

A Floristic Survey and Rare Plant Assessment of
Yellow Fever Creek Preserve, Lee County, Florida
Final Report

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Submitted by
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Cover photo: Catesby's lily (*Lilium catesbaei*), a species listed as threatened by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Photo taken at Yellow Fever Creek Preserve by the primary author.

Introduction:

Lee County Parks and Recreation manages the 340 acre Yellow Fever Creek Preserve (YFCP). Lee County possessed very little floristic data on YFCP including floristic inventories, lists of rare plant species, lists of exotic species, or status of rare plant species. The Institute for Regional Conservation (IRC) was contracted to provide these data to Lee County for this property.

Methods:

Before visits were made, an IRC biologist coordinated with Lee County staff for any maps, habitat maps, or plant list data for YFCP. YFCP was visited in each of the seasons by two IRC biologists February 2nd, April 26th, August 1st, and October 17th, 2006. An attempt was made to visit all areas of YFCP over the entire study period. At each visit a list of plants was developed and augmented for YFCP, existing plant data was reviewed, and these species were sought after with special attention being paid toward rare plants. Taxonomy followed Wunderlin (1998) or Gann et al. (2001-2006). After the second survey date, population sizes on a \log_{10} scale were estimated for all vascular plant species encountered. Population sizes were amended as necessary during subsequent visits. Population estimates are for non cultivated mature adults and do not include seedlings or saplings.

During each visit an attempt was made to visit all habitats for the site as well as new ones encountered. A list of plants for each habitat was made. Habitat guidelines followed Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) (FNAI & DNR, 1992) and The Institute for Regional Conservation (Gann et al., 2001-2006).

Throughout the study, locations of rare plants were sought after. Plants were considered rare if they were listed by any of the following agencies: The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (FNAI, 2006), The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) (Coile & Garland, 2001), FNAI (2006), and/or IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). When rare plants were encountered, habitat, population size, and plant associates were recorded. Latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates were also recorded for each rare plant population with a Global Positioning System (GPS) device. During surveys if a rare plant species was found to occupy large non-discrete areas, the recording GPS coordinates desisted, and the plant species was recorded as throughout.

In addition to a checklist, plants were collected for herbarium vouchers during this study. Native plants collected met strict criteria. Collections encompassed less than 5% of the population for herbaceous species or 5% of an entire individual for woody species. If determinations could not be made in the field, plants were new to Lee County, or documentation of unusual species was deemed important plants were vouchered. Special attention was paid toward those species which were new or important records for Lee County, or invasive exotic plants which are poorly documented. Exotic plant species are those determined to have become naturalized in Florida after 1492 (post Columbus) or species outside their historic range. Primary herbarium voucher collections were deposited in part at Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden Herbarium (FTG) in Coral Gables, FL. Duplicate specimens were housed at FTG and are to be deposited at The University of South Florida Herbarium (USF) and other registered herbaria.

Results:

Within the YFCP, a total of 381 native and naturalized plant species were recorded in our surveys. An additional 13 plants not recorded during these surveys were reported from an unpublished plant list provided by Lee County staff (Anonymous, 2005). Of these, three are thought to be false

records (*Daucus caryota*, *Melochia corchorifolia*, and *Taxodium distichum*), one is considered to be doubtful at the site (*Xyris fimbriata*), and the remaining nine are assumed to be present despite searches (Table 2). The reports of *Daucus caryota*, *Melochia corchorifolia*, and *Taxodium distichum* may have been misidentifications of the more common *Oxypolis filiformis*, *Melochia spicata*, and *Taxodium ascendens* respectively, all absent from the original list. A different taxonomic system which lumps the two *Taxodiums* may also be a reason for treating *T. distichum* as a false record. *Xyris fimbriata* has not been collected south of Manatee County (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004), and although there is habitat (depression marsh) for this species, its occurrence is listed as doubtful.

With the inclusion of the additional nine reported species (Anonymous, 2005) a total of 390 plants were present or assumed present at YFCP (Tables 1 & 2). Of these 340 (87%) are considered native to Lee County, and 50 (13%) are considered exotic and naturalized. Of the 390 native plants at YFCP, 12 are ruderal (3%), and occur predominantly in disturbance areas. One exotic species, *Kalanchoe daigremontiana*, became extirpated during the survey year. Of the exotic species found on the preserve, 23 were considered ruderal or potentially invasive and not invading any natural area. Species reported as potentially invasive include *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*, *Ludwigia peruviana*, and *Sacciolepis indica*. Twenty-six exotic plant species were found to be invading intact habitat, of which 20 vascular plants were listed as invasive or potentially invasive by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) (Tables 2 & 5).

No plant species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service were recorded. Six plant species listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services either as commercially exploited, threatened, or endangered were recorded. One plant species listed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) as rare (S3) in Florida was recorded. Fourteen plant species considered Critically Imperiled (SF1) in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al, 2001-2006) were recorded. A total of 19 rare plant species were recorded (Tables 3 & 4), 6% of the total native plant species recorded. Descriptions, history, and management recommendations for each rare species are provided in Appendix 1.

A total of nine habitats were surveyed during this study. Habitats surveyed included: depression marsh, disturbed upland, disturbed wetland, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, strand swamp, wet flatwoods, and wet prairie. Descriptions for each habitat including management recommendations are provided in Appendix 2.

The compiled plant list is provided in two formats. Table 1 provides a list of vascular plants (excluding false or doubtful records) recorded at the site arranged by group, family, and then genus/species. Common names and native status are also provided here. It is recommended that this table be used for distribution. Table 2 provides a list of all vascular plants recorded or reported at the site arranged by genus/species with common names. In Table 2, presence, native status, state status, FNAI status, IRC status, FLEPPC status, habitat location, and collector/collector # are provided. Also in Table 2, population size estimates on a log₁₀ scale of all native and naturalized species recorded by IRC staff are noted. Table 4 provides a list of rare species with GPS coordinates in decimal degrees for discrete locations, and a description of where the plants were observed. It is recommended that Table 4 not be used for distribution. Table 5 provides a list of FLEPPC species recorded at the site.

A total of 58 vascular plant collections were made at the preserve and included 54 vascular plant species.

An electronic copy of this report and a plant list with the above information as well as Invasive Status (ruderal, potentially invasive, etc.) in Microsoft Access format is also provided and also includes herbarium label data for all plants collected.

Acknowledgements:

As with any research endeavor, the authors are indebted to others for their contribution to this project. Hearty thanks go out to Lee County staff Laura Wewerka who assisted with field work. Stephen Hodges of IRC assisted with field work and plant collections. Kirsten Hines of IRC assisted with edits.

Table 1
The Vascular Plants of
Yellow Fever Creek Preserve



The Institute for Regional Conservation
 Miami, Florida

Compiled from an anonymous plant list (Anonymous, 2005) provided by Lee County staff and field observations made by IRC staff: Steven W. Woodmansee and Steven E. Green on February 2nd, April 24th, August 2nd, 2006 and Steven W. Woodmansee and Stephen Hodges on October 17th, 2006

Dicots

Acanthaceae

<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i>	Common twinflower, Oblongleaf twinflower
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>caroliniensis</i>	Carolina scalystem
<i>Ruellia succulenta</i>	Thickleaf wild petunia
<i>Stenandrium dulce</i>	Pinklet

Amaranthaceae

<i>Amaranthus australis</i>	Southern water-hemp, Southern amaranth
E <i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	Globe-amaranth
<i>Iresine diffusa</i>	Bloodleaf, Juba's bush

Anacardiaceae

<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac
E <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Eastern poison-ivy

Annonaceae

<i>Asimina reticulata</i>	Common pawpaw, Netted pawpaw
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Apiaceae

<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Coinwort, Spadeleaf
<i>Eryngium baldwinii</i>	Baldwin's eryngo
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Button snakeroot, Button rattlenakemaster
<i>Oxyopolis filiformis</i>	Water dropwort, Water cowbane
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	Mock bishopsweed, Herbwilliam

Aquifoliaceae

<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon holly, Dahoon
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry, Inkberry

Asclepiadaceae

<i>Asclepias pedicellata</i>	Savannah milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed, Butterfly milkweed
<i>Sarcostemma clausum</i>	Whitevine, White twinevine

