

NATIVE NOTES



Trifolium virginicum

Kate's Mountain Clover

WEST VIRGINIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 26:2

SUMMER 2018

Judy Dumke-Editor: E-mail-dumke@live.marshall.edu Phone 740-894-6859

❖ ❖ ❖ [visit us at www.wvnps.org](http://www.wvnps.org) ❖ ❖ ❖

Wet Lands Field Trips June 30-July 1, 2018

The West Virginia Native Plant Society will have a series of early Summer field trips to the Putman and Mason County area June 30-July 1, 2018. Locations we plan to visit include the Winfield wetlands, Eleanor City Park, and Clifton F. McClintic Wildlife Management Area. For those needing lodging motels are available in Charleston, Huntington and Gallipolis Ohio. On Saturday Point Pleasant is hosting a sternwheel regatta, which may have some impact on availability. Restaurant information available from other participants. Remember to bring water and, if you wish, repellent for ticks and mosquitos.

Saturday, June 30

Our first stop will be at the Winfield wetlands located just east of Winfield on SR 35. Meet at the parking lot for the Mary Ingles trail head at 9:30 a.m.. The entrance to the Winfield wetland is a short distance further east on the left. These wetlands contain a nice patch of button bush and swamp white oak. Appalachian Power owns these wetlands and maintains a website for them at:

<https://appalachianpower.com/info/educational/WetlandsofWinfield.aspx>



Lizard's Tail

After lunch (all meals on your own) we will proceed to the City Park in Eleanor, WV. The City Park is located on Park Rd. off CR 35/13 in Eleanor. Meet at 1:00 p.m. in the parking lot just past the swimming pool. We will walk some trails on the hillside in the park where there is a stand of mature blue ash trees that hopefully is still alive.

Sunday, July 1

Sunday morning, we will have a walk in the Clifton F McClintic Wildlife Management Area located north of Point Pleasant off SR 62. Turn right onto CR 13 Camp Conley Rd. off SR 62. Meet at 9:30 a.m. at the intersection of CR 13 Camp Conley Road and CR 12/1 (Robinson Creek Road). The walk will cover a two-mile loop on a relatively level dirt road. There will be short side trips off road to venture into different habitats to see a wide variety of plants and trees such as swamp loosestrife, poison sumac, spanish oak, skunk cabbage, and crested shield fern. The walk will encompass a variety of habitats from ponds and wetlands to meadows and upland woods. ❁

For further information contact Kevin Campbell at hazwaste99@hotmail.com Please use this e-mail address as previous ones are not active due to his retirement.

Contents

	Page
Summer Wet lands trip	1
Carex Workshop	2
Ulmus	3
Panther Wildlife MA-Sept.	4
Chapter Field Trips	5
Photograph request	6
News of WVNPS	7
Events/Membership form	8

You Scream, I Scream we All Scream For, or At, Carex

In April Jim Vanderhorst presented a workshop for WVNPS members at the Ohio River Islands Wildlife Refuge at Williamstown, WV. Jim's presentation included several components; a visual presentation with slides of the various groups of *Carex*, a listing of the 135 known species of *Carex*, as currently construed, known from WV, and an impressive display of herbarium sheets to show the similarities and differences between the sections.



Jim Vanderhorst



Viewing the Specimens

Jim introduced us to the world of caricologists, a group of carex freaks that have published guides to the *Carex* of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and to the non *Carex* Cyperaceae of Indiana; but the definitive reference is *Flora North America Vol. 23*. All of these books have appeared in the last 30 years, mostly in the last 10. As might be expected, this has resulted in changes in classification and active reevaluations of species. As of now there are 12 genera in the Cyperaceae in West Virginia. *Cymophyllus* has been merged into *Carex* so one genus was lost. Currently *Carex* is the genus with the largest number of species in WV.

The genus is characterized by three way (trigonus) stems which have a closed sheath. Key characters to look for include the shape and morphology of the achenes and perigynia, this means watching the season in which you collect and the highlights the virtue of including packets with seeds. Good achene and sheath photographs also help to voucher the species. Thankfully it is not known to have polyploidal problems.



Sample of herbarium specimen

In determining which species you are looking at, Jim suggests, strongly, that you first familiarize yourself with the 33 sections known to be in West Virginia. After this initial cut it becomes easier to determine the species. To help the participants Jim prepared a list of all the species known to be in WV. This list will be found in the electronic version of Native Notes but not in the print version. If you have a print copy, you can find the handout in the electronic version of the newsletter on line at WVNPS.org.

