



# A Summary of Biological Inventory Data Collected at Natchez Trace Parkway

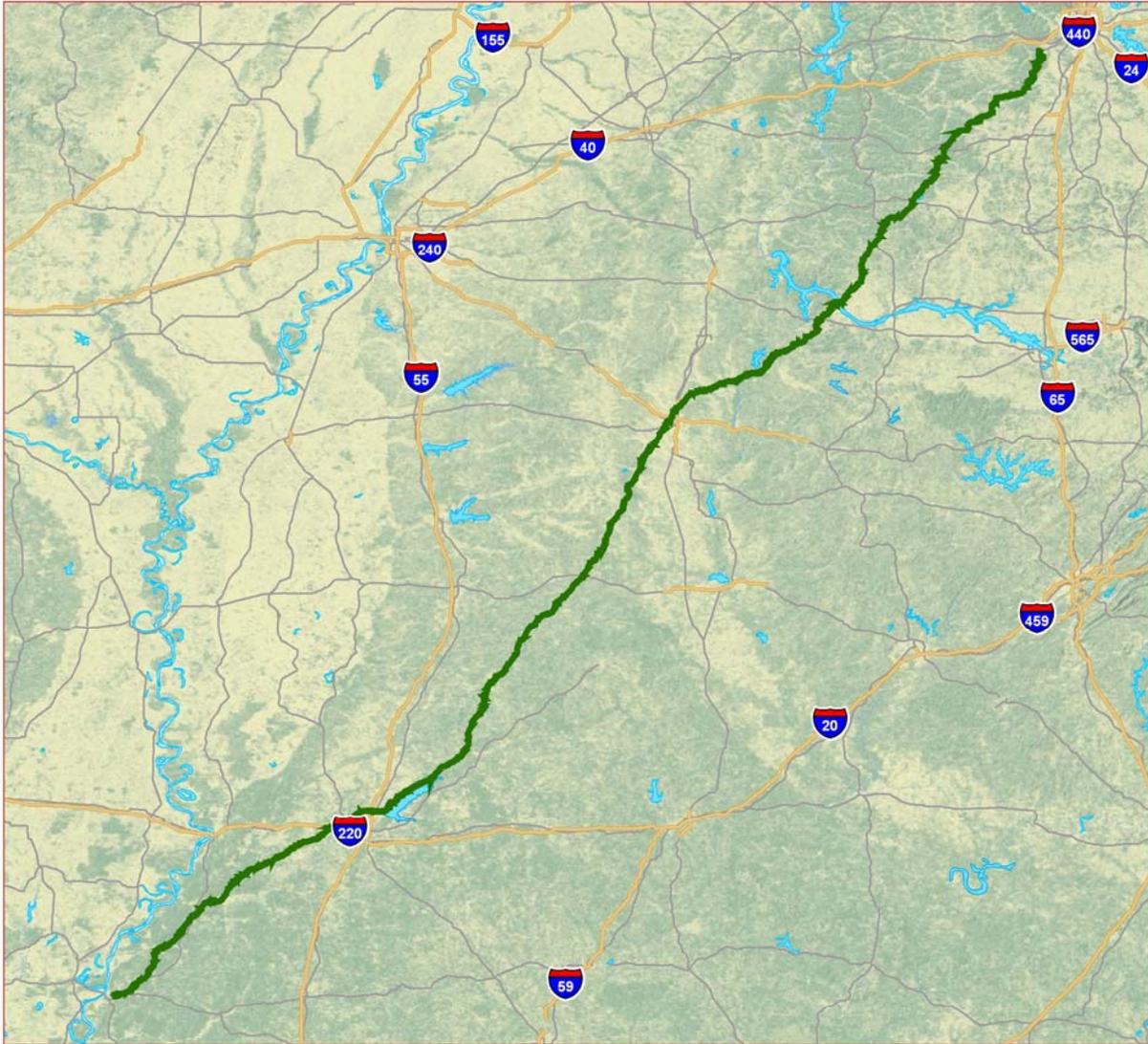
## *Vertebrate and Vascular Plant Inventories*

Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/GULN/NRTR—2010/400





# Natchez Trace Parkway



The Natchez Trace Parkway generally follows the historic trade and travel route between Nashville, TN, and Natchez, MS. Over the course of 450 miles, the Parkway passes through four major river drainages and twelve distinct physiographic regions, resulting in a highly diverse assemblage of plant and animal life. Much of Natchez Trace is a manicured parkway of relatively narrow width, however these narrow corridors are often enhanced by significant landscape features, including wetlands, occasional tracts of relatively large and/or unique terrestrial communities (e.g. Chickasaw Village Prairie), and adjacent land that typically exhibits minimal development. When viewed in an ecosystem context, these features provide significant habitat for a diverse assemblage of species.



Produced by Gulf Coast Network  
October 2006





Jackson Falls on the Natchez Trace Parkway

River Bend on the Natchez  
Trace Parkway



Big Swan Creek on the Natchez Trace  
Parkway

**ON THE COVER** The 444-mile Natchez Trace Parkway commemorates an ancient trail used by animals and people that connected southern portions of the Mississippi River, through Alabama, to salt licks in today's central Tennessee. Cypress Swamp is located on the Natchez Trace Parkway at milemarker 122. The swamp supports a wide variety of vegetation including Bald Cypress and Water Tupelo trees. NPS photos.

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The National Park Service, Natural Resource Program Center publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

The Natural Resource Data Series is intended for the timely release of basic data sets and data summaries. Care has been taken to assure accuracy of raw data values, but a thorough analysis and interpretation of the data has not been completed. Consequently, the initial analyses of data in this report are provisional and subject to change.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible, technically accurate, appropriately written for the intended audience, and designed and published in a professional manner.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

This report is available from the Gulf Coast Network Inventory and Monitoring Program website: <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/guln/networkhome/reports.cfm> and the Natural Resource Publications Management website (<http://www.nature.nps.gov/publications/NRPM>).

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# Introduction

Park managers are directed by federal law and National Park Service (NPS) policies to know the status and trends in the condition of natural resources under their stewardship in order to fulfill the NPS mission of conserving parks unimpaired. The National Park Service established the Inventory and Monitoring Program (I&M) in 1992 to provide funding, technical assistance, and coordination for more than 270 parks to complete 12 basic natural resource inventories and to begin monitoring the status and trend of park natural resources. As part of this effort, the I&M Program's Gulf Coast Network (GULN) completed several inventories of the vertebrate species and vascular plants at Natchez Trace Parkway (NATR). These efforts included cataloging all existing data, followed up by additional field investigations. The primary purpose of these inventories was to document the presence of resources in parks, and to assess and document the current condition and knowledge of natural resources in the parks. This report provides a summary of results. Results are also briefly discussed within the context of future inventory efforts, long-term monitoring, and management.

A natural resource **inventory** is an extensive point-in-time effort to document the presence, location or condition of a resource, including the status of plants, animals, and abiotic components such as water, soils, landforms, and climate. **Monitoring** differs from an inventory in adding the dimension of time, with the general purpose of detecting changes or trends in a resource

## Methods

Prior to the initiation of any field investigation, an effort was made to assemble extant data on species occurrence at NATR. This included searches of reference databases and vouchers, as well as a site visit to the park. Based on these investigations, inventories for several vertebrate and vascular plant groups at NATR were determined to be incomplete. Consequently, new field inventories of fish (Johnston 2007), birds (Accipiter Biological Consultants 2001), amphibians and reptiles (Accipiter Biological Consultants 2001), and vascular plants (Hatch and Kruse 2008) were conducted on the park.

NPSpecies is the National Park Service's master database for documenting the occurrence and status of species in more than 270 national park units containing significant natural resources.

Data gathered from the initial reviews at NATR and recent inventories were organized and entered in NPSpecies. Organism names were linked to the available evidence (reference, observation and/or voucher), quality checked, and made ready for review by individuals with expertise in the various taxa groups. The purpose of these reviews was to assign a park status (e.g., Present in Park, Probably Present, False Report, etc.) and complete a series of checklist fields for each organism (i.e., abundance, residency, nativity and cultivation). Upon completion of this step, data were considered certified and uploaded to a master, online version of NPSpecies on the NPS resource management application website (<http://NRInfo.gov>). This site

Recent inventory reports for NATR are available on the GULN website at <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/guln/>.

is currently restricted to NPS users and contractors, and records flagged as "sensitive" are not visible to users without edit permissions.

## Results and Discussion

Searches for past data and completion of recent inventory efforts resulted in 19 references, 7,340 vouchers, and 1,309 observations being entered into NPSSpecies for NATR. Based on a review of this evidence, 1,839 organisms were categorized as Present in Park or Probably Present (Table 1). An additional 223 organisms were categorized as Unconfirmed or Encroaching. Unconfirmed organisms were included on the park list primarily due to historic and/or weak evidence supporting its existence on the park. Encroaching species includes those organisms known to occur in the region, but that are unlikely to occur on the park, at least presently.

Currently 1,621 of the parks total 2,101 organisms are documented as Present in Park. Additionally, the percentage of total organisms Present in Park is 77%. However, if both categories, Present in Park and Probably Present are combined, then the number of documented organisms rises to 1,839. The percentage of Present in Park and Probably Present of total organisms is 88%. Thus, based on current data, the percentage of documented organisms occurring in NATR is likely between 77 and 88%. The I&M goal was to document as many organisms occurring in the park as possible, be them previously unidentified, encroaching, possibly present, or Present in Park.

**Table 1.** Count of organisms by Park Status categories at NATR (NPSSpecies 2009).

Park Status <sup>1</sup>	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Amphibian	Reptile	Vascular Plant	Total
Present in Park	134	101	30	27	46	1283	1621
Probably Present	-	72	1	5	1	139	218
Encroaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Unconfirmed	95	31	32	10	15	40	223
Historical	-	14	2	-	-	15	31
False Report	-	-	-	2	1	5	8

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Park Status categories.

Of the 2,101 organisms documented, reviewers assigned a general abundance category (e.g. Abundant, Common, Uncommon, Rare, and Occasional) to 1,577 (75%) (Table 2). Reviewers believed additional information was needed before an abundance category could be assigned to the remaining 524 (25%) organisms (e.g. Unknown, Not Accounted for).

**Table 1.** Count of organisms by Abundance categories at NATR (NPSpecies 2009).

<b>Abundance Category<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Bird</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Mammal</b>	<b>Amphibian</b>	<b>Reptile</b>	<b>Vascular Plant</b>	<b>Total</b>
Abundant	-	46	-	-	2	66	<b>114</b>
Common	87	24	-	14	23	1047	<b>1195</b>
Uncommon	44	24	-	11	11	140	<b>230</b>
Rare	2	6	-	1	4	25	<b>38</b>
Occasional	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>
Unknown	1	1	30	1	6	5	<b>44</b>
Not Accounted for	95	117	35	17	17	199	<b>480</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Abundance categories.

Residency values (e.g. Breeder, Resident, Migrant, and Vagrant) were assigned for 76 organisms with the exception of 2,025 organisms that were categorized as unknown or not accounted for (219 birds, 218 fish, 65 mammals, 22 amphibians, and 19 reptiles). There are a low number of breeder birds and a high number of unknown birds due to insufficient data according to the latest bird inventory report (Accipiter Biological Consultants 2001). Unknown and Not Accounted for residency values were assigned primarily because it was unclear as to whether or not the organism bred on the park. Also, residency was not established for the 1482 vascular plants because residency values do not apply to vascular plants.

**Table 2.** Count of organisms by Residency categories at NATR (NPSpecies 2009)

<b>Residency Category<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Bird</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Mammal</b>	<b>Amphibian</b>	<b>Reptile</b>	<b>Vascular Plant</b>	<b>Total</b>
Breeder	4	-	-	21	43	-	<b>68</b>
Resident	4	-	-	1	1	-	<b>6</b>
Migratory	2	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
Vagrant	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0</b>
Unknown	124	101	30	5	2	-	<b>262</b>
Not Accounted for	95	117	35	17	17	1482	<b>1763</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Residency categories.

NATR's local list includes 224 non-native organisms (i.e., 13% of total). Of the 224 non-native organisms, there are seven fish, two are mammals, and the remaining 215 are vascular plants. Three additional birds were assigned a nativity of unknown due to a park status of unconfirmed and false reports regarding these three birds.

**Table 3**Count of organisms by Nativity categories at NATR (NPSpecies 2009)

<b>Nativity Category<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Bird</b>	<b>Fish</b>	<b>Mammal</b>	<b>Amphibian</b>	<b>Reptile</b>	<b>Vascular Plant</b>	<b>Total</b>
Native	3	206	63	44	63	1132	<b>1511</b>
Non-Native	-	7	2	-	-	215	<b>224</b>
Unknown	226	5	-	-	-	135	<b>366</b>
Not Accounted for	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Nativity categories.

NatureServe, in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and NPS, developed a protocol to rank the impact of non-native invasive vascular plants (Morse et al. 2004). Through a series of standardized questions, non-native species are evaluated and assigned an Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank) based on impact to native species and natural biodiversity. I-Ranks are categorized as high, high/medium, high/low, medium, medium/low, medium/insignificant, low, low/insignificant, or insignificant. Twenty-four of the non-native vascular plants on NATR's local list received an overall I-Rank score from NatureServe containing high (Table 5). All are known to occur in the park (i.e., Present in Park). The linear nature of the park compounds the difficulty of controlling many of these invasive species.

**Table 4.** Non-native plants occurring at Natchez Trace Parkway with an Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank).NatureServe.2009.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
giant reed, giantreed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	High	High	Low	Dense monospecific stands in California are linked with severe degradation of ecosystem processes and several species within the community including the Least Bell's Vireo.
Amur honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle bush	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	High	High/Medium	Medium	Thickets of this species exhibit significant canopy disturbance reducing species richness and abundance and inhibiting native tree seedlings. It has already reached much of its invasive range potential in the United States occurring in most states. Migratory birds disperse seeds and fruits widely and the species is capable of invading native wooded areas. Control is costly and difficult, but repeated clipping has been shown to have some effect over multiple years.
tallowtree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	High	High	High/Medium	Aggressive weed tree of the southeastern U.S. and also spreading in California. Capable of transforming important natural communities ranging from coastal prairies, marshes, and bottomland forests, into monospecific Chinese tallow forests. Alters soil chemistry such that the species may be self-perpetuating once established.
crownvetch, purple crownvetch, purple crownvetch, Varia crownvetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	High	High	Low	This perennial herb is a nitrogen-fixer, alters the fuel loads in fire-adapted ecosystems, creates dense monospecific stands by strongly outcompeting native plants, and impacts high-quality occurrences of common and rare native plant communities in the US. It is widespread across the US, in every state except for California, Louisiana, Alaska and North Dakota. It takes at least 3-5 years to manage an infestation of this species.
Eurasian watermilfoil, Eurasian watermilfoil, myriophylle en epi, spike watermilfoil, spiked water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	High	High	High	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> has invaded many natural lakes, where it forms dense mats that alter dissolved oxygen levels, reduces light penetration, and negatively impacts macrophytes, macroinvertebrates, and fish abundance and diversity. It has negative impacts on a native congener, <i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i> , through both hybridization and competition. It is present in most of the continental US, and listed as noxious in 15 states by the USDA. Recent reports indicate it is increasing within its range. In addition to lake habitat, it infests ponds, and pools and stagnant to slowly moving fresh to slightly brackish water. As only limited control is achieved through current management methods, biological control agents such as the milfoil beetle ( <i>Euhrychiopsis lecontei</i> ) are being explored.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
common water-hyacinth, floating waterhyacinth, water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	High	High/Medium	High	Water hyacinth, <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , is considered by many to be the "world's worst weed," even though it's range does not spread throughout the U.S.
autumn olive, oleaster	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	High	High	Low	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> is reported to alter ecosystem processes by fixing nitrogen in the soil. It also alters community structure and composition by creating dense thickets and shading other species. It invades prairies, savannas, and wetlands. <i>E. umbellata</i> is on the West Virginia noxious weed list and reported as invasive throughout the Southeast. This fast-spreading shrub was once a popular ornamental and is still planted for wildlife and soil stabilization projects. It can be controlled with a combination of cutting and herbicide treatment, but control requires a five-year time commitment.
chardon penche, musk thistle, nodding plumeless thistle, nodding plumeless-thistle, nodding thistle, plumeless thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	High/Low	Medium/ Insignificant	High/Medium	<i>Carduus nutans</i> is a persistent annual or biennial of open areas, including prairies, grasslands, roadsides and areas of disturbance in dense woods. Prolific seed production and seeds that can remain viable for up to 15 years ensure that control and management programs will extend over the long-term. However, most of the negative effects appear to be as an agricultural and pasture weed -- grazers actively avoid eating <i>C. nutans</i> . There is some concern about native thistles and negative effects biological control agents may have on desirable species.
black mustard, shortpod mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	High/Low	High/Low	High/Medium	<i>Brassica nigra</i> occurs in most of the continental U.S. states and also in Hawaii. It is widespread and locally common. <i>Brassica nigra</i> often occurs in disturbed habitats such as neglected fields, waste places, pastures, ditches, and roadsides, but it also threatens some communities of conservation significance in California including fog-belt grasslands, annual grasslands, and coastal sage scrub. <i>Brassica nigra</i> often forms pure stands in California annual grasslands. <i>Brassica nigra</i> has been shown to produce water soluble toxins which inhibit native grassland species. In California coastal scrub communities, <i>Brassica nigra</i> may dominate some sites after fires, because its dry above-ground biomass ignites more easily than native vegetation and because its seeds can survive fire. Although it is an annual, <i>Brassica nigra</i> exhibits some aggressive reproductive characteristics. It produces more than 1000 seeds per plant and seeds may be viable for more than 5 years. Most impacts to biodiversity appear to be in California but more information is needed.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
mimosa, mimosa tree, powderpuff tree, silk tree, silktree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	High/Low	High/Low	Medium/Low	Often a plant of human-disturbed areas (roadsides, etc.), but also affects naturally scoured riparian areas and forest edges. It is having some serious impacts on biodiversity in parts of the southeastern U.S.
buckhorn plantain, English plantain, lanceleaf Indianwheat, lanceleaf plantain, narrowleaf plantain, ribgrass, ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	High/Low	High/Low	High/Low	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> is very widespread. It occurs in every U.S. state and the District of Columbia. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> commonly occurs in disturbed areas such as roadsides, waste places, and pastures as well as in manicured areas such as lawns, gardens, and cultivated fields. However, it can also invade native grasslands. In the San Francisco area of California, it occurs in coastal grasslands and is outcompeting native species including at least one plant species of conservation significance. It may also impact biodiversity in Hawaii in subalpine shrubland and mesic forest communities. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> rapidly colonizes open areas and forms dense swards that crowd out native vegetation and prevent the establishment of native species. It has seeds that may remain viable in the soil for 10 years. It is not known to invade intact vegetation but more information is needed. More information is also needed about its negative impacts across the region and its trends.
butter and eggs, butterandeggs, flaxweed, greater butter-and-eggs, Jacob's ladder, ramsted, wild snapdragon, yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	High/Low	Medium/Low	High/Medium	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> is a species once planted as an ornamental. This species produces attractive yellow and orange flowers, but is an aggressive invader in many parts of the United States. It is common throughout the eastern US and has been increasingly problematic in the west and particularly in Colorado, where it has infested more than 40,000 acres. This species impacts the ecosystems it invades by increasing erosion, and displacing native vegetation. Once established in a disturbed area is it capable of invading nearby undisturbed areas because its root system is extensive and produces secondary shoots from the roots. It also produces large numbers of seeds yearly.
Jamestown weed, jimsonweed, mad apple, moonflower, stinkwort, thorn apple	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	High/Low	Medium/Low	Unknown	Sometimes used as a hallucinogen, the species appears to be widespread throughout the U.S. in disturbed habitats and nearby natural areas. Little information is available regarding reproduction, dispersal, trends or ecological effects; although all appear to be relatively minor. Problems associated with <i>Datura stramonium</i> poisonings (livestock and human) compose a greater portion of the available literature. In addition, there is some confusion over the native range of the species and how it may have first gotten to the U.S.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
common velvetgrass, velvetgrass, Yorkshire fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	High/ Medium	High/Medium	High/Low	Widespread in the U.S. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> is present in every state (including AK and HI), except WY, SD, NE, MN, and FL. Apparently, it causes more negative impacts in the western U.S. but more information is needed. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> forms dense swards that reduce native species richness and eliminate native grasses and forbs. Allelopathic activity is suspected. In Hawaii, it forms dense stands which shade out seedling establishment. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> occurs in disturbed areas but also in some communities of conservation significance. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> has become a major problem on western Oregon and Washington grassland preserves. <i>Holcus lanatus</i> was determined to be the fourth worst invasive plant threatening Garry oak and associated ecosystems in British Columbia; these communities occur from British Columbia south to California. In Hawaii, it is a common plant in a number of montane and subalpine communities, including wetlands and uplands. Elimination of the plant is difficult due to its perennial nature, its ability to regenerate from decumbent tillers even when cut to only 2 cm above the ground surface, and its enormous seed bank. More information is needed, especially about trends in distribution and abundance, and management difficulty.
Lolium arundinaceum, tall fescue	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>	High/ Medium	Medium	High/Medium	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (tall fescue), is a non-native species that has escaped from cultivation throughout the United States. It currently is known from nearly every state in the country, including Alaska and Hawaii. It threatens several natural communities, including fens, prairies, woodlands, salt desert scrub, sagebrush, and other grasslands. This species is usually infected with a fungal endophyte which is estimated to be in at least 75% of tall fescue plants in the country. When infected with the fungus tall fescue is allelopathic, inhibiting other plants from growing around it, and is poisonous to animals including soil organisms. In addition, when tall fescue is infected with the fungus it produces more seed, these seeds produce larger more vigorous seedlings which are more capable of persisting than those not infected and the plants have high instances of tillering. Overall, this species is an aggressive non-native species, especially when infected with the fungal endophyte and it is suspected that this species is currently spreading due to the fact that it is still planted.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
aleppo milletgrass, herbe de Cuba, Johnson grass, Johnsongrass, sorgho d'Alep, sorgho de alepo, zacate Johnson	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	High/ Medium	Medium/Low	High/Medium	Johnson grass has been shown to severely inhibit pioneer grass species which normally appear in abandoned fields and can persist in almost pure stands for many years. The massive size (up to 3 m tall) of this plant creates difficulties for the establishment of other plants and rapid growth of rhizomes also provides the plant with a competitive edge over other species. It is one of the most frequently listed noxious weeds in the U.S. and occurs throughout the entire southern half of the country. The plant is self-pollinated, aggressive, and wind dispersed though humans often disperse it during field cultivation. Although it can colonize undisturbed sites as a pioneer species, it is often found in old fields or previously cultivated areas. Control is difficult and costly and, although some selective herbicides have been developed, such treatment usually impacts natives.
Chinese honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	High/ Medium	Medium	High/Medium	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> can have extremely negative consequences for forest communities and forest structure. Few effective control methods known.
Chinese yam	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	High/ Medium	High/Medium	Medium/Low	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> alters community structure and composition by overtopping existing vegetation layers and shading species below with a thick blanket of leaves. Initial infestations tend to be associated with disturbances, but it then moves from these sites into undisturbed habitats such as pristine riparian areas, mesic bottomland/floodplain forests, and rich upland forest interiors. It is established in most of the eastern and south-central states and appears to be especially problematic in central eastern states such as Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Although planted since at least the early 1900s, naturalized populations were not recorded until the mid-1980s and the species appears to still be undergoing some local and regional spread, although the central north and arid west may not be suitable for establishment. Reproduces vigorously asexually via small aerial tubers (bulbils) produced in the leaf axils; bulbils can be transported relatively long distances by water. Resprouting of the tuberous root complicates control, but some methods suitable for natural areas can be successful with repeated follow-up.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
Japanese climbing fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	High/ Medium	High/Medium	Medium	A climbing fern established in the southeastern United States (mostly on the coastal plain, NC to e. TX, south to FL and north to s. AR) and in Hawaii (big island and Oahu); invades a variety of habitats including mesic upland forests, mesic to wet flatwoods, bottomland forests, cypress swamps, hydric hammocks, and riparian communities. Most problematic along the Gulf coast and in Florida. Although generally scattered throughout the landscape, it sometimes occurs in dense infestations where it can form mats that smother native understory vegetation. In some of these dense infestations, mats ascend to the upper vegetation layers to smother tall shrubs and trees, which can eventually result in complete dominance of the habitat. High-climbing fronds can function as fire ladders, conducting fire into the canopy where it can kill native dominants. Spreads by rhizomes and spores; spores dispersed long distances by wind and contamination. Spreading south through Florida. Control can be achieved by pulling vines from the trees and treating them with a foliar herbicide; it is generally considered difficult. In general, <i>Lygodium japonicum</i> is not considered to be as serious of a threat to entire forests as its congener <i>L. microphyllum</i> ; however, <i>L. microphyllum</i> currently has a much smaller U.S. range, established only in central and southern Florida.
roughfruit cinquefoil, sulfur (or erect) cinquefoil, sulfur cinquefoil, sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	High/ Medium	High/Low	Medium/Low	<i>Potentilla recta</i> is widespread in the U.S. It is established in every continental U.S. state except Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. <i>Potentilla recta</i> was first established in the Northeast and the Great Lakes region. It has recently been expanding into the western U.S. exponentially. <i>Potentilla recta</i> occurs in open grasslands, shrubby areas, open forest, logged areas, roadsides, waste areas, and abandoned fields. <i>Potentilla recta</i> is very competitive in native grasslands and can become dominant in forest habitats where tree cover has been reduced. However, it does not occur in full shade. <i>Potentilla recta</i> is becoming one of the most serious wildland invaders in the northern Rocky Mountains. Although <i>Potentilla recta</i> commonly colonizes and dominates disturbed sites, it is also capable of invading relatively undisturbed sites. It exhibits several aggressive reproductive characteristics. Control is apparently moderately difficult.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	High/ Medium	Medium	Medium/Low	<i>Acer platanoides</i> , a commonly planted shade and street tree has been escaping and increasing its presence in natural areas for several years. Reproducing vigorously by seed, and resprouting after cutting makes it difficult to eliminate any escaped plants. Many states have since banned the use of <i>A. platanoides</i> as a street tree, although the species has already become widespread.
Chinese privet, common chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	High/ Medium	Medium	Low	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> alters community structure and composition by creating a dense shrub layer that shades plant species in lower layers. It threatens the globally rare and federally endangered plant Schweintz's sunflower ( <i>Helianthus schweinitzii</i> ). It is reported as invasive in six Southeastern states, where it can infest pinelands, hammocks, river and stream floodplains, lake shores, edges of swamps and marshes, bottomland forests, and woodlands. <i>L. sinense</i> produces large quantities of fruit, which are eaten by birds. It may be controlled in three to five years using a combination of mechanical and chemical treatments.
European privet, wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	High/ Medium	High/Low	High/Medium	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is established across the eastern U.S. and in scattered western states. It is a stout and much branched shrub up to 5 m tall that is widely used as a hedge. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is extremely aggressive and escapes from cultivation. It forms dense and impenetrable thickets that crowd out native species. Apparently, it often occurs in disturbed situations but may also occur in more intact vegetation such as river bottoms, closed canopy forests, and calcareous glades and barrens. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is commonly escaped in the northeastern U.S. In Tennessee and Kentucky, <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is listed as a severe threat. In the southern Willamette Valley or Oregon, <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is classified as having a medium impact on native vegetation. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is a prolific seed producer. At Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore it produces more than 1000 seeds per plant. Birds can spread seeds far from the original planting. <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> also colonizes by root sprouts. Once established, <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> is difficult to control.

