Floristic Composition of the South-Central Florida Dry Prairie Landscape

Steve L. Orzell
Avon Park Air Force Range, 29 South Blvd., Avon Park Air Force Range, FL 33825-5700
steve.orzell@avonpark.macdill.af.mil

Edwin L. Bridges
Botanical and Ecological Consultant, 7752 Holly Tree Place NW, Bremerton, WA 98312-1063
ebridges@earthlink.net

ABSTRACT

Floristic composition of the Florida dry prairie landscape was compiled from 291 sites in nine south-central peninsular counties. Floristic lists were based upon field inventory and compilation from reliable sources totaling 11,250 site and community type-specific observations and were analyzed by region (Kissimmee River, Desoto/Glades "Big Prairie," and Myakka). The known vascular flora consists of 658 vascular plant taxa, representing 317 genera and 115 families. Families with the highest number of species are Poaceae (103), Asteraceae (78), Cyperaceae (76), Fabaceae (23), Scrophulariaceae (20), and Orchidaceae (18). The most diverse genera are *Rhynchospora* (29), *Dichanthelium* (17), *Ludwigia* (13), *Xyris* (12), and *Andropogon* (11). Of this flora 24 taxa are endemic to central or southern peninsular Florida, primarily within the pine savanna-flatwood/dry prairie landscape, and 41 taxa are of Floridian biotic affinity. Although most species are not regionally specific, a few (*Carphephorus carnosus*, *Ctenium aromaticum*, and *Liatris spicata*) appear to be absent from the Myakka prairie region, while *Marshallia tenuifolia* appears to be absent from both the Desoto/Glades and Myakka prairie regions. Within the dry prairie landscape *Hypericum edisonianum* is restricted to the Desoto/Glades region. A few other species somewhat differentiate between prairie regions; however, most occur in other habitats in the counties where they are absent or nearly absent from dry prairie. The Kissimmee River region prairie hammocks are the only hammocks surveyed that have *Myrcianthes fragrans* and *Muhlenbergia schreberi*. In all prairie regions combined, 302 species were found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies, 391 species in wet prairies, 188 species in depression marshes, 197 species in prairie hammocks, 116 species in swamps and marshes, and 75 species in sub-xeric scrubby prairies. Many taxa differentiate between community classes and types within the dry prairie landscape. The prairie flora of Florida dry prairie is compared to that of coastal prairies in southwest Louisiana and tallgrass prairie in Kansas. Our floristic data suggest that the Florida dry prairie/pineland landscape should be recognized as a distinct floristic region, geographically confined to portions of south-central Florida.

INTRODUCTION

Florida Dry Prairie Landscape

Florida dry prairie is a pyrogenic landscape found only in peninsular Florida, which historically covered approximately 5,000 km^2 (1,931 mi^2). Perennial warm-season C_4 bunch grasses, rhizomatous evergreen low shrubs, and decumbent palms dominate this low shrub-grassland, dry to wet continuum of plant communities developed on poorly-drained uplands. Depression ponds/marshes, palm-hardwood hammocks, elevated scrubby sandy rises, pine "islands" (in areas with natural fire protection), and seasonally wet herbaceous-dominated drainages are also part of the Florida dry prairie landscape. Dry prairies occur on nutrient-poor sands (spodosols) and sandy clays (alfisols) within the Okeechobee, Osceola, and Desoto Plains on inter-drainage flats with fewer barriers to lightning-ignited fires than in the pine savanna-flatwoods/pond cypress depression landscape of central Florida (Orzell and Bridges 1999). Historically the dry prairie landscape occupied parts of south-central, west-central, and central Florida with its seasonal (winter drought) subtropical climate.

Work on the presettlement extent of the Florida dry prairie landscape has resulted in delineation of three dry prairie regions (Orzell and Bridges 1999, Bridges 2001, Bridges 2006). These are: 1) the "Kissimmee River Prairie" centered on the lower Kissimmee River, within parts of Okeechobee, Osceola, Polk, Highlands, and Glades counties; 2) the "Big Prairie" of Desoto County and adjacent Charlotte, Hardee, Highlands, and Glades counties; and 3) the "Myakka Prairie," a smaller area on the Manatee/Sarasota county border. Many of the prairie boundaries were originally delineated on presettlement land surveys and historical maps.

Floristic Efforts

Perhaps the first account detailing common species of Florida dry prairie was by Harper (1927), who, based on cursory observations, compiled a list of the most common species of dry prairie and a list of the most common trees and shrubs of other communities within the dry prairie landscape. Other early accounts of the Florida dry prairie

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vegetation (not floristics) are given in Harshberger (1914) and Davis (1943). Florida dry prairie has been called palmetto prairie (Kuchler 1964 [Kuchler Type K079], Huck 1987, Crumpacker et al. 1988, Sullivan 1994), palmetto grasslands (Grossman et al. 1994), Florida grasslands (Frost et al. 1986), pineland three-awn range (Sullivan 1994), Florida dry prairie (Grossman et al. 1994, Weakley et al. 1996), wiregrass prairies, or South Florida flatwoods with "few, if any trees" (Soil Conservation Service 1989). Weakley et al. (1996) classify Florida dry prairie as a *Serenoa repens/Aristida beyrichiana* upland shrub herbaceous community type. General vegetation descriptions are in Fitzgerald and Tanner (1992) and Abrahamson and Harnett (1990). Following Harper (1927) relatively few botanists or ecologists ventured into the dry prairie region for the next 50 years, perhaps due to its relative remoteness. Long et al. (1969) recognized dry prairie with 69 taxa (but does not list them) as one of 13 major plant associations in southern Florida (Long 1974). It was not until the 1990s that a resurgence of interest in Florida dry prairie occurred, accompanied by floristic and vegetation studies. The first study was from a small site in Hardee County that seems to include only dry and dry-mesic examples of Florida dry prairie and some disturbed areas (Cole et al. 1994a, 1994b). In a published flora of Myakka River State Park, Huffman and Judd (1998) recognize Florida dry prairie and indicate those species known from dry prairie. They also indicated which species occurred in "wetter dry-prairie sites" and in disturbed examples of dry prairie. This remains the most comprehensive published floristic study in the dry prairie region. The known dry prairie floristic composition as of 1999 was compiled as part of an ecosystem-level assessment of dry prairie by Orzell and Bridges (1999); however, at that time there were still no specifically documented dry prairie floristic lists from the Desoto Plain and few from other parts of the Florida dry prairie region. This paper updates the floristic tables published in Orzell and Bridges (1999).

Although Florida has some of the most extensive remaining areas of native prairie in the southeastern United States (DeSelm and Murdock 1993), high-quality prairie is still being converted, fragmented, and altered by disruption of fire and other natural processes (Cole et al 1994a, 1994b, Bridges 1997, Orzell and Bridges 1999). The purpose of this study was to gather and analyze floristic data from the "dry" prairie types (dry-mesic, mesic, and wet-mesic prairies) and the other six community classes (dry prairies, wet prairies, depression marshes, prairie hammocks, swamps and marshes, and sub-xeric scrubby prairies) in the Florida dry prairie landscape. We also hypothesize that there may be differences in the floristic composition of Florida dry prairie among the three prairie regions (Kissimmee River, Desoto/Glades "Big Prairie," and Myakka region). We compiled both existing data and data we collected over several years into relational database formats to determine any floristic differences.

METHODS

Initial compilation of floristic lists from Florida dry prairie communities began at Avon Park Air Force Range in 1994 and continued through 2004. At each locality, floristic lists were compiled by prairie type (dry-mesic, mesic, wet-mesic, and wet prairie) (Orzell and Bridges 1999, Bridges 2006). Multiple site visits were made to assess seasonal floristic differences. When species identifications were doubtful, or when it was known that a species was "new" to a county based on Wunderlin et al. (1996), we usually collected voucher specimens. Otherwise, field identifications were verified by one or both of the authors. Special effort was made to achieve nomenclatural and taxonomic consistency when compiling comprehensive lists from both older reliable checklists (i.e., Cole et al. 1994a, 1994b, Huffman and Judd 1998, Orzell and Bridges 1999) and floristic lists generated in the field by the authors. With some exceptions, nomenclature follows that of Wunderlin (1998). Floristic data was compiled from 291 sites in nine south-central peninsular Florida counties. Floristic lists based upon field inventory and compilation from reliable sources totaled 11,250 site-specific and community type-specific observations. Most study sites were within Avon Park Air Force Range, Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park, Myakka River State Park, and private lands that permitted us access (Fig. 1). The flora of pine islands within the Florida dry prairie landscape was not included in this study.

With 11,250 records it was possible to compare the composition of communities of the dry prairie landscape by the six community type classes (dry prairies, wet prairies, depression marshes, prairie hammocks, swamps and marshes, and sub-xeric scrubby prairies) and by the three regions (Kissimmee River region, Desoto/Glades "Big Prairie" region, and Myakka region). Percent frequency of occurrence was calculated by community type class and by region, and patterns of variation were assessed.

Floristic data from the published floras of coastal prairies in southwestern Louisiana (Allen et al. 2001) and the tallgrass prairie of Kansas (Towne 2002) were compared to the flora of the Florida dry prairie landscape. Microsoft Access database tables and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets were constructed to compare the prairie element subsets of these floras to the dry prairie subset of the Florida dry prairie landscape flora. Towne graciously supplied us a spreadsheet of his published flora (Towne 2002) that separated the prairie element from the general site flora. The plant lists were edited for nomenclatural and taxonomic consistency before conducting comparative analyses.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Florida Dry Prairie Floristics and Rare Plants

The known vascular flora of the Florida dry prairie landscape consists of 658 species and recognized varieties within four groups: 3 Pinophyta (gymnosperms), 24 Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies), 265 Liliopsida (monocots), and 366 Magnoliopsida (dicots) (Appendix A). Scientific names with authorities and common names are given in Appendix B. There are 115 vascular plant families and 317 genera (Table 1) represented in the flora. The most diverse plant families are Poaceae (103), Asteraceae (78), Cyperaceae (76), Fabaceae (23), Scrophulariaceae (20), and Orchidaceae (18) (Table 2). The

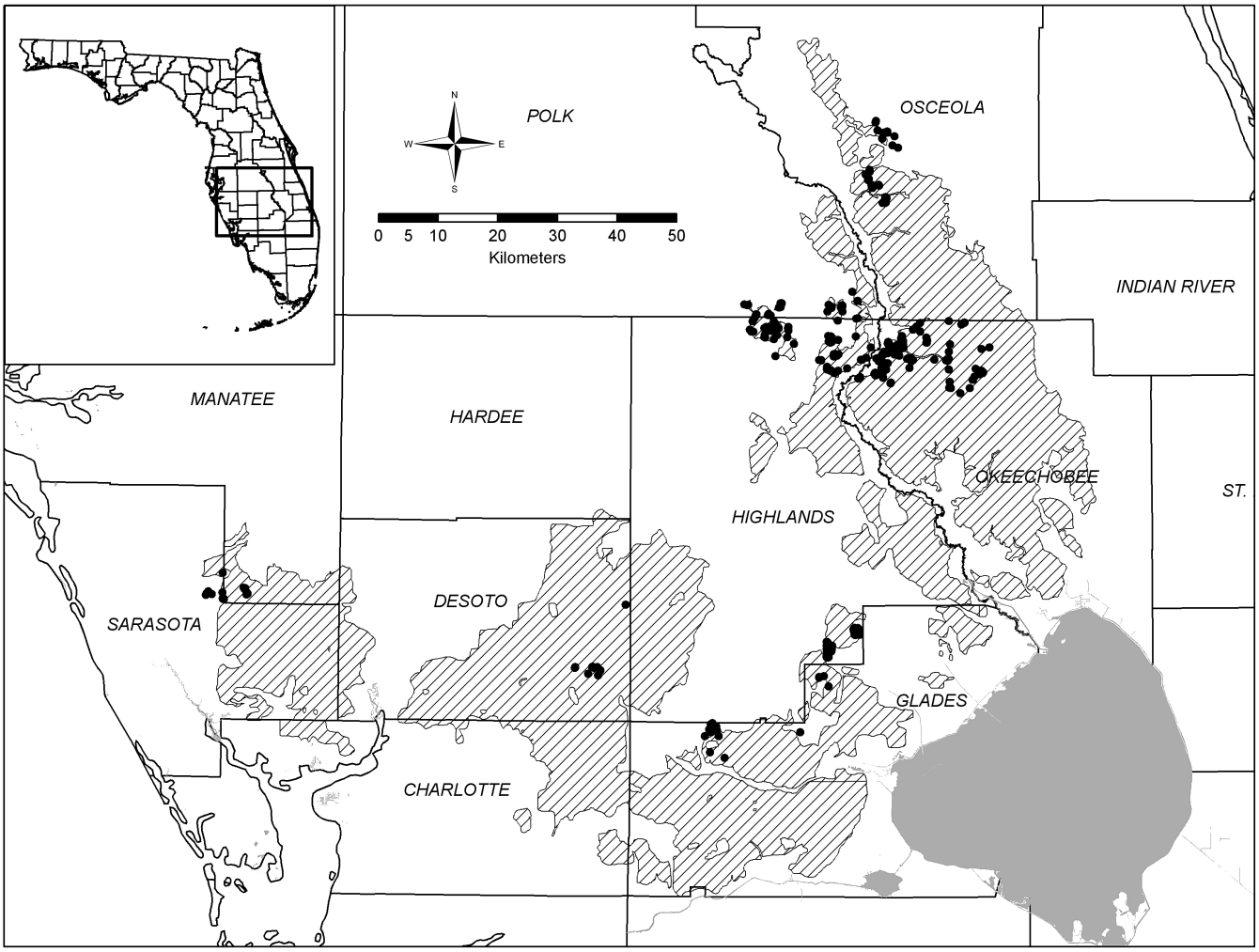

Figure 1. Location of study sample sites within 8 south-central Florida counties. The location of the Cole et al. (1994a, 1994b) in Hardee County is not shown because the exact location is not known to the authors. Much of the interior portion, excluding the central Florida ridges (not shown) lies within a distinct floristic region, which should be recognized as the pine savanna-flatwoods/dry prairie landscape. The historical extent of Florida dry prairie is cross-hatched. Lake Okeechobee is shaded.

most diverse genera are *Rhynchospora* (29), *Dichanthelium* (17), *Ludwigia* (13), *Xyris* (12), *Andropogon* (11), and *Panicum* (11) (Table 3).

Despite our efforts the flora of the Florida dry prairie landscape still remains understudied. Additional field surveys are needed in swamps, marshes, depression marshes, and prairie hammocks. Our data is fairly comprehensive for sample sites at Avon Park Air Force Range and Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park, where most of our effort concentrated on documenting the flora of various prairie community types.

Of the total flora 616 species (94%) are native to central Florida, while only 42 (6%) are introduced and naturalized (Tables 4 and 5). This is a very low percentage of introduced or exotic species, as compared to 11.6% for Myakka River State Park (Huffman and Judd 1998), 14% for Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve (Austin et al. 1990), 18.6% for Big Cypress National Preserve (Muss et al. 2003), 20.9% for Everglades National Park (Reimus 1999), and 31.8% for the entire Florida flora (Wunderlin and Hansen 2003). The rather low percentage of exotic species in the dry prairie landscape is in part due to our sampling bias towards natural landscapes. We attempted to document the flora of natural landscapes because intact sites continue to be destroyed or otherwise degraded.

Although no federally listed plants are currently known from the Florida dry prairie landscape, there are 33 taxa that are either global or state rare plants (Table 6). Twenty-seven of these are state protected (Coile and Garland 2003). Four are globally rare, found at less than 20 populations (NatureServe 2005). Of the rare plants 54% are herbaceous monocots and 27% are in the Orchidaceae.

A combination of temperate and tropical floristic elements, similar to that described by Long (1974) for the flora of south Florida, combine to produce the floristic assemblage in the Florida dry prairie landscape. Some genera (*Chaptalia*, *Vernonia*, *Cyperus*, *Rhynchospora*, *Scleria*, *Panicum*, *Paspalum*, *Sabal*, *Serenoa*, and *Tillandsia*) have tropical affinities (Takhatajan 1986). Whereas family and generic composition is indicative of a tropical grassland, the floristic affinity is not much different from elsewhere in south-central Florida, with a diverse temperate flora element. Despite tropical affinities the flora is unlike most seasonally wet tropical vegetation in that it is chiefly herbaceous, a fact first noted by Long (1974) for the flora of

Table 1. Synopsis of the vascular flora of the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and Kansas tallgrass prairie flora subset.

	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape		Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora		Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora		Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora	
Group	Families	Genera	Families	Genera	Families	Genera	Families	Genera
Pteridophyta	11	14	4	4	—	—	—	—
Gymnospermae	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liliopsida	23	93	14	49	8	38	8	36
Magnoliopsida	79	208	35	89	37	102	42	107
Totals	115	317	54	143	45	140	50	143

south Florida (Collier, Monroe, and Dade counties). The diversity of legumes (Fabaceae) is lower and that of sedges (Cyperaceae) is higher than in temperate North American prairies or pine flatwoods/savannas north of peninsular Florida. Of particular note is the large number of *Rhynchospora* species, a diverse genus within Florida and elsewhere on the southeastern coastal plain, with many taxa segregating between dry prairie community types (i.e. dry-mesic, mesic, and wet-mesic prairie).

On a regional scale Greller (2004) tallied 1,479 taxa (based upon Wunderlin et al. 1996) from four central Florida counties (Highlands, Polk, Okeechobee, and Osceola), parts of which lie within the Florida dry prairie region. Greller (2004) compared this flora with that from Dade and Monroe counties (1,671 taxa) in southern Florida and found that the two floras only share 824 species (56%). Greller's comparison supported his recognition of a Central Floridian Subprovince (CFS) within the Coastal Plain Province (Greller 2004), also supported by our Florida dry prairie floristic findings.