Everyone present enjoyed and learned from this workshop and greatly appreciated Jim's presentation and the effort preparing it entailed.

If you have suggestions as to future workshops, or better yet, would like to volunteer to lead one please let Steve Mace or Kevin Campbell know.



Workshop in progress

Uniquely Ulmus

The four species in this genus are similar in appearance but so very different in their status. *Ulmus americana* has been severely impacted by an invasive pathogen, commonly known as Dutch Elm Disease. *Ulmus pumila* the Siberian Elm has been introduced as an ornamental to partially replace the American elm in urban area, and then began to spread throughout the range where it had been planted. *Ulmus rubra*, slippery elm, is relatively safe from biological threats but its bark has medicinal properties, and wild growing trees are sometimes totally stripped of bark and do not survive. *Ulmus thomasii*, the rock elm, is the rarest one in West Virginia and throughout its range. It can be difficult sometimes to sort out the species but it is possible, particularly if fruits are present. And yes, hybridization is known to occur.

Ulmus americana L.

American Elm is known from 41 counties, 20 of these records are 1977 or later, so it does persist. At one time it was the urban tree of choice, not after the DED struck. This species is most likely to be found in less



disturbed areas, such as stream banks, rich woods, rocky slopes and limestone outcrops. The flowers and fruit are found in the spring. They are in short racemes or clustered in what appears to be small bunches, which droop from the twigs. The fruits (samaras) are ovate with short marginal cilia.

Ulmus pumila L. Siberian Elm

As you may gather from the common name, this elm was introduced from NE Asia. In WV there are 14 recent records and no older ones. As an escape, it is found in roadsides and fence rows and other disturbed places. It has one major drawback as a planting, the wood is weak and the tree branches, and sometimes the trunks, tend to break in storms. Among the North American Elms it can be identified by its singly (not double) serrated leaf margins. It flowers and fruits in early spring and late winter. The flowers and fruit are sessile. The samaras are glabrous.

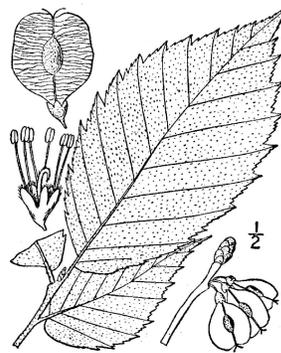


margins. It flowers and fruits in early spring and late winter. The flowers and fruit are sessile. The samaras are glabrous.

Line drawings from: Britton, N.L., and A. Brown. 1913. An illustrated flora of the northern United States, Canada and the British Possessions. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Vol. 1: 626. Provided by Kentucky Native Plant Society. Scanned by Omnitek Inc.

Ulmus rubra Muhlenberg. Slippery Elm

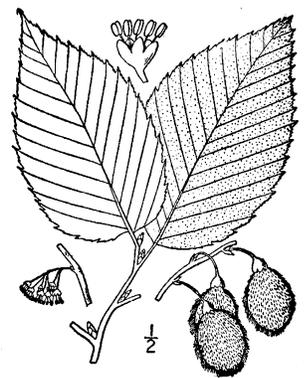
This is the most secure of the four species found in WV. With 51 known counties, 27 recent records and 24 older ones, this species lacks records from Jefferson, Nicholas, Hardy and Pendleton Counties to be considered ubiquitous. It is to be found along streams, riverbanks, woodland bottom lands and lower slopes. Its reddish inner bark has a viscous appearance and feel. The bark has been used, and still is being used, for medicinal purposes, which may in some situations be hazardous to the tree's survival. It flowers in the late winter or early spring in fascicles (bundles of flowers) which come directly from the twig. The samaras are only pubescent on the body not on the margins. There are reports of Hybrids with *U. pumila*.



and still is being used, for medicinal purposes, which may in some situations be hazardous to the tree's survival. It flowers in the late winter or early spring in fascicles (bundles of flowers) which come directly from the twig. The samaras are only pubescent on the body not on the margins. There are reports of Hybrids with *U. pumila*.

Ulmus Thomasii Sargent Rock Elm

This is West Virginia's least common elm concentrated in the eastern and southern part of the state, with one new and six older records existing. It has one distinctive character which helps to separate this species from other elms, currently known in the state, the twigs have 3-5 corky wings when mature. It can be found on rocky slopes, flood plains, stream banks and limestone outcrops. There are a few maps with another winged species *U. alata*, the winged elm shown in WV; however, there seems to be no voucher of it occurring in WV. The samaras are elliptic-oval, narrowly winged, the body is pubescent and the margins are ciliate but the cilia are short.



