

A List of the Vascular Plants of Bender Mountain Preserve (Including Adjacent Parts of the Delhi Township Property and Sisters' Hill)

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Abstract: Several species of non-native invasive plants, including Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*), had become quite numerous at Bender Mountain Preserve in Hamilton County, which made it very difficult for native plants to compete. After the removal of Amur honeysuckle by Western Wildlife Corridor volunteers, there was a resurgence of native plants in the preserve. So far, 431 species of vascular plants have been identified, 73% of which are native to Hamilton County. This list is sure to grow over the next few years as the preserve continues to recover. It is hoped that this study will encourage land managers and park districts not to give up on their nature preserves: non-native, invasive plants can be controlled in natural areas and native plants can come back.

Key Words: Amur honeysuckle, native plants, Western Wildlife Corridor, Western Mesophytic Forest Region, Ohio River Valley

Introduction

Bender Mountain Nature Preserve (N 39.10°, W 084.67°) is a 22.3 ha preserve in southwest Hamilton County, Ohio, consisting of property owned by Delhi Township Parks and Recreation as well as land owned by the Western Wildlife Corridor. The preserve and some of the adjacent forested property owned by the Sisters of Charity are managed by the Western Wildlife Corridor, a land trust dedicated to preserving the environmental heritage of the Ohio River Valley. Native plants reappeared at Bender Mountain Preserve after non-native invasive plants were removed by volunteers. This paper outlines the geologic history of Bender Mountain Preserve, its subsequent vegetational changes over time, Western Wildlife Corridor's contribution to restoring the hillslope to its native state, and a list of plants that currently reside on the preserve.

The Bender Mountain Preserve site lies at the southern edge of Delhi Township in Hamilton County, Ohio, on a steep ridge overlooking the Ohio River to the south and Rapid Run Creek to the north. The valleys of the Ohio River and its tributaries in this portion of Hamilton County are exceptionally narrow here and have oversteepened slopes due to the rerouting of the Ohio River during the Illinoian Glaciation. Approximately 400,000 years BP, during the Pleistocene Epoch, glaciation dammed the Pleistocene Deepstage Ohio River at Cincinnati (Durrell 1961, 1977). The large lake that formed as a result of the damming found an outlet at a location known as Anderson Ferry, west of downtown Cincinnati and about two kilometers southeast of present-day Bender Mountain. As glacial lake water overflowed the lake's western terminus, it cut a new, narrow gorge in what is now the Ohio River valley. Tributary streams in the region where the river was rerouted also cut gorges as they dropped down to the level of the newly formed river. A small tributary of the Ohio River known as Rapid Run Creek flows in one of the newly formed gorges, and runs somewhat parallel to the Ohio River near Anderson Ferry. The ridge that formed between Rapid Run Creek and the Ohio River is Bender Mountain.

Bender Mountain Preserve lies within the Outer Bluegrass Ecoregion (Hedeen 2006). The clay-rich soils on the preserve are categorized as members of the Eden Series by the Hamilton County Soil Survey (Lerch et al. 1980). The mountain's ridge top is underlain by thin, stony silty-clay colluvial soil derived from the Ordovician Fairview Formation, whereas the lower part of the hillslope is underlain by thick clay colluvial soil derived from the underlying Kope Formation. Both formations consist of interbedded limestone and shale: the Fairview Formation is about 3:1 shale to limestone, and the Kope Formation is about 4:1 shale to limestone. The dominance of shale in the Kope Formation allows it to weather into soil at a relatively fast rate, thus producing a thick, heavy clay soil that is associated with landsliding wherever the Kope Formation crops out in Cincinnati. A factor of safety analysis of saturated soils underlying the Bender hillslope indicates a residual friction angle of 16° to 20°. This suggests that the hillslope cannot retain soil at angles steeper than 20°, but the ridge slopes at a higher angle than this, especially near its western terminus. The soils on the hillside are most likely held in place by the rocky nature of the colluvial soil, along

with irregularities in the bedrock surface angles. Moreover, roots of woody plants contribute significant strength to the colluvial soil and allow it to remain in place, unfortunately intermittently, since the hillslope is pocked with landslide troughs and scarps (Riestenberg 1994). In fact, a road that cut tangentially across the hillslope had to be closed down permanently during the 1970s after a particularly dramatic series of landslides (Fleming and Johnson 1994).

The Bender Mountain area is a part of the Western Mesophytic Forest region, a region of diverse vegetation types (Braun 1950). The steep slopes, north and south aspects, and narrow valleys have created many different types of habitat, including dry, rocky ridge tops, warm, fertile, south-facing slopes, cool, fertile, north-facing slopes, alluvial benches, wetlands, and riparian zones.

Delhi Township records indicate that over the years, parts of the Bender Mountain area have been used for grazing cows, foraging hogs, growing grapes and other fruit, and selective logging (Duba and Brunsman 1976). In the early part of the twentieth century, plant ecologist E. Lucy Braun mapped the woody plants on a hillslope north of the Ohio River at Anderson Ferry, close to present-day Bender Mountain (Braun 1916). Most of the same woody species can be found at Bender Mountain Preserve today; however, woody species are now under siege from invasion by alien plants and other pests such as the Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) (Jester 2009).