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mulberry, white mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	High/ Medium	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Impacts of this species largely occur at the native species level except where stands are dense and prevent native forest regeneration. This species spreads/carries disease that kills native red mulberry; itself considered an endangered species in Canada. White mulberry also hybridizes readily with native red mulberry and, with time, could eliminate native genetic strains and come to replace native red mulberry in the United States. It is already distributed throughout most of the United States except the southwest and Alaska but is considered particularly invasive in the northeast and Wisconsin. It is easily spread by birds and mammals and has moderate capability of invading undisturbed areas. Control is not difficult although success over time has not been evaluated.
Chinese mustard, India mustard, Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Insignificant	Unknown	Unknown	<i>Brassica juncea</i> is a widespread exotic species known from every state in the US, including Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. This species is a crop plant grown as a vegetable or for oil. It is not clear, however, that it has invaded natural habitats or conservation areas. It has escaped to waste places, fields, road sides and other disturbed areas. This species is a noxious weed in Michigan, Oklahoma and Massachusetts; however, there isn't evidence to suggest that this species spreads into conservation areas. No reports to that effect were found. Also, the Michigan Flora says "[It is] much less common than often supposed (or misidentified!), perhaps declining as a result of stricter control of agricultural seed quality (reducing contaminants) and improved cultivation methods.
shepardspurse, shepherd's purse, shepherd's-purse, shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Insignificant	Insignificant	High/Low	This plant is mostly a problem in disturbed areas and only rarely occurs in conservation areas.
rescue brome, rescue grass, rescuegras, rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Insignificant	Unknown	Unknown	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> is found in waste places, open, generally disturbed places, lawns, gardens, roadsides, ditchbanks, and small grain winter crops. Labeled as a plant species that spreads in or near disturbed areas and are not presently considered a threat to native plant communities.
Bahia grass, bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Insignificant	Unknown	Unknown	Persists as a dense mat of vegetation in abandoned pastures, which prevents the successful restoration of pastures to native sandhill or forest communities. But does not appear to spread from pastures into adjacent forested areas or any other natural area.

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alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	<i>Medicago sativa</i> , Alfalfa, is a forage crop planted throughout the United States. It has escaped from cultivation in every state in the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii. While widespread, it doesn't appear to be an aggressive invader as all sources found described its habitat as 'disturbed places' or 'degraded'. This species, while uncommon most places where it has escaped, probably does have some impact on the ecosystem when it occurs due to its ability to fix nitrogen and increase the nitrogen mineralization rates in the soil. This could be detrimental to native species occurring nearby that are not adapted to high nutrients loads. Further, this species doesn't seem to have any reproductive characters that make it well adapted to invading intact natural areas. Overall, this species though widespread is an insignificant threat to biodiversity.
paper mulberry, wauke	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Insignificant	Unknown	Unknown	Introduced and now widely naturalized in the eastern U.S. according to FNA but does not occur in conservation areas or native species habitat. Only occurs in waste areas and disturbed thickets.
bird's nest, Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Low	Insignificant	Insignificant	This monocarpic perennial herb persists in recovering grasslands and prairies, but declines on its own sometimes. Also persistent in heavy soils with good clay content. Management needs are minimal.
common tansy, garden tansy, tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	Low	Insignificant	Medium	This naturalized ornamental plant is reproductively aggressive, but has no reported ecological impacts. It is found in the wild in California and Colorado, and is fairly hard to control.

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chickweed, common chickweed, nodding chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Low	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	<i>Stellaria media</i> is an extremely widespread and common species in the United States and throughout the world. It prefers cooler, more humid climates, tolerating very low temperatures and shade but being notably sensitive to drought. It is found predominantly in open disturbed areas (e.g. lawns, gardens, and agricultural fields, roadsides) and additionally in more grassland-like communities and in (often disturbed) upland forests. This species is a prolific seed producer and can continue reproduction through the winter in many areas of the U.S., allowing it to reach high abundances. However, it is not a strong competitor and does not appear to have significant effects on the composition of natural communities. Additionally, this species appears dependent upon continual or periodic soil disturbance and is replaced by perennial communities when the disturbance ceases. Mechanical management methods are not very effective, but the species can be controlled by some commonly-used herbicides.
common lespedeza, Japanese clover	<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	Low	Low	Medium/ Insignificant	Planted for forage and soil improvement. Mainly found in disturbed areas especially pastures, old fields, roadsides, and waste areas. Fixes nitrogen and is highly competitive on infertile sites but is usually overgrown by other pioneers in a few years. It can thrive in some prairies and open woodlands. Scattered throughout most of the eastern U.S. but apparently having low impacts in most areas.
creeping charlie, gill-over-the- ground, ground ivy, groundivy, haymaids	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Low	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> is most often found in frequently disturbed areas. However, it can be very persistent (even if no further disturbance occurs) and can prevent reestablishment of natives in some situations (e.g. woodlot understories). It occurs throughout the U.S. but is not linked to any long-term ecological damage. Harsh herbicide treatment may be required to achieve complete eradication.
beefsteak, beefsteak mint, beefsteakplant, Purple mint	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	Low	Low/ Insignificant	Low	This is a ruderal species in the eastern U.S. It escapes and naturalizes in pastures, roadsides, disturbed urban and suburban areas, and other lower quality habitats. It does not appear to seriously impact any higher quality native species habitats.
prostrate knotweed, yard knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Low	Low/ Insignificant	Low	This species is extremely widespread and common but is almost wholly restricted to croplands, yards, and other highly disturbed sites; impacts on native biodiversity are fairly minimal.

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China lettuce, prickly lettuce, wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Unknown	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> , a lettuce species native to Europe, is widespread and abundant in the United States, however, from disturbed and waste places. This species has been reported from conservation areas in at least three states, Idaho, Kansas and California and in each site, its abundance and cover was not reported to be great. It is suspected that this species occurs in other conservation areas or native species habitats, but probably not as a dominant species. It has been reported as an aggressive invader in crop lands and orchards, so it is problematic for humans.
spring draba, spring Whitlowgrass	<i>Draba verna</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	This species seems unlikely to be able to amass enough biomass to ever be greater than low or insignificant - may pose largest threat to spring ephemeral species and communities.
Deptford pink, Deptford's pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Although <i>Dianthus armeria</i> has been reported throughout the U.S., it generally colonizes pastures, fields, lawns, trail edges, and sometimes open and/or disturbed woods. No evidence could be found that it has invaded intact natural areas and it has biological characteristics such as being an annual/biennial, low seed production, slender taproot, and no vegetative spread that would suggest it would not be a strong competitor in an intact natural area.
bouncing bet, bouncing-bett, bouncingbet, bouncingbet soapweed, soapwort, sweet Betty	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Unknown	This weed occurs in all states of the US except for Hawaii, due to being cultivated. It has no ecological impact, and is very easy to manage.
cattail grass, yellow bristle grass, yellow bristlegress	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	Established in Louisiana where it occurs on moist disturbed sites. It may occur sporadically in Oregon, Texas, and Arkansas. This taxon is a weed of tropical and subtropical areas that apparently has a limited range in the U.S. Very little information was found about its impacts on native species habitats in the U.S.
yellow bristlegress	<i>Setaria pumila ssp. pallidifusca</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	Established in Louisiana where it occurs on moist disturbed sites. It may occur sporadically in Oregon, Texas, and Arkansas. This taxon is a weed of tropical and subtropical areas that apparently has a limited range in the U.S. Very little information was found about its impacts on native species habitats in the U.S.

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red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	This species occurs in every state in a variety of environments and is planted for forage (livestock and bees) thus many occurrences are probably on private lands. It is a nitrogen fixer but not considered to cause major alterations since it typically occurs in fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, prairies, open forest, forest edges, paths, gardens, and lawns. In crowded areas the species will stand upright competing for sun otherwise it sprawls on the ground, but can tolerate shade and wet soil. Said to be short-lived with slow initial growth unless there is ample moisture. Seed can persist and it has a thick, deep taproot. No mention of long-term problems with this species and it does not appear to be persistent so control and management would appear to be relatively easy.
tiny vetch	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	A relatively widespread weed of disturbed places and fields. Fairly infrequent in the East but apparently common in coastal California and in the Pacific Northwest where it may very occasionally be able to invade some higher quality habitats. Generally a weed of waste places without much impact on biodiversity. Additional information from California could help determine if this species could definitively be removed from "Medium" status.
Curley dock, curly dock, narrowleaf dock, sour dock, yellow dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	<i>Rumex crispus</i> is a perennial, taprooted forb that is extremely widespread in the United States (and the world). It is an important weed of agriculture and occurs in a broad range of ruderal, agricultural, and seminatural habitats; it is frequently found in open disturbed areas, croplands, pastures, roadsides, and ditches and occasionally found in more natural habitats such as meadows, stream banks, shores, forests, and vernal pools. This species requires disturbance for establishment, as seedlings are slow growers and poor competitors until their taproot systems have developed. Once established, it can grow in dense patches that displace native vegetation, although it ultimately an early-successional plant that does not tend to capture sites long-term. Can produce prodigious quantities of seed, have an extremely long-lived seed bank, and resprout from its taproot when plants are cut at the soil surface. Cutting plants below-ground or treating with herbicide can achieve successful control.

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India mockstrawberry, Indian strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Low	An herbaceous perennial ground cover species native to Asia, <i>Duchesnea indica</i> has become well-established in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern states, with scattered establishment to the north and west of this area as well as in the west coast states. It is commercially available as a ground cover for landscaping and sometimes escapes into native habitats. It predominantly invades disturbed open areas, but is shade-tolerant and is also frequently found in woodland and woodland edges, and is rarely found in more intact habitats such as rockhouses and native prairies. Impacts include formation of a dense ground cover, which can be especially problematic for small native perennials. Management by pulling or herbicide is relatively straightforward.
alligator weed, alligatorweed, pig weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Medium	High/Medium	Medium	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> can alter ecosystem processes such as water flow, levels of dissolved oxygen, and rates of sedimentation. It severely impacts community structure and composition, creating a new dense layer that outcompetes other species for light. <i>A. philoxeroides</i> invades a wide variety of aquatic communities and some adjacent terrestrial habitats. Its reproductive strategies and dispersal by water currents and human activities also contribute to its overall invasiveness rank. Management using herbicide treatments require more than five years to achieve control.
italian ryegrass, perennial rye grass, perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Lolium perenne</i> occurs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It is used as a lawn and pasture grass. <i>Lolium perenne</i> often escapes on roadsides and in disturbed areas. It also invades grasslands, meadows, and vernal pools, especially in California. Apparently most of its negative impacts on biodiversity are in California. <i>Lolium perenne</i> can spread quickly and forms dense swards that displace native species. It threatens a federally threatened butterfly in serpentine grassland in California because it displaces the butterfly's primary larval food plant. Depending on environmental conditions, <i>Lolium perenne</i> may behave as an annual, biennial, short-lived perennial, or perennial. Seed production is prolific. Several management techniques are effective in controlling <i>Lolium perenne</i> including burning, mowing, grazing, and herbicides. <i>Lolium perenne</i> includes both <i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>multiflorum</i> (often called <i>L. multiflorum</i> ) and <i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>perenne</i> .

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common timothy, timothy	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Medium	This species can cause declines in and competitively exclude native grasses and may occur in national and state park areas. It currently occurs in every U.S. state and is considered noxious in many. Because it is so widespread and common, continued invasive potential is only local within existing range. The species is capable of invading early to mid-successional grasslands and early seral mixed forests. Seeds are easily dispersed by wind and have spread widely via agriculture. Various control measures have met with moderate success although control in areas of conservation concern is difficult as most control methods negatively affect native species.
Chinese lespedeza, sericea lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Medium	Medium		<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> may alter ecosystem processes by reducing water availability, fixing nitrogen on nutrient-poor sites, and altering sedimentation patterns in rocky areas along rivers. It alters community structure and composition by forming a dense monotypic herb layer that reduces plant and invertebrate diversity. Allelopathic, it can also suppress forest regeneration. In addition, it is a known threat to globally rare communities and plant species on riverscours prairies in West Virginia. <i>L. cuneata</i> is found in half the continental US and Hawaii. Expanding within the western edge of its range, it is spread by seed in wildlife plantings and accidental introduction into native seed mixes. It also spreads vegetatively, and benefits from disturbance, including fire. Seed bank may be viable for up to twenty years. Once established, the possibility for eradication is very low, requiring more than five years of management.
Chinese wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	An aggressive woody vine that commonly invades disturbed areas but can also invade high quality native species habitats. A problem plant in native plant communities throughout the Southeast, Midatlantic, and Hawaii.
ailanthus, copal tree, tree of heaven, tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	A widespread species, this appears to be primarily invasive on disturbed sites with low habitat quality but with some ability to invade higher quality sites. It appears if infestations are caught early and treated diligently, the species can be eradicated.

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big taper, common mullein, flannel mullein, flannel plant, great mullein, mullein, velvet dock, velvet plant, woolly mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	This biennial herb is a pioneer species that quickly colonizes disturbed areas such as roadsides, pastures, and woodland margins. It occurs in all 50 states, but is especially problematic in western states and Hawaii. It is reproductively aggressive and the fast growth and high seed production of this plant makes this plant somewhat difficult to manage.
chamomile, dog fennel, dogfennel, mayweed, mayweed chamomile, mayweed dogfennel, stinking chamomile, stinkweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	This ubiquitous herb appears to have not attracted any attention in natural areas, being found usually in waste places or disturbed sites. Very little is known about the taxon's behavior outside of crop-systems.
bardane, beggar's button, burdock, common burdock, lesser burdock, lesser burdock, small burdock, smaller burdock, wild burdock, wild rhubarb	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Arctium minus</i> occurs in every continental U.S. state except Arkansas and Florida. Apparently it occurs in native species habitats infrequently but more information is needed. It is established on roadsides and in waste places throughout most of the U.S. However, where it does occur in native species habitats, it is described as an invasive of medium urgency to control in a meadow area in Shenandoah National Park and as a large persistent herb that effectively shades out any competition in successional woodlands in Illinois. It is moderately aggressive including an average 11,700 to 13,400 seeds per plant, seeds capable of remaining viable for 3 years, and the ability to disperse long-distances by sticking to animals. Management difficulty is moderate. In Shenandoah National Park, it was described as relatively harder to control than other exotic plants. In Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie was described as difficult to eradicate and replace with desirable species. In a TNC preserve in Missouri, it was categorized as a weed that can be stubbornly persistent once established.
annual wormwood, sweet sagewort	<i>Artemisia annua</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium /Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	The ecology/invasive characteristics of this species is not referred to in any recent texts, with most information from texts 50+ years old. Unlikely to be a problem species. Was not even able to ascertain with 100% confidence whether it is in natural areas or not.

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bachelor's button, cornflower, garden cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Low	Widespread throughout the US, this commonly cultivated plant apparently readily escapes to nearby habitats. In the Pacific Northwest, populations of <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> are apparently persistent. Other <i>Centaurea</i> spp. have been linked with changes in nutrient cycles and economic losses, however, no such effects have been reported for <i>C. cyanus</i> .
silver hairgrass	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Common in coastal grasslands, where <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> may inhibit local species diversity.
cocksfoot, orchard grass, orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	Occuring in every state in the U.S. the species is not linked to any significant ecosystem or community effects.
jungle rice, Jungle ricegrass, junglerice, watergrass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> appears to be a weed primarily of disturbed places or crops, having no significant impact on the ecosystem it has invaded. However, information regarding its role in U.S. ecosystems is relatively limited, resulting in a large range rank.
annual blue grass, annual bluegrass, walkgrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	High/Low	<i>Poa annua</i> occurs in every U.S. state and is apparently widespread within each state. <i>Poa annua</i> is often a lawn and garden weed and is also characteristic of unstable and disturbed situations. In addition to manicured areas it also occurs on roadsides, waste ground, trails in woods, clearings, shores, and stream banks. In Kentucky, it is listed as a lesser threat which is defined as an exotic plant species that seems to principally spread and remain in disturbed corridors and does not readily invade natural areas. <i>Poa annua</i> occurs in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Grand Canyon National Park, and Channel Islands National Park. In Grand Canyon National Park, it occurs in areas that have been disturbed within the last 10 years, is associated with early successional species, and shows little or no invasion of native communities. It is not considered to be a strong competitor with established plants. Apparently its impacts on native species are low but more information is needed.
black medic, black medic clover, black medick, hop clover, hop medic, nonesuch, yellow trefoil	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	Although common throughout the US, <i>Medicago lupulina</i> tends to inhabit disturbed areas like roadsides, pastures and lawns.

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crapemyrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	It is unknown if this taxon is present in natural areas. It does spread from original plantings in cultivated situations, suggesting the probability that the taxon occurs outside of cultivation. However, it is not associated with significant negative effects, either at an ecosystem level or by a high current range.
pimpernel, scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	This common weed appears to be so ubiquitous that no one notices it anymore. It is unlikely to be affecting ecosystems, communities or individual species.
paradise apple	<i>Malus pumila</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	<i>Malus pumila</i> is established across the U.S. Apparently it does spread on its own but has limited ability to invade mature native vegetation. It generally occurs in disturbed areas such as roadsides, railroad grades, fields, waste places, hedgerows, and clearings, especially those that are near planted populations, but it can also occur in grassland bird habitat, prairie remnants, shores, and wooded areas. In some cases it may appear to be naturalized, but was actually planted and vegetation has since grown up around it. It is not clear, what proportion of individuals are in this category. Humans may disperse it long distances but reproduction in the immediate vicinity is probably more common. More information is needed especially about its ecological impact, trends, and management difficulty.
Callery pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	Current distribution and range does not appear to be highly problematic, however, there appears to be the potential for greater spread and effect.
cigue maculee, cigue tachetee, deadly hemlock, poison hemlock, poison parsley, poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Medium/ Low	Low	Low/ Insignificant	<i>Conium maculatum</i> is highly competitive, preventing the establishment of native grasses and forbs by shading and competing for space. Mechanical or chemical removal of <i>Conium maculatum</i> is relatively easy but complete eradication may be difficult due to reintroductions and the presence of viable seeds in the soil. Its current range includes every contiguous U.S. state except Mississippi and Florida. Its local range is apparently expanding, particularly in the West. Since this plant is toxic to livestock, landowners are interested in controlling it.

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coco yam, wild taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) is widely cultivated for food throughout the tropics. It was probably the single most important plant to early Hawaiians and is still grown commercially in Hawaii today. In the conterminous US, a different morphological form of the species (separated in some treatments as var. <i>aquatilis</i> ) is well-established in Florida, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, southern Georgia, and the Gulf Coast of Texas, with the range extending west into Texas and north along the coastal plain of the Carolinas. Invades a variety of riparian/shoreline habitats and wetland fringes, where it forms large, dense stands that displace native species; has been found in several relatively natural areas and is considered to have the ability to invade natural habitats. It is widely sold and planted as an ornamental, but it cannot establish in areas subjected to cold temperatures, which will prevent its establishment in much of the rest of the US. Reproduces primarily vegetatively, by ready fragmentation and dispersal of rhizomes; resprouting of rhizome fragments can complicate management.
bull thistle, common thistle, spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Widespread species that appears to occur in common habitats and thus have minimal impact in natural areas. May most significantly alter the available forage for obligate grazers such as elk. Agents introduced for biological control of various non-native <i>Cirsium</i> species have spread and caused impact on rare, native <i>Cirsiums</i> .
ox-eye daisy, oxeye daisy, oxeye-daisy, oxeyedaisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Medium/ Low	Low/Insignificant	High/Medium	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> is widespread throughout the US and difficult to control. However, there are no significantly negative ecological/community impacts currently known.
creeping yellow cress, creeping yellowcress, keek, yellow fieldcress	<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	In and of itself, this species does not appear to have highly significant impacts, although it is expanding and becoming more noxious in the northeast (e.g. Hudson River basin) as well as in the Great Lakes where it is considered an invasive aquatic species in some areas. Recently, the species has begun showing up in the Pacific northwest as well. In Germany, native <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> hybridizes with non-native <i>R. austriaca</i> , forming <i>Rorippa x armoracioides</i> hybrids which appear to be more competitive/invasive than either of the parent species. Although both parents are present in the US and are likely to hybridize where they form contact zones, this potentially invasive hybrid has not yet been confirmed present. Management of <i>R. sylvestris</i> is possible by hand-removal several times a year.

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hairy jointgrass, small carpgrass	<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/ Insignificant	Largest populations are concentrated in the southeast U.S. where it is increasing in abundance. Apparently restricted to habitats with some disturbance. It can form dense stands, particularly along shorelines, which may threaten native vegetation.
barren brome grass, poverty brome, sterile brome	<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Unknown	<i>Bromus sterilis</i> is a widespread exotic grass and is known from the northeast, south and to the west, however, it is not present in the Great Plains states. This species seems to invade mostly waste places, and open areas. It has invaded a few natural habitats that are open, e.g., shale barrens and glades. It does threaten the formerly federally listed <i>Lesquerella filiformis</i> , the Missouri bladderpod, and rare shale barren communities in Maryland.
weeping lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	High/Low	Rarely establishes outside of areas where it is planted, however, it can be difficult to eradicate and can affect ecosystem processes, especially those relating to soil water availability.
common teasel, Fuller's teasel, teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> <i>ssp. sylvestris</i>	Medium/ Low	Low	Medium/Low	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> is known from throughout most of the US, primarily from roadside habitats. It can also invade natural areas, in habitats such as grasslands, savannas, forest edges, riparian habitats and wet meadows. This species can form large, often dense monocultures that significantly alter the composition and structure of native communities. Recently noted to be spreading rapidly throughout much of its invaded range, which may be linked to the expansion of the interstate highway system, an important long-distance dispersal corridor.
yellow sweet- clover, yellow sweetclover	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium	Medium	This is a widespread exotic species with some evidence that it can alter soil nitrogen, at least in nitrogen-poor systems. It requires some disturbance to become established and is often found on roadsides but it also impacts recovering prairies and other sites of greater biodiversity value. It is still widely planted.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
alsike clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	This species was introduced from Europe and is still planted primarily for forage and to prevent soil erosion. It occurs in fields, lawns, roadsides, cranberry bogs, oak savannas, rocky slopes/ledges near water, and woodland edges. Noted as invading habitats of the rare plant <i>Lesquerella globosa</i> . It is a nitrogen fixer and uses high amounts of water. It can tolerate flooding for up to 20 days and its seed can persist for up to six years under ideal conditions. Although scattered across the entire U.S. including Hawaii and Alaska, this species seems to prefer the climate of the upper mid-west and northeast since it currently does not do well with extended periods of heat. Species was introduced long ago by early settlers and has been adapted to U.S. conditions using natural selection for characteristics and work continues to enhance the clovers. Not much mention of management of this species except by commercial cranberry growers but it does seem necessary where it occurs with native species such as the <i>Lesquerella globosa</i> or in naturally occurring cranberry bogs. Management would seem to have minimal impact since it can be spot treated either with cutting or spraying.
Dutch clover, ladino clover, white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Trifolium repens</i> (white clover) is extremely widespread in the United States. It was introduced c. 1700 and has high economic importance as a forage plant, in addition to other uses such as erosion control, cover cropping, and wildlife plantings. Although establishing best in disturbed and open sites, it can invade a variety of native species habitats, including grasslands/meadows, heathlands, deciduous woodlands, boreal forest, riparian areas, and coastal beaches. <i>T. repens</i> is a nitrogen-fixing species, but it should not significantly alter nutrient cycling because of its preference for fertile soils and low biomass per area. Its greatest impacts likely result from its stoloniferous, mat-forming habit, which may interfere with establishment of native species, potentially including at least one endangered species (running buffalo clover, <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> ).

