

**Plant Inventory of Ward's Grove,  
a Dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve  
Jo Daviess County, Illinois**

Prepared for:  
**Illinois Department of Conservation  
Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund**

**August, 1995**

Prepared by:  
**Steven M. Lorig  
Midwest Ecological Services**

# **Plant Inventory of Ward's Grove, a Dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve**

## **Introduction**

Ward's Grove Nature Preserve is a 335 acre dry to mesic woodland located in southeastern Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The woodland lies in the Freeport Section of the Rock River Hill Country Natural Division near the eastern edge of the Wisconsin Driftless region. Ward's Grove was dedicated as a nature preserve in May 1987 to serve primarily as habitat for area sensitive bird species including Acadian flycatchers, ovenbirds, American warblers, scarlet tanagers, and black and white warblers. (Mc Fall, 1991) Research on the vegetation of the woodland has been limited to a tree survey and description of the natural communities conducted by Randy Nyboer. (Nyboer, 1986) This report represents the first attempt to document the floristic composition of Ward's Grove.

## **Historical Background**

Ward's grove is named after Bernard Ward, a pioneer who settled on the north side of the grove in 1836 and lived there until his death in 1885. At the time of Mr. Ward's death, the grandfather of Philip Keister owned part of the grove. Later the land was transferred to Philip Keister who, upon his death in 1978, willed the land to the Department of Conservation. (Nyboer, 1986)

Land use patterns typical of other woodlands in Jo Daviess County have probably occurred in Ward's Grove including grazing and logging. However, damage to the natural communities was probably reduced by the protection that the Keister family afforded the property. A portion of the woodland, approximately 10 acres was replanted by the Keister's using native, as well as, non-native trees. The principal non-native species being, Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*).

## **Study Area**

Ward's Grove is located approximately one mile south and two miles east of Stockton, Illinois. The preserve totals 334.7 acres located in the SWQ Sec 17, Sec 20, and NEQ Sec 29, T2N, R5E 4pm in southeastern Jo Daviess County, Illinois. (Map 1)

The preserve is surrounded primarily by agricultural land including pasture and rowcrop farms. Residential development exists along the eastern and southern borders.

The woodland is situated on high ridge that extends from northwest to southeast. The ridge is composed primarily of Silurian aged dolomite with the elevation ranging from a maximum height of 1125 feet to 940 feet. (Nyboer, 1986)

## **Methodology**

Approximately ten field days were spent collecting and identifying vascular plant specimens throughout the woodland. Plants found in bloom were collected, pressed, dried and frozen. The collected specimens were then deposited at the Chicago Botanic

Garden Herbarium. An asterisk (\*) follows the scientific name of the species that were collected. (Appendix 1)

While various references were used for identification, nomenclature follows that of Swink and Wilhelm in *Plants of the Chicago Region*, 1994.

### Results & Discussion

A total of 127 species representing 50 families of vascular plants were identified in Ward's Grove. (Appendix 1) Approximately 40 specimens were collected and deposited at the Chicago Botanic Garden Herbarium. (A majority of the shrub, tree, and cryptogam species were also previously identified by Nyboer, 1985.) Forty-seven species were native perennial forbs and 24 were native trees. The remaining species fell into various physiognomic categories. (Table 1)

Table 1. Physiognomic Categories of Plant Species in Ward's Grove.

Physiognomy	No. of Species
Adventive Biennial Forb	3
Adventive Perennial Forb	1
Adventive Perennial Grass	1
Adventive Shrub	2
Adventive Tree	1
Adventive Woody Vine	1
Cryptogam	6
Native Annual Forb	6
Native Biennial Forb	1
Native Perennial Forb	47
Native Perennial Grass	6
Native Perennial Sedge	13
Native Shrub	9
Native Tree	24
Native Woody Vine	6
Total Species	127

Several plants of the genus *Prenanthes* were found in Ward's Grove, however, none were observed in bloom and therefore, species identification was not possible.

A tentative identification of a sedge specimen as *Carex laxiculmis* (Weak-Stemmed Wood Sedge) is included in this inventory. *Carex laxiculmis* is listed as endangered in Illinois by Herkert (1991). The specimen is currently deposited at the Chicago Botanic Garden; it is to be verified by Gerould Wilhelm of the Morton Arboretum in the near future. After final verification an addendum will follow this report.