Asteraceae

<i>Acmella oppositifolia</i> var. <i>repens</i>	Oppositeleaf spotflower
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed
<i>Aster adnatus</i>	Clasping aster, Scaleleaf aster
<i>Aster bracei</i>	Brace's aster
<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	Climbing aster
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	Rice button aster
<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Annual saltmarsh aster
<i>Baccharis glomeruliflora</i>	Silverling
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Saltbush, Groundsel tree, Sea-myrtle
<i>Bidens alba</i> var. <i>radiata</i>	Spanish-needles
<i>Bigelovia nudata</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Southern pineland rayless goldenrod
<i>Boltonia diffusa</i>	Smallhead Doll's-daisy
<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	Florida paintbrush, Coastalplain chaffhead
<i>Carphephorus odoratissimus</i> var. <i>subtropicanus</i>	Pineland purple, False vanillaleaf
<i>Chaptalia tomentosa</i>	Woolly sunbonnets, Pineland daisy
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	Purple thistle
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Blue mistflower
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusilla</i>	Dwarf Canadian horseweed
<i>Coreopsis floridana</i>	Florida tickseed
<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's tickseed
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	Florida elephant's-foot, Tall elephant's-foot
E <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Lilac tassleflower
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Fireweed, American burnweed
<i>Erigeron quercifolius</i>	Southern-fleabane, Oakleaf fleabane
<i>Erigeron vernus</i>	Early whitetop fleabane
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dog-fennel
<i>Eupatorium leptophyllum</i>	Falsefennel
<i>Eupatorium mohrii</i>	Mohr's thoroughwort
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	Roundleaf thoroughwort, False horehound
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Slender goldenrod
<i>Flaveria linearis</i>	Narrowleaf yellowtops
<i>Gnaphalium falcatum</i>	Cudweed, Narrowleaf purple everlasting
<i>Helenium pinnatifidum</i>	Southeastern sneezeweed
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	Camphorweed
<i>Hieracium megacephalon</i>	Coastal plain hawkweed
<i>Iva microcephala</i>	Piedmont marshelder
<i>Liatris tenuifolia</i>	Shortleaf gayfeather
<i>Mikania cordifolia</i>	Florida Keys hempvine
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing hempweed, Climbing hempvine
<i>Pectis prostrata</i>	Spreading cinchweed
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Narrowleaf silkgrass
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Sweetscent
<i>Pluchea rosea</i>	Rosy camphorweed
<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	Blackroot
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed susan
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	Pinebarren goldenrod
<i>Solidago odora</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's goldenrod
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod
<i>Solidago stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved goldenrod, Wand goldenrod
<i>Solidago tortifolia</i>	Twistedleaf goldenrod
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed

E	<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Little ironweed
	<u>Boraginaceae</u>	
	<i>Heliotropium polyphyllum</i>	Pineland heliotrope
	<u>Buddlejaceae</u>	
	<i>Polyprenum procumbens</i>	Rustweed, Juniperleaf
	<u>Cactaceae</u>	
	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Pricklypear
	<u>Campanulaceae</u>	
	<i>Lobelia feayana</i>	Bay lobelia
	<i>Lobelia glandulosa</i>	Glade lobelia
	<i>Lobelia paludosa</i>	White lobelia
	<u>Caryophyllaceae</u>	
	<i>Stipulicida setacea</i> var. <i>lacerata</i>	Lacerate pineland scalypink
	<u>Cistaceae</u>	
	<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i>	Pinebarren frostweed
	<i>Lechea torreyi</i>	Piedmont pinweed
	<u>Clusiaceae</u>	
	<i>Hypericum brachyphyllum</i>	Coastalplain St. John's-wort
	<i>Hypericum cistifolium</i>	Roundpod St. John's-wort
	<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort
	<i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i>	Sandweed, Peelbark St. John's-wort
	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's-cross
	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	Dwarf St. John's-wort
	<i>Hypericum reductum</i>	Atlantic St. John's-wort
	<i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i>	Fourpetal St. John's-wort
	<u>Convolvulaceae</u>	
	<i>Evolvulus sericeus</i>	Silver dwarf morningglory
	<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Everglades morningglory
E	<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Three-lobed morningglory, Littlebell
	<u>Crassulaceae</u>	
EX	<i>Kalanchoe daigremontiana</i>	Devil's-backbone
	<u>Droseraceae</u>	
	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Dwarf sundew
	<i>Drosera capillaris</i>	Pink sundew
	<u>Ebenaceae</u>	
	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon, Common persimmon
	<u>Ericaceae</u>	
	<i>Bejaria racemosa</i>	Tarflower
	<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	Coastalplain staggerbush
	<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry
	<u>Euphorbiaceae</u>	
	<i>Caperonia castaneifolia</i>	Chestnutleaf Falsecroton
	<i>Chamaesyce hyssoipifolia</i>	Eyebane, Hyssopleaf sandmat
	<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>	Gulf sandmat

	<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	Tread-softly, Finger-rot, 7-minute-itch
	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	Vente conmigo
	<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge
	<i>Euphorbia polyphylla</i>	Pineland euphorbia, Lesser Florida spurge
	<i>Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. saxicola</i>	Rock Carolina leafflower
E	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Chamber bitter
	<i>Stillingia aquatica</i>	Corkwood, Water toothleaf
	<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>	Queensdelight
<u>Fabaceae</u>		
E	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Rosary-pea, Crab-eyes
E	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf acacia
E	<i>Albizia lebecke</i>	Woman's tongue, Rattlepod
	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge pea
	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans var. aspera</i>	Hairy sensitive-pea, Hairy partridge-pea
	<i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i>	Rabbitbells
	<i>Dalea carnea</i>	Whitetassels
	<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil
	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Beggar's-ticks
	<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Panicledleaf ticktrefoil
E	<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Threeflower ticktrefoil
	<i>Galactia elliotii</i>	Elliott's milkpea
	<i>Galactia regularis</i>	Eastern milkpea
	<i>Indigofera caroliniana</i>	Carolina indigo
E	<i>Indigofera birsuta</i>	Hairy indigo
	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	Danglepod
<u>Fagaceae</u>		
	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Sand live oak
	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak, Diamond oak
	<i>Quercus minima</i>	Dwarf live oak
	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle oak
	<i>Quercus pumila</i>	Running oak
	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Virginia live oak
<u>Gentianaceae</u>		
	<i>Sabatia brevifolia</i>	Shortleaf rosegentian
	<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>	Rose-of-Plymouth
<u>Haloragaceae</u>		
	<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	Mermaid weed, Marsh mermaidweed
	<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>	Mermaid weed, Combleaf mermaidweed
<u>Hydrophyllaceae</u>		
	<i>Hydrolea corymbosa</i>	Skyflower
<u>Lamiaceae</u>		
	<i>Hyptis alata</i>	Musky mint, Clustered bushmint
	<i>Physostegia purpurea</i>	False dragonhead, Eastern false dragonhead
	<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	Wild pennyroyal
<u>Lauraceae</u>		
	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Lovevine, Devil's gut
	<i>Persea palustris</i>	Swamp bay

Lentibulariaceae

<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort
<i>Pinguicula pumila</i>	Small butterwort
<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Horned bladderwort
<i>Utricularia foliosa</i>	Leafy bladderwort
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Cone-spur bladderwort, Humped bladderwort
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Eastern purple bladderwort
<i>Utricularia simulans</i>	Fringed bladderwort
<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	Zigzag bladderwort

Linaceae

<i>Linum medium</i> var. <i>texanum</i>	Stiff yellow flax
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Loganiaceae

<i>Mitreola petiolata</i>	Miterwort, Lax hornpod
<i>Mitreola sessilifolia</i>	Mitrewort, Swamp hornpod

Lythraceae

<i>Ammannia latifolia</i>	Pink redstem, Toothcup
E <i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	Colombian waxweed
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	Winged loosestrife
<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Toothcup, Lowland rotala

Malvaceae

E <i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Lima
E <i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Cuban jute, Indian hemp
E <i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed

Melastomataceae

<i>Rhexia cubensis</i>	West Indian meadowbeauty
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Pale meadowbeauty, Maryland meadowbeauty
<i>Rhexia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's meadowbeauty

