

PLANTS AND PLANT COMMUNITIES
OF JEAN LAFITTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, LOUISIANA.

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ABSTRACT

The 3240 hectare Barataria Unit (core area) of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park in southeastern Louisiana was surveyed phytosociologically and floristically. The park area has a wide range of natural habitats which were classified as marsh, cypress-tupelo swamp, intermediate swamp, and hardwood bottoms. The three forest types were analyzed by the point-quarter method to compare plant composition by differences in importance values. The hardwood bottoms are dominated by *Quercus nigra*, with *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Celtis laevigata*, and *Quercus virginiana* as sub-dominants, while the cypress-tupelo swamp typically supports *Taxodium distichum*, *Nyssa aquatica* and *Fraxinus profunda*. The intermediate swamp supports species characteristic of both hardwood bottoms and cypress-tupelo swamps. The marsh habitat is quite diverse, the characteristically dominant species being *Sagittaria lancifolia*, *Persecaria punctata*, *Typha* spp., and *Eleocharis* spp.; *Spartina patens* dominates some areas. Aquatic and man-altered environments are described qualitatively. A checklist of vascular plants comprising 328 species in 88 families is included. No endangered or threatened species were found.

INTRODUCTION

The nation's newest national park, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, was established in 1978 "in order to preserve for the education, inspiration and benefit of present and future generations significant examples of natural and historical resources of the Mississippi Delta region and to provide for their interpretation in such manner as to portray the development of cultural

diversity in the region . . ." (U.S. Congress, Public Law 95-625, 1978). The park is unique in that it consists of a Barataria Unit of largely undisturbed vegetation and a number of "extended area units" of historical or cultural interest such as plantation houses, fortifications, and museums, all within the Mississippi Delta region. The Barataria Unit located ten miles south of New Orleans is itself divided into two areas, a "core area" of roughly 8,000 acres (3240 hectares) and an adjacent northern "park protection zone" of about 11,400 acres (4610 hectares). The present study is a baseline description of the plants and plant communities of the core area.

Study Area.

The core area of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park is in Jefferson Parish on the southern border of the New Orleans metropolitan area. Its boundaries are irregular (Fig. 1). The western border is the shore of Lake Salvador, whereas the area is bounded on the south by bayous Barataria and Villars and on the east by Louisiana Highway 3134. The northeastern boundary is a hurricane protection levee and canal adjacent to zoned developed land, a part of greater New Orleans. The northern border is the edge of marshland that forms the park protection zone.

The core area is located midway on the

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eastern edge of the 400,000 hectare (990,000 acre) Barataria Basin (Fig. 2). Various ecological studies within the basin have been published in recent years (Conner & Day, 1976; Hopkinson et al., 1978; Day et al., 1973; Kirby & Gosselink, 1976). The basin is approximately 80 miles (129 km) long, with Lake Des Allemands near its headwaters and the Gulf of Mexico at its southern terminus. Several large, shallow lakes are encompassed by it. The lakes are interconnected by bayous and surrounded by extensive marshland which in turn is bordered by higher ground.

The eastern third of the core area is such an area of higher elevation bisected by Bayou des Familles. The high ground developed thousands of years ago from silt deposition when the bayou was an active tributary of the Mississippi River. The highest land (elevation about one meter m.s.l.) in the park is this natural ridge; east



Figure 2. Map of southeastern Louisiana showing extent of the Barataria Basin and locality of core area.

and west of it the elevation gradually declines until swamp and marsh is reached. Such elevational changes lead to the development of distinctively different plant communities within the study area.

Near and away from the Bayou des Familles is one of the southern-most bottomland forests in the United States. Man has not logged these during the last 50 to 75 years, although exact dates could not be verified (Norgress, 1936; Mancil, 1972). According to the classification of Braun (1950), two bottomland forest types are in the park. A "hardwood bottoms" community occurs on the highest land along both shores of Bayou des Familles, whereas "cypress-tupelo forests" occur east and west of the bottoms, also paralleling the bayou but on slightly lower ground. Between these two forest types is an intermediate swamp.

The park's western two-thirds is a marshland lying within the Barataria Basin. It is transected in several places by man-made canals and once by a high tension power-



Figure 1. Map of core area, Barataria Unit, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park, showing distribution of major plant communities and location of the five study sites.

line. The Bayou Segnette Canal has numerous hunting, fishing, and weekend retreat camps along its shores, but the other canals have been largely untouched since construction.

Soils.

The core area has two distinct classes of soils. The eastern third has alluvial soils of the Inceptisols type supportive of hardwood bottom vegetation. The marsh vegetation in the western region grows in saturated peat and muck soils or Histosols. After winter and early spring rains, most Inceptisols remain saturated for weeks and even months in areas transitional to the marsh.

Climate.

The park is located in the subtropics where weather is strongly influenced by the close proximity of the Gulf of Mexico. Rainfall exceeds 160 cm (64 inches) annually, highest rainfall being in August and September. October is the driest month of the year. The mean annual temperature is approximately 21°C (70°F), ranging from a mean low in January of 11°C (52°F) to a July average of about 29°C (84°F). The growing season is in excess of 260 days.

METHODS

Over the course of two years the flora of Lafitte Park's core area was studied floristically and phytosociologically. Standard collecting and preparation techniques were employed in accumulating herbarium specimens to document the occurrence of plant species. More than twenty visits were made and all habitats studied, most more than once and at different seasons. Voucher specimens are deposited in the Tulane University Herbarium, although not all species are represented by specimens; when plants were found in a sterile condition, but identifiable in the field, no material was collected. This was especially the case for many trees and some aquatics.

Color infrared photographs were used to delimit plant communities within the park.

Five general types of communities were found: (1) hardwood bottom, (2) intermediate swamp, (3) cypress-tupelo swamp, (4) marsh, and (5) man-altered. Open bodies of water support additional hydric communities. The bottomland forests were quantitatively sampled using 25 point-quarters (Cottam & Curtis, 1956; Cox, 1976) at each of five sites (Fig. 1). Two sites located 1.6 km apart were in hardwood bottoms on opposite ridges of Bayou des Familles. Two sites were in cypress-tupelo swamps also on opposite sides of and farther from the bayou. The final site was in an intermediate swamp. At all sites, species importance values were calculated using relative density and dominance values. Only woody plants with a stem diameter larger than 6 cm. at breast height were measured. The marsh, aquatic, and altered areas were studied qualitatively; i.e. estimates were made of species importance.

RESULTS

1. Description of plant communities.

An important environmental parameter controlling the distribution and composition of plant communities in the Lafitte Park is elevation of the land, which affects soil saturation and hydroperiod. Elevation differences of only a few centimeters result in striking changes in vegetation. Many thousands of acres of Louisiana are saltwater marshland, but salt intrusion is but a minor factor in the park, only minimally penetrating as far as southern Lake Salvador where tides are weak.