Of the 127 species, eight are considered adventive or not native to the region. The most notable of these species is Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) which has spread throughout the woodland but seems to be more frequent and forms denser stands on the eastern half. The ability of Garlic Mustard to crowd out the native flora

has been well documented by several authors. (Nuzzo, 1993; Schwegman, 1989) It is possible that some of the more conservative woodland species have already been extirpated from the woodland due to their inability to compete with garlic mustard. Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*) and Annual Bedstraw (*Galium aparine*) were the predominate species observed growing within the garlic mustard stands although they tended to exist in a reduced form.

The presence of Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), in the woodland which Nyboer (1985) described as occurring occasional and restricted to a successional plantation area, is the result of intentional plantings by the Keister family. Black Locust would probably now be considered common in several parts of the woodland.

The majority of native species found would be classified as occurring in mesic to moist woodlands. However, fourteen species found in Ward's Grove are restricted wetland plants. (Table 2) These occur in a small, approximately 2 acre, wetland on the eastern edge of the property, just south of the parking area. The wetland originates from a broad seep area on its northwestern side and eventually coalesces into a small stream on its southeastern side that empties to the ditch of South Willow Road.

Table 2: Obligate Wetland Species Occurring in Ward's Grove.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	SWAMP MILKWEED
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	BLUE JOINT GRASS
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	MARSH MARIGOLD
<i>Carex aquatilis altior</i>	LONG-BRACTED TUSSOCK SEDGE
<i>Carex pellita</i>	BROAD-LEAVED WOOLLY SEDGE
<i>Carex stricta</i>	COMMON TUSSOCK SEDGE
<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	SNEEZEWEED
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	RICE CUT GRASS
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	COMMON WATER HOREHOUND
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	MONKEY FLOWER
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	MILD WATER PEPPER
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	DARK GREEN RUSH
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	WOOL GRASS
<i>Scirpus validus creber</i>	GREAT BULRUSH

While most of the property is mesic woodland or forest, certain areas would probably be considered savanna or open oak woodland. This is due, in part, to the presence of large oak trees with wide spreading branches that matured in the absence of competing trees. The occurrence of savanna indicator species (Pruka, 1995; Packard, 1985) also suggests a past savanna influence. (Table 3) Strong savanna indicator species that were found in Ward's Grove include: *Carex pensylvanica*, *Desmodium cuspidatum longifolium*, *Camassia scilloides*, *Anemone virginiana*, and *Ranunculus fascicularis*.

Table 3: Savanna Indicator Species Present in Ward's Grove.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Strong Savanna Indicator Species</i>	
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	TALL ANEMONE
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	WILD HYACINTH
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	COMMON OAK SEDGE
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum longifolium</i>	HAIRY BRACTED TICK TREFOIL
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	EARLY BUTTERCUP
<i>Moderate to Weak Savanna Indicator Species</i>	
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	WHITE BANE BERRY
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	SOFT AGRIMONY
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	WILD COLUMBINE
<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>	HAIRY WOOD SEDGE
<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	POINTED TICK TREFOIL
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	PURPLE JOE PYE WEED
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i>	COMMON MOUNTAIN MINT
<i>Smilacina stellata</i>	STARRY FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	OLD-FIELD GOLDENROD

Several large patches of the woodland were observed to contain sparse to no understory vegetation. These areas coincided with dense stands of Sugar Maples (*Acer saccharum*) and Basswood (*Tilia americana*) which form a dense shade that reduces sunlight to the forest floor. The majority of these Sugar Maple and Basswood trees exist in the intermediate canopy range. While there are a few larger and older maples and basswoods, most are probably less than 50 years old. Prior to settlement, most of the woodlands in our region were probably savannas or open oak woodlands which allowed adequate sunlight to reach their associated understory vegetation. The lack of vegetation in these shaded areas may indicate that the native vegetation has diminished due to the increased presence of shade producing trees. Fire was an important part of the ecology of most of our natural communities prior to European settlement of the region. (Curtis, 1959; Nuzzo, 1986; Wilhelm, 1991) Fire generally kills maples, especially during the early stages of their development. The suppression of natural and anthropogenic fires since the time of settlement has undoubtedly contributed to the increase of Sugar Maples and Basswoods in our region (Lorig, 1994), and in Ward's Grove.

### Conclusions & Recommendations

The primary recommendation for future management in Ward's Grove is to reintroduce fire to the woodland's ecology. Fire would serve to reduce fire-intolerant maple and basswood seedlings and saplings. The established maples and basswoods would probably not succumb to prescribed burning due to the low-heat output of

woodland fires. In this case, mechanically removing these species would be necessary to benefit the understory vegetation.

