

Flora of Elm Fork Preserve

Column Headings

Scientific Name: Sorting the table by scientific name allows related plants to be readily identified.

Common Name: Reference for the common names comes from Diggs, et.al., 1999. The first name listed is most frequently used; subsequent listings reflect interesting or descriptive common names currently in use.

Habit: The plants growth habit: Tt=Tree, tall Ts=Tree, Short Sh=Shrub Ss=Sub-shrub V=Vine (in some cases listed as Va = annual vine or Vp = perennial vine) Fa=Forb, Annual Fp=Forb, Perennial Fb=Forb, Biennial Gr=Grass.

Bl: Bloom: The numbers of the months in which a plant may be found flowering.

Color: Flower color: To aid in accurate sorting of this column, the predominate flower color is listed first followed by other colors that may occur on the bloom. Due to space limitations in this column, plants with inconspicuous flowers are listed as modest.

Comments The comments section lists remarks in the following order:

¹Interesting facts and natural history of the plant. Its place of origin is also listed if it is an alien.

²Edible, medicinal or poisonous qualities of various parts of the plant.

³Usefulness of the plant for wildlife. Birds or butterflies that are attracted to the plant. Ecological impact.

⁴Identifying features of the plant are noted, especially differences between similar species.

⁵Location(s) of plant populations and phenological data. Dates when blooms or fruit have been observed as well as other seasonal specifics (first leaves emerging or leaves falling, etc.) are noted to track changes in plant behavior over time. The location of various plant populations are easy to note when they occur in close proximity to a readily identifiable place, such as a trail juncture or near a labeled tree. Other locations that are more difficult to define are best noted using Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates. A satellite map displaying the location of various plant populations at the preserve and listing their coordinates accompanies this document.

⁶Recent changes to the scientific name are inserted here.

⁷ Selective Elimination (removal efforts for harmful, invasive alien species). The date, method, location and reason are listed.

⁸Cultivation & plant maintenance through the seasons. Topics within this heading proceed in this order:

Cultivation (propagation & maintenance),
Source (where the plants were collected),
Planted Out (how many and when planted)

⁹Identification references. Species identifications were made by the author unless otherwise noted. Identifications were verified using the reference material cited. The final reference used for plant identifications relies on a publication of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas, Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas. For sake of brevity in this column the reference is cited as (FNCTX, p.xxx). When this book is referred to for information other than identification, it is cited as (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.xx).

¹⁰Accession made. A specimen of this species was labeled and pressed for future study or photos were taken.

X: Variable use column for sorting. **A** = Alien (introduced) species **E** = Edible - this plant has some edible part, other parts may be poisonous **M** = Used medicinally in the past or currently **N** = Endemic - native species existing only in a limited geographical area **O** = Species has other uses (as dye, fiber, wax, etc.) **P** = Poisonous **X** = Eradicate this species **Z** = unusual or rare species worthy of further scrutiny



The following table is sorted by scientific name. A list sorted by common name may be found at the end of this document. Copies may be obtained with the list sorted by common name, habit, bloom time, color, or any of the qualities defined in the **X** column.

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Names</i>	<i>Ha bit</i>	<i>Bl</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Comments / Plant Uses</i>	<i>X</i>
<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	Copperleaf, Hop-hornbeam	Fa	5-10	modest	⁵ Noted at the north end of Cross Trail.	

<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder; Fresno de Guajuco	Tt	3-4	greenish modest,	⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.219)	
<i>Agalinus heterophylla</i>	Agalinus, Prairie	Fa	6-10	pink-white	⁵ 28 Oct 97 – noted growing beside the big pond. ⁹ Jim Varnum (see Principal Submitters page) identified the species as <i>A. heterophylla</i> in 2002.	
<i>Agave sp.</i>	Agave	Fp		white	⁸ Planted Out: Three plants in fall 02 in front of the lily pond.	O
<i>Allium canadense var. canadense</i>	Onion, Wild	Fp	3-5	white - pink	⁹ This species was conclusively identified within the preserve by Jim Varnum in April and May of 2003.	E M
<i>Allium drummondii</i>	Onion, Drummond's; Prairie Onion	Fp	3-5	white - pink, lavendr, prpl-red	⁹ This species was conclusively identified within the preserve by Jim Varnum on 20 April 04. (FNCTX, p.1197)	E, M
<i>Allium sp.</i>	Onion, wild	Fp	3-5		¹⁰ 2006 - Good photo of the developing bulbils of an <i>Allium</i> , submitted by Tzila Duenzl (see Principal Submitters page), hereafter referred to as "Z".	E, M
<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	Amaranth; Pigweed	Fa	5-9		⁵ Located midway along the slough.	E
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Ragweed, Common; Roman wormwood Altamisa	Fa	8-11	modest	² <i>A. artemisiifolia</i> - has edible & nutritious seeds (<u>Plants for a future</u> Internet database, 2000). Amerindians used the juice from crushed leaves on insect stings to reduce the pain (Moerman, 1998, p.66). ⁴ Leaves with petioles. Annual ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve in 01 & 03.	E
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Ragweed, Western; Perennial Ragweed	Fp	8-11	modest	² An infusion of the leaves was used widely by Amerindians for several types of gastrointestinal complaints. (Moerman, 1998, p. 66) ⁴ Leaves sessile. Perennial, reproducing from underground stolons. ⁵ Noted in front of the lily pond, near the parking lot. Also occurs along the southern periphery of the preserve. ⁹ Jim Varnum made note of this species in 2001. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.310) ¹⁰ 28 Nov 06 - Ten photos of one plant with close-ups of ripe seeds, flowers and leaves. Photos also of a beetle and a Dictynid spider associated with the plant.	M
<i>Ambrosia trifida var. texana</i>	Ragweed, Giant; Bloodweed	Fa	8-11	modest	² Formerly cultivated for food (seeds). Juice from the crushed leaves is strongly astringent and useful when applied externally on insect stings. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.310)	E M O
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	Peppervine	Vp	6-7	greenish	⁵ 18 July 02 & 31 Aug 02 - Red fruit noted by Jim Varnum. ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve in 2003. ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Photo of leaves on the Cross Trail at the location labeled "elevated walk".	
<i>Amsonia</i>	Bluestar;	Fp	4	Blue	⁵ 15 April 03 - Scattered few individuals	

<i>tabernaemontana</i>	Willow Slimpod				blooming midway along the Cross Trail (across the trail from the 'blackhaw sign') at 32.95527°N, -96.93417°W. ⁶ Formerly known as <i>A. illustris</i> and <i>A. repens</i> . ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Photo of inflorescence. 2006 - Good photo of the blue blooms, submitted by "Z".	
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	Bluestem, Bushy	Gr	9-11	modest	¹⁰ 2 Nov 06 - Two nice photos at the north end of the big pond at 32.95545°N, -96.93079°W.	
<i>Anemone berlandieri</i>	Anemone, Ten-petal	Fp	2-4	white, prple	⁶ Formerly <i>A. decapetala</i> ⁹ (FNCTX, p.918)	P
<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	Milkweed, Green	Fp	4-6	green (pale)	⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve in 02 & 03.	
<i>Aster drummondii</i> var. <i>texanus</i>	Aster, Texas	Fp	(3-4); 10-11	purple (deep) - blue - lavndr ligules	⁶ Synonomus with <i>Symphyotrichum drummondii</i> var. <i>texanum</i> ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve in fall 2001. (FNCTX, p. 318)	
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	Aster, Heath	Fp	9-10 (-11)	white	⁶ Synonomus with <i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species in the preserve in fall 2001.	
<i>Aster patens</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Aster, Spreading; Late Purple Aster; Sky-Drop Aster	Fp	8-11	blue or purple	⁴ Leaves are sessile. ⁶ Synonomus with <i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> var. <i>gracile</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species in the preserve in fall 2001.	
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Aster,	Fa	8-11	white, purple pink or blue	⁴ An easy way to distinguish between species in the genus <i>Aster</i> and those in the similar looking <i>Erigeron</i> genus is to note the number of petals in each flower head. <i>Asters</i> have less than 50 petals, whereas <i>Erigeron</i> always have more than 50 petals (up to 150). ⁵ Big, bushy specimen beside the sidewalk next to the parking lot. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 315) ¹⁰ 13 Dec 04 - Two photos of unident. aster with final blooms and leaves.	
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Aster, (big, elliptic-leaved one)	Fx	11	white,	¹⁰ 2 Nov 06 - Five photos of unident. aster with white ligules and heads 37 mm in diam, with the ligules fully extended. Several plants trailside, in proximity to the 'li'l bridge' at 32.95447°N, -96.93267°W.	
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oats, Cultivated	Gr	3-6	modest	¹ This annual grass was originally cultivated in the Mediterranean area. It is a common weed of roadsides and disturbed areas. ⁵ 28 April 05 - found a small patch along the southern outside edge of the preserve. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1244)	A E M
<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>	Mosquito Fern; Water Fern	Aq		modest	⁵ 15 June 06 - Jimmy Walker (see principal Submitters page) spotted three individuals near the southwest corner of the big pond. ¹⁰ 2006 - Good photo by "Z" of <i>Lemna</i> and <i>Azolla</i> covering the waters surface at an undisclosed location.	

<i>Baccharis neglecta</i>	Roosevelt-weed	Sh	9-11	white (pappus)	⁴ This is the most common <i>Baccharis</i> in north central Texas. ⁵ A few are found midway along the dry slough. Another stand is located near the southwest corner of the preserve. More may be found around the occasional island in the middle of the big pond (32.95459°N, -96.93047°W). ⁹ Jim Varnum confirms this species as <i>B. neglecta</i> (FNCTX, p. 322) ¹⁰ 2 Nov 06 - Four glamour shots emphasizing the showy, white pappus.
<i>Bidens sp.</i>	Beggar-ticks; Sticktight	Fx			¹⁰ 28 Nov 06 - Photo of the two-pronged seeds stuck to the author's shirt.
<i>Bothriochloa laguroides</i> subsp. <i>torreyana</i>	Bluestem, Silver	Gr	5-11	modest	¹ Extremely common native grass that increases under disturbance. ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve.
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> var. <i>curtipendula</i>	Side-oats Grama	Gr	6-11	modest	¹ This is the state grass of Texas. ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve.
<i>Bowlesia incana</i>	Bowlesia, Hoary	Fa	2-6	white, (tiny)	⁷ 28 April 05 - Found three individuals growing just beside the slough.
<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>	False Boneset; Kuhnna; Brickellbush	Fp	8-11	cream - yellowish cream	⁴ Apparently <i>B. e.</i> var. <i>texana</i> according to Jeff Quale. ⁵ A patch is located in front of the lily pond. ⁶ Synonymous with <i>Kuhnna eupatorioides</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum conclusively identified this species within the preserve in Oct 01. (FNCTX, p. 329)
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	Brome,	Gr			⁵ Found near southwest boundary. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1250) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Photo of spikelets.
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Buglossoides (no common name)	Fa	3-5	white	¹ Native of Europe. ⁵ Grassy area beside parking lot. ⁶ Sometimes considered as part of the genus <i>Lithospermum</i> (as <i>L. arvense</i>)
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beauty-berry	Sh	5-7	white or pink, bluish reddish	¹ Fruit ripens in September to a stunning bright purple. Grows well interspersed among junipers. ⁴ Maximum Height: 9' with widely spreading branches. ⁵ 26 Oct 04 - Ripe fruit with brilliant color. On the trail near the interpretive center - 32.95471°N, -96.93608°W. ⁹ (Enquist, 1987, p. 161) (FNCTX, p. 1049)
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Winecup; Purple Poppy-mallow	Fp	4-6	reddish-purple	⁵ 28 April 05 - Noted blooming in the grassy opening in front of the lily pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 807)
<i>Calypocarpus vialis</i>	Horse Herb; Hierba Del Caballo	Fp	4-7 (10)	yellow	⁵ 28 Oct 04 - Noted blooming beside the sidewalk in the parking area. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 329)
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet-creeper; Cowitch Vine	V	6-8	orange-red	³ The flowers are frequently visited by hummingbirds. ⁵ 15 May 05 - Spotted one vine growing high in a tree beside the marked persimmon tree at the south end of the Cross Trail. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the continuing