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i> <i>var. repens</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Trifolium repens</i> (white clover) is extremely widespread in the United States. It was introduced c. 1700 and has high economic importance as a forage plant, in addition to other uses such as erosion control, cover cropping, and wildlife plantings. Although establishing best in disturbed and open sites, it can invade a variety of native species habitats, including grasslands/meadows, heathlands, deciduous woodlands, boreal forest, riparian areas, and coastal beaches. <i>T. repens</i> is a nitrogen-fixing species, but it should not significantly alter nutrient cycling because of its preference for fertile soils and low biomass per area. Its greatest impacts likely result from its stoloniferous, mat-forming habit, which may interfere with establishment of native species, potentially including at least one endangered species (running buffalo clover, <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> ).
butterprint, buttonweed, Indian mallow, velvetleaf, velvetleaf Indian mallow	<i>Abutilon</i> <i>theophrasti</i>	Medium/ Low	Low/ Insignificant	High/Low	One of the worst agricultural weeds in North America but probably not having a major impact on native biodiversity in most areas. However, native plants surviving in trailsides/roadside and right-of-way remnants could be impacted.
common sheep sorrel, field sorrel, red (or sheep) sorrel, red sorrel, sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Medium/ Low	Low/ Insignificant	High	Although negative impacts of this species are not great (sometimes forms dense colonies by adventitious shoots from widely spreading roots and rhizomes, poisons livestock and sometimes native ungulates), it is widespread across the country and is spreading at a moderate rate, particularly in disturbed areas. The plant can be prolific and become a nuisance if left untended, but control is costly and difficult with control measures impacting native grassland species.
multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Medium/ Low	Low	Low	Multiflora rose has a large current distribution and is continuing to spread locally in the west. It is relatively easy to manage, and has a low ecological impact on biodiversity. It is mainly an agricultural weed, but it may create dense thickets, sometimes monocultures that crowd out native species in open woodlands, forest edges, prairies, and savannas. It has the ability to become the dominant vegetation in old fields, and in savannas and prairies that have been subjected to land disturbance. Individual rose plants may take time to become established and may not thrive initially once they invade a relatively undisturbed habitat such as along a stream corridor. And they may never become a dominant component of that environment. However, when conditions do become more favorable, these individual plants will grow to disperse seeds to new habitat, continuing the spread.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact <sup>1</sup>	Management Difficulty <sup>2</sup>	I-Rank Summary
chinaberry, Chinaberry tree, Chinaberrytree, Indian lilac, lelah, paraiso, pride of India, white cedar	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	<i>Melia azedarach</i> used to be widely planted for ornamental or for harvest for its medicinal properties. It has since escaped and naturalized which has caused at least one state (FL) to ban it, although it is still sold elsewhere in the U.S. It appears most often on disturbed soils, however it can invaded floodplain and marsh communities, and can crowd out native species.
princess tree, princess tree, royal paulownia	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Medium/ Low	Medium/Low	Low	An aggressive invader of many types of disturbed areas in the eastern U.S. that is apparently able to infest some some high-quality native species habitats.
creeping jenny, European bindweed, field bindweed, morningglory, perennial morningglory, smallflowered morning glory	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Medium/ Low	Low/ Insignificant	High/Medium	Although <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> has significantly negative impacts in agricultural settings, there are few to no reported negative effects in native species habitats. The long-lived seed bank and extreme difficulty in management should be considered and used as evidence to prevent any dispersal of seed or root fragments of this species.
common morning-glory, tall morning-glory, tall morningglory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Medium/ Low	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	This annual weed of disturbed areas can be a serious agricultural pest but impacts on native biodiversity are probably somewhat limited. Can invade native habitats along disturbance corridors, however.
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria Montana var. lobata</i>	Not Yet Assessed			

<sup>1</sup> A subcategory of Overall I-Rank score that addresses organism's negative impacts on native plant and animal populations and communities.

<sup>2</sup> A subcategory of Overall I-Rank score that addresses difficulty of control.

If information (as evidenced by protocol questions answered) is sufficient to eliminate at least two of the four possible I-Ranks, but insufficient to narrow the I-Rank to a single value, a range I-Rank (e.g. High/Medium) is assigned.

A total of 31 organisms (Table 6a) on NATR's local list currently meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- Ranked as Critically Imperiled or Imperiled at the global level by NatureServe and its network of member programs.

**Table 5.** Organisms on the park's local list for Alabama which possess a designated conservation status (State Status, State Rank, Federal Status or TNC Global Rank).

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
<b>BIRDS</b>						
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Present in Park	SP	S3B,S4N		G5
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S1		G5
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S1B,S2N	DM	G4
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Unconfirmed	SP			
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Unconfirmed	SP			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Unconfirmed	E	SZN		G4
White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Present in Park	SP	S3N		G3
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Unconfirmed	SP			
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Present in Park	E	S2S3B,SZN		G5
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S1	E	G3
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
Long-tailed Weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S3		G5
Southeastern Myotis	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S3		G3G4
Gray Myotis	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Present in Park	E	S2	E	G3
Indiana Myotis	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Unconfirmed	E	S1	E	G2
Meadow Jumping Mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S4		G5
<b>REPTILES</b>						
Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>	NA	SP	S3		G5
Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macroclemys temminckii</i>	Present in Park	SP	S2S3		G3G4
<b>FISH</b>						
Spotfin Chub	<i>Cyprinella monacha</i>	NA	SP	S1		G2
Spring Pygmy Sunfish	<i>Elassoma alabamae</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S1		G1
Crystal Darter	<i>Crystallaria</i>	Probably	LT	S1		G3

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
	<i>asprella</i>	Present				
Slackwater Darter	<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i>	Present in Park	SP	S1	T	G1
Brighteye Darter	<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i>	Present in Park	SP	S1		G5
Lollypop Darter	<i>Etheostoma neopterum</i>	Probably Present	SP	S1S2		G3
Tuscumbia Darter	<i>Etheostoma tuscumbia</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	SX		G1
Blotchside Logperch	<i>Percina burtoni</i>	Probably Present	D	S2		G2G3
Slenderhead Darter	<i>Percina phoxocephala</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G5
Alabama Cavefish	<i>Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S1	E	G1
Southern Cavefish	<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	Unconfirmed	SP	S3		G3G4
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
Green Salamander	<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G3G4
Tennessee Cave Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus palleucus</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S2		G2G3
Webster's Salamander	<i>Plethodon websteri</i>	Unconfirmed		S3		G3

A total of 24 organisms (Table 6b) on NATR’s local list currently meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Listed on Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks (MDWFP) list of rare biota (<http://www.mdwfp.com/museum/downloads/tandelist.pdf>).
- Listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- Ranked as Critically Imperiled or Imperiled at the global level by NatureServe and its network of member programs.

**Table 6.** Organisms on the park’s local list for Mississippi which possess a designated conservation status (State Status, State Rank, Federal Status or TNC Global Rank).

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
<b>BIRDS</b>						
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S1B,S2N	DM	G4
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Unconfirmed	E	SZN		G4
Bewick’s Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Present in Park	E	S2S3B,SZN		G5
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S1	E	G3
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
Louisiana Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	NA	LE	S1	T	G5T2
Gray Myotis	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Present in Park	E	SAN	E	G3
Indiana Myotis	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Unconfirmed	E	SAN	E	G2
<b>REPTILES</b>						
Rainbow Snake	<i>Farancia erytrogramma</i>	Present in Park	LE	S2		G5
Ringed Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Present in Park	LE	S2	T	G2
<b>FISH</b>						
Bigeye Shiner	<i>Notropis boops</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G5
Suckermouth Minnow	<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	Historic	LE	S1		G5
Southern Redbelly Dace	<i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	Present in Park	LE	S2		G5
Crystal Darter	<i>Crystallaria asprella</i>	Probably Present	LT	S1		G3
Greenside Darter	<i>Etheostoma blennioides</i>	Present in Park	LE	SH		G5
Bayou Darter	<i>Etheostoma rubrum</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1	T	G1
Pearl Darter	<i>Percina aurora</i>	Historic	LE	S1		G1
Slenderhead Darter	<i>Percina phoxocephala</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G5

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
Slender Madtom	<i>Noturus exilis</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G5
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
Tiger Salamander	<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S3		G5
Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Unconfirmed	LE	S3		G3G4
Green Salamander	<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1		G3G4
Cave Salamander	<i>Eurycea lucifuga</i>	Present in Park	LE	S1		G5
Spring Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Present in Park	LE	S1		G5
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>						
Price's Potato-bean	<i>Apios priceana</i>	Probably Present	LE	S1	T	G2

A total of 98 organisms (Table 6c) on NATR's local list currently meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Listed on Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) list of rare biota ([http:// www.tn.gov/environment/na/nhp.shtml](http://www.tn.gov/environment/na/nhp.shtml)).
- Listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- Ranked as Critically Imperiled or Imperiled at the global level by NatureServe and its network of member programs.

**Table 7.** Organisms on the park's local list for Tennessee which possess a designated conservation status (State Status, State Rank, Federal Status or TNC Global Rank).

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
<b>BIRDS</b>						
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Present in Park	D	S3B,S4N		G5
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S1		G5
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S4N		G5
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S3	DM	G5
Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Present in Park	D	S2S3		G5
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S1B		G5
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Present in Park	D	S2B,S3N		G5
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Present in Park	D	S2B,S3N		G5
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Present in Park	D	S2B,S3N		G5
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S1B		G4
Bachman's Sparrow	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Present in Park	E	S1B		G3
Henslow's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S1B		G4
Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S1B,S4N		G5
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Present in Park	D	S1B,S2N		G4
Cerulean Warbler	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Present in Park	D	S3B		G4
Swainson's Warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Present in Park	D	S3		G4
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Present in Park	D	S1B,S4N		G5
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S3		G5

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
Gray Myotis	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Present in Park	E	S2	E	G3
Indiana Myotis	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Unconfirmed	E	S1	E	G2
Southeastern Shrew	<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S4		G5
<b>REPTILES</b>						
Rainbow Snake	<i>Farancia erytrogramma</i>	Present in Park	LE	S2		G5
Coachwhip	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>	NA	SP	S3		G5
Alligator Snapping Turtle	<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	Present in Park	D	S2S3		G3G4
Ringed Map Turtle	<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Present in Park	LE	S2	T	G2
<b>FISH</b>						
Highfin Carpsucker	<i>Carpododes velifer</i>	Present in Park	D	S2S3		G4G5
Spotfin Chub	<i>Erimonax monachus</i>	Probably Present	T	S2	T	G2
Flame Chub	<i>Hemitemia flammea</i>	Present in Park	D	S3		G3
Silverjaw Minnow	<i>Notropis buccatus</i>	Probably Present	T	S1		G5
Rosyface Shiner	<i>Notropis rubellus</i>	Probably Present	D	S2		G5
Golden Topminnow	<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S1S2		G5
Naked Sand Darter	<i>Ammocrypta beani</i>	NA	D	S2		G5
Scaly Sand Darter	<i>Ammocrypta vivax</i>	Historic	D	S2		G5
Coppercheek Darter	<i>Etheostoma aquali</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S2S3		G2G3
Ashy Darter	<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S2S3		G2G3
Crown Darter	<i>Etheostoma corona</i>	Present in Park	E	S1S2		G3
Redband Darter	<i>Etheostoma luteovinctum</i>	Probably Present	D	S4		G4
Smallscale Darter	<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S2		G2G3
Firebelly Darter	<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S2		G2G3
Blotchside Logperch	<i>Percina burtoni</i>	Probably Present	D	S2		G2G3
Longhead Darter	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	Probably Present	T	S2		G3
Slenderhead Darter	<i>Percina phoxocephala</i>	Probably Present	D	S3		G5
Southern Brook Lamprey	<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i>	Probably Present	D	S1		G5
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
Barking Treefrog	<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S3		G5
Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Unconfirmed	D	S3		G3G4
Tennessee Cave Salamander	<i>Gyrinophilus pallescens</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S2		G2G3
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	False Report	D	S3		G5
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>						
Shortbeak Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria brevirostra</i>	Present in Park	T	S1		G5
Great Angelica	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	Present in Park	T	S1		G5
Rough Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	Present in Park	T	S2		G5
Broadleaf Barbara's-buttons	<i>Marshallia trinervia</i>	Present in Park	T	S2S3		G3
Rough Rattlesnake-root	<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	Probably Present	E	S1		G4
Sweet Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	Present in Park	T	S2		G5
Spreading Sandwort	<i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Plukenet's Cyperus	<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i>	Probably Present	S	SH		G5
Hairy Umbrella-sedge	<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G4G5
Falling Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora caduca</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Few-flowered Beakrush	<i>Rhynchospora rariflora</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Needleleaf Witchgrass	<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G4G5
Walter's Barnyard Grass	<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Cluster Fescue	<i>Festuca paradoxa</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Horsesugar	<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	Probably Present	S	S2		G5
Elliott's Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Price's Potato-bean	<i>Apios priceana</i>	Probably Present	LE	S2	T	G2
White Prairie-clover	<i>Dalea candida</i>	NA	S	S2		G5
Purple Prairie-clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
American Chestnut	<i>Castanea dentata</i>	Present in Park	S	S2S3		G4
Purple Milkweed	<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Yellow Jessamine	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Present in Park	S	S1S2		G5

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
Butternut	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	Present in Park	T	S3		G4
Michigan Lily	<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Present in Park	T	S3		G5
Virginia Bunchflower	<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	Probably Present	E	S1		G5
Laurel-leaf Greenbrier	<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Sweetbay Magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	NA	T	S2		G5
Globe-fruit False Loosestrife	<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>	Present in Park	T	S1		G5
Dwarf Sundew	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Present in Park	T	S2		G5
Southern Twayblade	<i>Listera australis</i>	Probably Present	E	S1S2		G4
Shining Ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Present in Park	T	S1S2		G5
Heartleaf Plantain	<i>Plantago cordata</i>	Probably Present	E	S1		G4
Maryland Milkwort	<i>Polygala mariana</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Dwarf Milkwort	<i>Polygala nana</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Fringed Black-bindweed	<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	Present in Park	T	S1S2		G5
Virginia Chainfern	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Present in Park	S	S2		G5
Appalachian Bristle Fern	<i>Trichomanes boschianum</i>	Present in Park	T	S1S2		G4
Alderleaf Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Present in Park	E	S1		G5
Yellow Avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	Probably Present	S	S1		G5
Rough Avens	<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
Virginia Rose	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Present in Park	S	SH		G5
Largeleaf Grass-of-Parnassus	<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>	Present in Park	S	S3		G3
American Smoketree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Unconfirmed	S	S2		G4
Northern Prickly-ash	<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	Present in Park	S	S2		G5
Prairie False Foxglove	<i>Agalinis heterophylla</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S1		G4G5
Red Turtlehead	<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G4
Southern Southern Morning-glory	<i>Stylisma humistrata</i>	Probably Present	T	S1		G4G5
Ovate False Fiddleleaf	<i>Hydrolea ovata</i>	Present in Park	S	S1		G5
John's-cabbage	<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Present in Park	T	S3		G5

Common Names	Scientific Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	State Rank <sup>3</sup>	Federal Status <sup>4</sup>	TNC Global Rank <sup>5</sup>
Creeping St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum adpressum</i>	Probably Present	E	S1		G3

<sup>1</sup> Refer to the Appendix for definitions of Park Status categories.

<sup>2</sup> The official endangerment status the state heritage program has assigned to this species.

**T** – Threatened : Any species or subspecies that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

**E** – Endangered : Animal: Any species or subspecies of wildlife whose prospects of survival or recruitment within the state are in jeopardy or are likely to become so within the foreseeable future.

**LE** – endangered : A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**D** - Deemed in Need of Management : Any species or subspecies of nongame wildlife which the executive director of the TWRA believes should be investigated in order to develop information relating to populations, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, and other biological and ecological data to determine management measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully.

**SP** - Species Protected : It shall be unlawful to take, capture, kill, or attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, sell, trade for anything of monetary value, or offer to sell or trade for anything of monetary value, the following nongame wildlife species (or any parts or reproductive products of such species) without a scientific collection permit or written permit from the Commissioner, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, which shall specifically state what the permittee may do with regard to said species.

**S** - Special concern : any species or subspecies that is uncommon, or has unique or highly specific habitat requirements or scientific value and therefore requires careful monitoring of its status.

<sup>3</sup> State Rank

**S1**– Extremely rare and critically imperiled in the state with five or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals, or because of some special condition where the species is particularly vulnerable to extirpation.

**S2**– Very rare and imperiled within the state, six to twenty occurrences and less than 3000 individuals, or few remaining individuals, or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation.

**S3**– Rare and uncommon in the state, from 21 to 100 occurrences.

**S4**– Widespread, abundant, and apparently secure within the state, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery, and is of long-term concern.

**SH**– Of historical occurrence, i.e., known to occur in the past, with the expectation that it may be rediscovered.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Endangered Species Act: Current status of the taxon as designated or proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, and as reported in the U.S. Federal Register in accordance with the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

**E– Listed endangered**, denotes a taxon that is threatened by extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**T– Listed threatened**, denotes a taxon that is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future.

**DM– Delisted taxon**, recovered, being monitored for first five years.

<sup>5</sup>The rounded NatureServe conservation status, developed by NatureServe and its network of member programs, of a species from a global (i.e., rangewide) perspective, characterizing the relative imperilment of the species. G1=Critically Imperiled, G2=Imperiled, G3=Vulnerable, G4=Apparently Secure, G5=Secure. Refer to <<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm>> for additional information on ranks.

## **Discussion**

It is recognized that a species list will never be 100% complete and accurate any given time. Because most inventories are “point in time” surveys, not every species present may be found during the inventory. However, these new inventories, combined with historical observations give a reasonably complete list of species currently found on the park. In addition, the inventories resulted in the documentation of many new species and will provide baseline information that may of management significance.

While significant strides have been made in documenting the presence of vertebrate species and vascular plants (as noted above), it is anticipated that additional survey efforts will result in an increase in the number of organisms documented on NATR.

## **Monitoring**

GULN’s current list of high priority vital signs to be monitored at NATR includes several that related directly to the vascular plant and vertebrate species documented in these recent inventories. These include terrestrial vegetative communities, amphibian & reptile communities, and water quality. Water quality relates directly to the vegetative communities, amphibians, and fish communities. Amphibians are considered good indicators of general ecosystem health due to their ties with both aquatic and terrestrial environments, and sensitivity to environmental stresses. Consequently, amphibians have been selected as a high priority group to monitor in all Gulf Coast Network parks. The baseline inventories have allowed the network to target long-term monitoring protocols to the species of interest on each park.

The potential impact of climate change on park resources has recently become a focus for the National Park Service. Although the impacts are difficult to predict, all vital signs that will be monitored at NATR are very sensitive to changes in precipitation (timing, amount, and/or frequency) and temperature. The GULN will compile available weather data to use for placing monitoring results in context of changing weather and climate.

## **Management**

Recent inventories have revealed that NATR supports a diverse array of vascular plants and vertebrates. As noted, the data have been consolidated into NPSpecies for use in park planning and management decisions. An additional step to be taken with these data is identification of management priority species. This would likely include sensitive or rare species, and highly invasive exotics, among others. Additional management recommendations can be found in the specific inventory reports for NATR.

## Literature Cited

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## Appendix A. NPSpecies Data Dictionary

<b>Park Status</b>	The current status of each species in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked. The possible values reflect a combination of confidence, and availability and currency of verifiable evidence in NPSpecies.
Present in Park	Species' occurrence in park is documented and assumed to be extant.	Extremely high confidence that the species is currently in the park. A current, verifiable reference, voucher or observation is included in NPSpecies.
Probably Present	Park is within species' range and contains appropriate habitat. Documented occurrences of the species in the adjoining region of the park give reason to suspect that it probably occurs within the park. The degree of probability may vary within this category, including species that range from common to rare.	Very high confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies, but is not considered current enough to elevate the status to Present in Park. Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence in NPSpecies to elevate the Park Status to "Present in Park". If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, then the Park Status should be changed to Unconfirmed, Historic, Encroaching or False Report as applicable.
Unconfirmed	Included for the park based on weak ("unconfirmed record") or no evidence, giving minimal indication of the species' occurrence in the park.	Any confidence from very low to high that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies, but it is not considered sufficient enough to elevate the status to Probably Present, nor current enough to elevate the status to Present. Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence in NPSpecies to elevate the Park Status to "Present in Park". If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, then the Park Status should be changed to Historic, Encroaching or False Report as applicable.
Encroaching	The species is not documented in the park, but is documented as being adjacent to the park and has potential to occur in the park.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park, but extremely high confidence that the organism is currently adjacent to the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies documenting the occurrence in the park, but it is not current. Potential invasive organisms are good candidates for this Park Status designation, either before they enter a park or after they have been eliminated from a park.
Historic	Species' historical occurrence in the park is documented, but recent investigations indicate that the species is now probably absent.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence exists in NPSpecies, but is not current. Extinct, extirpated or eliminated species are candidates for a Historic <i>Park Status</i> designation.

False Report	Species previously reported to occur within the park, but current evidence indicates that the report was based on a misidentification, a taxonomic concept no longer accepted, or some other similar problem of interpretation.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Evidence exists in NPSpecies, but it cannot be sufficiently verified.
NA	Not Applicable - Park-Status does not apply to the scientific name for the park.	The NA value prevents null values from appearing in NPSpecies and applies to 2 primary situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) An outdated scientific name that is not used in the locale of the park for an organism, but is in NPSpecies for a park because of the inclusion of vouchers, observations or names linked to references. Note that outdated names are reconciled in NPSpecies with the LOCAL CLASSIFICATION system.</li> <li>2) Vouchers, observations or names linked to references have not been identified at the species level or lower, but are included in NPSpecies with the name of a higher taxonomic rank than the species level. The names of these higher level taxonomic ranks will disappear from NPSpecies if the evidence of the respective name are identified to the species level or lower, and are changed appropriately in NPSpecies.</li> </ul>
<b>Abundance</b>	The current abundance of each organism in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked and a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present". The values attempt to balance abundance with suitable habitat, and temporal/behavioral considerations. In practice, the entered value should apply (although there are numerous exceptions) to the abundance in the most suitable habitat of the organism, and at the time that the organism is engaged in it's principle behavior in (e.g. breeding, migrating, hibernating, etc.), or most important behavior to, the park. A future generation of NPSpecies will address the coding of <i>Abundance</i> (and associated <i>Residency</i> ) to separate out the temporal and behavioral aspects. The Data Source field for Abundance is available to provide a citation that specifically addresses abundance in more detail.
Abundant	<b>Animals:</b> May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, and counted in relatively large numbers. <b>Plants:</b> Large number of individuals; wide ecological amplitude or occurring in habitats covering a large portion of the park.	
Common	<b>Animals:</b> May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, but not in large numbers. <b>Plants:</b> Large numbers of individuals predictably occurring in commonly encountered habitats but not those covering a large portion of the park.	