Another benefit of prescribed burning is that it is effective in controlling Garlic Mustard. However, this species is so pervasive that fire alone will not eradicate it. Physically removing the plants, herbiciding, and prescribed burning will reduce the populations of garlic mustard. Unfortunately, the mono-cultures that are present in Ward's Grove are so large that it is probably impossible to eliminate it from the woodland. Reintroducing fire will at least help control the spread of garlic mustard before it consumes all of the native flora.

Ward's Grove, like all natural communities, was not a static system. Natural communities have always been in a state of flux due to changes in factors such as climate and frequency of fire. But these were very slow changes, occurring over several thousands of years. Our landscape and natural communities have changed drastically in the past 150 years. Instead of prairies, woodlands, and wetlands across northwestern Illinois, we now have farms and urban developments. Ward's Grove is also experiencing rapid changes. While it is possible that we overlooked the Yellow Ladyslipper, the Showy Orchis, and the Turk's Cap Lily that Nyboer reported as being present in 1986, these species were not observed during any of our visits in 1995.

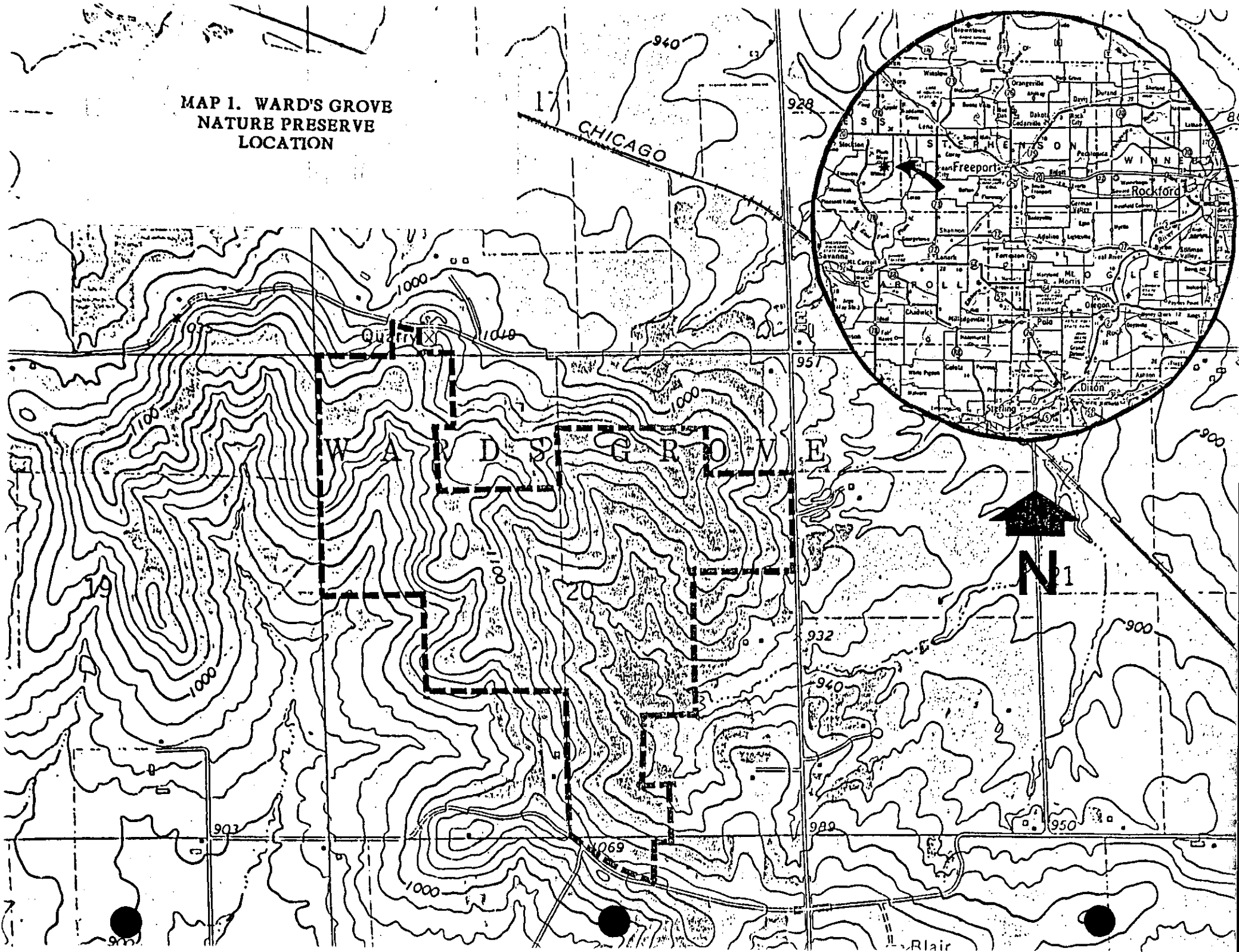
### Acknowledgments

This project was supported by a grant from the Illinois Department of Conservation, Illinois Wildlife Preservation Fund. I would like to thank Jim Rachuy of the Northwest Illinois Prairie Enthusiasts and Jim Steffen of the Chicago Botanic Garden for their assistance in identifying plant specimens.