Invasive alien plants began to appear in significant numbers in southwestern Ohio in the mid-twentieth century. For example, Braun noted in *The Woody Plants of Ohio* (Braun 1961) that Amur honeysuckle had by that time escaped from cultivation in Hamilton County and that it was becoming abundant in pastures and woodlands. By the year 2000, Amur honeysuckle covered most of Bender Mountain with a blanket of foliage that blocked the sun. Underneath this, other alien species such as garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and winter creeper (*Euonymus fortunei*), which are more shade tolerant, were gaining a foothold. The result was an observable reduction in the number of native plants, especially forest-floor, herbaceous flowering plants. When Western Wildlife Corridor began managing Bender Mountain Preserve in 2004, volunteers began removing the invasives, allowing the native plant species to repopulate the preserve (Conover et al. 2016; Conover and Sisson 2016).

Methods

Several books (listed in the Literature Cited section) were used to identify species. *The Seventh Catalog of the Vascular Plants of Ohio* (Cooperrider et al. 2001) provided the initial basis for the nomenclature used in this list of plants. Plant taxonomy is in a state of flux, and some of the names in this list have been updated to reflect recent changes in taxonomy. Author names are provided with each species to avoid confusion as to which species is present. For the most current taxonomic information about families, genera, and plant names, refer to The Integrated Taxonomic Information System (www.itis.gov).

Most plants were identified in the field between 2013 and 2017. A few specimens were collected and deposited in herbaria at the University of Cincinnati and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

Results

Our vascular plant survey has so far identified 431 different species, of which 73% are native to Hamilton County. The list of species is sure to increase, since additional species are discovered in the preserve every year. The current list of species includes horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.), ferns, woody plants (shrubs, trees, and vines), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), sedges (*Cyperus* and *Carex*), grasses, and forbs. Plants such as blue-eyed Mary (*Collinsia verna*) grow in profusion on the gentle slope above Rapid Run creek; northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), great yellow wood sorrel (*Oxalis grandis*), early saxifrage (*Saxifraga virginensis*), mullein-foxglove (*Dasistoma macrophylla*), American pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) and poverty oat grass (*Danthonia spicata*) prefer the upper slopes; and bulrushes (*Scirpus* spp.), jewelweeds (*Impatiens* spp.), scouring rushes (*Equisetum* spp.), and great blue lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) prefer the wetter areas. From this study, it is clear that if Amur honeysuckle and other non-native invasive plants are removed from a natural area while propagules (seeds, roots, bulbs, and corms) of native plants are still viable, native vegetation can reclaim the area.

The vascular plant species found in the Preserve are listed in Table 1.

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Table 1. List of vascular plants currently found on Bender Mountain. (*) indicates probably not native to Hamilton County.

PTERIDOPHYTES		<i>Acer saccharinum</i> L.	Silver maple
Family Aspleniaceae, the Spleenwort Family		<i>Acer saccharum</i> L.	Sugar maple
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i> (L.) Britton, Sterns. & Poggenb.	Ebony spleenwort	Family Amaranthaceae, the Amaranth Family	
Family Dryopteridaceae, the Wood Fern Family		* <i>Achyranthes japonica</i> (Miq.) Nakai	Japanese chaff flower
<i>Cystopteris protrusa</i> (Weath.) Blasdell	Lowland fragile fern	Family Anacardiaceae, the Cashew Family	
<i>Diplazium pycnocarpon</i> (Sprengel) M. Broun Synonym: <i>Athyrium pycnocarpon</i> (Sprengel) Tidestrom	Narrow-leaved glade fern	<i>Rhus glabra</i> L.	Smooth sumac
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> (Michx.) Schott	Christmas fern	<i>Rhus typhina</i> L. Synonym: <i>Rhus hirta</i> (L.) Sudw.	Staghorn sumac
Family Equisetaceae, the Horsetail Family		<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> (L.) Kuntze Synonym: <i>Rhus radicans</i> L.	Poison ivy
<i>Equisetum arvense</i> L.	Field horsetail	Family Annonaceae, the Custard-Apple Family	
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> L.	Scouring-rush	<i>Asimina triloba</i> (L.) Dunal.	Paw paw
GYMNOSPERMS		Family Apiaceae, the Carrot Family (Umbelliferae)	
Family Cupressaceae, the Cypress Family		<i>Chaerophyllum procumbens</i> (L.) Crantz	Spreading chervil
* <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> Moench	Creeping juniper	* <i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	Poison hemlock
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	Eastern red cedar	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i> (L.) DC.	Honewort
ANGIOSPERMS – Dicotyledons		* <i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Wild carrot; Queen Anne's lace
Family Acanthaceae, the Acanthus Family		<i>Erigenia bulbosa</i> (Michx.) Nutt.	Harbinger-of-spring
<i>Ruellia strepens</i> L.	Smooth ruellia	<i>Osmorhiza claytonii</i> (Michx.) C. B. Blake	Hairy sweet cicely
Family Adoxaceae, the Moschatel Family		<i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> (Torr.) DC.	Smooth sweet cicely
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	Elderberry	* <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> L.	Wild parsnip
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.	Blackhaw	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L.	Canadian black snakeroot
Family Aceraceae, the Maple Family (now included in the Sapindaceae)		<i>Sanicula odorata</i> (Raf.) K. M. Pryer & L. R. Phillippe	Clustered black snakeroot
<i>Acer negundo</i> L.	Boxelder	* <i>Torilis</i> sp. Adans.	Hedge parsley
<i>Acer nigrum</i> Michx. Synonym: <i>Acer saccharum</i> L. var. <i>viride</i> (Schmidt) E. Murray; <i>Acer saccharum</i> L. ssp. <i>nigrum</i> (f. Michx.) Desmarais	Black maple	Family Apocynaceae, The Dogbane Family	
		<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L.	Indian hemp