Florida Dry Prairie Region Comparisons

The Florida dry prairie landscape was delineated into three dry prairie regions (Orzell and Bridges 1999, Bridges 2001, 2006): 1) the "Kissimmee River Prairie" centered on the lower Kissimmee River, within parts of Okeechobee, Osceola, Polk, Highlands, and Glades counties; 2) the "Big Prairie" of Desoto County and adjacent Charlotte, Hardee, Highlands, and Glades counties; and 3) the "Myakka Prairie," a smaller area on the Manatee/Sarasota county border. Determining floristic differences between the three prairie regions is difficult because the fine-grained distribution (regional, community, and habitat preference within a region) has to be determined for most of the species, requiring considerable fieldwork. This is complicated by limited access and habitat fragmentation, both of which obscure natural distribution patterns. "Dry prairie" plants can also occur in other habitats (e.g., pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods) in a given region, complicating floristic generalizations. Species may have been recorded from a particular county, but may or may not be present in prairies in that same county or region. As a result the majority of species were not found to be regionally specific within similar habitats (Appendix A). If the typical habitats of a species were surveyed within each region, then the species was generally found at approximately the same frequency. This is not unexpected, since the three prairie regions are not geographically isolated from one another. Many of the species that occur in one or more of the three prairie regions also occur in the pine flatwoods/savannas between the three prairie regions.

A few species (*Carphephorus carnosus*, *Ctenium aromaticum*, *Liatris spicata*, *Panicum abscissum*, and *Phoebanthus grandiflorus*) appear to be absent from the Myakka prairies, and *Marshallia tenuifolia* appears to be absent from both

Table 2. Comparative summary of vascular plant families from the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and the Kansas tallgrass prairie flora subset.

	# of Taxa			
Families with 10 or more taxa	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape	Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora	Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora	Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora
Poaceae	103	58	46	38
Asteraceae	78	48	50	47
Cyperaceae	76	40	14	8
Fabaceae	23	10	23	30
Scrophulariaceae	20	11	9	5
Orchidaceae	18	6	3	2
Onagraceae	14	5	7	4
Ericaceae	12	8	—	—
Xyridaceae	12	7	—	—
Clusiaceae	11	7	3	1
Polygalaceae	10	8	5	1
Rubiaceae	10	4	2	2
Euphorbiaceae	9	5	4	14
Lamiaceae	8	4	14	6

Table 3. Comparative generic summary of vascular flora from the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and the Kansas tallgrass prairie flora subset.

	Number of Taxa			
Genera with 5 or more taxa	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape	Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora	Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora	Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora
Rhynchospora	29	19	9	—
Dichanthelium	17	9	7	2
Ludwigia	13	5	2	—
Xyris	12	7	—	—
Andropogon	11	11	5	1
Panicum	11	8	5	3
Cyperus	10	4	—	2
Hypericum	10	7	3	1
Polygala	10	8	5	1
Aster	9	5	6	7
Paspalum	9	4	4	—
Quercus	9	7	—	—
Aristida	8	5	1	1
Scleria	8	7	2	—
Eleocharis	7	3	—	—
Fimbristylis	7	3	1	—
Juncus	7	3	1	1
Tillandsia	7	—	—	—
Utricularia	7	2	—	—
Eupatorium	6	2	4	1
Vaccinium	6	3	—	—
Agalinis	5	4	3	2
Asclepias	5	2	7	9
Lycopodiella	5	3	—	—
Rhexia	5	5	1	—
Smilax	5	1	—	—
Thelypteris	5	—	—	—
Solidago	4	4	4	7
Carex	4	—	1	6
Dalea	3	2	1	5
Chamaesyce	—	—	—	5
Eragrostis	4	3	5	2

Desoto/Glades and Myakka regions. *Sarracenia minor*, although rare in the Kissimmee River Region dry prairie landscape, is not known from the Desoto/Glades and Myakka prairie regions. Two of these seven species (*Marshallia tenuifolia* and *Sarracenia minor*) are not known to occur in any habitats within southwest or west-central Florida south of Hillsborough and Hardee counties, and *Ctenium aromaticum* was previously included in this group until it was found in a Desoto County prairie during this study. *Ctenium aromaticum* and *Marshallia tenuifolia* occur in pine flatwoods/savannas as far south as Palm Beach County on the Atlantic coast of Florida. Why the southern range limits of these and some other species are farther north along the Gulf coast of peninsular Florida is not currently known. Although there currently are no records of *Phoebanthus grandiflorus* from the Myakka Region dry prairies, it occurs in pinelands and scrubby flatwoods within Myakka River State Park (Huffman and Judd 1998). Its absence from dry prairies may be more due to hydrological differences than regional differences.

Table 4. Comparative synopsis of the vascular flora of the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and Kansas tallgrass prairie flora.

	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape	Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora	Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora	Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora
Number of families	115	54	45	50
Number of genera	317	143	140	143
Total flora	658	302	243	234
Number adventive	42	6	1	8
% Adventive	6%	2%	0.4%	3%
Number native	616	296	242	226
% Native	94%	98%	99.6%	97%

Table 5. Summary of the adventive and native vascular flora by major vascular plant groups for the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and Kansas tallgrass prairie flora.

Group	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape	Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora	Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora	Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora
Pteridophyta	24	6	—	—
Adventive	3	—	—	—
Native	21	6	—	—
Gymnospermae	3	2	—	—
Adventive	—	—	—	—
Native	3	2	—	—
Liliopsida	265	132	75	56
Adventive	19	4	—	5
Native	246	128	75	51
Magnoliopsida	366	162	168	178
Adventive	20	2	1	3
Native	346	160	167	175
Totals	658	302	243	234

One narrowly endemic species, *Hypericum edisonianum*, is restricted to the Desoto/Glades region prairies. This distinct and locally common shrub is primarily found in seasonal wetlands on the southern Lake Wales Ridge and occasionally in wet pine flatwoods/savannas near the Lake Wales Ridge. *Hypericum edisonianum* is known from the "Big Prairie" region in southern Highlands, northern Glades, and eastern Desoto counties. It is apparently absent from the Kissimmee River prairie region, despite its occurrence in Highlands and Polk counties.

A few other species which appear to differentiate between prairie regions are occasionally found in other habitats in the three prairie regions, but are absent or nearly so from dry prairies. Some seem to be more frequent in the Desoto-Glades region than in the Kissimmee River dry prairie region. Among these are several species (*Piloblephis rigida, Eryngium aromaticum, Euphorbia polyphylla, Polygala nana*, and *Balduina angustifolia*) most often associated with scrubby and/or dry-mesic prairies. These species are common in scrubby and dry-mesic pine flatwoods/savannas, so their low frequency in the Kissimmee River dry prairie region may not be of importance. Another set of species of wet prairies and depression marshes (*Rhynchospora nitens, R. chapmanii, Eupatorium leptophyllum, Sabatia difformis*, and *Iva microcephala*) also show this pattern, again for no apparent regional difference when pine flatwoods/savannas are considered.

There is also a set of species that may be more frequent in the prairies of the Myakka region. These seem to have little in common, except for being relatively uncommon in central Florida. The most unusual is *Aster reticulatus*, which despite being rather frequent in seepage slopes, cutthroat grass (*Panicum abscissum*) flatwoods, and other pine flatwoods/savannas near the Kissimmee River dry prairie region, is essentially absent from prairies in this region, but occurs in nearly half of the prairie floristic lists from the Myakka prairie region. The rest of these (*Sacciolepis striata, Agalinis purpurea, A. pinetorum, Eleocharis nigrescens, Rhynchospora microcephala, Arnoglossum ovatum, Dalea carnea* var. *carnea, Chrysopsis mariana, Vaccinium darrowii*, and *Asclepias connivens*) have lesser differences in frequency. These differences are perhaps due to the hydrology and burn frequency of the sites sampled rather than regional differences.

There were some floristic differences within prairie hammocks between the regions. However, these should be interpreted with caution, since few hammocks were surveyed. The Kissimmee River region prairie hammocks are the only hammocks surveyed that have *Myrcianthes fragrans* and *Muhlenbergia schreberi*. Both of these species are relatively restricted in range in central Florida. Except for its locations in prairie hammocks in Okeechobee and Glades counties, *Muhlenbergia schreberi* ranges south only to Lake County, Florida. In contrast, *Myrcianthes fragrans* occurs in coastal hammocks as far north as St. Johns County on the east coast of Florida and as far north as Lee County on the west coast, with the prairie hammocks in Okeechobee County possibly representing the northernmost inland locations.

Community Level Floristic Differences in the Florida Dry Prairie Landscape

South-central Florida contains a number of plant taxa (including endemics) characteristic of the Florida dry prairie/pineland landscape (Goldman and Orzell 2000, Orzell and Bridges 2002). Some of these are considered to be differential taxa within the landscape. That is, they are more frequent in the prairie/pineland landscape than in other south-central Florida plant communities, although they may infrequently occur in plant communities other than prairie/pinelands. Some of these are *Andropogon brachystachyus, Andropogon ternarius* var. *cabanisii, Asimina reticulata, Carphephorus odoratissimus* var. *subtropicanus, Carphephorus carnosus, Gymnopogon chapmanianus, Liatris laevigata, Polygala setacea, P. rugelii*, and *Rhexia nuttallii. Carphephorus odoratissimus* var. *subtropicanus,* endemic to south and central peninsular Florida, occurs in the fire-maintained Florida dry prairie/pineland landscape, where it is a conspicuous perennial autumnal-flowering forb (Orzell and Bridges 2002).

Calopogon multiflorus, although occurring in other southeastern states, is apparently most abundant in frequently burned sites within the Florida dry prairie/pineland landscape in south-central Florida (Goldman and

Table 6. List of rare, threatened, endangered and/or globally imperiled plants known from the Florida dry prairie landscape.

Scientific name	Federal status	State status	Global rank	State rank
Aristida rhizomophora	N	N	G4[1]	S4[1]
Calopogon multiflorus	MC	LE	G2G3	S2S3
Coelorachis tuberculosa	MC	LT	G3	S3
Encyclia tampensis	N	CE	G4	SNR
Euphorbia inundata var. *garrettii*	N	N	G3T2T3*	S2S3*
Glandularia tampensis	N	LE	G2	S2
Gymnopogon chapmanianus	N	N	G3	S3
Harrisella filiformis	N	LT	GU	SNR
Hartwrightia floridana	N	LT	G2	S2
Hypericum edisonianum	MC	LE	G2	S2
Justicia angusta	N	N	G3	S3
Lechea divaricata	N	LE	G2	S2
Lilium catesbaei	N	LT	G4	S4
Listera australis	N	LT	G4	S3S4
Lycopodiella cernua	N	CE	G5	SNR
Myrcianthes fragrans	N	LT	G4	S4
Osmunda cinnamomea	N	CE	G5	SNR
Osmunda regalis var. *spectabilis*	N	CE	G5T5	SNR
Panicum abscissum	MC	LE	G3	S3
Pinguicula caerulea	N	LT	G4	S3S4
Pinguicula lutea	N	LT	G4G5	S3
Platanthera nivea	N	LT	G5	S3S4
Pogonia ophioglossoides	N	LT	G5	S3S4
Pteroglossaspis ecristata	MC	LT	G2G3	S2
Sarracenia minor	N	LT	G4	S4
Spiranthes laciniata	N	LT	G4G5	S3S4
Spiranthes longilabris	N	LT	G3	S3
Stillingia sylvatica subsp. *tenuis*	N	N	G5T2	S2
Tillandsia balbisiana	N	LT	G4G5	S3
Tillandsia fasciculata var. *densispica*	N	LE	G5T4T5	SNR
Tillandsia utriculata	N	LE	G5	S3
Vernonia blodgettii	N	LE	G4[2]	S4[2]
Xyris calcicola	N	N	G2G3*	S2S3*

Federal Status: N = none; LE = state endangered; LT = state threatened; MC= management concern to USFWS (NatureServe 2005).

State Status: N = none; LE = state endangered; LT= state threatened; CE= commercially exploited (Coile and Garland 2003).

Global Rank: G1 = critically imperiled globally, 1-5 populations; G2 = imperiled globally, 6-20 populations; G3= very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single physiographic region) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction, 21-100 populations; G4 = apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, 101-1000 populations; G5= demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, 1000+ populations; GU= unrankable due to lack of information or due to substantially conflicting information about status or trends (NatureServe 2005).

T# = the rank of a subspecies or variety; as an example, G4T1 would apply to a subspecies or variety with an overall species rank of G4, but the subtaxon with a rank of G1.

State Rank: S1 = critically imperiled in the state, 1-5 populations; S2 = imperiled in the state, 6-20 populations; S3 = rare or uncommon in the state, 21-100 populations; S4 = apparently secure in the state, 101-1000 populations; S5 = demonstrably secure in the state, 1000+ populations; SNR = not ranked yet (NatureServe 2005).

* = not yet ranked by Natureserve, rank suggested by Orzell and Bridges.

1= NatureServe ranked as G4 S4, Orzell and Bridges suggest G3 S3 rank.

2 = NatureServe ranked as G4 S4, Orzell and Bridges suggest G3G4 S3 rank.

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Orzell 2000). *Pteroglossaspis ecristata*, also found in many southeastern states in a wide variety of habitats, seems to be most frequent in the Florida dry prairie/pineland landscape. The native calciphilic taxa sometimes thought to occur primarily in the "weedy" roadside flora (e.g., *Coreopsis leavenworthii, Rudbeckia hirta*) have been documented from their native habitat in south-central Florida, the calcareous wet prairie. Species mostly found in disturbed sites (e.g., *Sacoila lanceolata* var. *lanceolata, Eulophia alta*) are also found in their native habitat in south-central Florida, the cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) wet savannas of the Florida dry prairie region.

Given the high floristic diversity of central Florida, it is not surprising that numerous differences in floristic composition exist among community classes within the dry prairie landscape. Altogether, 302 species occur in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies in all regions combined, 391 species in wet prairies, 188 species in depression marshes, 197 species in prairie hammocks, 116 species in swamps and marshes, and 75 species in sub-xeric sandy

prairies. One notes the relatively low number of upland prairie species (dry-mesic, mesic, and wet-mesic prairies) compared with the high number of plants found in wetland communities (wet prairies, depression marshes, swamps, and marshes). The diversity of plants adapted to wetland conditions is indicative of the poorly to very-poorly drained soils in the Florida dry prairie landscape. This disproportionate number of wet prairie species is not unexpected, since much of the upland Florida prairie matrix contains wet prairie within a mosaic of dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairie. At Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park, some 31% of the native prairie mosaic was mapped as wet wiregrass (*Aristida beyrichiana*) prairie (Bridges 1998). Although many Florida dry prairie species strongly differentiate between community types, we only present a few comparisons, given insufficient sample sizes among the community classes.

Many species distinguish dry prairie from wet prairie (Table 7). Table 7 includes only those species for which 90% or more of their occurrences within the landscape are in one of the two prairie types. These are the differential species between dry prairie and wet prairie. Quantitative sampling delineated vegetation differences between community types of dry prairie and wet prairie within the Kissimmee River dry prairie region (Bridges and Reese 1999, Orzell and Bridges 2006). However, these findings were based upon a relatively small number of vegetation plot samples, whereas the present study used a greater number of sites over a wider geographical range.

Another interesting community type of the Florida dry prairie landscape, which has been floristically neglected until the present study, is the prairie hammock. Typically dominated by *Quercus virginiana*, *Sabal palmetto*, and/or *Quercus laurifolia*, these hammocks occur as rath-

Table 7. Most strongly differential species between dry prairie and wet prairie community types—percent frequency in each type (excluding differential species of calcareous wet prairie).

Scientific name	Total n = 291	Dry Prairie n = 135	Wet Prairie n = 6 3	Dry Prairie Preference
Lyonia fruticosa	39	74	5	69
Polygala setacea	37	73	5	69
Hypericum reductum	34	67	2	65
Pterocaulon pycnostachyum	35	67	6	61
Sorghastrum secundum	29	56	5	51
Dichanthelium ensifolium var. *unciphyllum*	26	52	2	50
Gaylussacia dumosa	26	51	2	50
Liatris laevigata	24	47	2	45
Rhynchospora fernaldii	21	44	2	42
Xyris brevifolia	23	44	3	41
Gymnopogon chapmanianus	21	40	0	40
Lygodesmia aphylla	18	37	0	37
Gratiola hispida	19	37	2	35
Andropogon virginicus var. *decipiens*	18	36	3	32
Lechea torreyi	18	33	2	32
Sabatia brevifolia	15	30	0	30
Carphephorus corymbosus	16	30	0	30
Carphephorus odoratissimus var. *subtropicanus*	16	32	2	30
Befaria racemosa	14	27	0	27
Eragrostis virginica	12	24	0	24
Licania michauxii	11	22	0	22
Tephrosia hispidula	10	21	0	21
Elephantopus elatus	12	21	2	19
Phoebanthus grandiflorus	9	18	0	18
Asclepias pedicellata	9	16	2	15
Solidago odora var. *chapmanii*	6	10	0	10
Saccharum giganteum	4	1	8	-7
Scleria hirtella	3	1	8	-7
Panicum hemitomon	9	1	10	-9
Rhynchospora latifolia	4	0	10	-10
Viola lanceolata	4	1	13	-12
Rhynchospora tracyi	7	1	14	-13
Aristida palustris	10	0	14	-14
Cladium jamaicense	5	0	14	-14
Coelorachis rugosa	6	0	14	-14
Dichanthelium erectifolium	10	1	16	-15
Proserpinaca pectinata	7	0	16	-16
Rhynchospora cephalantha	7	1	17	-17
Panicum rigidulum	8	0	17	-17
Xyris jupicai	6	0	19	-19
Coreopsis floridana	8	2	25	-23
Rhynchospora inundata	12	3	32	-29
Fuirena breviseta	9	1	40	-39

er small, isolated patches, generally in areas naturally protected from landscape-level fires. The best developed of the prairie hammocks often have a subcanopy or shrub layer of species with tropical affinities, some of which are at or near their northernmost inland locations in Florida. Table 8 lists those species with 20% or greater frequency in the prairie hammocks surveyed within the Florida dry prairie landscape.