### Literature Cited

- Curtis, J. T. 1959. *The Vegetation of Wisconsin*. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, WI.
- Herkert, J. R. 1991. *Endangered and Threatened Species of Illinois: Status and Distribution, Volume 1- Plants*. Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board, Springfield, IL.
- Lorig, S. M. 1994. *Turnbull Woods Forest Preserve: an Ecological Assessment and Restoration Management Plan*. Chicago Botanic Garden, Glencoe, IL.
- McFall, D. 1991. *A Directory of Illinois Nature Preserves*. Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Natural Heritage, Springfield, IL.
- Nuzzo, V. A. 1986. *Extent and Status of Midwest Oak Savanna: Presettlement and 1985*. Natural Areas Journal 6(2)
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1993. *Current and Historic Distribution of Garlic Mustard (Alliaria petiolata)*. Michigan Botanist, 32:23-33.
- Nyboer, R. W. 1985. *Tree Survey Report of Ward's Grove*. Unpublished.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1986. *Proposal for the Dedication of a Nature Preserve, Ward's Grove, Jo Daviess County, Illinois*. Illinois Department of Conservation.
- Packard, S. 1985. *Rediscovering the Tallgrass Savanna*. Seventh Northern Illinois Prairie Workshop.
- Pruka, B. 1995. *Lists Indicate Recoverable Oak Savannas and Open Oak Woodlands in Southern Wisconsin*. Restoration and Management Notes 13(1) Summer.
- Schwegman, J. 1989. *Illinois Garlic Mustard Alert*. Illinois Department of Conservation. Division of Natural Heritage, Springfield, IL.
- Swink, F. and G. S. Wilhelm, 1994. *Plants of the Chicago Region*. The Morton Arboretum, Lisle IL.
- Wilhelm, G. S. 1991. *Implications of Changes in Floristic Composition of the Morton Arboretum's East Woods*. In Proceedings of the Oak Woods Management Workshop, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL.

MAP 1. WARD'S GROVE  
NATURE PRESERVE  
LOCATION





**List of Plants Found in  
Ward's Grove Nature Preserve  
-1995-**

## Key to Abbreviations:

A = Annual	H = Herbaceous	P = Perennial
Ad = Adventive	Nt = Native	W = Woody
B = Biennial	* = Specimen collected	Adventives in CAPS

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	PHYSIOGNOMY
<b>ACERACEAE</b>			
	<i>Acer negundo</i>	BOX ELDER	Nt TREE
	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	SILVER MAPLE	Nt TREE
	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	SUGAR MAPLE	Nt TREE
<b>ANACARDIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	SMOOTH SUMAC	Nt SHRUB
	<i>Rhus radicans</i>	POISON IVY	Nt W-VINE
<b>APIACEAE</b>			
	<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> *	SMOOTH SWEET CICELY	Nt P-FORB
<b>ARACEAE</b>			
	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT	Nt P-FORB
<b>ASCLEPIADACEAE</b>			
	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	SWAMP MILKWEED	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	COMMON MILKWEED	Nt P-FORB
<b>ASTERACEAE</b>			
	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> elatior	COMMON RAGWEED	Nt A-FORB
	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	GIANT RAGWEED	Nt A-FORB
	<b>CIRSIUM ARVENSE</b>	FIELD THISTLE	Ad P-FORB
	<i>Cirsium discolor</i> *	PASTURE THISTLE	Nt B-FORB
	<b>CIRSIUM VULGARE</b>	BULL THISTLE	Ad B-FORB
	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	COMMON BONESET	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	PURPLE JOE PYE WEED	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	WHITE SNAKEROOT	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Helenium autumnale</i>	SNEEZEWEED	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	PALE-LEAVED SUNFLOWER	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Prenanthes</i> sp. (1)	WHITE LETTUCE	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Solidago altissima</i>	TALL GOLDENROD	Nt P-FORB
	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> *	OLD-FIELD GOLDENROD	Nt P-FORB
<b>BALSAMINACEAE</b>			
	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	ORANGE JEWELWEED	Nt A-FORB