<i>*Vinca minor</i> L.	Periwinkle; myrtle
Family Aquifoliaceae, the Holly Family	
<i>Ilex opaca</i> Aiton	American holly
Family Araliaceae, the Ginseng Family	
<i>*Hedera helix</i> L.	English ivy
Family Aristolochiaceae, the Birthwort Family	
<i>Asarum canadense</i> L.	Wild ginger
Family Asclepiadaceae, the Milkweed Family (now included in the Apocynaceae)	
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> L.	Swamp milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.	Common milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> L.	Butterfly weed
<i>Cynanchum laeve</i> (Michx.) Pers.	Sand vine
Synonym: <i>Ampelamus albidus</i> (Nutt.) Britt.; <i>Gonolobus laevis</i> Michx.	
Family Asteraceae, the Aster Family (Compositae)	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Yarrow
<i>Ageratina altissima</i> (L.) R. M. King & H. Rob.	White snakeroot
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	Common ragweed
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> L.	Giant ragweed
<i>*Arctium minus</i> Schk.	Common burdock
<i>*Artemisia annua</i> L.	Annual wormwood
<i>*Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Mugwort
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L.	Spanish needles
<i>Bidens cernua</i> L.	Nodding bur-marigold
<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.	Devil's beggar-ticks
<i>*Carduus nutans</i> L.	Nodding thistle
<i>*Cichorium intybus</i> L.	Chicory
<i>*Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	Canada thistle
<i>Cirsium discolor</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Sprengel	Field thistle
<i>*Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten.	Bull thistle
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (L.) L. Synonym: <i>Eclipta alba</i> (L.) Hassk.	Yerba-de-tajo
<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i> (L.) Raf. ex DC.	Pilewort
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Pers.	Daisy fleabane

<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	Horseweed
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L.	Philadelphia fleabane
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	White-top
<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> L.	Tall boneset
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> L.	Boneset
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> L.	Purple joe-pye weed
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i> Michx.	Late-flowering thoroughwort
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> (L.) Nutt. Synonym: <i>Solidago graminifolia</i> (L.) Salisb.	Bushy goldenrod
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> L.	Jerusalem artichoke
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (L.) Sweet	Ox-eye sunflower
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> L.	Wild lettuce
<i>Lactuca floridana</i> (L.) Gaertner	Wild blue lettuce
<i>*Lactuca saligna</i> L.	Willow-leaf lettuce
<i>*Lactuca serriola</i> L. var. <i>serriola</i> , var. <i>integrata</i> Gren. & Godr. Synonym: <i>Lactuca scariola</i> L.	Prickly lettuce
<i>*Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	Ox-eye daisy
<i>*Packera glabella</i> (Poir.) C. Jeffrey	Butterweed
<i>Polymnia canadensis</i> L.	Small-flowered leafcup
<i>Prenanthes alba</i> L.	White rattlesnake-root
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> L.	Green-headed coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> L.	Brown-eyed Susan
<i>*Senecio vulgaris</i> L.	Common groundsel
<i>Silphium perfoliatum</i> L.	Indian cup
<i>Solidago altissima</i> L.	Tall goldenrod
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.	Canada goldenrod
<i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> L.	Zigzag goldenrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Aiton	Smooth goldenrod
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> Aiton	Gray goldenrod
<i>*Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill	Prickly sow-thistle

<i>Symphiotrichum cordifolium</i> (L.) Nesom	Heart-leaved aster
<i>Symphiotrichum ericoides</i> (L.) G.L. Nesom var. <i>ericoides</i>	White heath aster
<i>Symphiotrichum lanceolatum</i> (Willd.) Nesom ssp. <i>lanceolatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Eastern lined aster
<i>Symphiotrichum lateriflorum</i> (L.) A.& D. Löve var. <i>lateriflorum</i>	Calico aster
<i>Symphiotrichum novae-angliae</i> (L.) Nesom	New England aster
<i>Symphiotrichum shortii</i> (Lindl.) Nesom	Short's aster
* <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Weber ex F. H. Wigg.	Common dandelion
* <i>Tussilago farfara</i> L.	Colt's-foot
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i> (L.) Britt. Synonym: <i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i> (L.) DC.	Wingstem
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i> (Walter) Trel. Synonym: <i>Vernonia altissima</i> Nutt.	Tall ironweed
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Common cocklebur
Family Balsaminaceae, the Touch-me-not Family	
<i>Impatiens capensis</i> Meerb.	Spotted jewelweed
<i>Impatiens pallida</i> Nutt.	Pale jewelweed
Family Berberidaceae, the Barberry Family	
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i> (L.) Michx.	Blue cohosh
<i>Jeffersonia diphylla</i> (L.) Pers.	Twinleaf
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L.	Mayapple
Family Betulaceae, the Birch Family	
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> Walter ssp. <i>virginiana</i> (Marshall) Furlow	Musclewood; ironwood
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (Miller) K. Koch	Eastern hop-hornbeam
Family Bignoniaceae, the Trumpet-creeper Family	
<i>Campsis radicans</i> (L.) Seemann	Trumpet-creeper