A. Hardwood bottoms. The hardwood bottom forests along Bayou des Familles comprise 437 hectares (1080 acres) of the 3240 hectare core area in the Barataria Unit and are dominated by water oak (*Quercus nigra*) (Fig. 3). Subdominants within these ridge forests include sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), hackberry (*Celtis laevigata*), and live oak (*Quercus virginiana*). From the two hardwood bot-

tom sites sampled, the average importance value (AIV) of each dominant and subdominant species mentioned above was 82, 33, 31, and 20 respectively (Tables 1 & 2). Such a species composition agrees with Braun's (1950) description of bottoms in the Mississippi Delta region. Also, as she states, "the southern aspect of this forest is emphasized by the abundant palmetto (*Sabal minor*).'' Several other species that characterize these forests include box-elder (*Acer negundo*), honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), and Nuttall oak (*Quercus nuttallii*).

The most common shrub species in the hardwood bottoms are palmetto and green haw (*Crataegus viridis*). In some areas thickets of possum-haw (*Ilex decidua*) are found. Forest gaps support elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*) and French-mulberry (*Callicarpa americana*). Occasionally the introduced camphor-tree (*Cinnamo-*

mum camphora) is found. Vines are quite striking and common, including poison-ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron* var. *vulgaris*), Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), supple-jack (*Berchemia scandens*), pepper-vine (*Ampelopsis arborea*), muscadine (*Vitis rotundifolia*), and hemp-weed (*Mikania scandens*).

Penfound and Howard (1940) reported results from a phytosociological study of a similar forest along an abandoned distributary located approximately 30 miles northeast of our study site. They found the dominant species to be water oak and live oak, with hackberry as the only important subdominant. Although sweet gums were not recorded there, several of the minor species are common to their study area and the Lafitte Park. Site differences probably result from local differences in seed recruitment.

B. Swamps. Lafitte Park has 445 hectares



Figure 3. Hardwood bottom forest near site 1 in late autumn.

(1100 acres) of cypress-tupelo swamps. This community near the level of neighboring marshes is dominated by bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*, AIV = 129) in areas where water level fluctuations have permitted re-establishment after logging (Fig. 4). Water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica* AIV = 38) is often a sub- or co-dominant. Other sub-dominants are swamp red maple (*Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii*, AIV = 25) and ashes (*Fraxinus* spp., AIV = 24) (Tables 3 & 4). Shrubs within these swamps include wax-myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) and button-bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). Here, the vines are cat-briar (*Smilax* spp.), trumpet-creeper (*Campsis radicans*), and poison-ivy.

Hall and Penfound (1939) studied a similar swamp forest located 45 miles northeast of Lafitte Park; Montz and Cherubini (1973) described an extensive, although less typical swamp with only one overstory species, bald cypress. Such anomalies probably result from differences in seed recruitment and germination.

In contrast to hardwood bottoms, the swamp forests have herbaceous ground cover. Some of the herbs are smart-weed (*Persicaria punctata*), alligator-weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), swamp-potato (*Sagittaria lancifolia*), and water-

hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). During the spring, patches of red iris (*Iris fulva*) and giant blue iris (*Iris giganteaerulea*) can be quite attractive beneath cypress laden with spanish-moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*); in the autumn the sunlit border swamps are covered yellow with bur-marigold (*Bidens laevis*).

The number of different species in the hardwood bottom forest is higher (richness = 9) than in the wetter swamp forests (richness = 5), probably because of the governing influence of water on germination and growth. Forests intermediate in elevation, i.e., those slightly less mesic than the hardwood bottoms, have the greatest number of species (richness = 14; Table 5). In Lafitte Park, the intermediate swamp occurs at an elevation between that of hardwood bottom and cypress-tupelo areas. Such intermediate swamp may be quite extensive due to gradual slope. Characteristically there is an abundance of swamp red maple, small American elms, and water oaks (Table 5). A few bald cypress can be found among the many other tree species. Here the palmetto understory is quite dense, often impenetrable, with plants up to 2 m. tall. A forest of this intermediate type and a wetter swamp forest in the upper drainage

TABLE 1. Importance values for trees in hardwood bottom--site 1.

Species	Number	Average Basal Area	Densitv/m ²	Relative Density	Dominance	Relative Dominance	Importance Value
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	47	385	0.034	47	13.1	32.9	79.9
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	14	640	0.010	14	6.5	16.3	30.3
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	19	328	0.014	19	4.5	11.3	30.3
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	2	8627	0.001	2	12.1	30.4	32.4
<i>Acer negundo</i>	4	130	0.003	4	0.4	1.0	5.0
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	1	350	0.001	1	0.2	0.6	1.6
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	10	215	0.007	10	1.6	3.9	13.9
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	1	2003	0.001	1	1.4	3.5	4.5
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	2	29	0.001	2	0.1	0.1	2.1

TABLE 2. Importance values for trees in hardwood bottom--site 2.

Species	Number	Average Basal Area	Density/m ²	Relative Density	Dominance	Relative Dominance	Importance Value
<i>Carex nigra</i>	16	2771	0.038	16	107.2	67.9	83.9
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	22	413	0.057	22	22.1	14.0	36.0
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	24	195	0.051	24	11.3	7.2	31.2
<i>Carex virginiana</i>	2	1899	0.004	2	9.1	5.8	7.8
<i>Acer negundo</i>	16	66	0.043	16	2.6	1.6	17.6
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>brumondii</i>	5	202	0.014	5	2.4	1.5	6.5
<i>Rhus americana</i>	4	96	0.011	4	0.9	0.6	4.6
<i>Rhus rubra</i>	10	88	0.023	10	2.1	1.3	11.3
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	1	29	0.002	1	0.1	0.1	1.0

of the Barataria Basin were studied by Conner and Day (1976). Their species list compared with the one we compiled of species growing in similar environments demonstrates the relative homogeneity of these forest types in southern Louisiana.

C. Marsh. Ecologically a marsh is distinguished from a swamp by the lack of trees. Marsh is the largest community type within the Lafitte Park, covering approximately 2405 hectares (5945 acres). These areas of peat and muck soils have an elevation of less than one meter (m.s.l.), close to the level of Lake Salvador on which they border. Most of the marsh is sustained by

trapped or slowly draining rainwater and contains diverse species of freshwater herbs. However, the occasional influx of slightly saline water from the lower Barataria Basin has resulted in a small marsh of somewhat different species composition along the southeastern shore of Lake Salvador to the Bayou Segnette Canal (Fig. 5B). Brackish water does not penetrate beyond the levees of the canal. Penfound and Hathaway (1938) studied this same locality and called it a brackish marsh, although it is now more correctly labeled intermediate marsh (Chabreck, 1972). The region can be distinguished from the freshwater marsh by

TABLE 3. Importance values for trees in swamp--site 4

Species	Number	Average Basal Area	Density/m ²	Relative Density	Dominance	Relative Dominance	Importance Value
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	31	1211	0.020	31	24.2	69.6	100.6
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	20	473	0.013	20	6.1	17.7	37.7
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>brumondii</i>	20	123	0.013	20	1.6	4.6	24.6
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	19	192	0.012	19	2.3	6.6	25.6
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6	85	0.004	6	0.3	1.0	7.0
<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>	4	53	0.003	4	0.2	0.4	4.4

the dominance of cord grass (*Spartina patens*). Common species along the lake shore are swamp-potato (*Sagittaria lancifolia*), salt-marsh mallow (*Kosteletzkya virginica*), and seaside goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*).