For additional materials

see: <http://leafsnap.com/species/Ulmus%20thomasii/>



WVNPS is Going Places Come Along

June 30-July 1
Wetlands of the Kanawha Valley
Please see the information on Page one



July 14
Big Slackwater C & O Canal Park Williamsport, MD

On Saturday July 14th meet at the parking lot next to McMahons Mill, 7900 Avis Mill Rd in Williamsport, MD, 21795, at 10 a. m. Rodney Dever (contact at rodneydever@comcast.net for additional information or questions) will lead a hike of about two miles on a causeway following the river's edge and abutting the cliffs. This is a level, unchallenging walk; however sturdy footwear is recommended. The featured plants will be woodland species which have adapted to the habitat among the cliff faces. Because much of the walk will be in the sun, probably you will want to bring a hat, and might also want sunscreen, sunglasses and water.



Photo Erin LaLytte on Trover

Special features, children are welcome, it is free and it qualifies for MN recent hours.

Site information: <https://www.canaltrust.org/pyv/mcmahons-mill/>

July 28
Adams County Prairies, Ohio



Photo from web site [Http://www.naturepreserves.ohiodnr.gov/chaparralprairie](http://www.naturepreserves.ohiodnr.gov/chaparralprairie)

Join the Tri-State Chapter as they journey to Ohio to see some magnificent prairie restorations. Last year several members participated on the tour offered by the Shawnee State Forest naturalist each year. When other chapter members heard about it, the chapter scheduled a return trip. The tour features prairie species including: rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), blazing stars (*Liatis spp.*) and Prairie Dock (*Silphium terebinthinaceum*) with ample opportunities for photography. If you like butterflies, they were also in full attendance last year.

Car pooling from Huntington will leave ca. 7:30 a.m. in order to arrive at the lodge at 9:00 a.m. Contact Romie Hughart (rch5006@gmail.com) for information about where to meet. For those coming from a distance the lodge does offer rooms, reservations may be called to 740-858-6621. The location for Shawnee State Park 4404B Ohio State Route 125, West Portsmouth Ohio. ❁

Back Again

September 7-9, 2018

Panther State Forest and Wildlife Management Area McDowell County

When the field committee looked up McDowell County's fall flora in the *Checklist and Atlas of the Vascular Flora of West Virginia*, they found mostly blanks, even for somewhat common species, observing that it certainly was not the best known, botanically speaking, of West Virginia's counties. Thus, we will be returning for field trips and for the annual meeting in early fall. Those who braved the rain in the spring of 2015 will remember the plants, the long list of county records, and yes, the rain. This area consists of a very old second growth hardwood forest dominated by hemlocks.

With the lack of information on what could be found there the next best alternative was checking the rare list maintained by the Kentucky Nature Preserves Committee for the adjacent county in Ky. Several listed (ranked) species were either fall bloomers or might extend blooming into the fall period.

The Appalachian, or Cumberland rosin weed, *Silphium wasiotense* Medley has been found only in KY and Tenn. It is reported to bloom in August -September and is found growing on dry to mesic open woodlands. For those who would like to research it references include: Medley 1989 *Sida* 13:285-91; Campbell & Medley 1990 *Sida* 12:277-84; Risk and Wyrick 1996 *Castanea* 61:194-5 (Tenn). Probably we won't find this species, but wouldn't it be great if we did.

Thuja occidentalis Northern White Cedar has been reported from adjacent counties and might well be found on stream banks or bluffs in McDowell County. Rock Harlequin, *Corydalis sempervirens* might be blooming on rock outcrops, in or near oak pine woods but that would be a stretch. Then there is the chance that rock skullcap, *Scutellaria saxatilis*, might still be in bloom, but it also would be at the remote end of its bloom period. There is a study that the US Forest Service did of this species on the Mon. It is downloadable (free) at https://www.fs.fed.us/nrs/pubs/rp/rp_nrs28.pdf. If you are not on the mailing list for the publications of the Northern Research Station, it is a very good source of information on West Virginia, (and other close states).

Location: Panther is located near the southern border of West Virginia with Virginia. From Route 52, one mile north of laegar, turn at the sign to Panther. At the Panther Post Office, turn left at the sign and follow the road approximately 3.5 miles to the area entrance. The Group Camp Lodge is approximately two miles south of the entrance on the right.

Lodging: We have reserved the Group Camp Lodge for the weekend. We are asking for \$30.00 for two nights per person payable, preferably in advance, to Judi White, WVNPS Treasurer. Bring your own bedding or sleeping bag, towels, etc. All meals will be on your own. A commercial kitchen is also available in the lodge to prepare your own meals. There are NO close restaurants or grocery stores, and by the way cell phone service is spotty, at best.