Family Boraginaceae, the Borage Family	
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i> (L.) I. M. Johnston	Beggar's-lice
<i>Mertensia virginica</i> (L.) Pers. ex Link	Virginia bluebells
Family Brassicaceae, the Mustard Family (Cruciferae)	
* <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande Synonym: <i>Alliaria officinalis</i> Andr.	Garlic mustard
* <i>Barbarea verna</i> (Mill.) Asch.	Early yellowrocket
* <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> R. Br.	Winter cress
<i>Boechea laevigata</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Al-Shehbaz	Smooth rockcress
* <i>Brassica nigra</i> L.	Black mustard
* <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medikus	Shepherd's purse
<i>Cardamine concatenata</i> (Michx.) O. Schwarz Synonym: <i>Dentaria laciniata</i> Muhl.	Cut-leaved toothwort
<i>Cardamine diphylla</i> (Michx.) A. Wood Synonym: <i>Dentaria diphylla</i> Michx.	Twin-leaved toothwort
<i>Cardamine douglasii</i> Britton	Purple cress
* <i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.	Hoary bitter cress
* <i>Erophila verna</i> (L.) Chev.	Whitlow-grass
* <i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L.	Dame's rocket
<i>Iodanthus pinnatifidus</i> (Michx.) Steudel	Purple rocket
* <i>Lepidium campestre</i> (L.) R. Br.	Field pepper-weed
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L.	Poor-man's pepper
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser.	Common yellow-cress
* <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Field penny-cress
Family Caesalpiniaceae, the Caesalpinia Family (now in Fabaceae)	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Redbud
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.	Honey-locust
<i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (L.) K. Koch.	Kentucky coffee-tree

Family Campanulaceae, the Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula americana</i> L. Synonym: <i>Campanulastrum americanum</i> (L.) Small	Tall bellflower
<i>Lobelia inflata</i> L.	Indian tobacco
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> L.	Great blue lobelia
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> (L.) Nieuwl.	Venus' looking-glass
Family Cannabaceae, the Hemp Family	
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L.	Hackberry
Family Caprifoliaceae, the Honeysuckle Family	
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunb.	Japanese honeysuckle
* <i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Rupr.) Maxim.	Amur honeysuckle
<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> Moench.	Coralberry
Family Caryophyllaceae, the Pink Family	
<i>Paronychia canadensis</i> (L.) Alph. Wood	Forked chickweed
* <i>Saponaria officinalis</i> L.	Soapwort; Bouncing Bet
<i>Stellaria corei</i> Shinners	Kentucky chickweed
* <i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed
* <i>Stellaria pallida</i> (Dumort) Pire	Lesser chickweed
<i>Stellaria pubera</i> Michx.	Star chickweed
Family Celastraceae, the Staff-Tree Family	
* <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.	Oriental bittersweet
* <i>Euonymus alatus</i> (Thunb.) Siebold	Winged Euonymus
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> Jacq.	Wahoo
* <i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Turcz.) Hand.-Mazz.	Wintercreeper
Family Chenopodiaceae, the Goosefoot Family (now included in the Amaranthaceae)	
* <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Lamb's quarters
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> (L.) Mosyakin & Clemants	Mexican tea
<i>Chenopodium standleyanum</i> Aellen	Woodland goosefoot

Family Convolvulaceae, the Morning-Glory Family	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> (L.) R. Br. Synonym: <i>Convolvulus sepium</i> L.	Hedge bindweed
* <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> Jacq.	Ivy-leaved morning-glory
<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> L.	Small-flowered morning-glory
<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i> (L.) G. F. W. Mey	Man-of-the-earth
Family Cornaceae, the Dogwood Family	
<i>Cornus drummondii</i> C. A. Meyer	Rough-leaved dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	Flowering dogwood
<i>Cornus racemosa</i> Lam.	Gray dogwood
Family Cuscutaceae, the Dodder Family	
<i>Cuscuta pentagona</i> Engelm.	Five-angled dodder
Family Crassulaceae, the Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum ternatum</i> Michx.	Wild stonecrop
Family Dipsacaceae, the Teasel Family (now included in the Caprifoliaceae)	
* <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> L. Synonym: <i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i> Huds.	Common teasel
* <i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i> L.	Cut-leaved teasel
* <i>Dipsacus sativus</i> (L.) Honck.	Indian teasel
Family Ebenaceae, the Ebony Family	
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> L.	Persimmon
Family Euphorbiaceae, the Spurge Family	
<i>Acalypha deamii</i> (Weath.) H.E. Ahles	Deam's three-seeded mercury
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i> Raf. Synonym: <i>Acalypha virginica</i> L. var. <i>rhomboidea</i> (Raf.) Cooperr.	Rhombic three-seeded mercury
<i>Acalypha virginica</i> L.	Virginia three-seeded mercury
<i>Euphorbia commutata</i> Engelm. ex A. Gray	Woodland spurge
Family Fabaceae, the Pea or Bean Family (Leguminosae)	
* <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Silk tree