In the freshwater marsh (Fig. 5A), swamp-potato is ubiquitous, covering at least sixty percent of the area. Occasionally the species occurs in pure stands, but more commonly it is mixed with other associates, such as smart-weed (*Persicaria* spp.) and alligator-weed. The diversity within the marsh community can best be described by identifying those plant associations which are several hectares or just a few hundred square meters in area; in any one area the association may be as described below or mixed with other less common species.

Wax-myrtle "islands" are scattered in the northern and eastern portions of the marsh

(Fig. 5A). Larger stands of this evergreen shrub shade a dense and homogeneous ground cover of spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.). The myrtle islands seem to float on the marsh inasmuch as jumping on them makes the entire island undulate.

Other distinct marshland associations of limited size include stands of wild-rice (*Zizaniopsis miliacea*) in the southeastern marsh. Scattered throughout the eastern marsh are massive sedge communities which include giant bulrush (*Scirpus californicus*), several species of spike-rush, and flat sedge (*Cyperus* spp.). Cat-tails (*Typha* spp.) grow throughout the marsh, and in several places occur in very large stands. Panic grass (*Panicum* spp.) is scattered throughout and may form nearly pure stands (particularly *P. communatum*). In places saw-grass (*Cladium jamaicense*) may be associated with any of the above species.



Figure 4. Bald cypress in swamp forest at site 5 in early spring.

TABLE 4. Importance values of trees in swamp--site 5.

Species	Number	Average Basal Area	Density/m ²	Relative Density	Dominance	Relative Dominance	Importance Value
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	63	1245	0.036	63	33.0	94.0	157.0
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	13	168	0.007	13	1.3	3.6	16.6
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	20	75	0.012	20	0.7	1.9	21.9
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	1	154	0.001	1	0.1	0.3	1.3
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	3	51	0.002	3	0.1	0.2	3.2

D. Aquatic community. Except for rare small pools of water in the marsh, the only aquatic habitats are those of man-made canals, approximately 117 hectares (290 acres) of them (Fig. 6A). Canals were dug at widely different times spanning a period of fifty years, and thus are in varying states of their natural reversion to marshland. Coquille Canal is the oldest, and Bayou Segnette Canal the youngest; these differences in age are reflected in species composition. Plant communities in shallow,

older canals have great diversity and density, even choking the canal, whereas younger, deeper canals have fewer species and much open water. Water-hyacinth, alligator-weed, and duck-weed (*Lemna* spp.) are very common floating and rooted-emergent aquatics. Fanwort (*Cabomba caroliniana*), coon-tail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), and water-nymph (*Najas guadalupensis*) are the most common submerged aquatics.

E. Altered communities. The activities of

TABLE 5. Importance values for trees in transition forest--site 3.

**Fraxinus profunda* and *F. pennsylvanica* were sterile at the time of the survey and not distinguishable.

Species	Number	Average Basal Area	Density/m ²	Relative Density	Dominance	Relative Dominance	Importance Value
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	32	217	0.030	32	6.5	22.3	54.3
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	18	396	0.016	18	6.3	21.7	38.7
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	17	306	0.016	17	4.9	16.8	33.8
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	5	695	0.005	5	3.5	11.9	16.9
<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	5	534	0.005	5	2.7	9.2	14.2
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	5	470	0.005	5	2.4	8.1	13.1
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.*	7	229	0.007	7	1.6	5.4	12.4
<i>Celtis laciniata</i>	4	188	0.004	4	0.8	2.5	6.5
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	2	70	0.002	2	0.1	0.5	2.5
<i>Acer negundo</i>	2	65	0.002	2	0.1	0.4	2.4
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	1	255	0.001	1	0.3	0.8	1.8
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	1	34	0.001	1	0.1	0.1	1.1
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	1	29	0.001	1	0.1	0.1	1.1

man have created several artificial communities within the Lafitte Park. The fact that some of these communities continue to be disturbed and others not enabled us to divide them into two categories based on their histories and present vegetation. In one instance the communities undergo succession toward compositions characteristic of their elevation and hydroperiod. Spoilbanks along shores of canals are such communities; not only do these artificial levees show successional transition from herbaceous vegetation to hardwoods, but there is a later succession to marshland as the spoilbank gradually subsides. An example of these stages in levee succession is found along the more than 80 year old Kenta Canal. The northern and extreme southern banks are covered with beautiful live oaks, sweet gums, and hackberries (Fig. 6A), a good example of late spoil succession and reminiscent of chenieres in southern Louisiana. In contrast, the central banks have further subsided nearly to the level of the surrounding marsh and here are found red bay (*Persea borbonia*), wax-myrtle, swamp red maple, and marsh-elder (*Iva annua*). As subsidence continues the woody plants will be replaced by herbaceous species now found in the marsh.

The youngest and driest spoilbanks along southern Bayou Segnette Canal and associated spur canals support a different vegetation dominated by roseau-cane (*Phragmites australis*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), goldenrod (*Solidago altissima*), and dewberry (*Rubus trivialis*) (Fig. 6B). The northern portions of Bayou Segnette Canal are unique in having pure stands of the introduced and weedy Chinese tallow-tree (*Sapium sebiferum*) (Fig. 5B).

The other type of altered community is that which is continuously disturbed by man, i.e., succession is prevented from following its normal course. Within Lafitte Park such areas include roadsides, power-line right-of-ways, and various commercial

and industrial border areas. Here grow the same weedy plants found on young spoil, particularly thickets of dewberry, scattered black willow, seedlings of nearby forest species, various grasses, and numerous fall-flowering annuals such as asters, goldenrods, and other members of the composite family.

2. Floristic inventory.

The results of our floristic inventory of the core area of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park are presented in the Appendix where 328 species of vascular plants are listed. Table 6 shows the distribution of species among the major plant groups including those families of flowering plants with the largest number of species in the park. The sequence of plant families and the botanical names used in the Appendix generally follow Correll and Johnston (1970); within each family the genera and species are arranged alphabetically. Common names are those believed to be in use in southern Louisiana, but different names may be applied in other parts of the country. A general statement following each name identifies the habitat in which the species was observed to be growing within the study area, although other habitats may be occupied by any species in other parts of its range.