Uncommon	<b>Animals:</b> Likely to be seen monthly in appropriate season/habitat. May be locally common. <b>Plants:</b> Few to moderate numbers of individuals; occurring either sporadically in commonly encountered habitats or in uncommon habitats.	
Rare	<b>Animals:</b> Present, but usually seen only a few times each year. <b>Plants:</b> Few individuals, usually restricted to small areas of rare habitat.	
Occasional	<b>Animals:</b> Occurs in the park at least once every few years, but not necessarily every year. <b>Plants:</b> Not applicable.	
Unknown	Abundance unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Abundance does not apply to the scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present should have a <i>Residency</i> of NA.
<b>Residency</b>	Current residency classification for each ANIMAL species in each park.	Applicable only to ANIMALS with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked and a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present". The values attempt to balance temporal and behavioral considerations. In practice, the entered value should apply (although there are numerous exceptions) to the residency of the organism at the time that the organism is engaged in its principle behavior (e.g. breeding, migrating, hibernating, etc.) in, or most important behavior to, the park. A future generation of NPSpecies will address the coding of Residency (and associated Abundance) to separate out the temporal and behavior aspects. The Data Source field for Residency is available to provide a citation that specifically addresses Residency in more detail.
Breeder	Population reproduces in the park.	
Resident	A significant population is maintained in the park for more than two months each year, but it is not known to breed there.	
Migratory	Migratory species that occurs in park approximately two months or less each year and does not breed there.	
Vagrant	Park is outside of the species' usual range.	
Unknown	Residency status in park is unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Residency does not apply to the scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present should have a <i>Residency</i> of NA.
<b>Nativity</b>	Nativity classification for each organism for each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked. If the park-status of an organism is not "Present in Park", then nativity represents the nativity if the organism were eventually confirmed in the park.
Native	The organism is native, or would be native, to the park (either endemic or indigenous).	

Non-Native	The organism is not native, or would not be native, to the park (neither endemic nor indigenous).	Cultivated organisms as defined under the <i>Cultivation</i> field are also considered non-native.
Unknown	Nativity is unknown relative to the park.	
NA	Not Applicable	Applies to names that do not represent organism names for the locale of the park.
<b>Cultivation</b>	Cultivation classification for each non-native organism in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked, a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present" or "Probably Present" and a <i>Nativity</i> of Non-Native. Cultivation is intended to distinguish between non-native organisms that were introduced as part of a park's mission, and non-native organisms that occur in the park naturally. Cultivation was not intended to apply to organisms that are cultivated for landscape purposes and have not persisted into the natural environment, for example plants in gardens or terrariums, or animals in enclosures. In general, NPSpecies was not intended to include controlled, "domestic" organisms.
Cultivated	A non-native species that is currently cultivated in the park.	
Persistent	A non-native species that persists in the park (either reproducing or non-reproducing) from a previous cultivation in the park.	
Not Cultivated	A non-native species that is not currently cultivated in the park.	
Unknown	A non-native species for which the cultivation in the park is currently unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Cultivation does not apply to the non-native scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present or Probably Present and a <i>Nativity</i> of Non-native should have a Cultivation of NA.

## Appendix B. Natchez Trace Parkway (NATR) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>Amphibians</b>		
<i>Bufo americanus</i>	American Toad	PIP
<i>Bufo fowleri</i>	Fowler's Toad	PIP
<i>Acris crepitans</i>	Northern Cricket Frog	PIP
<i>Acris gryllus</i>	Southern Cricket Frog	PIP
<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Cope's Gray Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Tree Frog, Green Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	U
<i>Hyla squirella</i>	Squirrel Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	PIP
<i>Pseudacris brachyphona</i>	Mountain Chorus Frog	PP
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	Spring Peeper	PIP
<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Striped Chorus Frog, Western Chorus Frog	PIP
<i>Gastrophryne carolinensis</i>	Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	PIP
<i>Rana areolata</i>	Crawfish Frog	U
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American Bullfrog, Bullfrog	PIP
<i>Rana clamitans clamitans</i>	Bronze Frog	PIP
<i>Rana clamitans melanota</i>	Green Frog, Northern Green Frog	PIP
<i>Rana palustris</i>	Pickerel Frog	PP
<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>	Southern Leopard Frog	PIP
<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>	Eastern Spadefoot	U
<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>	Spotted Salamander	U
<i>Ambystoma opacum</i>	Marbled Salamander	PIP
<i>Ambystoma talpoideum</i>	Mole Salamander	PIP

<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	Small-mouthed Salamander	U
<i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>	Tiger Salamander	U
<i>Amphiuma means</i>	Two-toed Amphiuma	FR
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Three-toed Amphiuma	PIP
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Hellbender	U
<i>Aneides aeneus</i>	Green Salamander	PP
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Dusky Salamander, Northern Dusky Salamander	PP
<i>Eurycea cirrigera</i>	Southern Two-lined Salamander	PP
<i>Eurycea longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Salamander	PIP
<i>Eurycea lucifuga</i>	Cave Salamander	PIP
<i>Gyrinophilus palleucus</i>	Tennessee Cave Salamander	U
<i>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus</i>	Spring Salamander	PIP
<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Four-toed Salamander	FR
<i>Plethodon dorsalis</i>	Northern Zigzag Salamander, Zig-zag Salamander, Zigzag Salamander	PIP
<i>Plethodon glutinosus</i>	Northern Slimy Salamander, Slimy Salamander	PIP
<i>Plethodon websteri</i>	Webster's Salamander	U
<i>Pseudotriton ruber</i>	Red Salamander	PIP
<i>Necturus maculosus</i>	Mudpuppy	U
<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Eastern Newt	PIP
<i>Siren intermedia</i>	Lesser Siren	PIP
Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	PIP
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	U

<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	U
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	U
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	U
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	PIP
<i>Anas rubripes</i>	American Black Duck	U
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	U
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	U
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead	U
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	U
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	U
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	PIP
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	U
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	U
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	U
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	PIP
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	PIP
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	PIP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	PIP
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	PIP
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	U
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	PIP
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	U
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	PIP
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	PIP
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	U
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	American Swallow-tailed Kite, Swallow-tailed Kite	U
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	U
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	PIP
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	U
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	U
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	PIP
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	PIP

<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	U
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	PIP
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Green-backed Heron	U
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	PIP
<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	PIP
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	PIP
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	PIP
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	U
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	PIP
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron	U
<i>Nycticorax violaceus</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	U
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	PIP
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	PIP
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	PIP
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	U
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	U
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	PIP
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	U
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	PIP
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	U
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	PIP
<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican	PIP
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	PIP
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	U
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	U
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	U
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	PIP
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	U
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	U
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	U
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	PIP

<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground-Dove	U
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	PIP
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	PIP
<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	U
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	PIP
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	PIP
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	PIP
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey	PIP
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common Pheasant, Ring-necked Pheasant	U
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	U
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	U
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	U
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	PIP
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	PIP
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	U
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	U
<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	PIP
<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	PIP
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	PIP
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	PIP
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	PIP
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	PIP
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	PIP
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	PIP
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	Henslow's Sparrow	U
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	U
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper Sparrow	PIP
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	U
<i>Calcarius pictus</i>	Smith's Longspur	U
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal	PIP

<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	PIP
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	U
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	U
<i>Coccothraustes vespertinus</i>	Evening Grosbeak	U
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	U
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	U
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	PIP
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	PIP
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	U
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	PIP
<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	PIP
<i>Helminthos vermivorus</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	PIP
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	PIP
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole, Northern Oriole	PIP
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	PIP
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	PIP

<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler	PIP
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	U
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	U
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	PIP
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	PIP
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	PIP
<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler	U
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler	PIP
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	U
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula	PIP
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	PIP
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	U
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	PIP
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	PIP
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	U
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee, Rufous-sided Towhee	PIP
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	PIP
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	PIP
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	U
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	PIP
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	PIP
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Ovenbird	U
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	PIP
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	U
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	PIP
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	PIP
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow	U
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow	PIP
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	PIP
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western Meadowlark	U
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	U

<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	U
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	U
<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	U
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	U
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	U
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	PIP
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	PIP
<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	PIP
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	PIP
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	U
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	PIP
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	U
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	PIP
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	U
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	PIP
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	U
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	PIP
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	U
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	U
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	PIP
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	PIP
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	PIP
<i>Parus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse	PIP
<i>Parus carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee	PIP
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	U
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's Pipit	U
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	PIP
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	PIP
<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted Nuthatch	PIP

<i>Sitta pusilla</i>	Brown-headed Nuthatch	PIP
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird	PIP
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	PIP
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	PIP
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	PIP
<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	U
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	PIP
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	U
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	U
<i>Empidonax vireescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	PIP
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	PIP
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo	U
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo, Solitary Vireo	U
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	PIP
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	U
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	PIP
<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow	PIP
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will	PIP
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	PIP
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	U
<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	U

<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	PIP
<i>Otus asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl	PIP
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	PIP
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl, Common Barn-Owl	U
Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>
Fish		
<i>Amia calva</i>	bowfin	PIP
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American eel	PP
<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>	brook silverside	PIP
<i>Menidia peninsulae</i>	tidewater silverside	U
<i>Alosa chrysochloris</i>	blue herring, golden shad, green herring, river herring, skipjack, skipjack herring, skipjack shad	PP
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	American gizzard shad, eastern gizzard shad, gizzard shad, hickory shad, mud shad, skipjack	PIP
<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>	threadfin shad	PIP
<i>Carpionodes carpio</i>	river carpsucker	PIP
<i>Carpionodes cyprinus</i>	quillback, quillback carpsucker	PIP
<i>Carpionodes velifer</i>	highfin carpsucker	PIP
<i>Catostomus commersonii</i>	white sucker	U
<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>	creek chubsucker	PIP
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	lake chubsucker	PP
<i>Erimyzon tenuis</i>	sharpfin chubsucker	PP
<i>Hypentelium etowanum</i>	Alabama hog sucker	PP
<i>Hypentelium nigricans</i>	northern hog sucker	PIP
<i>Ictiobus bubalus</i>	smallmouth buffalo	PP
<i>Ictiobus cyprinellus</i>	bigmouth buffalo	PP
<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	black buffalo	H
<i>Minytrema melanops</i>	spotted sucker	PIP
<i>Moxostoma anisurum</i>	silver redhorse	PP
<i>Moxostoma breviceps</i>	hookfin redhorse, smallmouth redhorse	H

<i>Moxostoma carinatum</i>	river redhorse	H
<i>Moxostoma duquesnei</i>	black redhorse	PIP
<i>Moxostoma erythrurum</i>	golden redhorse	PIP
<i>Moxostoma macrolepidotum</i>	shorthead redhorse	H
<i>Moxostoma poecilurum</i>	blacktail redhorse	PP
<i>Campostoma anomalum</i>	central stoneroller	PIP
<i>Campostoma oligolepis</i>	largescale stoneroller	PIP
<i>Clinostomus funduloides</i>	rosyside dace	PIP
<i>Cyprinella camura</i>	blunface shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinella galactura</i>	whitetail shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinella lutrensis</i>	red shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinella spiloptera</i>	spotfin shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinella venusta</i>	blacktail shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinella whipplei</i>	steelcolor shiner	PIP
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp, European carp	PP
<i>Erimonax monachus</i>	spotfin chub	PP
<i>Erimystax dissimilis</i>	streamline chub	H
<i>Erimystax insignis</i>	blotched chub	PP
<i>Hemitremia flammea</i>	flame chub	PIP
<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	cypress minnow	H
<i>Hybognathus nuchalis</i>	Mississippi silvery minnow	PIP
<i>Hybopsis amblops</i>	bigeye chub	PIP
<i>Hybopsis winchelli</i>	clear chub	PIP
<i>Luxilus chrysocephalus</i>	striped shiner	PIP
<i>Luxilus coccogenis</i>	warpaint shiner	PIP
<i>Luxilus zonistius</i>	bandfin shiner	PIP
<i>Lythrurus ardens</i>	rosefin shiner	PIP
<i>Lythrurus bellus</i>	pretty shiner	PIP
<i>Lythrurus fasciolaris</i>	scarlet shiner, scarletfin shiner	PP
<i>Lythrurus fumeus</i>	ribbon shiner	PP
<i>Lythrurus lirus</i>	mountain shiner	U

<i>Lythrurus roseipinnis</i>	cherryfin shiner	PIP
<i>Lythrurus umbratilis</i>	redfin shiner	PIP
<i>Macrhybopsis aestivalis</i>	speckled chub	U
<i>Nocomis effusus</i>	redtail chub	PP
<i>Nocomis leptocephalus</i>	bluehead chub	PIP
<i>Nocomis micropogon</i>	river chub	PIP
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>	golden shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis ammophilus</i>	orange fin shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis ariommus</i>	popeye shiner	PP
<i>Notropis atherinoides</i>	emerald shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis baileyi</i>	rough shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis boops</i>	bigeye shiner	PP
<i>Notropis buccatus</i>	silverjaw minnow	PP
<i>Notropis leuciodus</i>	Tennessee shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis longirostris</i>	longnose shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis lutipinnis</i>	yellowfin shiner	U
<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	taillight shiner	U
<i>Notropis melanostomus</i>	blackmouth shiner	U
<i>Notropis micropteryx</i>	highland shiner, redbface shiner, southern rosyface shiner	PP
<i>Notropis photogenis</i>	silver shiner	PP
<i>Notropis rubellus</i>	rosyface shiner	PP
<i>Notropis stilbius</i>	silverstripe shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis telescopus</i>	telescope shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis texanus</i>	weed shiner	PIP
<i>Notropis volucellus</i>	mimic shiner	PP
<i>Notropis wickliffi</i>	channel shiner	PIP
<i>Opsopoeodus emiliae</i>	pugnose minnow	PIP
<i>Phenacobius mirabilis</i>	suckermouth minnow	H
<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	stargazing minnow	PP
<i>Phoxinus erythrogaster</i>	southern redbelly dace	PIP
<i>Pimephales notatus</i>	bluntnose minnow	PIP
<i>Pimephales vigilax</i>	bullhead minnow	PIP

<i>Pteronotropis signipinnis</i>	flagfin shiner	U
<i>Pteronotropis welaka</i>	bluenose shiner	U
<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>	blacknose dace, eastern blacknose dace	PIP
<i>Semotilus atromaculatus</i>	creek chub	PIP
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	sheepshead minnow, sheepshead pupfish	U
<i>Adinia xenica</i>	diamond killifish	U
<i>Fundulus catenatus</i>	northern studfish	PIP
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	golden topminnow	U
<i>Fundulus dispar</i>	northern starhead topminnow, starhead topminnow	U
<i>Fundulus notatus</i>	blackstripe topminnow	PIP
<i>Fundulus nottii</i>	bayou topminnow, Gulf starhead topminnow, starhead topminnow	PP
<i>Fundulus olivaceus</i>	blackspotted topminnow	PIP
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	mosquitofish, western mosquitofish	PIP
<i>Esox americanus</i>	grass pickerel, redbfin or grass pickerel, redbfin pickerel	PIP
<i>Esox niger</i>	chain pickerel	PP
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	black mullet, gray mullet, striped mullet	U
<i>Mugil curema</i>	silver mullet, white mullet	U
<i>Hiodon alosoides</i>	goldeye	U
<i>Ambloplites ariommus</i>	shadow bass	PP
<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>	rock bass	PP
<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>	flier, peacock sunfish, round sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis auritus</i>	redbreast sunfish	U
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	warmouth	PIP
<i>Lepomis humilis</i>	orangespotted sunfish	PP
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	bluegill	PIP
<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	dollar sunfish	H

<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	longear sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>	redear sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	redspotted sunfish, scarlet sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>	spotted sunfish	PP
<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	smallmouth bass	PP
<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i>	spotted bass	PIP
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass	PIP
<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>	white crappie	PIP
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	black crappie	PIP
<i>Elassoma alabamiae</i>	spring pygmy sunfish	U
<i>Elassoma zonatum</i>	banded pygmy sunfish	H
<i>Ctenogobius shufeldti</i>	freshwater goby	U
<i>Morone chrysops</i>	white bass	H
<i>Morone mississippiensis</i>	yellow bass	PP
<i>Ammocrypta beanii</i>	naked sand darter	PP
<i>Ammocrypta vivax</i>	scaly sand darter	H
<i>Crystallaria asprella</i>	crystal darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma aquali</i>	coppercheek darter	U
<i>Etheostoma asprigene</i>	mud darter	H
<i>Etheostoma blennioides</i>	greenside darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma blennius</i>	blenny darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma boschungii</i>	slackwater darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma caeruleum</i>	rainbow darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma chlorosomum</i>	bluntnose darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>	ashy darter	U
<i>Etheostoma corona</i>	crown darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma crossopterus</i>	fringed darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma denoncourti</i>	golden darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma derivativum</i>	Stone darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma duryi</i>	black darter, blackside darter, blackside snubnose darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma flabellare</i>	fantail darter	PIP

<i>Etheostoma flavum</i>	saffron darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>	swamp darter	U
<i>Etheostoma gracile</i>	slough darter	H
<i>Etheostoma histrio</i>	harlequin darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma jessiae</i>	blueside darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma kennicotti</i>	stripetail darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma lachneri</i>	Tombigbee darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma luteovinctum</i>	redband darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i>	brighteye darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma meridianum</i>	southern sand darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i>	smallscale darter	U
<i>Etheostoma neopterum</i>	lollipop darter, lollypop darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma nigripinne</i>	blackfin darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma nigrum</i>	johnny darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i>	goldstripe darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	cypress darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i>	firebelly darter	U
<i>Etheostoma rubrum</i>	bayou darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma rufilineatum</i>	redline darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma rupestre</i>	rock darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma simoterum</i>	snubnose darter, Tennessee snubnose darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	orangethroat darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma squamiceps</i>	spottail darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma stigmaeum</i>	speckled darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma swaini</i>	Gulf darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma tuscumbia</i>	Tuscumbia darter	U
<i>Etheostoma virgatum</i>	striped darter	PP
<i>Etheostoma whipplei</i>	redfin darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma zonale</i>	banded darter	PIP
<i>Etheostoma zonistium</i>	bandfin darter	PP
<i>Perca flavescens</i>	yellow perch	U

<i>Percina aurora</i>	pearl darter	H
<i>Percina burtoni</i>	blotchside logperch	PP
<i>Percina caprodes</i>	logperch	PIP
<i>Percina evides</i>	gilt darter	PP
<i>Percina lenticula</i>	freckled darter	PP
<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	longhead darter	PP
<i>Percina maculata</i>	blackside darter	PIP
<i>Percina nigrofasciata</i>	blackbanded darter	PP
<i>Percina phoxocephala</i>	slenderhead darter	PP
<i>Percina sciera</i>	dusky darter	PIP
<i>Percina shumardi</i>	river darter	PP
<i>Percina vigil</i>	saddleback darter	PIP
<i>Sander canadensis</i>	sauger	PP
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	freshwater drum	PP
<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i>	spot	U
<i>Speoplatyrhinus poulsoni</i>	Alabama cavefish	U
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	southern cavefish	U
<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i>	pirate perch	PIP
<i>Ichthyomyzon bdellium</i>	Ohio lamprey	PP
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	chestnut lamprey	PP
<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i>	southern brook lamprey	PP
<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	mountain brook lamprey	PP
<i>Lampetra aepyptera</i>	least brook lamprey	PP
<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	American brook lamprey	U
<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>	hogchoker	U
<i>Cottus bairdii</i>	mottled sculpin	PP
<i>Cottus carolinae</i>	banded sculpin	PIP
<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	shortnose gar, spotted gar	PIP
<i>Lepisosteus osseus</i>	longnose gar	PIP
<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	black bullhead	PP
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>	yellow bullhead	PIP
<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	blue catfish	PP

<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	channel catfish, graceful catfish	PIP
<i>Noturus elegans</i>	elegant madtom	PP
<i>Noturus eleutherus</i>	mountain madtom	PP
<i>Noturus exilis</i>	slender madtom	PP
<i>Noturus funebris</i>	black madtom	PIP
<i>Noturus gyrinus</i>	tadpole madtom	PIP
<i>Noturus hildebrandi</i>	least madtom	PP
<i>Noturus leptacanthus</i>	speckled madtom	PP
<i>Noturus miurus</i>	brindled madtom	PIP
<i>Noturus nocturnus</i>	freckled madtom	PP
<i>Noturus phaeus</i>	brown madtom	PP
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish	PP
Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Capra hircus</i>	domestic goat, goat (feral)	U
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer	PIP
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig, pig (feral), wild boar	PIP
<i>Canis latrans</i>	coyote	PIP
<i>Canis lupus</i>	gray wolf	U
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	common gray fox, gray fox	PIP
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	PIP
<i>Felis concolor</i>	mountain lion	H
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	bobcat	PIP
<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	striped skunk	PIP
<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	eastern spotted skunk, spotted skunk	PIP
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	river otter	PIP
<i>Mustela frenata</i>	long-tailed weasel	U
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American mink, mink	PIP
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	common raccoon, northern raccoon, raccoon	PIP
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American black bear, black bear	H

<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian free-tailed bat	U
<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	big brown bat	PIP
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	silver-haired bat	U
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	eastern red bat, red bat	PIP
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	PIP
<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i>	northern yellow bat	PP
<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	Seminole bat	U
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	southeastern myotis	U
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	gray bat, gray myotis	PIP
<i>Myotis keenii</i>	Keen's myotis	U
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	little brown bat, little brown myotis	PIP
<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana bat	U
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	evening bat	PIP
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	eastern pipistrelle	PIP
<i>Plecotus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's big-eared bat	U
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum	PIP
<i>Blarina brevicauda</i>	mole shrew, northern short-tailed shrew, short-tailed shrew	U
<i>Blarina carolinensis</i>	southern short-tailed shrew	U
<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	bee shrew, least shrew, little short-tailed shrew, small short-tailed shrew	U
<i>Sorex longirostris</i>	southeastern shrew	U
<i>Scalopus aquaticus</i>	eastern mole, topos	PIP
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	swamp rabbit	PIP
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	eastern cottontail	U
<i>Equus asinus</i>	African wild ass, ass, burro, burro (feral)	U
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	american beaver, beaver	PIP
<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>	meadow jumping mouse	U
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	coypu, nutria	PIP
<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	prairie vole	U
<i>Microtus pinetorum</i>	pine vole, woodland vole	U

<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	PIP
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	eastern woodrat	U
<i>Ochrotomys nuttalli</i>	golden mouse	U
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	muskbeaver, muskrat	PIP
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	marsh rice rat	U
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	cotton mouse	U
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	white-footed mouse	U
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	deer mouse	U
<i>Peromyscus polionotus</i>	oldfield mouse	U
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	U
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat	U
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	fulvous harvest mouse	U
<i>Reithrodontomys humulis</i>	eastern harvest mouse	U
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	hispid cotton rat	PIP
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	southern flying squirrel	U
<i>Marmota monax</i>	woodchuck	PIP
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	eastern gray squirrel, gray squirrel	PIP
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	eastern fox squirrel, fox squirrel	PIP
<i>Tamias striatus</i>	eastern chipmunk	U
<i>Dasyopus novemcinctus</i>	long-nosed armadillo, nine-banded armadillo	PIP
Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status <sup>1</sup>
<b>Reptiles</b>		
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	alligator, American Alligator, Florida alligator, gator, Louisiana alligator, Mississippi alligator	PIP
<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	Slender Glass Lizard	U
<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	Eastern Glass Lizard	U
<i>Carphophis amoenus</i>	Eastern Worm Snake, Eastern Wormsnake	PIP
<i>Cemophora coccinea</i>	Scarlet Snake	U
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Racer	PIP
<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	Ring-necked Snake, Ringneck Snake	PIP

<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	Corn Snake, Cornsnake	PIP
<i>Elaphe spiloides</i>	Gray Ratsnake	PIP
<i>Farancia abacura</i>	Mud Snake, Mudsnake	PIP
<i>Farancia erythrogramma</i>	Rainbow Snake	PIP
<i>Heterodon platirhinos</i>	Eastern Hog-nosed Snake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	Prairie Kingsnake, Yellow-bellied Kingsnake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Common Kingsnake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</i>	Eastern Milk Snake	PIP
<i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	Coachwhip	U
<i>Nerodia erythrogaster flavigaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Water Snake	PIP
<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>	Diamondback Water Snake	PIP
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	Northern Water Snake	PIP
<i>Ophedryus aestivus</i>	Rough Green Snake, Rough Greensnake	PIP
<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>	Northern Pine Snake	U
<i>Regina rigida</i>	Glossy Crayfish Snake, Glossy Crayfish Snakes	U
<i>Regina septemvittata</i>	Queen Snake, Queensnake	PP
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	Brown Snake, Dekay's Brown Snake, DeKay's Brownsnake	U
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata</i>	Northern Redbelly Snake	U
<i>Tantilla coronata coronata</i>	Southeastern Crowned Snake	U
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	PIP
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Garter Snake	PIP
<i>Virginia striatula</i>	Rough Earth Snake, Rough Earthsnake	U
<i>Virginia valeriae</i>	Smooth Earth Snake, Smooth Earthsnake	PIP
<i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>	Eastern Fence Lizard, Fence Lizard, Plateau	PIP

