illinois. The small colony of Downy Yellow Violet at Meadowbrook may have been planted there at the very south edge of the park, or perhaps it established itself from ones that were planted somewhere nearby in Yankee Ridge.
187	Zoysia japonica Zoysia	Zoysia is a very low and dense sod-forming lawn grass. It is not clear whether it was intentionally planted in Meadowbrook Park: it looks as if it may have been inadvertently introduced in a few places in the Wandell Sculpture Garden when soil was brought in to patch low spots or bare patches in the turf next to sculptures.
Addi	itional species that definitely ha	ve been observed in Meadowbrook Park
188	Allium cernuum Nodding Onion	Although Nodding Onion is on two planting lists for Meadowbrook Prairie, I did not find it in the park. John Hilty has seen two or three specimens of Nodding Onion along a path east of McCullough Creek. Because it has been several years since he saw the plants, John is inclined to think that they probably are no longer present in the park.
189	Amsonia tabernaemontana Blue Star	John Hilty photographed Blue Star in the Walker Grove Wetland several years ago. Blue Star is conspicuous when flowering, but I could not find it in 2011, so it may no longer be present.
190	Artemisia ludoviciana White Sage	In 1984 Barb Benner and Wendy Garrison identified the typical variety of White Sage (var. <i>ludoviciana</i>) as well as the hoary-leaved variety (var. <i>gnaphalodes</i>) at Meadowbrook Park, describing both of them as uncommon. Several years ago, John Hilty photographed a small colony of the hoary-leaved variety beside a path in the prairie restoration west of the Savanna Peninsula. White Sage should be easy to spot – especially the hoary-leaved variety – but I could not find it, so it appears to have died out.

No.	Name	Note	
191	Baptisia bracteata Cream Wild Indigo	Cream Wild Indigo is on the original 1978 Meadowbrook Prairie planting list and on the 2006 planting list for Walker Grove, but I did not find it anywhere in the park. Some time in the past, Derek Liebert saw one Cream Wild Indigo at Meadowbrook.	
192	Ceanothus americanus New Jersey Tea	Bob Vaiden reported that New Jersey Tea was planted near the Freyfogle Overlook but it did not persist. Deer avidly eat the nitrogen-rich foliage of New Jersey Tea, so they may have browsed it to oblivion at Meadowbrook.	
193	Echinacea paradoxa Ozark Coneflower	Ozark Coneflower is a striking plant that looks like Pale Purple Coneflower except that its flowers are yellow. John Hilty photographed a singe Ozark Coneflower near the Freyfogle Overlook several years ago and has not seen it since. This species is not indigenous to Illinois, but it is becoming a popular choice among gardeners.	
194	Erigeron strigosus Daisy Fleabane	John Hilty has seen a few specimens of Daisy Fleabane in the Wandell Sculp- ture Garden. I looked closely for this species throughout the growing season but found only the similar-looking Annual Fleabane. Daisy Fleabane may still occur at Meadowbrook in low numbers even though I failed to detect it.	
195	Heterostipa spartea Porcupine Grass	Over the years, John Hilty has occasionally seen one or two plants of Porcu- pine Grass in Meadowbrook Prairie. I kept an eye out for Porcupine Grass as well as June Grass (<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>) in the most elevated, best drained parts of the prairie restoration, but I found neither. Both Porcupine Grass and June Grass are native cool-season grasses that can be difficult to spot in tall- grass prairie unless they are flowering or in seed. Most likely Porcupine Grass is still present at Meadowbrook, but I know of no report that June Grass was ever planted or observed in the park.	
196	Heuchera richardsonii Prairie Alumroot	Bob Vaiden reported that Prairie Alumroot once grew along the path through the prairie restoration west of the Savanna Peninsula. I could not find it there: maybe it is hidden by dense prairie vegetation, or maybe it has been choked out by competing plants. Prairie Alumroot is also on the planting list for the Hickman Wildflower Walk, but I did not see it there.	
197	Hypericum sphaerocarpum Round-Fruited St. John's Wort	Several years ago, John Hilty found two colonies of Round-Fruited St. John's Wort on the east side of McCullough Creek. He thinks that they may possibly still exist but probably have died out.	
198	Lathyrus hirsutus Singletary Pea	John Hilty found two Singletary Pea plants in the Savanna Peninsula several years ago. He put pictures of them on his <i>Illinois Wildflowers</i> Web site and stated, "It is doubtful that they will persist at this site." I failed to relocate the plants and concur with John's conclusion.	
199	Liatris aspera Rough Blazing Star	Bob Vaiden has seen Rough Blazing Star in the prairie restoration on the east side of the Savanna Peninsula within 30 to 50 feet of the path. Rough Blazing Star is also on the list for the Hickman Wildflower Walk; John Hilty has seen it there and in the Wandell Sculpture Garden. This species is also on the planting list for Walker Grove. I did not see Rough Blazing Star anywhere in the park even though I looked hard for it during its blooming period, and I continued hunting in the autumn after the prairie vegetation had died back and the blazing star's basal leaves should still have been apparent. I think that Rough Blazing	

No.	Name	Note	
		Star must not have bloomed in the park in 2011, and it must be so scarce that I simply could not find it.	
200	Lilium michiganense Michigan Lily	According to records on file at the Urbana Park District, Barb Benner and Wendy Garrison found a few Michigan Lilies blooming at Meadowbrook Park on July 21, 1984. John Hilty photographed this species in the park several years ago. I could not find any Michigan Lilies in 2011, but they probably are still present.	
201	Monarda bradburiana Bradbury's Bee-balm	Both Bob Vaiden and John Hilty are familiar with a small group of Bradbury's Bee-balm on the west side of the Prairie Path not far south of the post-and-rail fence at the north end of the prairie restoration. I looked closely and repeatedly for Bradbury's Bee-balm there, but it was already past its blooming period, making it harder to spot. Although I did not find Bradbury's Bee-balm, it probably still exists in the park.	
202	Penstemon tubaeflorus Western Beardtongue	Bill Handel photographed Western Beardtongue several years ago along the Prairie Path not far from the Freyfogle Overlook. Bill reported that the prairie had been burned prior to that growing season, which probably stimulated its flowering. Western Beardtongue comes into bloom after Foxglove Beard- tongue has largely finished flowering, so I should have been able to spot it if it bloomed in 2011. Most likely the plant still persists in the park undetected.	
203	Reseda luteola WELD	John Hilty photographed this herb on the earthen mound (former compost pile) south of the Hickman Wildflower Walk. The plants must have spread from ones that were cultivated nearby in the park. Weld is no longer present on the mound.	
204	Senecio plattensis Prairie Ragwort	John Hilty has seen Prairie Ragwort at Meadowbrook Park, but not for several years. I failed to find it despite looking hard for it during its blooming period, when it is conspicuous. Most likely Prairie Ragwort is no longer present in the park.	
205	Verbascum thapsus Great Mullein	I could not find Great Mullein in Meadowbrook Park. Evidently the Park District staff has eradicated this invasive species.	
206	Verbena stricta Hoary Vervain	John Hilty saw a couple of Hoary Vervain plants in the prairie restoration several years ago. This weedy native may have died out in the park, but it could show up again.	
Othe	er species that have been report	ed from Meadowbrook Park	
207	Anemone cylindrica Thimbleweed	Thimbleweed is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List, and it is on two planting lists for the park, but I did not find it. Reports of Thimbleweed at Meadowbrook may be based at least in part on misidentification of Tall Anemone, a similar species in the park.	
208	Cirsium altissimum Tall Thistle	I found no Tall Thistles in the park but plenty of the similar-looking Field Thistle. The 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List includes Tall Thistle but not Field Thistle; maybe Field Thistle was misidentified as Tall Thistle when the list was prepared.	
209	Cirsium vulgare Bull Thistle	Bull Thistle is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List. I did not find it and probably did not overlook it. Maybe this bad weed has been eliminated from the park, or maybe its listing was based on a misidentification of Field Thistle.	