The nearest chain hotels are located in Bluefield and Princeton, WV around a one and a half hour drive to Panther WMA. There is also a lodge at Breaks Interstate Park on the Va. Ky. border, also about an hour and a half over lousy roads.

Camping: Six sites are available at \$14.00 per night, payable to Panther State Forest.

Field trips: We will be car caravanning, or hiking, from the Group Camp Lodge starting at 9:00 a.m. to various points in Panther State Forest and WMA Saturday morning and afternoon September 8th.

The annual meeting (open to all members) will be held Saturday September 8, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. in the Group Camp Lodge. Bring Snacks.

We may continue exploring areas in the Panther vicinity starting at 9:00 a.m. Sunday, September 9. Departure is at noon on Sunday. ☘

Picture this and Share



The editor was pleased to receive a series of photos from Jim Wilkinson of recent plant finds. From Tucker County in early June he found Flame Azalea (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) for which 15 current and 11 older records are known.

While he found Dutchman's Pipe that day in Tucker County, his photo of the same species from 2012 in Preston County really shows the habit of this plant well.



An interesting *Ribes* showed up but without fruit it was impossible to identify to the species level. Just like the elms on page 3, sometimes it helps to know what characters are most revealing in attempting to determine the species. ❁



Can You Help?

These pictures bring up a request from Donna Ford Wertz, board member and THE plant taxonomist at WVU. She is working on a project to produce an interactive CD for WV plant identification using XID software. For this she and her partners are looking for photos of WV plants. The CD will be available for a licensing fee/charge for the disk with any excess collected going to WVU, not to the compilers or photographers. However, credit will be given to the photographer. Photos of many of the species have been found but some remain to be located. Donna has compiled a list of plants for which there is no good JPEG image available, preferably from WV or close by. You can get a full list from Dr. Ford Wertz (dford2@wvu.edu). Please note that most of the more frequently seen and photographed are in hand, she does not need large white trillium or jack-in-the-pulpit. As a sample, here are the members of the Asteraceae needed:

Asteraceae

Eupatorium truncatum X
Gamochaeta argyrinea
Helianthus glaucus X
Hieracium alleghaniense X
Liatis spheroides

thoroughwort, white
 cudweed, silvery
 sunflower
 hawkweed
 gay feather, spherical

Petasites hybridus
Solidago flaccidifolia
Solidago gracillima
Solidago squarrosa
Symphyotrichum finkii X
Symphyotrichum depauperarum

pestilence wort
 goldenrod, mountain
 goldenrod, Virginia
 goldenrod, squarrose
 aster, squarrose white
 aster, eastern serpentine

Your assistance in providing images will help to make this worthy project, which we are all anticipating, come to fruition sooner. ❁

News of the West Virginia Native Plant Society

Highlights of the April 7, 2018 Board Meeting

- ! The 2018 board meeting was held at the headquarters of the Ohio River Islands Wildlife Refuge in Williamstown WV. Eight members attended, seven were board members
- ! There was a discussion about obtaining a post office box for the WVNPS in Parkersburg. Sarah Friend will investigate the opportunities for doing so.
- ! It was determined that the New York Botanical Garden Library would receive Native Notes at no cost. It was noted that the cost to write a check would probably be in excess of the membership dues. This is our support of a great botanical resource.
- ! No replacement for recording secretary has been found.
- ! The Brooks Bird Club has offered two scholarships to persons who have not previously attended. Pete Rykert agreed to accept on behalf of the WVNPS.
- ! Kevin Campbell announced the annual meeting will be held the Panther WMA in McDowell County on September 7-9 ❀

New Members

Patricia McGill	Charleston WV
Ernest Smith	Worthington WV

New Life Members

Chris Gatens	Leon WV
Mark Hepner	Buckhannon WV

In memory of Bill Grafton

DUES ARE DUE

If you have not yet paid your 2018 dues there is a renewal form on the back of the newsletter. In response to several questions it is possible to make multiple years payments. ❀

West Virginia Native Plant Society Officers

President -Steve Mace
sdmace@frontiernet.net
(304-674-5523)

Vice President -Peter Rykert
eagle26241@yahoo.com

Past President- Emily Grafton
egrafton@gmail.com
304-906-7846

Corresponding Secretary-
Sarah Friend
friend.sarah.a@gmail.com

Recording Secretary-Vacant

Treasurer - Judi White
Judithwhite@suddenlink.net
(304)-863-8352

Directors

Kevin Campbell (1 year term)
hazwaste99@hotmail.com

Donna Ford-Werntz (2 year term)
dford2@wvu.edu
(304-293-0794)