					presence of this vine in the preserve.	
<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Marijuana; Hemp	Fa	7-10	greenish, modest	¹ Native of Central Asia. ¹ The specific name, 'sativa', meaning cultivated, is apt - Cannabis is one of the world's oldest cultivated plants, having been tended by people for approximately 8,500 years (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.504). In 1876, famed botanist, Julien Reverchon, noted populations of this species in Dallas (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, pp.69, 504). ⁹ In 2001, Jim Varnum noted the presence of two plants within the preserve.	A E M O
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	Fa	2-5	white	⁵ 15 April 03 -- Noted in area beside the parking lot.	
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Balloonvine; Farolitos	Va	6-11	white	⁵ Midway along the dry slough - 32.95563°N, -96.93233°W. ¹⁰ 10 Oct 05 - Close-up photo of bloom.	P
<i>Carduus nutans subsp. macrocephalus</i>	Thistle, Nodding	Fa Fb	6-9	Pink (deep)	¹ This noxious species is native to the Mediterranean region and is now spreading rapidly in north central Texas. It should be targeted for removal within the preserve. ⁵ Jim Varnum has taken note of the rapid expansion of this species at the location labeled 'Carnut' since 2002. See satellite map (32.95403°N, -96.93467°W). ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Four photos of the plants in bloom at the above location.	A X
<i>Carex sp.</i>	Caric Sedge	Fp		modest	¹ A large genus of 55 species in north central Texas. These (mainly) shade-loving, native perennials should be used in landscaping as an alternative to mondo grass. ⁴ Conclusive identification of species is difficult owing to the large number of species in this grass-like genus and the fact that species classification relies on minute differences in the fruit and perigynia. ⁵ 13 Dec 04 - Noted several, short, attractive, green clumps off the trail at the west side of the slough. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1109) ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Photo of attractive, short, Carex (shade-loving lawn substitute?)	
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Pecan	Tt	4	modest	⁵ A labeled individual may be found near the north end of the Cross Trail (32.95557°N, -96.93448°W). See 'pecan sign' on the plant populations map. A map of all labeled trees is available at the trail-head kiosk or at the interpretive center. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.747)	E
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Sugarberry; Sugar Hackberry; Palo Blanco	Tt	3-4	modest	¹ One of the most common trees in north central Texas. ² Amerindians used hackberries extensively of food (Moerman, 1998). ⁵ 25 Oct 02 – Ripe hackberries. ⁵ A labeled individual may be found	E M

					along the trail - refer to the tree map. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1038)	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush; Honey-balls	Sh	6-7		⁵ Midway along the slough – 32° 57.364N, 96° 55.987W ¹⁰ 25 Oct 05 - Photo of seed heads with strange galls on leaves. 15 June 06 - several good close-ups of flowers. 2006- Good photo of the spherical inflorescence by "Z".	M
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud Eastern	Ts	3-4	pink	² The lovely flowers make a sweet crunchy addition to salads in the spring. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Not common at the preserve. One tree was noted on the trail near the interpretive center and another, recently planted, may be found midway along the Cross Trail (32.95498°N, -96.93398°W)	E
<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i> var. <i>tainturieri</i>	Chervil, Wild	Fa	3-4	White	¹ The leaves and fruit have an agreeable odor when crushed. ⁴ The appearance of the plant is similar to <i>Torilis arvensis</i> (beggars-lice) but with smaller and more finely divided leaves that are a lighter green. The tiny white flowers of wild chervil sit atop narrowly oblong, glabrous fruit. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Common along the south side of the main loop trail, usually mixed with <i>Torilis arvensis</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 246) ¹⁰ 4 April 06 - Photo by "Z" of the flowers.	
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge-pea, Showy, Prairie Senna	Fa	6-10	yellow	¹ Orange petiolar glands are cup-shaped and fill with a nectar that is very attractive to ants. ³ Larvae of the common sulphur butterfly feed on the leaves (Hatch & Pluhar, 1993, p. 189). The seeds provide food for a variety of birds. ⁴ Maximum height is 47 inches. ⁵ 2 Oct 2000 - Noted blooming. ⁹ (Enquist, 1987, p.60) (FNCTX, p.642)	
<i>Chamaesyce hypericifolia</i>	Euphorbia, Tropical	Fx		white to pinkish	¹ This plant is native to the extreme southern portion of Texas and was not noted in north central Texas until 1994, when it was spotted in Tarrant County (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.594). It is now spreading and can be found as a weed in gardens, nurseries and local landscapes. ⁴ Jim Varum writes: "Plant glabrous. Erect, several stems from near base, red. Leaves, large, to 1.5 inches." ⁹ Jim Varum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location.	P
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	Spurge, Spotted	Fa	-7-		⁵ 2 Nov 06 - Noted along south periphery of the preserve. ⁹ Jim Varum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location.	P
<i>Chamaesyce nutans</i>	Eyebane	Fa	5-		⁴ Jim Varum writes: "Erect, red stems.	P

			10		Leaves, large, red splotch."	
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Oats, Creek	Gr	6-9	modest	² The flat seed heads are very attractive in dried flower arrangements. ⁵ 19 July 99 - Ripe seeds. Located at the north end of the lily pond. ⁶ Formerly <i>Uniola latifolium</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1254)	O
<i>Cirsium texanum</i>	Thistle, Texas	Fb Fp	5-6	pink	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location. (FNCTX, p.340) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Photo close-up of flower	E
<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	Thistle, Wavy-leafed	Fp	5-7	purplish, lavender or white	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location.	E
<i>Cissus incisa</i>	Ivy-treebine	V	6-7	greenish	⁵ 25 Oct 02 -- Noted one with ripe fruit on a walk with Beth Acosta. 7 May 06 - Found an individual growing very near the <i>Clematis pitcheri</i> (q.v. for the location).	
<i>Clematis pitcheri</i>	Clematis	Vp	4-7	purple (dull)	⁹ (FNCTX, p.921) ¹⁰ 14 Jan 03 – Accession of leaves and well-weathered seeds. Only one individual found - 32.95567°N, -96.93498°W. 7 May 06 - Seven photos of blooms and young fruit beside a fallen tree at (32.95560°N, -96.93587°W) - 'Clepit' on the satellite map). 22 Sept 06 - Photo of old seed cluster at the edge of dispersal.	
<i>Cocculus carolinus</i>	Snailseed, Carolina; Carolina Moonseed	V	6-7	yellow	² Strong vines useful for weaving. ⁵ Common in wooded areas throughout. ¹⁰ 10 Oct 05 - Photo of leaf with <i>Tragia</i> growing with it. .	O P
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Dayflower	Fp	5-6, (7-8), 9-10	blue (2 petals) & 1 white petal	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species in 2001 within the preserve in an undisclosed location. (FNCTX, p.1100)	E
<i>Coreopsis sp</i>	Coreopsis	Fx	-5-	yellow ligules w/ red-brown base	⁴ Didn't key it out. Probably <i>C. tinctoria</i> but also possibly <i>C. wrightii</i> or <i>C. basalis</i> . ⁵ 15 May 05 - Blooming in un-mown patch in front of lily pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.342)	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed	Vp	5-7	white to pink	¹ Native of Eurasia. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species in the meadows along the periphery of the preserve. (FNCTX, p.551)	A
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	Dogwood, Rough-leaf	Sh	5	white	³ 15 June 06 - Noted a young dogwood with the characteristically-shaped galls formed by the dogwood clubgall midge (<i>Resseliella clavula</i>). ⁵ 25 Oct. 02 -- The ripe fruit had all been eaten. A good stand is located on the trail beside the big pond. A labeled stand of this species is located at the trail fork to the Slough Trail at 32.95540°N, -96.93213°W. See 'roughleaf dogwood sign' on the satellite map.	E

<i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Hawthorn,	Ts	3-4	white	⁴ "Crataegus is one of the most taxonomically complex genera in North America, apparently because of hybridization, polyploidy, and apomixis; over 1,100 species have been named with the vast majority of these probably not warranting specific recognition." (quoted from Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.940) ⁵ 28 Oct 97 - Ripe fruit noted on the labeled individual located on the main trail near the south juncture of the cross trail ('hawthorn sign' on satellite map). ¹⁰ 28 Nov 06 - Photo of a stem heavily infected with <i>Gymnosporangium</i> rust. 28 Nov 06 - Five photos of a grove of mature hawthorn beginning to bloom eight months out of season. The temperature was ~80° F that day and was expected to drop into the 20's that night. This small grove of hawthorn is located on the south perimeter of the preserve at 32.95387°N, -96.93470°W.	E
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Hawthorn, Green; Greenhaw	Ts	3-4	white	⁹ Jim Varnum tentatively identified this species of <i>Crataegus</i> within the preserve at an undisclosed location.	E
<i>Crepis pulchra</i>	Hawk's-beard, Showy	Fa	4-5	yellow	¹ Native of Eurasia. ⁴ Jim Varnum points out that this plant greatly resembles <i>Lactuca ludoviciana</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p.344) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - close-up photo of leaves.	A
<i>Croton monanthogynus</i>	Prairie-tea; Doveweed	Fa	6-11	modest	¹ Plant is distasteful to cattle and increases under grazing pressure. ² Makes a good tea when dried. ⁵ 19 July 99 - Blooming and setting seed at the south end of the Cross Trail (near the labeled persimmon tree).	E P
<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>	Bluevine; Sandvine; Smooth Swallow-wort; Smooth Anglepod	V	8-9	white	⁵ 26 Dec 02 - Ripe pods on leafless vines, some pods just beginning to release seeds while others are long vacant. 31 Aug 02 - Jim Varnum conclusively identified the species, noting: "Cluster of white flowers. 8/31/02. Pod 12 cm x 3 cm, square-ish." ⁹ (FNCTX, p.282) ¹⁰ 28 Oct 04 - Two photos of vine with green leaves and numerous large milkweed bugs (<i>Oncopeltus fasciatus</i>). This specimen is located beside the main trail at GPS 32° 57.254N, 96° 56.103W.	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda grass	Gr	5-10	modest	¹ Probably native to Africa, although India has also been suggested as a point of origin (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p. 1259).	A
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Chufa; Yellow Nut-grass	Fp	~6-~10	modest	² This and some other <i>Cyperus</i> species sometimes have tuber-like thickenings at the ends of the roots. These are edible and tasty, but unpredictable. The author has dug for these succulent	E