Moraceae

<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Strangler fig, Golden fig
E <i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Laurel fig, Indian laurel

Myricaceae

<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle, Southern Bayberry
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Myrsinaceae

<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	Myrsine, Colicwood
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Myrtaceae

E <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Punktree
E <i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan-plum, Java-plum

Nymphaeaceae

<i>Nymphaea elegans</i>	Blue waterlily, Tropical royalblue waterlily
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Onagraceae

<i>Ludwigia alata</i>	Winged primrosewillow
<i>Ludwigia curtissii</i>	Curtiss's primrosewillow
<i>Ludwigia maritima</i>	Seaside primrosewillow
<i>Ludwigia microcarpa</i>	Smallfruit primrosewillow
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican primrosewillow
E <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow

<i>Ludwigia repens</i>	Creeping primrosewillow
<u>Oxalidaceae</u>	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Lady's-sorrel, Common yellow woodsorrel
<u>Passifloraceae</u>	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corkstem passionflower
<u>Phytolaccaceae</u>	
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed
<u>Polygalaceae</u>	
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	Drumheads
<i>Polygala grandiflora</i>	Candyweed, Showy milkwort
<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	Procession flower
<i>Polygala nana</i>	Candyroot
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed milkwort
<i>Polygala setacea</i>	Coastalplain milkwort
<u>Polygonaceae</u>	
<i>Polygonella polygama</i> var. <i>brachystachya</i>	Thinleaf October flower
<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>	Denseflower knotweed
<i>Polygonum hydroppiperoides</i>	Mild water-pepper, Swamp smartweed
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted smartweed
<u>Primulaceae</u>	
<i>Anagallis pumila</i>	Florida pimpernel
<u>Rubiaceae</u>	
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Common buttonbush
<i>Diodia teres</i>	Poor joe, Rough buttonweed
<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Buttonweed, Virginia buttonweed
<i>Hedyotis procumbens</i>	Innocence, Roundleaf bluet
<i>Hedyotis uniflora</i>	Clustered mille graine
<i>Pentodon pentandrus</i>	Hale's pentodon
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Shiny-leaved wild coffee
E <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Mexican clover
E <i>Richardia scabra</i>	Rough Mexican clover
<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i>	Woodland false buttonweed
<i>Spermacoce prostrata</i>	Prostrate false buttonweed
E <i>Spermacoce verticillata</i>	Shrubby false buttonweed
<u>Salicaceae</u>	
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Coastal Plain willow
<u>Sapindaceae</u>	
E <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood
<u>Sapotaceae</u>	
<i>Sideroxylon reclinatum</i>	Recline Florida bully
<u>Scrophulariaceae</u>	
<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i>	Beach false foxglove
<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i>	Lemon hyssop, Lemon bacopa, Blue
<i>Bacopa innominata</i>	Tropical waterhyssop
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Water hyssop, Herb-of-grace
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	American bluehearts

	<i>Gratiola hispida</i>	Rough hedgehyssop
	<i>Gratiola ramosa</i>	Branched hedgehyssop
E	<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Malaysian false-pimpernel
	<i>Lindernia grandiflora</i>	Savannah false-pimpernel
	<i>Mecardonia acuminata subsp. peninsularis</i>	Axillflower
	<i>Micranthemum glomeratum</i>	Manatee mudflower
	<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Sweetbroom, Licoriceweed

Solanaceae

	<i>Physalis pubescens</i>	Husk tomato
E	<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	Aquatic soda-apple
E	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Turkeyberry

Sterculiaceae

	<i>Melochia spicata</i>	Bretonica peluda
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Turneraceae

	<i>Piriqueta caroliniana</i>	Pitted stripeseed
E	<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Yellow alder, Ramgoat dashalong

Urticaceae

	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Button-hemp, False nettle, Bog hemp
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Verbenaceae

	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry
	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frogfruit, Turkey tangle fogfruit, Capeweed

Violaceae

	<i>Viola palmata</i>	Early blue violet
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Vitaceae

	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper, Woodbine
	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine, Muscadine grape
	<i>Vitis shuttleworthii</i>	Calusa grape

Gymnosperms

Cupressaceae

	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pond cypress
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Pinaceae

	<i>Pinus elliotii var. densa</i>	South Florida slash pine
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Monocots

Alismataceae

	<i>Sagittaria graminea var. chapmanii</i>	Chapman's arrowhead
	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	Bulltongue arrowhead, lance-leaved arrowhead

Amaryllidaceae

	<i>Hymenocallis palmeri</i>	Alligatorlily
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Areaceae

	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm
	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto

Bromeliaceae

<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> var. <i>densispica</i>	Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant
<i>Tillandsia paucifolia</i>	Twisted wild-pine, Potbelly airplant
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Ball-moss
<i>Tillandsia setacea</i>	Thin-leaved wild-pine, Southern needleleaf
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish-moss
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant

Burmanniaceae

<i>Burmannia capitata</i>	Southern bluethread
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Commelinaceae

<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Whitemouth dayflower
E <i>Murdannia spirata</i>	Asiatic dewflower

Cyperaceae

<i>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</i>	Densetuft hairsedge
<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	Saw-grass, Jamaica swamp sawgrass
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>	Jointed flatsedge
<i>Cyperus croceus</i>	Baldwin's flatsedge
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	Haspan flatsedge
<i>Cyperus ligularis</i>	Swamp flatsedge
E <i>Cyperus pumilus</i>	Low flatsedge
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	Pinebarren flatsedge
E <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut-grass
<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>	Tropical flatsedge
<i>Eleocharis cellulosa</i>	Gulf Coast spikerush
<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>	Canada spikerush
<i>Eleocharis interstincta</i>	Knotted spikerush
<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i>	Slender fimbry
E <i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>	Hurricane sedge, Hurricanegrass
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	Hairy fimbry
E <i>Fimbristylis schoenoides</i>	Ditch fimbry
<i>Fuirena breviseta</i>	Saltmarsh umbrellasedge
<i>Fuirena scirpoidea</i>	Southern umbrellasedge
E <i>Lipocarpus aristulata</i>	Awned halfchaff sedge
<i>Lipocarpus maculata</i>	American halfchaff sedge
<i>Lipocarpus micrantha</i>	Smallflower halfchaff sedge
<i>Rhynchospora colorata</i>	Starrush whitetop
<i>Rhynchospora divergens</i>	Spreading beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i>	Fascicled Beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i>	Globe beak-rush
<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i>	Narrowfruit horned beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora microcarpa</i>	Southern beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i>	Shortbeak beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora odorata</i>	Fragrant beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora plumosa</i>	Plumed beaksedge
<i>Rhynchospora tracyi</i>	Tracy's beaksedge
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black sedge, Black bogrush
<i>Scleria ciliata</i>	Fringed nutrush
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush
<i>Scleria georgiana</i>	Slenderfruit nutrush

<i>Scleria reticularis</i>	Netted nutrush
<u>Eriocaulaceae</u>	
<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>	Tenangle pipewort
<i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i>	Whitehead bogbutton
<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i>	Yellow hatpins
<u>Haemodoraceae</u>	
<i>Lachnanthes caroliana</i>	Bloodroot, Carolina redroot
<u>Hypoxidaceae</u>	
<i>Hypoxis juncea</i>	Fringed Yellow stargrass
<i>Hypoxis wrightii</i>	Bristleseed yellow stargrass
<u>Iridaceae</u>	
<i>Sisyrinchium nashii</i>	Nash's blueeyed-grass
<u>Juncaceae</u>	
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	Shore rush, Grassleaf rush
<i>Juncus megacephalus</i>	Bighead rush
<i>Juncus polycephalus</i>	Manyhead rush
<i>Juncus scirpoides</i>	Needlepod rush
<u>Liliaceae</u>	
<i>Aletris lutea</i>	Yellow colicroot
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily
<u>Marantaceae</u>	
<i>Thalia geniculata</i>	Alligatorflag, Fireflag
<u>Orchidaceae</u>	
<i>Enlophia alta</i>	Wild-coco
<i>Habenaria floribunda</i>	Rein orchid, Toothpetal false reinorchid
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i>	Longhorn false reinorchid
E <i>Oeceoclades maculata</i>	African ground orchid, Monk orchid
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i> (unk.variety)	Beaked lady's-tresses
<i>Spiranthes praecox</i>	Greenvein lady's-tresses
<u>Poaceae</u>	
<i>Amphicarpum mublenbergianum</i>	Blue-maidencane
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glaucopsis</i>	Purple bluestem
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>hirsutior</i>	Hairy bushy bluestem
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>pumilus</i>	Common bushy bluestem
<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	Elliott's bluestem
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	Splitbeard bluestem
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>	
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Chalky bluestem
<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	Southern wiregrass
<i>Aristida patula</i>	Tall threeawn
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>	Arrowfeather threeawn
<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	Bottlebrush threeawn
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Common carpetgrass
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	Coastal sandbur
<i>Coelorachis rugosa</i>	Wrinkled jointtail grass
<i>Dichantheium aciculare</i>	Needleleaf witchgrass