No.	Name	Note	
210	Erigeron asperugineus Idaho Fleabane	Idaho Fleabane is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List. This Rocky Mountain wildflower could have been included in the mix of seeds when the prairie was planted. (Commercial prairie seed mixtures often include a number of showy, short-lived western plant species that produce a quick flowering display but tend to die out after a few years as the prairie develops.) In any event, Idaho Fleabane does not appear to be present in Meadowbrook Park now.	
211	Gaura parviflora Small-flowered Gaura	Small-flowered Gaura is quite similar to Biennial Gaura. I found much Bien- nial Gaura but no Small-flowered Gaura in the park. The 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List includes Small-flowered Gaura but not Biennial Gaura, so its listing probably is a case of mistaken identity.	
212	Helianthus maximilianii Maximilian's Sunflower	Maximilian's Sunflower is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List. Although it is a highly conspicuous species, I did not find it in the park. Either Maximilian's Sunflower has disappeared, or the earlier listing was based on a misidentification of one of the other tall sunflower species.	
213	Oenothera albicaulis Prairie Evening Primrose	Prairie Evening Primrose is on the 2002 Meadowbrook Prairie Plant List. This showy native of the western United States may have been included in the seed mix for the prairie restoration (see Note 210). Prairie Evening Primrose does not appear to be present in Meadowbrook Park now.	
214	Penstemon pallidus Pale Beardtongue	Pale Beardtongue is on an old, undated planting list and the 2002 Meadow- brook Prairie Plant List. I searched for it but found only its larger cousin, Foxglove Beardtongue.	
215	Phlox pilosa Downy Phlox	Downy Phlox is on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie, and it is on the species list for the Hickman Wildflower Walk, but I did not find it anywhere in the park.	
Othe	er species that are on planting li	sts for Meadowbrook Park	
216	Anemone canadensis Meadow Anemone	One ounce of Meadow Anemone seed is on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie. I did not find this species and know of no report of it in the park.	
217	Angelica atropurpurea Great Angelica	Great Angelica is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it. This highly conspicuous species could not be overlooked, so it must not have become established from the planting.	
218	Asclepias sullivantii Sullivant's Milkweed	Sullivant's Milkweed is on old planting lists for Meadowbrook Prairie, but apparently no plants survived to the present.	
219	Carex comosa Bristly Sedge	Bristly Sedge is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it. The quite similar Porcupine Sedge is present in the wetland; per- haps Porcupine Sedge seeds were planted instead of Bristly Sedge.	
220	Gentianella quinquefolia Stiff Gentian	Stiff Gentian appears on an old, undated Meadowbrook Prairie planting list as <i>Gentiana quinquefolia</i> . I have not seen it in the park.	
221	Liatris cylindracea Cylindrical Blazing Star	Cylindrical Blazing Star is on an old, undated Meadowbrook Prairie planting list, but my survey failed to locate any.	
222	Lilium philadelphicum Wood Lily	Five Wood Lily plants are on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie. I did not find this species and know of no report of it in the park.	

No.	Name	Note
223	Oligoneuron album Stiff Aster	Stiff Aster appears on an old, undated Meadowbrook Prairie planting list as <i>Aster ptarmicoides</i> . I have not seen it in the park.
224	Penstemon grandiflorus Large-flowered Beardtongue	Large-flowered Beardtongue is on an old, undated Meadowbrook Prairie planting list. Although this species is conspicuous even when it is not in bloom, I did not find it in the park.
225	Polytaenia nuttallii Prairie Parsley	Three ounces of Prairie Parsley seed is on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie. I did not find this species and know of no report of it in the park.
226	Prenanthes racemosa Glaucous White Lettuce	Eight ounces of Glaucous White Lettuce seed is on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie. I did not find this species and know of no report of it in the park.
227	Schoenoplectus pungens Three-square	Three-square is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland. I searched hard and did not find it there. Evidently it failed to establish itself and persist in the park.
228	Senna hebecarpa Wild Senna	Wild Senna is on the planting list for Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it there. Maryland Senna, a quite similar species, occurs throughout the study area.
229	Sisyrinchium campestre Prairie Blue-eyed Grass	Prairie Blue-eyed Grass is on an old, undated Meadowbrook Prairie planting list. I looked closely for blue-eyed grasses in the spring when they should be blooming in the prairie but found none of any kind.
230	Sparganium eurycarpum Common Bur-reed	Common Bur-reed is on the planting list for the Walker Grove Wetland, but I did not find it. This conspicuous species is not likely to be overlooked; evidently the planting was not successful.
231	Spiranthes cernua Nodding Ladies' Tresses	Five plants of Nodding Ladies' Tresses are on the original 1978 planting list for Meadowbrook Prairie. Although the park has plenty of habitat that appears to be suitable for this orchid, and I searched closely for it, I found none.
232	Viola pedatifida Prairie Violet	Twenty Prairie Violet plants are on the original 1978 planting list for Meadow- brook Prairie. I did not find any Prairie Violets in the park.
233	Zizia aptera Heart-leaved Meadow Parsnip	According to the Park District's records, a single Heart-leaved Meadow Pars- nip was transplanted to Meadowbrook Prairie on November 3, 1984. I have no further evidence of this species in the park.

Appendix 5. Flora of Meadowbrook Park – Plants listed by family.

Ruellia humilis	Wild Petunia
Ruellia strepens	Smooth Ruellia
Adder's tongue family (Oph	lioglossaceae) Bronze Fern
Botrychium dissectum	Bronze Fern
Amaryllis family (Amaryllida	ceae)
Narcissus pseudo-narcissus	Daffodil
Arum family (Araceae)	
Arisaema triphyllum	Jack in the Pulpit
Aster or composite family (Achillea millefolium	
	Yarrow
Ageratina altissima	White Snakeroot
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed
Ambrosia trifida	Giant Ragweed
Antennaria parlinii	Parlin's Pusseytoes
Anthemis cotula	Mayweed
Arctium minus	Burdock
Artemisia annua	Annual Wormwood
Artemisia vulgaris	Common Mugwort
Aster cordifolius	Blue Heart-leaved Aster
Aster ericoides	Heath Aster
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster
Aster lanceolatus	Panicled Aster
Aster lateriflorus	Side-flowered Aster
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster Aromatic Aster
Aster oblongifolius Aster ontarionis	
	Ontario Aster
Aster oolentangiensis Aster pilosus	Sky-blue Aster Frost Aster
•	Willow Aster
Aster praealtus Aster urophyllus	White Heart-leaved Aster
Bidens aristosa	Bearded Beggar-ticks
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur Marigold
Bidens connata	Purple-stemmed Tickseed
Bidens frondosa	Common Beggar-ticks
Bidens polylepis	Swamp Marigold
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster
Brickellia eupatorioides	False Boneset
Cichorium intybus	Chicory
Cirsium arvense	Canada Thistle
Cirsium discolor	Field Thistle
Conoclinium coelestinum	Blue Mist-flower
Conyza canadensis	Mare's Tail
Coreopsis grandiflora	Large-flowered Coreopsis
Coreopsis palmata	Prairie Coreopsis
Coreopsis tinctoria	Golden Coreopsis
Coreopsis tripteris	Tall Coreopsis
Cosmos bipinnatus	Common Cosmos
Echinacea pallida	Pale Purple Coneflower
Echinacea purpurea	Broad-leaved
Foliato prostanta	Purple Coneflower
Eclipta prostrata	Yerba de Tajo
Erechtites hieracifolia	Fireweed
Erigeron annuus	Annual Fleabane
Erigeron philadelphicus	Marsh Fleabane

Eupatoriadelphus purpureus Eupatorium altissimum Eupatorium perfoliatum Eupatorium serotinum Euthamia graminifolia Euthamia gymnospermoides Galinsoga quadrisulcata Helenium autumnale Helianthus annuus Helianthus decapetalus Helianthus giganteus Helianthus grosseserratus Helianthus mollis Helianthus strumosus Helianthus tuberosus Helianthus x luxurians Heliopsis helianthoides Lactuca canadensis Lactuca serriola Leucanthemum vulgare Liatris pycnostachya Liatris spicata Matricaria discoidea Oligoneuron rigidum Parthenium integrifolium Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium Sweet Everlasting Ratibida pinnata Rudbeckia hirta Rudbeckia laciniata Rudbeckia subtomentosa Rudbeckia sullivantii Rudbeckia triloba

Purple Joe Pye Weed Tall Boneset Common Boneset Late Boneset Hairv Grass-leaved Goldenrod Viscid Grass-leaved Goldenrod Peruvian Daisy Yellow Sneezeweed Annual Sunflower Ten-petaled Sunflower Tall Sunflower Saw-toothed Sunflower Downy Sunflower Pale-leaved Sunflower Jerusalem Artichoke Luxuriant Sunflower False Sunflower Yellow Wild Lettuce Prickly Lettuce Ox-eye Daisy Prairie Blazing Star Marsh Blazing Star Pineapple Weed Stiff Goldenrod Feverfew Yellow Coneflower Black-eyed Susan Goldenglow Sweet Black-eyed Susan Sullivant's Coneflower Brown-eyed Susan Butterweed Rosinweed Compass Plant Cup Plant Prairie Dock Tall Goldenrod Missouri Goldenrod Grav Goldenrod Showy Goldenrod Prickly Sow Thistle Smooth Sow Thistle Common Dandelion Common Goat's Beard Wingstem Yellow Crownbeard Ozark Ironweed Baldwin's Ironweed Smooth Ironweed Missouri Ironweed Illinois Ironweed Common Cocklebur

Bald cypress family (Taxodiaceae)

Taxodium distichum

Senecio glabellus

Silphium integrifolium

Silphium laciniatum

Silphium perfoliatum

Solidago altissima

Solidago nemoralis

Solidago speciosa

Taraxacum officinale

Tragopogon pratensis

Verbesina alternifolia

Vernonia arkansana Vernonia baldwinii

Vernonia fasciculata

Vernonia x illinoensis

Xanthium strumarium

Vernonia missurica

Verbesina helianthoides

Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus

Solidago missouriensis

Silphium terebinthinaceum

Bald Cypress

Barberry family (Berberidaceae)