<i>Amphicarpaea bracteata</i> (L.) Fernald	Hog-peanut
<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> (Michx.) MacMillan	Prairie mimosa
* <i>Lotus corniculata</i> L.	Birdsfoot trefoil
* <i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black medick
* <i>Melilotus albus</i> Medik.	White sweet-clover
* <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Pall.	Yellow sweet-clover
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Black locust
* <i>Securigera varia</i> (L.) Lassen	Crown-vetch
* <i>Trifolium hybridum</i> L.	Alsike clover
* <i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Red clover
* <i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	White clover
Family Fagaceae, the Beech Family	
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Ehrh.	American beech
<i>Quercus alba</i> L.	White oak
<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michx.	Bur oak
<i>Quercus muhlenbergii</i> Engelm.	Chinquapin oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i> L. Synonym: <i>Quercus borealis</i> F. Michx.	Northern red oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i> Buckley	Shumard oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam.	Black oak
Family Fumariaceae, the Fumitory Family (now included in the Papaveraceae)	
<i>Corydalis flavula</i> (Raf.) DC.	Yellow corydalis
<i>Dicentra canadensis</i> (Goldie) Walp.	Squirrel corn
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> (L.) Bernh.	Dutchman's-breeches
Family Geraniaceae, the Geranium Family	
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.	Carolina crane's-bill
<i>Geranium maculatum</i> L.	Wild geranium
Family Hippocastanaceae, the Horse-Chestnut Family (now included in the Sapindaceae)	
<i>Aesculus glabra</i> Willd.	Ohio buckeye
<i>Aesculus flava</i> Aiton Synonym: <i>Aesculus octandra</i> Marshall.	Yellow buckeye

Family Hydrangeaceae, the Hydrangea Family	
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> L.	Wild hydrangea
* <i>Philadelphus coronarius</i> L.	Mock-orange
Family Hydrophyllaceae, the Waterleaf Family (now included in the Boraginaceae)	
<i>Hydrophyllum appendiculatum</i> Michx.	Appendaged waterleaf
<i>Hydrophyllum canadense</i> L.	Maple-leaved waterleaf
<i>Hydrophyllum macrophyllum</i> Nutt.	Large-leaved waterleaf
<i>Phacelia bipinnatifida</i> Michx.	Fernleaf phacelia
Family Hypericaceae, the St. John's-Wort Family	
* <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	Common St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> Lam.	Spotted St. John's-wort
Family Juglandaceae, the Walnut Family	
<i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch	Bitternut hickory
<i>Carya laciniosa</i> (Michx. f.) Loudon	Shellbark hickory
<i>Carya ovata</i> (Miller) K. Koch	Shagbark hickory
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	Black walnut
Family Lamiaceae, the Mint Family (Labiatae)	
<i>Agastache nepetoides</i> (L.) Ktze.	Yellow giant-hyssop
<i>Blephilia hirsuta</i> (Pursh) Benth.	Hairy woodmint
* <i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	Ground ivy; gill-over-the-ground; creeping Charlie
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i> (L.) Pers.	American pennyroyal
* <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	Henbit
* <i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.	Purple dead-nettle
* <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> L.	Motherwort
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i> L.	Virginia water-horehound
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Self-heal; heal-all
<i>Salvia lyrata</i> L.	Lyre-leaved sage
<i>Scutellaria ovata</i> Hill	Heart-leaved skullcap
<i>Stachys nuttallii</i> Benth. Synonym: <i>Stachys riddellii</i> House.; <i>Stachys cordata</i> Riddell.	Heart-leaved hedge-nettle
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i> Willd.	Common hedge-nettle

<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.	American germander; wood sage
Family Lauraceae, the Laurel Family	
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) Blume	Northern spicebush
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nutt.) Nees.	Sassafras
Family Limnanthaceae, the Meadow-Foam Family	
<i>Floerkea proserpinacoides</i> Willd.	False mermaid
Family Lythraceae, the Loosestrife Family	
* <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Purple loosestrife
Family Magnoliaceae, the Magnolia Family	
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Tuliptree; yellow poplar
Family Malvaceae, the Mallow Family	
* <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medic.	Velvet-leaf
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i> L.	Crimson-eyed rosemallow
* <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	Rose of Sharon
* <i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	Prickly mallow
Family Menispermaceae, the Moonseed Family	
<i>Menispermum canadense</i> L.	Moonseed
Family Molluginaceae, the Carpet-Weed Family	
* <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> L.	Carpet-weed
Family Montiaceae, the Links Family	
<i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.	Spring beauty
Family Moraceae, the Mulberry Family	
* <i>Morus alba</i> L.	White mulberry
<i>Morus rubra</i> L.	Red mulberry
Family Oleaceae, the Olive Family	
<i>Fraxinus americana</i> L.	White ash
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> Michx.	Blue ash
* <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	Common privet
Family Onagraceae, the Evening-Primrose Family	
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i> L.	Enchanter's nightshade
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i> Biehler	Purple-leaved willow-herb
<i>Gaura biennis</i> L.	Biennial gaura
<i>Oenothera biennis</i> L.	Common evening-primrose