Chris Gatens (3 year term)
(304)-458-2533
cmgatens@frontier.com

Chapter Officers

Eastern Panhandle-Rodney Dever
rodneydever@comcast.net
(304-676-7438)

Kanawha Valley -Steve Mace
See above

Tri-State -Romie Hughart
rch5006@yahoo.com
(304)-523-1049

Editor

Judith Dumke
dumke@live.marshall.edu
(740)-894-6859

July

Carex of West Virginia

Compiled by Jim Vanderhorst, 3 April 2018

V = verified distribution in WV; ? = questionable distribution in WV (needs work)

WV Checklist = Harmon, Ford-Wernst, and Grafton. 2006. Checklist and atlas of the vascular flora of West Virginia

Global and State conservation status ranks provided for taxa tracked as rare by the WV Natural Heritage Program



WV	Plots2-WV name	Common name	WV Checklist name, if different	Grank	Srank
V	<i>Carex aestivalis</i> M.A. Curtis ex Gray	Summer Sedge		G4	S3
V	<i>Carex aggregata</i> Mackenzie	Glomerate Sedge		G5	S2
V	<i>Carex albicans</i> Willd. ex Spreng. var. <i>albicans</i>	White-Tinge Sedge			
V	<i>Carex albolutescens</i> Schwein.	Greenish-White Sedge		G5	S1
V	<i>Carex albursina</i> Sheldon	White Bear Sedge			
V	<i>Carex amphibola</i> Steud.	Eastern Narrowleaf Sedge			
V	<i>Carex annectens</i> (Bickn.) Bickn.	Yellow-Fruit Sedge <i>varities</i>			
V	<i>Carex appalachica</i> J. Webber & P.W. Ball	Appalachian Sedge		G4	S3
V	<i>Carex aquatilis</i> Wahlenb. var. <i>substricta</i> Kük.	Water Sedge	<i>Carex aquatilis</i> Wahlenb. var. <i>aquatilis</i>	GNR	S1
V	<i>Carex arctata</i> Boott ex Hook.	Drooping Woodland Sedge		G5?	S1
V	<i>Carex argyrantha</i> Tuckerman	Hay Sedge			
V	<i>Carex atherodes</i> Spreng.	Awned Sedge		G5	S1
V	<i>Carex atlantica</i> Bailey ssp. <i>atlantica</i>	Prickly Bog Sedge			
V	<i>Carex austrolucorum</i> (Rettig) D. B. Poindexter & Naczi	Blue Ridge Sedge	<i>Carex lucorum</i> Willd. ex Link var. <i>austrolucorum</i> J. Rettig	G4T3T5	S1
V	<i>Carex baileyi</i> Britt.	Bailey's Sedge			
V	<i>Carex blanda</i> Dewey	Eastern Sedge			
V	<i>Carex brevior</i> (Dewey) Mackenzie ex Lunell	Shortbeak Sedge	not listed		
V	<i>Carex bromoides</i> Schkuhr ex Willd. ssp. <i>bromoides</i>	Brome-Like Sedge		G5T5	S3
V	<i>Carex brunnescens</i> (Pers.) Poir.	Brown Sedge	<i>Carex brunnescens</i> (Pers.) Poir. ssp. <i>sphaerostachya</i> (Tuckerman) Kalela		
V	<i>Carex bushii</i> Mackenzie	Bush's Sedge		G4	S2S3
V	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> Wahlenb.	Brown Bog Sedge		G5	S2
V	<i>Carex canescens</i> L. ssp. <i>canescens</i>	Silvery Sedge		G5T5	S3
V	<i>Carex careyana</i> Torr. ex Dewey	Carey's Sedge		G4G5	S1
V	<i>Carex caroliniana</i> Schwein.	Carolina Sedge			
V	<i>Carex cephaloidea</i> (Dewey) Dewey	Thinleaf Sedge	not listed	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex cephalophora</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Oval-Leaf Sedge			
V	<i>Carex communis</i> Bailey var. <i>communis</i>	Fibrousroot Sedge			
V	<i>Carex comosa</i> Boott	Longhair Sedge		G5	S2
V	<i>Carex conjuncta</i> Boott	Soft Fox Sedge			
V	<i>Carex conoidea</i> Schkuhr ex Willd.	Field Sedge		G5	S1
V	<i>Carex crinita</i> Lam. var. <i>crinita</i>	Fringed Sedge			