Podophyllum peltatum

Mayapple

Clematis terniflora

Consolida ajacis Rocket Larkspur Basswood family (Tiliaceae) Enemion biternatum False Rue Anemone Tilia americana American Basswood Ranunculus abortivus Small-flowered Buttercup Tilia cordata Little-leaved Linden Ranunculus ficaria Fig Buttercup Tilia platyphyllos **Big-leaved** Linden Swamp Buttercup Tilia tomentosa Silver Linden Ranunculus septentrionalis Thalictrum revolutum Waxy Meadow Rue Beech family (Fagaceae) Caesalpinia family (Caesalpiniaceae) White Oak Quercus alba Cercis canadensis Redbud Swamp White Oak Quercus bicolor Chamaecrista fasciculata Partridge Pea Scarlet Oak Quercus coccinea Gleditsia triacanthos Honey Locust Quercus imbricaria Shingle Oak Kentucky Coffee Tree Gymnocladus dioicus Quercus macrocarpa Burr Oak Senna marilandica Maryland Senna Quercus muhlenbergii Chinguapin Oak Quercus palustris Pin Oak Quercus prinus Rock Chestnut Oak Cannabis family (Cannabinaceae) Quercus rubra Red Oak Humulus lupulus Hops Quercus shumardii Shumard Oak Saul's Oak Quercus x saulii Caper family (Capparaceae) Cleome hassleriana Spider Flower Bellflower family (Campanulaceae) Campanulastrum americanum American Bellflower Carpetweed family (Molluginaceae) Lobelia cardinalis Cardinal Flower Mollugo verticillata Carpetweed Lobelia siphilitica Great Blue Lobelia Carrot family (Apiaceae) **Bignonia family** (Bignoniaceae) Anethum graveolens Dill Campsis radicans Trumpet Creeper Conium maculatum Poison Hemlock Catalpa speciosa Northern Catalpa Coriander Coriandrum sativum Cryptotaenia canadensis Honewort Birch family (Betulaceae) Daucus carota Wild Carrot Black Alder Alnus glutinosa Eryngium yuccifolium Rattlesnake Master Betula nigra **River Birch** Oenanthe sarmentosa Pacific Water Parsley Osmorhiza clavtonii Sweet Cicelv Birthwort family (Aristolochiaceae) Osmorhiza longistylis Anise Root Asarum canadense Wild Ginger Pastinaca sativa Wild Parsnip Perideridia americana Thicket Parsley Sanicula canadensis Canada Black Snakeroot Bittersweet family (Celastraceae) Sanicula odorata Common Black Snakeroot Round-leaved Bittersweet Celastrus orbiculatus Thaspium trifoliatum Meadow Parsnip Burning-bush Euonymus alatus Zizia aurea Golden Alexanders Euonymus atropurpureus Wahoo Wintercreeper Euonymus fortunei Cashew family (Anacardiaceae) Euonymus yedoensis Japanese Spindle Tree Cotinus coggygria European Smoke Tree Rhus glabra Smooth Sumac Bladdernut family (Staphyleaceae) Rhus hirta Staghorn Sumac Staphylea trifolia Bladdernut Toxicodendron radicans Poison Ivy Borage family (Boraginaceae) Cat-tail family (Typhaceae) Borago officinalis Borage Typha x glauca Hybrid Cat-tail Hackelia virginiana Stickseed Mertensia virginica Virginia Bluebells Citrus family (Rutaceae) Phellodendron amurense Amur Cork Tree Buckthorn family (Rhamnaceae) Ptelea trifoliata Common Buckthorn Wafer Ash Rhamnus cathartica Custard apple family (Annonaceae) Buttercup or crowfoot family (Ranunculaceae) Asimina triloba Pawpaw Japanese Windflower Anemone hupehensis Anemone virginiana Tall Anemone Cypress family (Cupressaceae) Aquilegia canadensis Wild Columbine Eastern Red Cedar Juniperus virginiana Caltha palustris Marsh Marigold

Yam-leaved Clematis

Commelina communis	Common Day-flower	Erodium cicutarium	Crane's Bill
Tradescantia ohiensis	Ohio Spiderwort	Geranium maculatum	Wild Geranium
Dogbane family (Apocynac	eae)	Ginkgo family (Ginkgoaceae)	
Apocynum cannabinum	Common Dogbane	Ginkgo biloba	Ginkgo
Apocynum sibiricum	Prairie Indian Hemp	Chingo bhoba	Cintgo
Vinca minor	Common Periwinkle	Gooseberry family (Grossula	riaceae)
		Ribes cynosbati	Prickly Gooseberry
Dogwood family (Cornacea		_	
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	Goosefoot family (Chenopod	iaceae)
Cornus amomum	Swamp Dogwood	Atriplex patula	Common Orach
Cornus drummondii	Rough-leaved Dogwood	Chenopodium album	Lamb's Quarters
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood		
Cornus sericea	Red-osier Dogwood	Gourd family (Cucurbitaceae))
		Cucurbita pepo	Field Pumpkin
Duckweed family (Lemnac	eae)	Lagenaria siceraria	White-flowered Gourd
Lemna minor	Lesser Duckweed	- 0	
Ebony family (Ebenaceae)		Grape family (Vitaceae)	Minginia Oraș
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon	Parthenocissus quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper
Diospyros virginiaria	Fersimmon	Vitis cinerea	Winter Grape
Elm family (Illmassa)		Vitis riparia	Riverbank Grape
Elm family (Ulmaceae)	Current e mil	Vitis vulpina	Frost Grape
Celtis laevigata	Sugarberry		
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry	Grass family (Poaceae)	0 1 0
Ulmus americana	American Elm	Agropyron repens	Quack Grass
Ulmus pumila	Siberian Elm	Agrostis gigantea	Redtop
Ulmus rubra	Slippery Elm	Agrostis hyemalis	Tickle Grass
		Agrostis perennans	Upland Bent Grass
Evening primrose family (Agrostis stolonifera	Creeping Bent Grass
Circaea lutetiana	Enchanter's Nightshade	Alopecurus carolinianus	Carolina Foxtail
Epilobium coloratum	Cinnamon Willow Herb	Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem
Ludwigia peploides	Creeping Primrose Willow	Avena sativa	Oats
Gaura biennis	Biennial Gaura	Bothriochloa ischaemum	Turkestan Bluestem
Oenothera biennis	Common Evening Primrose	Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats Grama
		Brachyelytrum erectum	False Brome
Figwort family (Scrophulari		Bromus commutatus	Hairy Chess
Chelone glabra		Bromus inermis	Smooth Brome
Digitalis lanata	Grecian Foxglove	Bromus secalinus	Cheat
Leucospora multifida	Obe-wan-conobea	Bromus tectorum	Downy Chess
Mimulus ringens	Sessile Monkey-flower	Buchloë dactyloides	Buffalo Grass
Pedicularis canadensis	Canada Lousewort	Calamagrostis canadensis	Blue-joint Grass
Pedicularis lanceolata	Swamp Wood Betony	Chasmanthium latifolium	Sea Oats
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue	Chloris verticillata	Windmill Grass
Scrophularia marilandica	Maryland Figwort	Cinna arundinacea	Stout Wood Reed
Verbascum blattaria	Moth Mullein	Dactylis glomerata	Orchard Grass
Veronica arvensis	Corn Speedwell	Diarrhena americana	Beak Grass
Veronica peregrina	Purslane Speedwell	Digitaria ischaemum	Smooth Crabgrass
Veronica polita	Wayside Speedwell	Digitaria sanguinalis	Common Crabgrass
Veronica serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Echinochloa muricata	Wild Millet
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's Root	Eleusine indica	Goose Grass
		Elymus canadensis	Nodding Wild Rye
Flax family (Linaceae)		Elymus hystrix	Bottlebrush Grass
Linum medium	Wild Flax	Elymus villosus	Silky Wild Rye
		Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye
Gentian family (Gentianace	eae)	Eragrostis cilianensis	Stinking Love Grass
Gentiana alba	Pale Gentian	Eragrostis minor	Little Love Grass
Gentiana andrewsii	Bottle Gentian	Eragrostis pectinacea	Tufted Love Grass
Gentiana x pallidocyanea	Hybrid Closed Gentian	Eragrostis spectabilis	Purple Lace Grass
	-	Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue

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Festuca rubra Glyceria striata Hordeum jubatum Hordeum pusillum Leersia oryzoides Leersia virginica Lolium perenne Miscanthus sinensis Muhlenbergia frondosa Muhlenbergia schreberi Panicum dichotomiflorum Panicum virgatum Phalaris arundinacea Phleum pratense Poa annua Poa compressa Poa pratensis Poa sylvestris Schizachyrium scoparium Setaria faberi Setaria glauca Setaria viridis Sorghastrum nutans Spartina pectinata Sphenopholis obtusata Sporobolus heterolepis Sporobolus vaginiflorus Tridens flavus Tripsacum dactyloides Triticum aestivum Zea mays Zoysia japonica

Red Fescue Fowl Manna Grass Squirrel-tail Little Barley Rice Cut Grass White Grass English Rye Grass Chinese Silver Grass Satin Grass Nimble Will Fall Panicum Switch Grass Reed Canary Grass Timothy Annual Bluegrass Canada Bluegrass Kentucky Bluegrass Woodland Bluegrass Little Bluestem Giant Foxtail Yellow Foxtail Green Foxtail Indian Grass Prairie Cord Grass Wedge Grass Prairie Dropseed **Poverty Grass** Purple-top Gama Grass Wheat Corn