Family Orobanchaceae, the Broomrape Family	
<i>Dasistoma macrophylla</i> (Nutt.) Raf. Synonym: <i>Seymaria macrophylla</i> Nutt.	Mullein-foxglove
Family Oxalidaceae, the Wood Sorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i> Jacq.	Southern yellow wood- sorrel
<i>Oxalis grandis</i> Small	Great yellow wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i> L.	Purple wood-sorrel
<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L. Synonym: <i>Oxalis europaea</i> Jord.	Common yellow wood- sorrel
Family Papaveraceae, the Poppy Family	
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> L.	Bloodroot
<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i> (Michx.) Nutt. Synonym: <i>Chelidonium diphyllum</i> Michx.	Wood poppy; celandine poppy
Family Passifloraceae, the Passion-Vine Family	
<i>Passiflora lutea</i> L.	Yellow passion-flower
Family Penthoraceae, the Ditch-Stonecrop Family	
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i> L.	Ditch-stonecrop
Family Phrymaceae, the Lopseed Family	
<i>Phryma leptostachya</i> L.	American lopseed
Family Phytolaccaceae, the Pokeweed Family	
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	Pokeweed
Family Plantaginaceae, the Plantain Family	
<i>Collinsia verna</i> Nutt.	Blue-eyed Mary
<i>Leucospora multifida</i> (Michx.) Nutt. Synonym: <i>Conobea multifida</i> (Michx.) Benth.	Narrowleaf paleseed
* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	English plantain
* <i>Plantago major</i> L.	Broad-leaved plantain
<i>Plantago rugelii</i> Decne.	Rugel's plantain
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> L.	Water speedwell
<i>Veronica peregrina</i> L.	Purslane speedwell
Family Platanaceae, the Plane-Tree Family	
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	American sycamore

Family Polemoniaceae, the Phlox Family	
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> L.	Blue phlox
<i>Polemonium reptans</i> L.	Greek valerian
Family Polygonaceae, the Smartweed Family	
* <i>Fallopia japonica</i> (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.	Japanese knotweed
<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Spach	Water-pepper
* <i>Persicaria longiseta</i> (Bruijn) Kitag.	Long-bristled smartweed
* <i>Persicaria maculosa</i> Gray	Lady's thumb
<i>Persicaria punctata</i> (Elliott) Small	Dotted smartweed
<i>Persicaria virginiana</i> (L.) Gaertn.	Jumpseed; Virginia knotweed
* <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Prostrate knotweed
* <i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Curly dock
* <i>Rumex obtusifolius</i> L.	Bitter dock
Family Portulacaceae, the Purslane Family	
<i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.	Spring beauty
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	Common purslane Note: There is archeological evidence indicating that this species is native.
Family Primulaceae, the Primrose Family	
* <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	Scarlet pimpernel
* <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> L.	Moneywort
<i>Samolus parviflorus</i> Raf. Synonym: <i>Samolus floribundus</i> Kunth	Water-pimpernel
Family Ranunculaceae, the Buttercup Family	
<i>Anemone acutiloba</i> (DC.) G. Lawson Synonym: <i>Hepatica acutiloba</i> DC.; <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> Schreb. var. <i>acuta</i> (Pursh) Steyerl.	Sharp-lobed hepatica
<i>Anemone virginiana</i> L.	Thimbleweed
<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> (L.) Nutt. Synonym: <i>Actaea racemosa</i> L.	Black cohosh
<i>Delphinium tricornis</i> Michx.	Dwarf larkspur

<i>Isopyrum biternatum</i> (Raf.) Torr. & A. Gray Synonym: <i>Enemion biternatum</i> Raf.	False rue-anemone
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L.	Kidney-leaved crowfoot
* <i>Ficaria verna</i> Huds.	Lesser celandine
<i>Ranunculus hispidus</i> Michx. var. <i>hispidus</i> ; var. <i>caricetorum</i> (Greene) T. Duncan Synonym: <i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i> Poiret	Hispid buttercup
<i>Ranunculus micranthus</i> Nutt.	Small-flowered crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i> Poiret	Hooked crowfoot
<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i> L.	Early meadow-rue
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i> (L.) A. J. Eames & B. Bovin	Rue-anemone
Family Rosaceae, the Rose Family	
<i>Crataegus mollis</i> Scheele	Downy hawthorn
* <i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andrews) Teschem.	Indian strawberry
<i>Geum canadense</i> Jacq.	White avens
<i>Geum vernum</i> (Raf.) Torr. & A. Gray	Spring avens
* <i>Malus pumila</i> Mill. Synonym: <i>Pyrus malus</i> L.	Cultivated apple
<i>Prunus americana</i> Marshall	Wild plum
* <i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Sweet cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	Wild black cherry
* <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Dcne.	Callery pear
* <i>Rosa canina</i> L.	Dog rose
* <i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunb. Ex Murray	Multiflora rose
<i>Rosa setigera</i> Michx.	Prairie rose; climbing rose
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i> T. C. Porter	Common blackberry
<i>Rubus enslenii</i> Tratt.	Enslens' blackberry
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i> Willd.	Northern dewberry
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i> L.	Black raspberry
Family Rubiaceae, the Madder Family	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers
<i>Galium circaezans</i> Michx.	Wild licorice