	Lizard, Prairie Lizard	
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Green Anole	PIP
<i>Eumeces anthracinus</i>	Coal Skink	PIP
<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	Five-lined Skink	PIP
<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	PIP
<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>	Broad-headed Skink	PIP
<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	Ground Skink, Little Brown Skink	PIP
<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>	Six-lined Racerunner	U
<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>	Copperhead	PIP
<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>	Cottonmouth	PIP
<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>	Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake, Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake	PIP
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	PIP
<i>Sistrurus miliarius</i>	Pigmy Rattlesnake, Pygmy Rattlesnake	U
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	common snapping turtle, Snapping Turtle	PIP
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	alligator snapping turtle	PIP
<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i>	Southern Painted Turtle	PIP
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i>	Chicken Turtle	PIP
<i>Graptemys geographica</i>	Common Map Turtle	PIP
<i>Graptemys oculifera</i>	Ringed Map Turtle, ringed sawback turtle	PIP
<i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	Ouachita Map Turtle	U
<i>Graptemys pseudogeographica</i>	False Map Turtle	PIP
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	River Cooter	PIP
<i>Pseudemys floridana</i>	Common Cooter	FR
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	common box turtle, Eastern Box Turtle	PIP
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider	PIP
<i>Trachemys scripta scripta</i>	Yellow-bellied Slider	PIP
<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	common mud turtle, Eastern Mud Turtle	PIP

<i>Sternotherus carinatus</i>	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	PIP
<i>Sternotherus minor peltifer</i>	stripeneck musk turtle	U
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Common Musk Turtle	PIP
<i>Apalone mutica</i>	Smooth Softshell, smooth softshell turtle	PIP
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Spiny Softshell, spiny softshell turtle	U
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Park Status<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Vascular Plants</b>		
<i>Echinodorus cordifolius</i>	burhead, creeping burhead, creeping burrhead	PIP
<i>Sagittaria brevirostra</i>	midwestern arrowhead, short-beak arrowhead, shortbeak arrowhead	PIP
<i>Sagittaria engelmanniana ssp. longirostra</i>	Englemann's Arrowhead	PP
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	broadleaf arrowhead, common arrowhead, duck-potato, wapato	PIP
<i>Sagittaria longirostra</i>	long-beaked Arrowhead	PIP
<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	California arrowhead, giant arrowhead	PIP
<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i>	purplestem angelica	PIP
<i>Angelica venenosa</i>	hairy angelica, venous angelica	PIP
<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i>	spreading chervil	PIP
<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri var. tainturieri</i>	hairyfruit chervil	PIP
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	common water hemlock, poison parsnip, spotted cowbane, spotted parsley, spotted water hemlock, spotted water-hemlock, spotted waterhemlock, water hemlock	PIP
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	cigue maculee, cigue tachetee, deadly hemlock, poison hemlock,	PIP

	poison parsley, poison-hemlock	
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Canadian honewort, honewort	PIP
<i>Daucus carota</i>	bird's nest, Queen Anne's lace, wild carrot	PIP
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	American wild carrot, rattlesnake carrot, rattlesnake weed, southwest wild carrot	PIP
<i>Erigenia bulbosa</i>	harbinger of spring	PIP
<i>Eryngium aquaticum</i>	rattlesnakemaster	PP
<i>Eryngium prostratum</i>	creeping eryngo	PIP
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> var. <i>yuccifolium</i>	button eryngo	PIP
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	manyflower marshpennywort, umbrella pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Ligusticum canadense</i>	Canadian licorice-root	PIP
<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i>	aniseroot, longstyle sweetroot	PIP
<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i>	stiff cowbane	PIP
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	herbwilliam, threadleaf mockbishopweed	PIP
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Canada sanicle, Canadian blacksnakeroot	PIP
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	black sanicle, Maryland black-snakeroot, Maryland sanicle	U
<i>Sanicula odorata</i>	cluster sanicle, clustered blacksnakeroot	PIP
<i>Thaspium barbinode</i>	hairyjoint meadowparsnip, hairyspine thaspium	PIP
<i>Thaspium trifoliatum</i>	purple meadowparsnip, purple thaspium	PIP
<i>Torilis japonica</i>	erect hedgeparsley	PIP
<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	aethusae, whitenymph	PIP
<i>Zizia aptera</i>	heart-leaf alexanders, heartleaf alexanders, meadow zizia, meadowparsnip, zizia	PIP
<i>Zizia aurea</i>	golden alexanders,	PIP

	golden zizia	
<i>Aralia racemosa</i>	American spikenard	PIP
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	angelicatree, devil's walkingstick, devils walkingstick	PIP
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	American ginseng, american ginseng	PIP
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	green dragon, greendragon	PIP
<i>Arisaema pusillum</i>	small Jack in the pulpit	PP
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> ssp. <i>pusillum</i>	Jack in the pulpit	PIP
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	coco yam, wild taro	PIP
<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	goldenclub	PIP
<i>Lemna minor</i>	common duckweed, least duckweed, lesser duckweed	PIP
<i>Spirodela polyrhiza</i>	giant duckweed	PIP
<i>Spirodela punctata</i>	dotted duckmeat, dotted duckweed	PIP
<i>Sabal minor</i>	dwarf palmetto	PIP
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Canadian wild ginger, Canadian wildginger	PIP
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i>	littlebrownjug	PIP
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	bloodwort, carpenter's weed, common yarrow, hierba de las cortaduras, milfoil, plumajillo, western yarrow, yarrow (common)	PIP
<i>Acmella oppositifolia</i> var. <i>repens</i>	creeping spotflower, oppositeleaf spotflower	PIP
<i>Ageratina altissima</i> var. <i>altissima</i>	white snakeroot	PIP
<i>Ageratina aromatica</i>	lesser snakeroot	PIP
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed, common ragweed, low ragweed, ragweed, Roman wormwood, short ragweed, small ragweed	PIP
<i>Ambrosia glandulosa</i>	common ragweed	PP

<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Cuman ragweed, perennial ragweed, western ragweed	PIP
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	blood ragweed, giant ragweed, great ragweed, horseweed, perennial ragweed (great), tall ragweed	PIP
<i>Antennaria fallax</i>	Parlin's Pussytoes	PP
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	plantainleaf pussytoes, woman's tobacco	PIP
<i>Antennaria solitaria</i>	singlehead pussytoes	PIP
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	chamomile, dog fennel, dogfennel, mayweed, mayweed chamomile, mayweed dogfennel, stinking chamomile, stinkweed	PIP
<i>Arctium minus</i>	bardane, beggar's button, burdock, common burdock, lesser burdock, lesser burdock, small burdock, smaller burdock, wild burdock, wild rhubarb	PIP
<i>Arnoglossum atriplicifolium</i>	pale Indian plaintain	PIP
<i>Arnoglossum ovatum</i>	ovateleaf cacalia	U
<i>Artemisia annua</i>	annual wormwood, sweet sagewort	PIP
<i>Aster azureus</i>	sky blue aster	H
<i>Aster concolor</i>	eastern silver aster	H
<i>Aster cordifolius</i>	common blue wood aster	H
<i>Aster dumosus var. coridifolius</i>	rice button aster	H
<i>Aster exilis</i>	slender aster	H
<i>Aster hirsuticaulis</i>	hairy stemmed aster	H
<i>Aster infirmus</i>	Cornel-leaf aster	H
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth aster	H
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	calico aster	H
<i>Aster linariifolius</i>	flaxleaf aster	H

<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	H
<i>Aster paludosus</i>	southern swamp aster	H
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	white heath aster, white oldfield aster	H
<i>Aster praealtus</i>	willowleaf aster	U
<i>Aster shortii</i>	Short's aster	H
<i>Aster simplex</i>	Panicled aster	PIP
<i>Aster solidagineus</i>	narrow whitetop aster	U
<i>Aster subulatus var. ligulatus</i>	annual saltmarsh aster, panicled aster, saltmarsh aster, slender aster, southern annual saltmarsh aster	U
<i>Aster tenuicaulis</i>	slender stemmed aster	H
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	flat-top white aster	PP
<i>Aster undulatus var. diversifolius</i>	wavyleaf aster	PIP
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	eastern baccharis	PIP
<i>Bidens aristosa var. mutica</i>	tickseed Beggarticks	PIP
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Spanish needles, spanish-needles	PIP
<i>Bidens cernua</i>	bur marigold, nodding beggartick, nodding beggarticks, nodding bur marigold, nodding burmarigold, nodding burr-marigold, sticktight	PIP
<i>Bidens coronata</i>	crowned beggarticks	PIP
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	burmarigold, smooth beggartick, smooth beggarticks	PIP
<i>Bidens polylepis var. retrorsa</i>	long bracketed tickseed sunflower	PP
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	star boltonia, white doll's daisy, white doll's-daisy	PIP
<i>Boltonia diffusa var.</i>	smallhead doll's daisy	PIP

<i>interior</i>		
<i>Calypocarpus vialis</i>	straggler daisy	PIP
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	chardon penche, musk thistle, nodding plumeless thistle, nodding plumeless-thistle, nodding thistle, plumeless thistle	PIP
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	bachelor's button, cornflower, garden cornflower	PIP
<i>Chrysopsis graminifolia</i>	narrowleaf silk-grass	PP
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i>	Maryland goldenaster	PIP
<i>Cirsium altissimum</i>	roadside thistle, tall thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium carolinianum</i>	Carolina thistle, soft thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium coloradense</i>	Colorado thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	field thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	yellow thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium muticum</i>	swamp thistle	PIP
<i>Cirsium virginianum</i>	Virginia thistle	PP
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle, common thistle, spear thistle	PIP
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	blue mistflower	PIP
<i>Conyza canadensis var. pusilla</i>	Canadian horseweed	U
<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i>	lobed tickseed	PIP
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	lance coreopsis, lanceleaf tickseed	PIP
<i>Coreopsis major</i>	greater tickseed	PIP
<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>	hairy coreopsis, star tickseed	PIP
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	golden tickseed, plains coreopsis, plains tickseed	PIP
<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>	atlantic coreopsis, tall tickseed	PIP
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	garden cosmos	PIP
<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i>	clasping coneflower, clasping-coneflower	PP

<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	eastern purple coneflower, purple coneflower	PIP
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	eclipta, false daisy, yerba de tago, yerba de tajo	PIP
<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	Carolina elephantsfoot, leafy elephantfoot	PIP
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	tall elephantsfoot	PIP
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i>	devil's grandmother, hairy elephantfoot	PIP
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	burnweed	PIP
<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>	American burnweed	PIP
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual fleabane, eastern daisy fleabane	PIP
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed	PIP
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia daisy, Philadelphia fleabane	PIP
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i>	poor robin fleabane, robin's plantain	PIP
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>	Daisy Fleabane, prairie fleabane, rough fleabane	PIP
<i>Erigeron tenuis</i>	slender fleabane, slenderleaf fleabane	PP
<i>Eupatorium album</i>	white thoroughwort	PP
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	dogfennel	PIP
<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	dogfennel eupatorium, yankeeweed	PIP
<i>Eupatorium cuneifolium var. semiserratum</i>	small flower thoroughwort	PP
<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pye weed, trumpetweed	PIP
<i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium var. calcaratum</i>	hyssopleaf thoroughwort	PIP
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	spotted joe-pye-weed, spotted joepyeweed	PP
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	bonset, common boneset	PIP
<i>Eupatorium pilosum</i>	rough boneset	PIP
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i>	sweetscented joepyeweed	PP
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	roundleaf eupatorium, roundleaf thoroughwort	PIP
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	richweed, snakeroot,	PP

	white snakeroot	
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	late eupatorium, lateflowering thoroughwort	PIP
<i>Eurybia hemispherica</i>	southern prairie aster	PIP
<i>Eurybia paludosa</i>	southern swamp aster	PIP
<i>Euthamia leptcephala</i>	bushy goldentop	U
<i>Euthamia tenuifolia</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	slender goldentop	PIP
<i>Facelis retusa</i>	annual trampweed	PIP
<i>Gamochaeta argyrina</i>	everlasting	PIP
<i>Gamochaeta coarctata</i>	grey everlasting	PIP
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	spoon-leaf purple everlasting, spoonleaf purple everlasting	PIP
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	bitter sneezeweed, yellowdicks	PIP
<i>Helenium autumnale</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	smallflower sneezeweed	PIP
<i>Helenium flexuosum</i>	purplehead sneezeweed	PIP
<i>Helenium parviflorum</i>	common sneezeweed	PIP
<i>Helenium quadridentatum</i>	longdisc sneezeweed, longdisk sneezeweed	PIP
<i>Helianthus angustifolius</i>	swamp sneezeweed, swamp sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual sunflower, common sunflower, sunflower, wild sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus atrorubens</i>	purpledisk sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus decapetalus</i>	thinleaf sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	woodland sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	saw-tooth sunflower, sawtooth sunflower	PP
<i>Helianthus hirsutus</i>	hairy sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus microcephalus</i>	small woodland sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus mollis</i>	ashy sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus strumosus</i>	paleleaf woodland sunflower	PIP
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	girasole, Jerusalem	PIP

	artichoke, Jerusalem sunflower, Jerusalem- artichoke	
<i>Helianthus X glaucus</i>	glaucous sunflower	U
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	heliopsis sunflower, oxeye, smooth oxeye, sunflower heliopsis	PIP
<i>Heterotheca graminifolia</i>	narrow leaf silk-grass	U
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	camphorweed, golden aster	PIP
<i>Hieracium gronovii</i>	Gronovis hawkweed, queendevil	PIP
<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i>	Allegheny hawkweed	PIP
<i>Hieracium scabrum</i>	rough hawkweed	PIP
<i>Ionactis linariifolius</i>	flaxleaf whitetop aster, savoryleaf aster	PIP
<i>Iva annua</i>	annual marsh-elder, annual marshelder, seacoast sumpweed	PIP
<i>Iva caudata</i>	Annual sumpweed	PP
<i>Krigia biflora</i>	tall dwarfdandelion, two- flower dwarf-dandelion, twoflower dwarfdandelion	PIP
<i>Krigia caespitosa</i>	weedy dwarfdandelion	PIP
<i>Krigia dandelion</i>	potato dwarfdandelion, tuber dandelion, tuber dwarf dandelion	PIP
<i>Krigia virginica</i>	Virginia dwarfdandelion	PIP
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Canada lettuce, Florida blue lettuce, wild lettuce	PIP
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	Canada lettuce	PP
<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Florida lettuce, woodland lettuce	PIP
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	China lettuce, prickly lettuce, wild lettuce	PIP
<i>Lactuca villosa</i>	woodland lettuce	PP
<i>Leptilon canadense</i>	horseweed, bitterweed, prideweed, mare'stail	PIP
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	ox-eye daisy, oxeye daisy, oxeye-daisy, oxeyedaisy	PIP

<i>Liatrix pycnostachya</i>	cat-tail gayfeather, Kansas gayfeather, prairie blazing star	PIP
<i>Liatrix scabra</i>	hairy blazing star	PP
<i>Liatrix scariosa</i>	devil's bite	PIP
<i>Liatrix spicata</i>	dense blazing star	PIP
<i>Liatrix squarrosa</i>	scaly blazing star, scaly gayfeather	PIP
<i>Liatrix squarrosa</i> var. <i>squarrosa</i>	scaly blazing star	PIP
<i>Marshallia trinervia</i>	broadleaf Barbara's buttons	PIP
<i>Matricaria recutita</i>	German chamomile, mayweed	PIP
<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	snow squarestem	PP
<i>Mikania cordifolia</i>	Florida Keys hempvine	PIP
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	climbing hempvine, climbing hempweed	PIP
<i>Packera glabella</i>	butterweed	PIP
<i>Packera paupercula</i>	balsam groundsel	PIP
<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>	American feverfew, wild quinine	PIP
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i> var. <i>graminifolia</i>	narrowleaf silkgrass	PIP
<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>	camphor pluchea, camphor weed	PIP
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	marsh fleabane, sweetscent	PIP
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i>	rayless leafcup, whiteflower leafcup	PIP
<i>Prenanthes altissima</i>	rattlesnakeroot, tall rattlesnakeroot	PIP
<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	rough rattlesnakeroot	PP
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i> ssp. <i>obtusifolium</i>	rabbittobacco	PIP
<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>	Carolina desert chicory, Carolina desert-chicory, Carolina false dandelion, Carolina false-dandelion	PIP
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	grayhead prairieconeflower, pinnate prairie coneflower	PIP

<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	orange coneflower	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	orange coneflower	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> var. <i>umbrosa</i>	orange coneflower	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	blackeyed Susan, blackeyedsusan	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	cutleaf coneflower, green- head coneflower	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	sweet coneflower	PIP
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	browneyed Susan	PIP
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	golden ragwort	PIP
<i>Senecio plattensis</i>	prairie groundsel	PIP
<i>Senecio smallii</i>	Small's ragwort	PIP
<i>Sericocarpus linifolius</i>	narrowleaf whitetop aster	PIP
<i>Silphium asteriscus trifoliatum</i>	starry rosinweed	U
<i>Silphium gatesii</i>	rough-stem rosinweed	PIP
<i>Silphium integrifolium</i>	wholeleaf rosinweed	PIP
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i>	cup plant, cup-plant, Cupleaf rosinweed, squarestem rosinweed	PIP
<i>Silphium terebinthaceum</i>	prairie rosinweed	PIP
<i>Silphium trifoliatum</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	whorled rosinweed	PIP
<i>Smallanthus uvedalius</i>	hairy leafcup	PIP
<i>Solidago bicolor</i>	white goldenrod	PP
<i>Solidago caesia</i>	wreath goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago caesia</i> var. <i>curtisii</i>	mountain decumbent goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod, Canadian goldenrod, common goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i>	Canada goldenrod, Canadian goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago discoidea</i>	rayless mock goldenrod	PP
<i>Solidago erecta</i>	slender goldenrod	PP
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	giant goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago hispida</i>	hairy goldenrod	PIP

<i>Solidago juncea</i>	early goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	dyersweed goldenrod, gray goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago odora</i>	anisescented goldenrod, fragrant goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago patula</i>	roundleaf goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago rigida</i>	prairie goldenrod	PP
<i>Solidago roanensis</i>	Roan Mountain goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>celtidifolia</i>	wrinkleleaf goldenrod	PP
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	wrinkleleaf goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago speciosa</i> var. <i>rigidiuscula</i>	showy goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago sphacelata</i>	autumn goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i>	elmleaf goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago ulmifolia</i> var. <i>ulmifolia</i>	elmleaf goldenrod	PIP
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	field burweed, field soliva	PIP
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	perennial sowthistle, prickly sowthistle, spiny sowthistle, spiny-leaf sow-thistle	PIP
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	annual sowthistle, common sow-thistle, common sowthistle, pualele, sow thistle, sow- thistle	PIP
<i>Spilanthes americana</i>	creeping spotflower,	PP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>anomalum</i>	manyray aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>cordifolium</i>	common blue wood aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>divaricatum</i>	southern annual saltmarsh aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>dumosum</i> var. <i>dumosum</i>	rice button aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>ericoides</i>	white heath aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> var. <i>laeve</i>	smooth blue aster	PIP

<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>lanceolatum</i> ssp. <i>lanceolatum</i>	white panicle aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>lateriflorum</i> var. <i>lateriflorum</i>	calico aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>ontarionis</i>	Ontario aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> var. <i>gracile</i>	late purple aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> var. <i>patens</i>	late purple aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum pilosum</i> var. <i>pilosum</i>	hairy white oldfield aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>preanthoides</i>	crookedstem aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum</i> <i>undulatum</i>	waxyleaf aster	PIP
<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	feverfew	PIP
<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy, garden tansy, tansy	PIP
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	blowball, common dandelion, dandelion, faceclock	PIP
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	wingstem	PIP
<i>Verbesina helianthoides</i>	gravelweed, gravelweed crownbeard	PIP
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	iceweed, Virginia crownbeard, white crownbeard	PIP
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	giant ironweed, tall ironweed	PIP
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i> var. <i>gigantea</i>	giant ironweed,	PIP
<i>Vernonia missurica</i>	Missouri ironweed	PIP
<i>Xanthium americanum</i>	rough cocklebur	PP
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur, cockleburr, common cocklebur, rough cocklebur, rough cockleburr	PIP
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss	PIP
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i>	differentleaf waterstarwort, greater water starwort, larger	PIP

	waterstarwort, twoheaded water-starwort, variedleaf waterstarwort	
<i>Callitriche terrestris</i>	terrestrial water-starwort, terrestrial waterstarwort	PIP
<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i>	American bellflower	PIP
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower, cardinalflower	PIP
<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Indian tobacco, Indian-tobacco	PIP
<i>Lobelia puberula</i>	downy lobelia	PIP
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	great blue lobelia	PIP
<i>Lobelia spicata</i>	pale-spike lobelia, pale-spiked lobelia, palespike lobelia	PIP
<i>Lobelia spicata</i> var. <i>leptostachys</i>	palespike lobelia	PP
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>biflora</i>	clasping Venus' looking-glass, clasping Venus' lookingglass, small venus lookingglass	PIP
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>perfoliata</i>	clasping Venus' looking-glass, clasping Venus' lookingglass, clasping-leaf venus'-looking-glass	PIP
<i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i>	mouse-ear cress, mouseear cress	PIP
<i>Barbarea verna</i>	early yellowrocket	PIP
<i>Brassica juncea</i>	Chinese mustard, India mustard, Indian mustard	PIP
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard, shortpod mustard	PIP
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepardspurse, shepherd's purse, shepherd's-purse, shepherdspurse	PIP
<i>Cardamine angustata</i>	slender toothwort	PIP
<i>Cardamine bulbosa</i>	bulb bittercress, bulbous bitter-cress, bulbous bittercress	PIP
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i>	cutleaf toothwort	PIP
<i>Cardamine parviflora</i> var. <i>arenicola</i>	sand bittercress	PP

<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania bittercress, Quaker bittercress	PIP
<i>Draba brachycarpa</i>	short-pod Whitlowgrass, shortfruited draba, shortpod draba	PIP
<i>Draba verna</i>	spring draba, spring Whitlowgrass	PIP
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	peppergrass, poorman pepperweed, poorman's pepper, poorman's-pepperwort, Virginia pepperweed, Virginian peppercress	PIP
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish	PIP
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	PIP
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	creeping yellow cress, creeping yellowcress, keek, yellow fieldcress	PIP
<i>Sibara virginica</i>	sibara, Virginia sibara, Virginia winged rockcress	PIP
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hairypod hedgemustard, hedge mustard, hedge tumblemustard, hedge-mustard, hedgemustard, hedgeweed, wild mustard	PIP
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed, alligatorweed, pig weed	PIP
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>	green pigweed, slim amaranth, smooth amaranth, smooth pigweed	PIP
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	pigweed species, spiny amaranth, spiny amaranthus	PIP
<i>Opuntia compressa</i>	eastern prickly-pear	PIP
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	devil's-tongue, pricklypear	PIP
<i>Agrostemma githago</i>	cockle, common corncockle, corn cockle, corncockle, purple cockle	PIP
<i>Arenaria lanuginosa</i>	spreading sandwort	PIP
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	thymeleaf sandwort	PIP
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	sticky chickweed	PIP

<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	five-stamen chickweed	PP
<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford pink, Deptford's pink	PIP
<i>Minuartia uniflora</i>	one-flower stitchwort	PP
<i>Sagina decumbens</i>	beach pearlwort, trailing pearlwort	PIP
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	birdseye pearlwort, birdseye pearlwort, procumbent pearlwort	PP
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	bouncing bet, bouncing-bett, bouncingbet, bouncingbet soapweed, soapwort, sweet Betty	PIP
<i>Silene stellata</i>	whorled catchfly, widowsfrill	PIP
<i>Silene virginica</i>	fire pink, firepink	PIP
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	grass-leaf starwort, grassleaved stichwort, grasslike starwort, grassy starwort, lesser starwort, little starwort	PIP
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common chickweed, nodding chickweed	PIP
<i>Stellaria media ssp. media</i>	common chickweed	PIP
<i>Stellaria pubera</i>	star chickweed	PIP
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Mexican tea, Mexican-tea	PIP
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri var. zschackii</i>	pit-seed goosefoot, Zschack goosefoot, Zschack's goosefoot	PIP
<i>Chenopodium botrys</i>	Jerusalem oak, Jerusalem oak goosefoot, Jerusalem-oak	PP
<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	carpetweed, green carpetweed	PIP
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed, common pokeweed, inkberry, pigeonberry, poke, pokeberry, pokeweed	PIP
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	narrow-leaved spring beauty, Spring beauty,	PIP