	<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i>	Variable witchgrass
	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i>	Cypress witchgrass
	<i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i>	Cypress witchgrass
	<i>Dichanthelium erectifolium</i>	Erectleaf witchgrass
	<i>Dichanthelium portoricense</i>	Hemlock witchgrass
	<i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Glabrescent roughhair witchgrass
E	<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	Indian crabgrass
E	<i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i>	Thalia love grass
E	<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	Gophertail love grass
	<i>Eragrostis elliottii</i>	Elliott's love grass
	<i>Eustachys glauca</i>	Prairie fingergrass, Saltmarsh fingergrass
	<i>Eustachys petraea</i>	Common fingergrass, Pinewoods fingergrass
	<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Tanglehead
E	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Trompetilla
	<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail
E	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Congongrass, Cogongrass
	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	Southern cutgrass
	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Muhlygrass, Hairawnmuhly
	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Woodsgrass, Basketgrass
	<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	Maidencane
	<i>Panicum bians</i>	Gaping panicum
E	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guineagrass
E	<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo grass
	<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	Redtop panicum
	<i>Panicum tenerum</i>	Bluejoint panicum
	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass
	<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i>	Egyptian paspalidium
	<i>Paspalum monostachyum</i>	Gulfdune paspalum
E	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass
	<i>Paspalum praecox</i>	Early paspalum
	<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	Thin paspalum
	<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Seashore paspalum
E	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, Elephantgrass
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
	<i>Reimarochloa oligostachya</i>	Florida reimargrass
E	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Rose Natalgrass
	<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	Sugarcane plumegrass
E	<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian cupscale
	<i>Schizachyrium rhizomatum</i>	Rhizomatous bluestem
	<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Knotroot foxtail, Yellow bristlegrass
	<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	Lopsided Indian grass
	<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	Sand cordgrass
E	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>	West Indian dropseed
	<i>Sporobolus junceus</i>	Pineywoods dropseed
	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Eastern gamagrass, Fakahatchee grass

Pontederiaceae

Pontederia cordata

Pickernelweed

Smilacaceae

Smilax auriculata

Earleaf greenbrier

Smilax tannoides

Catbrier, Bristly greenbrier, Hogbrier

Typhaceae

Typha domingensis

Southern cat-tail

Xyridaceae

Xyris ambigua

Coastalplain yelloweyed grass

Xyris brevifolia

Shortleaf yelloweyed grass

Xyris caroliniana

Carolina yelloweyed grass

Xyris elliottii

Elliott's yelloweyed grass

Xyris flabelliformis

Savannah yelloweyed grass

Xyris smalliana

Small's yelloweyed grass

Pteridophytes

Blechnaceae

Blechnum serrulatum

Swamp fern, Toothed midsorus fern

Woodwardia virginica

Virginia chain fern

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium aquilinum var. *caudatum*

Lacy bracken fern

Pteridium aquilinum var. *psudocaudatum*

Tailed bracken fern

Nephrolepidaceae

Nephrolepis exaltata

Wild Boston fern

E *Nephrolepis multiflora*

Asian sword fern

Polypodiaceae

Phlebodium aureum

Golden polypody

Pleopeltis polypodioides var. *michauxiana*

Resurrection fern

Pteridaceae

E *Pteris vittata*

China brake

Thelypteridaceae

Thelypteris kunthii

Southern shield fern

Vittariaceae

Vittaria lineata

Shoestring fern

E = Not Native to the site

EX = Not Native to the site, extirpated

Table 2
The Vascular Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve, by genus

Scientific Name	Common Names	Occurrence	Native Status	State Status	FNAI state status	FNAI global status	IRC status	FLEPPC	Estimated Population Size	Habitats								SW collector number		
										depression marsh	disturbed dry	disturbed wet	mesic flatwoods	mesic hammock	scrubby flatwoods	strand swamp	wet flatwoods		wet prairie	
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Rosary-pea, Crab-eyes	P	E					I	101-1,000		x		x							
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf acacia	P	E					I	11-100		x		x							
<i>Acmella oppositifolia</i> var. <i>repens</i>	Oppositeleaf spotflower	P	N						11-100							x				
<i>Agalinis fasciculata</i>	Beach false foxglove	S	N																	
<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	Woman's tongue, Rattlepod	P	E					I	2-10		x		x							
<i>Aletris lutea</i>	Yellow colicroot	P	N						11-100				x							1840
<i>Amaranthus australis</i>	Southern water-hemp, Southern amaranth	P	N						101-1,000	x	x									
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Common ragweed	P	N						101-1,000		x	x								
<i>Ammannia latifolia</i>	Pink redstem, Toothcup	P	N						11-100							x				1845
<i>Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum</i>	Blue-maidencane	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	x		
<i>Anagallis pumila</i>	Florida pimpernel	P	N					SF1	11-100			x								1836
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>glaucopsis</i>	Purple bluestem	P	N						1,001-10,000				x							
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>hirsutior</i>	Hairy bushy bluestem	P	N						101-1,000				x					x		
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> var. <i>pumilus</i>	Common bushy bluestem	P	N						1,001-10,000		x					x		x		
<i>Andropogon gyrans</i>	Elliott's bluestem	P	N						101-1,000		x		x							1789
<i>Andropogon ternarius</i>	Splitbeard bluestem	P	N						101-1,000				x							1940
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Broomsedge bluestem	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					x		
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>decipiens</i>		P	N						101-1,000							x				1942
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	Chalky bluestem	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x	x		x			x		

<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	Southern wiregrass	P	N						10,001-100,000		x		x		x			
<i>Aristida patula</i>	Tall threeawn	P	N						11-100		x							
<i>Aristida purpurascens</i>	Arrowfeather threeawn	P	N						10,001-100,000		x	x	x		x		x	
<i>Aristida spiciformis</i>	Bottlebrush threeawn	P	N						10,001-100,000		x		x		x			1945
<i>Asclepias pedicellata</i>	Savannah milkweed	P	N						11-100		x		x					
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed, Butterfly milkweed	P	N						101-1,000		x		x		x		x	1846
<i>Asimina reticulata</i>	Common pawpaw, Netted pawpaw	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	
<i>Aster adnatus</i>	Clasping aster, Scaleleaf aster	P	N						101-1,000				x		x			
<i>Aster bracteatus</i>	Brace's aster	P	N						101-1,000								x	1783
<i>Aster carolinianus</i>	Climbing aster	P	N						2-10							x		
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	Rice button aster	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Annual saltmarsh aster	P	N						11-100			x						
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	Common carpetgrass	P	N						11-100		x							1875
<i>Baccharis glomeruliflora</i>	Silverling	P	N						1,001-10,000			x	x	x		x		
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Saltbush, Groundsel tree, Sea-myrtle	P	N						1,001-10,000		x				x			
<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i>	Lemon hyssop, Lemon bacopa, Blue waterhyssop	P	N						1,001-10,000	x		x				x		x
<i>Bacopa innominata</i>	Tropical waterhyssop	P	N				SF1		11-100			x						1943
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	Water hyssop, Herb-of-grace	P	N						1,001-10,000			x				x		
<i>Bejaria racemosa</i>	Tarflower	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x			
<i>Bidens alba var. radiata</i>	Spanish-needles	P	N						1,001-10,000		x						x	
<i>Bigelovia nudata subsp. australis</i>	Southern pineland rayless goldenrod	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					x
<i>Blechnum serrulatum</i>	Swamp fern, Toothed midsorus fern	P	N						1,001-10,000					x		x	x	x
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	Button-hemp, False nettle, Bog hemp	P	N						1,001-10,000		x					x		
<i>Boltonia diffusa</i>	Smallhead Doll's-daisy	P	N						1,001-10,000	x		x				x	x	x
<i>Buchnera americana</i>	American bluehearts	P	N						101-1,000		x	x	x					
<i>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</i>	Densetuft hairsedge	P	N						101-1,000				x		x			1881
<i>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</i>	Densetuft hairsedge	P	N						101-1,000				x		x			1876
<i>Burmannia capitata</i>	Southern bluethead	P	N						1,001-10,000				x					
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Caperonia castaneifolia</i>	Chestnutleaf Falsecroton	P	N						11-100								x	
<i>Carphephorus corymbosus</i>	Florida paintbrush, Coastalplain chaffhead	P	N						101-1,000				x					1947
<i>Carphephorus odoratissimus var. subtropicanus</i>	Pineland purple, False vanillaleaf	P	N						11-100				x					1946