<i>Galium concinnum</i> Torr. & A. Gray	Shining bedstraw
* <i>Galium mollugo</i> L.	False baby's breath
Family Rutaceae, the Rue Family	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L.	Wafer-ash
Family Salicaceae, the Willow Family	
<i>Populus deltoides</i> Marshall	Cottonwood
<i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt. ssp. <i>interior</i> (Rowlee) Cronq. Synonym: <i>Salix interior</i> Rowlee.	Sandbar willow
<i>Salix nigra</i> Marshall	Black willow
Family Saxifragaceae, the Saxifrage Family	
<i>Heuchera americana</i> L.	Alum-root
<i>Saxifraga virginensis</i> Michx.	Early saxifrage
Family Scrophulariaceae, the Figwort Family	
<i>Scrophularia marilandica</i> L.	Maryland figwort
* <i>Verbascum blatteria</i> L.	Moth mullein
* <i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	Common mullein
Family Simaroubaceae, the Quassia Family	
* <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle	Tree-of-heaven
Family Solanaceae, the Nightshade Family	
<i>Physalis longifolia</i> Nutt. var. <i>subglabrata</i> (Mackenz. & Bush) Cronq.	Smooth groundcherry
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	Horse-nettle
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i> L.	Bittersweet nightshade
* <i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.	Garden tomato
<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i> DC.	Black nightshade
Family Staphyleaceae, the Bladder-Nut Family	
<i>Staphylea trifolia</i> L.	Bladdernut
Family Tiliaceae, the Linden Family	
<i>Tilia heterophylla</i> Vent.	White basswood
<i>Tilia americana</i> L.	American linden
Family Ulmaceae, the Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus americana</i> L.	American elm
<i>Ulmus rubra</i> Muhl.	Slippery elm; red elm
Family Urticaceae, the Nettle Family	
<i>Laportea canadensis</i> (L.) Wedd.	Wood nettle

<i>Pilea pumila</i> (L.) A. Gray	Clearweed
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. var. <i>procera</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Wedd. Synonym: <i>Urtica dioica</i> L. subsp. <i>gracilis</i> (Aiton) Selander	American stinging nettle
Family Verbenaceae, the Vervain Family	
<i>Phyla lanceolata</i> (Michx.) Greene Synonym: <i>Lippia lanceolata</i> Michx.	Fog-fruit
<i>Verbena utricifolia</i> L.	White vervain
Family Violaceae, the Violet Family	
<i>Viola pubescens</i> Ait.	Common yellow violet
<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd Synonym: <i>Viola papilionacea</i> Pursh	Common blue violet
<i>Viola striata</i> Aiton.	Striped violet
Family Vitaceae, the Grape Family	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planchon	Virginia creeper
<i>Vitis vulpina</i> L.	Frost grape
ANGIOSPERMS – Monocotyledons	
Family Asparagaceae, the Asparagus Family	
* <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> L.	Adam's needle; yucca
Family Araceae, the Arum Family	
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> (L.) Schott	Green dragon
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (L.) Schott Synonym: <i>Arisaema atrorubens</i> (Aiton) Blume	Jack-in-the-pulpit
Family Commelinaceae, the Spiderwort Family	
* <i>Commelina communis</i> L.	Asiatic day-flower
<i>Tradescantia subaspera</i> Ker Gawl.	Zigzag spiderwort
<i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> L.	Virginia spiderwort
Family Cyperaceae, the Sedge Family	
<i>Carex aggregata</i> Mackenzie Synonym: <i>Carex sparganioides</i> var. <i>aggregata</i> (Mack.) Gleason	Glomerate sedge

<i>Carex albicans</i> Willd. Synonym: <i>Carex artitecta</i> Mackenzie	Oak sedge
<i>Carex albursina</i> Sheldon	White bear sedge
<i>Carex blanda</i> Dewey	Common wood sedge
<i>Carex brevior</i> (Dewey) Mack.	Shortbeak sedge
<i>Carex careyana</i> Torr. ex Dewey	Carey's sedge
<i>Carex cephalophora</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Oval-leaf sedge
<i>Carex communis</i> L.H. Bailey	Fibrousroot sedge
<i>Carex frankii</i> Kunth	Frank's sedge
<i>Carex granularis</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Limestone meadow sedge
<i>Carex grisea</i> Wahlenb.	Inflated narrow-leaf sedge
<i>Carex jamesii</i> Schwein.	James' sedge
<i>Carex pennsylvanica</i> Lam. var. <i>pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania sedge
<i>Carex rosea</i> Schkuhr ex Willd.	Rosy sedge
<i>Carex sparganioides</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Bur-reed sedge
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges
<i>Carex tribuloides</i> Wahlenb.	Blunt broom sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> Michx.	Fox sedge
<i>Cyperus esculentes</i> L.	Yellow nut-grass
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i> L.	Straw-colored flatsedge
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> Willd.	Dark green bulrush
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i> Muhl. Synonym: <i>Scirpus lineatus</i> Michx.	Drooping bulrush
Family Dioscoreaceae, the Yam Family	
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i> L.	Wild yam
Family Iridaceae, the Iris Family	
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> Miller	Common blue-eyed-grass
Family Juncaceae, the Rush Family	
<i>Juncus dudleyi</i> Wiegand Synonym: <i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd. var. <i>dudleyi</i> (Wiegand) F. J. Hermann	Dudley's rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i> L. var. <i>solutus</i> Fern. & Wieg.	Common rush