Greenbrier family (Smilacaceae)

Smilax tamnoides

Bristly Cat Briar

Zoysia

Hazel family (Corylaceae)

Carpinus carolinianaMusclewoodCorylus americanaAmerican HazelOstrya virginianaHop Hornbeam

Holly family (Aquifoliaceae)

llex verticillata

Honeysuckle family (Caprifoliaceae)

Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
Lonicera maackii	Amur Honeysuckle
Lonicera tatarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Lonicera x bella	Showy Fly Honeysuckle
Sambucus canadensis	Elderberry
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus	Coralberry
Viburnum lentago	Nannyberry
Viburnum opulus	European Cranberry Bush
Viburnum prunifolium	Black Haw
Viburnum recognitum	Smooth Arrow-wood
Viburnum trilobum	High-bush Cranberry

Horse chestnut family (Hippocastanaceae)

Aesculus glabra

Ohio Buckeye

Winterberry Holly

Belamcanda chinensis	Blackberry Lily
Crocus vernus	Spring Crocus
Iris shrevei	Wild Blue Iris
Iris x germanica	Garden Iris
Laurel family (Lauraceae)	
Lindera benzoin	Spicebush
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Lily family (Liliaceae)	
Allium canadense	Wild Onion
Allium sativum	Garlic
Allium vineale	Field Garlic
Asparagus officinalis	Asparagus
Camassia scilloides	Wild Hyacinth
Convallaria majalis	Lily of the Valley
Erythronium albidum	White Trout Lily
Hemerocallis fulva	Orange Day Lily
Lilium lancifolium	Tiger Lily
Lilium superbum	Turk's Cap Lily
Ornithogalum umbellatum	Star of Bethlehem
Polygonatum commutatum	Great Solomon's Seal
Scilla sibirica	Siberian Squill
Smilacina racemosa	False Solomon's Seal
Smilacina stellata	Starry False Solomon's Sea
Trillium recurvatum	Wake Robin
Veratrum woodii	False Hellebore
	winged Loosestrife
Lythrum alatum	
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae)	
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine	Winged Loosestrife
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Loosestrife family (Lythrace Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family (Rubiaceae)</u> Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family (Magnoliac</u> Liriodendron tulipifera	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw
Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family (Rubiaceae)</u> Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family (Magnoliac</u> Liriodendron tulipifera <u>Mallow family (</u> Malvaceae)	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree
Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family (Rubiaceae)</u> Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family (Magnoliac</u> Liriodendron tulipifera <u>Mallow family (</u> Malvaceae)	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf
Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family (Rubiaceae)</u> Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family (Magnoliac</u> Liriodendron tulipifera <u>Mallow family (Malvaceae)</u> Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock
Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family</u> (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family</u> (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera <u>Mallow family</u> (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra
Lythrum alatum <u>Madder family</u> (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum <u>Magnolia family</u> (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera <u>Mallow family</u> (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallov
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus moscheutos	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus moscheutos Hibiscus trionum	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallov
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus moscheutos Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus moscheutos Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae) Acer campestre	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae) Acer campestre	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae)	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida Hedge Maple
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae) Acer campestre Acer ginnala	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida Hedge Maple Amur Maple
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliace Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae) Acer campestre Acer ginnala Acer negundo	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida Hedge Maple Amur Maple Box Elder
Lythrum alatum Madder family (Rubiaceae) Galium aparine Galium triflorum Magnolia family (Magnoliac Liriodendron tulipifera Mallow family (Malvaceae) Abutilon theophrastii Alcea rosea Callirhoë digitata Hibiscus esculentus Hibiscus laevis Hibiscus trionum Malva neglecta Napaea dioica Sida spinosa Maple family (Aceraceae) Acer campestre Acer ginnala Acer negundo Acer platanoides	Winged Loosestrife Cleavers Sweet-scented Bedstraw eae) Tuliptree Velvet-leaf Hollyhock Fringed Poppy Mallow Okra Halberd-leaved Rose Mallow Swamp Rose Mallow Flower of an Hour Common Mallow Glade Mallow Prickly Sida Hedge Maple Amur Maple Box Elder Norway Maple

Milkweed fa	amilv (Ascle	piadaceae)

Ampelamus albidus	Bluevine
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Weed
Asclepias verticillata	Whorled Milkweed

Mimosa family (Mimosaceae)

Desmanthus illinoensis

Illinois Bundle-flower

Mint family (Lamiaceae)

Agastache nepetoides	Yellow Giant Hyssop
Agastache scrophulariaefolia	Purple Giant Hyssop
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle Weed
Blephilia hirsuta	Hairy Wood Mint
Glechoma hederacea	Creeping Charlie
Lamium amplexicaule	Henbit
Lamium purpureum	Purple Dead Nettle
Leonurus cardiaca	Motherwort
Melissa officinalis	Lemon Balm
Mentha arvensis	Field Mint
Mentha spicata	Spearmint
Mentha x piperita	Peppermint
Monarda fistulosa	Bergamot
Nepeta cataria	Catnip
Perilla frutescens	Beefsteak Plant
Physostegia speciosa	Showy False Dragonhead
Physostegia virginiana	Obedient Plant
Prunella vulgaris	Self-heal
Pycnanthemum pilosum	Hairy Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	Slender Mountain Mint
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Virginia Mountain Mint
Salvia azurea	Wild Blue Sage
Stachys pilosa	Marsh Hedge Nettle
Teucrium canadense	American Germander

Moonseed family (Menispermaceae)

Menispermum canadensis Moonseed

Morning glory family (Convolvulaceae)

Calystegia sepium	Hedge Bindweed
Convolvulus arvensis	Field Bindweed
Ipomoea hederacea	Ivy-leaved Morning Glory
Ipomoea pandurata	Wild Sweet Potato
lpomoea purpurea	Common Morning Glory

Mulberry family (Moraceae)

Maclura pomifera Morus alba

Hedge-apple White Mulberry

Mustard family (Brassicaceae)

Alliaria petiolata Armoracia rusticana Barbarea vulgaris Brassica juncea Brassica nigra Brassica rapa Capsella bursa-pastoris Cardamine hirsuta Cardamine pensylvanica Garlic Mustard Horseradish Yellow Rocket Mustard Greens Black Mustard Field Mustard Shepherd's Purse Hairy Bitter Cress Pennsylvania Bitter Cress Dentaria laciniata Descurainia pinnata Eriophila verna Iodanthus pinnatifidus Lepidium campestre Lepidium densiflorum Lepidium virginicum Raphanus raphanistrum Rorippa palustris Rorippa sinuata Sisymbrium officinale Thlaspi arvensis

Toothwort Tansy Mustard Vernal Whitlow Grass Purple Rocket Field Pepper Grass Small Pepper Grass Common Pepper Grass Wild Radish Marsh Yellow Cress Spreading Yellow Cress Hedge Mustard **Field Penny Cress**

Nettle family (Urticaceae)

(eraceac)	
Boehmeria cylindrica	False Nettle
Pilea pumila	Clearweed
Nightshade family (Solanac	eae)
Datura stramonium	Jimson Weed
Lycopersicon esculentum	Tomato
Physalis heterophylla	Clammy Ground Cherry
Physalis subglabrata	Smooth Ground Cherry

Solanum carolinense Horse Nettle Solanum dulcamara **Deadly Nightshade** Solanum ptycanthum Black Nightshade

Oleaster family (Elaeagnaceae)

Elaeagnus umbellata	Autumn Olive
Olive family (Oleaceae)	
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Fraxinus lanceolata	Green Ash
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	Red Ash
Ligustrum obtusifolium	Border Privet
Ligustrum vulgare	Common Privet
Syringa reticulata	Japanese Tree Lilac
Orchid family (Orchidaceae	()

Orchid family (Orchidaceae)

Cypripedium pubescens	Yellow Lady's Slipper
Liparis liliifolia	Twayblade Orchid
Spiranthes ovalis	October Ladies' Tresses

Pea family (Fabaceae)

Amorpha canescens	Leadplant
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo
Astragalus canadensis	Canada Milk Vetch
Baptisia alba	White Wild Indigo
Dalea candida	White Prairie Clover
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover
Desmodium canadense	Showy Tick Trefoil
Desmodium illinoense	Illinois Tick Trefoil
Glycine max	Soybean
Lespedeza capitata	Round-headed Bush Clover
Lespedeza cuneata	Sericea Lespedeza
Medicago lupulina	Black Medic
Medicago sativa	Alfalfa
Melilotus albus	White Sweet Clover
Melilotus officinalis	Yellow Sweet Clover
Securigera varia	Crown Vetch
Trifolium campestre	Low Hop Clover