The flora of Louisiana is not especially well known or documented when compared with that of our more northern states. Indeed, there is no modern published Flora which covers the entire state. Although a new Flora of the southeastern United States is in preparation, only the volume treating the composite family has been published thus far (Cronquist, 1980). Manuals covering other states with similar floras have proved most useful in the identification of our plant materials, particularly those of Radford et al. (1964) and Correll and Johnston (1970). Some more detailed studies of Louisiana plant groups are also available,

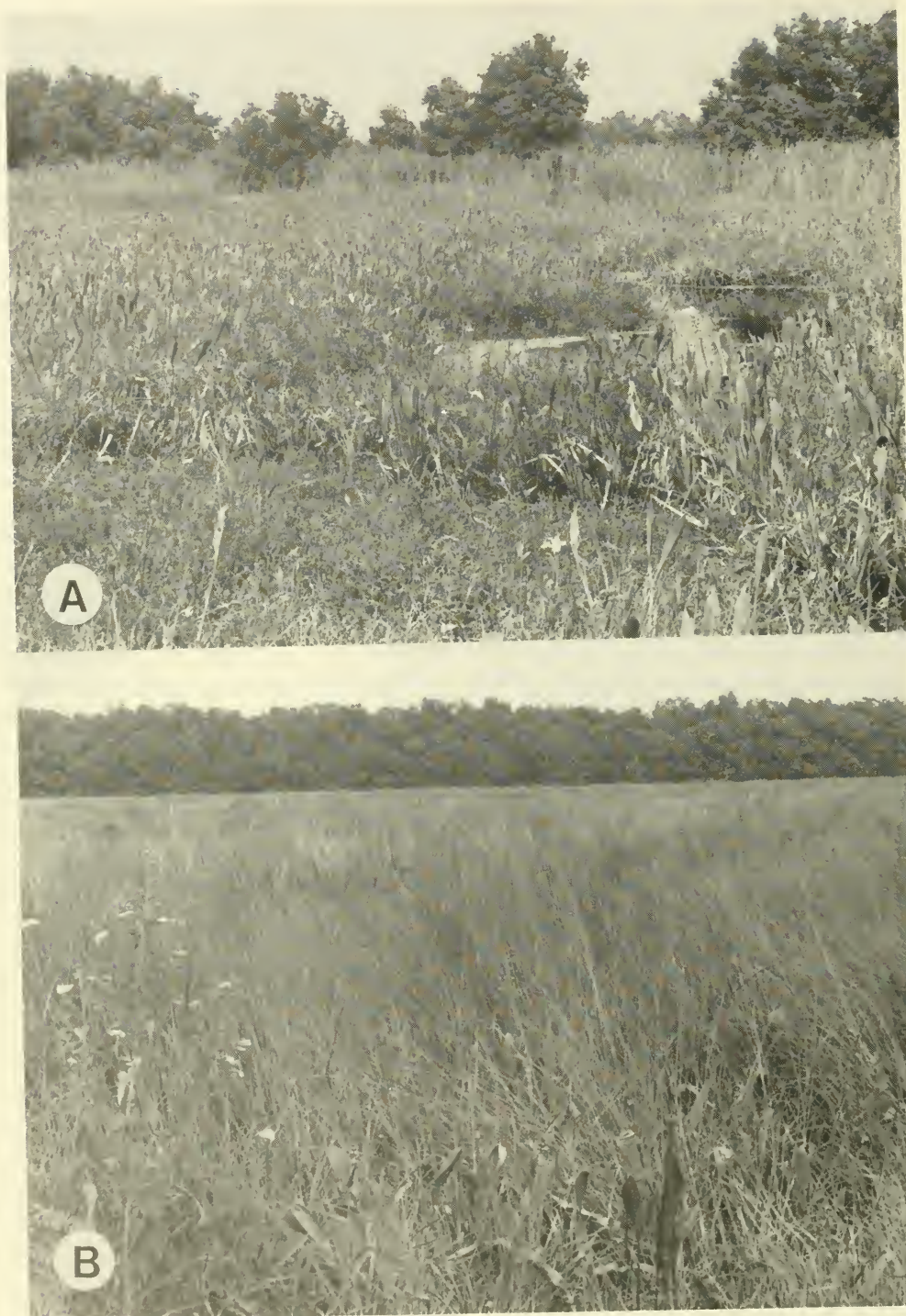


Figure 5. A: Freshwater marsh near Bayou Segnette Canal dominated by smart-weed and swamp-potato with islands of wax-myrtle in background. B: Intermediate marsh near shore of Lake Salvador dominated by cord grass with swamp-potato and salt-marsh mallow near shore; Chinese tallow-trees on spoilbank visible in rear.



Figure 6. A: Kenta Canal showing water-hyacinth, alligator-weed, and duck-weed, bordered by mature spoil vegetation. B: Young spoil with black willow and roseau-cane along Bayou Segnette Canal.

e.g., those of Leguminosae (Lasseigne, 1973) and Gramineae (Allen, 1980), and they were consulted frequently. Other publications treat the aquatic vegetation of our area (Godfrey & Wooten, 1979, 1981), and checklists may supply valuable nomenclatural information (Thieret, 1972a, 1972b; Thomas & Allen, 1982).

Although we believe that our species inventory is substantially complete, no such list can ever be final. Aside from species that may have been overlooked, the vagility of plants suggests that various species may appear in the Lafitte Park as suitable habitats become available. Studying the vegetation near Bayou Villars in 1938, Penfound and Hathaway recorded the following plant species which we have not yet encountered in the study area: *Aster tenuifolius* L., *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R. Br. (*Convolvulus repens* L.), *Eleocharis albida* Torr., *Eleocharis montana* (HBK) R. & S. (*E. nodulosa* (Roth) Schultes), *Fimbri-*

stylis castanea (Michx.) Vahl, *Iva frutescens* L., *Leptochloa fascicularis* (Lam.) Gray, *Lythrum lineare* L., *Paspalum vaginatum* Sw., *Scirpus olneyi* E. & G., and *Scirpus validus* Vahl. Any of the above species may be discovered within the Lafitte Park as the area continues to be explored botanically. Likewise, Montz (1980) has recorded the distribution of many aquatic plants in Louisiana. The following commonly occurring species which he records from Jefferson Parish have yet to be found within the park boundaries: *Myriophyllum brasiliensis* Camb., *Utricularia biflora* Lam., and *Zannichellia palustris* L. Similarly, we did not discover any species of *Wolffiella*, although they are common in waterways of the state.

No endangered or threatened plant species were encountered in the Lafitte Park, although some species are only occasional or rare, particularly *Asclepias perennis*, *Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata*, *Habenaria repens*, and *Iris fulva*. Some woody plants which are rare in the park, such as species of *Citrus*, have escaped from cultivation. In general, however, the species found in the core area are representative of the southern Louisiana flora and the habitats that they occupy.

Table 6. Major taxa present.

<i>Taxon</i>	<i>No. of species</i>
Pteridophyta:	5
Gymnospermae:	1
Angiospermae:	
Monocotyledonae:	
Gramineae:	37
Cyperaceae:	26
other families:	36
Dicotyledonae:	
Compositae:	33
Leguminosae:	21
Polygonaceae:	10
Euphorbiaceae:	8
Scrophulariaceae:	8
Umbelliferae:	8
other families:	135
Total:	328

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APPENDIX

Checklist of Vascular Plants

PTERIDOPHYTA

Schizaeaceae

Lygodium japonicum (Thunb.) Sw. CLIMBING FERN

Climbing over trailside and roadside vegetation

Salviniaceae

Azolla caroliniana Willd. WATER FERN

Floating aquatic in swamps

Polypodiaceae

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) D. C. Eat. EBONY SPLEENWORT

Shaded hardwood bottoms

Polypodium polypodioides (L.) Watt. RESURRECTION FERN

Epiphyte, mostly on oaks

Thelypteris kunthii (Desv.) Morton SOUTHERN SHIELD FERN

Shaded hardwood bottoms

GYMNOSPERMAE

Taxodiaceae

Taxodium distichum (L.) Rich. BALD CYPRESS, CIPRE, CYPRES

Wet swampland

ANGIOSPERMAE

Typhaceae

Typha domingensis Pers. CAT-TAIL

Marshes and wet depressions

Typha latifolia L. COMMON CAT-TAIL

Marshes and wet depressions

Najadaceae

Najas guadalupensis (Spreng.) Magnus COMMON WATER-NYMPH

Submerged aquatic

Alismataceae

Echinodorus cordifolius (L.) Griseb. CREEPING BURHEAD, HERBE À MALO

Swamps

Sagittaria lancifolia L. SWAMP-POTATO

Marshes and wet depressions

Sagittaria platyphylla Engelm. SWAMP-POTATO

Swamps

Hydrocharitaceae

Limnobium spongia (Bosc.) Steud. FROG'S-BIT

Floating aquatic

Gramineae

Andropogon glomeratus (Walt.) BSP.