					goodies on numerous occasions but has seldom been rewarded for the effort. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location. (FNCTX, p.1138)	
<i>Cyperus sp.</i>	Sedge				⁴ Cyperus species are difficult to conclusively identify. The ~30 species in north central Texas are prone to hybridization and intermediate forms muddy the characteristics used in the keys. There are at least four different species of <i>Cyperus</i> in the preserve and probably many more. ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Two photos of <i>Cyperus</i> with <i>Hibiscus laevis</i> in bloom. 2006 - "Z" submitted this photo of the vegetation of the slough, showing <i>Lippia</i> (blooming) and <i>Cyperus</i> sp.	
<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	Bundle-flower, Illinois; Prairie-mimosa	Fp	5-6 --9		⁵ 28 Oct 97 – Noted in open area west of the lily pond 26 Dec 02 – Well fruited patch with ripe seed at the south end of the Cross Trail (near the persimmon tree). ⁹ (FNCTX, p.652)	
<i>Desmanthus leptolobus</i>	Bundleflower, Prairie	Fp	5-6	white	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location. (FNCTX, p.652)	
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Tick-Clover, Panicked	Fp	6-9	purple	⁵ North end of the Cross Trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.656) ¹⁰ 26 Oct 04 - Accession of leaves and ripe fruit. Leaflets 4 times long as wide (1.5 cm x 6 cm). Mainly 3 fruit segments. Midway through cross trail.	
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>	Tick-clover, Sessile-leaf	Fp	5-7 -9	lavender, reddish-purple or white	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species within the preserve in an undisclosed location.	
<i>Desmodium tweedyi</i>	Tick-clover, Tweedy's	Fp	6-7	white	⁵ 28 April 05 - Jim Varnum pointed this species out as we walked along the Cross Trail.	
<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	Pony-foot Dichondra	Fp	4	green (light)	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species near the parking area. (FNCTX, p. 552)	
<i>Dicliptera brachiata</i>	False Mint	Fp	6-11	purple (light)	⁵ 25 October 02 – Noted numerous specimens with maturing seeds and no flowers. Located near the trailhead. 21 Sept 04 - Blooming strongly - main trail near lightning struck cottonwood - see 'cottonwood sign' on satellite map (32.95552°N, -96.93627°W) ⁹ (FNCTX, p.212, photo on p.87)	
<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Virginia buttonweed	Fp	6-9	white	⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species at the lily pond, below the dry waterfall. (FNCTX, p. 962)	O
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon	Ts	4-6	cream	² Fruit ripens in November and is tasty when soft. ⁵ A Mature female is located at the south end of the cross trail. She is labeled and bears fruit. ¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - Photo of the seeds weathering out of scat. 2006 - Two Photos by "Z" of a fruit held in front of the Persimmon tree sign at	E O

the south end of the Cross Trail.

<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i>	Clasping-leaf Coneflower	Fa	5	yellow	⁵ 28 April 05 - Noted an individual with it's distinctive leaves in the unmown area in front of the lily pond.	
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Pieplant; Verba de Tago	Fa	6- 11	white	² This native plant has been introduced into India where it is used as a blackish dye and for making tatoos (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.347). ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species in the preserve. ¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - Six photos of the flower and seeds taken at the lily pond.	
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Waterweed	Aq		white	¹ This perennial South American species is commonly referred to as <i>Elodea</i> . It is related to <i>Elodea densa</i> , (now known as <i>Anacharis densa</i>) and the two are often confused. ⁴ Egeria has its lowermost leaves in whorls of 3, all other leaves are in whorls of 4-6; serrulate leaf margins (barely visible to the naked eye); without teeth on the midvein beneath. ⁵ Abundant in the lily pond. ⁸ Status: A sizable population existed in the summer of 2000. Looking at the pond in March 2001, it appears that the abundance of filamentous algae is overwhelming it. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1168)	A
<i>Elymus sp.</i>	Rye, Wild	Gr	5-8	modest	⁴ This species should be double-checked to determine if it is Canada Wild Rye (<i>Elymus canadensis</i>) or Virginia Wild Rye (<i>Elymus virginicus</i>) ⁵ Extremely abundant grass in the preserve, especially alongside the trail on the south side of the preserve. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1268)	
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Fleabane, Prairie	Fa Fb Fp	4-6 (- 10)	white	¹ This species is usually biennial, but sometimes annual or perennial. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species in the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 352)	
<i>Erigeron tenuis</i>	Fleabane, Slender	Fa Fb	3-5 (7)	purplish, bluish, whitish	⁴ The ligules are described as being, "purplish, bluish or white above and colored beneath" (FNCTX, p.350). ⁵ 7 July 01, 22 July 01, 21 April 02, & 6 July 02 - Jim Varnum noted this species in bloom:.	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Pin-clover; Alfilerillo	Fa	2-5	pink- purple	¹ European native. Petals open in the morning and usually fall off by evening. ⁵ 17 Feb 04 - First blooms. ⁵ Located at the front of the preserve, south of the parking area. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 730)	A E
<i>Eupatorium incarnatum</i>	Eupatorium, Pink; Pink Boneset	Vp	10- 11	whitish w/ pink tips	⁶ Sometimes recognized as <i>Fleischmannia incarnata</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum observed large colonies of this species (near the slough?). (FNCTX, p.354)	
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	Snakeroot; Fall Poison	Fp	9- 11	white	² All parts contain tremetol - a poisonous, complex alcohol. "During colonial times cows eating snakeroot passed the poison through their milk	P

					causing "milk sickness" in humans; numerous deaths resulted, in some areas the human population was reduced to less than ½ the original number, and whole villages were abandoned" (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p.354). Other <i>Eupatorium</i> species are not known to possess this poison. ⁵ 25 Oct 02 – blooming well. ⁵ Extensive patches in low areas beside the trail as it nears the pond.
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Boneset, Late	Fp	8-11	whitish	⁴ A tall <i>Eupatorium</i> . A specimen measured at the preserve was 210 cm. ⁵ 2 Nov 02 – Mature seeds. Located beside the fallen black willow at 32.95603°N, -96.93412°W ('willow sign' on the satellite map).
<i>Eupatorium sp.</i> (either <i>E. coelestinum</i> or <i>E. incarnatum</i>)	Boneset, Mistflower	Fp	8-11 or 10-11	purple	⁴ Species identity needs to be checked when identifying characteristics are available for scrutiny. Distinguishing characteristics include: A fibrous-rooted crown vs. a rhizomatous one; and in the flowers, the receptacles conical vs. flat. ⁵ Planted specimens are located at the north end of the lily pond.
<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	Toothed spurge	Fa	5-10		⁵ 29 July 01 - Jim Varnum noted that flower production had ceased and there was only fruit to be found. ⁶ Sometimes identified by some authors as <i>Poinsettia dentata</i> .
<i>Evonymus atropurpurea</i>	Wahoo; Burning-bush	Ts	4-6	purple or dark red	⁵ 25 Oct 02 - Abundant, Nearly ripe fruit. 26 Dec 02 - Attractive, abundant, bright orange/red fruit on leafless branches. ¹⁰ 23 April 05 - Three photos of blooms. 2006 - Stunning close-up photo by "Z" of the dark red/purple flowers. Also two photos of the young, green fruit.
<i>Fabaceae unidentified</i>					¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Seven photos (labeled Fabaceae B) of the compound leaves and long, green pods. Located at the north end of the rail beside the big pond (see "bench n rail" on the satellite map - 32.95449°N, -96.93138°W).
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Ash, Green	Tt	3-4	modest	⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. See "List of Trees at the Preserve" document with map - available at the trail head kiosk. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.848) ¹⁰ 19 Nov 05 - Three photos of a circular (fungal?) patch mystery.
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Firewheel; Indian blanket	Fa	5-6	reddish at base, orangish-yellow at tip	⁴ The ligules are reddish at the base and have an orangish-yellow zone at the tip. The disk corollas are a dark red-brown. Some individuals may be found with flowers that are all yellow. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted the presence of this species in the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 358)
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers; Bedstraw;	Fa	4-5	white	² The dried, roasted fruit has been sold as a coffee substitute. Fragrant foliage

	Sweethearts				was used to stuff mattresses in the past. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 962)	
<i>Geranium texanum</i>	Geranium, Texas	Fa	3-4	white with pinkish veins	⁴ <i>G. texanum</i> is distinguished from the other <i>Geranium</i> species in our area by possessing retrorse, appressed, short stem hairs (as opposed to long spreading hairs). ⁵ 15 April 03 – Blooming and fruiting. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 732)	
<i>Geum canadense</i> var. <i>camporum</i>	Avens	Fp	4	white	² Boiled root said to be an excellent dysentery remedy (Moore, 1979, P.30). ⁴ <i>Geum</i> leaves and habit closely resembles that of <i>Sanicula</i> spp.(q.v.). <i>Geum</i> has five-petaled flowers that look somewhat like strawberry flowers. ⁵ Common in woods throughout. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.944) ¹⁰ 2 June 05 - Close-up photo by "Z" of the flower.	M
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey-locust; Honeyshuck	Tt	4	yellowsh modest	² Dried seeds are delicious and nutritious- cook like dried beans. Fresh green seeds were full sized, yet still easy to chew on 16 August 1999. Ate 44 with no ill effects. Tasty raw. ⁵ 15 April 03 ~15 young trees noted on the Cross Trail in front of and flanking the labeled eastern red cedar tree. ⁸ Status: There were several mature honey-locust trees growing in the preserve formerly. A severe bark beetle infestation in 2000 (maybe 1999?) killed most of them. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.660) ¹⁰ 28 Nov 06 - Photo of fresh, young leaves. Strange to see them appearing at the end of November.	E O
<i>Grindelia adenodonta</i>	Gumweed, Lonestar; Little-head Gumweed	Fa	6-11	yellow	¹ Endemic to Texas according to the following sources. http://www.efloras.org/object_page.aspx?object_id=55415&flora_id=1 http://plants.usda.gov/java/profile?symbol=GRAD2 ⁹ Jim Varnum & a colleague noted the presence of this species in the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 360) ¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - 6 photos of plant in bloom at the south end of the Cross Trail. Only two plants in evidence.	N
<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>	Broomweed	Fa	7-11	yellow	⁶ Formerly known as <i>Xanthocephalum dracunculoides</i> or as <i>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</i>	M O
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Bitterweed	Fa	5-11	yellow	¹ Bitterweed becomes very abundant in overgrazed pastures because it is unpalatable to cattle. When cattle graze on even small quantities of this plant, the milk they produce is extremely bitter. Bitter honey is produced when bees take nectar from the flowers. ² Dugaldin, a toxic glycoside is present in all parts of the plant (Diggs, et.al., 1999, p.366). ⁵ 2 Oct 00 - Noted blooming at the	P

					pond. ⁹ Jim Varnum discovered a few individuals hiding out in the preserve and weeded them out. (FNCTX, p.366)	
<i>Helianthus sp.</i>	Sunflower; Mirasol	Fa	5-10	yellow	⁴ Appeared to be <i>H. annuus</i> but the species identity was uncertain as the plants were only ~1' tall. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Young plants noted beside parking area. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 368)	E
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Hesperaloe, Red; Red-flowered-yucca	Fp	3-9	red	³ Black-chinned hummingbirds (<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>) are frequent visitors to the flowers. ⁵ 13 May 05 - In full bloom beside the parking area/in front of the lily pond. ⁸ Planted Out: ~30 plants noted as recently planted on 25 Oct 02. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1079)	
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	Camphor Daisy	Fa Fb	4-10	yellow	³ This plant smells strongly of camphor and is avoided by cattle. This allows it to proliferate when overgrazed. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted this species as becoming abundant within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.372)	
<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>	Rose-Mallow, Halberd-leaved	Sh	5-11	white with red throat	⁵ 9 July 98 – Noted blooming in the slough. 27 Sept 98 – Ripe seedpods alongside plenty of fresh young buds and blooms. 29 Oct 99 – Flowering & fruiting Midway along the slough at 32.95607°N, -96.93312°W (see 'Hiblae' on the satellite map). ¹⁰ 29 Oct 99 – Accession made. 15 June 06 - Two photos of a bloom, one is a closeup of the brilliant red interior. 14 Oct 06 - Several photos of this hibiscus in bloom. Fall 2006 - "Z" submitted this photo of the vegetation of the slough. <i>Mikania scandans</i> and <i>Hibiscus laevis</i> are blooming. A nice close-up of the bloom was also included.	Z
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Holly, Possum-haw	Ts	3-5	white	⁵ 28 Oct 04 - With mature, bright red-orange fruit on the Cross Trail.	
<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	White morning-glory	Fa	9-10	white	⁹ Jim Varnum noted this species as becoming abundant within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.556)	
<i>Iva annua</i>	Marsh-elder	Fa	9-11	modest	⁵ Midway along the slough - 32.95607°N, -96.93312°W. Found another small patch midway along the Cross Trail. ¹⁰ 10 Oct 05 - Two photos of plant shortly after flowering. 22 Sept 06 - Photo of plant on Cross Trail. 2 Nov 06 - Photo of blood red, ripening achenes. Small patch located at the north end of the big pond.	E
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Walnut, Black	Tt	4		⁵ Along the cross trail.	E
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Cedar, Eastern Red; Juniper	Tt	2-3	reddish-brown (cones)	⁵ A labeled individual may be found near the south end of the Cross Trail. See 'red cedar sign' on the plant	M O