Table 8. Most frequent species (those with 20% or greater frequency) in prairie hammocks in the Florida dry prairie landscape.

Scientific name	Hammocks n = 40
Sabal palmetto	90
Quercus virginiana	88
Dichanthelium commutatum	83
Tillandsia usneoides	83
Sida acuta	78
Tillandsia setacea	78
Polypodium polypodioides var. *michauxianum*	73
Oplismenus hirtellus	68
Panicum anceps	65
Serenoa repens	63
Phlebodium aureum	63
Quercus laurifolia	55
Callicarpa americana	53
Vitis rotundifolia var. *rotundifolia*	53
Myrica cerifera	50
Paspalum conjugatum	48
Habenaria floribunda	45
Mikania cordifolia	43
Dichanthelium laxiflorum	43
Ximenia americana	43
Blechnum serrulatum	43
Cynanchum scoparium	43
Muhlenbergia schreberi	40
Toxicodendron radicans	38
Zanthoxylum fagara	38
Paspalum setaceum	38
Smilax bona-nox	35
Dichondra caroliniensis	35
Citrus aurantium	35
Myrcianthes fragrans	35
Celtis laevigata	33
Morus rubra	33
Ardisia escallonioides	30
Tillandsia recurvata	30
Forestiera segregata	30
Hypericum hypericoides	28
Tillandsia fasciculata var. *densispica*	28
Thelypteris kunthii	28
Tillandsia utriculata	28
Vittaria lineata	25
Sageretia minutiflora	23
Ilex cassine var. *cassine*	23
Hydrocotyle verticillata	23
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	23
Encyclia tampensis	23
Melothria pendula	20
Senna ligustrina	20
Psidium guajava	20
Nephrolepis exaltata	20
Psychotria nervosa	20
Urena lobata	20

Endemism in Florida Dry Prairie

Although no plants are endemic to Florida dry prairie, many are either peninsular Florida or Floridian endemics (Takhtajan 1986, Sorrie and Weakley 2001, 2006). Greller (2004) lists 113 taxa as peninsular Florida endemics (based on Wunderlin and Hansen 2003). Sorrie and Weakley (2005) list 122 taxa as endemic to the Florida peninsula, the second highest from their division of Coastal Plain endemic sub-regions. While many of these occur primarily in xeric Floridian plant communities (Christman and Judd 1990), some also occur within Florida dry prairie. Of the Florida dry prairie flora, 24 taxa (3.7%) are central to southern peninsular Florida endemics, comprising 21.2% of the 113 peninsular Florida endemics. An additional 41 (6.2%) are endemic to the Floridian biotic division of the Coastal Plain; therefore 65 (9.9%) of the dry prairie flora constitutes Floridian or narrower endemics. Among these, there is a wide range of habitat specificity and variation in distribution patterns. Some of the taxa found in Florida dry prairie and other habitats are endemic to Florida, such as *Andropogon ternarius* var. *cabanisii*, *Aristida rhizomophora*, *Asclepias feayi*, *Bigelowia nudata* subsp. *australis*, *Carex vexans*, *Carphephorus carnosus*, *Carphephorus odoratissimus* var. *subtropicanus*, *Chapmannia floridana*, *Coreopsis floridana*, *C. leavenworthii*, *Lobelia feayana*, *Mecardonia acuminata* var. *peninsularis*, *Phoebanthus grandiflorus*, *Polygala rugelii*, *Polygonella polygama* var. *brachystachya*, and *Tephrosia rugelii*, among others (Figs. 2 and 3). Other dry prairie plants have ranges centered in peninsular Florida (i.e., *Andropogon brachystachyus*, *Asclepias connivens*, *Aster reticulatus*, *Carphephorus corymbosus*, *Desmodium floridanum*, *Dyschoriste humistrata*, *Eriochloa michauxii* var. *michauxii*, *Galactia elliottii*, *Gymnopogon chapmanianus*, *Hieracium megacephalon*, *Hydrolea corymbosa*, *Justicia angusta*, *Liatris laevigata*, *Piloblephis rigida*, *Rhexia nuttallii*, and *Verbesina virginica* var. *laciniata*), but extend into southern Georgia (Harper 1907), southeast Alabama, or extreme southern South Carolina (Sorrie and Weakley 2001) (Figs. 4 and 5). We refer to these as having a Floridian biotic affinity (Takhtajan 1986, Bridges 2000), or some might consider them as near endemics to Florida. We prefer the term Floridian biotic affinity to politically defined distribution patterns.

The number of endemics that occur within Florida dry prairie is relatively high when compared to other North American prairie regions, which in general have few narrow or regional endemics. Takhtajan's (1986) estimates of endemic to nearly endemic species in the North American Prairie Province (including tall-, mid-, and shortgrass prairie) probably does not exceed 50, while others report various numbers (Wells 1970, Axelrod 1985, Sims and Risser 2000) for the central grasslands of North America. The exception is the high number of regional endemics found in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of southwestern Louisiana and adjacent southeastern Texas, which occur in both the longleaf pine savannas and coastal prairies (Bridges and Orzell 1989). The flora of West Gulf Coastal plain coastal prairies differs from the longleaf pine savanna primarily in the absence of pines and in the addition of taxa characteristic of seasonally dry calcareous soils (Bridges and Orzell 1989). Nevertheless, neither the Florida dry prairie nor West Gulf Coastal Plain prairies and savannas have an unusually high level of endemism for the southeastern Unit-

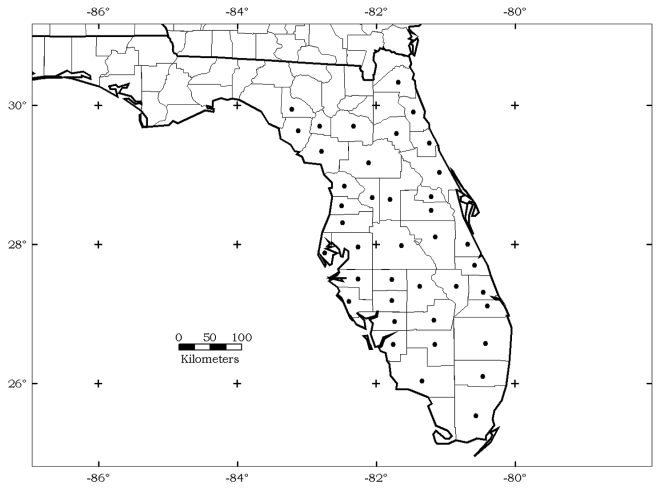

Figure 2. County-level distribution dot map of *Polygala rugelii* (Polygalaceae), an example of a widespread peninsular Florida endemic pattern.

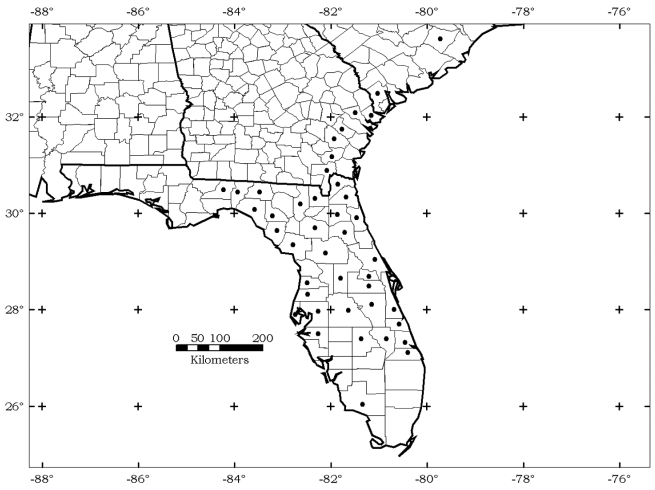

Figure 4. County-level distribution dot map of *Andropogon brachstachyus* (Poaceae), with a Floridian biotic affinity pattern.

ed States coastal plain when compared to other parts of the coastal plain (e.g., Apalachicola Lowlands). This is especially evident when compared to the number of narrowly endemic xeric central Florida ridge taxa, a region known to harbor one of the highest concentrations of plant endemism in the United States (Dobson et al. 1997, Estill and Cruzan 2001).

Both Asteraceae and Poaceae are well represented in Florida dry prairie by endemic taxa. Within the tribe Liatrinae (Asteraceae - Eupatorieae), all species in the dry prairie flora are endemic to the southeastern United States (Orzell and Bridges 2002). Four genera within the Liatrinae are known to occur in peninsular Florida, of which three occur in Florida dry prairie (*Hartwrightia*—a monotypic genus, *Carphephorus*, and *Liatris*). Nine of the 19 Liatrinae taxa that occur in peninsular Florida inhabit dry prairie. Of the five *Carphephorus* known from peninsular Florida, four occur in Florida dry prairie and four of the 12 *Liatris* in peninsular Florida occur in dry prairie. Furthermore, members of the Liatrinae segregate along hydro-edaphic gradients in the Florida dry prairie. Other endemic Asteraceae include *Palafoxia integrifolia* and *Phoebanthus grandiflorus*. Within the Poaceae the *Andropogon virginicus* complex has 16-18 taxa (Campbell 1983) with distributions centered on Florida, with *Andropogon* being well represented in Florida dry prairie by 11 taxa. Among the other endemic grasses found in dry prairie, *Aristida rhizomophora* is restricted to the eastern half of peninsular Florida, in both in dry prairies and pine flatwoods/savannas. Other south-central to south Florida endemics occurring in both dry prairie and pine flatwoods/savanna include *Andropogon ternarius* var. *cabanisii*, *Carphephorus carnosus*, *Liatris garberi* (also known from the Bahamas), and *Carphephorus odoratissimus* var. *subtropicanus*.

Comparison with Other Prairie Site Floras (LA and KS)

Comparison of the Florida dry prairie flora to other prairie floras is limited by a lack of comprehensive plant lists (Allen et al. 2001), particularly from other southeastern coastal plain prairies. Perhaps the most comparable southeastern prairie flora is that from the clayey, silt-loam

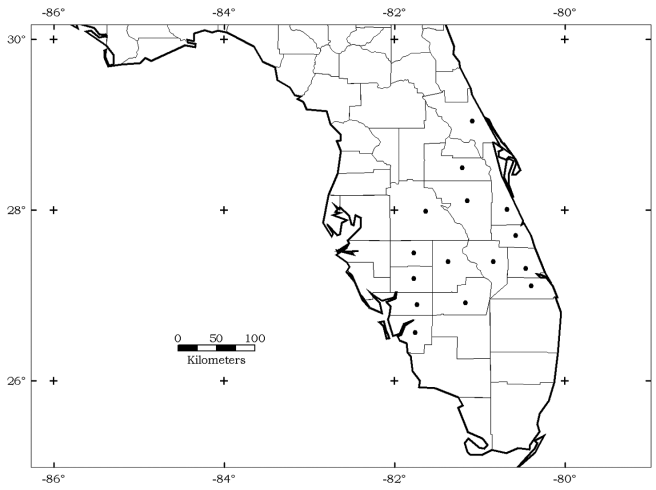

Figure 3. County-level distribution dot map of *Carphephorus carnosus* (Asteraceae) showing a narrow peninsular Florida endemic pattern.

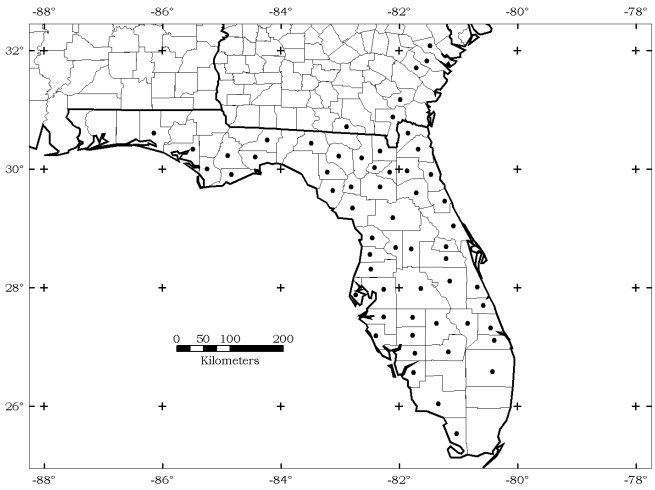

Figure 5. County-level distribution dot map of *Rhexia nuttallii* (Melastomataceae), with a Floridian biotic affinity pattern.

alfisol coastal prairie remnants of southwestern Louisiana (Bridges 1987, Allen et al. 2001). The Upper Coastal Prairies of southwestern Louisiana and adjacent southeastern Texas share a humid, subtropical climate and poorly-drained alfisol soils with Florida dry prairie, but differ in having *Schizachyrium scoparium*, *Paspalum plicatulum*, and *Sorghastrum nutans* as the dominant grasses (Harcombe and Neaville 1977, Diamond and Smeins 1984, 1988, Bridges 1987, Smeins et al. 1991). These dominants are absent (except *S. nutans* in the Myakka Prairie region) from Florida dry prairie.

Allen et al. (2001) documented 512 taxa representing 92 families and 277 genera from the coastal prairie remnants in southwestern Louisiana, the southernmost component of the tall-grass biome in North America (Diamonds and Smeins 1988, Grace et al. 2000a, 2000b). The largest families are Asteraceae (80), Poaceae (78), Cyperaceae (50), Fabaceae (35), Lamiaceae (19), Scrophulariaceae (18), and Onagraceae (14). The most diverse genera (Allen et al. 2001) are *Cyperus* and *Rhynchospora* each with 12 taxa, and *Polygala* with 9 taxa, while six genera had seven taxa each (*Asclepias*, *Carex*, *Dichanthelium*, *Eupatorium*, *Juncus*, and *Paspalum*). Allen et al. (2001) noted that of the 512 taxa only 244 taxa (47.6%) were found in native prairie remnants as opposed to disturbed areas (235 taxa, 45.9%) or pine savanna (33 taxa, 6.4%). At family and generic levels, the coastal prairie flora of southwest Louisiana is quite similar to the Florida dry prairie flora. Of particular note are differences in conspicuous prairie grasses, with the Louisiana prairie remnants harboring midwestern tallgrass prairie species (Allain and Johnson 1997) such as *Andropogon gerardii*, *Schizachyrium scoparium*, and *Sorghastrum nutans*, whereas *Panicum virgatum* and *Tripsacum dactyloides* occur in both prairie floras. One significant limitation to Allen et al. (2001) is that there were only five railroad remnant prairies to sample in Louisiana. Allen and Vidrine (1989) estimate that only 200 ha remain of the estimated 1,000,000 ha of historical coastal prairie between the Atchafalaya and Sabine Rivers. Allen et al. (2001) realized that this might have profoundly affected their results, acknowledging that there could be missing taxa and additional "edge" adapted species.

Comparison of the Florida dry prairie flora to that from the midwestern tallgrass prairie at Konza Prairie Biological Station reveals, as expected, even less floristic similarity. Konza Prairie is a 3,487 ha tallgrass prairie landscape in northeastern Kansas (Towne 2002). The flora has 576 species, representing 336 genera and 96 families (Towne 2002). Families with the most species are Poaceae (84), Asteraceae (79), Fabaceae (49), and Cyperaceae (33) (Towne 2002). The most species-rich genera are *Carex* (17 species), *Polygonum* (12), *Symphyotrichum* (*Aster*-9), and *Asclepias* (9). There are 96 non-native taxa or 16.7% of the flora (Towne 2002). Of the 576 taxa, 234 (40.6%) are from prairie habitats, of which 16.2% are grasses and 76.9% are herbaceous forbs (Towne 2002). Only seven woody species are characteristic in the tallgrass prairie habitat, but without frequent fire other woodland species proliferate (Towne 2002).

In contrast to the woody plants of tallgrass prairie, the Florida dry prairie landscape has 57 (8.6%) shrub taxa (26 taxa or 8.6% of prairie flora subset) (Table 9). Some examples include *Befaria racemosa*, *Gaylussacia dumosa*, *Hypericum reductum*, *Ilex glabra*, *Licania michauxii, Lyonia lucida*, *L. fruticosa*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Quercus minima*, *Serenoa repens*, and *Vaccinium myrsinites*. Many of these shrubs are evergreen/semi-evergreen. These fire-adapted shrubs are mainly re-sprouters or seeders (Menges and Kohfeldt 1995) that remain as components of the post-fire flora in south-central Florida pinelands (Hiero and Menges 2002) and dry prairie with varying degrees of rapid post-fire recovery following frequent low-intensity fires. Midwestern tallgrass prairies lack fire-adapted shrubs, and none are evergreen; instead they are woody generalists and exhibit slower post-fire recovery. The expansion of invasive C_3 shrubs (*Cornus drummondii*, *Prunus americana*, and *Rhus glabra*) into tallgrass prairie of the central United States (McCarron and Knapp 2001) represents a fundamental shift in growth-form dominance, whereas in Florida dry prairie, shrubs are an integral part of the grassland community matrix.

Comparison of FL, LA and KS Prairie Flora Subsets

Analysis of subsets of the three floras associated with prairies (i.e., excluding taxa from non-prairie habitats) provides additional floristic comparisons. We recognize a subset of 302 taxa from dry-mesic, mesic, and wet-mesic Florida prairie flora (species marked with an * in Appendix A). The Florida prairie subset was compared to the prairie subset in Allen et al. (2001) (244 coastal prairie taxa; we included 243 taxa, because of a misidentification in Allen et al. 2001) and to Towne (2002) (234 tall-grass

Table 9. Comparative synopsis of life forms for the Florida dry prairie landscape, Florida dry prairie flora subset, coastal Louisiana prairie flora subset, and Kansas tallgrass prairie flora.