Open roadsides

Arthraxon hispidus (Thunb.) Makino

Disturbed areas

Digitaria ischaemum (Schreb.) Schreb. CRAB GRASS

Disturbed areas

Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop. CRAB GRASS

Disturbed areas

Echinochloa crusgalli (L.) Beauv. BARNYARD GRASS

Disturbed areas

Echinochloa walteri (Pursh) Heller

Marshes

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn. GOOSE GRASS

Open areas

- Elymus virginicus* L. WILD RYE
Disturbed areas
- Erianthus giganteus* (Walt.) Muhl. PLUME GRASS
Open roadsides
- Hordeum pusillum* Nutt. LITTLE BARLEY
Open fields and roadsides
- Leersia lenticularis* Michx. CUT GRASS
Marshes
- Leersia virginica* Willd. WHITE GRASS
Roadsides
- Oplismenus hirtellus* (L.) Beauv.
Open areas and shaded woods
- Panicum anceps* Michx. PANIC GRASS
Open roadsides
- Panicum commutatum* Schult. PANIC GRASS
Open areas
- Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michx. FALL PANIC
Open areas
- Panicum gymnocarpon* Ell. PANIC GRASS, SWAMP PANIC
Marshes and open areas
- Panicum hemitomom* Schult. MAIDEN-CANE
Marshes
- Panicum rigidulum* Nees PANIC GRASS
Open areas
- Panicum virgatum* L. PANIC GRASS, FEATHER GRASS
Open areas
- Paspalum distichum* L. KNOT GRASS
Roadsides
- Paspalum urvillei* Steud. VASEY GRASS
Open areas, roadsides
- Phalaris caroliniana* Walt. CANARY GRASS
Open areas
- Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud. ROSEAU-CANE
Wet depressions, marsh edges
- Poa annua* L. BLUE GRASS
Roadsides
- Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf. RABBIT-FOOT GRASS
Roadsides
- Sacciolepis striata* (L.) Nash
Marshes
- Setaria geniculata* (Lam.) Beauv. BRISTLE GRASS
Disturbed areas
- Setaria glauca* (L.) Beauv. YELLOW FOX-TAIL
Open roadsides
- Setaria magna* Griseb. GIANT FOX-TAIL
Disturbed areas

Spartina cynosuroides (L.) Roth QUILL-CANE

Marsh edges and spoilbanks

Spartina patens (Ait.) Muhl. CORD GRASS, COUCH GRASS, WIRE GRASS

Marshes

Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.) Scribn. WEDGE GRASS

Trailsides in hardwood bottoms

Sporobolus indicus (L.) R. Br. SMUT GRASS

Roadsides

Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) Ktze. ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

Disturbed areas

Trisetum pensylvanicum (L.) Beauv. ex R. & S.

Open areas

Zizaniopsis miliacea (Michx.) Doell. & Asch. SOUTHERN WILD-RICE

Marshes

Cyperaceae

Carex amphiloba Steud. CARIC SEDGE

Wet depressions

Carex cephalophora Muhl. CARIC SEDGE

Roadside depressions

Carex cherokeensis Schwein. CARIC SEDGE

Roadsides

Carex crus-corvi Ktze. CROW-FOOT SEDGE

Roadsides, open areas

Carex flaccosperma Dew. CARIC SEDGE

Wet depressions

Carex hyalinolepis Steud. CARIC SEDGE

Roadsides

Carex tribuloides Wahl. CARIC SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cladium jamaicense Crantz SAW-GRASS

Marshes

Cyperus elegans L. FLAT SEDGE

Roadsides

Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhl. FLAT SEDGE

Roadsides

Cyperus esculentus L. YELLOW NUT-GRASS

Open roadsides and wet depressions

Cyperus hermaphroditus (Jacq.) Standl. FLAT SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cyperus iria L. FLAT SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cyperus ochraceus Vahl FLAT SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cyperus odoratus L. FLAT SEDGE

Roadsides

Cyperus oxylepis Steud. FLAT SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cyperus strigosus L. FLAT SEDGE

Wet depressions

Cyperus virens Michx. SWAMP SEDGE

Wet depressions

Eleocharis cellulosa Torr. SPIKE-RUSH

Wet ground

Eleocharis macrostachya Britt. SPIKE-RUSH

Marshes

Eleocharis microcarpa Torr. SPIKE-RUSH

Wet ground

Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth SPIKE-RUSH

Roadsides

Rhynchospora corniculata (Lam.) Gray HORNED-RUSH

Wet areas, marsh edges

Scirpus californicus (Mey.) Steud. GIANT BULRUSH

Marshes

Scirpus cyperinus (L.) Kunth BULRUSH

Marshes, wet ground

Scirpus lineatus Michx. BULRUSH

Trailsides, hardwood bottoms

Palmae

Sabal minor (Jacq.) Pers. PALMETTO, LATANIER, PALMIER NAIN

Hardwood bottoms

Araceae

Arisaema dracontium (L.) Schott GREEN DRAGON

Hardwood bottoms

Colocasia antiquorum (L.) Schott ELEPHANT'S-EAR

Wet depressions, edges of bayous

Pistia stratiotes L. WATER-LETTUCE

Floating aquatic

Lemnaceae

Lemna minor L. DUCK-WEED

Floating aquatic

Spirodela polyrrhiza (L.) Schleid. GREATER DUCK-WEED, DUCK-MEAT

Floating aquatic

Wolffia columbiana Karst. WATER-MEAL

Floating aquatic

Bromeliaceae

Tillandsia usneoides (L.) L. SPANISH-MOSS, BARBE ESPAGNOLE,

MOUSSE D'ARBRE

Epiphyte

Commelinaceae

Commelina diffusa Burm. f. DAY-FLOWER

Roadsides

Commelina erecta L. WIDOW'S-TEARS

Roadsides, hardwood bottoms

Commelina virginica L. WIDOW'S-TEARS, DAY-FLOWER

Roadsides

Tradescantia ohiensis Raf. SPIDERWORT

Hardwood bottoms

Pontederiaceae

Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) Solms WATER-HYACINTH

Floating aquatic

Pontederia cordata L. PICKEREL-WEED

Wet depressions

Juncaceae

Juncus effusus L. COMMON RUSH, SOFT RUSH

Wet depressions

Juncus tenuis Willd. SLENDER RUSH

Roadsides, wet depressions

Liliaceae

Allium canadense L. WILD ONION, ONION MARRON

Roadsides, hardwood bottoms

Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britt. FALSE-GARLIC

Roadsides

Smilax bona-nox L. CAT-BRIAR, SMILACE

Vine in hardwood bottoms, roadsides

Smilax hispida Muhl. CAT-BRIAR

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Smilax rotundifolia L. GREEN-BRIAR