	Virginia springbeauty	
<i>Ilex coriacea</i>	large gallberry	PP
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possumhaw	PIP
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly	PIP
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	common winterberry	PIP
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	yaupon	PP
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	American strawberry bush	PIP
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	eastern burningbush	PIP
<i>Commelina communis</i>	Asiatic dayflower, common dayflower	PIP
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	climbing dayflower, spreading dayflower	PIP
<i>Commelina erecta var. erecta</i>	whitemouth dayflower	PIP
<i>Commelina virginica</i>	Virginia dayflower	PIP
<i>Tradescantia hirsuticaulis</i>	hairystem spiderwort	PIP
<i>Tradescantia hirsutiflora</i>	hairyflower spiderwort	PIP
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	bluejacket, Ohio spiderwort	PIP
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i>	Virginia spiderwort	PIP
<i>Xyris caroliniana</i>	Carolina yelloweyed grass	PIP
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaf dogwood, alternateteaf dogwood	PIP
<i>Cornus amomum</i>	silky dogwood	PIP
<i>Cornus asperifolia</i>	toughleaf dogwood	PP
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	roughleaf dogwood	PIP
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	PIP
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	stiff dogwood	PIP
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	water tupelo	PIP
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, black tupelo, blackgum	PIP
<i>Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora</i>	swamp tupelo	PIP
<i>Carex albursina</i>	white bear sedge	PIP
<i>Carex amphibola</i>	amphibious sedge, eastern narrowleaf sedge	PIP

<i>Carex annectens</i>	yellowfruit sedge	PIP
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Atlantic sedge, prickly bog sedge	PIP
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>	howe sedge, prickly bog sedge	PIP
<i>Carex aureolensis</i>	goldenfruit sedge	PIP
<i>Carex basiantha</i>	Willdenow's sedge	PIP
<i>Carex bromoides</i> ssp. <i>Bromoides</i>	Bromelike sedge	PIP
<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	oval-leaf sedge, oval-leaved sedge, ovalleaf sedge	PIP
<i>Carex cherokeeensis</i>	Cherokee sedge	PIP
<i>Carex complanata</i>	blue sedge, hirsute sedge	PIP
<i>Carex crebriflora</i>	coastalplain sedge	PP
<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>brevicrinis</i>	fringed sedge	PIP
<i>Carex crus-corvi</i>	ravenfoot sedge	PIP
<i>Carex debilis</i>	white edge sedge	PIP
<i>Carex digitalis</i>	slender wood sedge, slender woodland sedge	PIP
<i>Carex festucacea</i>	fescue sedge	PIP
<i>Carex fissa</i> var. <i>aristata</i>	hammock sedge	PIP
<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	thinfuit sedge	PIP
<i>Carex frankii</i>	Frank's sedge	PIP
<i>Carex granularis</i>	limestone meadow sedge, limestone-meadow sedge	PIP
<i>Carex hirsutella</i>	fuzzy wuzzy sedge, hirsute sedge	PIP
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	shoreline sedge	PIP
<i>Carex jorii</i>	cypress swamp sedge	PIP
<i>Carex laxiflora</i>	broad looseflower sedge	PIP
<i>Carex leptalea</i>	bristlestalked sedge, bristly-stalk sedge, bristlystalked sedge	PIP
<i>Carex longii</i>	Long's sedge	PIP
<i>Carex louisianica</i>	Louisiana sedge	PIP
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	hop sedge	PIP

<i>Carex lurida</i>	shallow sedge	PIP
<i>Carex oxylepis</i>	sharp-scale sedge	PIP
<i>Carex rosea</i>	rosy sedge	PIP
<i>Carex styloflexa</i>	bent sedge	PIP
<i>Carex texensis</i>	Texas sedge	PIP
<i>Carex torta</i>	twisted sedge	PIP
<i>Carex tribuloides</i> var. <i>sangamonensis</i>	blunt broom sedge	PIP
<i>Carex typhina</i>	cat-tail sedge, cattail sedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus echinatus</i>	globe flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus elegans</i>	royal flatsedge, sticky flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Chufa flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus iria</i>	ricefield flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i>	Plukenet's flatsedge	PP
<i>Cyperus pseudovegetus</i>	marsh flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus retrofractus</i>	rough flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	chaguan humatag, cocoglass, kili'o'opu, nutgrass, pakopako, purple nutsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	stawcolored flatsedge, strawcolor flatsedge, strawcolor nutgrass, strawcolored flatsedge, strawcolored nutgrass	PIP
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>	blunt spikerush, blunt spikesedge	PIP
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i>	slender spikerush	PIP
<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i>	slender fimbry	PIP
<i>Fimbristylis decipiens</i>	southern fimbry	PIP
<i>Fimbristylis miliacea</i>	grasslike fimbry	PIP
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	hairy umbrella-sedge, hairy umbrellasedge	PIP
<i>Isolepis carinata</i>	keeled bulrush	PIP
<i>Kyllinga gracillima</i>	pasture spikesedge	PIP
<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>	fragrant spikesedge	PIP

<i>Kyllinga pumila</i>	low spikesedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora caduca</i>	anglestem beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora compressa</i>	flatfruit beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora corniculata</i>	shortbristle horned beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> var. <i>globularis</i>	globe beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i> var. <i>recognita</i>	globe beakrush	PP
<i>Rhynchospora glomerata</i>	clustered beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora rariflora</i>	fewflower beaksedge	PIP
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	dark-green bulrush, green bulrush	PIP
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	bulrush, woolgrass	PIP
<i>Scirpus georgianus</i>	Georgia bulrush	PIP
<i>Scirpus lineatus</i>	drooping bulrush	PIP
<i>Scirpus polyphyllus</i>	leafy bulrush	PIP
<i>Scleria ciliata</i>	fringed nutrush	PIP
<i>Scleria oligantha</i>	littlehead nutrush	PIP
<i>Scleria pauciflora</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	fewflower nutrush	PIP
<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i>	winter bentgrass	PIP
<i>Agrostis perennans</i>	autumm bentgrass, upland bent, upland bentgrass	PIP
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	carpet bentgrass, creeping bent, creeping bentgrass, redtop, redtop bent, seaside bentgrass, spreading bent	PIP
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	silver hairgrass	PIP
<i>Aira elegans</i>	aira, annual silver hairgrass, elegant hairgrass	PIP
<i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i>	Carolina foxtail, tufted meadow-foxtail	PIP
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	big bluestem, bluejoint, turkeyfoot	PIP
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem	PIP

<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	Elliott's bluestem	PIP
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	splitbeard bluestem	PIP
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge, broomsedge bluestem, yellow bluestem	PIP
<i>Anthoxanthum aristatum</i>	annual vernalgrass	PIP
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernalgrass	PIP
<i>Aristida dichotoma</i> var. <i>dichotoma</i>	churchmouse threeawn	PIP
<i>Aristida longispica</i> var. <i>longispica</i>	red threeawn, slimspike threeawn	PIP
<i>Aristida oligantha</i>	Oldfield (Prairie) 3-awn, oldfield threeawn, prairie threeawn	PIP
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i> var. <i>tenuispica</i>	arrowfeather threeawn	PIP
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	hairy jointgrass, small carpgrass	PIP
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	giant cane	PIP
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed, giantreed	PIP
<i>Avena sativa</i>	common oat, Common oats, oat, oatgrass (common), oats, wild oats	PIP
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	broadleaf carpetgrass	PIP
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	carpetgrass, common carpetgrass, Louisiana grass, mat grass, narrowleaved carpetgrass	PIP
<i>Bothriochloa pertusa</i>	pitted beardgrass	PIP
<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i>	bearded shorthusk	PIP
<i>Briza minor</i>	little quakinggrass	PIP
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	rescue brome, rescue grass, rescuegras, rescuegrass	PIP
<i>Bromus ciliatus</i>	fringed brome	PIP
<i>Bromus commutatus</i>	hairy brome, hairy chess, meadow brome	PIP
<i>Bromus japonicus</i>	Japanese brome, Japanese brome grass, Japanese chess	PIP
<i>Bromus pubescens</i>	hairy wood brome grass,	PIP

	hairy woodland brome	
<i>Bromus racemosus</i>	bald brome	PIP
<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	bromegrass, cheat, chess, chess brome, rye brome, ryebrome	PIP
<i>Bromus sterilis</i>	barren bromegrass, poverty brome, sterile brome	PIP
<i>Cenchrus spinifex</i>	coastal sandbur	PIP
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	broadleaf uniola, Indian wood-oats, Indian woodoats	PIP
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	slender woodoats, spike uniola	PIP
<i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i>	longleaf spikegrass, longleaf woodoats	PIP
<i>Cinna arundinacea</i>	stout wood reed-grass, stout woodreed, sweet wood-reed, sweet woodreed	PIP
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermudagrass, chiendent pied-de-poule, common bermudagrass, devilgrass, grama-seda, manienie, motie molulu	PIP
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot, orchard grass, orchardgrass	PIP
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	crowfoot grass, Durban crowsfoot grass, Egyptian grass	PIP
<i>Danthonia sericea</i>	downy danthonia	PIP
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	poverty danthonia, poverty oatgrass, poverty wild oat grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium aciculare</i>	needleleaf rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium acuminatum</i>	hotsprings panicum, hotsprings rosette grass, tapered rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium boscii</i>	Bosc's panicgrass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium clandestinum</i>	deertongue	PIP

<i>Dichantheium commutatum</i> ssp. <i>Equilaterale</i>	variable panicgrass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium dichotomum</i> var. <i>ensifolium</i>	cypress panicgrass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium latifolium</i>	broadleaf rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium laxiflorum</i>	openflower rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium ravenelii</i>	Ravenel's rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichantheium scoparium</i>	velvet panicum	PIP
<i>Dichantheium sphaerocarpon</i> var. <i>isophyllum</i>	roundseed panicgrass, roundseed panicum	PIP
<i>Dichantheium sphaerocarpon</i> var. <i>sphaerocarpon</i>	roundseed panicgrass, roundseed panicum	PIP
<i>Dichantheium strigosum</i>	roughhair rosette grass	PIP
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	small crabgrass, smooth crab grass, smooth crabgrass	PIP
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crabgrass, hairy crab grass, hairy crabgrass, large crabgrass, purple crabgrass, redhair crabgrass	PIP
<i>Digitaria violascens</i>	violet crabgrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	jungle rice, Jungle ricegrass, junglerice, watergrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> var. <i>crus-galli</i>	large barnyardgrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> var. <i>mitis</i>	rough barnyardgrass	U
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i> var. <i>microstachya</i>	rough barnyard grass, rough barnyardgrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i> var. <i>muricata</i>	rough barnyardgrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>	coast cockspur, coast cockspur grass, walter's barnyard grass	PIP
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass, goose grass, goosegrass, Indian goose grass, Indian	PIP

	goosegrass, manienie ali'l, silver crabgrass, wiregrass	
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i>	Canada wildrye	PIP
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> var. <i>hystrix</i>	eastern bottle-brush grass, eastern bottlebrush grass	PIP
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye, Virginia wildrye	PP
<i>Elymus virginicus</i> var. <i>virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye, Virginia wildrye	PIP
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	weeping lovegrass	PIP
<i>Eragrostis intermedia</i>	plains lovegrass	PP
<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> var. <i>pectinacea</i>	purple love grass, Purple lovegrass, spreading lovegrass, tufted lovegrass	PIP
<i>Eragrostis refracta</i>	coastal lovegrass	PIP
<i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	petticoat-climber, purple lovegrass	PIP
<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	centipede grass	PIP
<i>Erianthus alopecuroides</i>	silver plumegrass	PP
<i>Festuca octoflora</i>	slender 8-flowered fescue	PP
<i>Festuca paradoxa</i>	cluster fescue, clustered fescue	PIP
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	nodding fescue	PIP
<i>Glyceria septentrionalis</i> var. <i>septentrionalis</i>	floating Manngrass	PIP
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	fowl manna grass, fowl mannagrass	PIP
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	common velvetgrass, velvetgrass, Yorkshire fog	PIP
<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	little barley, little wildbarley	PIP
<i>Leersia lenticularis</i>	catchfly grass	PIP
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cut grass, rice cutgrass	PIP
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	white grass, whitegrass	PIP
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>	bearded sprangletop	PIP
<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> , tall	PIP

	fescue	
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	annual ryegrass, Italian ryegrass	PP
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	italian ryegrass, perennial rye grass, perennial ryegrass	PIP
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	darnel, Darnel ryegrass, poison darnel	PIP
<i>Melica mutica</i>	oniongrass, twoflower melic, twoflower melicgrass	PIP
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	nimblewill, nimblewill muhly	PIP
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	bristle basketgrass	PIP
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	beaked panicgrass, beaked panicum	PIP
<i>Panicum commutatum</i>	variable witchgrass	PIP
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	fall panic, fall panicgrass, fall panicum, western witchgrass	PIP
<i>Panicum flexile</i>	wiry panic grass, wiry panicgrass, wiry witch grass	PIP
<i>Panicum polyanthes</i>	small-fruited panicgrass	PP
<i>Panicum repens</i>	couch panicum, creeping panic, panic rampant, torpedo grass, torpedograss, wainaku grass	PIP
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	redtop panicgrass, redtop panicum	PIP
<i>Panicum stipitatum</i>	tall flat panicgrass	PP
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	old switch panic grass, switchgrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum alnum</i>	Comb's crowngrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum convexum</i>	Latin American crowngrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	dallas grass, dallis grass, dallisgrass, herbe de miel, herbe sirop, hiku nua, palpalum dilate, water grass	PIP
<i>Paspalum floridanum</i>	Florida paspalum	PIP

<i>Paspalum laeve</i>	field paspalum	PIP
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass, bahiagrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum pubiflorum</i>	hairyseed paspalum	PIP
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	fringeleaf paspalum, sand paspalum, slender crown grass, thin paspalum	PIP
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey grass, Vasey's grass, vaseygrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum virgatum</i>	talquezal	PIP
<i>Phalaris caroliniana</i>	Carolina canarygrass	PIP
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	common timothy, timothy	PIP
<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i>	blackseed needlegrass, blackseed speargrass	PIP
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual blue grass, annual bluegrass, walkgrass	PIP
<i>Poa autumnalis</i>	autumn bluegrass	PIP
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	PIP
<i>Saccharum brevibarbe</i> var. <i>brevibarbe</i>	shortbeard plumegrass	PIP
<i>Saccharum brevibarbe</i> var. <i>contortum</i>	bentawn plumegrass, sortbeard plumegrass	PIP
<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	sugarcane plumegrass	PIP
<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	glenwoodgrass	PIP
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	little bluestem	PIP
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> var. <i>scoparium</i>	little bluestem	PIP
<i>Setaria italica</i>	foxtail bristlegrass, foxtail millet, Italian bristle grass, Italian foxtail	PIP
<i>Setaria lutescens</i>	yellow foxtail	PIP
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	knotroot bristlegrass, marsh bristle grass, marsh bristlegrass, yellow bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	cattail grass, yellow bristle grass, yellow bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria pumila</i> ssp. <i>pallidifusca</i>	yellow bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	bottle grass, green bristle grass, green bristlegrass,	PIP

	green foxtail, pigeongrass, wild millet	
<i>Sorghastrum elliottii</i>	slender Indiangrass	PIP
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass, yellow indian-grass	PIP
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	aleppo milletgrass, herbe de Cuba, Johnson grass, Johnsongrass, sorgho d'Alep, sorgho de alepo, zacate Johnson	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis filiformis</i>	longleaf wedgescale, wedgescale	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i>	slender wedgegrass, slender wedgescale	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis nitidia</i>	shiny wedgescale	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	prairie wedgegrass, prairie wedgescale	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> var. <i>obtusata</i>	prairie wedgegrass, prairie wedgescale	PIP
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	Rattail smutgrass, smut grass, smutgrass	PIP
<i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i>	poverty dropseed, poverty grass	PIP
<i>Steinchisma hians</i>	gaping grass, gaping panicum	PIP
<i>Stipa avenacea</i>	blackseed needlegrass, blackseed speargrass	PIP
<i>Tridens flavus</i>	Purpletop, purpletop tridens	PIP
<i>Tridens strictus</i>	longspike tridens	PIP
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	eastern gamagrass	PIP
<i>Urochloa fasciculata</i>	browntop signalgrass	PIP
<i>Urochloa platyphylla</i>	broadleaf signalgrass	PIP
<i>Urochloa ramosa</i>	dixie signalgrass	PIP
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	brome fescue, brome six-weeks grass, desert fescue	PIP
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	foxtail fescue, rat-tail fescue, rat-tailed fescue, rattail fescue	PIP
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>myuros</i>	rattail six-weeks grass	PIP
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> var.	eight-flower six-weeks	PIP

<i>octoflora</i>	grass, sixweeks fescue	
<i>Zea mays</i>	corn	PIP
<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	giant cutgrass	PIP
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Chinese honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle	PIP
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	Amur honeysuckle, Amur honeysuckle bush	PIP
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle	PIP
<i>Sambucus nigra ssp. canadensis</i>	blue elder, common elderberry, elder, elderberry, Mexican elderberry	PIP
<i>Sambucus racemosa var. racemosa</i>	bunchberry elder, red elderberry	PIP
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	coralberry, coralberry (buck brush), Indiancurrant coralberry	PIP
<i>Triosteum angustifolium</i>	yellowfruit horse-gentian, yellowfruit horsegentian	PIP
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	arrow-wood viburnum, arrowwood, southern arrowwood	PP
<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	possumhaw, possumhaw viburnum	PIP
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	blackhaw	PIP
<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	rusty blackhaw, rusty viburnum	PIP
<i>Dipsacus fullonum ssp. sylvestris</i>	common teasel, Fuller's teasel, teasel	PIP
<i>Valerianella radiata</i>	beaked cornsalad	PIP
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon, eastern persimmon, Persimmon	PIP
<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	gum bumelia	U
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	buckthorn bully	PIP
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	two-wing silverbell, twowing silverbell	PIP
<i>Styrax americanus</i>	American snowbell, snowbell	PIP
<i>Styrax grandifolius</i>	bigleaf snowbell	PIP
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>	common sweetleaf, sweetleaf	PP

<i>Equisetum hyemale var. affine</i>	scouringrush horsetail, stout scouringrush, tall scouring-rush	PIP
<i>Equisetum praealtum</i>	scouringrush horsetail	PP
<i>Clethra acuminata</i>	cinnamon clethra, mountain sweetpepperbush	PIP
<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	swamp cyrilla, swamp titi	PIP
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel	PIP
<i>Lyonia ligustrina var. foliosiflora</i>	maleberry	PP
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood	PIP
<i>Rhododendron alabamense</i>	Alabama azalea	PIP
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	mountain azalea, piedmont azalea	PIP
<i>Rhododendron nudiflorum var. glandiferum</i>	pink azalea	PP
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	farkleberry, tree sparkleberry, tree-huckleberry	PIP
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	highbush blueberry	PIP
<i>Vaccinium elliotii</i>	Elliott's blueberry	PIP
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i>	Blue Ridge blueberry, blueridge blueberry	PIP
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>	deerberry	PIP
<i>Vaccinium stamineum var. melanocarpum</i>	deerberry, southern gooseberry deerberry	PIP
<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i>	many-flower Indian-pipe, pinesap	PIP
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	Indianpipe, one-flower Indian-pipe	PIP
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i>	striped prince's pine, striped prince's-pine	PIP
<i>Pachysandra procumbens</i>	Allegheny-spurge	PIP
<i>Acalypha gracilens</i>	slender copperleaf, slender threeseed mercury	PIP
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	Virginia threeseed mercury	PIP
<i>Acalypha virginica</i>	mercuryweed,	PIP

	threeseeded mercury, Virginia copperleaf, Virginia threeseed mercury, wax balls	
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	large spurge, spotted sandmat, spotted spurge	PIP
<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>	prostrate sandmat, prostrate spurge	PIP
<i>Croton capitatus</i>	doveweed, hogweed, hogwort, woolly croton, wooly croton	PIP
<i>Croton glandulosus var. septentrionalis</i>	vente conmigo	PIP
<i>Croton monanthogynus</i>	oneseeded croton, prairie tea, prairie-tea	PIP
<i>Euphorbia commutata</i>	tinted euphorbia, tinted woodland spurge	PIP
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>	flowering spurge, floweringspurge euphorbia	PIP
<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>	hyssopleaf sandmat	PP
<i>Euphorbia nutans</i>	eyebane	PP
<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i>	roughpod spurge, warty spurge	PIP
<i>Sebastiania fruticosa</i>	Gulf Sebastian-bush, Gulf sebastiania	PIP
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	tallowtree	PIP
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, mimosa tree, powderpuff tree, silk tree, silktree	PIP
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	desert false indigo, desert indigobush, dullleaf indigo, false indigo, false indigo-bush, indigobush, leadplant	PIP
<i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i>	hog peanut	PIP
<i>Apios americana</i>	apios americana, groundnut, potatobean	PP
<i>Apios priceana</i>	Price's potato-bean, prince's potato-bean, traveler's delight	PP
<i>Astragalus villosus</i>	bearded milkvetch	PIP
<i>Baptisia alba var. macrophylla</i>	largeleaf wild indigo	PIP

<i>Baptisia australis var. minor</i>	blue wild indigo	PIP
<i>Baptisia lactea</i>	white false indigo	U
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	horseflyweed, yellow wildindigo	PIP
<i>Cassia marilandica</i>	Maryland senna	PP
<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	coffee senna, septicweed	PP
<i>Cassia tora</i>	sickle senna, wild senna	PP
<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	butterflypea, spurred butterfly pea	PIP
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud, Redbud	PIP
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata var. fasciculata</i>	sleepingplant	PIP
<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i>	partridge pea, partridge-pea	PIP
<i>Chamaecrista procumbens</i>	sensitive partridge pea	PP
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	Kentucky yellowwood, yellowood	PIP
<i>Clitoria mariana</i>	Atlantic pigeonwings, pidgeonwings	PIP
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	crownvetch, purple crown-vetch, purple crownvetch, Varia crownvetch	PIP
<i>Crotalaria sagittalis</i>	arrow crotalaria, arrowhead rattlebox	PIP
<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i>	showy crotalaria, showy rattlebox	PIP
<i>Dalea candida var. candida</i>	white prairie clover, white prairie-clover, white prairieclover	PIP
<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	Purple prairieclover, violet dalea, violet prairie clover, violet prairie-clover	PIP
<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	illinois bundleflower, prairie bundleflower	PIP
<i>Desmodium canescens</i>	hoary tickclover, hoary ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	hairy small-leaf ticktrefoil, littleleaf tickclover	PIP
<i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i>	largebract ticktrefoil	PIP

<i>Desmodium glutinosum</i>	Largeflower tickclover, pointedleaf ticktrefoil, trefoil tickclover	PIP
<i>Desmodium grandiflorum</i>	largebract tickteefoil	U
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i>	bare-stemmed tick-treefoil, barestem tickclover, nakedflower ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium obtusum</i>	stiff tickclover, stiff ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i> var. <i>paniculatum</i>	panickedleaf ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium pauciflorum</i>	fewflower ticktrefoil, fewflowered tickclover	PIP
<i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i>	prostrate ticktrefoil, roundhead tickclover	PIP
<i>Desmodium sessilifolium</i>	Sessile tickclover, sessileleaf tickclover, sessileleaf ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium viridiflorum</i>	velvetleaf tickclover, velvetleaf ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Dioclea multiflora</i>	Boykin's clusterpea	PP
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	eastern coralbean, redcardinal	PP
<i>Galactia brevipes</i>	Florida milkpea	PP
<i>Galactia volubilis</i> var. <i>mississippiensis</i>	Eastern milkpea	PIP
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	common honeylocust, Honey locust, honeylocust, honeylocusts	PIP
<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>	true indigo	PIP
<i>Kummerowia striata</i>	common lespedeza, Japanese clover	PIP
<i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i>	Caley pea, Singletary pea	PIP
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	everlasting peavine, everlasting-pea, perennial pea, perennial peavine, Perennial sweetpea	PIP
<i>Lathyrus pusillus</i>	low peavine, tiny pea	PIP
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	roundhead bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	Chinese bushclover, sericea bushclover	PIP