Life forms	Florida Dry Prairie Landscape	Florida Dry Prairie Subset of Flora	Louisiana Prairie Subset of Flora	Kansas Prairie Subset of Flora
Ferns & Fern Allies	24 (3.7%)	6 (2.0%)	—	—
Epiphytes	9 (1.4%)	—	—	—
Grasses	103 (15.6%)	58 (19.2%)	46 (18.9%)	38 (16.2%)
Herbs	296 (45.0%)	144 (47.7%)	164 (67.5%)	177 (75.6%)
Sedges/Grasslikes	101 (15.4%)	55 (18.2%)	15 (6.2%)	9 (3.8%)
Trees	37 (5.6%)	8 (2.6%)	1 (0.4%)	—
Shrubs	57 (8.7%)	26 (8.6%)	9 (3.7%)	7 (3.0%)
Vines	31 (4.7%)	5 (1.7%)	8 (3.3%)	3 (1.3%)
Totals	658	302	243	234

prairie taxa) (Tables 1-5, 9). Pteridiophytes (ferns and fern allies) are only present in the Florida dry prairie. The number of monocots (Liliopsida) is greater in Louisiana coastal prairies than in Kansas tallgrass prairie, with the Florida dry prairie having a greater number of monocots (Liliopsida) and the highest number of monocot genera and species (Tables 1 and 5). This is largely due to the number of grasses (esp. *Andropogon*), sedges (mainly *Rhynchospora* in Cyperaceae), and *Xyris* spp. that differentiate Florida dry prairie from other southeastern prairies (Tables 2 and 3). The genus *Carex* (Cyperaceae) is poorly represented in Louisiana coastal prairie and lacking in Florida dry prairie. *Polygala* and *Hypericum* are more diverse in Louisiana and Florida, when compared to tallgrass prairie in Kansas (Table 3). There are fewer species of legumes (Fabaceae) in Florida dry prairie than might be expected from a southeastern flora of comparable size. Fewer spurges (Euphorbiaceae) are found in the Florida dry prairie and Louisiana coastal prairie when compared to the tallgrass prairie in Kansas. The number of milkweeds (*Asclepias*) is also higher in the tallgrass prairie of Kansas when compared to the other two prairie floras. At the species level the index of similarity between the Florida dry prairie subset flora and those of Louisiana and Kansas are very low. Only 42 species are shared between the Florida and Louisiana prairie subsets, mostly widespread Coastal Plain generalists, producing a Jaccard index of similarity of 7.7%. There are also 42 species shared between the Louisiana and Kansas prairie subsets, mostly widespread prairie generalists, for an index of similarity of 8.8%. Only 5 species are shared between the Florida and Kansas prairie subsets (all of which also occur in the Louisiana prairies) for an index of similarity of 0.9%.

Tallgrass prairies of central North America are known for warm-season (C_4) grasses, cool-season (C_3) grasses, and legumes (Weaver 1954, 1968). Some researchers (Kindscher and Wells 1995, Howe 1994) recognize additional floristic guilds in tallgrass prairie. In contrast, more southern grasslands are typically dominated by warm-season grasses and forbs (Sims and Risser 2000). This is also true in Florida dry prairie and in lower West Gulf Coastal Plain prairies, each with greater than 73% of the grasses being C_4 compared to 63% for Kansas.

Additional Floristic Considerations

It is not surprising, given the late recognition of Florida dry prairie by ecologists—and its remoteness—that the Florida dry prairie landscape remained very poorly studied until the last decade. The USFWS ecosystem account (Orzell and Bridges 1999) has been the only published range-wide floristic survey. Even so, this updated study is still preliminary. We anticipate that with further study many more prairie plants will be added to this flora, and more accidental and disturbance-adapted species will be found with additional detailed site-specific surveys.

Although we calculated percent frequency of occurrence for each species by region and by community class, these should be interpreted with caution. Although we tried to survey sites of each prairie type (dry-mesic, mesic, wet-mesic, and wet) and each of the six community classes (dry prairies, wet prairies, depression marshes, prairie hammocks, swamps and marshes, and sub-xeric scrubby prairies) within each of the three prairie regions, we did not specifically control for these factors in selecting sites. Furthermore, the recognition of prairie types (i.e dry-mesic, mesic, etc.) is somewhat arbritary since it represents only those species that have an affinity for a particular prairie type. Many other species also occur in the prairie types, but may not be included in a subset if they were more typically associated with another habitat. We concentrated on sampling as many different sites as often as possible where access was available. Therefore, frequency differences may be somewhat an artifact of the proportion of sites surveyed in each region and community class. Minor differences in frequency of occurrence may therefore not be significant, once data from more sites are collected. Nonetheless, such surveys are instrumental in documenting regional plant diversity, since in some cases these may serve to document the last remnants of prairie flora.

More floristic and ecological studies of the dry prairie landscape, particularly in the little-studied Desoto-Glades "Big Prairie" region are needed. Desoto and Glades counties are among the most poorly known floristically of any counties in Florida. A single day of floristic surveys during this project yielded 144 species "new" to Desoto County, and another single day spent in Glades County resulted in 80 species "new" to that county. In each case these visits added over 10% to the known flora of each county, underscoring the urgency to survey remnants of the Florida dry prairie landscape. There likely are new discoveries to be made in remote areas of the Florida dry prairie region at sites where periodic prescribed burning is still the prevalent land management tool.

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Appendix A. Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
Acalypha gracilens	5	0	0
Acer rubrum var. *trilobum*	5	3	0
Agalinis filifolia	9	0	0
*Agalinis linifolia**	9	5	13
*Agalinis obtusifolia**	0	2	0
*Agalinis pinetorum**	5	0	13
*Agalinis purpurea**	0	0	21
Ageratina jucunda	0	1	0
*Aletris lutea**	23	9	17
Alternanthera philoxeroides	0	1	0
Ampelopsis arborea	9	1	0
*Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum**	45	33	13
*Andropogon brachystachyus**	41	23	13
Andropogon glomeratus var. *glaucopsis**	23	15	54
Andropogon glomeratus var. *hirsutior**	5	4	17
Andropogon glomeratus var. *pumilus**	14	3	13
Andropogon gyrans var. *gyrans**	18	2	17
Andropogon gyrans var. *stenophyllus**	18	7	17
*Andropogon longiberbis**	18	2	0
Andropogon ternarius var. *cabanisii**	50	22	38
Andropogon virginicus var. *decipiens**	36	16	29
Andropogon virginicus var. *glaucus**	32	27	54
Andropogon virginicus var. *virginicus**	45	23	71
Apios americana	0	1	0
Ardisia escallonioides	0	5	0
Arisaema triphyllum	0	1	0
*Aristida beyrichiana**	59	58	75
Aristida gyrans	5	0	0
Aristida palustris	23	7	33
Aristida patula	9	2	8
Aristida purpurascens var. *purpurascens**	14	1	4
Aristida purpurascens var. *tenuispica**	18	7	17
*Aristida rhizomophora**	0	3	0
*Aristida spiciformis**	45	28	67
Arnoglossum ovatum	0	1	13
Asclepias connivens	0	0	8
*Asclepias feayi**	5	0	8
*Asclepias pedicellata**	9	8	17
Asclepias tuberosa subsp. *rolfsii*	0	0	4
Asclepias verticillata	5	0	0
*Asimina reticulata**	36	38	33
*Aster adnatus**	5	1	13
Aster carolinianus	5	0	0
Aster concolor	0	1	0
*Aster dumosus**	32	11	21
*Aster reticulatus**	9	2	46
*Aster simmondsii**	0	2	0
Aster subulatus	0	2	8
*Aster tortifolius**	32	4	13
Aster walteri	5	0	0
*Axonopus compressus**	0	1	0
Axonopus fissifolius	5	2	8
*Axonopus furcatus**	32	21	33
Baccharis glomeruliflora	0	1	4
*Baccharis halimifolia**	9	1	0
Bacopa caroliniana	5	4	4
Bacopa innominata	0	0	0
Bacopa monnieri	9	0	0
*Balduina angustifolia**	14	0	0
*Bartonia verna**	0	2	8
*Bartonia virginica**	0	1	0
*Befaria racemosa**	18	13	21

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
Berchemia scandens	0	1	0
Bidens alba var. *radiata*	5	1	0
*Bidens mitis**	0	2	0
Bigelowia nudata subsp. *australis**	23	30	21
Blechnum serrulatum	0	11	0
Boehmeria cylindrica	5	2	0
Boltonia diffusa	0	2	0
*Buchnera americana**	18	7	0
*Bulbostylis ciliatifolia**	23	2	0
*Bulbostylis stenophylla**	5	1	0
Burmannia biflora	5	1	8
*Burmannia capitata**	5	4	0
*Callicarpa americana**	9	9	8
*Calopogon multiflorus**	0	2	13
*Calopogon pallidus**	0	2	8
Campyloneurum phyllitidis	0	1	0
Canna flaccida	0	1	0
Caperonia castaneifolia	5	0	0
Carex longii	0	3	0
Carex lupuliformis	0	1	0
Carex verrucosa	0	3	4
Carex vexans	0	0	4
Carica papaya	0	1	0
*Carphephorus carnosus**	27	34	0
*Carphephorus corymbosus**	32	15	13
Carphephorus odoratissimus var. *subtropicanus**	36	13	33
*Carphephorus paniculatus**	23	17	13
Carya aquatica	5	0	0
Carya glabra	0	1	0
Cassytha filiformis	5	0	4
Celtis laevigata	0	5	0
Cenchrus incertus	5	0	0
*Centella asiatica**	27	20	17
Centrosema virginianum	0	0	8
Cephalanthus occidentalis	0	0	4
*Chamaecrista fasciculata**	14	2	13
Chamaecrista nictitans var. *aspera**	14	2	0
*Chapmannia floridana**	9	1	0
*Chaptalia tomentosa**	27	16	21
Chenopodium ambrosioides	5	0	0
*Chrysopsis mariana**	0	0	13
*Chrysopsis scabrella**	5	0	0
*Chrysopsis subulata**	0	1	0
Cinnamonum camphora	0	0	8
Cirsium horridulum	0	1	0
*Cirsium nuttallii**	18	4	4
Citrus aurantium	5	6	0
Citrus x paradisi	0	1	0
Cladium jamaicense	9	4	4
Clematis baldwinii	0	0	8
*Cnidoscolus stimulosus**	18	3	8
Coelorachis rugosa	23	3	21
Coelorachis tuberculosa	9	0	0
Commelina diffusa var. *diffusa*	5	2	0
Commelina erecta	0	0	4
*Conoclinium coelestinum**	14	2	0
Conyza canadensis var. *pusilla*	5	0	0
*Coreopsis floridana**	27	6	13
*Coreopsis leavenworthii**	9	3	0
Cornus foemina	0	0	0
*Crotalaria rotundifolia**	27	6	13
Crotonopsis linearis	5	0	0
*Ctenium aromaticum**	23	30	0

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
Cuphea carthagenensis	0	1	4
*Cuthbertia ornata**	9	0	4
Cynanchum angustifolium	0	0	0
Cynanchum scoparium	5	7	0
Cyperus compressus	0	1	0
Cyperus croceus	0	1	4
Cyperus distinctus	0	0	0
*Cyperus haspan**	14	7	33
*Cyperus ovatus**	0	1	8
*Cyperus polystachyos**	9	4	17
Cyperus pumilus	0	1	0
*Cyperus retrorsus**	18	3	17
Cyperus surinamensis	5	0	4
Cyperus tetragonus	0	1	0
Dactyloctenium aegyptium	5	0	0
Dalea carnea var. *albida**	5	0	0
Dalea carnea var. *carnea**	0	0	13
Dalea pinnata var. *adenopoda*	9	0	0
Desmodium floridanum	9	0	0
Desmodium incanum	0	1	0
Desmodium tenuifolium	0	0	8
Dichanthelium aciculare subsp. *fusiforme*	5	0	0
Dichanthelium aciculare subsp. *neuranthum**	23	3	8
Dichanthelium acuminatum	5	0	0
Dichanthelium commutatum	9	13	0
Dichanthelium dichotomum subsp. *nitidum**	9	6	4
Dichanthelium dichotomum subsp. *roanokense*	9	0	0
Dichanthelium dichotomum subsp. *yadkinense*	0	1	0
Dichanthelium ensifolium var. *ensifolium**	14	7	17
Dichanthelium ensifolium var. *unciphyllum**	36	22	54
*Dichanthelium erectifolium**	27	7	25
Dichanthelium laxiflorum	0	7	0
*Dichanthelium leucothrix**	14	11	25
*Dichanthelium portoricense**	41	24	54
Dichanthelium scabriusculum	0	1	0
Dichanthelium strigosum var. *glabrescens**	32	24	58
Dichanthelium strigosum var. *strigosum**	0	2	0
Dichanthelium tenue	0	1	0
Dichondra carolinensis	5	6	0
Dicliptera sexangularis	0	1	0
*Digitaria filiformis**	14	0	0
Digitaria villosa	5	0	0
Diodia teres	5	0	0
*Diodia virginiana**	9	7	25
Dioscorea bulbifera	0	0	0
Diospyros virginiana	0	2	4
*Drosera brevifolia**	9	11	25
*Drosera capillaris**	23	8	25
Drymaria cordata	0	2	0
Dyschoriste angusta	5	0	0
*Dyschoriste humistrata**	5	1	0
Dyschoriste oblongifolia	0	0	8
Eleocharis atropurpurea	0	1	0
*Eleocharis baldwinii**	27	22	29
Eleocharis cellulosa	0	1	0
*Eleocharis flavescens**	0	1	0
Eleocharis geniculata	9	1	4
*Eleocharis nigrescens**	0	0	21
Eleocharis vivipara	0	2	4
*Elephantopus elatus**	32	8	33
*Elionurus tripsacoides**	23	3	17
Emilia fosbergii	0	0	0
Encyclia tampensis	0	4	0

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

	Desoto/Glades	Kissimmee River	Myakka
Scientific name	n = 22	n = 245	n = 24
*Eragrostis atrovirens**	9	2	8
Eragrostis ciliaris	5	0	0
*Eragrostis elliottii**	36	18	50
*Eragrostis virginica**	27	9	33
Erechtites hieracifolia	0	0	4
Erigeron quercifolius	9	2	0
*Erigeron vernus**	14	29	54
Eriocaulon compressum	5	2	8
*Eriocaulon decangulare**	32	22	21
*Eriocaulon ravenelii**	18	3	8
Eriochloa michauxii var. *michauxii*	9	2	0
*Eryngium aromaticum**	23	1	0
Eryngium baldwinii	9	2	0
Eryngium yuccifolium var. *yuccifolium**	18	12	25
Erythrina herbacea	0	1	4
Eulophia alta	5	0	4
Eupatorium capillifolium	9	1	0
Eupatorium leptophyllum	14	0	13
Eupatorium mikanioides	5	0	0
*Eupatorium recurvans**	41	38	46
*Eupatorium rotundifolium**	18	8	33
Eupatorium serotinum	0	0	8
Euphorbia inundata var. *garrettii**	0	1	0
*Euphorbia polyphylla**	14	0	0
Eustachys glauca	5	1	4
*Eustachys petraea**	18	1	4
Euthamia graminifolia var. *hirtipes*	0	1	0
*Euthamia tenuifolia**	64	39	83
Evolvulus sericeus var. *sericeus*	0	1	0
*Fimbristylis autumnalis**	5	3	13
*Fimbristylis caroliniana**	18	2	17
Fimbristylis cymosa	5	0	0
Fimbristylis dichotoma	9	0	0
*Fimbristylis puberula**	32	28	21
Fimbristylis schoenoides	5	0	4
Fimbristylis spadicea	5	2	4
Flaveria linearis	5	0	0
Forestiera segregata	0	5	0
Fraxinus caroliniana	0	1	0
*Fuirena breviseta**	23	8	4
Fuirena longa	5	0	0
*Fuirena scirpoidea**	32	21	17
*Galactia elliottii**	9	5	25
Galactia parvifolia	0	1	0
*Galactia regularis**	27	2	8
Galactia volubilis	0	0	4
Galium hispidulum	0	1	0
Gaura angustifolia	0	0	4
*Gaylussacia dumosa**	23	27	21
*Gaylussacia nana**	0	1	8
Gelsemium sempervirens	0	1	4
Glandularia tampensis	0	0	4
Gordonia lasianthus	0	1	0
*Gratiola hispida**	36	17	25
*Gratiola pilosa**	18	7	17
*Gratiola ramosa**	5	9	8
*Gymnopogon brevifolius**	9	1	4
*Gymnopogon chapmanianus**	45	19	13
Habenaria floribunda	0	7	8
Habenaria quinqueseta	0	1	0
Harrisella filiformis	0	1	0
Hartwrightia floridana	0	1	0
*Hedyotis corymbosa**	5	0	4