Carex of West Virginia

V	<i>Carex cristatella</i> Britt.	Crested Sedge		
V	<i>Carex cumberlandensis</i> Naczi, Kral & Bryson	Cumberland Sedge	GNR	S3
V	<i>Carex davisii</i> Schwein. & Torr.	Davis' Sedge	G4	S1
V	<i>Carex debilis</i> Michx. var. <i>debilis</i>	White-Edge Sedge		
V	<i>Carex debilis</i> Michx. var. <i>rudgei</i> Bailey	White-Edge Sedge		
V	<i>Carex deflexa</i> Hornem.	Northern Sedge	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex digitalis</i> Willd. var. <i>digitalis</i>	Slender Woodland Sedge		
V	<i>Carex eburnea</i> Boott	Bristleleaf Sedge	G5	S3
V	<i>Carex echinata</i> Murr. ssp. <i>echinata</i>	Star Sedge		
V	<i>Carex emmonsii</i> Dewey ex Torrey	Emmons' Sedge	not listed	
V	<i>Carex emoryi</i> Dewey	Emory's Sedge	G5	S2
V	<i>Carex festucacea</i> Schkuhr ex Willd.	Fescue Sedge		
V	<i>Carex folliculata</i> L.	Northern Long Sedge		
V	<i>Carex frankii</i> Kunth	Frank's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex fraseriana</i> Ker Gawl.	Fraser's Sedge	<i>Cymophyllus fraserianus</i> (Ker-Gawl.) Kartesz & Gandhi	G4 S3
V	<i>Carex glaucoidea</i> Tuckerman ex Olney	Blue Sedge		
V	<i>Carex gracilescens</i> Steud.	Slender Sedge		
V	<i>Carex gracillima</i> Schwein.	Graceful Sedge		
V	<i>Carex granularis</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Limestone Meadow Sedge		
V	<i>Carex gravida</i> Bailey var. <i>gravida</i>	Heavy Sedge		
V	<i>Carex grayi</i> Carey	Gray's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex grisea</i> Wahlenb.	Inflated Narrowleaf Sedge		
V	<i>Carex gynandra</i> Schwein.	Nodding Sedge		
V	<i>Carex haydenii</i> Dewey	Cloud Sedge	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex hirsutella</i> Mackenzie	Fuzzy-Wuzzy Sedge		
V	<i>Carex hirtifolia</i> Mackenzie	Pubescent Sedge	G5	S3
V	<i>Carex hitchcockiana</i> Dewey	Hitchcock's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex hystericina</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Bottlebrush Sedge		
V	<i>Carex interior</i> Bailey	Inland Sedge	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex intumescens</i> Rudge var. <i>intumescens</i>	Greater Bladder Sedge	variety not listed	
V	<i>Carex intumescens</i> Rudge var. <i>fernaldii</i> L.H. Bailey	Greater Bladder Sedge	variety not listed	
V	<i>Carex jamesii</i> Schwein.	James' Sedge		
V	<i>Carex kraliana</i> Naczi & Bryson	Kral's Sedge	not listed	G5 S1
V	<i>Carex lacustris</i> Willd.	Lake Sedge	G5	S2
V	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i> (Kükenth.) Mackenzie	Smooth-Sheath Sedge		
V	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> Ehrh. var. <i>americana</i> Fern.	Woolly-Fruit Sedge	G5T5	S1
V	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> Schwein. var. <i>copulata</i> (Bailey) Fern.	Spreading Sedge	G5T3T5	S2
V	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> Schwein. var. <i>laxiculmis</i>	Spreading Sedge		