Trifolium hybridum	Alsike Clover	Lysimachia ciliata	Fringed Loosestrife
Trifolium pratense	Red Clover	Lysimachia nummularia	Moneywort
Trifolium repens	White Clover		
Vicia angustifolia	Narrow-leaved Vetch	Purslane family (Portulacace	
Phlox family (Polemoniacea	e)	Claytonia virginica	Spring Beauty
Phlox divaricata	Blue Phlox	Portulacca oleracea	Purslane
Phlox paniculata	Summer Phlox	Quassia family (Simaroubace	220)
Polemonium reptans	Jacob's Ladder	Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven
r olomonium roptano			Thee of theaven
Pigweed family (Amaranthad	ceae)	Rose family (Rosaceae)	
Amaranthus albus	White Amaranth	Agrimonia parviflora	Small-flowered Agrimony
Amaranthus blitoides	Prostrate Pigweed	Amelanchier arborea	Shadbush
Amaranthus hybridus	Green Pigweed	Amelanchier x grandiflora	Hybrid Serviceberry
Amaranthus spinosus	Spiny Pigweed	Crataegus crus-galli	Cock's Spur Thorn
Amaranthus tuberculatus	Water Hemp	Crataegus mollis	Downy Hawthorn
		Crataegus phaenopyrum	Washington Thorn
Pine family (Pinaceae)		Crataegus succulenta	Long-spined Hawthorn
Pinus flexilis	Limber Pine	Duchesnea indica	Indian Strawberry
Pinus strobus	White Pine	Filipendula rubra	Queen of the Prairie
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Fragaria virginiana	Wild Strawberry
Tsuga canadensis	Eastern Hemlock	Fragaria x ananassa	Domestic Strawberry
		Geum canadense	White Avens
Pink family (Caryophyllaceae		Geum vernum	Spring Avens
Arenaria serpyllifolia	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Malus baccata	Siberian Crab
Cerastium diffusum	Four-stamen Chickweed	Malus ioensis	Iowa Crab
Cerastium fontanum	Common Mouse-eared	Malus prunifolia	Plum-leaved Crab
	Chickweed	Malus pumila	Domestic Apple
Cerastium glomeratum	Clammy Mouse-eared	Malus sieboldii	Japanese Crab
	Chickweed	Malus x soulardii	Soulard Crab
Dianthus armeria	Deptford Pink	Potentilla arguta	Prairie Cinquefoil
Holosteum umbellatum	Jagged Chickweed	Potentilla norvegica	Rough Cinquefoil
Lychnis coronaria	Rose Campion	Potentilla simplex	Common Cinquefoil
Myosoton aquaticum	Giant Chickweed	Prunus americana	Wild Plum
Silene antirrhina	Sleepy Catchfly	Prunus avium	Sweet Cherry
Silene regia	Royal Catchfly	Prunus padus	European Bird Cherry
Stellaria media	Common Chickweed	Prunus serotina	Wild Black Cherry
		Pyrus calleryana	Callery Pear
Plane tree family (Platanace		Pyrus longipes	Long-stalked Pear
Platanus occidentalis	Sycamore	Rosa carolina Rosa multiflora	Pasture Rose Multiflora Rose
Platanus x acerifolia	London Plane Tree	Rubus allegheniensis	Common Blackberry
		Rubus flagellaris	Common Dewberry
Plantain family (Plantaginace		Rubus occidentalis	Black Raspberry
Plantago lanceolata	Buckhorn	Rubus ulmifolius	Elm-leaved Blackberry
Plantago major	Common Plantain		
Plantago rugelii	Rugel's Plantain	Rush family (Juncaceae)	
		Juncus dudleyi	Dudley's Rush
Pokeweed family (Phytolacc		- Juncus interior	Inland Rush
Phytolacca americana	Pokeweed	Juncus tenuis	Path Rush
		Juncus torreyi	Torrey's Rush
Pondweed family (Potamoge		_	
Potamogeton nodosus	Long-leaved Pondweed	Saxifrage family (Saxifragace	eae)
Poppy family (Papaveraceae		Penthorum sedoides	Ditch Stonecrop
		—	
Sanguinaria canadensis	Bloodroot	Sedge family (Cyperaceae)	
Primrose family (Primulacea		Carex blanda	Common Wood Sedge
Anagallis arvensis	Scarlet Pimpernel	 Carex cephalophora 	Capitate Sedge
Dodecatheon meadia	Shooting Star	Carex cristatella	Crested Oval Sedge
	Shooting Star	Carex davisii	Davis's Sedge

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Carex frankii
Carex granularis
Carex gravida
Carex grisea
Carex hystericina
Carex jamesii
Carex laeviconica
Carex normalis
Carex pellita
Carex stipata
Carex tribuloides
Carex vulpinoidea
Cyperus esculentus
Cyperus ferruginescens
Cyperus strigosus
Schoenoplectus
tabernaemontani
Scirpus atrovirens
Scirpus pendulus

Bristly Cat-tail Sedge Pale Sedge Long-awned Bracted Sedge Wood Gray Sedge Porcupine Sedge James's Sedge Long-toothed Lake Sedge Spreading Oval Sedge Broad-leaved Woolly Sedge Common Fox Sedge Awl-fruited Oval Sedge Brown Fox Sedge Yellow Nut-sedge Rusty Flat-sedge Straw-colored Flat-sedge

Soft-stemmed Bulrush Dark Green Bulrush Drooping Bulrush

Smartweed family (Polygonaceae)

Antenoron virginianum
Fallopia scandens
Persicaria cespitosa
Persicaria coccinea
Persicaria hydropiper
Persicaria pensylvanica
Persicaria punctata
Persicaria vulgaris
Polygonum arenastrum
Polygonum erectum
Rumex altissimus
Rumex crispus
Rumex obtusifolius

Virginia Knotweed Climbing Buckwheat Creeping Smartweed Scarlet Smartweed Water Pepper Pinkweed **Dotted Smartweed** Lady's Thumb Sidewalk Knotweed Erect Knotweed Pale Dock Curly Dock Broad-leaved Dock

Spurge family (Euphorbiaceae)

Acalypha rhomboidea Chamaesyce maculata Chamaesyce nutans Chamaesyce prostrata Euphorbia corollata

Common Three-seeded Mercury Spotted Spurge Nodding Spurge Green Creeping Spurge Flowering Spurge

St. John's wort family (Hypericaceae)

Hypericum perforatum Hypericum punctatum Hypericum pyramidatum Common St. John's Wort Spotted St. John's Wort Giant St. John's Wort

Sweet flag family (Acoraceae)

Acorus calamus

One-veined Sweet Flag

Vervain family (Verbenaceae)	
Callicarpa dichotoma	Purple Beautyberry
Phyla lanceolata	Fog-fruit
Verbena bracteata	Prostrate Vervain
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain
Verbena urticifolia	White Vervain
Violet family (Violaceae)	
Viola bicolor	Confederate Violet
Viola pratincola	Common Blue Violet
Viola pubescens	Downy Yellow Violet
Viola striata	Cream Violet
Walnut family (Juglandaceae)	
Carya illinoinensis	Pecan
Carya ovalis	Sweet Pignut Hickory
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Juglans cinerea	Butternut
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut
Water plantain family (Alismat	
Alisma subcordatum	Small-flowered Water Plantain
Sagittaria latifolia	Common Arrowhead
Waterleaf family (Hydrophyllad	(aaa)
Ellisia nyctelea	Aunt Lucy
-	
Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia Waterleaf
Willow family (Salicaceae)	
Populus deltoides	Eastern Cottonwood
Salix alba	Golden Weeping Willow
Salix amygdaloides	Peach-leaved Willow
Salix interior	Sandbar Willow
Salix nigra	Black Willow
Witch bazal family (Lamamali	dacaaa)
Witch hazel family (Hamameli	Vernal Witch Hazel
Hamamelis vernalis	
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum
Wood sorrel family (Oxalidace	
Oxalis fontana	Tall Yellow Wood Sorrel
Oxalis stricta	Common Yellow Wood Sorrel
Yew family (Taxaceae)	
Taxus baccata	English Yew

Alphabetical list of common names and electronic index

This list includes only the 608 species that were seen growing without cultivation in the study area in 2011.

With the Adobe PDF version of this report, one can click on a scientific name in the list to go to detailed information about the species in Table 1. When using Adobe Reader or Adobe Acrobat, the Page Navigation toolbar can be set so that it has a Previous View button. After clicking a species name in the index to go to Table 1, it is possible to go directly back to the species index by clicking the Previous View button.