<i>Juncus spp.</i>	Rushes
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd.	Path rush
<i>Juncus torreyi</i> Coville	Torrey's rush
Family Liliaceae, the Lily Family	
<i>Allium burdickii</i> (Hanes) A. G. Jones Synonym: <i>Allium</i> <i>triccoccum</i> Aiton var. <i>burdickii</i> Hanes	Narrow-leaved ramp
<i>Allium canadense</i> L.	Wild garlic
<i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth	Nodding wild onion
<i>Allium tricoccum</i> Aiton	Red ramp
* <i>Allium vineale</i> L.	Field garlic
<i>Camassia scilloides</i> (Raf.) Cory Synonym: <i>Cyanotris</i> <i>scilloides</i> Raf.	Wild hyacinth
<i>Erythronium albidum</i> Nutt.	White trout-lily
<i>Erythronium americanum</i> Ker Gawler	Yellow trout-lily
* <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> (L.) L.	Day-lily
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (L.) Link Synonym: <i>Smilacina</i> <i>racemosa</i> (L.) Desf.	Solomon's plume; false Solomon's seal
* <i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L.	Star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> (Walter) Elliott	Solomon's seal
<i>Polygonatum commutatum</i> (Schult. & Schult. f.) A. Dietr Synonym: <i>Polygonatum</i> <i>biflorum</i> (Walter) Elliott var. <i>commutatum</i> (Schult. f.) Morong	Giant Solomon's seal
<i>Trillium flexipes</i> Raf Synonym: <i>Trillium</i> <i>gleasonii</i> Fern.	Drooping trillium
<i>Trillium sessile</i> L.	Sessile trillium
<i>Uvularia grandiflora</i> (Michx.) Salisb.	Large-flowered bellwort
Family Poaceae, the Grass Family (Graminae)	
* <i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth Synonym: <i>Agrostis</i> <i>stolonifera</i> L. var. <i>major</i> (Gaudin) Farw.; <i>Agrostis</i> <i>alba</i> L., misapplied.	Redtop

<i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i> Walter	Meadow foxtail
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> L.	Broomsedge
* <i>Bromus inermis</i> Leyss.	Smooth brome
* <i>Bromus japonicus</i> Thunb. ex Murray	Japanese brome
* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	Orchard grass
<i>Danthonia spicata</i> (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roem. & Schult.	Poverty oat grass
* <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> (Schreb.) Muhl.	Smooth crab-grass
* <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> (L.) Scop.	Large crab-grass
* <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> (L.) P. Beauv. var. <i>crusgalli</i>	Barnyard grass
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i> (P. Beauv.) Fern.	Barnyard grass
<i>Elymus hystrix</i> L. Synonym: <i>Hystrix patula</i> Moench	Bottlebrush-grass
<i>Elymus macgregorii</i> R. Brooks & J.J.N. Campbell	Early wild rye
* <i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould	Quackgrass
<i>Elymus riparius</i> Wieg.	Streambank wild rye
<i>Elymus villosus</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Downy wild rye
<i>Elymus virginicus</i> L. var. <i>virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye
* <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreb.	Tall fescue
* <i>Festuca pratensis</i> Hudson	Meadow fescue
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i> (Pers) E. Alexeev Synonym: <i>Festuca obtusa</i> Biehler	Nodding fescue
<i>Glyceria striata</i> (Lam.) A. Hitc.	Fowl manna grass
<i>Hordeum pusillum</i> Nutt.	Little barley

<i>Leersia virginica</i> Willd.	White grass
* <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trin.) A. Camus.	Japanese stilt grass
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> J. F. Gmelin.	Nimblewill
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> Michx.	Fall panic grass
<i>Panicum spp.</i>	Panic grasses
* <i>Phalaris arundanacea</i> L.	Reed canary grass
* <i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	Timothy
* <i>Phragmites australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Common reed
* <i>Poa annua</i> L.	Annual blue grass
* <i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	Kentucky blue grass
<i>Poa sylvestris</i> Gray	Woodland blue grass
* <i>Setaria faberi</i> Herrm.	Giant foxtail grass
* <i>Setaria glauca</i> (L.) Beauv.	Yellow foxtail grass
* <i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) Beauv.	Green foxtail grass
* <i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	Johnson grass
<i>Sphenopholis nitida</i> (Biehler) Scribn.	Shiny wedgescale
<i>Sporobolus spp.</i>	Sporobolus
<i>Sporobolus vaginiflorus</i> (Torr. ex A. Gray) A. Wood	Poverty-grass
<i>Tridens flavus</i> (L.) A. Hitchc. Synonym: <i>Triodia flava</i> (L.) Smyth	Grease grass
Family Smilacaceae, the Catbrier Family	
<i>Smilax herbacea</i> L.	Carrion-flower
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i> L. Synonym: <i>Smilax hispida</i> Muhl. ex Torr.; <i>Smilax</i> <i>tamnoides</i> L. var. <i>hispida</i> (Muhl. ex Torr.) Fern.	Bristly greenbrier
Family Typhaceae, the Cattail Family	
<i>Typha angustifolia</i> L.	Narrowleaf cattail

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