Vine in hardwood bottoms, trailsides

Amaryllidaceae

Hymenocallis occidentalis (Le Conte) Kunth SPIDER-LILY, PANCRAIS

Wet depressions, marshes

Iridaceae

Iris fulva Ker. RED IRIS

Hardwood bottoms, occasional

Iris giganteaerulea Small GIANT BLUE IRIS

Open margins of swamps

Sisyrinchium rosulatum Michx. BLUE-EYED-GRASS

Trailsides in hardwood bottoms

Cannaceae

Canna flaccida Salisb. GOLDEN CANNA, INDIAN-SHOT

Wet depressions

Orchidaceae

Epidendrum conopseum R. Br. TREE ORCHID, GREEN-FLY ORCHID

Epiphyte in hardwood bottoms

Habenaria repens Nutt. WATER-SPIDER

Aquatic among water-hyacinth

Spiranthes cernua var. *odorata* (Nutt.) Correll FRAGRANT LADIES'-TRESSES

Occasional in open areas, trailsides.

Saururaceae

Saururus cernuus L. LIZARD'S-TAIL, PAGOGIE

Wet depressions

Salicaceae

Populus deltoides Marsh. COTTONWOOD, PEUPLIER LIARD

Hardwood bottoms

Salix nigra Marsh. BLACK WILLOW, SAULE

Hardwood bottoms, spoilbanks, disturbed areas

Myricaceae

Myrica cerifera L. WAX-MYRTLE, CIRIER

Trailsides and roadsides, marshes

Juglandaceae

Carya aquatica (Michx. f.) Nutt. WATER HICKORY

Swamp borders

Carya illinoensis (Wang.) Koch PECAN

Hardwood bottoms

Fagaceae

Quercus nigra L. WATER OAK, CHÊNE

Hardwood bottoms

Quercus nuttallii Palmer NUTTALL OAK

Hardwood bottoms

Quercus virginiana Mill. LIVE OAK, CHÊNE

Hardwood bottoms, spoilbanks

Ulmaceae

Celtis laevigata Willd. HACKBERRY

Hardwood bottoms, disturbed areas

Ulmus americana L. AMERICAN ELM

Hardwood bottoms

Ulmus rubra Muhl. SLIPPERY ELM, ORME GRAS

Hardwood bottoms

Moraceae

Morus rubra L. RED MULBERRY

Trailsides in hardwood bottoms

Urticaceae

Boehmeria cylindrica (L.) Sw. FALSE NETTLE, ORTIE

Roadsides

Pilea pumila (L.) Gray CLEAR-WEED

Hardwood bottoms

Urtica chaemaedryoides Pursh NETTLE, ORTIE ROUGE

Hardwood bottoms

Viscaceae

Phoradendron tomentosum (DC.) Gray MISTLETOE

Parasitic epiphyte, hardwood bottoms

Polygonaceae

Brunnichia ovata (Walt.) Shinn. EARDROP, ANSERINE LIANE

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Persicaria densiflora (Meisn.) Moldenke

Roadsides

Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michx.) Small

Roadsides, wet areas

Persicaria punctata (Ell.) Small SMART-WEED, CURAGE

Roadsides, wet areas

Persicaria setacea (Baldw.) Small

Roadsides

Polygonum ramosissimum Michx. KNOT-WEED

Roadsides

Polygonum virginianum L. JUMP-SEED

Hardwood bottoms

Rumex crispus L. YELLOW DOCK, PATIENCE

Roadsides

Rumex pulcher L. FIDDLE DOCK

Roadsides

Rumex verticillatus L. SWAMP DOCK

Roadsides, spoilbanks

Amaranthaceae

Acnida cuspidata Spreng. SOUTHERN WATER-HEMP

Disturbed areas

Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb. ALLIGATOR-WEED

Swamps and margins of bayous

Phytolaccaceae

Phytolacca americana L. POKEWEED, CHOU GRAS

Roadsides

Rivina humilis L.

Spoilbanks

Portulacaceae

Portulaca oleracea L. PURSLANE

Wet depressions

Caryophyllaceae

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. MOUSE-EAR

Trailsides, hardwood bottoms

Stellaria media (L.) Cyril. CHICK-WEED

Trailsides, hardwood bottoms

Cabombaceae

Cabomba caroliniana Gray FANWORT

Aquatic

Nymphaeaceae

Nymphaea odorata Ait. WHITE WATER-LILLY

Aquatic

Ceratophyllaceae

Ceratophyllum demersum L. COON-TAIL

Submerged aquatic

Ranunculaceae

Clematis crispa L. LEATHER-FLOWER

Hardwood bottoms, roadsides

Clematis ternifolia DC. JAPANESE VIRGIN'S-BOWER

Margins of hardwood bottoms

Ranunculus platensis Spreng.