Agrimony, Small-flowered Agrimonia parviflora
Alder, Black Alnus glutinosa
Alexanders, Golden Zizia aurea
Alfalfa Medicago sativa
Amaranth, White Amaranthus albus
Anemone, Tall Anemone virginiana
Anise Root Osmorhiza longistylis
Apple, Domestic Malus pumila
Arrow-wood, Smooth Viburnum recognitum
Arrowhead, Common Sagittaria latifolia
Artichoke, Jerusalem Helianthus tuberosus
Ash, Green Fraxinus lanceolata
Ash, Red Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Ash, Wafer Ptelea trifoliata
Ash, White Fraxinus americana
Asparagus Asparagus officinalis
Aster, Aromatic Aster oblongifolius
Aster, Blue Heart-leaved Aster cordifolius
Aster, False Boltonia asteroides
Aster, Frost Aster pilosus
Aster, Heath Aster ericoides
Aster, New England Aster novae-angliae
Aster, Ontario Aster ontarionis
Aster, Panicled Aster lanceolatus
Aster, Side-flowered Aster lateriflorus
Aster, Sky-blue Aster oolentangiensis
Aster, Smooth Blue Aster laevis
Aster, White Heart-leaved Aster urophyllus
Aster, Willow Aster praealtus
Aunt Lucy Ellisia nyctelea
Avens, Spring Geum vernum
Avens, White Geum canadense

	Billeisweet, Kound-leaved	Celasitus ofoiculatus
	Blackberry, Common	Rubus allegheniensis
	Blackberry, Elm-leaved	Rubus ulmifolius
	Bladdernut	. Staphylea trifolia
	Blazing Star, Marsh	Liatris spicata
	Blazing Star, Prairie	Liatris pycnostachya
	Bloodroot	. Sanguinaria canadensis
	Bluebells, Virginia	Mertensia virginica
	Bluegrass, Annual	Poa annua
	Bluegrass, Canada	Poa compressa
	Bluegrass, Kentucky	Poa pratensis
	Bluegrass, Woodland	Poa sylvestris
	Bluestem, Big	Andropogon gerardii
	Bluestem, Little	
	Bluestem, Turkestan	Bothriochloa ischaemum
	Bluevine	Ampelamus albidus
	Boneset, Common	. Eupatorium perfoliatum
	Boneset, False	Brickellia eupatorioides
	Boneset, Late	Eupatorium serotinum
	Boneset, Tall	Eupatorium altissimum
	Borage	Borago officinalis
	Box Elder	Acer negundo
	Brome, False	Brachyelytrum erectum
	Brome, Smooth	Bromus inermis
	Buckeye, Ohio	Aesculus glabra
	Buckhorn	Plantago lanceolata
	Buckthorn, Common	Rhamnus cathartica
	Buckwheat, Climbing	Fallopia scandens
	Bugle Weed, Carpet	Ajuga reptans
	Bulrush, Dark Green	Scirpus atrovirens
	Bulrush, Drooping	
		Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
	Bundle-flower, Illinois	
	Bur Marigold, Nodding	
	Burdock	
	Burning-bush	
	Bush Clover, Round-headed	
	Buttercup, Fig	
ım	Buttercup, Small-flowered	
	Buttercup, Swamp	Ranunculus septentrionalis

Bindweed, Field.Convolvulus arvensisBindweed, Hedge.Calystegia sepiumBirch, River.Betula nigraBitter Cress, Hairy.Cardamine hirsutaBitter Cress, Pennsylvania.Cardamine pensylvanicaBittersweet, Round-leaved.Celastrus orbiculatus

B alm, Lemon Melissa officinalis
Barley, Little Hordeum pusillum
Basswood, American Tilia americana
Beardtongue, Foxglove Penstemon digitalis
Beautyberry, Purple Callicarpa dichotoma
Bedstraw, Sweet-scented Galium triflorum
Beefsteak Plant Perilla frutescens
Beggar-ticks, Common Bidens frondosa
Beggar-ticks, Bearded Bidens aristosa
Bellflower, American Campanulastrum americanum
Bergamot Monarda fistulosa

Butterfly Weed	Asclepias tuberosa
Butternut	Juglans cinerea
Butterweed	Senecio glabellus

C	
Campion, Rose	. Lychnis coronaria
Cardinal Flower	. Lobelia cardinalis
Carpetweed	. Mollugo verticillata
Carrot, Wild.	
Cat Briar, Bristly	
Cat-tail, Hybrid	
Catalpa, Northern	
Catchfly, Royal	
Catchfly, Sleepy	
Catnip	
Cheat	
Cherry, European Bird	
Cherry, Sweet.	*
Cherry, Wild Black.	
Chess, Downy	
Chess, Hairy	
Chickweed, Clammy	. Bromus commutatus
Mouse-eared	Cerastium glomeratum
Chickweed, Common	
Chickweed, Common	. Stenana media
Mouse-eared	Corectium fontenum
Chickweed, Four-stamen	
Chickweed, Giant	
Chickweed, Jagged	
Chicory	
Cicely, Sweet.	
Cinquefoil, Common	
Cinquefoil, Prairie.	
Cinquefoil, Rough	
Clearweed	
Cleavers.	
Clematis, Yam-leaved	
Clover, Alsike	
Clover, Red	*
Clover, White	
Cocklebur, Common	
Coffee Tree, Kentucky	-
Columbine, Wild	
Compass Plant.	. Silphium laciniatum
Coneflower, Broad-leaved	
Purple	
Coneflower, Pale Purple	-
Coneflower, Sullivant's	
Coneflower, Yellow	
Coralberry	
Coreopsis, Golden	
Coreopsis, Large-flowered	
Coreopsis, Prairie	
Coreopsis, Tall	
Coriander	
Cork Tree, Amur	. Phellodendron amurense
Corn	-
Cosmos, Common	
Cottonwood, Eastern	. Populus deltoides

Crab, Iowa	Malus ioensis
Crab, Japanese	Malus sieboldii
Crab, Plum-leaved	Malus prunifolia
Crab, Siberian	Malus baccata
Crab, Soulard	Malus x soulardii
Crabgrass, Common	Digitaria sanguinalis
Crabgrass, Smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
Cranberry, High-bush	Viburnum trilobum
Cranberry Bush, European	n Viburnum opulus
Crane's Bill.	Erodium cicutarium
Creeping Charlie	Glechoma hederacea
Crocus, Spring	Crocus vernus
Crownbeard, Yellow	Verbesina helianthoides
Culver's Root	Veronicastrum virginicu
Cup Plant	Silphium perfoliatum
Cypress, Bald	Taxodium distichum

DaffodilNarcissus pseudo-narcissus
Daisy, Ox-eye Leucanthemum vulgare
Daisy, Peruvian Galinsoga quadrisulcata
Dandelion, Common Taraxacum officinale
Day Lily, Orange
Day-flower, Common Commelina communis
Dead Nettle, Purple Lamium purpureum
Dewberry, Common Rubus flagellaris
Dill Anethum graveolens
Dock, Broad-leaved Rumex obtusifolius
Dock, Curly Rumex crispus
Dock, Pale Rumex altissimus
Dock, Prairie Silphium terebinthinaceum
Dogbane, Common Apocynum cannabinum
Dogwood, Alternate-leaved Cornus alternifolia
Dogwood, Flowering Cornus florida
Dogwood, Red-osier Cornus sericea
Dogwood, Rough-leaved Cornus drummondii
Dogwood, Swamp Cornus amomum
Dragonhead, Showy False Physostegia speciosa
Dropseed, Prairie Sporobolus heterolepis
Duckweed, Lesser Lemna minor

Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis
Elm, American	
Elm, Siberian	Ulmus pumila
Elm, Slippery	Ulmus rubra
Evening Primrose, Common	Oenothera biennis
Everlasting, Sweet	Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium

\mathbf{F} ern, Bronze	. Botrychium dissectum
Fescue, Red	. Festuca rubra
Fescue, Tall	. Festuca arundinacea
Feverfew	. Parthenium integrifolium
Figwort, Maryland	. Scrophularia marilandica
Fir, Douglas	. Pseudotsuga menziesii
Fireweed	. Erechtites hieracifolia
Flat-sedge, Rusty	. Cyperus ferruginescens
Flat-sedge, Straw-colored	. Cyperus strigosus
Flax, Wild	. Linum medium

Fleabane, Marsh Erigeron philadelphicus
readance, Warsh Engeron philadelphicus
Flower of an Hour Hibiscus trionum
Fog-fruit Phyla lanceolata
Foxglove, Grecian Digitalis lanata
Foxtail, Carolina Alopecurus carolinianus
Foxtail, Giant Setaria faberi
Foxtail, Green Setaria viridis
Foxtail, Yellow Setaria glauca

G arlic	A Ilium activum	Ground Cher
Garlic, Field.		
Gaura, Biennial.		H ackberry.
		-
Gentian, Bottle		Haw, Black.
-	Gentiana x pallidocyanea	Hawthorn, D
Gentian, Pale		Hawthorn, L
Geranium, Wild		Hazel, Amer
Germander, American		Hedge Nettle
	Agastache scrophulariaefolia	Hedge-apple
Giant Hyssop, Yellow		Hellebore, F
Ginger, Wild		Hemlock, Ea
Ginkgo		Hemlock, Pc
Goat's Beard, Common		Hemp, Prairi
Goldenglow		Hemp, Wate
Goldenrod, Gray	Solidago nemoralis	Henbit
Goldenrod, Hairy		Hickory, Sha
	Euthamia graminifolia	Hickory, Sw
Goldenrod, Missouri		Holly, Winte
Goldenrod, Showy	Solidago speciosa	Hollyhock
Goldenrod, Stiff	Oligoneuron rigidum	Honewort
Goldenrod, Tall	Solidago altissima	Honeysuckle
Goldenrod, Viscid		Honeysuckle
Grass-leaved	Euthamia gymnospermoides	Honeysuckle
Gooseberry, Prickly	Ribes cynosbati	Honeysuckle
Gourd, White-flowered	Lagenaria siceraria	Hop Clover,
Grama, Side-oats	Bouteloua curtipendula	Hops
Grape, Frost	Vitis vulpina	Hornbeam, H
Grape, Riverbank		Horse Nettle
Grape, Winter		Horseradish.
Grass, Beak		Hyacinth, W
	Calamagrostis canadensis	•
Grass, Bottlebrush		I
Grass, Buffalo		Indigo, Fals
Grass, Chinese Silver	-	Indigo, Whit
Grass, Creeping Bent		Iris, Garden.
Grass, English Rye		Iris, Wild Bl
Grass, Fowl Manna		Ironweed, B
Grass, Gama	-	Ironweed, Il
Grass, Goose		Ironweed, M
Grass, Indian		Ironweed, O
Grass, Little Love		Ironweed, Si
Grass, Orchard		Ivy, Poison.
Grass, Poverty		J ack in the 1
Grass, Prairie Cord		
Grass, Purple Lace		Jacob's Lado
Grass, Quack		Jimson Wee
Grass, Reed Canary		Joe Pye Wee
Grass, Rice Cut	Leersia oryzoides	