Carex of West Virginia

V	<i>Carex laxiflora</i> Lam.	Loose-Flower Sedge		
V	<i>Carex leavenworthii</i> Dewey	Leavenworth's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex leptalea</i> Wahlenb. ssp. <i>leptalea</i>	Bristlystalked Sedge		
V	<i>Carex leptonevria</i> (Fern.) Fern.	Nerveless Woodland Sedge		
V	<i>Carex longii</i> Mackenzie	Long's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i> Sartwell ex Dewey	False Hop Sedge	G4	S1
V	<i>Carex lupulina</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Hop Sedge		
V	<i>Carex lurida</i> Wahlenb.	Sallow Sedge		
V	<i>Carex manhartii</i> Bryson	Manhart's Sedge	G3G4	S1
V	<i>Carex meadii</i> Dewey	Mead's Sedge	G4G5	S1
V	<i>Carex mesochorea</i> Mackenzie	Midland Sedge	G4G5	S2
V	<i>Carex molesta</i> Mackenzie ex Bright	Troublesome Sedge	G4	S3
V	<i>Carex molestiformis</i> Reznicek & Rothrock	Frightful Sedge	G4	S2
V	<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> Schkuhr ex Willd. var. <i>muehlenbergii</i>	Muhlenberg's Sedge		
V	<i>Carex nigromarginata</i> Schwein.	Black-Edge Sedge	G5	S3
V	<i>Carex normalis</i> Mackenzie	Greater Straw Sedge	G5	S3
V	<i>Carex novae-angliae</i> Schwein.	New England Sedge	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex oligocarpa</i> Schkuhr ex Willd.	Richwoods Sedge		
V	<i>Carex oligosperma</i> Michx. var. <i>oligosperma</i>	Fewseed Sedge	G5?T5?	S1
V	<i>Carex pauciflora</i> Lightf.	Few-Flower Sedge	G5	S1
V	<i>Carex pedunculata</i> Muhl. ex Willd. Var. <i>pedunculata</i>	Longstalk Sedge	G5	S2
V	<i>Carex pellita</i> Muhl ex Willd.	Woolly Sedge	G5	S2
V	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i> Lam.	Pennsylvania Sedge		
V	<i>Carex planispicata</i> Naczi	Flat-spiked sedge	not listed	G4Q S2
V	<i>Carex plantaginea</i> Lam.	Plantainleaf Sedge		
V	<i>Carex platyphylla</i> Carey	Broadleaf Sedge		
V	<i>Carex polymorpha</i> Muhl.	Variable Sedge	G3	S1
V	<i>Carex prairea</i> Dewey ex Wood	Prairie Sedge	G5?	S1
V	<i>Carex prasina</i> Wahlenb.	Drooping Sedge		
V	<i>Carex projecta</i> Mackenzie	Necklace Sedge	G5	S3
V	<i>Carex purpurifera</i> Mackenzie	Purple Sedge	G4?	S1
V	<i>Carex radiata</i> (Wahlenb.) Small	Eastern Star Sedge		
V	<i>Carex retroflexa</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Reflexed Sedge		
V	<i>Carex roanensis</i> F.J. Herm.	Roan Mountain Sedge	G2G3	S1
V	<i>Carex rosea</i> Schkuhr ex Willd.	Rosy Sedge		
V	<i>Carex scabrata</i> Schwein.	Eastern Rough Sedge		
V	<i>Carex scoparia</i> Schkuhr ex Willd. var. <i>scoparia</i>	Broom Sedge		
V	<i>Carex seorsa</i> Howe	Weak Stellate Sedge	G4	S1
V	<i>Carex shortiana</i> Dewey	Short's Sedge		

Carex of West Virginia arranged in Sections

Section	taxon
Acrocystis	<i>Carex albicans</i> var. <i>albicans</i>
	<i>Carex australucorum</i>
	<i>Carex communis</i> var. <i>communis</i>
	<i>Carex deflexa</i>
	<i>Carex emmonsii</i>
	<i>Carex nigromarginata</i>
	<i>Carex novae-angliae</i>
	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>
	<i>Carex tonsa</i>
	<i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>rugosperma</i>
	<i>Carex tonsa</i> var. <i>tonsa</i>
	<i>Carex umbellata</i>
	Albae
Ammoglochin	<i>Carex siccata</i>
Anomalae	<i>Carex scabrata</i>
Atratae	<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>
Carex	<i>Carex atherodes</i>
	<i>Carex trichocarpa</i>
Careyanae	<i>Carex careyana</i>
	<i>Carex cumberlandensis</i>
	<i>Carex digitalis</i> var. <i>digitalis</i>
	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> var. <i>copulata</i>
	<i>Carex laxiculmis</i> var. <i>laxiculmis</i>
	<i>Carex plantaginea</i>
	<i>Carex platyphylla</i>
Clandestinae	<i>Carex pedunculata</i>
Deweyanae	<i>Carex bromoides</i> ssp. <i>bromoides</i>
Glareosae	<i>Carex brunnescens</i>
	<i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>
	<i>Carex canescens</i> ssp. <i>disjuncta</i>
	<i>Carex trisperma</i>
Granulares	<i>Carex granularis</i>
Griseae	<i>Carex amphibola</i>
	<i>Carex conoidea</i>
	<i>Carex glaucodea</i>
	<i>Carex grisea</i>
	<i>Carex hitchcockiana</i>