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
*Hedyotis procumbens**	5	2	4
*Hedyotis uniflora**	5	4	29
*Helenium pinnatifidum**	0	4	0
*Helianthemum corymbosum**	18	1	4
*Helianthus angustifolius**	23	8	13
*Helianthus floridanus**	0	0	8
*Helianthus radula**	0	4	0
*Heliotropium polyphyllum**	9	2	17
Heterotheca subaxillaris	5	0	0
*Hieracium megacephalon**	5	0	8
Hydrocotyle umbellata	0	2	4
Hydrocotyle verticillata	5	4	0
Hydrolea corymbosa	9	0	0
Hymenachne amplexicaulis	5	0	0
*Hymenocallis palmeri**	5	2	0
*Hypericum cistifolium**	9	7	63
*Hypericum crux-andreae**	0	0	4
*Hypericum edisonianum**	18	0	0
*Hypericum fasciculatum**	18	13	29
Hypericum gentianoides	0	0	8
Hypericum hypericoides	18	7	8
Hypericum mutilum	5	0	4
*Hypericum myrtifolium**	27	25	38
*Hypericum reductum**	45	32	42
*Hypericum tetrapetalum**	27	13	54
*Hypoxis juncea**	27	32	29
*Hyptis alata**	27	14	33
Hyptis mutabilis	0	0	0
Ilex ambigua var. *ambigua*	0	0	0
Ilex cassine var. *cassine*	0	5	4
*Ilex glabra**	36	29	63
Imperata brasiliensis	0	0	4
Imperata cylindrica	5	0	0
Indigofera hirsuta	5	0	0
Ipomoea alba	0	0	0
Ipomoea sagittata	5	1	4
Iris hexagona var. *savannarum*	0	1	0
Itea virginica	0	1	0
Iva microcephala	14	1	0
Juncus dichotomus	0	0	4
Juncus effusus subsp. *solutus*	0	3	4
Juncus elliottii	0	0	4
Juncus marginatus var. *biflorus**	14	3	17
*Juncus megacephalus**	14	4	8
Juncus repens	0	1	4
*Juncus scirpoides**	18	4	17
Justicia angusta	5	0	0
*Lachnanthes caroliana**	9	14	50
*Lachnocaulon anceps**	64	40	79
*Lachnocaulon beyrichianum**	18	2	0
Lantana involucrata	0	1	0
Lechea divaricata	0	1	0
*Lechea torreyi**	32	14	42
Leersia hexandra	5	3	0
Leptochloa fascicularis	0	0	8
*Liatris garberi**	14	3	13
*Liatris gracilis**	9	9	8
*Liatris laevigata**	32	23	25
Liatris spicata var. *resinosa**	5	9	0
*Licania michauxii**	9	12	4
*Lilium catesbaei**	9	2	17
Limnobium spongia	0	0	4
Lindernia anagallidea	0	0	0

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
Lindernia crustacea	0	2	0
Lindernia grandiflora	5	2	0
Linum medium var. *texanum**	9	7	21
Lipocarpha maculata	5	0	0
Lipocarpha micrantha	5	0	0
Listera australis	0	0	8
Lobelia feayana	0	1	0
*Lobelia glandulosa**	18	7	4
*Lobelia paludosa**	0	9	13
Ludwigia alata	0	0	0
*Ludwigia curtissii**	18	3	13
Ludwigia erecta	0	0	4
Ludwigia lanceolata	0	0	4
Ludwigia leptocarpa	0	1	0
*Ludwigia linifolia**	9	2	13
*Ludwigia maritima**	27	16	58
*Ludwigia microcarpa**	23	3	4
Ludwigia palustris	0	2	0
Ludwigia peruviana	0	1	0
Ludwigia repens	0	1	0
Ludwigia simpsonii	5	0	0
*Ludwigia suffruticosa**	9	6	4
Luziola fluitans	0	1	0
*Lycopodiella alopecuroides**	5	1	0
Lycopodiella appressa	9	1	8
*Lycopodiella caroliniana**	5	0	0
Lycopodiella cernua	5	0	4
*Lycopodiella prostrata**	0	1	0
Lycopus rubellus	0	0	4
*Lygodesmia aphylla**	14	18	25
Lygodium microphyllum	0	0	0
*Lyonia fruticosa**	41	37	58
Lyonia ligustrina var. *foliosiflora*	0	1	0
*Lyonia lucida**	41	18	42
Magnolia virginiana	0	3	4
*Marshallia tenuifolia**	0	12	0
Matelea carolinensis	0	1	0
Mecardonia acuminata subsp. *peninsularis**	18	2	13
Melaleuca quinquenervia	0	0	4
Melanthera nivea	14	2	4
Melochia spicata	0	0	8
Melothria pendula	5	3	0
Micranthemum umbrosum	0	2	0
Mikania cordifolia	0	7	0
Mikania scandens	5	1	4
Mimosa quadrivalvis var. *floridana**	5	1	0
*Mitreola sessilifolia**	14	3	25
Morus rubra	0	5	0
Muhlenbergia schreberi	0	7	0
*Muhlenbergia sericea**	23	3	17
Murdannia nudiflora	0	0	0
Myrcianthes fragrans	0	6	0
*Myrica cerifera**	55	43	50
Myrsine floridana	5	1	0
Nephrolepis exaltata	5	3	0
Nuphar lutea subsp. *advena*	0	1	0
Nymphoides aquatica	0	1	4
Nymphoides cordata	0	1	0
Nyssa sylvatica var. *biflora*	0	6	0
Oplismenus hirtellus	5	11	0
Opuntia humifusa	5	0	0
Orontium aquaticum	0	1	0
Osmanthus americanus	0	1	0

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
*Osmunda cinnamomea**	9	4	21
Osmunda regalis var. *spectabilis*	0	1	0
Oxalis corniculata	0	1	0
*Oxypolis filiformis**	23	16	17
*Palafoxia integrifolia**	9	1	0
*Panicum abscissum**	5	1	0
*Panicum anceps**	14	13	25
Panicum dichotomiflorum var. *dichotomiflorum*	5	0	4
*Panicum hemitomon**	9	8	21
*Panicum hians**	23	4	13
*Panicum longifolium**	18	11	8
Panicum repens	5	0	0
Panicum rigidulum	14	6	17
*Panicum tenerum**	23	12	8
*Panicum verrucosum**	14	2	17
*Panicum virgatum**	9	2	21
Parthenocissus quinquefolia	0	4	4
Paspalidium geminatum	5	1	0
Paspalum conjugatum	5	8	0
Paspalum floridanum	5	0	4
*Paspalum laeve**	0	1	8
Paspalum monostachyum	5	0	0
Paspalum notatum var. *saurae*	5	2	0
*Paspalum praecox**	23	9	33
Paspalum repens	5	0	0
*Paspalum setaceum**	41	26	54
*Paspalum urvillei**	0	0	4
Passiflora suberosa	0	1	0
Peltandra virginica	0	1	0
Penstemon multiflorus	0	0	4
Persea borbonia var. *borbonia*	0	1	0
Persea palustris	0	4	4
Phlebodium aureum	5	10	0
*Phoebanthus grandiflorus**	23	8	0
Phoradendron leucarpum	0	0	0
*Phyla nodiflora**	14	2	0
Physalis angulata	5	0	0
Physalis pubescens	0	1	0
Physalis walteri	0	1	4
*Physostegia purpurea**	5	2	0
Phytolacca americana	0	1	0
*Piloblephis rigida**	27	0	13
Pinguicula caerulea	0	0	8
*Pinguicula lutea**	9	6	17
*Pinguicula pumila**	0	3	13
Pinus elliottii var. *densa**	9	2	17
*Pinus palustris**	0	2	4
Piptochaetium avenacioides	0	0	13
Piriqueta caroliniana var. *caroliniana**	14	5	8
*Pityopsis graminifolia**	45	38	46
Pityopsis graminifolia var. *aequilifolia*	0	1	0
Platanthera nivea	0	1	0
*Pluchea foetida**	5	2	13
Pluchea odorata	5	2	0
*Pluchea rosea**	32	13	46
*Pogonia ophioglossoides**	5	0	0
*Polygala balduinii**	9	0	0
*Polygala cruciata**	0	4	8
Polygala cymosa	5	1	4
Polygala grandiflora var. *angustifolia*	14	2	17
*Polygala incarnata**	5	2	4
*Polygala lutea**	18	7	42
*Polygala nana**	14	1	8

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
*Polygala ramosa**	9	3	13
*Polygala rugelii**	27	22	25
*Polygala setacea**	32	36	58
Polygonella polygama var. *brachystachya*	9	0	0
Polygonella polygama var. *polygama**	0	1	0
Polygonum hydropiperoides	0	1	0
Polygonum punctatum	0	1	0
Polypodium polypodioides var. *michauxianum*	5	12	0
Polypremum procumbens	9	0	0
Pontederia cordata	5	5	13
Ponthieva racemosa	0	1	0
Proserpinaca palustris	0	1	4
Proserpinaca pectinata	5	5	25
Prunus caroliniana	0	2	0
Psidium guajava	0	3	0
Psychotria nervosa	0	3	0
Psychotria sulzneri	0	1	0
Pteridium aquilinum var. *pseudocaudatum**	5	2	13
Pteris vittata	0	1	0
*Pterocaulon pycnostachyum**	41	34	42
*Pteroglossaspis ecristata**	9	1	8
Ptilimnium capillaceum	0	0	4
Quercus chapmanii	5	2	0
*Quercus geminata**	9	2	0
*Quercus hemisphaerica**	0	0	4
*Quercus laurifolia**	0	11	4
*Quercus minima**	64	54	54
*Quercus myrtifolia**	14	2	0
Quercus nigra	0	2	0
*Quercus pumila**	18	5	25
*Quercus virginiana**	5	15	8
*Rhexia cubensis**	9	4	4
*Rhexia mariana**	27	25	29
*Rhexia nashii**	9	4	0
*Rhexia nuttallii**	27	37	58
*Rhexia petiolata**	9	0	8
*Rhus copallinum**	14	2	17
Rhynchelytrum repens	5	0	0
*Rhynchospora baldwinii**	9	5	4
Rhynchospora brachychaeta	0	1	4
*Rhynchospora breviseta**	23	10	4
Rhynchospora caduca	0	1	0
*Rhynchospora cephalantha**	9	7	4
*Rhynchospora chapmanii**	14	0	8
*Rhynchospora ciliaris**	14	7	8
*Rhynchospora colorata**	18	4	8
Rhynchospora decurrens	5	2	4
*Rhynchospora divergens**	27	3	13
Rhynchospora fascicularis var. *distans**	0	1	0
Rhynchospora fascicularis var. *fascicularis**	41	37	54
*Rhynchospora fernaldii**	32	19	33
*Rhynchospora filifolia**	9	9	21
*Rhynchospora globularis**	5	2	0
Rhynchospora harperi	9	0	0
*Rhynchospora inundata**	23	11	17
Rhynchospora latifolia	9	4	0
*Rhynchospora microcarpa**	23	3	17
*Rhynchospora microcephala**	9	1	21
Rhynchospora miliacea	0	1	0
Rhynchospora nitens	18	0	0
Rhynchospora odorata	5	0	0
Rhynchospora pineticola	9	1	0
*Rhynchospora plumosa**	27	20	50

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
*Rhynchospora pusilla**	5	5	38
*Rhynchospora rariflora**	23	3	0
Rhynchospora sulcata	5	0	0
*Rhynchospora tracyi**	23	5	13
Rivina humilis	0	1	0
Rotala ramosior	5	0	0
Rubus argutus	0	2	0
Rubus cuneifolius	5	0	0
Rubus trivialis	5	2	0
*Rudbeckia hirta**	14	2	0
Sabal minor	0	0	0
*Sabal palmetto**	18	17	33
*Sabatia brevifolia**	18	13	42
*Sabatia difformis**	14	0	0
*Sabatia grandiflora**	5	8	33
Sabatia stellaris	9	0	4
*Saccharum giganteum**	5	2	29
*Sacciolepis indica**	5	4	13
*Sacciolepis striata**	0	0	21
Sacoila lanceolata var. *lanceolata*	0	1	0
Sageretia minutiflora	0	4	0
Sagittaria graminea var. *chapmanii*	5	3	17
Sagittaria lancifolia	5	2	0
Sagittaria stagnorum	0	1	0
Salix caroliniana	0	1	0
Salvia lyrata	5	0	4
Salvinia minima	0	1	0
Sambucus canadensis	0	1	0
Samolus ebracteatus	5	0	0
Samolus valerandi subsp. *parviflorus*	0	2	4
Sarcostemma clausum	0	1	0
*Sarracenia minor**	0	2	0
Saururus cernuus	5	4	0
Schinus terebinthifolius	0	0	4
*Schizachyrium rhizomatum**	18	4	21
*Schizachyrium stoloniferum**	32	27	63
Schoenolirion albiflorum	5	0	0
Scirpus cubensis	0	1	0
Scirpus pungens	0	1	0
Scirpus tabernaemontani	0	1	0
Scleria baldwinii	5	3	4
*Scleria ciliata**	9	0	0
*Scleria georgiana**	23	8	17
*Scleria hirtella**	14	2	0
*Scleria pauciflora**	45	20	46
*Scleria reticularis**	59	44	63
*Scleria triglomerata**	5	2	8
*Scleria verticillata**	14	2	8
*Scoparia dulcis**	5	2	4
*Scutellaria integrifolia**	5	1	8
Senna ligustrina	0	3	0
*Serenoa repens**	55	55	71
Sesbania vesicaria	5	0	0
*Setaria parviflora**	14	10	29
*Seymeria pectinata**	0	2	0
Sida acuta	0	13	0
Sideroxylon reclinatum subsp. *reclinatum*	9	2	0
*Sisyrinchium angustifolium**	0	7	8
*Smilax auriculata**	9	3	21
Smilax bona-nox	0	6	4
Smilax laurifolia	0	4	0
Smilax tamnoides	0	3	0
Smilax walteri	0	0	4

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

	Desoto/Glades	Kissimmee River	Myakka
Scientific name	n = 22	n = 245	n = 24
Solanum americanum	0	1	0
*Solidago fistulosa**	32	7	46
Solidago odora var. *chapmanii**	18	3	25
*Solidago stricta**	14	8	21
*Solidago tortifolia**	18	1	4
Sorghastrum nutans	0	0	4
*Sorghastrum secundum**	41	27	38
Spartina bakeri	5	5	8
Spermacoce assurgens	9	2	0
Spiranthes laciniata	0	1	0
*Spiranthes longilabris**	0	1	8
Spiranthes praecox	0	0	4
*Spiranthes vernalis**	0	1	4
Sporobolus indicus var. *indicus*	5	2	4
Sporobolus jacquemontii	0	1	0
*Sporobolus junceus**	9	5	8
Stenandrium dulce var. *floridanum*	5	0	8
Stillingia aquatica	5	0	0
Stillingia sylvatica subsp. *sylvatica**	9	14	13
Stillingia sylvatica subsp. *tenuis**	18	7	25
Stipulicida setacea var. *setacea*	5	0	0
*Syngonanthus flavidulus**	32	43	58
Syzygium jambos	5	0	0
Taxodium ascendens	0	2	0
*Tephrosia hispidula**	27	9	4
Tephrosia rugelii	5	0	0
Teucrium canadense	5	2	0
Thalia geniculata	5	0	0
Thelypteris dentata	0	3	0
Thelypteris hispidula var. *versicolor*	0	1	0
Thelypteris interrupta	0	3	0
Thelypteris kunthii	5	4	0
Thelypteris palustris var. *pubescens*	0	1	0
Tillandsia balbisiana	0	3	0
Tillandsia fasciculata var. *densispica*	0	6	0
Tillandsia recurvata	0	6	4
Tillandsia setacea	5	14	0
Tillandsia simulata	0	0	0
Tillandsia usneoides	5	16	4
Tillandsia utriculata	0	4	0
Toxicodendron radicans	5	7	0
Triadenum virginicum	0	1	0
Tripsacum dactyloides	0	1	4
Typha domingensis	5	0	0
Ulmus americana	0	1	0
*Urena lobata**	9	4	0
Urochloa mutica	5	0	0
Urtica chamaedryoides	0	1	0
Utricularia cornuta	0	0	4
Utricularia foliosa	0	1	0
Utricularia inflata	0	1	0
Utricularia juncea	9	2	0
Utricularia purpurea	0	1	4
*Utricularia simulans**	5	2	4
*Utricularia subulata**	27	22	46
Vaccinium corymbosum	0	3	8
*Vaccinium darrowii**	0	0	13
*Vaccinium darrowii x corymbosum**	0	0	4
Vaccinium elliottii	0	1	0
*Vaccinium myrsinites**	45	32	58
Vaccinium stamineum	0	1	4
Verbena brasiliensis	0	1	0
Verbesina virginica var. *laciniata*	9	1	0

Appendix A. (Continued) Percent frequency of occurrence of plants of the Florida dry prairie landscape in each of three geographic regions (* - species found in dry-mesic to wet-mesic prairies [prairie subset]).