<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	Lovevine, Devil's gut	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x					x
<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	Coastal sandbur	P	N					1,001-10,000		x				x			
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Coinwort, Spadeleaf	P	N					10,001-100,000		x	x	x			x	x	x
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Common buttonbush	P	N					101-1,000	x		x				x		
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge pea	P	N					1,001-10,000				x		x			
<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> var. <i>aspera</i>	Hairy sensitive-pea, Hairy partridge-pea	P	N					101-1,000		x							
<i>Chamaesyce byssopifolia</i>	Eyebane, Hyssopleaf sandmat	P	N					11-100		x							
<i>Chamaesyce thymifolia</i>	Gulf sandmat	P	N					1		x							
<i>Chaptalia tomentosa</i>	Woolly sunbonnets, Pineland daisy	P	N					101-1,000		x		x		x			x
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	Purple thistle	P	N					101-1,000								x	x
<i>Cladium jamaicense</i>	Saw-grass, Jamaica swamp sawgrass	P	N					101-1,000				x	x		x		x
<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	Tread-softly, Finger-rot, 7-minute-itch	P	N					11-100		x		x		x		x	
<i>Coelorachis rigosa</i>	Wrinkled jointtail grass	P	N					11-100								x	x
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	Whitemouth dayflower	P	N					11-100		x		x	x	x			
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Blue mistflower	P	N					101-1,000							x		x
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusilla</i>	Dwarf Canadian horseweed	P	N					1,001-10,000		x							
<i>Coreopsis floridana</i>	Florida tickseed	P	N					2-10				x					
<i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>	Leavenworth's tickseed	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x					x	x
<i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i>	Rabbitbells	P	N					11-100		x		x					
<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	Vente conmigo	P	N					101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood	P	E				I	0		x							
<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	Colombian waxweed	P	E					101-1,000				x				x	
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>	Jointed flatsedge	P	N					11-100	x								
<i>Cyperus croceus</i>	Baldwin's flatsedge	P	N					101-1,000		x							
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	Haspan flatsedge	P	N					101-1,000		x						x	x
<i>Cyperus ligularis</i>	Swamp flatsedge	P	N					11-100		x		x		x			
<i>Cyperus pumilus</i>	Low flatsedge	P	E					101-1,000		x							1938
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i>	Pinebarren flatsedge	P	N					101-1,000		x				x			
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut-grass	P	E					11-100		x							
<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>	Tropical flatsedge	P	N					101-1,000		x							
<i>Dalea carnea</i>	Whitetassels	P	N					11-100		x							
<i>Daucus carota</i>		F	F					0									
<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil	P	N				SF1	11-100		x		x					1879
<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Beggar's-ticks	P	N					1,001-10,000		x							
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	Panicledleaf ticktrefoil	P	N					101-1,000				x					

<i>Desmodium triflorum</i>	Threeflower ticktrefoil	P	E					101-1,000		x							
<i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i>	Needleleaf witchgrass	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x	x				x	
<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i>	Variable witchgrass	P	N					11-100				x					
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i>	Cypress witchgrass	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x			x		1886
<i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i>	Cypress witchgrass	P	N					1,001-10,000				x		x		x	x
<i>Dichanthelium erectifolium</i>	Erectleaf witchgrass	P	N					1,001-10,000			x					x	x
<i>Dichanthelium portoricense</i>	Hemlock witchgrass	P	N					10,001-100,000		x		x		x		x	
<i>Dichanthelium strigosum var. glabrescens</i>	Glabrescent roughhair witchgrass	P	N					10,001-100,000		x				x		x	
<i>Digitaria longiflora</i>	Indian crabgrass	P	E					11-100		x							1878
<i>Diodia teres</i>	Poor joe, Rough buttonweed	P	N					1,001-10,000		x			x				
<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Buttonweed, Virginia buttonweed	P	N					101-1,000	x		x				x		x
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Persimmon, Common persimmon	P	N					101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	Dwarf sundew	P	N					101-1,000				x					1786
<i>Drosera capillaris</i>	Pink sundew	P	N					10,001-100,000				x					
<i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i>	Common twinflower, Oblongleaf twinflower	P	N					11-100		x		x					
<i>Eleocharis cellulosa</i>	Gulf Coast spikerush	P	N					10,001-100,000	x		x						x
<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>	Canada spikerush	P	N					101-1,000									x
<i>Eleocharis interstincta</i>	Knotted spikerush	P	N					1,001-10,000	x		x						
<i>Elephantopus elatus</i>	Florida elephant's-foot, Tall elephant's-foot	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x				x	
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis var. caroliniensis</i>	Carolina scalystem	P	N				SF1	101-1,000									x
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Lilac tassleflower	P	E					11-100		x							
<i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i>	Thalia love grass	P	E					101-1,000		x	x			x			
<i>Eragrostis ciliaris</i>	Gophertail love grass	P	E					11-100		x							1877
<i>Eragrostis eliottii</i>	Elliott's love grass	P	N					101-1,000		x		x		x		x	x
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	Fireweed, American burnweed	P	N					101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Erigeron quercifolius</i>	Southern-fleabane, Oakleaf fleabane	P	N					101-1,000			x					x	x
<i>Erigeron vernus</i>	Early whitetop fleabane	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x					x
<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>	Tenangle pipewort	P	N					101-1,000	x			x					
<i>Eryngium baldwinii</i>	Baldwin's eryngo	P	N					10,001-100,000		x	x					x	x
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Button snakeroot, Button rattlenakemaster	P	N					101-1,000		x							
<i>Eulophia alta</i>	Wild-coco	P	N					2-10		x		x					
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	Dog-fennel	P	N					10,001-100,000		x							
<i>Eupatorium leptophyllum</i>	Falsefennel	P	N					1,001-10,000	x		x						