populations map.					
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> (or possibly <i>K. bipinnata</i>)	Golden Rain Tree; Varnish Tree	Ts	7?	yellow	¹This tree is native to China and Korea and is cultivated here as an ornament for its attractive flowers, pinkish-brown papery fruits and yellow to orange fall foliage. ³The tree is resistant to insect pests (Sperry, 1991, p.86). Watch for soapberry bugs (<i>Jadera haematoloma</i>) when the fruits are developing. It is interesting to note that although the golden rain tree is an alien species, it is in the same family, Sapindaceae, as our native western soapberry that also attracts this bug (Diggs, et.al., 1999, p.980). ⁴Maximum Height is 30-60'. ⁵One specimen only. Located at the north end of the lily pond. ⁸Cultivation: Does well in alkaline, well drained soils and tolerates hot dry summers (Turner, 1999, pp. 500-501) ⁹(Phillips, 1978, p.128 (photo of flowers and pods)
<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Lettuce, Wild	Fa Fb	8- 11	blue or white	⁴15 April 03 – Common along the trail. ⁹(FNCTX, p. 380)
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	Fa	4-8	yellow	¹This species is thought to be the source of cultivated garden lettuce (<i>Lactuca sativa</i>) (Diggs, et.al., 1999, p.381) ⁴Jim Varum noted the individual he examined as possessing a taproot - which is diagnostic for this genus in our area. ⁵Somewhere near the north juncture of the Cross Trail. ¹⁰28 April 05 - photo of leaves
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit	Fa	11- 2	reddish- purple	⁵noted in front of the lily pond. ⁹(FNCTX, p.759) ¹⁰2006 - Good photo by "Z" of the bloom.
<i>Lantana sp.</i> (<i>L. camara</i> or <i>L. urticoides</i>)	Lantana	Sh	5- 10	yellow	¹This species, while used extensively in landscaping, is known to have allelopathic effects (deters the growth of other plants). ²The fruits are suspected of being highly poisonous, even lethal, to children (Diggs, et.al., 1999., p.1053). ⁴Maximum height is 1½' high , 3-4' wide. Species needs to be identified when flowering. ⁵Located at the end of the lily pond (near parking lot). ⁸Cultivation: After being cut to ground in winter, the plant is invisible until it reappears in early April. ⁹(Sperry, 1991, p.226)
<i>Lathyrus sp.</i>	Vetchling; Peavine	Fx	4-5	pinkish - purple	¹Native of Europe. Cultivated in Texas as an ornamental and possibly escapes. ² "Eating the seeds of some species can lead to lathyrism (including spinal cord degeneration and paralysis of the legs); heavy losses of human life have occurred under conditions where other

food was not available (e.g., Africa); poisonous due to the presence of toxic nonprotein amino acids" (quoted from Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p. 665).

⁴Vetch-like in most respects, except vetchling has wings along the stems. It is most likely the Perennial Sweet-pea (*L. latifolius*), owing to the fact that the other two likely candidates are annuals and might not reappear yearly in the same position. Also, the width of the wings is 3-4mm, as in *L. latifolius*. Jim Varnum was of the opinion it is probably *Lathyrus hirsutus*. It should be keyed out in spring to make a conclusive determination.

⁵A sprawling, vine-like patch pops up and becomes conspicuous every spring along the Cross Trail.

⁹(FNCTX, p. 666)

<i>Lemna sp.</i>	Duckweed	Aq				¹ Several species of floating, annual aquatic plants. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1187) ¹⁰ 25 Oct 05 - Photo of hackberry butterfly on a mat of drying duckweed at the slough. The drying Lemna is also well displayed in photos on the same day of cricket frogs and tracks in mud. 2006 - Good photo by "Z" of <i>Lemna</i> and <i>Azolla</i> covering the waters surface.	
<i>Lepidium austrinum</i>	Pepper-grass, Southern	Fa	3-5	modest		⁴ Jim Varnum identified this species, but noted it had few hairs - suggesting it might be a hybrid (<i>L. a. X L. virginicum</i>).	E
<i>Lepidium sp.</i>	Pepperweed; Pepper-grass	Fa	3-6	modest		⁵ 15 April 03 - Flowering and fruiting beside the front parking lot. Didn't key it out. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 470)	E
<i>Leptochloa mucronata</i>	Sprangletop, Red; Slender Grass	Gr	~5- ~10	modest		⁸ Cultivation: Prefers moist soils or mud. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted this species within the preserve at an undisclosed location. (FNCTX, p.1281)	
<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Cenizo; Texas Blue Sage	Sh	(3) 6 (9)	lavender		⁸ Planted Out: Noted 21, recently planted, in front of the lily pond on 25 Oct 02.	
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Privet, Japanese; Wax-leaf Ligustrum	Sh	6-7	white		¹ Native of Korea and Japan, this species escapes and naturalizes in our wild spaces, but is not nearly as aggressive as Chinese privet. ⁴ Jim Varnum identified this species on the preserve, noting that it had ten veins per leaf total, instead of the 12-16 total veins per leaf that would have marked it as <i>L. lucidum</i> .	A X
<i>Ligustrum quihoui</i>	Privet, Quihou's	Sh	4-5	white		¹ This problematic, alien, invasive species from China should be reduced or eliminated from the preserve. ⁴ Jim Varnum observed that the flowers and leaves were sessile (stemless) on the individual(s) he examined. ⁵ Overabundant throughout the preserve. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 850)	A X

<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Privet, Chinese	Sh	4-5	white	¹This problematic, highly invasive species from China often becomes the dominant understory shrub in north central Texas forests, crowding out the more useful native flora. It should be reduced or eliminated from the preserve. ⁴Jim Varnum observed that the flowers were distinctly pedicelled on the individual(s) he examined. ⁸Selective Elimination: A campaign to eradicate all <i>Ligustrum</i> species from the preserve was initiated on 14 Jan 06. A massive chainsaw effort coupled with systemic herbicide treatments on the stumps and haul-off of cut portions was implemented by members of Texas Parks & Wildlife & the Texas Master Naturalists. A separate program commenced on the same date in an area beside the slough as it nears the big pond. This operation involved using leverage to lift the trees, root and all from the ground, then stacking the trees in inconspicuous places to serve as animal shelters while they decay. ⁹(FNCTX, p. 850)	A X
<i>Linum rigidum</i> var. <i>berlandieri</i>	Flax, Berlandier's	Fa	4-6	yellow to yellow-orange	⁹Jim Varnum noted this species as uncommon, but occurring within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.791)	E O
<i>Lippia lanceolata</i>	Frogfruit, Lance-leaf	Fp	5-10	blue (pale)	⁵In the slough, just beyond the fallen black willow at tree marker #6. ⁶Formerly <i>Phyla lanceolata</i>. ⁹Jim Varnum identified this species alongside the slough.	
<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>	Fogfruit; Frogfruit;	Fp	5-10	white (to rose purple)	¹Frogfruit makes a handsome mat on moist soils near water. ⁵Blooming on 2 Oct. 00 in a nice patch at the end of the lily pond. ⁶Formerly known as <i>Phyla incisa</i> and <i>Phyla nodiflora</i>. ⁹(FNCTX, p.1054) 2006 - "Z" submitted this photo of the vegetation of the slough, showing <i>Lippia</i> (blooming) and <i>Cyperus</i>.	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweetgum	Tt	3-5	modest	²The gum resin that flows from wounds in the bark was formerly much used as chewing gum, antiseptic, smoked with tobacco and burned as incense (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p. 737). ⁸Planted Out: 17 Feb 04 - Noted one individual, south of lily pond - across the paved walk from the labeled <i>Sophora affinis</i> tree (marker #25).	O
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Rye Grass, Perennial	Gr		modest	¹European perennial grass imported for winter-green lawns. Usually an annual in our area. Escapes and grows wild. ⁹28 April 05 - Identified by Jim Varnum growing along the southern periphery of the preserve. One photo taken.	A
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	V	3-7	white – wthrs	⁵Big sprawling stand slathered thickly around the trees south of the lightning	A

<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Floating Evening-primrose	Fp	5-10	ylw yellow	struck cottonwood. ⁵ 27 Sept 98 – Noted in the (dry) slough. 7 May 06 - Noted growing along the northeast corner of the big pond.	
<i>Lupinus texensis</i>	Bluebonnet, Texas	Fa	4-5	blue	⁵ 15 April 03 -- Blooming beside the parking lot and also at the south end of the Cross Trail. 15 May 05 - Blooming in same location.	
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>	Water-horehound; American Bugleweed	Fp	8-11	white	⁴ Jim Varnum identified this species, noting: "Flowers: white in axial annuli. Leaves: serrate, larger ones more so. ⁵ Observed on the far side (east) of the big pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 760)	
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Bois d'arc; Horse-apple	Tt	4-5	Green	¹ <i>Maclura pomifera</i> is endemic (confined geographically) to TX, OK and AR. ² Cut fruit are said to be useful in repelling roaches when placed around the home. They are being sold for this purpose on the Internet. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.831) ¹⁰ 25 Oct 05 - Photo of sliced tree trunk showing rings and yellow sawdust. 2006 - Good photo by "Z" of the fruit.	E O
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	Turk's-cap	Sh	9-	red	² The small, red fruits have a mild, sweet flavor. ⁵ 7 Oct 05 - Several plants blooming together on the Cross Trail near the marked cedar tree. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 815) ¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - Two photos of the red, spiraled flower folded in aestivation. Located on the Cross Trail.	E
<i>Matelea gonocarpus</i>	Anglepod	V	5-6	greenish-brown to brwnish-purple	⁵ 19 June 02 - Jim Varnum discovered one in an undisclosed location with a yellow flower. ⁶ Sometimes written as <i>Gonolobus gonocarpus</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum & a colleague noted the presence of this species in the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 360) ¹⁰ 15 June 06 - Four clear photos of the flowers, leaves and some associated yellow aphids. This <i>Matelea</i> matches <i>M. gonocarpus</i> in all respects except for the color, which is green with a white border. An Internet search revealed only one photo of a green-flowered form and it lacks the white border - plants.usda.gov/gallery/standard/mago_001_shp.jpg	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Chinaberry Tree	Tt	4-5	white & pinksh prple	⁵ Common at the preserve. A good specimen may be seen at the north end of the Cross Trail. ¹⁰ 4 April 06 - Two close-up photos by "Z" of the flowers.	A
<i>Melothria pendula</i>	Meloncito; Creeping-cucumber	V	5-11	yellowish-green	² The attractive green fruits resemble tiny watermelons but are poisonous. ⁵ Jim Varnum notes: 9/16-10/21 - marble size fruit. 8/3/02 fruit ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 570). ¹⁰ 28 Nov 06 - Photo of ripening fruit	P