<i>Lespedeza frutescens</i>	shrubby bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza hirta</i>	hairy bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza intermedia</i>	intermediate bushclover	PP
<i>Lespedeza procumbens</i>	trailing bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza repens</i>	creeping bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza stimulata</i>	bushclover	PP
<i>Lespedeza stipulacea</i>	bushclover	PP
<i>Lespedeza virginica</i>	slender bushclover	PIP
<i>Lespedeza X manniana</i>	Mann's bushclover	PIP
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	spotted burclover, spotted medick	PIP
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medic, black medic clover, black medick, hop clover, hop medic, nonesuch, yellow trefoil	PIP
<i>Medicago minima</i>	burr medick, little burclover	PIP
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover, burclover, California burclover, toothed medick	PIP
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa	PIP
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	white sweetclover	PIP
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	yellow sweet-clover, yellow sweetclover	PIP
<i>Mimosa microphylla</i>	littleleaf sensitive-briar, sensitive brier	PIP
<i>Orbexilum pedunculatum</i> var. <i>pedunculatum</i>	babyroot scurfpea, Sampson's snakeroot	PIP
<i>Phaseolus polystachyus</i>	wild kidney bean	PIP
<i>Psoralea psoraloides</i>	false scurfpea	U
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>	acha, aka, Japanese arrowroot, kudzu, nepalem, wa yaka	PIP
<i>Pueraria thunbergiana</i>	kudzu	U
<i>Rhynchosia difformis</i>	doubleform snoutbean	PIP
<i>Rhynchosia latifolia</i>	broadleaf snoutbean, prairie snoutbean	PIP
<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	twining snoutbean	PIP
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust, false acacia,	PIP

	yellow locust	
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Java-bean, sicklepod	PIP
<i>Sesbania drummondii</i>	poisonbean	PIP
<i>Sesbania macrocarpa</i>	thin-leaf Sesbania, yellow bladderpod	PIP
<i>Strophostyles helvola</i>	trailing wild bean	PIP
<i>Strophostyles leiosperma</i>	slick-seed fuzzy-bean, slickseed fuzzybean, Smoothseed wildbean	PP
<i>Strophostyles umbellata</i>	perennial wildbean, pink fuzzybean	PIP
<i>Stylosanthes biflora</i>	endbeak pencilflower, sidebeak pencilflower	PIP
<i>Stylosanthes biflora var. hispidissima</i>	endbeak pencilflower, sidebeak pencilflower	PP
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i>	spiked hoarypea	PIP
<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i>	Virginia tephrosia	PIP
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Field (Big-hop) clover, field clover, large hop clover, lesser hop clover, low hop clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	hop clover, smallhop clover, suckling clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	alsike clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	crimson clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	red clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Dutch clover, ladino clover, white clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium repens var. repens</i>	white clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Persian clover, reversed clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	creeping clover, running buffalo clover	PIP
<i>Vicia americana</i>	American deervetch, american purple vetch, American vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia caroliniana</i>	Carolina vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	bird vetch, cow vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia grandiflora</i>	large yellow vetch	PIP

<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	tiny vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia micrantha</i>	pygmyflower vetch,	PP
<i>Vicia minutiflora</i>	pygmyflower vetch, smallflower vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia sativa ssp. nigra</i>	common vetch, garden vetch, slimleaf vetch, vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	hairy vetch, winter vetch, woolly vetch, woolly vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia villosa var. varia</i>	winter vetch	PIP
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American wisteria	PIP
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	PIP
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	speckled alder	FR
<i>Alnus serrulata</i>	alder, brook-side alder, hazel alder	PIP
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	PIP
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam, american hornbeam	PIP
<i>Corylus americana</i>	American hazelnut, american hazelnut, hazel, hazelnut	PIP
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	eastern hophornbeam, hophornbeam	PIP
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	American chestnut	PIP
<i>Castanea pumila var. pumila</i>	chinkapin, trailing chinkapin	PIP
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	PIP
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	PIP
<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak	PIP
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	scarlet oak	PIP
<i>Quercus falcata</i>	southern red oak	PIP
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	shingle oak	PIP
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak	PP
<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	overcup oak	PIP
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	bur oak	PIP
<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	blackjack oak	PIP
<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	swamp chestnut oak	PIP
<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	chinkapin oak	PIP

<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	PIP
<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	cherrybark oak, texas oak	PIP
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	PIP
<i>Quercus prinus</i>	chestnut oak	PIP
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	northern red oak	PIP
<i>Quercus rubra var. rubra</i>	northern red oak	PIP
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	shumard oak, Shumard's oak	PIP
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak	PIP
<i>Quercus texana</i>	nuttall oak, Texas red oak	PIP
<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak	PIP
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak	PIP
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana var. salicifolia</i>	eastern bluestar	PP
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana var. tabernaemontana</i>	eastern bluestar	PIP
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	common dogbane, dogbane, hemp dogbane, Indian hemp, Indianhemp, prairie dogbane	PIP
<i>Trachelospermum difforme</i>	climbing dogbane	PIP
<i>Asclepias amplexicaulis</i>	bluntleaf milkweed, clasping milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	rose milkweed, swamp milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias perennis</i>	aquatic milkweed	PP
<i>Asclepias purpurascens</i>	purple milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias quadrifolia</i>	fourleaf milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	broadleaf milkweed, common milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	butterfly milkweed, butterflyweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias variegata</i>	redring milkweed, white milkweed	PIP

<i>Asclepias verticillata</i>	eastern whorled milkweed, whorled milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i>	green antelopehorn milkweed, green comet milkweed, green milkweed	PIP
<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	green antelopehorn	PIP
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i>	maroon Carolina milkvine	PIP
<i>Matelea gonocarpos</i>	angularfruit milkvine	PIP
<i>Frasera caroliniensis</i>	American columbo	PIP
<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>	harvestbells, moss gentian	PIP
<i>Gentiana villosa</i>	striped gentian	PIP
<i>Obolaria virginica</i>	Virginia pennywort	PIP
<i>Sabatia angularis</i>	rosepink, squarestem rosegentian	PIP
<i>Sabatia brachiata</i>	narrowleaf rose gentian, narrowleaf rosegentian	PIP
<i>Swertia carolinensis</i>	American columbo	U
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine, evening trumpetflower	PIP
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Indianpink, woodland pinkroot	PIP
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	jewelweed, spotted touch-me-not	PIP
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Carolina crane's-bill, Carolina geranium	PIP
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cutleaf geranium	PIP
<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	spotted crane's-bill, spotted geranium, wild crane's-bill	PIP
<i>Geranium molle</i>	awnless geranium, dovefoot geranium	PIP
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	small geranium, small-flower crane's-bill	PIP
<i>Geranium sphaerospermum</i>	crane'bill	U
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	'hi, creeping oxalis, creeping woods, creeping woodsorrel, oxalis, yellow	PIP

	oxalis, yellow wood sorrel	
<i>Oxalis rubra</i>	Oxalis rubra, windowbox woodsorrel	PIP
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis, erect woodsorrel, sheep sorrel, sourgrass, toad sorrel, upright yellow wood-sorrel, upright yellow woodsorrel, yellow woodsorrel	PIP
<i>Oxalis violacea</i>	purple woodsorrel, violet wood-sorrel, violet woodsorrel	PIP
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	common ginkgo, maidenhair tree	PP
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil, Eurasian watermilfoil, myriophylle en epi, spike watermilfoil, spiked water milfoil	PIP
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	marsh mermaid-weed, marsh mermaidweed	PP
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	American witchhazel, witch-hazel, witchhazel	PIP
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	PIP
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore, sycamore	PIP
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	American eelgrass, eel-grass, watercelery	PIP
<i>Carya alba</i>	mockernut hickory	PIP
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	water hickory	PIP
<i>Carya carolinae-septentrionalis</i>	southern shagbark hickory	PIP
<i>Carya cordiformis</i>	bitternut hickory	PIP
<i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>megacarpa</i>	pignut hickory	PIP
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	pecan	PIP
<i>Carya laciniosa</i>	shellback hickory, shellbark hickory	PIP
<i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Carolina hickory	PIP
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	butternut	PIP
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	PIP

<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	sharp-fruit rush, tapertip rush	PIP
<i>Juncus antheratus</i>	greater poverty rush	PIP
<i>Juncus brachycarpus</i>	whiteroot rush	PIP
<i>Juncus coriaceous</i>	leathery rush	PIP
<i>Juncus debilis</i>	weak rush	PIP
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i>	forked rush	PIP
<i>Juncus diffusissimus</i>	slimpod rush	PIP
<i>Juncus effusus</i> var. <i>solutus</i>	lamp rush	PIP
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	grassleaf rush	PIP
<i>Juncus repens</i>	lesser creeping rush	PIP
<i>Juncus scirpoides</i>	needlepod rush	PIP
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	field rush, path rush, poverty rush, slender rush, slender yard rush, wiregrass	PIP
<i>Juncus torreyi</i>	torrey rush, Torrey's rush	PIP
<i>Juncus validus</i> var. <i>validus</i>	roundhead rush	PIP
<i>Luzula bulbosa</i>	bulbous woodrush	PIP
<i>Luzula echinata</i>	hedgheg woodrush	PIP
<i>Luzula multiflora</i> var. <i>bulbosa</i>	southern woodrush	PIP
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	corn gromwell, corn-gromwell, field gromwell	PIP
<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	common houndstongue, gypsy-flower, gypsyflower, hound's tongue, houndstongue	U
<i>Cynoglossum virginianum</i>	blue houndstongue, wild comfrey	PIP
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	blueweed, common echium, common vipersbugloss	PIP
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	beggar's-lice, beggarslice, sticktight, virginia stickseed	PIP
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	India heliotrope, Indian heliotrope	PIP
<i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	hoary gromwell, hoary	PIP

	puccoon	
<i>Lithospermum tuberosum</i>	tuberous gromwell, tuberous stoneseed	PIP
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	Virginia bluebells	PIP
<i>Myosotis verna</i>	spring forget me not, spring forget-me-not	PIP
<i>Blephilia ciliata</i>	downy blephilia, downy pagoda-plant	PIP
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	richweed	PIP
<i>Cunila origanoides</i>	common dittany	PIP
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	creeping charlie, gill-over- the-ground, ground ivy, groundivy, haymaids	PIP
<i>Hedeoma hispida</i>	false pennyroyal, falsepennyroyal, rough false pennyroyal, rough falsepennyroyal, rough pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	American false pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	common henbit, giraffehead, henbit, henbit deadnettle	PIP
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	purple deadnettle, red deadnettle	PIP
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	common motherwort, motherwort	PIP
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Virginia bugleweed, virginia bugleweed, Virginia water horehound	PIP
<i>Mentha spicata</i>	bush mint (spearmint), spearmint	PIP
<i>Monarda bradburiana</i>	eastern beebalm, wildbergamot beebalm	PIP
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	lemon beebalm, Lemon mint	PIP
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	mintleaf beebalm, Oswego-tea, wild bergamot, wildbergamot beebalm, wildbergamot horsemint	PIP
<i>Monarda russeliana</i>	redpurple beebalm, russells henbit	U
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	catmint, catnip, catwort,	PIP

	field balm	
<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	beefsteak, beefsteak mint, beefsteakplant, Purple mint	PIP
<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	obedient plant, obedient- plant	PIP
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	common selfheal, heal all, healall, selfheal	PIP
<i>Prunella vulgaris ssp. lanceolata</i>	lance selfheal	PIP
<i>Pycnanthemum albescens</i>	whiteleaf mountainmint, whiteleaf mountianmint	PIP
<i>Pycnanthemum flexuosum</i>	Appalachian mountainmint	PIP
<i>Pycnanthemum loomisii</i>	Loomis' mountainmint	PIP
<i>Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides</i>	southern mountainmint	PIP
<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i>	narrowleaf mountainmint, narrowleaf mountianmint	PIP
<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	lyreleaf sage	PIP
<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	nettleleaf sage	PIP
<i>Scutellaria angustifolia var. canescens</i>	greayleaf skullcap	U
<i>Scutellaria bushii</i>	Bush's skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria elliptica</i>	hairy skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria incana</i>	hoary skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria incana var. australis</i>	hoary skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i>	helmet flower	PIP
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia var. hispida</i>	Hyssop skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>	blue skullcap, mad dog skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria nervosa</i>	veiny skullcap	PIP
<i>Scutellaria ovata var. versicolor</i>	heartleaf skullcap	U
<i>Scutellaria parvula</i>	small skullcap	PIP
<i>Stachys agraria</i>	mouseear	PIP
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	slender betony, smooth hedge-nettle, smooth hedgenettle	PIP

<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	American germander, Canada germander, Candad germander, germander, hairy germander, wood sage	PIP
<i>Trichostema dichotomum</i>	blue curls, forked bluecurls	PIP
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	PIP
<i>Glandularia canadensis</i>	rose mock vervain, rose verbena	PIP
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>	American lopseed, lopseed	PIP
<i>Phyla lanceolata</i>	frog fruit, lanceleaf fogfruit, lanceleaf frog fruit, northern fogfruit	PIP
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	frog fruit, sawtooth fogfruit, turkey tangle, turkey tangle fogfruit	PIP
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	pretty verbena, purpletop vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena canadensis</i>	rose vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena halei</i>	slender verbena, Texas verbena, Texas vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena rigida</i>	tuberous vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena simplex</i>	narrow-leaved vervain, narrowleaf vervain, simple verbena	PIP
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	white verbena, white vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> var. <i>urticifolia</i>	white vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena xutha</i>	Gulf vervain	PIP
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> var. <i>floridus</i>	eastern sweetshrub	PIP
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	northern spicebush, spicebush	PIP
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras	PIP
<i>Manfreda virginica</i>	false aloe	PIP
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	aloe yucca	PIP
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle	PIP
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	moundlily yucca	PIP

<i>Dioscorea glabrifolia</i>	wild yam, colic root	PP
<i>Dioscorea glauca</i>	wild yam, colic root	PP
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i>	Chinese yam	PIP
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	wild yam	PIP
<i>Belamcanda chinensis</i>	blackberry lily	PIP
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	common goldstar, eastern yellow star-grass	PIP
<i>Iris cristata</i>	crested iris, dwarf crested iris	PIP
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	harlequin blueflag	PP
<i>Sisyrinchium albidum</i>	white blue-eyed grass, white blueeyed grass	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	blue eyegrass, blue-eyed grass, common blue eyedgrass, common blue-eyedgrass, narrowleaf blue-eyed grass	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	eastern blue-eyed grass, eastern blueeyed grass	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium campestre</i>	prairie blue-eyed grass, prairie blueeyed grass	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i>	needle-tip blue-eyed-grass, needletip blue-eyed grass	PP
<i>Aletris farinosa</i>	white colicroot	PIP
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	broadleaf wild leek	PIP
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Canada garlic, meadow garlic, meadow onion, wild onion	PIP
<i>Allium sativum</i>	cultivated garlic	PIP
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Atlantic camas	PIP
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i>	fairywand	PIP
<i>Erythronium americanum</i>	dogtooth violet	PIP
<i>Erythronium umbilicatum</i>	dimpled troutlily	PIP
<i>Hymenocallis occidentalis</i>	spider lily	PP
<i>Leucojum vernalis</i>	spring snowflake	PIP
<i>Lilium michiganense</i>	Michigan lily	PIP
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	turk's-cap lily	PIP
<i>Maianthemum</i>	false Solomon's-seal,	PIP

<i>racemosum ssp. racemosum</i>	feather Solomons seal, feathery false lily of the vally, feathery false Solomon's-seal	
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	Virginia bunchflower	PP
<i>Muscari racemosum</i>	starch grapehyacinth, blue-bottles	PP
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	common daffodil, daffodil	PIP
<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>	crowpoison	PIP
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	king Solomon's seal, King Solomon's-seal, smooth Solomon's seal, Solomon's seal	PIP
<i>Stenanthium gramineum</i>	eastern featherbells	PIP
<i>Trillium erectum</i>	red trillium	PIP
<i>Trillium flexipes</i>	nodding wakerobin	PIP
<i>Trillium ludovicianum</i>	Louisiana wakerobin	PIP
<i>Trillium maculatum</i>	spotted wakerobin	PIP
<i>Trillium sessile</i>	toadshade	PIP
<i>Trillium stamineum</i>	Blue Ridge wakerobin	PIP
<i>Trillium viride</i>	wood wakerobin	PIP
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i>	large-flower bellwort, largeflower bellwort	PIP
<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>	perfoliate bellwort	PIP
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i>	sessile-leaf bellwort, sessileleaf bellwort	PIP
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	common water hyacinth, common water-hyacinth, floating water hyacinth, floating waterhyacinth, jacinthe d'eau, jacinto de agua, lirio acuatico, mbekambekairanga, water hyacinth	PIP
<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	earleaf greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	saw greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax glauca</i>	cat greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax herbacea</i>	herbaceous greenbrier,	PIP

	smooth carrionflower	
<i>Smilax laurifolia</i>	laurel greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax pumila</i>	sarsparilla vine	PIP
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	bullbriar, common catbriar, common greenbrier, greenbrier, horsebriar, roundleaf greenbrier, roundleaf greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax rotundifolia var. quadrangularis</i>	roundleaf greenbrier	PP
<i>Smilax smallii</i>	lanceleaf greenbrier, small greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax walteri</i>	coral greenbrier	PIP
<i>Linum medium</i>	stiff yellow flax	PIP
<i>Linum medium var. texanum</i>	stiff yellow flax, sucker flax	PIP
<i>Linum striatum</i>	ridged yellow flax, rigid flax	PIP
<i>Linum virginianum</i>	woodland flax	PIP
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	pawpaw	PIP
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip poplar, tuliptree, yellow poplar, yellow-poplar	PIP
<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>	cucumber-tree, cucumbertree	PIP
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	PIP
<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	bigleaf magnolia	PIP
<i>Magnolia virginiana var. australis</i>	sweetbay magnolia	PP
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	butterprint, buttonweed, Indian mallow, velvetleaf, velvetleaf (or butterprint), velvetleaf Indian mallow	PIP
<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>	Levant cotton	PP
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos ssp. lasiocarpus</i>	crimsoneyed rosemallow, marshmallow	PIP
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos ssp. moscheutos</i>	crimsoneyed rosemallow	PIP
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	althea, rose of Sharon, rose-of-sharon, shrub althea, shrub-althea	PIP

<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Carolina bristlemallow, Carolina modiola	PIP
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	arrowleaf sida, cuban jute, Cuban-jute	PIP
<i>Sida spinosa</i>	prickly fanpetals, prickly sida	PIP
<i>Tilia americana</i>	American basswood	PIP
<i>Morella cerifera</i>	wax myrtle, waxmyrtle	PIP
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	purple ammannia, valley redstem	PIP
<i>Cuphea viscosissima</i>	blue waxweed	PIP
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crapemyrtle	PIP
<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	wing-angle loosestrife, winged lythrum	PIP
<i>Lythrum lanceolatum</i>	Lanceleaf Loosestrife	PP
<i>Lythrum lineare</i>	wand lythrum	PIP
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Maryland meadowbeauty	PIP
<i>Rhexia mariana var. interior</i>	Maryland meadowbeauty	PIP
<i>Circaea latifolia</i>	enchanter's nightshade	PP
<i>Circaea lutetiana ssp. canadensis</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's- nightshade, broadleaf enchanter's nightshade	PIP
<i>Gaura angustifolia</i>	southern beeblossom	PIP
<i>Gaura filipes var. major</i>	slender-stalked Gaura	PP
<i>Gaura longiflora</i>	longflower beeblossom	PIP
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i>	bushy seedbox, seedbox	PIP
<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>	wingleaf primrose-willow, wingleaf waterprimrose	PIP
<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i>	spindleroot	PIP
<i>Ludwigia leptocarpa</i>	anglestem primrose- willow, anglestem waterprimrose	PIP
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	marsh primrose-willow, marsh seedbox	PIP
<i>Ludwigia peploides ssp. glabrescens</i>	floating primrose-willow, floating primrosewillow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia repens</i>	creeping primrose-willow, creeping primrosewillow, creeping waterpurslane	PIP

<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>	globefruit primrose- willow, globefruit primrosewillow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia virgata</i>	savannah primrose-willow	PIP
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	common evening primrose, common evening-primrose, common eveningprimrose, evening primrose (common), hoary eveningprimrose, king's-cureall	PIP
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	narrowleaf evening- primrose	PIP
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cut-leaf evening- primrose, cut-leaved evening primrose, cutleaf evening-primrose, cutleaf eveningprimrose	PIP
<i>Oenothera laciniata var. laciniata</i>	cutleaf evening primrose	PIP
<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	threadleaf evening- primrose, threadleaf sundrop	PIP
<i>Oenothera oakesiana</i>	Oakes' evening-primrose	PP
<i>Oenothera pilosella</i>	meadow evening- primrose, meadow eveningprimrose	PP
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	pinkladies, Showy evening primrose, showy eveningprimrose	PIP
<i>Oenothera tetragona</i>	sundrops	PP
<i>Oenothera tetragona var. brevistipata</i>	narrowleaf evening primrose, glandular sundrops	PP
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	waterthread, waterthread pondweed	PIP
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	dwarf sundew	PIP
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	schreber watershield, watershield	PIP
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	common hornwort, coon's tail, coon's-tail, coontail, hornwort	PIP

<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>	American lotus, lotus	PIP
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	yellow cowlily, yellow pond-lily, yellow pondlily	PIP
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	American waterlily, American white waterlily, white waterlily	PIP
<i>Botrychium biternatum</i> var. <i>asplenoides</i>	sparse-lobe grapefern	PIP
<i>Botrychium dissectum</i> var. <i>tenuifolium</i>	cutleaf grapefern	PP
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i>	rattlesnake fern	PIP
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i>	Southern adder's-tongue, southern adderstongue	PIP
<i>Galearis spectabilis</i>	showy orchid, showy orchis	PIP
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i>	downy rattlesnake plantain, downy rattlesnake-plantain	PIP
<i>Listera australis</i>	southern twayblade	PP
<i>Malaxis unifolia</i>	green adder's-mouth orchid, green addersmouth orchid	PIP
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i>	yellow fringed orchid	PIP
<i>Platanthera lacera</i>	green fringed orchid	PIP
<i>Platanthera peramoena</i>	purple fringeless orchid	PIP
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	nodding ladies'-tresses, nodding ladiestresses, white nodding ladies'-tresses	PIP
<i>Spiranthes gracilis</i>	southern slender ladies-tresses	PP
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	shining ladies'-tresses	PIP
<i>Spiranthes ovalis</i>	October ladies'-tresses, october ladiestresses	PIP
<i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i>	little ladies'-tresses, little ladiestresses	PIP
<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	spring ladies'-tresses, upland ladiestresses	PIP
<i>Tipularia discolor</i>	crippled crane-fly	PIP
<i>Triphora trianthophora</i>	three birds orchid, threebirds	PIP
<i>Corydalis flavula</i>	pale corydalis, yellow fumewort	PIP

<i>Corydalis micrantha</i> var. <i>australis</i>	southern corydalis	U
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	bloodroot	PIP
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern red-cedar, eastern redcedar, red cedar juniper	PIP
<i>Pinus echinata</i>	arkansas pine, shortleaf pine, shortleaf yellow pine, shortstraw pine, southern yellow pine, yellow pine	PIP
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine	PP
<i>Pinus glabra</i>	bottom white pine, cedar pine, spruce pine, walter pine	PIP
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	longleaf pine	PP
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	PIP
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	jersey pine, scrub pine, Virginia pine	PIP
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress, baldcypress	PIP
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail, lizards tail	PIP
<i>Plantago aristata</i>	bottlebrush Indianwheat, largebracted plantain	PIP
<i>Plantago cordata</i>	heartleaf plantain	PP
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	buckhorn plantain, English plantain, lanceleaf Indianwheat, lanceleaf plantain, narrowleaf plantain, ribgrass, ribwort	PIP
<i>Plantago major</i>	broadleaf plantain, buckhorn plantain, common plantain, great plantain, rippleseed plantain	PIP
<i>Plantago rhodosperma</i>	redseed Indianwheat, redseed plantain	PIP
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	paleseed Indianwheat, Virginia plantain	PIP
<i>Polygala boykinii</i>	Boykin's milkwort	PIP
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	drumheads	PIP
<i>Polygala curtissii</i>	Curtiss' milkwort	PIP

<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	procession flower	PIP
<i>Polygala mariana</i>	Maryland milkwort	PIP
<i>Polygala nana</i>	candyroot	PIP
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	bitter milkwort, racemed milkwort	PP
<i>Polygala sanguinea</i>	blood milkwort, purple milkwort	PIP
<i>Polygala senega</i>	Seneca snakeroot, seneca snakeroot, Seneca-snakeroot	PIP
<i>Polygala verticillata</i> var. <i>ambigua</i>	whorled milkwort	PP
<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>	American buckwheat vine, buckwheat vine, redivine	PIP
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed, yard knotweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i>	bristled knotweed, bunchy knotweed, oriental ladythumb	PIP
<i>Polygonum cilinode</i>	fringed black bindweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum cristatum</i>	climbing false buckwheat	PIP
<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>	denseflower knotweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum hirsutum</i>	hairy smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>	annual smartweed, marshpepper knotweed, mild water-pepper	PIP
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	swamp smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	curltop ladythumb, curlytop knotweed, curlytop smartweed, dock-leaf smartweed, nodding smartweed, pale smartweed, smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	Pennsylvania knotweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, pinkweed, pinweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	dotted smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	arrow-leaf tearthumb, arrowleaf knotweed, arrowleaf tearthumb, arrowvine	PIP