BERBERIDACEAE		
BERBERIS THUNBERGII	JAPANESE BARBERRY	Ad SHRUB
Caulophyllum thalictroides	BLUE COHOSH	Nt P-FORB
Podophyllum peltatum	MAY APPLE	Nt P-FORB
BETULACEAE		
Betula papyrifera	PAPER BIRCH	Nt TREE
Ostrya virginiana	HOP HORNBEAM	Nt TREE
BIGNOIACEAE		
CAMPSIS RADICANS	TRUMPET CREEPER	Ad W-VINE
BRASSICACEAE		
ALLIARIA PETIOLATA	GARLIC MUSTARD	Ad B-FORB
Cardamine bulbosa*	BULBOUS CRESS	Nt P-FORB
Dentaria laciniata*	TOOTHWORT	Nt P-FORB
CAMPANULACEAE		
Campanula americana	TALL BELLFLOWER	Nt A-FORB
CAPRIFOLIACEAE		
Lonicera prolifera	YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE	Nt W-VINE
CELASTRACEAE		
Euonymus atropurpureus	WAHOO	Nt SHRUB
Celastrus scandens	CLIMBING BITTERSWEET	Nt W-VINE
CORNACEAE		
Cornus alternifolia	PAGODA DOGWOOD	Nt TREE
CYPERACEAE		
Carex alopecoidea*	BROWN-HEADED FOX SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex aquatilis altior*	LONG-BRACTED TUSSOCK SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex blanda*	COMMON WOOD SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex hirtifolia*	HAIRY WOOD SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex laxiculmis *(2)	WEAK-STEMMED WOOD SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex pellita*	BROAD-LEAVED WOOLLY SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex pensylvanica	COMMON OAK SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex rosea*	CURLY-STYLED WOOD SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex sparganioides*	LOOSE-HEADED BRACKETED SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Carex stricta	COMMON TUSSOCK SEDGE	Nt P-SEDE
Scirpus atrovirens*	DARK GREEN RUSH	Nt P-SEDE
Scirpus cyperinus	WOOL GRASS	Nt P-SEDE
Scirpus validus creber*	GREAT BULRUSH	Nt P-SEDE
FABACEAE		
ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST	Ad TREE
Desmodium cuspidatum longifolium*	HAIRY BRACKETED TICK TREFOIL	Nt P-FORB
Desmodium glutinosum*	POINTED TICK TREFOIL	Nt P-FORB
Gleditsia triacanthos	HONEY LOCUST	Nt TREE

FAGACEAE		
<i>Quercus alba</i>	WHITE OAK	Nt TREE
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	SHINGLE OAK	Nt TREE
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	BUR OAK	Nt TREE
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	RED OAK	Nt TREE
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	BLACK OAK	Nt TREE
FUMARIACEAE		
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> *	DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES	Nt P-FORB
GERANIACEAE		
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> *	WILD GERANIUM	Nt P-FORB
HYDROPHYLLACEAE		
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i> *	VIRGINIA WATERLEAF	Nt P-FORB
HYPERICACEAE		
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	SPOTTED ST. JOHN'S WORT	Nt P-FORB
JUGLANDACEAE		
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	BITTERNUT HICKORY	Nt TREE
<i>Carya ovata</i>	SHAGBARK HICKORY	Nt TREE
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	BLACK WALNUT	Nt TREE
JUNCACEAE		
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> *	DUDLEY'S RUSH	Nt P-FORB
LAMIACEAE		
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	COMMON WATER HOREHOUND	Nt P-FORB
<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> *	COMMON MOUNTAIN MINT	Nt P-FORB
LILIACEAE		
<i>Allium canadense</i> *	WILD ONION	Nt P-FORB
<i>Camassia scilloides</i> *	WILD HYACINTH	Nt P-FORB
<i>Erythronium albidum</i> *	WHITE TROUT LILY	Nt P-FORB
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	FEATHERY FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL	Nt P-FORB
<i>Smilacina stellata</i> *	STARRY FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL	Nt P-FORB
OLEACEAE		
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	WHITE ASH	Nt TREE
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica subintegerrima</i>	GREEN ASH	Nt TREE
ONAGRACEAE		
<i>Circaea lutetiana canadensis</i>	ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE	Nt P-FORB
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE		
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	RATTLESNAKE FERN	CRYPTOGAM