					underneath the Crataegus trees at 32.95387°N, -96.93470°W.	
<i>Mikania scandans</i>	Hempvine; Climbing Hempweed; Climbing Boneset	V	8-11	whitish to pink-tinged	⁴ Jim Varnum identified this species, noting: Opposite, ivy-like leaves. Flowers: white, in clusters at axils. ⁵ In the slough, on and around the fallen black willow at tree marker #6 (see 'willow sign' on the satellite map). ⁹ (FNCTX, p.388) ¹⁰ 25 Oct 05 - Four photos - two of blooms and two of seeds. Fall 2006 - "Z" submitted this photo of the vegetation of the slough. <i>Mikania scandans</i> and <i>Hibiscus laevis</i> are seen blooming.	O
<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>	Wild Four-O'Clock	Fp	4-5	pink	⁵ 28 April 99 – Blooming near the parking lot, just before entering the trail. Additional individuals along the southern periphery of the preserve. ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - photo of finished blooms	
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lemon Mint;	Fa	5-7	white w/ purple spots	⁹ Jim Varnum found a few individuals at the south end of the Cross Trail. He recorded their presence from 2001-2004. (FNCTX, p. 765)	E M O
<i>Morus alba</i>	Mulberry, White	Tt		modest	⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. See 'List of Trees at the Preserve' – available at the trail head kiosk for a location map.	E
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Mulberry, Red	Tt	3-4	modest	⁵ 13 May 05 - Trees are loaded with ripe, delicious fruit. A labeled individual may be found near the north end of the Cross Trail. ¹⁰ 18 Oct 06 - Three photos of a red mulberry with ripe fruit at the parking area. Five months out of season!	E
<i>Myagrimum perfoliatum</i>	Myagrimum (no common name)	Fa	4-5	yellow	¹ Native of the Mediterranean and Central Europe. ⁵ 5 April 06 - Jim Varnum identified this species on the outer periphery of the SW corner of the preserve. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 474)	A
<i>Myosotis macrosperma</i>	Forget-me-not, Spring	Fa	4-5	white	⁵ 28 April 05 - Jim Varnum identified this species on the Slough Trail at 32.95530°N, -96.93180°W ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 453) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - two photos taken of the fruiting plant - all blooms finished.	
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's-feather	Aq	3-5	modest	⁵ Growing in the lily pond beside the parking lot.	A
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Nandina	Sh			⁵ 26 Dec 02 – noted one specimen on the Slough Trail near the big pond.	A
<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>	Crow-poison	Fp	3-5, 9-10	white	² Poisonous -easily confused with wild onion but lacks the distinctive onion odor. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Noted 3 specimens blooming beside the main loop trail close to the slough. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1208) 2006 - "Z" submitted a great close-up of the flowers.	P
<i>Nymphaea sp.</i>	Water-Lily	Aq	-8-	white, yellow	⁴ This showy perennial is a favorite of backyard pond enthusiasts.	

					¹⁰ 4 Aug 06 - Photos taken were of a yellow-flowered individual that closely matches the description of <i>N. mexicana</i> , but may also be one of many hybrids. 22 Sept 06 - Photo of a white bloom. 2006 - "Z" photo of the white and yellow blossom appearing incandescent in the sun.	
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	Evening Primrose, Cut-leaf	Fa	4-6	yellow	⁴ Downy flower buds; thin, cylindrical fruit and smaller yellow flowers distinguish this evening primrose from <i>O. macrocarpa</i> . ⁵ 15 April 03 – Noted blooming in the front meadow, north of the parking lot. ⁹ (Enquist, 1987, p.118), (FNCTX.,p.864)	
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Evening Primrose, Showy	Fp	4-7	Pink	² Leaves are edible and very high in gamma-linolenic acid. GLA is an essential fatty acid that can increase hormone production and alleviate the discomfort associated with PMS. ⁵ 15 April 03 – 1 bloom on a small plant at the far north end of the front meadow area (north of the parking lot, south of the stand of sumac). ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 866, photo, 101) ¹⁰ 2006 - Close-up by "Z" of the flower.	E
<i>Oenothera triloba</i>	Evening Primrose, Stemless	Fa Fb	3-4 (-6)	yellow	¹ Native, winter annual hugs the ground with a basal rosette of leaves until it begins blooming in March. Each new flower opens around dusk and generates a seedpod that rests on the pod beneath it, building slowly into a woody, pinecone-like structure with an aesthetic appearance in summer as the leaves disappear. ⁵ 15 April 03 – blooming in front meadow north of the parking lot. ⁸ Cultivation: Germinates readily from seed. To extract the seeds from the woody pods: Get the pods wet and after a while they will open. Shake the seeds out. ⁹ (Enquist, 1987, p.118) (FNCTX, p. 866)	
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Woodsorrel, Common	Fp	3-10	yellow	² Plant is tart and tasty. Aids saliva flow when mouth is dry ⁴ <i>O. dillenii</i> and <i>O. stricta</i> are now generally lumped together as <i>O. stricta</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p.869)	E
<i>Panicum capillare</i>	Witch Grass	Gr	5-10	modest	⁴ According to the <u>Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas</u> , this grass is "Superficially similar to <i>Digitaria cognata</i> which differs in having essentially glabrous leaves and usually lacking a first glume (or glume vestigial)". ⁹ Jim Varum found a few individuals around the periphery of the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 1296)	
<i>Panicum sphaerocarpon</i>	Round-seed Rosette Grass; Round-seed Panic	Gr	3-6	modest	⁶ Formerly <i>Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon</i> var. <i>sphaerocarpon</i> . ⁹ Jim Varum found this species at an undisclosed location within the	

					preserve. (FNCTX, p. 1302)	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	V	5	modest	¹ Beautiful red fall foliage. ² Berries are suspected of containing a lethal poison. The foliage is also poisonous to eat.	P
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passion Flower, Purple; Maypop	V	6-8	purple	² The delicious, edible fruit was cultivated by Amerindians. ⁵ 28 Oct 02 – Noted on the Cross Trail. ¹⁰ 26 Oct 04 - Photo - Cross Trail. 10 Oct 05 - Photo of green fruit.	E
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	Passion Flower, yellow	Vp	6-7	yellow-green	² The ripe fruit tastes terrible. ⁵ 21 Sept 04 - Observed a vine with green and blue-black ripe fruit near the trailhead - just north of where the trail branches to go to the interpretive center. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.878) ¹⁰ 7 May 07 - Two closeup photos of the flower. Located beside the main trail near the split to the Slough Trail. ¹⁰ 2006 - Two photos of blooms by "Z".	
<i>Phoradendron tomentosum</i>	Mistletoe	Fp	10-3	modest	¹ hemiparasitic (parasitic, but also partially autotrophic) on a variety of tree species including <i>Celtis</i> , <i>Ulmus</i> and <i>Maclura</i> (Diggs, et.al., 1999, p.1064).	P
<i>Physalis cinerascens</i>	Ground-cherry, Beach	Fp	4-10	yellow w/ brown throat	⁴ Jim Varnum found this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. He remarks: "Yellow flowers with brown throat. leaves dark, deltoid." (FNCTX, p. 1024)	E
<i>Physalis sp.</i>	Ground-cherry; Tomatillo loco	Fp	4-10	yellow	⁵ North Junctionure with Cross Trail – 32.95577°N, -96.93462°W	E P
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Pokeberry	Fp	6-9	white	¹ Wickedly beautiful plant with reddish to purplish stems. Impressive yearly growth (to 9' tall) Freezes back to the perennial rootstock, which can attain a diameter of 6" (Correll & Johnston, 1970, p.601). ⁵ 25 Oct 02 – Noted one specimen only. With ripe fruit near the big pond, beside the trail - 32.95440°N, -96.93185°W. ⁸ Cultivation: Needs rich soil with plenty of moisture. Appreciative of wind protection. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.881) (Turner (Ed.), 1999, p.671) ¹⁰ 16 June 06 - Two Close-ups by "Z" of the flowers and green, developing fruit.	O P
<i>Plantago sp.</i>	Plantain				⁵ 15 April 03 – Noted fruiting beside the trail near the big pond.	E
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Canella; Camphorweed; Purple Pluchea	Fa	~6-~10	rose to rose-purple	¹ Pluchea is an aromatic genus. A slight rubbing of the foliage produces a camphor-like smell. ⁹ Jim Varnum noted that this species was becoming abundant at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 398) ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Two photos in bloom. 2 Nov 06 - Two photos of the inflorescence adorned with a crab spider.	

					28 Nov 06 - Two photos in bloom and three photos of one dispersing seed.	
<i>Polygonum spp.</i>	Smartweed	Fx		white	⁴ The different species found at the preserve need to be identified. ⁵ Common along the slough and at the big pond. ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Five photos of an unidentified Polygonum at the big pond. 2 Nov 06 - Ten photos of two species of Polygonum. 28 Nov 06 - Several Polygonum photos.	
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickereel-weed	Aq	6-10	violet-blue	⁵ 19 Sept. 02 - Blooming in lily pond beside the parking lot. 15 May 05 - Blooming well. ¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - Photo of the inflorescence. 2006 - Excellent close-up by "Z" of the flower.	E
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Cottonwood	Tt	3-4	modest	⁵ A lightning struck individual resides at 32.95552°N, -96.93627°W. It is labeled, 'cottonwood sign' on the map that accompanies this document. A second, giant individual is off the trail at the location labeled 'Popdel2' on the map (32.95593°N, -96.93575°W). It has a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 135 cm. ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - close-up photo of cottony fluff surrounding the seeds. Photo of large, lightning struck trunk. 7 May 07 - several photos of this beautiful tree sporting a high-climbing virginia creeper vine.	
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Mesquite	Ts	4-5 (-7)	white	⁵ 26 Dec 02 - Noted 2 scraggly specimens under five years old flanking either side of the trail as it follows beside the big pond. They are labeled 'Progl'a' on the map (32.95490°N, -96.93140°W). Additional, older individuals have been noted at the end of the open meadow north of the parking lot (near the sumac stand labeled 'Rhugla'). ¹⁰ 2006 - "Z" of green pods.	E
<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	Plum, Mexican	Ts	2-4	white	⁵ 28 Oct 97 - Ripe fruit noted. ⁵ 9 March 04 - Keyed out a mature specimen in bloom ~10' off of the trail, near the interpretive center, directly behind trail sign #9. ⁸ Planted Out: A labeled tree is found on the Cross Trail - see 'Mexican plum sign' on the satellite map (32.95462°N, -96.93399°W).	E
<i>Pyrhopappus pauciflorus</i>	Texas Dandelion	Fa	3-6	yellow	⁴ Jim Varnum found a few individuals over the course of several years at an undisclosed location within the preserve (FNCTX, p. 399)	P
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Oak, Bur	Tt			¹ Acorns are very large (up to 6 cm. Wide). ⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. Noted also at the edge of the big pond beside the mesquite trees - 32.95490°N,	E O