Scientific name	Desoto/Glades n = 22	Kissimmee River n = 245	Myakka n = 24
Vernonia blodgettii	0	0	4
Viburnum obovatum	0	3	4
Viola affinis	0	1	0
*Viola lanceolata**	0	4	0
*Viola primulifolia**	0	0	4
*Viola septemloba**	0	1	8
Vitis aestivalis	0	0	4
Vitis rotundifolia var. *rotundifolia**	5	10	8
Vitis shuttleworthii	0	0	4
Vittaria lineata	0	4	0
Woodwardia areolata	0	2	0
*Woodwardia virginica**	0	4	25
Ximenia americana	0	7	0
*Xyris ambigua**	32	23	33
*Xyris brevifolia**	27	20	50
Xyris calcicola	0	1	0
*Xyris caroliniana**	50	32	46
*Xyris elliottii**	41	42	58
Xyris fimbriata	9	2	8
*Xyris flabelliformis**	0	4	17
*Xyris floridana**	27	13	33
Xyris jupicai	27	4	13
*Xyris platylepis**	18	8	4
Xyris serotina	0	0	0
Xyris smalliana	9	4	17
*Yucca filamentosa**	5	0	4
Zanthoxylum fagara	0	6	0
Zeuxine strateumatica	0	1	0
*Zigadenus densus**	0	0	8

Appendix B. Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Acalypha gracilens A. Gray	Three-seeded Mercury
Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. *trilobum* Torrey & A. Gray ex K. Koch	Southern Red Maple
Agalinis filifolia (Nuttall) Rafinesque	Seminole False-foxglove
Agalinis linifolia (Nuttall) Britton	Flax-leaf False-foxglove
Agalinis obtusifolia Rafinesque	Ten-lobe False-foxglove
Agalinis pinetorum Pennell	False-foxglove
Agalinis purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell	Large Purple False-foxglove
Ageratina jucunda (E. Greene) Clewell & Wooten	Hammock Thoroughwort
Aletris lutea Small	Yellow Colic-root
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Martius) Grisebach	Alligator-weed
Ampelopsis arborea (Linnaeus) Koehne	Pepper-vine
Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum (Schultes) A. Hitchcock	Little Blue Maidencane
Andropogon brachystachyus Chapman	Short-spike Bluestem
Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton et al. var. *glaucopsis* (Elliott) C. Mohr	Big Chalky Bluestem
Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton et al. var. *hirsutior* (Hackel) C. Mohr	Hairy Bushy Bluestem
Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton et al. var. *pumilus* (Vasey) Vasey ex L. Dewey	Big Bushy Bluestem
Andropogon gyrans Ashe var. *gyrans*	Elliott's Bluestem
Andropogon gyrans Ashe var. *stenophyllus* (Hackel) C. Campbell	Slim Bluestem
Andropogon longiberbis Hackel	Long-beard Bluestem
Andropogon ternarius Michaux var. *cabanisii* (Hackel) Fern. & Griscom	Silver Bluestem
Andropogon virginicus Linnaeus var. *decipiens* C. Campbell	Broomsedge
Andropogon virginicus Linnaeus var. *glaucus* Hackel	Little Chalky Bluestem
Andropogon virginicus Linnaeus var. *virginicus*	Broomsedge
Apios americana Medikus	Groundnut; American Potato-bean
Ardisia escallonioides Schiede & Deppe ex Schlechtendal & Chamisso	Island Marlberry
Arisaema triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott	Swamp Jack-in-the-pulpit; Indian Turnip
Aristida beyrichiana Trinius & Ruprecht	Wiregrass; Pineland Three-awn Grass
Aristida gyrans Chapman	Corkscrew Threeawn

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Aristida palustris (Chapman) Vasey	Long-leaf Three-awn Grass
Aristida patula Chapman ex Nash	Tall Threeawn; Tall Wiregrass
Aristida purpurascens Poiret var. *purpurascens*	Slim-spike Three-awn Grass
Aristida purpurascens Poiret var. *tenuispica* (A. Hitchcock) Allred	Hillsboro Three-awn Grass
Aristida rhizomophora Swallen	Rhizomatous or Florida Three-awn Grass
Aristida spiciformis Elliott	Bottlebrush or Pinebarren Threeawn
Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H. Robinson	Egg-leaf Indian-plantain
Asclepias connivens Baldwin	Large-flower Milkweed
Asclepias feayi Chapman ex A. Gray	Florida Milkweed
Asclepias pedicellata Walter	Savannah Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus subsp. *rolfsii* (Britton ex Vail) Woodson	Butterfly-weed
Asclepias verticillata Linnaeus	Whorled Milkweed
Asimina reticulata Shuttleworth ex Chapman	Reticulate or Netted Pawpaw
Aster adnatus Nuttall	Scale-leaf Aster
Aster caroliniensis Walter	Climbing Aster
Aster concolor Linnaeus	Eastern Silver Aster
Aster dumosus Linnaeus	Bush Aster
Aster reticulatus Pursh	Pine Barren White-top Aster
Aster simmondsii Small	Simmons' aster
Aster subulatus Michaux	Annual Saltmarsh Aster
Aster tortifolius Michaux	White-topped Aster
Aster walteri Alexander	Walter's aster
Axonopus compressus (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois	Tropical or Flat-joint Carpetgrass
Axonopus fissifolius (Raddi) Kuhlmann	Common or Southern Carpetgrass
Axonopus furcatus (Flugge) A. Hitchcock	Big Carpetgrass
Baccharis glomeruliflora Persoon	Groundsel Tree; Silverling
Baccharis halimifolia Linnaeus	Groundsel Tree
Bacopa caroliniana (Walter) Robinson	Carolina or Blue Water-hyssop
Bacopa innominata (Gomez de la Maza y Jimenez) Alain	Tropical Water-hyssop
Bacopa monnieri (Linnaeus) Pennell	Coastal Water-hyssop
Balduina angustifolia (Pursh) B. Robinson	Coastal-plain honeycomb-head
Bartonia verna (Michaux) Rafinesque ex Barton	White Screwstem
Bartonia virginica (Linnaeus) Britton et al.	Yellow Screwstem
Befaria racemosa Ventenat	Tarflower
Berchemia scandens (Hill) K. Koch	Rattan Vine; Alabama Supple-jack
Bidens alba (Linnaeus) de Candolle var. *radiata* (Schultz Bipontinus) Ballard ex Melchert	Common Begger-ticks
Bidens mitis (Michaux) Sherff	Marsh or Small-fruited Beggar-ticks
Bigelowia nudata (Michaux) de Candolle subsp. australis L. C. Anderson	South Florida Rayless-goldenrod
Blechnum serrulatum L. Richard	Toothed Mid-sorus Fern
Boehmeria cylindrica (Linnaeus) Swartz	Small-spike False-nettle; Bog Hemp
Boltonia diffusa Elliott	False Aster; Small-head Doll's Daisy; Saltmarsh Boltonia
Buchnera americana Linnaeus	American Blueheart(s)
Bulbostylis ciliatifolia (Elliott) Fernald	Capillary Hair-sedge
Bulbostylis stenophylla (Elliott) C. B. Clarke	Sandy-field Hairsedge
Burmannia biflora Linnaeus	Northern Burmannia; Northern Bluethreads
Burmannia capitata (J. F. Gmelin) Martius	Southern Bluethreads
Callicarpa americana Linnaeus	Beautybush; American Beauty-berry
Calopogon multiflorus Lindley	Many-flower Grass-pink
Calopogon pallidus Chapman	Pale grass-pink
Campyloneurum phyllitidis (Linnaeus) C. Presl	Long Strap Fern
Canna flaccida Salisbury	Golden or Yellow Canna
Caperonia castaneifolia (Linnaeus) A. Saint-Hilaire	Tropical Caperonia
Carex longii Mackenzie	Greenish-white Sedge
Carex lupuliformis Sartwell	False Hop Sedge
Carex verrucosa Muhlenberg	Warty Sedge
Carex vexans F. J. Hermann	Confusing or Florida Hammock Sedge
Carica papaya Linnaeus	Papaya
Carphephorus carnosus (Small) James	Pineland Chaffhead
Carphephorus corymbosus (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray	Coastal-plain Chaffhead
Carphephorus odoratissimus (J. F. Gmelin) Herbert var. *subtropicanus* (DeLaney et al.) Wunderlin & B.F.Hansen	Pineland Purple
Carphephorus paniculatus (J. F. Gmelin) Herbert	Hairy Chaffhead
Carya aquatica (Michaux f.) Nuttall	Water Hickory
Carya glabra (Miller) Sweet	Pignut Hickory

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Cassytha filiformis Linnaeus	Fine-stem Love Vine; Devil's-gut
Celtis laevigata Willdenow	Hackberry; Sugarberry
Cenchrus incertus M. Curtis	Coast Sandspur
Centella asiatica (Linnaeus) Urban	Coinwort; Asian Coinleaf; Spade-leaf
Centrosema virginianum (Linnaeus) Bentham	Spurred Butterfly-pea
Cephalanthus occidentalis Linnaeus	Common Buttonbush
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) E. Greene	Partridge Pea
Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench var. *aspera* (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Irwin & Barneby	Wild Sensitive Plant
Chapmannia floridana Torrey & A. Gray	Florida Alicia
Chaptalia tomentosa Ventenat	Pineland Daisy; Woolly Sunbonnets
Chenopodium ambrosioides Linnaeus	Mexican Tea; American Wormseed
Chrysopsis mariana (Linnaeus) Elliott	Maryland Golden-aster
Chrysopsis scabrella Torrey & A. Gray	Coastal-plain Golden-aster
Chrysopsis subulata Small	Scrubland Golden-aster
Cinnamomum camphora (Linnaeus) J. Presl	Camphor-tree
Cirsium horridulum Michaux	Yellow or Horrid Thistle
Cirsium nuttallii de Candolle	Nuttall's Thistle
Citrus aurantium Linnaeus	Sour Orange
Citrus x *paradisi* Macfadyen	Grapefruit
Cladium jamaicense Crantz	Jamaica Sawgrass
Clematis baldwinii Torrey & A. Gray	Pine-hyacinth
Cnidoscolus stimulosus (Michaux) Engelmann & A. Gray	Tread Softly; Stinging or Spurge Nettle; Finger-rot
Coelorachis rugosa (Nuttall) Nash	Wrinkled Jointgrass; Wrinkled Jointtail
Coelorachis tuberculosa (Nash) Nash	Piedmont or Florida Jointtail; Piedmont Jointgrass
Commelina diffusa Burman f. var. *diffusa*	Speading Day-flower
Commelina erecta Linnaeus	Day-flower
Conoclinium coelestinum (Linnaeus) de Candolle	Blue Mistflower
Conyza canadensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. *pusilla* (Nuttall) Cronquist	Dwarf Horseweed
Coreopsis floridana E. B. Smith	Florida Tickseed
Coreopsis leavenworthii Torrey & A. Gray	Leavenworth's Tickseed
Cornus foemina Miller	Swamp Dogwood
Crotalaria rotundifolia J. F. Gmelin	Rabbit-bells; Prostrate Rattle-box
Crotonopsis linearis Michaux	Narrow-leaf Rushfoil
Ctenium aromaticum (Walter) Alph. Wood	Toothachegrass
Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacquin) Macbride	Columbia Waxweed
Cuthbertia ornata Small	Florida Scrub Roseling
Cynanchum angustifolium Persoon	Gulf coast Swallow-wort
Cynanchum scoparium Nuttall	Leafless Cynanchum; Leafless Swallow-wort
Cyperus compressus Linnaeus	Poorland Flatsedge
Cyperus croceus Vahl	Baldwin Flatsedge
Cyperus distinctus Steudel	Marshland Flatsedge
Cyperus haspan Linnaeus	Sheathed Flatsedge
Cyperus ovatus Baldwin	Flatsedge
Cyperus polystachyos Rottboell	Texas Sedge; Many-spike Flatsedge
Cyperus pumilus Linnaeus	Low Flatsedge
Cyperus retrorsus Chapman	Retorse or Pine-barren Flatsedge; Galingale
Cyperus surinamensis Rottboell	Tropical Flatsedge
Cyperus tetragonus Elliott	Four-angle Flatsedge
Dactyloctenium aegyptium (Linnaeus) Willdenow ex Ascherson & Schweinfurth	Durban Crowfoot Grass
Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret var. *albida* (Torrey & A. Gray) Barneby	White Prairie-clover
Dalea carnea (Michaux) Poiret var. *carnea*	Hammock Prairie-clover; Whitetassels
Dalea pinnata (J. F. Gmelin) Barneby var. *adenopoda* (Rydberg) Barneby	Florida Summer-farewell
Desmodium floridanum Chapman	Florida Tick-trefoil
Desmodium incanum de Candolle	Beggar's Lice; Creeping Beggerweed; Zarzabacoa Comun
Desmodium tenuifolium Torrey & A. Gray	Beggarlice; Beggarweeds; Slim-leaf Tick-trefoil
Dichanthelium aciculare (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & C. A. Clark subsp. *fusiforme* (Hitchcock) Freckmann & Lelong	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium aciculare (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & C.A.Clark subsp. *neuranthum* (Griseb.) Freckmann & Lelong	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould & C. A. Clark	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium commutatum (Schultes) Gould	Variable Witchgrass; Panic Grass
Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould subsp. *nitidum* (Lamarck) LeBlond	Cypress Witchgrass; Panic Grass
Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould subsp. *roanokense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong	Cypress Witchgrass; Panic Grass

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould subsp. *yadkinense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong	Cypress Witchgrass; Panic Grass
Dichanthelium ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould var. *ensifolium*	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould var. *unciphyllum* (Trinius) B. F. Hansen & Wunderlin	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium erectifolium (Nash) Gould & C. A. Clark	Erect-leaf Witchgrass
Dichanthelium laxiflorum (Lamarck) Gould	Lax-flower Witchgrass; Panic Grass
Dichanthelium leucothrix (Nash) Freckmann	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B. F. Hansen & Wunderlin	Hemlock Witchgrass
Dichanthelium scabriusculum (Elliott) Gould & C. A. Clark	Woolly Panic Grass
Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann var. *glabrescens* (Grisebach) Freckmann	Panic Grass
Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann var. *strigosum*	Rough-hair Witchgrass
Dichanthelium tenue (Muhlenberg) Freckmann & Lelong	Panic Grass
Dichondra carolinensis Michaux	Carolina Pony-foot
Dicliptera sexangularis (Linnaeus) Jussieu	Seven-angle Foldwing
Digitaria filiformis (Linnaeus) Koeler	Slender Crabgrass
Digitaria villosa (Walter) Persoon	Shaggy Crabgrass
Diodia teres Walter	Poor Joe; Rough Button-weed
Diodia virginiana Linnaeus	Viginia Buttonweed
Dioscorea bulbifera Linnaeus	Devil's Potato; Air Potato; Wild Yam
Diospyros virginiana Linnaeus	Common Persimmon
Drosera brevifolia Pursh	Dwarf Sundew
Drosera capillaris Poiret	Pink Sundew
Drymaria cordata (Linnaeus) Willdenow ex Schultes	West Indian Chickweed; West Indian Drymary
Dyschoriste angusta (A. Gray) Small	Pineland Dyschoriste
Dyschoriste humistrata (Michaux) Kuntze	Twinflower; Swamp Dyschoriste; Swamp Snake-herb
Dyschoriste oblongifolia (Michaux) Kuntze	Twinflower; Oblong-leaf Snakeherb
Eleocharis atropurpurea (Retzius) J. Presl & C. Presl	Purple Spikerush
Eleocharis baldwinii (Torrey) Chapman	Roadgrass; Baldwin's Spikerush
Eleocharis cellulosa Torrey	Gulf Coast Spikerush
Eleocharis flavescens (Poiret) Urban	Pale Spikerush
Eleocharis geniculata (Linnaeus) Roemer & Schultes	Capitate or Clustered Spikerush
Eleocharis nigrescens (C. Nees von Esenbeck) Steudel	Small-flower Spikerush
Eleocharis vivipara Link	Viviparous Spikerush
Elephantopus elatus Bertoloni	Florida ot Tall Elephant's-foot
Elionurus tripsacoides Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow	Pan-american Balsamscale
Emilia fosbergii Nicolson	Cupid's Shavingbrush; Florida Tasselflower
Encyclia tampensis (Lindley) Small	Tampa Butterfly Orchid
Eragrostis atrovirens (Desfontaines) Trinius ex Steudel	Thalia Lovegrass
Eragrostis ciliaris (Linnaeus) R. Brown	Gophertail Lovegrass
Eragrostis elliottii S. Watson	Elliott('s) Lovegrass
Eragrostis virginica (Zuccagni) Steudel	Coastal or Meadow Lovegrass
Erechtites hieracifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex de Candolle	Fireweed; American Burn
Erigeron quercifolius Lamarck	Southern or Oakleaf Fleabane
Erigeron vernus (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray	Daisy or Early White-top Fleabane
Eriocaulon compressum Lamarck	Flattened Pipewort
Eriocaulon decangulare Linnaeus	Ten-angle Pipewort
Eriocaulon ravenelii Chapman	Ravenel's Pipewort
Eriochloa michauxii (Poiret) A. Hitchcock var. *michauxii*	Longleaf Cupgrass
Eryngium aromaticum Baldwin	Fragrant Eryngium; Fragrant Coyote-thistle
Eryngium baldwinii Sprengel	Baldwin's Coyote Thistle
Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux var. *yuccifolium*	Rattlesnake-master; Button Snakeroot
Erythrina herbacea Linnaeus	Southeastern Coralbean(s); Cherokee-bean
Eulophia alta (Linnaeus) Fawcett & Rendle	Wild Coco
Eupatorium capillifolium (Lamarck) Small	Small Dog-fennel Thorough-wort; Dog Fennel
Eupatorium leptophyllum de Candolle	Marsh Fennel
Eupatorium mikanioides Chapman	Semaphore Eupatorium; Semaphore Thorough-wort
Eupatorium recurvans Small	Coastal Plain Thoroughwort
Eupatorium rotundifolium Linnaeus	False Horehound; Round-leaf Thorough-wort
Eupatorium serotinum Michaux	Late-flowering Thoroughwort
Euphorbia inundata Torrey ex Chapman var. *garrettii* E. Bridges & Orzell	South Florida Pine Spurge
Euphorbia polyphylla Engelmann ex Chapman	Lesser Florida Spurge
Eustachys glauca Chapman	Saltmarsh Fingergrass