OXALIDACEAE		
<i>Oxalis europaea</i>	TALL WOOD SORREL	Nt P-FORB
PAPAVERACEAE		
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis*</i>	BLOODROOT	Nt P-FORB
PHRYMACEAE		
<i>Phryma leptostachya*</i>	LOPSEED	Nt P-FORB
PINACEAE		
<i>Juniperus virginiana crebra</i>	RED CEDAR	Nt TREE
POACEAE		
AGROSTIS ALBA	REDTOP	Ad P-GRASS
<i>Brachelytrum erectum*</i>	LONG-AWNED WOOD GRASS	Nt P-GRASS
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis*</i>	BLUE JOINT GRASS	Nt P-GRASS
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	COMMON WOOD REED	Nt P-GRASS
<i>Elymus riparius*</i>	RIVERBANK WILD RYE	Nt P-GRASS
<i>Festuca obtusa*</i>	NODDING FESCUE	Nt P-GRASS
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	RICE CUT GRASS	Nt P-GRASS
POLYGONACEAE		
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	MILD WATER PEPPER	Nt P-FORB
POLYPODIACEAE		
<i>Adiantum pedatum*</i>	MAIDENHAIR FERN	CRYPTOGAM
<i>Cystopteris bulbifera</i>	BULBLET FERN	CRYPTOGAM
<i>Cystopteris fragilis protrusa</i>	FRAGILE FERN	CRYPTOGAM
<i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	MARGINAL SHIELD FERN	CRYPTOGAM
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	SENSITIVE FERN	CRYPTOGAM
PORTULACAEAE		
<i>Claytonia virginica*</i>	SPRING BEAUTY	Nt P-FORB
RANUNCULACEAE		
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	WHITE BANE BERRY	Nt P-FORB
<i>Anemone virginiana*</i>	TALL ANEMONE	Nt P-FORB
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	WILD COLUMBINE	Nt P-FORB
<i>Caltha palustris*</i>	MARSH MARIGOLD	Nt P-FORB
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	SMALL-FLOWERED BUTTERCUP	Nt A-FORB
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis*</i>	EARLY BUTTERCUP	Nt P-FORB
ROSACEAE		
ROSA MULTIFLORA	MULTIFLORA ROSE	Ad SHRUB
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	SOFT AGRIMONY	Nt P-FORB
<i>Geum canadense*</i>	WOOD AVENS	Nt P-FORB
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	CHOKE CHERRY	Nt SHRUB

ROSACEAE (cont.)		
Rubus allegheniensis	COMMON BLACKBERRY	Nt SHRUB
Rubus occidentalis	BLACK RASPBERRY	Nt SHRUB
Amelanchier arborea	SERVICEBERRY	Nt TREE
Prunus serotina	WILD BLACK CHERRY	Nt TREE
RUBIACEAE		
E Galium aparine*	ANNUAL BEDSTRAW	Nt A-FORB
RUTACEAE		
Ptelea trifoliata mollis	DOWNY WAFER ASH	Nt SHRUB
Xanthoxylum americanum	PRICKLY ASH	Nt SHRUB
SALICACEAE		
Populus deltoides	EASTERN COTTONWOOD	Nt TREE
SAXIFRAGACEAE		
Ribes americanum	WILD BLACK CURRANT	Nt SHRUB
Ribes cynosbati	PRICKLY WILD GOOSEBERRY	Nt SHRUB
SCROPHULARIACEAE		
Mimulus ringens	MONKEY FLOWER	Nt P-FORB
VERBASCUM THAPSUS	COMMON MULLEIN	Ad B-FORB
TILIACEAE		
Tilia americana	AMERICAN LINDEN	Nt TREE
TYPHACEAE		
Typha latifolia	BROAD-LEAVED CATTAIL	Nt P-FORB
ULMACEAE		
Celtis occidentalis	HACKBERRY	Nt TREE
Ulmus rubra	SLIPPERY ELM	Nt TREE
URTICACEAE		
Boehmeria cylindrica	FALSE NETTLE	Nt P-FORB
VIOLACEAE		
Viola pubescens*	YELLOW VIOLET	Nt P-FORB
Viola sororia*	COMMON BLUE VIOLET	Nt P-FORB
VITACEAE		
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	VIRGINIA CREEPER	Nt W-VINE
Vitis aestivalis	SUMMER GRAPE	Nt W-VINE
Vitis vulpina	FROST GRAPE	Nt W-VINE

(1) Unable to identify to species due to lack of flowering specimen.

(2) Tentative identification.