					-96.93140°W ⁹ (FNCTX, p.716)	
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard Red	Tt			² Acorns can be made into flour after the tannin is removed. ⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail at (32.95440°N, -96.93498°W). See 'red oak sign' on the map. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.718)	E O
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Rapistrum	Fa	4-5	yellow	¹ Native of Mediterranean. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Several noted blooming beside front parking area. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 476) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - photo in bloom.	A
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat	Fp	5-10	yellow w/ reddish-brown base	⁵ Planted in front of the lily pond beside the parking lot.	
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Sumac, Smooth	Sh	5		⁵ 15 April 03 – A healthy stand of 50 or more individuals may be found at the north end of the front meadow – north of the parking lot at 32.95598°N, -96.93670°W. They are surrounded by bluebonnets and yellow <i>Rapistrum</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 234)	E
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	Pigeon-berry; Bloodberry-rouge Plant	Fp	5-10	white with pink blush	⁵ Plenty of good stands of them towards the pond on the long loop. An excellent patch is situated immediately beside a pokeberry - useful for comparison of these two members in the same family (Phytolaccaceae). ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 882) ¹⁰ 7 May 07 - Photo in flower. 2006 - Two super-sharp photos by "Z" of the inflorescence and of the really-red ripe fruit.	
<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	Dewberry, Southern; Zarzamora	Fp	3-4	white	² Fruit is edible and delicious. Leaves can be dried and added to tea mixtures. ⁴ <i>R. trivialis</i> may be differentiated from the other four north central Texas species by noting the presence of red, glandular tipped bristles. ⁵ 6 April 99 -- Blooming at north end of Cross Trail. 15 April 03 – Blooming in same location. 13 May 05 - Fruit is ripe and delicious. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 959)	E
<i>Ruellia strepens</i>	Ruellia, Limestone	Fp	4-6, 9-10	lavender	⁵ 21 Sept 04 - With some green and some ripe capsules. ⁵ Fairly common near the lightning struck cottonwood. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 218) ¹⁰ 7 May 07 - Two, somewhat blurry photos of the plant in bloom.	Z
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Dock, Curly	Fp	4-5		¹ Native of Europe. ² The leaves of some species are good in salads or as a cooked green. They should not be a frequent article of diet however, as they are high in oxalic acid. ⁵ Scattered within the preserve, especially near the slough in the open	A E

					area north of the parking area.	
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Dock, Fiddle	Fp	5		¹ Native of Europe. ⁹ Jim Varnum found this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 906)	A E
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	Arrowhead; Duck potato; Wapato	Fp	5-8	white	² The tuber-like roots were a major source of food for the Amerindians. ⁵ Along the edges of the slough. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1088) ¹⁰ 25 Oct 05 - Photo of leaf. 15 June 06 - Photo of leaf.	E
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Black Willow	Tt	3-4	modest	¹ The most common native willow, widespread throughout Texas. ² Natives of the old and new worlds chewed the stems for the pain-killing relief provided by the salicylic acid found in the bark. Humans have created a semisynthetic version of this chemical known as acetylsalicylic acid – aspirin (see Milam, Aug 95, p.2). ² According to the late Dr. Geoffrey Stanford (Personal communication, 12 Feb 98), if you cut a willow branch into small sections and let it soak in cold water for a long time, then use the water to immerse branch cuttings in, the cuttings will root. There is a rooting hormone present. ⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. See 'willow sign' on the map that accompanies this document (32.95603°N, -96.93412°W).	M O
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Sanicle, Canada	Fb Fp	4-6	white	⁴ This plant closely resembles <i>Geum canadense</i> except when flowering. <i>Geum</i> has conspicuous flowers with five white petals on each, while <i>Sanicula</i> has inconspicuous, white (<i>S. canadensis</i>) or tiny yellow (<i>S. odorata</i>) flowers. ⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species along the cross trail. (FNCTX, p. 260) ¹⁰ 28 April 05 - Four photos of the plant in bloom.	
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	Sanicle, Cluster	Fb Fp	4-5	yellow	⁹ (FNCTX, p. 260) ¹⁰ 11 April 07 - The two blurry photos are just clear enough to reveal yellow flowers and long exserted styles. This appears to be <i>S. odorata</i> which is listed as rare in north central Texas.	Z
<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	Soapberry, Western; Jaboncillo	Tt	5-6	white	² Causes contact dermatitis in some individuals. ² Fruit contains saponins and have been used (and are still currently used in Mexico) as a soap. Crushed fruits are also used as a fish poison. ⁵ 25 October 2002 – Noted plenty of ripe fruit with shriveled flesh – like golden raisins, but poisonous. A stand of young western soapberry trees are labelled on the Cross Trail - see 'soapberry sign' on the satellite map.	O P

					⁹ (FNCTX, p.980)	
<i>Sesbania drummondii</i>	Rattlebush; Poison-bean	Ss		yellow	¹ The poisonous seeds break loose and roll around in the four-winged, brown, papery pods.	P
<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	Sesbane; Colorado River-hemp; Bequilla	Fa	7-10	yellow	² Important plant to Amerindians as a source of fiber (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p. 697) The seeds are poisonous. ⁴ To 4 M tall, with Long thin pods containing 30-40 seeds in each pod. A similar plant, <i>Glottidium vesicarium</i> (FNCTX, p. 662), also reaches 4 Meters tall; has similar leaves, but produces a pod that only has one or two seeds in it. ⁵ 2 Nov 02 – Pods are turning brown on a nice stand found growing in the slough near the big pond. ⁶ <i>Glottidium vesicarium</i> was formerly treated as <i>Sesbania vesicaria</i> . <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> was formerly widely known as <i>S. exaltata</i> . ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Five photos of the plant in bloom. 2 Nov 06 - Two photos of a large patch with ripe pods that wraps around the north, east and south sides of the big pond. 2006 - "Z" photo showing a dense stand of sesbane in the slough.	P
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field-madder; Sherard	Fa	3-5	Pink to lavender	¹ Native of Europe, the Mediterranean and west Asia. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Blooming beside the trail near the big pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 970)	A
<i>Sida sp.</i>	Sida	Fp	4-10	orange	⁵ 15 April 03 - noted with one orange bloom on the Cross Trail (see 'elevated walk' on the satellite map). ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 970)	
<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosa</i> subsp. <i>oblongifolium</i>	Chittamwood; Gum Elastic	Ts	5-7	white	² The high quality rubber was once used for medical instruments because it survived repeated sterilization by heat. The fruit is considered by some authorities as edible, while others say it causes stomach disturbances and dizziness. Personal experience of the author – excellent taste with no ill effects unless a quantity greater than 30 is eaten. Upon consumption of more than 30, the tongue becomes very painful and the pain continues for several hours before subsiding, and then flares up immediately when anything is consumed for several hours after that. ⁴ Jim Varnum made a conclusive identification of the subspecies. ⁵ 21 March 02 - J.V. records that this tree is beginning to leaf out on the preserve. ⁵ A labeled individual may be found on the Cross Trail. See 'gum bumelia sign' on the plant populations map. ⁶ formerly <i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> .	E ? O

⁹ (FNCTX, p. 982)						
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed-grass, Bermuda	Fp	3-5	Blue	¹ Usually found in sandy woods in southeast and east Texas, also in the Edwards Plateau (Diggs, Lipscomb & O'Kennon, 1999, p. 1176). ⁵ 15 April 03 – Blooming in the recently mowed, meadow area north of parking lot (32.95510°N,-96.93666°W).	
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	Greenbrier, Fiddle-leaf; Stretchberry	V	4-5	green, yellow-green	² The rootstocks were pounded and a reddish starch was recovered as a precipitant in water, then used for soup, bread or jelly (Havard, 1898, p.113). Mid-August – stretchberries are very stretchy, even though seed inside is still white and immature. Fruit ripens sometime in September. An elastic covering surrounds the hard seed and was used by pioneers as chewing gum. ⁴ 14 Jan 03 – Found a clump of 7 mature stems of <i>S. bona-nox</i> in the trees off of the main trail on the south side, relatively near the interpretive center – the exact location is important (32.95448°N, -96.93462°W). These seven individuals stand out from all others of this species by possessing a strange white, stellate (star-shaped), granular pubescence that is densely crowded (and therefore conspicuous) along the lowermost 5 or 6' of the vine, becoming scattered and less noticeable further up. An accession, (from an offsite location) was donated by the author to the Botanical Research Institute of Texas on 25 Sept 02. Research uncovered only one prior collection of this strange, white pubescence– an accession taken in Chapel Hill, North Carolina in 1943. This new finding will be included in the upcoming, <u>Flora of East Texas</u> , due out in early 2004. An additional item of interest – a fallen branch had pulled the seven stems to the ground. Those stems exhibited the stellate pubescence. Two other stems, apparently emerging from the same rhizome, were unscathed by the branch and were also unadorned with the white covering. Perhaps this strange hairiness is genetically latent in some individuals and is expressed only if the plant becomes excessively stressed. ⁵ The normal, typical form of this species is common throughout the preserve. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1346) ¹⁰ 2006 - Close-up by "Z" of the distinctive and pretty leaves of <i>Smilax</i> .	E O
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>	Greenbrier, Devil; Hagbrier	V	4	green, yellow-grn	⁴ Thin, Black, vicious prickles cover the vine, especially near the base. ¹⁰ 7 May 07 - One close-up photo of the vine and prickles.	O
<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i>	Horse-nettle,	Fx	5-7	blue-	² Poisonous fruit.	P

	Western			purple, rarely white	⁵ 28 Oct 97 – Ripe fruit noted a couple of individuals at the south end of the Cross Trail (near the persimmon tree).. 19 June 02 - Jim Varnum observed green fruit. Aug - Nov - J.V. documented ripe (yellow) fruit.	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i>	Goldenrod, Canada	Fp	(6- 8- 11	yellow	⁴ Keyed out an accession from the location below. 110 cm tall. Pubescence shorter on upper surface of the leaf. ⁵ 28 Oct 97 – Noted as common on the south end of the Cross Trail (near the persimmon tree). ⁶ Formerly known as <i>Solidago altissima</i> . ⁹ (FNCTX, p.410) ¹⁰ 2 Nov 06 - Photo of a "goldenrod ball gall" on the stem of a goldenrod. This gall is produced from the larva of a fly (<i>Eurosta solidaginis</i>) that only inhabits <i>S. gigantea</i> or <i>S. canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i> .	
<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Goldenrod	Fp		yellow	⁵ 10 Oct 05 - Northwest corner of preserve. ¹⁰ 10 Oct 05 - Two photos of goldenrod in bloom with spotted cucumber beetle and a metallic green bee on the flowers.	
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Sow Thistle	Fa	3-6	yellow	¹ Native to Eurasia. ⁵ 1 Dec 01- J.V. noted winter rosettes. ⁵ Next to the Trail running beside the big pond and also near the parking area. (FNCTX, p. 416)	A
<i>Sophora affinis</i>	Eves-necklace	Ts	4-5	white standard , rose keel	⁵ Tree label #25 - on the paved trail segment south of the lily pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.697)	P
<i>Sorghum halapense</i> or <i>Tridens flavus</i> ?	Johnson Grass or Purpletop?	Gr		modest	⁵ Noted on the trail running beside the big pond. Needs to be keyed out.	
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed, Common; Tenpetal	Fa	2-4	white	¹ Native of Europe. ² Leaves and stems are delicious raw. ⁵ 25 October 02 – brand spanking new sprouts everywhere. 8 Dec 99 – 3-4” sprouts. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.525)	A E
<i>Strophostyles helvula</i>	Amberique-bean; Trailing Wild Bean; Fuzzy Bean	Va	7- 10	pinkish- purple	² A quick search of ethnobotanical literature for this plant revealed only that the roots were eaten. There is no mention of the beans being eaten. ⁴ Very similar to <i>Galactia volubilis</i> . The individual in the photos was differentiated from <i>G. volubilis</i> by possessing acute bracts that were as long as the calyx tube (Correll and Johnston, 1970, p.886). The bracts at the base of each flower in <i>G. volubilis</i> have spreading-pilose hairs (Correll and Johnston, 1970, p.881) while the bract and calyx on the examined <i>S. helvula</i> was glabrous. The blooms of <i>S. helvula</i> also have a strongly curved, sickle-shaped keel (FNCTX, p. 698). ¹⁰ 14 Oct 06 - Thirteen photos of the	E Z