<i>Eupatorium mohrii</i>	Mohr's thoroughwort	P	N						1,001-10,000				x					
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i>	Roundleaf thoroughwort, False horehound	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					1890
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	P	N				SF1		101-1,000		x		x		x		x	1848
<i>Euphorbia polyphylla</i>	Pineland euphorbia, Lesser Florida spurge	P	N						11-100		x	x	x		x		x	
<i>Eustachys glauca</i>	Prairie fingergrass, Saltmarsh fingergrass	P	N						11-100		x	x					x	x
<i>Eustachys petraea</i>	Common fingergrass, Pinewoods fingergrass	P	N						101-1,000		x				x		x	x
<i>Euthamia caroliniana</i>	Slender goldenrod	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x	x				x	
<i>Evolvulus sericeus</i>	Silver dwarf morningglory	P	N						11-100		x				x		x	
<i>Ficus aurea</i>	Strangler fig, Golden fig	P	N						2-10					x		x	x	
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Laurel fig, Indian laurel	P	E				I		2-10		x			x			x	
<i>Fimbristylis autumnalis</i>	Slender fimbry	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Fimbristylis cymosa</i>	Hurricane sedge, Hurricanegrass	P	E						101-1,000		x							
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	Hairy fimbry	P	N						1,001-10,000				x					
<i>Fimbristylis schoenoides</i>	Ditch fimbry	P	E						1,001-10,000		x						x	1937
<i>Flaveria linearis</i>	Narrowleaf yellowtops	P	N						101-1,000			x						x
<i>Fiirena breviseta</i>	Saltmarsh umbrellasedge	P	N						101-1,000	x	x	x	x				x	x
<i>Fiirena scirpoidea</i>	Southern umbrellasedge	P	N						10,001-100,000		x	x					x	x
<i>Galactia elliotii</i>	Elliott's milkpea	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Galactia regularis</i>	Eastern milkpea	P	N						11-100		x		x					1847
<i>Gnaphalium falcatum</i>	Cudweed, Narrowleaf purple everlasting	P	N						101-1,000		x	x						
<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>	Globe-amaranth	P	E						11-100						x			
<i>Gratiola hispida</i>	Rough hedgehyssop	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Gratiola ramosa</i>	Branched hedgehyssop	P	N						101-1,000			x				x		x
<i>Habenaria floribunda</i>	Rein orchid, Toothpetal false reinorchid	P	N						11-100				x	x				
<i>Habenaria quinqueseta</i>	Longhorn false reinorchid	P	N						2-10		x							
<i>Hedyotis procumbens</i>	Innocence, Roundleaf bluet	P	N						101-1,000				x		x			
<i>Hedyotis uniflora</i>	Clustered mille graine	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Helenium pinnatifidum</i>	Southeastern sneezeweed	P	N						11-100			x						x
<i>Helianthemum corymbosum</i>	Pinebarren frostweed	P	N						101-1,000		x		x		x			
<i>Heliotropium polyphyllum</i>	Pineland heliotrope	P	N						10,001-100,000		x	x					x	x
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	Tanglehead	P	N						2-10		x							1934
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	Camphorweed	P	N						101-1,000		x							

<i>Hieracium megacephalon</i>	Coastal plain hawkweed	P	N						11-100		x		x					
<i>Hydrolea corymbosa</i>	Skyflower	P	N						101-1,000	x					x			
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Trompetilla	P	E				I		10,001-100,000	x		x			x			
<i>Hymenocallis palmeri</i>	Alligatorlily	P	N						11-100							x	x	
<i>Hypericum brachyphyllum</i>	Coastalplain St. John's-wort	P	N						1,001-10,000			x	x					x
<i>Hypericum cistifolium</i>	Roundpod St. John's-wort	P	N						101-1,000		x		x		x			x
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort	P	N				SF1		11-100		x		x					
<i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i>	Sandweed, Peelbark St. John's-wort	S	N															
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's-cross	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					x
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	Dwarf St. John's-wort	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					1842
<i>Hypericum redactum</i>	Atlantic St. John's-wort	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Hypericum tetrapetalum</i>	Fourpetal St. John's-wort	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x			x		
<i>Hypoxis juncea</i>	Fringed Yellow stargrass	P	N						11-100				x					
<i>Hypoxis wrightii</i>	Bristleseed yellow stargrass	P	N						11-100			x						1885
<i>Hyptis alata</i>	Musky mint, Clustered bushmint	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x		x		x		x
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Dahoon holly, Dahoon	P	N						101-1,000				x	x		x		
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Gallberry, Inkberry	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Imperata brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian satintail	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Congongrass, Cogongrass	P	E				I		101-1,000				x					
<i>Indigofera caroliniana</i>	Carolina indigo	P	N						11-100		x							1883
<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	Hairy indigo	S	E								x							
<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Everglades morningglory	P	N						101-1,000				x	x		x	x	x
<i>Ipomoea triloba</i>	Three-lobed morningglory, Littlebell	S	E															
<i>Iresine diffusa</i>	Bloodleaf, Juba's bush	S	N															
<i>Iva microcephala</i>	Piedmont marshelder	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					x
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	Shore rush, Grassleaf rush	P	N						1,001-10,000				x				x	
<i>Juncus megacephalus</i>	Bighead rush	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x				x	x
<i>Juncus polycephalus</i>	Manyhead rush	P	N						101-1,000				x			x		
<i>Juncus scirpoides</i>	Needlepod rush	P	N						11-100		x							1852
<i>Kalanchoe daigremontiana</i>	Devil's-backbone	X	X						0		x							
<i>Lachnanthes caroliniana</i>	Bloodroot, Carolina redroot	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i>	Whitehead bogbutton	P	N						10,001-100,000		x		x				x	
<i>Lechea torreyi</i>	Piedmont pinweed	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					1850
<i>Lechea torreyi</i>	Piedmont pinweed	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					1882
<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	Southern cutgrass	P	N						11-100							x		
<i>Liatis tenuifolia</i>	Shortleaf gayfeather	P	N						11-100		x		x					

<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	P	N	T				101-1,000				x						1944
<i>Lindernia crustacea</i>	Malaysian false-pimpernel	P	E					1,001-10,000		x		x						
<i>Lindernia grandiflora</i>	Savannah false-pimpernel	P	N					101-1,000			x					x	x	
<i>Linum medium var. texanum</i>	Stiff yellow flax	P	N					11-100			x	x						
<i>Lipocarpha aristulata</i>	Awned halfchaff sedge	P	E					1,001-10,000		x								1935
<i>Lipocarpha maculata</i>	American halfchaff sedge	P	N				SF1	101-1,000		x								1936
<i>Lipocarpha micrantha</i>	Smallflower halfchaff sedge	P	N					11-100		x								1978
<i>Lobelia feayana</i>	Bay lobelia	P	N					11-100				x						
<i>Lobelia glandulosa</i>	Glade lobelia	P	N					11-100		x				x			x	
<i>Lobelia paludosa</i>	White lobelia	P	N					101-1,000		x		x						
<i>Ludwigia alata</i>	Winged primrosewillow	P	N					11-100	x									
<i>Ludwigia curtisii</i>	Curtiss's primrosewillow	P	N					101-1,000			x	x						x
<i>Ludwigia maritima</i>	Seaside primrosewillow	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x			x	
<i>Ludwigia microcarpa</i>	Smallfruit primrosewillow	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x				x			x
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican primrosewillow	P	N					101-1,000				x					x	
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrosewillow	S	E															
<i>Ludwigia repens</i>	Creeping primrosewillow	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x					x		
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Small-leaf climbing fern	P	E				I	2-10			x	x						
<i>Lyonia fruticosa</i>	Coastalplain staggerbush	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x				
<i>Lytbrum alatum var. lanceolatum</i>	Winged loosestrife	P	N					101-1,000		x						x		x
<i>Mecardonia acuminata subsp. peninsularis</i>	Axillflower	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x	x					x	x
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Punktree	P	E				I	10,001-100,000	x	x				x	x	x	x	
<i>Melochia corchorifolia</i>	Chocolateweed	F	F															
<i>Melochia spicata</i>	Bretonica peluda	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x			x			x	
<i>Micranthemum glomeratum</i>	Manatee mudflower	P	N					101-1,000			x							1843
<i>Mikania cordifolia</i>	Florida Keys hempvine	P	N					11-100				x	x					
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing hempweed, Climbing hempvine	P	N					1,001-10,000	x	x	x					x		x
<i>Mitreola petiolata</i>	Miterwort, Lax hornpod	P	N					101-1,000		x								x
<i>Mitreola sessilifolia</i>	Mitrewort, Swamp hornpod	P	N					101-1,000				x						x
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Muhlygrass, Hairawnmuhly	P	N					1,001-10,000			x	x					x	x
<i>Murdannia spirata</i>	Asiatic dewflower	P	E					101-1,000				x						
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle, Southern Bayberry	P	N					1,001-10,000	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Wild Boston fern	P	N					2-10		x								
<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	Asian sword fern	P	E				I	101-1,000		x	x	x	x					