Section	taxon
	<i>Carex oligocarpa</i>
	<i>Carex planispicata</i>
Heleoglochin	<i>Carex prairea</i>
Hirtifoliae	<i>Carex hirtifolia</i>
Hymenochlaenae	<i>Carex</i> × <i>aestivaliformis</i>
	<i>Carex aestivalis</i>
	<i>Carex arctata</i>
	<i>Carex davisii</i>
	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>debilis</i>
	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>pubera</i>
	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>rudgei</i>
	<i>Carex gracillima</i>
	<i>Carex prasina</i>
	<i>Carex roanensis</i>
Laxiflorae	<i>Carex albursina</i>
	<i>Carex blanda</i>
	<i>Carex gracilescens</i>
	<i>Carex kraliana</i>
	<i>Carex laxiflora</i>
	<i>Carex leptonervia</i>
	<i>Carex manhartii</i>
	<i>Carex ormostachya</i>
	<i>Carex purpurifera</i>
	<i>Carex striatula</i>
<i>Carex styloflexa</i>	
Leptocephalae	<i>Carex leptalea</i> ssp. <i>leptalea</i>
Leucoglochin	<i>Carex pauciflora</i>
Lupulinae	<i>Carex grayi</i>
	<i>Carex intumescens</i> var. <i>fernaldii</i>
	<i>Carex intumescens</i> var. <i>intumescens</i>
	<i>Carex lupuliformis</i>
	<i>Carex lupulina</i>
Multiflorae	<i>Carex annectens</i>
Multiflorae	<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>
Ovales	<i>Carex albolutescens</i>
	<i>Carex argyrantha</i>
	<i>Carex bebbii</i>
	<i>Carex brevior</i>

Section	taxon
Ovales cont.	<i>Carex cristatella</i>
	<i>Carex festucacea</i>
	<i>Carex longii</i>
	<i>Carex molesta</i>
	<i>Carex molestiformis</i>
	<i>Carex normalis</i>
	<i>Carex projecta</i>
	<i>Carex scoparia</i> var. <i>scoparia</i>
	<i>Carex straminea</i>
	<i>Carex suberecta</i>
	<i>Carex tribuloides</i> var. <i>tribuloides</i>
Paludosae	<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>
	<i>Carex lacustris</i>
	<i>Carex lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>americana</i>
	<i>Carex pellita</i>
Paniceae	<i>Carex meadii</i>
	<i>Carex polymorpha</i>
	<i>Carex tetanica</i>
	<i>Carex woodii</i>
Phacocystis	<i>Carex aquatilis</i> var. <i>substricta</i>
	<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>
	<i>Carex emoryi</i>
	<i>Carex gynandra</i>
	<i>Carex haydenii</i>
	<i>Carex stricta</i>
	<i>Carex torta</i>
Phaestoglochin	<i>Carex aggregata</i>
	<i>Carex appalachica</i>
	<i>Carex cephaloidea</i>
	<i>Carex cephalophora</i>
	<i>Carex gravida</i> var. <i>gravida</i>
Phaestoglochin	<i>Carex leavenworthii</i>
	<i>Carex mesochorea</i>
	<i>Carex muehlenbergii</i> var. <i>muehlenbergii</i>

Section	taxon
	<i>Carex radiata</i>
	<i>Carex retroflexa</i>
	<i>Carex rosea</i>
	<i>Carex sparganioides</i>
	<i>Carex texensis</i>
Phyllostachyae	<i>Carex jamesii</i>
	<i>Carex willdenowii</i>
Porocystis	<i>Carex bushii</i>
	<i>Carex caroliniana</i>
	<i>Carex complanata</i>
	<i>Carex hirsutella</i>
	<i>Carex swanii</i>
	<i>Carex virescens</i>
	<i>Carex folliculata</i>
Rostrales	<i>Carex folliculata</i>
Shortianae	<i>Carex shortiana</i>
Squarrosae	<i>Carex frankii</i>
	<i>Carex squarrosa</i>
	<i>Carex typhina</i>
Stellulatae	<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i>
	<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>
	<i>Carex echinata</i> ssp. <i>echinata</i>
	<i>Carex interior</i>
	<i>Carex seorsa</i>
Vesicariae	<i>Carex baileyi</i>
	<i>Carex comosa</i>
	<i>Carex hystericina</i>
	<i>Carex lurida</i>
	<i>Carex oligosperma</i> var. <i>oligosperma</i>
	<i>Carex tuckermanii</i>
	<i>Carex utriculata</i>
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>	
Vulpinae	<i>Carex conjuncta</i>
	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i>
	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>maxima</i>
	<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>stipata</i>