<u> </u>	- <i></i>	M 11 1 1 C 1
Grass, S	Satin	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Grass, S	Stinking Love	Eragrostis cilianensis
Grass, S	Switch	Panicum virgatum
Grass, T	Fickle	Agrostis hyemalis
Grass, T	Γufted Love	Eragrostis pectinacea
Grass, U	Upland Bent	Agrostis perennans
Grass, V	Wedge	Sphenopholis obtusata
Grass, V	White	Leersia virginica
Grass, V	Windmill	Chloris verticillata
Ground	Cherry, Clammy	Physalis heterophylla
Ground	Cherry, Smooth	Physalis subglabrata

Hackberry Celtis occidentalis
Haw, Black Viburnum prunifolium
Hawthorn, Downy Crataegus mollis
Hawthorn, Long-spined Crataegus succulenta
Hazel, American Corylus americana
Hedge Nettle, Marsh Stachys pilosa
Hedge-apple Maclura pomifera
Hellebore, False Veratrum woodii
Hemlock, Eastern Tsuga canadensis
Hemlock, Poison Conium maculatum
Hemp, Prairie Indian Apocynum sibiricum
Hemp, Water Amaranthus tuberculatus
Henbit Lamium amplexicaule
Hickory, Shagbark Carya ovata
Hickory, Sweet Pignut Carya ovalis
Holly, Winterberry Ilex verticillata
Hollyhock Alcea rosea
Honewort Cryptotaenia canadensis
Honeysuckle, Amur Lonicera maackii
Honeysuckle, Japanese Lonicera japonica
Honeysuckle, Showy Fly Lonicera x bella
Honeysuckle, Tartarian Lonicera tatarica
Hop Clover, Low
Hops Humulus lupulus
Hornbeam, Hop Ostrya virginiana
Horse Nettle Solanum carolinense
Horseradish Armoracia rusticana
Hyacinth, Wild Camassia scilloides

Indigo, False Amorpha fruticosa
Indigo, White Wild Baptisia alba
Iris, Garden Iris x germanica
Iris, Wild Blue Iris shrevei
Ironweed, Baldwin's Vernonia baldwinii
Ironweed, Illinois Vernonia x illinoensis
Ironweed, Missouri Vernonia missurica
Ironweed, Ozark Vernonia arkansana
Ironweed, Smooth Vernonia fasciculata
Ivy, Poison Toxicodendron radicans

Jack in the Pulpit	Arisaema triphyllum
Jacob's Ladder	
Jimson Weed	Datura stramonium
Joe Pye Weed, Purple	Eupatoriadelphus purpureus

Knotweed, Erect	Polygonum erectum
Knotweed, Sidewalk	
Knotweed, Virginia	Antenoron virginianum

Ladies' Tresses, October Spiranthes ovalis
Lady's Slipper, Yellow Cypripedium pubescens
Lady's Thumb Persicaria vulgaris
Lamb's Quarters Chenopodium album
Larkspur, Rocket Consolida ajacis
Leadplant Amorpha canescens
Lespedeza, Sericea Lespedeza cuneata
Lettuce, Prickly Lactuca serriola
Lettuce, Yellow Wild Lactuca canadensis
Lilac, Japanese Tree Syringa reticulata
Lily, Blackberry Belamcanda chinensis
Lily, Tiger Lilium lancifolium
Lily, Turk's Cap Lilium superbum
Lily of the Valley Convallaria majalis
Linden, Big-leaved Tilia platyphyllos
Linden, Little-leaved Tilia cordata
Linden, Silver Tilia tomentosa
Lobelia, Great Blue Lobelia siphilitica
Locust, Honey Gleditsia triacanthos
Loosestrife, Fringed Lysimachia ciliata
Loosestrife, Winged Lythrum alatum
Lousewort, Canada Pedicularis canadensis

${f M}$ allow, Glade Napaea dioica
Mallow, Common Malva neglecta
Maple, Amur Acer ginnala
Maple, Hedge Acer campestre
Maple, Norway Acer platanoides
Maple, Red Acer rubrum
Maple, Silver Acer saccharinum
Maple, Sugar Acer saccharum
Mare's Tail Conyza canadensis
Marigold, Marsh Caltha palustris
Mayapple Podophyllum peltatum
Mayweed Anthemis cotula
Meadow Rue, Waxy Thalictrum revolutum
Medic, Black Medicago lupulina
Milk Vetch, Canada Astragalus canadensis
Milkweed, Common Asclepias syriaca
Milkweed, Swamp Asclepias incarnata
Milkweed, Whorled Asclepias verticillata
Millet, Wild Echinochloa muricata
Mint, Field Mentha arvensis
Mist-flower, Blue Conoclinium coelestinum
Moneywort Lysimachia nummularia
Monkey-flower, Sessile Mimulus ringens
Moonseed Menispermum canadensis
Morning Glory, Common Ipomoea purpurea
Morning Glory, Ivy-leaved Ipomoea hederacea
Motherwort Leonurus cardiaca
Mountain Mint, Hairy Pycnanthemum pilosum
Mountain Mint, Slender Pycnanthemum tenuifolium
Mountain Mint, Virginia Pycnanthemum virginianum

Mugwort, Common Artemisia vulgaris
Mulberry, White Morus alba
Mullein, Moth Verbascum blattaria
Musclewood Carpinus caroliniana
Mustard, Black Brassica nigra
Mustard, Field Brassica rapa
Mustard, Hedge Sisymbrium officinale
Mustard, Garlic Alliaria petiolata
Mustard, Tansy Descurainia pinnata
Mustard Greens Brassica juncea

Nannyberry..... Viburnum lentago Nettle, False..... Boehmeria cylindrica Nightshade, Black..... Solanum ptycanthum Nightshade, Deadly.... Solanum dulcamara Nightshade, Enchanter's... Circaea lutetiana Nimble Will.... Muhlenbergia schreberi Nut-sedge, Yellow.... Cyperus esculentus

Oak, Burr. Quercus macrocarpa Oak, Chinquapin..... Quercus muhlenbergii Oak, Pin. Quercus palustris Oak, Red..... Quercus rubra Oak, Rock Chestnut. Quercus prinus Oak, Saul's..... Quercus x saulii Oak, Scarlet. Quercus coccinea Oak, Shingle..... Quercus imbricaria Oak, Shumard..... Quercus shumardii Oak, Swamp White..... Quercus bicolor Oak, White..... Quercus alba Oats Avena sativa Oats, Sea..... Chasmanthium latifolium Obe-wan-conobea..... Leucospora multifida Obedient Plant. Physostegia virginiana Okra. Hibiscus esculentus Olive, Autumn. Elaeagnus umbellata Onion, Wild. Allium canadense Orach, Common. A triplex patula Orchid, Twayblade..... Liparis liliifolia

Panicum, Fall Panicum dichotomiflorum
Parsley, Thicket Perideridia americana
Parsnip, Meadow Thaspium trifoliatum
Parsnip, Wild Pastinaca sativa
Pawpaw Asimina triloba
Pea, Partridge Chamaecrista fasciculata
Pear, Callery Pyrus calleryana
Pear, Long-stalked Pyrus longipes
Pecan Carya illinoinensis
Penny Cress, Field Thlaspi arvensis
Pepper Grass, Common Lepidium virginicum
Pepper Grass, Field Lepidium campestre
Pepper Grass, Small Lepidium densiflorum
Peppermint Mentha x piperita
Periwinkle, Common Vinca minor
Persimmon Diospyros virginiana
Petunia, Wild Ruellia humilis

Phlox, Blue Phlox divaricata
Phlox, Summer Phlox paniculata
Pigweed, Green Amaranthus hybridus
Pigweed, Prostrate Amaranthus blitoides
Pigweed, Spiny Amaranthus spinosus
Pimpernel, Scarlet Anagallis arvensis
Pine, Limber Pinus flexilis
Pine, White Pinus strobus
Pineapple Weed Matricaria discoidea
Pink, Deptford Dianthus armeria
Pinkweed Persicaria pensylvanica
Plane Tree, London Platanus x acerifolia
Plantain, Common Plantago major
Plantain, Rugel's Plantago rugelii
Plum, Wild Prunus americana
Pokeweed Phytolacca americana
Pondweed, Long-leaved Potamogeton nodosus
Poppy Mallow, Fringed Callirhoë digitata
Prairie Clover, Purple Dalea purpurea
Prairie Clover, White Dalea candida
Primrose Willow, Creeping Ludwigia peploides
Privet, Border Ligustrum obtusifolium
Privet, Common Ligustrum vulgare
Pumpkin, Field Cucurbita pepo
Purple-top Tridens flavus
Purslane Portulacca oleracea
Pusseytoes, Parlin's Antennaria parlinii