<i>Nymphaea elegans</i>	Blue waterlily, Tropical royalblue waterlily	P	N						1,001-10,000	x		x				x	x		
<i>Oeceoclades maculata</i>	African ground orchid, Monk orchid	P	E						2-10					x					
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	Woodsgrass, Basketgrass	P	N						11-100					x					
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Pricklypear	P	N						11-100		x				x				
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Lady's-sorrel, Common yellow woodsorrel	P	N						101-1,000		x					x			
<i>Oxypolis filiformis</i>	Water dropwort, Water cowbane	P	N						11-100	x						x			
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	Maidencane	P	N						1,001-10,000	x		x				x		x	
<i>Panicum bians</i>	Gaping panicum	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x	x				x		
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guineagrass	P	E				II		2-10		x								
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo grass	P	E				I		10,001-100,000	x	x	x			x				x
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	Redtop panicum	P	N						101-1,000		x	x			x	x			x
<i>Panicum tenerum</i>	Bluejoint panicum	P	N						101-1,000			x	x				x	x	
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	P	N						101-1,000		x		x						x
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia-creeper, Woodbine	P	N						11-100						x				
<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i>	Egyptian paspalidium	P	N						11-100	x									
<i>Paspalum monostachyum</i>	Gulfdune paspalum	P	N						101-1,000					x			x	x	
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass	P	E						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x		
<i>Paspalum praecox</i>	Early paspalum	P	N						11-100					x				x	1838
<i>Paspalum setaceum</i>	Thin paspalum	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	x	
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Seashore paspalum	P	N						11-100										x
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corksystem passionflower	P	N						2-10					x					
<i>Pectis prostrata</i>	Spreading cinchweed	P	N						11-100		x								
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, Elephantgrass	S	E				I												
<i>Pentodon pentandrus</i>	Hale's pentodon	P	N						101-1,000				x						1844
<i>Persea palustris</i>	Swamp bay	P	N						11-100				x		x				x
<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>	Golden polypody	P	N						101-1,000				x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	P	N						101-1,000				x						x
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Frogfruit, Turkey tangle fogfruit, Capeweed	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x				x			x
<i>Phyllanthus carolinensis subsp. saxicola</i>	Rock Carolina leafflower	P	N						101-1,000									x	
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Chamber bitter	P	E						101-1,000		x		x						
<i>Physalis pubescens</i>	Husk tomato	P	N						11-100		x		x						1880
<i>Physostegia purpurea</i>	False dragonhead, Eastern false dragonhead	P	N						11-100				x	x					x

<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed	S	N															
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>	Wild pennyroyal	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x				
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	P	N	T			SF1	11-100				x						1782
<i>Pinguicula pumila</i>	Small butterwort	P	N					11-100		x								
<i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i>	South Florida slash pine	P	N					10,001-100,000		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
<i>Piriqueta caroliniana</i>	Pitted stripeseed	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x					x	x	
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Narrowleaf silkgrass	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x				
<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i> var. <i>michauxiana</i>	Resurrection fern	P	N					11-100		x		x			x			
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Sweetscent	P	N					1,001-10,000		x								x
<i>Pluchea rosea</i>	Rosy camphorweed	P	N					1,001-10,000	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	1837
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	Drumheads	P	N					101-1,000				x						
<i>Polygala grandiflora</i>	Candyweed, Showy milkwort	P	N					1,001-10,000		x	x	x		x				1853
<i>Polygala incarnata</i>	Procession flower	P	N					101-1,000				x						
<i>Polygala nana</i>	Candyroot	P	N					11-100				x		x				
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed milkwort	P	N				SF1	11-100				x						1851
<i>Polygala setacea</i>	Coastalplain milkwort	P	N					1,001-10,000				x						
<i>Polygonella polygama</i> var. <i>brachystachya</i>	Thinleaf October flower	P	N					11-100				x						1941
<i>Polygonum densiflorum</i>	Denseflower knotweed	S	N															
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	Mild water-pepper, Swamp smartweed	P	N					101-1,000				x			x			
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Dotted smartweed	P	N					101-1,000	x			x				x		
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	Rustweed, Juniperleaf	P	N					10,001-100,000		x				x				
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pickerelweed	P	N					1,001-10,000	x			x			x			x
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	Mermaid weed, Marsh mermaidweed	P	N					1,001-10,000	x			x				x		
<i>Proserpinaca pectinata</i>	Mermaid weed, Combleaf mermaidweed	P	N					101-1,000				x						
<i>Psychotria nervosa</i>	Shiny-leaved wild coffee	P	N					11-100		x		x	x		x			
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>caudatum</i>	Lacy bracken fern	P	N					11-100		x								
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>pseudocaudatum</i>	Tailed bracken fern	P	N					101-1,000		x		x		x				
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	China brake	P	E				II	2-10									x	
<i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i>	Blackroot	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x					x	
<i>Prillimum capillaceum</i>	Mock bishopsweed, Herbwilliam	P	N					11-100	x			x			x			
<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Sand live oak	P	N					11-100				x		x				
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Laurel oak, Diamond oak	P	N					11-100		x				x	x	x	x	

<i>Quercus minima</i>	Dwarf live oak	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle oak	P	N						101-1,000		x		x		x			
<i>Quercus pumila</i>	Running oak	P	N						101-1,000		x		x		x		x	
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Virginia live oak	P	N						101-1,000		x		x	x		x	x	x
<i>Rapanea punctata</i>	Myrsine, Colicewood	P	N						101-1,000				x	x		x	x	x
<i>Reimarochloa oligostachya</i>	Florida reimargrass	P	N				SF1		101-1,000							x		1888
<i>Rhexia cubensis</i>	West Indian meadowbeauty	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					1839
<i>Rhexia mariana</i>	Pale meadowbeauty, Maryland meadowbeauty	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Rhexia nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's meadowbeauty	P	N						1,001-10,000				x					
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Rose Natalgrass	P	E				I		1,001-10,000		x		x		x			
<i>Rhynchospora colorata</i>	Starrush whitetop	P	N						101-1,000		x	x	x					x
<i>Rhynchospora divergens</i>	Spreading beaksedge	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x	x		x		x	x
<i>Rhynchospora fascicularis</i>	Fascicled Beaksedge	P	N						1,001-10,000		x	x	x					x
<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i>	Globe beak-rush	P	N						11-100		x		x					1887
<i>Rhynchospora inundata</i>	Narrowfruit horned beaksedge	P	N						101-1,000	x	x	x				x		x
<i>Rhynchospora microcarpa</i>	Southern beaksedge	P	N						1,001-10,000				x				x	x
<i>Rhynchospora nitens</i>	Shortbeak beaksedge	P	N						11-100		x	x					x	x
<i>Rhynchospora odorata</i>	Fragrant beaksedge	P	N						11-100								x	
<i>Rhynchospora plumosa</i>	Plumed beaksedge	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	1785, 1835, 1849
<i>Rhynchospora tracyi</i>	Tracy's beaksedge	P	N						101-1,000	x								x
<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>	Tropical Mexican clover	P	E						11-100		x							
<i>Richardia scabra</i>	Rough Mexican clover	P	E						11-100		x							
<i>Rotala ramosior</i>	Toothcup, Lowland rotala	P	N						2-10								x	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Blackeyed susan	P	N						11-100		x		x					x
<i>Ruellia succulenta</i>	Thickleaf wild petunia	P	N						101-1,000	x	x		x					x
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Cabbage palm	P	N						1,001-10,000	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
<i>Sabatia brevifolia</i>	Shortleaf rosegentian	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Sabatia stellaris</i>	Rose-of-Plymouth	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	Sugarcane plumegrass	P	N						11-100				x					
<i>Sacciolepis indica</i>	Indian cupscale	P	E						101-1,000				x					
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	Leafless beaked lady's-tresses	P	N	T	(S1)	(G4T1)			2-10					x			x	
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's arrowhead	P	N						11-100								x	