<i>Polygonum scandens</i>	climbing false buckwheat, climbing knotweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum scandens</i> var. <i>dumetorum</i>	climbing false buckwheat	PP
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	jumpseed, Virginia smartweed	PIP
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	common sheep sorrel, field sorrel, red (or sheep) sorrel, red sorrel, sheep sorrel	PIP
<i>Rumex altissimus</i>	pale dock, smooth dock	PIP
<i>Rumex berlandiermeisn</i>	amamastla	PIP
<i>Rumex chrysocarpus</i>	amamastla	PP
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curley dock, curly dock, narrowleaf dock, sour dock, yellow dock	PIP
<i>Rumex hastatulus</i>	heartwing dock, heartwing sorrel	PIP
<i>Rumex patientia</i>	patience dock	PIP
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock	PIP
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort	PIP
<i>Asplenium resiliens</i>	black-stem spleenwort, blackstem spleenwort	PIP
<i>Asplenium rhizophyllum</i>	walking fern	PIP
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	chainfern, netted chainfern	PIP
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia chainfern, virginia chainfern	PIP
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken, bracken fern, brackenfern, northern bracken fern, western brackenfern	PIP
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>	bracken, bracken fern, western brackenfern	PIP
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenioides</i>	asplenium ladyfern	PIP
<i>Cyrtomium fortunei</i>	Asian netvein hollyfern	PIP
<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i>	brittle bladder fern, brittle bladderfern, fragile fern	U
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i>	lowland bladderfern	PIP
<i>Deparia acrostichoides</i>	silver false spleenwort	PIP
<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i>	glade fern	PIP

<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	sensitive fern	PIP
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas fern	PIP
<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>	hollyfern, northern holly fern, northern holly-fern, northern hollyfern	FR
<i>Woodsia obtusa</i>	blunt-lobe woodsia, bluntlobe cliff fern	PIP
<i>Trichomanes boschianum</i>	Appalachian bristle fern	PIP
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	PIP
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	cinnamon fern	PIP
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	royal fern	PIP
<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> ssp. <i>michauxiana</i>	resurrection fern, resurrection fern	PIP
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	maidenfern, maidenhair, maidenhair fern, northern maidenhair	PIP
<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i>	hairy lipfern	PIP
<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i>	purple cliffbrake, purple-stem cliff-brake, purple-stem cliffbrake	PIP
<i>Pteris multifida</i>	spider brake	PIP
<i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i>	broad beech fern, broad beechfern	PIP
<i>Thelypteris hispidula</i> var. <i>versicolor</i>	roughhairy maiden fern	PIP
<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	Kunth's maiden fern	PIP
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>	New York fern	PIP
<i>Thelypteris torresiana</i>	ostrich fern	PIP
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	pimpernel, scarlet pimpernel	PIP
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>	fringed loosestrife, fringed yellow-loosestrife	PIP
<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i>	lance-leaf loosestrife, lowland yellow loosestrife, lowland yellow-loosestrife	PIP
<i>Lysimachia lanceolata</i>	lanceleaf loosestrife	PIP
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	whorled loosestrife, whorled yellow loosestrife	PIP

<i>Lysimachia radicans</i>	trailing yellow loosestrife	PIP
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	heavenly bamboo, nanten, sacred bamboo	U
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	may apple, mayapple	PIP
<i>Calycocarpum lyonii</i>	cupseed, sasparilla	PIP
<i>Cocculus carolinus</i>	Carolina coralbead, Carolina snailseed, redberry moonseed	PIP
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	baneberry, white baneberry	PIP
<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>	nightcaps	PIP
<i>Anemone virginiana</i>	tall thimbleweed, Virginia anemone	PIP
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	black bugbane	U
<i>Clematis crispa</i>	curly virginsbower, swamp leather flower	PIP
<i>Clematis viorna</i>	vasevine	PIP
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	devil's darning needles, devil's-darning-needles, virgin's bower, Virginia bower	PIP
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i>	Carolina larkspur	PIP
<i>Delphinium tricorne</i>	dwarf larkspur, rock larkspur	PIP
<i>Enemion biternatum</i>	eastern false rue anemone	PIP
<i>Hepatica acutiloba</i>	sharplobe hepatica	U
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>acuta</i>	sharplobe hepatica	PIP
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i> var. <i>obtusa</i>	roundlobe hepatica	PIP
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i>	goldenseal	PIP
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	early woodbuttercup, kidney-leaf buttercup, littleleaf buttercup, smallflower buttercup, smallflower crowfoot	PIP
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup, tall buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	blister flower, bulbous buttercup, bulbous crowfoot, gowan, St.	PIP

	Anthony's turnip, yellow weed	
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i>	early buttercup, prairie buttercup, tufted buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus fascicularis</i> var. <i>apricus</i>	early buttercup, prairie buttercup, tufted buttercup	PP
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i>	bristly buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus macranthus</i>	large buttercup, showy buttercup, smallflower buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i>	rock buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	spinyfruit buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus palmatus</i>	bristly buttercup	PP
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	smallflower buttercup, sticktight buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus pusillus</i>	low spearwort, weak buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>	blisterwort, littleleaf buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	hairy buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	celeryleaf buttercup, cursed buttercup	PIP
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	purple meadow-rue, purple meadowrue	PIP
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i> var. <i>hypoglaucum</i>	purple meadow-rue, purple meadowrue	PIP
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>	early meadow-rue	PIP
<i>Thalictrum revolutum</i>	waxyleaf meadow-rue, waxyleaf meadowrue	PIP
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	rue anemone	PIP
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i>	yellowroot	PIP
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	autumn olive, oleaster	PIP
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	Alabama supplejack	PIP
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Jersey tea, jerseytea, New Jersey tea, new jersey tea	PIP
<i>Frangula caroliniana</i>	Carolina buckthorn	PIP
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	alder-leaf buckthorn, alderleaf buckthorn	PIP

<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	peppervine	PIP
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	heartleaf peppervine	PP
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	American ivy, fiveleaved ivy, Virginia creeper, woodbine	PIP
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>	summer grape	PIP
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i>	summer grape	PIP
<i>Vitis cinerea</i> var. <i>cinerea</i>	graybark grape	PIP
<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	fox grape	PIP
<i>Vitis mustangensis</i>	mustang grape	PIP
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river-bank grape, riverbank grape	PIP
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	muscadine, muscadine grape	PIP
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	fox grape, frost grape, wild grape	PIP
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	ditch stonecrop, ditch-stonecrop, Virginia penthorum	PIP
<i>Sedum pulchellum</i>	widowscross	PIP
<i>Sedum ternatum</i>	woodland stonecrop	PIP
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia sweetspire	PIP
<i>Decumaria barbara</i>	woodvamp	PIP
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	smooth hydrangea, wild hydrangea	PIP
<i>Hydrangea cinerea</i>	ashy hydrangea	PIP
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	oakleaf hydrangea	PIP
<i>Hydrangea radiata</i>	silverleaf hydrangea	PIP
<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	scentless mock orange	PIP
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>	harvestlice, manyflowered groovebur	PIP
<i>Agrimonia pubescens</i>	groovebur, roadside agrimony, soft agrimony, soft groovebur	PIP

<i>Agrimonia rostellata</i>	beaked agrimony, woodland groovebur	PIP
<i>Agrimonia striata</i>	roadside agrimony, woodland grooveburr	PIP
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	allegheny serviceberry, apple shadbush, common serviceberry, downy serviceberry, shadblow	PIP
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	red chokeberry	PP
<i>Aruncus aruncus</i>	goat's beard	PP
<i>Aruncus dioicus var. pubescens</i>	bride's feathers	U
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	scarlet hawthorn	U
<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>	bush hawthorne, cockspur hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>	parsley hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crataegus pruinosa</i>	frosted hawthorn, waxyfruit hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crataegus punctata</i>	dotted hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crataegus spathulata</i>	littlehip hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	green hawthorn	PIP
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	India mockstrawberry, Indian strawberry	PIP
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	PP
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	PIP
<i>Geum laciniatum</i>	rough avens	PIP
<i>Geum vernum</i>	heartleaf avens, spring avens	PIP
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	southern crabapple	PIP
<i>Malus pumila</i>	paradise apple	PIP
<i>Porteranthus stipulatus</i>	Indian physic	U
<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>	dwarf cinquefoil	PIP
<i>Potentilla norvegica ssp. monspeliensis</i>	Norwegian cinquefoil	PP
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	roughfruit cinquefoil, sulfur (or erect) cinquefoil, sulfur cinquefoil, sulphur cinquefoil	PIP

<i>Potentilla simplex</i>	common cinquefoil, oldfield cinquefoil, oldfield fivefingers, spreading cinquefoil	PIP
<i>Prunus americana</i>	American plum	PIP
<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw plum	PIP
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina laurelcherry	PIP
<i>Prunus mexicana</i>	Mexican plum	PIP
<i>Prunus munsoniana</i>	wild goose plum, wildgrove plum	PIP
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry, black chokecherry	PIP
<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	flatwood plum, hog plum	PIP
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Callery pear	PIP
<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	Macartney rose	PIP
<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Carolina rose	PIP
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Cherokee rose	PIP
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	multiflora rose	PIP
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	swamp rose	PP
<i>Rosa setigera</i>	climbing rose, Prairie rose	PIP
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia rose	PIP
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry	PIP
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	sand blackberry	PIP
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i>	northern dewberry, whiplash dewberry	PIP
<i>Rubus louisianus</i>	sawtooth blackberry	PP
<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	southern dewberry	PIP
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	alumroot, American alumroot	PIP
<i>Heuchera macrorhiza</i>	coral bells, Autumn bride	PP
<i>Heuchera villosa var. villosa</i>	hairy alumroot	PIP
<i>Micranthes virginensis</i>	early saxifrage, Virginia saxifrage	PP
<i>Parnassia caroliniana</i>	Carolina grass of Parnassus	PIP
<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>	largeleaf grass of Parnassus	PIP

<i>Saxifraga virginiensis</i>	early saxifrage	PIP
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	heartleaf foamflower	PIP
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush, common buttonbush	PIP
<i>Diodia teres</i> var. <i>teres</i>	poor joe, poor-joe, poorjoe	PIP
<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Virginia buttonweed	PIP
<i>Galium aparine</i>	bedstraw, catchweed bedstraw, cleavers, cleaverwort, goose grass, scarthgrass, sticky-willy, stickywilly, white hedge	PIP
<i>Galium circaezans</i>	licorice bedstraw, wild licorice, woods bedstraw	PIP
<i>Galium obtusum</i>	blunt-leaf bedstraw, bluntleaf bedstraw, bristly bedstraw	PIP
<i>Galium pilosum</i>	hairy bedstraw	PIP
<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	dye bedstraw, stiff marsh bedstraw	PP
<i>Galium triflorum</i>	fragrant bedstraw, sweet bedstraw, sweetscented bedstraw	PIP
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i>	azure bluet	PIP
<i>Houstonia lanceolata</i>	lance-leaved bluets	PP
<i>Houstonia purpurea</i> var. <i>calycosa</i>	Venus' pride	PIP
<i>Houstonia pusilla</i>	tiny bluet	PIP
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	partridgeberry	PIP
<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i>	clustered mille grains, oneflower oldenlandia	PP
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	blue field-madder, blue fieldmadder, field madder	PIP
<i>Spermacoce glabra</i>	buttonplant, smooth false buttonweed	PIP
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	common cottonwood, cottonwood, eastern cottonwood, plains cottonwood	PIP
<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	swamp cottonwood	PP
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	coastal plain willow	PIP

<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	PIP
<i>Salix tristis</i>	dwarf prairie willow	PP
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>	oak mistletoe	PIP
<i>Acer barbatum</i>	florida maple, hammock maple, southern sugar maple	PIP
<i>Acer negundo</i>	ashleaf maple, box elder, boxelder, boxelder maple, california boxelder, manitoba maple, western boxelder	PIP
<i>Acer nigrum</i>	black maple, black sugar maple, hard maple, rock maple, sugar maple	PIP
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	PIP
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	PIP
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	PIP
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>Nigrum</i>	black maple, black sugar maple,	PIP
<i>Acer saccharum</i> var. <i>saccharum</i>	sugar maple	PIP
<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	American smoketree	U
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	flameleaf sumac	PIP
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	smooth sumac	PIP
<i>Rhus radicans</i>	poison ivy	U
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac	PIP
<i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i>	Atlantic poison oak, poison oak	PIP
<i>Toxicodendron quercifolium</i>	eastern poison oak	PIP
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	eastern poison ivy, poison ivy, poisonivy	PIP
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	poison sumac	PIP
<i>Aesculus flava</i>	yellow buckeye	PIP
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	horse chestnut	FR
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	red buckeye	PIP
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry, Chinaberry tree, Chinaberrytree, Indian lilac, lelah, paraiso,	PIP

	pride of India, white cedar	
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	hardy orange	PIP
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	common hoptree, hoptree	PIP
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	common pricklyash, Common prickly-ash, toothachetree	PIP
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	Hercules' club, hercules-club, hercules-club pricklyash	PP
<i>Sapindus marginatus</i>	wild China tree	U
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	ailanthus, copal tree, tree of heaven, tree-of-heaven	PIP
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	American bladdernut, american bladdernut	PIP
<i>Justicia americana</i>	American water-willow, common water-willow, spike justica	PIP
<i>Justicia lanceolata</i>	looseflower water-willow	PP
<i>Justicia ovata var. lanceolata</i>	loose justica, looseflower water-willow	PP
<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>	Carolina wild petunia	PIP
<i>Ruellia caroliniensis var. caroliniensis</i>	Carolina wild petunia	PIP
<i>Ruellia caroliniensis var. cinerascens</i>	Carolina wild petunia	PIP
<i>Ruellia strepens</i>	limestone wild petunia, limestone wildpetunia	PIP
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	cross vine, crossvine	PIP
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	common trumpetcreeper, cow-itch, trumpet creeper	PIP
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	northern catalpa	PIP
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	juniper leaf	PIP
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	conespur bladderpod, humped bladderwort	PIP
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	fringetree, white fringetree	PIP
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	PIP
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica var. lanceolata</i>	green ash	PIP
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	pumpkin ash	PIP
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, common	PIP

	chinese privet	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet, wild privet	PIP
<i>Conopholis americana</i>	American squawroot, squaw-root	PIP
<i>Epifagus virginiana</i>	beechnuts	PIP
<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i>	beach false foxglove	PIP
<i>Agalinis gattingeri</i>	roundstem false foxglove	PIP
<i>Agalinis heterophylla</i>	prairie false foxglove, prairie false-foxglove	U
<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i>	tenlobe false foxglove	PIP
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	purple false foxglove	PIP
<i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i>	slender-leaf false foxglove, slenderleaf false foxglove	PIP
<i>Aureolaria flava var. flava</i>	smooth yellow false foxglove	PIP
<i>Aureolaria flava var. macrantha</i>	smooth yellow false foxglove	PP
<i>Aureolaria pectinata</i>	comleaf yellow false foxglove	PIP
<i>Aureolaria reticulata</i>	smooth yellow false foxglove	U
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	American bluehearts, bupleurum	PIP
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Indian paintbrush, scarlet Indian paintbrush	PIP
<i>Castilleja obliqua</i>	Indian paintbrush	FR
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	white turtlehead	PIP
<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	red turtlehead	PIP
<i>Dasistoma macrophylla</i>	mullein foxglove, mullien seyemeria	PIP
<i>Gerardia pedicularia</i>	fever-weed, American foxglove	PP
<i>Gerardia virginica</i>	downy false foxglove	PP

<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>	clammy hedge-hyssop, clammy hedgehyssop, drug hedgehyssop, hedge hyssop, neglected hedgehyssop	PIP
<i>Gratiola virginiana</i>	roundfruit hedgehyssop, Virginia hedgehyssop	PIP
<i>Linaria texana</i>	Texas toadflax	PIP
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	butter and eggs, butterandeggs, flaxweed, greater butter-and-eggs, Jacob's ladder, ramsted, wild snapdragon, yellow toadflax	PIP
<i>Lindernia dubia var. anagallidea</i>	false pimpernel, falsepimpernel, yellow-seed false pimpernel, yellowseed false pimpernel	PIP
<i>Mazus pumilus</i>	Japanese mazus	PIP
<i>Mecardonia acuminata</i>	axilflower	PIP
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	sharpwing monkeyflower	PIP
<i>Nuttallanthus canadensis</i>	Canada toadflax, oldfield toadflax, oldfield-toadflax	PIP
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	princess tree, princesstree, royal paulownia	PIP
<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>	Canadian lousewort, early lousewort	PIP
<i>Penstemon alluviorum</i>	lowland beardtongue	PP
<i>Penstemon calycosus</i>	longsepal beardtongue	PIP
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	talus slope penstemon	PIP
<i>Penstemon hirsutus</i>	hairy beardtongue	PIP
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	eastern smooth beardtongue	PIP
<i>Penstemon tenuiflorus</i>	eastern whiteflower beardtongue	PIP
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	moth mullein, white moth mullein	PIP
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	big taper, common mullein, flannel mullein, flannel plant, great	PIP

	mullein, mullein, velvet dock, velvet plant, woolly mullein	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	common speedwell, corn speedwell, rock speedwell, wall speedwell	PIP
<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	neckweed, purslane speedwell	PIP
<i>Veronica polita</i>	gray field speedwell	PIP
<i>Veronica virginica</i>	Culver's root, culverpsyic, black root	PIP
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's root, culverpsyic	PIP
<i>Selaginella apoda</i>	meadow spike-moss, meadow spikemoss	PIP
<i>Calystegia sepium ssp. americana</i>	hedge false bindweed	U
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	creeping jenny, European bindweed, field bindweed, morningglory, perennial morningglory, smallflowered morning glory	PIP
<i>Convolvulus repens</i>	trailing bindweed, hedge bindweed	PP
<i>Convolvulus sepium</i>	hedge false bindweed	U
<i>Convolvulus spithameus var. pubescens</i>	low false bindweed	PP
<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	Carolina ponysfoot, grass ponyfoot	PIP
<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	Mexican morningglory, red morningglory, redstar, scarlet morningglory, scarlet morningglory, starglory, wooly tidestromia	PIP
<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	ivyleaf morning-glory	PIP
<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	pitted morningglory, white morningglory, whitestar	PIP
<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	bigroot morningglory, bigroot morningglory, man of the earth, man-of-the-earth	PIP
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	common morning-glory, common morningglory,	PIP

	common morningglory, tall morning-glory, tall morningglory	
<i>Ipomoea wrightii</i>	palmleaf morningglory, Wright's morning-glory, Wright's morningglory	PIP
<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	clustervine, hairy clustervine	PIP
<i>Stylisma humistrata</i>	southern dawnflower	PP
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	field dodder	PP
<i>Cuscuta compacta</i>	compact dodder	PIP
<i>Cuscuta gronovii</i>	scaldweed	PIP
<i>Hydrolea ovata</i>	hairy hydrolea, ovate false fiddleleaf	PIP
<i>Hydrolea quadrivalvis</i>	waterpod	PIP
<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i>	oneflower false fiddleleaf, oneflower hydrolea	PIP
<i>Hydrophyllum appendiculatum</i>	great waterleaf	PIP
<i>Hydrophyllum macrophyllum</i>	largeleaf waterleaf	PIP
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	Shawnee salad, Shawnee-salad	PIP
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	smallflower baby blue eyes	PIP
<i>Phacelia bipinnatifida</i>	fernleaf phacelia	PIP
<i>Phacelia purshii</i>	Miami mist	PIP
<i>Phlox amoena</i>	hairy phlox	PIP
<i>Phlox carolina</i>	thickleaf phlox	PIP
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	wild blue phlox	PIP
<i>Phlox glaberrima</i>	smooth phlox	PIP
<i>Phlox pilosa</i>	downy phlox	PIP
<i>Phlox pilosa var. virens</i>	downy phlox	PP
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	creeping polemonium, Greek valerian	PIP
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jamestown weed, jimsonweed, mad apple, moonflower, stinkwort, thorn apple	PIP
<i>Nicandra physalodes</i>	apple of Peru	PIP

<i>Physalis angulata</i>	cut-leaf ground-cherry, cutleaf groundcherry, lanceleaf groundcherry	PIP
<i>Physalis pubescens</i>	groundcherry, husk tomato, husk-tomato	PIP
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	apple of Sodom, bull nettle, Carolina horsenettle, devil's tomato, horsenettle, sand briar	PIP
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade, tomato weed, trompillo, white horsenettle, white nightshade	PIP
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade, deadly nightshade, garden nightshade	PIP
<i>Ascyrum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's-cross	PIP
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i>	creeping St. Johnswort	PP
<i>Hypericum apocynifolium</i>	early St. Johnswort	PP
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	atlantic st. peter's-wort, St. Peterswort	PIP
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	bushy St. Johnswort, dense st. johnswort	PIP
<i>Hypericum denticulatum</i>	coppery St. Johnswort	PP
<i>Hypericum drummondii</i>	Drummond St. Johnswort, nits and lice	PIP
<i>Hypericum hypericoides ssp. multicaule</i>	St. Andrew's cross	PIP
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	dwarf St. Johnswort	PIP
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	shrubby st johnswort, shrubby St. Johnswort	PIP
<i>Hypericum pseudomaculatum</i>	false spotted St. Johnswort, false spotted st.johnswort	PIP
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i>	spotted St. Johnswort	PIP
<i>Stewartia ovata</i>	mountain camellia, mountain stewartia	PIP
<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	American bur-reed, American burreed	PIP
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broadleaf cattail, cattail, cattail (common), common cattail	PIP

<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	paper mulberry, wauke	PIP
<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	bois d'arc, osage orange, osage-orange, osageorange	PIP
<i>Morus alba</i>	mulberry, white mulberry	PIP
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry	PIP
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	sugar berry, sugar hackberry, sugarberry	PIP
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> var. <i>pumila</i>	common hackberry	PIP
<i>Celtis pumila</i>	dwarf hackberry	PP
<i>Celtis tenuifolia</i>	dwarf hackberry, georgia hackberry	PIP
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	winged elm	PIP
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	PIP
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm	PIP
<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	September elm	PIP
<i>Ulmus thomasii</i>	rock elm	PIP
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	small-spike false nettle, smallspike false nettle, smallspike falsenettle	PIP
<i>Boehmeria nivea</i>	Chinese grass	PIP
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Canada lettuce, Canada woodnettle, Canadian wood-nettle, Canadian woodnettle	PIP
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Canada clearweed, Canadian clearweed	PIP
<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i>	heartleaf nettle, slim stingingnettle	PIP
<i>Cucumis melo</i>	cantalope, cantaloupe	PIP
<i>Melothria pendula</i>	drooping melonnettle, Guadeloupe cucumber	PIP
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	passionflower, purple granadilla	U
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	purple passionflower	PIP
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	passionflower, yellow passionflower	PIP
<i>Viola affinis</i>	Arizona bog violet, lecontes violet, sand violet	PIP

<i>Viola bicolor</i>	field pansy	PIP
<i>Viola canadensis</i>	Canada violet, Canadian white violet	FR
<i>Viola conspersa</i>	American dog violet	PIP
<i>Viola cucullata</i>	marsh blue violet	PIP
<i>Viola hastata</i>	halberdleaf yellow violet	PIP
<i>Viola hirsutula</i>	southern woodland violet	PIP
<i>Viola incognita</i>	largeleaf white violet	PP
<i>Viola palmata</i>	early blue violet, trilobed violet	PP
<i>Viola pedata</i>	birdfoot violet	PIP
<i>Viola primulifolia</i>	primrose-leaf violet	PP
<i>Viola primulifolia</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	primrose-leaf violet	PIP
<i>Viola pubescens</i>	downy yellow violet	PIP
<i>Viola pubescens</i> var. <i>ericarpon</i>	dark yellow violet	U
<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>	roundleaf violet, roundleaf yellow violet	PIP
<i>Viola sagittata</i>	arrow-leaved violet, arrowleaf violet	PIP
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet, hooded blue violet	PIP
<i>Viola striata</i>	striped cream violet	PIP
<i>Viola tricolor</i>	johnny jumpup, pansy violet	PIP

<sup>1</sup>Park Status refers to the current status of the organism in the park, where PIP=Present in Park, PP=Probably Present, E=Encroaching, U=Unconfirmed, N/A=Not Available, H=Historic



The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is the nation's principal conservation agency, charged with the mission "*to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and our commitments to island communities.*" More specifically, Interior protects America's treasures for future generations, provides access to our nation's natural and cultural heritage, offers recreation opportunities, honors its trust responsibilities to American Indians and Alaska Natives and its responsibilities to island communities, conducts scientific research, provides wise stewardship of energy and mineral resources, fosters sound use of land and water resources, and conserves and protects fish and wildlife. The work that we do affects the lives of millions of people; from the family taking a vacation in one of our national parks to the children studying in one of our Indian schools.

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**National Park Service**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**



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