					flowers and ripe pods. Located at the north end of the rail beside the big pond (see "bench n rail" on the satellite map - 32.95449°N, -96.93138°W).	
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Coral-berry	Sh	6-8	grnsh-white	² Fruit can be eaten raw or cooked as an emergency food. It is not very palatable. The fruit does contain saponins which are considered toxic but are so poorly absorbed by the body that they mainly pass undigested. Cooking thoroughly destroys the saponins (Plants for a Future, Internet database, 1995). ⁵ Some fruit remaining from the fall crop on 4 March 99. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 510) ¹⁰ Winter 2006 - Great Close-up by "Z" of the fruit looking it's best.	E
<i>Tamarix sp.</i>	Salt-Cedar, Tamarisk	Ts	5-7		⁴ My father taught me how to identify this tree while we walked beside a river, many years ago. He said if you are not sure whether or not it is a salt-cedar - taste it. Tamarisk does taste salty. ¹⁰ 2 Nov 06 - Seven photos of a tiny, black-and-white-patterned Dictynid spider inhabiting a tiny, tangled web on one of the branches. Located at the northeast corner of the big pond.	
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	Fp	12-6 (-11)	yellow	¹ Native of Eurasia, imported from Europe by the first settlers to grow in their gardens. See (Milam, August 1996, p.2) for a Amerindian legend about the dandelion. ² All parts are edible and very nutritious. ⁵ 15 April 03 - Blooming near big pond. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 418)	E
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	American Germander	Fp	6-8	lavender	⁹ Jim Varum identified this species on the preserve and watched its population decline between 2001-2003. (FNCTX, p. 782)	
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Meadow-rue, Purple	Fp	4-5	purplish to whitish	⁴ This plant reaches a height of 6-7 feet and often has purple stems. ⁵ Jim Varum records: "4/14 - breast height with flower buds; 5/11 - [flowers] done, ht to 7 feet." Located on a high bank near the slough side trail as it approaches the big pond - (32.95538°N, -96.93185°W). ⁹ J.V. identified this species within the preserve and pointed out the location. (FNCTX, p. 930) ¹⁰ 7 May 06 - two photos of the plant in bloom.	
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Beggars-lice; Hedge Parsley	Fa	5-6	white	¹ Highly aggressive non-native species from the Mediterranean region. Attractive winter parsley-like foliage gives way in summer to a multitude of small, gray burs that stick to clothing. ⁵ 2 Nov 02 - Newly sprouted. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.262)	P X
<i>Toxicodendron radicans subsp.</i>	Poison ivy	V	4-5	green	² Indians in northern California crushed the plant and carefully drew designs on the skin with it. When the rash was in	P

					the blister stage they would prick the blisters repeatedly with a sharp thorn and rub soot into the wound. This created a blue-green tattoo that never faded (Murphey, 1990, p.56). ⁹ (FNCTX, p.236).	
<i>Tradescantia sp.</i>	Spiderwort	Fp			⁵ 23 April 05 - One plant only. Noted during Naturefest beside the marked mulberry on the Cross Trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1101)	E
<i>Tragia betonicifolia.</i>	Noseburn, Betony	Fp	5-6, 9- 10	modest	¹ Fruit an explosively dehiscent capsule. ² Stinging hairs on this trailing herb catch exposed legs and (in the author's experience) burn & itch for 15-20 minutes then fade away. ⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.616) ¹⁰ 10 Oct 05 - Photo of <i>Cocculus</i> leaf with <i>Tragia</i> sp. growing on it. .	P
<i>Tragia ramosa</i>	Noseburn, Catnip	Fp	4- 10	modest	⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.616)	P
<i>Tragia sp.</i>	Noseburn	Fp	4- 10	modest	¹⁰ 22 Sept 06 - Two photos of the plant in fruit at the south end of the Cross Trail. .	P
<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Goat's-beard; Western Salsify	Fb	4-6	yellow	¹ Native of Eurasia. ⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species in a grassy area along the periphery of the preserve (FNCTX, p.424)	A
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Clover, Least Hop; Shamrock	Fa	4-5	yellow	¹ Native of Europe. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Blooming near the south end of the Cross Trail.	A
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>perfoliata</i>	Venus' Looking Glass	Fa	4-5		⁶ Formerly <i>Specularia perfoliata</i> . ⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p.501)	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Cat-tail, Narrow- leaf; Tule	Fp	4-7		³ 19 Nov 02, the author observed only two or three cut cattail stalks and one adult beaver track alongside the big pond. 26 Dec 02 – The large stand along the trail side of the big pond is shrinking rapidly. A beaver has set to work devouring them. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1348)	E O
<i>Typha sp.</i>	Cattail,				⁴ A cattail that is smaller in stature than <i>Typha domingensis</i> was planted into one of the concrete bog pits that surrounds the lily pond. It is likely to be <i>T. minima</i> , but was not keyed out to make a positive identification. ⁵ 4 Aug 06 - Plenty of mature sausage-like fruit. In the photo, the leaves are looking ragged and worn out compared to the <i>T. domingensis</i> patch growing elsewhere in the same pond.	
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	Elm, American	Tt	2	modest	⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. See 'List of Trees at the Preserve' – available at the trail head kiosk or at the interpretive center for a location map.	

<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Elm, Cedar	Ts	~9	modest	¹ Can be an aggressive invader of prairie remnants where fires have been suppressed. ⁵ A labeled individual may be found along the trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1040)	
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Buckeye, Mexican	Sh	3-4	pinkish purple	⁵ 2 Nov 02 – Noted one individual planted recently beside the trail head.	P
<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i>	Nettle, Stinging	Fa	3-5		⁵ Exceedingly common along the southwest portion of the main loop trail.	E P
<i>Valerianella amarella</i>	Cornsalad, Hairy	Fa	3-5	white	⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve.	E
<i>Valerianella sp.</i>	Cornsalad	Fa	3-5	white	⁴ Either <i>V. radiata</i> or <i>V. woodsiana</i> – specimen was keyed out to this point – further determination depends on characteristics of mature fruit. ⁵ 15 April 03 – Blooming on Cross Trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1044)	E
<i>Verbena halei</i>	Vervain, Texas; Candelabra Vervain; Slender Vervain; Blue Vervain	Fp	4-10	lavender-blue	¹ An excellent native to grow at home. ⁵ 2 Nov 06 - Noted one in bloom near the southeast corner of the preserve. ⁹ Jim Varnum identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 1056)	
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	Frostweed; Iceplant; Indian-tobacco	Fp	8-10	white	⁴ <i>V. virginica</i> is the only one of our five species of <i>Verbesina</i> that has white ligules, the others are yellow. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.427)	
<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	Ironweed, Western; Baldwin's Ironweed	Fp	7-9	purple	³ The plants are unpalatable to cattle, leading to their abundance in overgrazed conditions. ⁵ Jim Varnum noted that the plants decline in September ⁹ J. V. identified this species at an undisclosed location within the preserve. (FNCTX, p. 1056)	
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Blackhaw, Rusty; Southern Blackhaw	Ts	4	white	² The ripe, blue-black fruit is sweet and delicious. ⁵ 15 April 03 - Just finished blooming at the labeled individual (#22) - midway along the Cross Trail (see 'blackhaw sign' on the plant populations map. Another patch of rusty blackhaw may be found on the high bank near the slough side trail at (32.95537°N, -96.93202°W). ⁹ (FNCTX, p.511)	E
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> subsp. <i>leavenworthii</i>	Vetch, Leavenworth's	Fa	4-5	lavender	² Pods exhibit explosive dehiscence and are fun to play with. ⁴ If it looks like a vetch but has winged stems, it is probably a <i>Lathyrus</i> species. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 707)	
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Vetch, Common	Fa	4-5	Purple - pink	⁴ Flowers of this species are nearly sessile and paired.	
<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>varia</i>	Vetch, Winter; Woolly-pod Vetch	Fa	4-5	violet	¹ Native of Eurasia. ⁵ 28 April 05 - Jim Varnum pointed out the off-the-trail location of this species and conclusively identified it. It was in bloom at 32.95393°N, -96.93458°W. ¹⁰ Photo close-up of inflorescence noted above.	

<i>Viola missouriensis</i>	Violet, Missouri	Fp	3-4	violet-blue (pale) with white center	⁵ 22 March 04 - Keyed out - Three individuals noted blooming at the north end of the Cross Trail at the juncture with the main trail. Another large patch was blooming a short distance further (south) on the Cross Trail. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1062)	E
<i>Vitis mustangensis</i>	Grape, Mustang	V	4	modest	⁵ Fruit ripens August through September. 12 Aug 0X - Jim Varnum noted that the fruit was purple (ripe). ⁵ South end of the Cross Trail where it joins the main trail. GPS: 32.95422°N, -96.93390°W. ¹⁰ 12 April 05 - Photo of flower gall and leaf gall.	E
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape,	V			⁵ 14 Feb 04 - Giant grape vine - 53 cm circumference (~7" diameter) at 5' above ground level. Growing on a pecan tree behind the interpretive center. GPS: 32.95513°N, -96.93598°W.	E
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	Grape, Fox	V	4-5	modest	² Small, nearly black grapes (5-10 mm dia.) with good flavor. ⁹ (FNCTX, p.1072)	E
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> var. <i>canadense</i>	Cocklebur; Abrojo	Fa	6	modest	⁵ 2 Nov 02 - Noted along the slough.	P
<i>Yucca pallida</i>	Yucca, Pale-leaf	Fp	5-6	white	¹ Endemic to north central Texas. ⁸ Source: Beside an abandoned and overgrown road, being used for dumping. Near S. Clark Road and FM1382 in Duncanville: 32.612774°, -96.958639°. Planted Out: 26 March 01 - 3 healthy individuals were planted in accordance with the lily pond planting design. Status: As of December 2006, one robust individual remains. The other two were mown down repeatedly and have since disappeared. ⁹ (FNCTX, p. 1084)	N O
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	Tickletongue; Hercules Club; Prickly Ash;	Ts	4-5	yellow-green	³ 28 October 04 - Observed a giant swallowtail butterfly caterpillar (<i>Heraclides cressphontes</i>) on the young individual listed below. The caterpillars feed on tickletongue ⁵ Ripe fruit on 8 Sept. 1999. (FNCTX, p.974). ⁷ A beautiful, mature individual is located at the south end of the Cross Trail - see 'tickletongue sign' on the map. Another, very young individual is located on the main trail at 'Zancla2' - 32.95423°N, -96.93505°W. ¹⁰ 13 May 05 - Two close-ups of the enlarged thorn structure.	E M



238 species identified/noted as of 31 December 2006



The following table is sorted by the (hopefully most common) common name. Plants have been listed using the main name for the plant followed by its more specific descriptor; for example, Bushy

Bluestem would be listed as Bluestem, Bushy to group it together with the other listed Bluestems (such as King Ranch and Silver Bluestem). Other common names are listed in gray.