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Eustachys petraea (Swartz) Desvaux	Pinewoods Fingergrass
Euthamia graminifolia (Linnaeus) Nuttall var. *hirtipes* (Femald) C. Taylor & R. J. Taylor	Bushy Fragrant or Bushy Grassleaf Goldenrod
Euthamia tenuifolia (Pursh) E. Greene	Slender Fragrant or Flat-topped Goldenrod
Evolvulus sericeus Swartz var. *sericeus*	Creeping Morning-glories; Silky False-morning-glory
Fimbristylis autumnalis (Linnaeus) Roemer & Schultes	Slender Fimbry
Fimbristylis caroliniana (Lamarck) Fernald	Carolina Fimbry; Fringe-rush
Fimbristylis cymosa R. Brown	Hurricane-grass
Fimbristylis dichotoma (Linnaeus) Vahl	Tall or Annual or Woolly Fimbry
Fimbristylis puberula (Michaux) Vahl	Vahl's Hairy Fimbry
Fimbristylis schoenoides (Retzius) Vahl	Ditch Fimbry
Fimbristylis spadicea (Linnaeus) Vahl	Marsh Fimbry
Flaveria linearis Lagasca	Florida Flaveria; Narrow-leaf Yellowtops
Forestiera segregata (Jacquin) Krug & Urban	Florida Swamp or Florida Privit
Fraxinus caroliniana Miller	Carolina or Water or Pop Ash
Fuirena breviseta (Coville) Coville	Saltmarsh Umbrella-sedge
Fuirena longa Chapman	Coastal Plain Umbrella-sedge
Fuirena scirpoidea Michaux	Southern Umbrella-sedge
Galactia elliottii Nuttall	Elliott's Milk-pea
Galactia parvifolia A. Richard	Milk-pea
Galactia regularis (Linnaeus) Britton et al.	Eastern or Florida Milk-pea
Galactia volubilis (Linnaeus) Britton	Downy Milk-pea
Galium hispidulum Michaux	Coastal Bedstraw
Gaura angustifolia Michaux	Southern Gaura; Southern Beeblossom
Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey & A. Gray	Dwarf Huckleberry
Gaylussacia nana (A. Gray) Small	Dangleberry; Creeping Huckleberry
Gelsemium sempervirens (Linnaeus) Aiton	Yellow Jessamine; Evening Trumpet-
Glandularia tampensis (Nash) Small	Tampa Mock or Tampa Vervain
Gordonia lasianthus (Linnaeus) Ellis	Loblolly Bay
Gratiola hispida (Bentham ex Lindley) Pollard	Rough Hedge-hyssop
Gratiola pilosa Michaux	Shaggy Hedge-hyssop
Gratiola ramosa Walter	Branching Hedge-hyssop
Gymnopogon brevifolius Trinius	Slim or Shortleaf Skeletongrass
Gymnopogon chapmanianus A. Hitchcock	Chapman's Skeletongrass
Habenaria floribunda Lindley	Toothed Habenaria
Habenaria quinqueseta (Michaux) Eaton	Long-horn Habenaria; Long-horn False Rein Orchid
Harrisella filiformis (Swartz) Cogniaux	Needle-root Airplant Orchid
Hartwrightia floridana A. Gray ex S. Watson	Florida Hartwrightia
Hedyotis corymbosa (Linnaeus) Lamarck	Flat-top Bluet
Hedyotis procumbens (J. F. Gmelin) Fosberg	Innocence; Round-leaf Bluet
Hedyotis uniflora (Linnaeus) Lamarck	Flat-top Bluet; Clustered Bluet
Helenium pinnatifidum (Nuttall) Rydberg	Southeastern Sneezeweed
Helianthemum corymbosum Michaux	Rockrose; Pine-barren Frostweed
Helianthus angustifolius Linnaeus	Swamp Sunflower
Helianthus floridanus A. Gray ex Chapman	Florida Sunflower
Helianthus radula (Pursh) Torrey & A. Gray	Rayless or Pineland Sunflower
Heliotropium polyphyllum Lehmann	Pineland or Seaside Heliotrope
Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby	Camphor-weed
Hieracium megacephalon Nash	Hawk's Beard; Coastal-plain Hawkweed
Hydrocotyle umbellata Linnaeus	Marsh or Many-flower Pennywort
Hydrocotyle verticillata Thunberg	Whorled Pennywort; Whorled Marsh-pennywort
Hydrolea corymbosa Macbride ex Elliott	Sky-flower; Corymb False-fiddleleaf
Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Rudge) C. Nees von Esenbeck	Trompetilla
Hymenocallis palmeri S. Watson	Alligator-lily
Hypericum cistifolium Lamarck	Round-pod St. John's-wort
Hypericum crux-andreae (Linnaeus) Crantz	St. Peter's-wort; Saint Andrew's-cross; St. John's Wort
Hypericum edisonianum (Small) W. Adams & Robson	Edison's St. John's-wort; Edison's Ascyrum
Hypericum fasciculatum Lamarck	Sandweed or Swampy or Peel-bark St. John's-wort
Hypericum gentianoides (Linnaeus) Britton et al.	Pineweed(s); Orange-grass
Hypericum hypericoides (Linnaeus) Crantz	St. Andrew's Cross; Edison's St. John's-wort
Hypericum mutilum Linnaeus	Dwarf or Slender St. John's-wort
Hypericum myrtifolium Lamarck	Myrtle-leaf St. John's-wort
Hypericum reductum (Svenson) P. Adams	Atlantic St. John's-wort

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Hypericum tetrapetalum Lamarck	Four-petal St. John's-wort; St. Andrew's Cross
Hypoxis juncea J. E. Smith	Fringed Yellow or Common Stargrass
Hyptis alata (Rafinesque) Shinners	Musky Mint; Cluster Bushmint
Hyptis mutabilis (A. Richard) Briquet	Tropical Bushmint
Ilex ambigua (Michaux) Torrey var. *ambigua*	Carolina Holly; Sand Holly
Ilex cassine Linnaeus var. *cassine*	Dahoon Holly; Dahoon
Ilex glabra (Linnaeus) A. Gray	Inkberry; Gallberry
Imperata brasiliensis Trinius	Cogongrass; Brazilian Satintail
Imperata cylindrica (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois	Cogongrass
Indigofera hirsuta Linnaeus	Rough Hairy Indigo
Ipomoea alba Linnaeus	Moonflower(s); Tropical White Morning-glory
Ipomoea sagittata Poiret	Saltmarsh or Glade Morning-glory
Iris hexagona Walter var. *savannarum* (Small) R. Foster	Prairie or Dixie Iris
Itea virginica Linnaeus	Virginia Willow; Virginia Sweetspire
Iva microcephala Nuttall	Piedmont Sumpweed; Piedmont Marsh-elder
Juncus dichotomus Elliott	Two-parted or Forked Rush
Juncus effusus Linnaeus subsp. *solutus* (Fernald & Wiegand) Hamet-Ahti	Soft or Lamp Rush
Juncus elliottii Chapman	Bog Rush
Juncus marginatus Rostkov var. *biflorus* Wood	Shore or Grass-leaf Rush
Juncus megacephalus M. Curtis	Large-headed or Big-headed Rush
Juncus repens Michaux	Lesser Creeping Rush
Juncus scirpoides Lamarck	Needle-pod Rush
Justicia angusta (Chapman) Small	Everglades or Pineland Water-willow
Lachnanthes caroliniana (Lamarck) Dandy	Bloodroot; Carolina Redroot
Lachnocaulon anceps (Walter) Morong	White-head Bog-buttons
Lachnocaulon beyrichianum Sporleder ex Koernicke	Southern Bog-button
Lantana involucrata Linnaeus	Button-sage
Lechea divaricata Shuttleworth ex Britton	Pine or Dry-sand Pinweed
Lechea torreyi Leggett ex Britton	Piedmont Pinweed
Leersia hexandra Swartz	Southern or Clubhead Cutgrass
Leptochloa fascicularis (Lamarck) A. Gray	Bearded or Saltmeadow Spangletop; Saltmarsh Grass
Liatris garberi A. Gray	Garber's Gayfeather
Liatris gracilis Pursh	Blazing-star; Slender Gayfeather
Liatris laevigata Nuttall	Blazing Star; Short-leaf Gayfeather
Liatris spicata (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *resinosa* (Nuttall) Voss	Spiked Gayfeather
Licania michauxii Prance	Gopher Apple; Licania
Lilium catesbaei Walter	Catesby's or Pine or Southern Red Lily
Limnobium spongia (Bosc) L. Richard ex Steudel	Frog's-bit; American Spongeplant
Lindernia anagallidea (Michaux) Pennell	False-pimpernel
Lindernia crustacea (Linnaeus) F. Mueller	Malayan False-pimpernel
Lindernia grandiflora Nuttall	Savannah False-pimpernel
Linum medium (Planchon) Britton var. *texanum* (Planchon) Fernald	Stiff Yellow Flax
Lipocarpha maculata (Michaux) Torrey	American Lipocarpha
Lipocarpha micrantha (Vahl) G. Tucker	Dwarf-bullrush; Small-flower Halfchaffseed
Listera australis Lindley	Southern Twayblade
Lobelia feayana A. Gray	Bay Lobelia
Lobelia glandulosa Walter	Glandular or Glade Lobelia
Lobelia paludosa Nuttall	White Lobelia
Ludwigia alata Elliott	Winged Seedbox; Winged Primrose-willow
Ludwigia curtissii Chapman	Curtiss' Seedbox; Curtiss' Primrose-willow
Ludwigia erecta (Linnaeus) Hara	Yerba de Jicotea
Ludwigia lanceolata Elliott	Lance-leaf Seedbox
Ludwigia leptocarpa (Nuttall) Hara	River Seedbox; River Primrose-willow
Ludwigia linifolia Poiret	Southeastern Seedbox; Southeastern Primrose-willow
Ludwigia maritima F. Harper	Seaside Primrose-willow; Seaside Seedbox
Ludwigia microcarpa Michaux	Small-fruit Seedbox; Small-fruit Primrose-willow
Ludwigia palustris (Linnaeus) Elliott	Swamp Primrose; Marsh Primrose-willow
Ludwigia peruviana (Linnaeus) Hara	Peruvian Primrose-willow
Ludwigia repens Forster	Water Primrose; Creeping Seedbox
Ludwigia simpsonii Chapm.	Seedbox
Ludwigia suffruticosa Walter	Shrubby Seedbox; Shrubby Primrose-willow
Luziola fluitans (Michaux) Terrell & H. Robinson	Southern or Common Watergrass
Lycopodiella alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Cranfill	Foxtail Clubmoss

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Lycopodiella appressa (Chapman) Cranfill	Southern Clubmoss
Lycopodiella caroliniana (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli	Slender Clubmoss
Lycopodiella cernua (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli	Nodding or Staghorn Clubmoss
Lycopodiella prostrata (Harper) Cranfill	Feather-stem Clubmoss
Lycopus rubellus Moench	Taper-leaf Water Hoarhound
Lygodesmia aphylla (Nuttall) de Candolle	Roserush
Lygodium microphyllum (Cavanilles) R. Brown	Climbing Fern
Lyonia fruticosa (Michaux) G. Torrey	Coastal-plain Staggerbush
Lyonia ligustrina (Linnaeus) de Candolle var. *foliosiflora* (Michaux) Fernald	Maleberry; He-huckleberry
Lyonia lucida (Lamarck) K. Koch	Fetterbush; Shinyleaf
Magnolia virginiana Linnaeus	Sweet Bay; Sweetbay Magnolia
Marshallia tenuifolia Rafinesque	Slim-leaf Barbara's Buttons
Matelea carolinensis (Jacquin) Woodson	Carolina Angle-pod
Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small subsp. *peninsularis* (Pennell) Rossow	Axilflower
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cavanilles) Blake	Punk Tree; Cajeput; Melaleuca
Melanthera nivea (Linnaeus) Small	Snow Squarestem; Cat-tongue
Melochia spicata (Linnaeus) Fryxell	Hairy Chocolate-weed
Melothria pendula Linnaeus	Creeping Cucumber; Guadeloupe-cucumber
Micranthemum umbrosum (Walter) Blake	Shade Mudflower
Mikania cordifolia (Linnaeus f.) Willdenow	Florida Keys Hempweed; Florida Key Hempvine
Mikania scandens (Linnaeus) Willdenow	Climbing Hempweed; Climbing Hempvine
Mimosa quadrivalvis Linnaeus var. *floridana (Chapm.) Barneby*	Florida Sensitive Brier
Mitreola sessilifolia (J. F. Gmelin) G. Don	Miterwort; Swamp Hornpod
Morus rubra Linnaeus	Red Mulberry
Muhlenbergia schreberi J. F. Gmelin	Nimbleweed
Muhlenbergia sericea (Michaux) P.M.Peterson	Muhly Grass
Murdannia nudiflora (Linnaeus) Brenan	Naked-stem Dewflower
Myrcianthes fragans (Swartz) McVaugh	Twinberry
Myrica cerifera Linnaeus	Wax Myrtle; Southern Bayberry
Myrsine floridana A. DC.	Florida Myrsine
Nephrolepis exaltata (Linnaeus) Schott	Boston Fern; Boston Swordfern
Nuphar lutea (Linnaeus) J. E. Smith subsp. *advena* (Solander) Kartesz & Gandhi	Spatter-dock; Yellow Pond-lily
Nymphoides aquatica (J. F. Gmelin) Kuntze	Big Floating Heart(s)
Nymphoides cordata (Elliott) Fernald	Little Floating-heart
Nyssa sylvatica Marshall var. *biflora* (Walter) Sargent	Swamp Black or Sour Gum; Swamp Tupelo
Oplismenus hirtellus (Linnaeus) Beauv.	Wood(s)grass; Short-leaf Basketgrass
Opuntia humifusa (Rafinesque) Rafinesque	Prickly-pear Cactus; Devil's-tongue
Orontium aquaticum Linnaeus	Golden Club; Neverwet
Osmanthus americanus (Linnaeus) Bentham & Hooker f.ex A. Gray	Wild Olive; Devil-wood
Osmunda cinnamomea Linnaeus	Cinnamon Fern
Osmunda regalis Linnaeus var. *spectabilis* (Willdenow) A. Gray	Royal Fern
Oxalis corniculata Linnaeus	Yellow Wood Sorrel
Oxypolis filiformis (Walter) Britton	Water Dropwort; Water Cowbane
Palafoxia integrifolia (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray	Coastal-plain Palafox
Panicum abscissum Swallen	Cutthroat Grass
Panicum anceps Michaux	Beaked Panicum; Beaked Panic Grass
Panicum dichotomiflorum Michaux var. *dichotomiflorum*	Fall Panic Grass; Fall Panicum
Panicum hemitomon Schultes	Maidencane
Panicum hians Elliott	Gaping Panic Grass
Panicum longifolium Torrey	Panic Grass
Panicum repens Linnaeus	Torpedo Grass
Panicum rigidulum Bosc ex C. Nees von Esenbeck	Redtop Panicum; Redtop Panic Grass
Panicum tenerum Beyrich ex Trinius	Bluejoint or Southeastern Panicum
Panicum verrucosum Muhlenberg	Warty Panicum; Warty Panic Grass
Panicum virgatum Linnaeus	Switchgrass; Wand-shape Panicum
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Linnaeus) Planchon	Virginia Creeper; Woodbine
Paspalidium geminatum (Forsskal) Stapf	Egyptian Paspalidium; Egyptian Watercrowngrass
Paspalum conjugatum Bergius	Sour Paspalum; Sour Crowngrass
Paspalum floridanum Michaux	Florida or Giant Paspalum; Florida Crowngrass
Paspalum laeve Michaux	Field Paspalum; Field Crowngrass
Paspalum monostachyum Vasey	Gulfdune Paspalum
Paspalum notatum Flugge var. *saurae* Parodi	Bahiagrass
Paspalum praecox Walter	Early Paspalum; Early Crowngrass
Paspalum repens Bergius	Water Paspalum; Horsetail Crowngrass
Paspalum setaceum Michaux	Thin Paspalum; Slender Crowngrass

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Paspalum urvillei Steudel	Vaseygrass
Passiflora suberosa Linnaeus	Corky-stemmed Passion-flower
Peltandra virginica (Linnaeus) Schott	Green Arum; Green Arrow Arum
Penstemon multiflorus Chapman ex Bentham	Many-flower Beardtongue
Persea borbonia (Linnaeus) Sprengel var. *borbonia*	Red Bay
Persea palustris (Rafinesque) Sargent	Swamp Bay: Swamp Red-bay
Phlebodium aureum (Linnaeus) J. Smith	Golden Polypody
Phoebanthus grandiflorus (Torrey & A. Gray) Blake	Florida False Sunflower
Phoradendron leucarpum (Rafinesque) Reveal & M. Johnston	Oak Mistletoe
Phyla nodiflora (Linnaeus) E. Greene	Common Frog-fruit; Carpetweed; Turkey-tange
Physalis angulata Linnaeus	Cut-leaf Ground-cherry
Physalis pubescens Linnaeus	Low Hairy Ground-cherry
Physalis walteri Nuttall	Starry-hair Ground-cherry
Physostegia purpurea (Walter) Blake	Purple Dragon-head; Eastern Purple False Dragonhead
Phytolacca americana Linnaeus	Pokeberryweed; Common or American Pokeweed
Piloblephis rigida (Bartram ex Bentham) Rafinesque	Wild Pennyroyal
Pinguicula caerulea Walter	Blue(-flower) Butterwort
Pinguicula lutea Walter	Yellow Butterwort
Pinguicula pumila Michaux	Small Butterwort
Pinus elliottii Engelmann var. *densa* Little & Dorman	South Florida Slash Pine
Pinus palustris Miller	Longleaf Pine
Piptochaetium avenacioides (Nash) Valencias & Costas	Florida Needle Grass
Piriqueta caroliniana (Walter) Urban var. *caroliniana*	Piriqueta; Carolina Stripeseed
Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall	Golden Aster; Coastal-plain Silkgrass
Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. *aequilifolia* Bowers & Semple	Golden Aster; Coastal-plain Silkgrass
Platanthera nivea (Nuttall) Luer	Snowy or Snow Orchid; Bog Torch
Pluchea foetida (Linnaeus) de Candolle	White or Marsh Fleabane; Stinking Camphorweed
Pluchea odorata (Linnaeus) Cassini	Saltmarsh Fleabane; Shrubby Camphorweed
Pluchea rosea Godfrey	Godfrey's Fleabane; Rosy Camphor-weed
Pogonia ophioglossoides (Linnaeus) Ker-Gawler	Rose Pogonia; Snake-mouth Orchid
Polygala balduinii Nuttall	Batchelor's Button; Baldwin's Milkwort
Polygala cruciata Linnaeus	Cross-leaf Milkwort; Drumheads
Polygala cymosa Walter	Tall Pine-barren Milkwort
Polygala grandiflora Walter var. *angustifolia* T. & G.	Showy Milkwort; Candyroot; Dense-flower Smartweed
Polygala incarnata Linnaeus	Procession Flower; Pink Milkwort
Polygala lutea Linnaeus	Wild Batchelor's Button; Orange Milkwort
Polygala nana (Michaux) de Candolle	Wild Batchelor's Button; Dwarf Milkwort
Polygala ramosa Elliott	Low Pine-barren Milkwort
Polygala rugelii Shuttleworth ex Chapman	Yellow Batchelor's Button; Yellow Milkwort
Polygala setacea Michaux	Coastal-plain Milkwort
Polygonella polygama (Ventenat) Engelmann & A. Gray var. *brachystachya* (Meisner) Wunderlin	Florida Jointweed; October-flower
Polygonella polygama (Ventenat) Engelmann & A. Gray var. *polygama*	Jointweed; October-flower
Polygonum hydropiperoides Michaux	Mild or Swamp Water-pepper; Swamp Smartweed
Polygonum punctatum Elliott	Dotted Smartweed
Polypodium polypodioides (Linnaeus) Watt var. *michauxianum* Weatherby	Resurrection Fern
Polypremum procumbens Linnaeus	Rustweed; Juniper-leaf
Pontederia cordata Linnaeus	Pickerelweed
Ponthieva racemosa (Walter) C. Mohr	Hairy Shadow Witch
Proserpinaca palustris Linnaeus	Marsh Mermaid-weed
Proserpinaca pectinata Lamarck	Comb-leaf Mermaid-weed
Prunus caroliniana (Miller) Aiton	Carolina Laurel Cherry
Psidium guajava Linnaeus	Guava
Psychotria nervosa Swartz	Wild Coffee: Seminole Balsamo
Psychotria sulzneri Small	Sulzner's Wild Coffee
Pteridium aquilinum (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. *pseudocaudatum* (Clute) A. A. Heller	Bracken Fern
Pteris vittata Linnaeus	Ladder Brake
Pterocaulon pycnostachyum (Michaux) Elliott	Wand or Coastal Blackroot; Rabbit Tobacco
Pteroglossaspis ecristata (Fernald) Rolfe	Wild Coco; Giant Orchid
Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michaux) Rafinesque	Hair-like Mock Bishop's-weed
Quercus chapmanii Sargent	Chapman's Oak
Quercus geminata Small	Sand or Scrub Live Oak
Quercus hemisphaerica W. Bartram ex Willdenow	Upland Laurel Oak