Radish, WildRa	phanus raphanistrum
Ragweed, Common An	
Ragweed, Giant An	nbrosia trifida
Raspberry, Black Ru	ibus occidentalis
Rattlesnake Master Er	yngium yuccifolium
Red Cedar, Eastern Jun	niperus virginiana
RedbudCe	ercis canadensis
Redtop	grostis gigantea
Rocket, Purple	danthus pinnatifidus
Rocket, YellowBa	rbarea vulgaris
Rose, MultifloraRo	osa multiflora
Rose, Pasture Ro	osa carolina
Rose Mallow, Halberd-leaved. Hi	biscus laevis
Rose Mallow, Swamp Hi	biscus moscheutos
Rosinweed	phium integrifolium
Rue Anemone, FalseEn	emion biternatum
Ruellia, Smooth Ru	ellia strepens
Rush, Dudley's Jun	ncus dudleyi
Rush, Inland Jun	ncus interior
Rush, Path Jun	ncus tenuis
Rush, Torrey's Jun	ncus torreyi
Rye, Nodding Wild El	ymus canadensis
Rye, Silky Wild El	ymus villosus
Rye, Virginia Wild El	ymus virginicus

Sage, Wild Blue. Salvia azurea Sandwort, Thyme-leaved. Arenaria serpyllifolia

Saccafrac	Sassafras albidum
Sassafras Sedge, Awl-fruited Oval	
-	
Sedge, Bristly Cat-tail	
Sedge, Broad-leaved Woolly.	
Sedge, Brown Fox	
Sedge, Capitate	. Carex cephalophora
Sedge, Common Fox	. Carex stipata
Sedge, Common Wood	. Carex blanda
Sedge, Crested Oval	. Carex cristatella
Sedge, Davis's	. Carex davisii
Sedge, James's	
Sedge, Long-awned Bracted	
Sedge, Long-toothed Lake	
Sedge, Pale	
Sedge, Porcupine	_
Sedge, Spreading Oval	
Sedge, Wood Gray	
Self-heal	
Senna, Maryland	
Serviceberry, Hybrid	
Shadbush	
Shepherd's Purse	. Capsella bursa-pastoris
Shooting Star	. Dodecatheon meadia
Sida, Prickly	. Sida spinosa
Smartweed, Creeping	
Smartweed, Dotted	
Smartweed, Scarlet	-
Smoke Tree, European	
Snakeroot, Canada Black	
Snakeroot, Common Black	
Snakeroot, White	
Sneezeweed, Yellow	
Solomon's Seal, False	Smilacina racemosa
Solomon's Seal, Great	. Polygonatum commutatum
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False.	. Polygonatum commutatum . Smilacina stellata
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Spearmint Speedwell, Corn	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Spearmint Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Purslane	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Spearmint	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Speedwell, Corn	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Purslane	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Purslane	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Purslane	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Spearmint	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis
Solomon's Seal, Great Solomon's Seal, Starry False. Sow Thistle, Prickly Sow Thistle, Smooth Soybean Spearmint Speedwell, Corn Speedwell, Purslane Speedwell, Thyme-leaved Speedwell, Wayside Spicebush	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Hyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spiderwort, Ohio.Spring Beauty.Spurge, Flowering.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Nyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider wort, Ohio.Spring Beauty.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica serpyllifolia Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Flower.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Nodding.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Chamaesyce nutans
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Flower.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Spurge, Spotted.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Chamaesyce maculata
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Wort, Ohio.Spring Beauty.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Spotted.Spurge, Spotted.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Chamaesyce maculata Scilla sibirica
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Flower.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Spotted.Squill, Siberian.Squirrel-tail.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Scilla sibirica Hordeum jubatum
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Wort, Ohio.Spring Beauty.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Spotted.Spurge, Spotted.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Scilla sibirica Hordeum jubatum
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Thyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider Flower.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Spotted.Squill, Siberian.Squirrel-tail.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce maculata Scilla sibirica Hordeum jubatum Hypericum perforatum
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Hyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider wort, Ohio.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Spotted.Spurge, Spotted.Squill, Siberian.Squirrel-tail.St. John's Wort, Common.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce nutans Chamaesyce maculata Scilla sibirica Hordeum jubatum Hypericum pyramidatum
Solomon's Seal, Great.Solomon's Seal, Starry False.Sow Thistle, Prickly.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Sow Thistle, Smooth.Soybean.Spearmint.Speedwell, Corn.Speedwell, Purslane.Speedwell, Nyme-leaved.Speedwell, Wayside.Spicebush.Spider Flower.Spider wort, Ohio.Spindle Tree, Japanese.Spurge, Flowering.Spurge, Green Creeping.Spurge, Spotted.Squill, Siberian.Squirrel-tail.St. John's Wort, Common.St. John's Wort, Giant.	 Polygonatum commutatum Smilacina stellata Sonchus asper Sonchus oleraceus Glycine max Mentha spicata Veronica arvensis Veronica peregrina Veronica peregrina Veronica polita Lindera benzoin Cleome hassleriana Tradescantia ohiensis Euonymus yedoensis Claytonia virginica Euphorbia corollata Chamaesyce prostrata Chamaesyce maculata Scilla sibirica Hordeum jubatum Hypericum perforatum Hypericum purctatum

Stickseed Hackelia virginiana
Stonecrop, Ditch Penthorum sedoides
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Strawberry, Domestic Fragaria x ananassa
Strawberry, Indian Duchesnea indica
Strawberry, Wild Fragaria virginiana
Sugarberry Celtis laevigata
Sumac, Smooth Rhus glabra
Sumac, Staghorn Rhus hirta
Sunflower, Annual Helianthus annuus
Sunflower, Downy Helianthus mollis
Sunflower, False Heliopsis helianthoides
Sunflower, Luxuriant Helianthus x luxurians
Sunflower, Pale-leaved Helianthus strumosus
Sunflower, Saw-toothed Helianthus grosseserratus
Sunflower, Ten-petaled Helianthus decapetalus
Sunflower, Tall Helianthus giganteus
Susan, Black-eyed Rudbeckia hirta
Susan, Brown-eyed Rudbeckia triloba
Susan, Sweet Black-eyed Rudbeckia subtomentosa
Swamp Marigold Bidens polylepis
Sweet Clover, White Melilotus albus
Sweet Clover, Yellow Melilotus officinalis
Sweet Flag, One-veined Acorus calamus
Sweet Potato, Wild Ipomoea pandurata
Sweetgum Liquidambar styraciflua
Sycamore Platanus occidentalis

Thistle, Canada Cirsium arvense
Thistle, Field Cirsium discolor
Thorn, Cock's Spur Crataegus crus-galli
Thorn, Washington Crataegus phaenopyrum
Three-seeded Mercury,
Common Acalypha rhomboidea
Tick Trefoil, Illinois Desmodium illinoense
Tick Trefoil, Showy Desmodium canadense
Tickseed, Purple-stemmed Bidens connata
Timothy Phleum pratense
Tomato Lycopersicon esculentum
Toothwort Dentaria laciniata
Tree of Heaven Ailanthus altissima
Trout Lily, White Erythronium albidum
Trumpet Creeper Campsis radicans
Tuliptree Liriodendron tulipifera
Turtlehead, White Chelone glabra

Velvet-leaf Abutilon theophrastii
Vervain, Blue Verbena hastata
Vervain, Prostrate Verbena bracteata
Vervain, White Verbena urticifolia
Vetch, Crown Securigera varia
Vetch, Narrow-leaved Vicia angustifolia
Violet, Common Blue Viola pratincola
Violet, Confederate Viola bicolor
Violet, Cream Viola striata
Violet, Downy Yellow Viola pubescens
Virginia Creeper Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Wahoo Euonymus atropurpureus
Wake Robin
Walnut, Black Juglans nigra
Water Parsley, Pacific Oenanthe sarmentosa
Water Pepper Persicaria hydropiper
Water Plantain,
Small-flowered Alisma subcordatum
Waterleaf, Virginia Hydrophyllum virginianum
Wheat Triticum aestivum
Whitlow Grass, Vernal Eriophila verna
Willow, Black Salix nigra
Willow, Golden Weeping Salix alba
Willow, Peach-leaved Salix amygdaloides
Willow, Sandbar Salix interior
Willow Herb, Cinnamon Epilobium coloratum
Windflower, Japanese Anemone hupehensis
Wingstem Verbesina alternifolia
Wintercreeper Euonymus fortunei
Witch Hazel, Vernal Hamamelis vernalis
Wood Betony, Swamp Pedicularis lanceolata
Wood Mint, Hairy Blephilia hirsuta
Wood Reed, Stout Cinna arundinacea
Wood Sorrel,
Common Yellow Oxalis stricta
Wood Sorrel, Tall Yellow Oxalis fontana
Wormwood, Annual Artemisia annua

Yarrow.	Achillea millefolium
Yellow Cress, Marsh	Rorippa palustris
Yellow Cress, Spreading	Rorippa sinuata
Yerba de Tajo	Eclipta prostrata
Yew, English.	Taxus baccata

Zoysia.....Zoysia japonica