Wet areas

Ranunculus pusillus Poir. BUTTERCUP

Roadsides

Ranunculus sceleratus L. BUTTERCUP

Margins of bayous

Ranunculus trilobus Desf. BUTTERCUP

Hardwood bottoms

Thalictrum dasycarpum var. *hypoglaucum* (Rydb.) Boiv. PURPLE MEADOW-RUE

Hardwood bottoms

Lauraceae

Cinnamomum camphora (L.) Nees & Eberm. CAMPHOR-TREE

Occasional in hardwood bottoms

Persea borbonia (L.) Spreng. RED BAY, LAURIER

Hardwood bottoms

Papaveraceae

Argemone albiflora Hornem. WHITE PRICKLY POPPY, PAVOT EPINÉUX

Shell beaches

Cruciferae

Cardamine pensylvanica Muhl. BITTER-CRESS

Hardwood bottoms

Lepidium virginicum L. PEPPERWORT, CRESSON

Roadsides

Hamamelidaceae

Liquidambar styraciflua L. SWEET GUM, RED GUM, COPAL

Hardwood bottoms

Rosaceae

Crataegus viridis L. GREEN HAW

Hardwood bottoms

Duchesnea indica (Andrz.) Focke INDIAN STRAWBERRY

Hardwood bottoms

Geum canadense Jacq. WHITE AVENS

Hardwood bottoms, trailsides

Rubus trivialis Michx. DEWBERRY, RONCE

Roadsides and open areas

Leguminosae

Acacia smallii Isely ACACIA, HUISACHE, OPOPANAX

Shell beaches

Aeschynomene indica L. JOINT VETCH

Roadsides, wet areas

Cassia fasciculata Michx. PARTRIDGE PEA

Open areas, roadsides

Centrosema virginianum (L.) Benth. BUTTERFLY PEA

Open areas

Desmanthus illinoensis (Michx.) Macm. PRAIRIE MIMOSA

Disturbed areas

Desmodium canescens (L.) DC. BEGGAR'S-TICKS

Open areas

Desmodium glabellum (Michx.) DC. BEGGAR'S-TICKS

Open areas

Desmodium laevigatum (Nutt.) DC. BEGGAR'S-TICKS

Open areas

Desmodium paniculatum (L.) DC. BEGGAR'S-TICKS

Open areas

Gleditsia triacanthos L. HONEY-LOCUST, EPINE DE LA PASSION

Hardwood bottoms

Melilotus indicus (L.) All. YELLOW SOUR CLOVER

Roadsides

Mimosa strigillosa Torr. & Gray. POWDER-PUFF

Disturbed areas

Pueraria lobata (Willd.) Ohwi KUDZU

Roadside vine

Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC. SNOUT-BEAN

Roadsides

Sesbania macrocarpa Muhl. COFFEE-BEAN, INDIGOTIER

Roadsides

Sesbania punicea (Cav.) Benth. RED RATTLEBOX

Roadsides

Strophostyles helvola (L.) Ell. WILD BEAN

Roadsides

Trifolium repens L. WHITE CLOVER

Trailsides, hardwood bottoms

Trifolium resupinatum L. PERSIAN CLOVER

Open areas

Vicia ludoviciana Nutt. VETCH

Open areas and trailsides

Vigna luteola (Jacq.) DEER PEA, WILD COW PEA

Marshes, open areas

Geraniaceae

Geranium carolinianum L. WILD GERANIUM

Open disturbed areas

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis corymbosa DC.

Hardwood bottoms

Oxalis dillenii Jacq. WOOD SORREL

Roadsides and trailsides

Rutaceae

Citrus sp. CITRUS

Occasional in hardwood bottoms, escaped from cultivation

Meliaceae

Melia azedarach L. CHINABERRY

Occasional at roadsides

Euphorbiaceae

Acalypha rhomboidea Raf. THREE-SEEDED MERCURY

Roadsides

Euphorbia cordifolia Ell. SPURGE

Roadsides

Euphorbia hirta L. SPURGE

Disturbed areas

Euphorbia nutans Lag. SPURGE

Disturbed areas

Euphorbia prostrata Ait. SPURGE, MAL NOM

Roadsides

Euphorbia supina Raf. SPURGE

Disturbed areas

Phyllanthus urinaria L. LEAF-FLOWER

Roadsides

Sapium sebiferum (L.) Roxb. CHINESE TALLOW-TREE

Roadsides and spoilbanks

Anacardiaceae

Rhus toxicodendron var. *vulgaris* Michx. POISON-IVY

Vine in hardwood bottoms and disturbed areas

Aquifoliaceae

Ilex decidua Walter POSSUM-HAW

Hardwood bottoms

Ilex vomitoria Ait. YAUPON

Hardwood bottoms, spoilbanks

Aceraceae

Acer negundo L. BOX-ELDER, BOIS PANT

Hardwood bottoms

Acer rubrum var. *drummondii* (H. & A.) Sarg. SWAMP RED MAPLE, ERABLE

Hardwood bottoms

Sapindaceae

Cardiospermum halicacabum L. BALLOON-VINE, POIS DE MERVEILLE

Roadsides

Koelreuteria paniculata Laxman GOLDEN RAIN-TREE

Roadsides

Rhamnaceae

Berchemia scandens (Hill) Koch SUPPLE-JACK

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Vitaceae

Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne PEPPER-VINE

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Ampelopsis cordata Michx.

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch. VIRGINIA CREEPER

Vine in hardwood bottoms

Vitis cinerea Engelm. GRAYBARK GRAPE

Hardwood bottoms

Vitis rotundifolia Michx. MUSCADINE

Hardwood bottoms

Malvaceae

Hibiscus lasiocarpus Cav. ROSE-MALLOW

Marshes, roadsides, wet depressions

Kosteletzkya virginica (L.) Gray SALT-MARSH MALLOW

Swamp margins, spoilbanks, wet depressions

Malvastrum coromandelianum (L.) Garcke

Hardwood bottoms

Modiola caroliniana (L.) G. Don MAUVE, GUIMAUVE

Roadsides

Sida rhombifolia L. GUMBO DE ST. JEANNE

Open areas

Hypericaceae

Ascyrum hypericoides L. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS, HERBE À CHIEN

Roadsides

Hypericum walteri Gmel. ST. JOHN'S-WORT, MILLEPERTUIS

Open areas

Violaceae

Viola papilionacea Pursh VIOLET, VIOLETTE MARONNE

Hardwood bottoms

Viola septemloba Le Conte VIOLET

Open areas

Passifloraceae

Passiflora incarnata L. MAYPOP

Vine in open areas

Passiflora lutea L. YELLOW PASSION-FLOWER, LIEN À VIPÈRE

Vine in open areas

Lythraceae

Ammannia coccinea Rottb. TOOTH-CUP

Roadsides

Cuphea carthagensis (Jacq.) Macbr.

Roadsides

Lythrum lanceolatum Ell. LOOSESTRIFE, HERBE À BALE

Roadsides

Onagraceae

Ludwigia decurrens Walt. PRIMROSE-WILLOW

Open wet depressions

Ludwigia leptocarpa (Nutt.) Hara WATER-PRIMROSE

Edges of bayous

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) Raven WATER-PRIMROSE, SEEDBOX

Roadsides

Ludwigia uruguayensis (Camb.) Hara

Marshes

Oenothera speciosa Nutt. MEXICAN PRIMROSE

Umbelliferae

Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hook. CHERVIL

Hardwood bottoms

Cicuta mexicana Coult. & Rose WATER-HEMLOCK

Roadsides in wet depressions

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides L. f. PENNYWORT

Wet areas

Hydrocotyle umbellata L. MARSH PENNYWORT

Margins of swamps and marshes

Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunb. PENNYWORT, GOBELET

Wet areas

Lilaeopsis carolinensis C. & R.

Wet areas

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michx.) Raf. MOCK BISHOP'S-WEED

Trailsides and marshes

Sanicula canadensis L. BLACK SNAKEROOT

Trailsides

Cornaceae

Cornus drummondii Mey. ROUGH-LEAF DOGWOOD

Roadsides, margins of hardwood bottoms

Nyssa aquatica L. WATER TUPELO

Swamps

Primulaceae

Anagallis arvensis L. SCARLET PIMPERNEL, MOURON

Roadsides

Samolus parviflorus Raf.

Hardwood bottoms

Sapotaceae

Bumelia lycioides (L.) Pers. IRONWOOD

Shell beaches

Ebenaceae

Diospyros virginiana L. PERSIMMON, PLAQUEMINIER

Hardwood bottoms, trailsides, spoilbanks

Oleaceae

Fraxinus caroliniana Mill. CAROLINA ASH, WATER ASH

Hardwood bottoms

Fraxinus pensylvanica Marsh. RED ASH, FRÊNE GRAS

Hardwood bottoms

Fraxinus profunda (Bush) Bush PUMPKIN ASH

Swamp and marsh borders

Ligustrum japonicum Thunb. PRIVET

Hardwood bottoms, escaped from cultivation

Ligustrum lucidum Ait. PRIVET

Hardwood bottoms, escaped from cultivation

Loganiaceae

Cynoctonum mitreola (L.) Britt. MITREWORT

Roadsides and trailsides

Gentianaceae

Sabatia calycina (Lam.) Heller ROSE-GENTIAN

Hardwood bottoms

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias perennis Walt. MILKWEED

Margins of hardwood bottoms

Matelea gonocarpa (Walt.) Shinnery VACHE A LAÏT

Trailsides in hardwood bottoms

Convolvulaceae

Dichondra carolinensis Michx.