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Quercus laurifolia Michaux	Laurel Oak; Diamond (-leaf) Oak
Quercus minima (Sargent) Small	Dwarf Live Oak
Quercus myrtifolia Willdenow	Myrtle Oak
Quercus nigra Linnaeus	Water Oak
Quercus pumila Walter	Runn(ing)(er) Oak
Quercus virginiana Miller	Virginia Live Oak
Rhexia cubensis Grisebach	West Indi(an)(es) Meadow-beauty
Rhexia mariana Linnaeus	Pale or Maryland Meadow-beauty
Rhexia nashii Small	Nash's Meadow-beauty
Rhexia nuttallii C. James	Nuttall's Meadow-beauty
Rhexia petiolata Walter	Ciliate Meadow-beauty
Rhus copallinum Linnaeus	Winged or Shining or Dwarf Sumac
Rhynchelytrum repens (Willdenow) C. Hubbard	Red Natalgrass
Rhynchospora baldwinii A. Gray	Baldwin's Beakrush; Baldwin's Beaksedge
Rhynchospora brachychaeta C. Wright	West Indies Beakrush
Rhynchospora breviseta (Gale) Channell	Piedmont Beakrush; Short-bristle Beaksedge
Rhynchospora caduca Elliott	Falling Beakrush; Falling Beaksedge
Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray	Clustered Beakrush; Bunched Beaksedge
Rhynchospora chapmanii M. Curtis	Chapman's Beakrush; Chapman's Beaksedge
Rhynchospora ciliaris (Michaux) C. Mohr	Ciliate or Fringed Beakrush
Rhynchospora colorata (Linnaeus) H. Pfeiffer	Starbrush White-topped Sedge; Star Rush
Rhynchospora decurrens Chapman	Decurrent or Swamp-forest Beak(rush)(sedge)
Rhynchospora divergens Chapman ex M. Curtis	Spreading Beakrush; Spreading Beaksedge
Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux) Vahl var. *distans* (Chapman) Small	Brown Beakrush
Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux.) Vahl var. *fascicularis*	Fascicled Beakrush
Rhynchospora fernaldii Gale	Fernald's Beakrush; Fernald's Beaksedge
Rhynchospora filifolia A. Gray	Thread-leaf Beakrush; Thread-leaf Beaksedge
Rhynchospora globularis (Chapman) Small	Globe Beakrush; Globe Beaksedge
Rhynchospora harperi Small	Harper's Beakrush; Harper's Beaksedge
Rhynchospora inundata (Oakes) Fernald	Narrow-fruited Horned Beak(rush)(sedge)
Rhynchospora latifolia (Baldwin ex Elliott) W. Thomas	Giant or Sand-Swamp White-top Sedge; Star Rush
Rhynchospora microcarpa Baldwin ex A. Gray	Southern Beakrush; Southern Beaksedge
Rhynchospora microcephala (Britton) Britton ex Small	Capitate Beakrush
Rhynchospora miliacea (Lamarck) A. Gray	Millet Beakrush; Millet Beaksedge
Rhynchospora nitens (Vahl) A. Gray	Short-beak Baldrush
Rhynchospora odorata C. Wright ex Grisebach	Fragrant Beakrush; Fragrant Beaksedge
Rhynchospora pineticola C.B.Clarke	Pinebarren Beakrush
Rhynchospora plumosa Elliott	Plumed Beakrush; Plumed Beaksedge
Rhynchospora pusilla Chapman ex M. Curtis	Humble Beakrush
Rhynchospora rariflora (Michaux) Elliott	Few-flower Beakrush; Few-flower Beakrush
Rhynchospora sulcata Gale	Dixie Beakrush
Rhynchospora tracyi Britton	Tracy's Beakrush; Tracy's Beaksedge
Rivina humilis Linnaeus	Rouge Plant
Rotala ramosior (Linnaeus) Koehne	Lowland Toothcup
Rubus argutus Link	Highbush Blueberry; Serrate-leaf Blackberry
Rubus cuneifolius Pursh	Sand Blackberry
Rubus trivialis Michaux	Southern Dewberry
Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus	Blackeyed Susan
Sabal minor (Jacquin) Persoon	Dwarf or Bluestem Palmetto
Sabal palmetto (Walter) Loddiges ex Schultes & Schultes f.	Cabbage Palm
Sabatia brevifolia Rafinesque	Short-leaf Rose-gentian
Sabatia difformis (Linnaeus) Druce	Lance-leaf Rose-gentian
Sabatia grandiflora (A. Gray) Small	Large-flower Rose-gentian
Sabatia stellaris Pursh	Saltmarsh Rose-gentian; Rose-of-plymouth
Saccharum giganteum (Walter) Persoon	Sugarcane Plumegrass
Sacciolepis indica (Linnaeus) Chase	India Cupscale; Glenwood Grass
Sacciolepis striata (Linnaeus) Nash	American Cupscale
Sacoila lanceolata (Aublet) Garay var. *lanceolata*	Leafless beaked Ladies-tresses
Sageretia minutiflora (Michaux) Trelease	Small-flower Mock Buckthorn; Sagaretia
Sagittaria graminea Michaux var. *chapmanii* J. G. Smith	Grass-leaf Arrowhead
Sagittaria lancifolia Linnaeus	Bull-tongue Arrow-head
Sagittaria stagnorum Small	Threadleaf Arrow-head
Salix caroliniana Michaux	Carolina or Coastal Plain Willow
Salvia lyrata Linnaeus	Lyre-leaved Sage

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Salvinia minima Baker	Water Sprangles
Sambucus canadensis Linnaeus	Elderberry; American Elder
Samolus ebracteatus Kunth	Coast Water Pimpernel; Limewater Brookweed
Samolus valerandi Linnaeus subsp. *parviflorus* (Rafinesque) Hulten	Water or Pineland Pimpernel
Sarcostemma clausum (Jacquin) Roemer & Schultes	White-vine
Sarracenia minor Walter	Hooded Pitcher-plant
Saururus cernuus Linnaeus	Lizard's-tail
Schinus terebinthifolius Raddi	Brazilian Pepper; Brazilian Holly
Schizachyrium rhizomatum (Swallen) Gould	Florida Bluestem
Schizachyrium stoloniferum Nash	Creeping Bluestem
Schoenolirion albiflorum (Rafinesque) Gates	Sunnybell(s)
Scirpus cubensis Poeppig & Kunth	Cuban Bulrush
Scirpus pungens Vahl	Swordgrass; Three-square Bulrush
Scirpus tabernaemontani C. Gmelin	Soft-stem(med) Bulrush
Scleria baldwinii (Torrey) Steudel	Baldwin's Nutrush
Scleria ciliata Michaux	Fringed Nutrush
Scleria georgiana Core	Georgia or Slender-fruit Nutrush
Scleria hirtella Swartz	River-swamp Nutrush
Scleria pauciflora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow	Few-flower Nutrush
Scleria reticularis Michaux	Netted or Torrey's Nutrush
Scleria triglomerata Michaux	Tall Nutgrass; Whip Nutrush
Scleria verticillata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow	Low Nutrush
Scoparia dulcis Linnaeus	Sweet Broom; Licorice Weed
Scutellaria integrifolia Linnaeus	Hyssop or Rough Skullcap; Helmet-flower
Senna ligustrina (Linnaeus) Irwin & Barneby	Bahama Wild Sensitive-plant
Serenoa repens (Bartram) Small	Saw Palmetto
Sesbania vesicaria (Jacquin) Elliott	Bag-pod Rattle-bush; Bag-pod River Hemp
Setaria parviflora (Poiret) Kerguélen	Knotroot Foxtail; Knotroot Bristle Grass
Seymeria pectinata Pursh	Piedmont Seymeria
Sida acuta Burman f.	Broomweed; Common Wireweed
Sideroxylon reclinatum Michaux subsp. *reclinatum*	Florida bully
Sisyrinchium angustifolium Miller	Pointed or Sandplain or Michaux's Blue-eyed-grass
Smilax auriculata Walter	Ear-leaf Greenbrier; Catbrier
Smilax bona-nox Linnaeus	Saw Greenbrier; Catbrier
Smilax laurifolia Linnaeus	Catbrier; Bamboo-vine; Laurel(-leaf) Greenbrier
Smilax tamnoides Linnaeus	Catbrier; Bristly/Halberd-leaf Greenbrier; Chinaroot
Smilax walteri Pursh	Coral or Red-berry Greenbrier
Solanum americanum Miller	American Black or Common Nightshade
Solidago fistulosa Miller	Pinebarren Goldenrod
Solidago odora Aiton var. *chapmanii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronquist	Sweet Golden-rod
Solidago stricta Aiton	Willow-leaf or Wand Goldenrod
Solidago tortifolia Elliott	Twist-leaf Goldenrod
Sorghastrum nutans (Linnaeus) Nash	Yellow Indiangrass
Sorghastrum secundum (Elliott) Nash	Lopsided Indiangrass
Spartina bakeri Merrill	Sand or Bunch Cordgrass
Spermacoce assurgens Ruiz Lopez & Pavon	Woodland False Buttonweed
Spiranthes laciniata (Small) Ames	Lacelip Ladies'-tresses
Spiranthes longilabris Lindley	Giant Spiral Ladies'-tresses
Spiranthes praecox (Walter) S. Watson	Grass-leaf or Green-vein Ladies'-tresses
Spiranthes vernalis Engelmann & A. Gray	Spring Ladies'-tresses
Sporobolus indicus (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. *indicus*	Smutgrass; West Indian Dropseed
Sporobolus jacquemontii Kunth	West Indian Rush-grass; West Indian Dropseed
Sporobolus junceus (Palisot de Beauvois) Kunth	Pineywoods or Pinewoods Dropseed
Stenandrium dulce (Cavanilles) C. Nees von Esenbeck var. *floridanum* A. Gray	Stenandrium; Sweet Shaggytuft
Stillingia aquatica Chapman	Corkwood; Water Toothleaf
Stillingia sylvatica Linnaeus subsp. *sylvatica*	Upland Queen's Delight
Stillingia sylvatica Linnaeus subsp. *tenuis* (Small) D. J. Rogers	Marsh Queen's-delight
Stipulicida setacea Michaux var. *setacea*	Pineland Scaly-pink
Syngonanthus flavidulus (Michaux) Ruhland	Bantam-buttons; Yellow Hatpins
Syzygium jambos (Linnaeus) Alston	Rose Apple
Taxodium ascendens Brongniart	Pond Cypress
Tephrosia hispidula (Michaux) Persoon	Spreading Hoary-pea
Tephrosia rugelii Shuttleworth ex B. Robinson	Rugel's Hoary-pea
Teucrium canadense Linnaeus	American Germander; Wood-sage

Appendix B. (Continued) Scientific names with authority and common names.

Scientific name	Common name
Thalia geniculata Linnaeus	Fire or Alligator Flag
Thelypteris dentata (Forsskal) E. Saint John	Downy Shield Fern; Downy Maiden Fern
Thelypteris hispidula (Decaisne) C. Reed var. *versicolor* (R. Saint John) Lellinger	Rough Hairy Maiden Fern
Thelypteris interrupta (Willdenow) Iwatsuki	Willdenow's Maiden Fern
Thelypteris kunthii (Desvaux) C. Morton	Widespread Maiden Fern
Thelypteris palustris Schott var. *pubescens* (Lawson) Fernald	Eastern Marsh Fern
Tillandsia balbisiana Schultes	Wild Pine; Air Plant
Tillandsia fasciculata Swartz var. *densispica* Mez	Wild Pine; Giant Air Plant
Tillandsia recurvata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus	Small Ball-Moss
Tillandsia setacea Swartz	Wild Pine; Southern Needleleaf Air Plant
Tillandsia simulata Small	Wild Pine; Air Plant
Tillandsia usneoides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus	Spanish Moss
Tillandsia utriculata Linnaeus	Wild Pine; Spreading Air Plant
Toxicodendron radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze	Poison Ivy
Triadenum virginicum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque	Virginia Marsh St. John's-wort
Tripsacum dactyloides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus	Eastern Gamagrass; Eastern Mock Grama
Typha domingensis Persoon	Southern Cattail
Ulmus americana Linnaeus	American Elm
Urena lobata Linnaeus	Caesar-weed
Urochloa mutica (Forsskal) Nguyen	Paragrass
Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh	Heart-leaf Nettle
Utricularia cornuta Michaux	Horned Bladderwort
Utricularia foliosa Linnaeus	Leafy Bladderwort
Utricularia inflata Walter	Floating or Swollen Bladderwort
Utricularia juncea Vahl	Rush or Southern Bladderwort
Utricularia purpurea Walter	Eastern Purple Bladderwort
Utricularia simulans Pilger	Fringed Bladderwort
Utricularia subulata Linnaeus	Zigzag Bladderwort
Vaccinium corymbosum Linnaeus	Highbush or Fuscous Blueberry
Vaccinium darrowii Camp	Darrow's or Glaucous Blueberry
Vaccinium darrowii Camp x *corymbosum* Linnaeus	Hybrid Blueberry
Vaccinium elliottii Chapman	Elliott Blueberry
Vaccinium myrsinites Lamarck	Shiny Blueberry
Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus	Deerberry; Blueberry
Verbena brasiliensis Vellozo	Brazilian Vervain
Verbesina virginica Linnaeus var. *laciniata* (Poiret) A.Gray	Frostweed; White Crownbeard
Vernonia blodgettii Small	Florida or Blodgett's Ironweed
Viburnum obovatum Walter	Small or Walter Viburnum; Black Haw
Viola affinis LeConte	Leconte's Violet
Viola lanceolata Linnaeus	Bog White or Long-leaf or Lance-leaf Violet
Viola primulifolia Linnaeus	Swamp White or Primrose-lea(f)(ved) Violet
Viola septemloba LeConte	Southern Coast Violet
Vitis aestivalis Michaux	Summer Grape
Vitis rotundifolia Michaux var. *rotundifolia*	Muscadine Grape; Scuppernong
Vitis shuttleworthii House	Calusa Grape
Vittaria lineata (Linnaeus) J. E. Smith	Appalachian Shoestring Fern
Woodwardia areolata (Linnaeus) T. Moore	Netted or Dimorphic Chain Fern
Woodwardia virginica (Linnaeus) J. E. Smith	Virginia Chain Fern
Ximenia americana Linnaeus	Tallowwood; Hog Plum
Xyris ambigua Beyrich ex Kunth	Coastal-plain Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris brevifolia Michaux	Short-leaf Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris calcicola E. Bridges & Orzell	Calciphilic Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris caroliniana Walter	Carolina Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris elliottii Chapman	Elliott's Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris fimbriata Elliott	Fringed Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris flabelliformis Chapman	Savannah Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris floridana (Kral) E. Bridges & Orzell	Florida Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris jupicai L. Richard	Common or Richard's Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris platylepis Chapman	Tall Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris serotina Chapman	Acid-swamp Yellow-eyed Grass
Xyris smalliana Nash	Small's Yellow-eyed Grass
Yucca filamentosa Linnaeus	Adam's Needle
Zanthoxylum fagara (Linnaeus) Sargent	Wild Lime; Lime Prickly-ash
Zeuxine strateumatica (Linnaeus) Schlechter	Lawn or Soldier's Orchid
Zigadenus densus (Desrousseaux) Fernald	Crow-Poison