Common Names	Scientific Name
Agalinus, Prairie	<i>Agalinus heterophylla</i>
Agave	<i>Agave sp.</i>
Amaranth; Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>
Amberique-bean; Trailing Wild Bean; Fuzzy Bean	<i>Strophostyles helvula</i>
American Beauty-berry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
American Germander	<i>Teucrium canadense</i>
Anemone, Ten-petal	<i>Anemone berlandieri</i>
Anglepod	<i>Matelea gonocarpus</i>
Arrowhead; Duck potato; Wapato	<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>
Ash, Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Aster,	<i>Aster sp.</i>
Aster, (big, elliptic-leaved one)	<i>Aster sp.</i>
Aster, Heath	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
Aster, Spreading; Late Purple Aster; Sky-Drop Aster	<i>Aster patens var. gracilis</i>
Aster, Texas	<i>Aster drummondii var. texanus</i>
Avens	<i>Geum canadense var. camporum</i>
Balloonvine; Farolitos	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Beggars-lice; Hedge Parsley	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>
Beggar-ticks; Sticktight	<i>Bidens sp.</i>
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bitterweed	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>
Blackhaw, Rusty; Southern Blackhaw	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
Bluebonnet, Texas	<i>Lupinus texensis</i>
Blue-eyed-grass, Bermuda	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>
Bluestar; Willow Slimpod	<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>
Bluestem, Bushy	<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>
Bluestem, Silver	<i>Bothriochloa laguroides subsp. torreyana</i>
Bluevine; Sandvine; Smooth Swallow-wort;	<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>

Smooth Anglepod	
Bois d'arc; Horse-apple	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Boneset, Mistflower	<i>Eupatorium sp.</i> (either <i>E. coelestinum</i> or <i>E. incarnatum</i>)
Boneset, Late	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>
Bowlesia, Hoary	<i>Bowlesia incana</i>
Box Elder; Fresno de Guajuco	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Brome,	<i>Bromus sp.</i>
Broomweed	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckeye, Mexican	<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>
Buglossoides (no common name)	<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>
Bundle-flower, Illinois; Prairie-mimosa	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>
Bundleflower, Prairie	<i>Desmanthus leptolobus</i>
Buttonbush; Honey-balls	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Camphor Daisy	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>
Canella; Camphorweed; Purple Pluchea	<i>Pluchea odorata</i>
Caric Sedge	<i>Carex sp.</i>
Cattail,	<i>Typha sp.</i>
Cat-tail, Narrow-leaf; Tule	<i>Typha domingensis</i>
Cedar, Eastern Red; Juniper	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Cenizo; Texas Blue Sage	<i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>
Chervil, Wild	<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri var. tainturieri</i>
Chickweed, Common; Tenpetal	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Chinaberry Tree	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Chittamwood; Gum Elastic	<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosa</i> subsp. <i>oblongifolium</i>
Chufa; Yellow Nut-grass	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Clasping-leaf Coneflower	<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i>
Cleavers; Bedstraw; Sweethearts	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clematis	<i>Clematis pitcheri</i>
Clover, Least Hop; Shamrock	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>
Cocklebur; Abrojo	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> var. <i>canadense</i>
Copperleaf, Hop-hornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Coral-berry	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>

Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis sp</i>
Cornsalad	<i>Valerianella sp.</i>
Cornsalad, Hairy	<i>Valerianella amarella</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Crow-poison	<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dayflower	<i>Commelina erecta</i>
Dewberry, Southern; Zarzamora	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dock, Fiddle	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Dogwood, Rough-leaf	<i>Cornus drummondii</i>
Duckweed	<i>Lemna sp.</i>
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
Elm, Cedar	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>
Eupatorium, Pink; Pink Boneset	<i>Eupatorium incarnatum</i>
Euphorbia, Tropical	<i>Chamaesyce hypericifolia</i>
Evening Primrose, Cut-leaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Evening Primrose, Showy	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Evening Primrose, Stemless	<i>Oenothera triloba</i>
Eves-necklace	<i>Sophora affinis</i>
Eyebane	<i>Chamaesyce nutans</i>
False Boneset; Kuhnia; Brickellbush	<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>
False Mint	<i>Dicliptera brachiata</i>
Field-madder; Sherard	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>
Firewheel; Indian blanket	<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>
Flax, Berlandier's	<i>Linum rigidum var. berlandieri</i>
Fleabane, Prairie	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>
Fleabane, Slender	<i>Erigeron tenuis</i>
Floating Evening-primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Fogfruit; Frogfruit;	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i>
Forget-me-not, Spring	<i>Myosotis macrosperma</i>
Frogfruit, Lance-leaf	<i>Lippia lanceolata</i>
Frostweed; Iceplant; Indian-tobacco	<i>Verbesina virginica</i>
Geranium, Texas	<i>Geranium texanum</i>
Goat's-beard; Western Salsify	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>
Golden Rain Tree; Varnish Tree	<i>Koeleruteria paniculata (or possibly K. bipinnata)</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago sp.</i>
Goldenrod, Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis var. scabra</i>
Grape,	<i>Vitis sp.</i>
Grape, Fox	<i>Vitis vulpina</i>
Grape, Mustang	<i>Vitis mustangensis</i>
Greenbrier, Devil; Hagbrier	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>

Greenbrier, Fiddle-leaf; Stretchberry	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
Ground-cherry, Beach	<i>Physalis cinerascens</i>
Ground-cherry; Tomatillo loco	<i>Physalis sp.</i>
Gumweed, Lonestar; Little-head Gumweed	<i>Grindelia adenodonta</i>
Hawk's-beard, Showy	<i>Crepis pulchra</i>
Hawthorn,	<i>Crataegus sp.</i>
Hawthorn, Green; Greenhaw	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>
Hempvine; Climbing Hempweed; Climbing Boneset	<i>Mikania scandans</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Hesperaloe, Red; Red-flowered-yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>
Holly, Possum-haw	<i>Ilex decidua</i>
Honey-locust; Honeyshuck	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Horse Herb; Hierba Del Caballo	<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>
Horse-nettle, Western	<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i>
Ironweed, Western; Baldwin's Ironweed	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>
Ivy-treebine	<i>Cissus incisa</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Johnson Grass or Purpletop?	<i>Sorghum halapense or Tridens flavus?</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana sp. (L. camara or L. urticoides)</i>
Lemon Mint;	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>
Lettuce, Wild	<i>Lactuca floridana</i>
Marijuana; Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Marsh-elder	<i>Iva annua</i>
Meadow-rue, Purple	<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>
Meloncito; Creeping-cucumber	<i>Melothria pendula</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>
Milkweed, Green	<i>Asclepias viridis</i>
Mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron tomentosum</i>
Mosquito Fern; Water Fern	<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>
Mulberry, Red	<i>Morus rubra</i>
Mulberry, White	<i>Morus alba</i>
Myagrums (no common name)	<i>Myagrums perfoliatum</i>
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i>
Noseburn	<i>Tragia sp.</i>
Noseburn, Betony	<i>Tragia betonicifolia.</i>
Noseburn, Catnip	<i>Tragia ramosa</i>
Oak, Bur	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>

Oak, Shumard Red	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Oats, Creek	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>
Oats, Cultivated	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Onion, Drummond's; Prairie Onion	<i>Allium drummondii</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i> var. <i>canadense</i>
Onion, wild	<i>Allium</i> sp.
Parrot's-feather	<i>Myriophyllum</i> <i>aquaticum</i>
Partridge-pea, Showy; Prairie Senna	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>
Passion Flower, Purple; Maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
Passion Flower, yellow	<i>Passiflora lutea</i>
Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
Pepper-grass, Southern	<i>Lepidium austrinum</i>
Peppervine	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>
Pepperweed; Pepper-grass	<i>Lepidium</i> sp.
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pickrel-weed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
Pieplant; Yerba de Tago	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
Pigeon-berry; Bloodberry-rouge Plant	<i>Rivina humilis</i>
Pin-clover; Alfilerillo	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago</i> sp.
Plum, Mexican	<i>Prunus mexicana</i>
Poison ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> subsp.
Pokeberry	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Pony-foot Dichondra	<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>
Prairie-tea; Doveweed	<i>Croton monanthogynus</i>
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Privet, Chinese	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Privet, Japanese; Wax-leaf Ligustrum	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Privet, Quihou's	<i>Ligustrum quihoui</i>
Ragweed, Common; Roman wormwood Altamisa	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, Giant; Bloodweed	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> var. <i>texana</i>
Ragweed, Western; Perennial Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Rapistrum	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
Rattlebush; Poison-bean	<i>Sesbania drummondii</i>
Redbud Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Roosevelt-weed	<i>Baccharis neglecta</i>
Rose-Mallow, Halberd- leaved	<i>Hibiscus laevis</i>
Round-seed Rosette Grass;	<i>Panicum sphaerocarpon</i>

Round-seed Panic	
Ruellia, Limestone	<i>Ruellia strepens</i>
Rye Grass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Rye, Wild	<i>Elymus</i> sp.
Salt-Cedar, Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i> sp.
Sanicle, Canada	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>
Sanicle, Cluster	<i>Sanicula odorata</i>
Sedge	<i>Cyperus</i> sp.
Sesbane; Colorado River-hemp; Bequilla	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Sida	<i>Sida</i> sp.
Side-oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> var. <i>curtipendula</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.
Snailseed, Carolina; Carolina Moonseed	<i>Cocculus carolinus</i>
Snakeroot; Fall Poison	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>
Soapberry, Western; Jaboncillo	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>
Sow Thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spiderwort	<i>Tradescantia</i> sp..
Sprangletop, Red; Slender Grass	<i>Leptochloa mucronata</i>
Spurge, Spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
Sugarberry; Sugar Hackberry; Palo Blanco	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
Sumac, Smooth	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
Sunflower; Mirasol	<i>Helianthus</i> sp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Texas Dandelion	<i>Pyrrhopappus</i> <i>pauciflorus</i>
Thistle, Nodding	<i>Carduus nutans</i> subsp. <i>macrocephalus</i>
Thistle, Texas	<i>Cirsium texanum</i>
Thistle, Wavy-leaved	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>
Tick-Clover, Panicked	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>
Tick-clover, Sessile-leaf	<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>
Tick-clover, Tweedy's	<i>Desmodium tweedyi</i>
Tickletoe; Hercules Club; Prickly Ash;	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-</i> <i>herculis</i>
Toothed spurge	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>
Trumpet-creeper; Cowitch Vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Turk's-cap	<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>
unidentified legume	<i>Fabaceae</i> unidentified
Venus' Looking Glass	<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>perfoliata</i>
Vervain, Texas; Candelabra Vervain;	<i>Verbena halei</i>

Slender Vervain; Blue Vervain		Walnut, Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Vetch, Common	<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Water-horehound; American Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus americanus</i>
Vetch, Leavenworth's	<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> subsp. <i>leavenworthii</i>	Water-Lily	<i>Nymphaea</i> sp.
Vetch, Winter; Woolly-pod Vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i> subsp. <i>varia</i>	Waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Vetchling; Peavine	<i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	White morning-glory	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>
Violet, Missouri	<i>Viola missouriensis</i>	Wild Four-O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>
Virginia buttonweed	<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Winecup; Purple Poppy-mallow	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus</i> <i>quinquefolia</i>	Witch Grass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>
Wahoo; Burning-bush	<i>Evonymus atropurpurea</i>	Woodsorrel, Common	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
		Yucca, Pale-leaf	<i>Yucca pallida</i>

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Additions to this list are welcomed. Please be sure to include the following information on any submissions: The person's name that is making the identification, as well as the date, location, evidence used for identification (flowers, fruit, seeds, leaves) and the reference used to confirm the identifications. Submissions should be e-mailed to Royce Milam at wyldvision@aol.com



Caution: Alteration of this electronic document destroys data integrity and voids all liability for plant misidentification by the author.

(Flora of Elm Fork Preserve) Royce Milam © May 2007
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