Hardwood bottoms

Ipomoea x leucantha Jacq.

Roadsides

Ipomoea trichocarpa Ell. MORNING-GLORY, LISERON

Roadsides

Ipomoea sagittata Cav. MORNING-GLORY

Marshes

Hydrophyllaceae

Nemophila aphylla (L.) Brum. BABY BLUE-EYES

Hardwood bottoms

Boraginaceae

Heliotropium curassavicum L. SEASIDE HELIOTROPE

Wet depressions

Lithospermum tuberosum A. DC. GROMWELL

Hardwood bottoms, trailsides

Myosotis macrospermum Engelm. FORGET-ME-NOT

Hardwood bottoms

Verbenaceae

Callicarpa americana L. FRENCH-MULBERRY, CHASSE-PAIREILLE

Hardwood bottoms

Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene FROG-FRUIT

Wet areas

Verbena brasiliensis Vell. BRAZILIAN VERVAIN

Roadsides, disturbed areas

Verbena rigida Spreng. VERVAIN

Roadsides

Verbena urticifolia L. WHITE VERVAIN

Roadsides

Labiatae

Lycopus rubellus Moench BUGLE-WEED

Swamps

Lycopus virginicus L. BUGLE-WEED

Hardwood bottoms

Salvia coccinea Murr. RED SAGE

Disturbed areas

Stachys crenata Raf. SHADE BETONY

Disturbed areas

Stachys tenuifolia Willd. HEDGE-NETTLE

Hardwood bottoms, trailsides

Solanaceae

Petunia parviflora Juss. WILD PETUNIA

Roadsides

Physalis angulata L. GROUND CHERRY, COQUERET

Roadsides

Solanum americanum Mill. NIGHTSHADE, MORELLE

Disturbed areas

Solanum carolinense L. HORSE-NETTLE, TOMATE MARRONNE

Disturbed areas

Scrophulariaceae

Agalinis purpurea (L.) Penn.

Roadsides

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Wettst. WATER-HYSSOP

Wet depressions

Mazus japonicus (Thunb.) Ktze.

Open areas

Mecardonia acuminata (Walt.) Small CHELONE

Wet areas, roadsides

Mecardonia procumbens (Mill.) Small

Roadsides

Mimulus alatus Ait. MONKEY-FLOWER

Hardwood bottoms

Veronica peregrina L. SPEEDWELL

Roadsides

Veronica persica Poir. PERSIAN SPEEDWELL

Roadsides

Bignoniaceae

Bignonia capreolata L. CROSS-VINE

Hardwood bottoms

Campsis radicans (L.) Seem. TRUMPET-CREEPER, HERBE À PUCE

Hardwood bottoms

Lentibulariaceae

Utricularia gibba L. BLADDERWORT

Marshes

Acanthaceae

Dicliptera brachiata (Pursh) Spreng.

Open areas

Hygrophila lacustris (Schl. & Cham.) Nees

Wet depressions

Justicia lanceolata (Chapm.) Small WATER-WILLOW

Hardwood bottoms

Ruellia nudiflora (Gray) Urban

Disturbed areas

Plantaginaceae

Plantago major L. PLANTAIN

Roadsides

Rubiaceae

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. BUTTON-BUSH, BOIS DE MARAIS

Hardwood bottoms

Diodia virginiana L. BUTTON-WEED

Roadsides

Galium aparine L. BEDSTRAW

Roadsides and trailsides

Galium tinctorium L. BEDSTRAW

Hardwood bottoms

Caprifoliaceae

Lonicera japonica Thunb. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Vine in open areas

Sambucus canadensis L. ELDERBERRY, SUREAU

Roadsides, spoilbanks

Cucurbitaceae

Cucurbita texana Gray TEXAS GOURD

Open areas

Melothria pendula L.

Roadsides

Lobeliaceae

Lobelia cardinalis L. CARDINAL FLOWER

Hardwood bottoms

Compositae

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L. RAG-WEED

Disturbed areas

Ambrosia psilostachya DC. RAG-WEED

Disturbed areas

Ambrosia trifida L. GIANT RAG-WEED

Roadsides

Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britt. WHITE ASTER

Roadsides, spoilbanks

Aster praealtus Poir. BLUE ASTER

Roadsides

Aster subulatus var. *ligulatus* Shinnery

Roadsides

Baccharis halimifolia L. BUCKBUSH, MANGLIER

Roadsides, spoilbanks

Bidens bipinnata L. SPANISH-NEEDLES

Open areas

Bidens laevis (L.) BSP. BUR-MARIGOLD

Swamp margins

Cirsium horridulum Michx. BULL THISTLE, CHOUDRONS

Margins of hardwood bottoms

Eclipta alba (L.) Hassk. SOUCI

Roadsides

Erigeron philadelphicus L. FLEABANE, DAISY MARRONNE, VERGEROLLE,
HERBE À VERS

Disturbed areas

Elephantopus carolinianus Raeusch. ELEPHANT'S-FOOT

Roadsides and trailsides

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small DOG-FENNEL, ANIS MARRON

Roadsides

Eupatorium coelestinum L. MIST-FLOWER, TÊTE DE FEMME BLEUE

Roadsides

Eupatorium rugosum Houtt. WHITE SNAKEROOT, TÊTE DE VIELLE FEMMES

Disturbed areas

Eupatorium serotinum Michx. BONESET

Open areas

Iva annua L. MARSH-ELDER, SWAMP-WEED

Roadsides. wet areas

Lactuca canadensis L. WILD LETTUCE, LAITUE

Open areas, spoilbanks

Lactuca floridana (L.) Gaertn. WILD LETTUCE

Open areas

Mikania scandens (L.) Willd. HEMP-WEED

Roadsides

Parthenium hysterophorus L. FALSE RAG-WEED

Roadsides

Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass. CAMPHOR-WEED, BAUME DES SAUVAGES

Open areas

Polymnia uvedalia (L.) L. BEAR'S-FOOT

Margins of hardwood bottoms

Pyrrophappus carolinianus (Walt.) DC. FALSE DANDELION

Roadsides

Senecio glabellus Poir. BUTTER-WEED

Wet areas

Solidago altissima L. GOLDENROD, VERGE D'OR

Roadsides

Solidago sempervirens L. SEASIDE GOLDENROD

Open areas, wet depressions

Spilanthes americana (Mutis) Hieron.

Trailsides in hardwood bottoms

Verbesina virginica L. FROST-WEED, HERBE À TROIS QUARTS

Open areas

Vernonia gigantea (Walt.) Trel. ex Bran. & Cov. IRON-WEED

Open areas

Xanthium strumarium L. COCKLEBUR

Trailsides

Youngia japonica (L.) DC.

Disturbed areas