<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	Bulltongue arrowhead, lance-leaved arrowhead	P	N					1,001-10,000			x				x		x
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Coastal Plain willow	P	N					11-100	x		x				x		
<i>Sarcostemma clausum</i>	Whitevine, White twinevine	P	N					1,001-10,000	x		x				x		x
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper	P	E				I	1,001-10,000	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Schizachyrium rhizomatum</i>	Rhizomatous bluestem	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	x
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black sedge, Black bogrush	P	N					11-100								x	
<i>Scleria ciliata</i>	Fringed nutrush	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x		x			
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>paniciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush	P	N				SF1	11-100		x		x					1787
<i>Scleria georgiana</i>	Slenderfruit nutrush	P	N					11-100		x		x					
<i>Scleria reticularis</i>	Netted nutrush	P	N					101-1,000								x	
<i>Scoparia dulcis</i>	Sweetbroom, Licoriceweed	P	N					1,001-10,000		x						x	
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Saw palmetto	P	N					10,001-100,000		x		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	Danglepod	P	N					101-1,000	x								
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Knotroot foxtail, Yellow bristlegrass	P	N					101-1,000		x	x			x			x
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Lima	P	E					101-1,000		x							
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Cuban jute, Indian hemp	P	E					11-100		x							
<i>Sideroxylon reclinatum</i>	Recline Florida bully	P	N					101-1,000		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Sisyrinchium nashii</i>	Nash's blueeyed-grass	P	N					11-100				x					
<i>Smilax auriculata</i>	Earleaf greenbrier	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>	Catbrier, Bristly greenbrier, Hogbrier	P	N					2-10					x				
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	Aquatic soda-apple	P	E				I	11-100							x		
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Turkeyberry	P	E				II	11-100		x							
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	Pinebarren goldenrod	P	N					11-100		x							
<i>Solidago odora</i> var. <i>chapmanii</i>	Chapman's goldenrod	P	N					1,001-10,000				x		x			
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod	P	N					11-100		x							
<i>Solidago stricta</i>	Narrow-leaved goldenrod, Wand goldenrod	P	N					10,001-100,000		x		x				x	
<i>Solidago tortifolia</i>	Twistedleaf goldenrod	P	N					101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>	Lopsided Indian grass	P	N					1,001-10,000		x		x					
<i>Spartina bakeri</i>	Sand cordgrass	P	N					11-100	x	x	x					x	x
<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i>	Woodland false buttonweed	P	N					11-100		x						x	
<i>Spermacoce prostrata</i>	Prostrate false buttonweed	P	N					101-1,000				x					
<i>Spermacoce verticillata</i>	Shrubby false buttonweed	P	E					101-1,000		x							
<i>Spiranthes praecox</i>	Greenvein lady's-tresses	P	N				SF1	2-10				x					

<i>Sporobolus indicus var. pyramidalis</i>	West Indian dropseed	P	E						1,001-10,000		x				x			
<i>Sporobolus junceus</i>	Pineywoods dropseed	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Stenandrium dulce</i>	Pinklet	P	N						11-100			x						
<i>Stillingia aquatica</i>	Corkwood, Water toothleaf	P	N						101-1,000	x		x			x	x	x	
<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>	Queensdelight	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x		x		x	x
<i>Stipulicida setacea var. lacerata</i>	Lacerate pineland scalypink	P	N						11-100						x			
<i>Syngonanthus flavidulus</i>	Yellow hatpins	P	N						10,001-100,000				x					
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan-plum, Java-plum	P	E				I		11-100	x	x				x	x		
<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	Pond cypress	P	N						101-1,000				x			x	x	x
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald cypress	F	F						0									
<i>Thalia geniculata</i>	Alligatorflag, Fireflag	P	N						101-1,000	x		x				x		
<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	Southern shield fern	P	N						11-100		x			x		x		
<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	P	N	T					101-1,000				x	x		x		
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata var. densispica</i>	Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant	P	N	E					11-100					x		x		
<i>Tillandsia paucifolia</i>	Twisted wild-pine, Potbelly airplant	P	N						101-1,000							x		
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Ball-moss	P	N						101-1,000		x			x		x		
<i>Tillandsia setacea</i>	Thin-leaved wild-pine, Southern needleleaf	P	N						11-100		x			x		x		
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish-moss	P	N						101-1,000		x	x	x	x		x	x	
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant	P	N	E					11-100				x	x				
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Eastern poison-ivy	P	N						101-1,000		x		x	x			x	
<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	Eastern gamagrass, Fakahatchee grass	P	N						11-100		x						x	x
<i>Turnera ulmifolia</i>	Yellow alder, Ramgoat dashalong	P	E						2-10		x							1939
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern cat-tail	P	N						101-1,000	x		x						
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed	P	E				II		1,001-10,000		x		x	x	x		x	x
<i>Utricularia cornuta</i>	Horned bladderwort	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Utricularia foliosa</i>	Leafy bladderwort	P	N						1,001-10,000	x		x						
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Cone-spur bladderwort, Humped bladderwort	P	N						1,001-10,000	x						x		x
<i>Utricularia purpurea</i>	Eastern purple bladderwort	P	N						101-1,000	x								
<i>Utricularia simulans</i>	Fringed bladderwort	P	N						10,001-100,000		x	x	x				x	x
<i>Utricularia subulata</i>	Zigzag bladderwort	P	N						1,001-10,000			x	x				x	
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>	Shiny blueberry	P	N						1,001-10,000				x		x			
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed	P	N		S3	G3			11-100		x		x					x
<i>Vernonia cinerea</i>	Little ironweed	P	E						11-100		x							

<i>Viola palmata</i>	Early blue violet	P	N				SF1		11-100				x					
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	Muscadine, Muscadine grape	P	N						1,001-10,000		x		x	x	x		x	x
<i>Vitis shuttleworthii</i>	Calusa grape	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Vittaria lineata</i>	Shoestring fern	P	N						101-1,000					x		x		
<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>	Virginia chain fern	P	N						101-1,000		x	x	x				x	
<i>Xyris ambigua</i>	Coastalplain yelloweyed grass	P	N						101-1,000		x		x					
<i>Xyris brevifolia</i>	Shortleaf yelloweyed grass	P	N						101-1,000				x					
<i>Xyris caroliniana</i>	Carolina yelloweyed grass	P	N						1,001-10,000				x				x	x
<i>Xyris elliotii</i>	Elliott's yelloweyed grass	P	N						10,001-100,000		x	x	x				x	
<i>Xyris fimbriata</i>	Fringed yelloweyed grass	D	-				SF1											
<i>Xyris flabelliformis</i>	Savannah yelloweyed grass	P	N						10,001-100,000		x		x					x
<i>Xyris smalliana</i>	Small's yelloweyed grass	P	N						101-1,000			x					x	

Occurrence	FNAI State Status
P = Present	S1 = Critically Imperiled in Florida
S = Assumed present	S3 = Very rare or local throughout its range in Florida
F = Recorded as present in error	
D = Doubtfully present	FNAI Global Status
X = Extirpated	G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
	G4T1 = Subgroup (variety) is globally imperiled, Species is apparently secure globally.
Native Status	
N = Native	IRC status
E = Exotic (non native)	SF1 = Critically Imperiled in South Florida (SF)
F = Recorded as present in error	
X = Extirpated	FL EPPC Status
	I = species that are invading and disrupting native plant communities
State Status	II = species that have shown a potential to disrupt native plant communities
T = Threatened	
E = Endangered	

**Table 3:
The Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve, Lee County**

Scientific Name	Common Names	State Status	FNAI State Status	FNAI Global Status	IRC Status	Estimated Population Size
<i>Anagallis pumila</i>	Florida pimpernel				SF1	11-100
<i>Bacopa innominata</i>	Tropical waterhyssop				SF1	11-100
<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil				SF1	11-100
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i> var. <i>caroliniensis</i>	Carolina scalystem				SF1	101-1,000
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge				SF1	101-1,000
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort				SF1	11-100
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	T				101-1,000
<i>Lipocarpus maculata</i>	American halfchaff sedge				SF1	101-1,000
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	T			SF1	11-100
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed milkwort				SF1	11-100
<i>Reimarochloa oligostachya</i>	Florida reimargrass				SF1	101-1,000
<i>Sacola lanceolata</i>	Beaked lady's-tresses	T	(S1?)	(G4T1?)		2-10
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush				SF1	11-100
<i>Spiranthes praecox</i>	Greenvein lady's-tresses				SF1	2-10
<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	T				101-1,000
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> var. <i>densispica</i>	Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant	E				11-100
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant	E				11-100
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed		S3	G3		11-100
<i>Viola palmata</i>	Early blue violet				SF1	11-100

State Status	IRC status
T = Threatened	SF1 = Critically Imperiled in South Florida (SF)
E = Endangered	

FNAI State Status
S3 = Very rare or local throughout its range in Florida
S1 = Critically Imperiled in Florida

FNAI Global Status
G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.
G4T1 = Subgroup (variety) is globally imperiled, Species is apparently secure globally.

Table 4
The Rare Plant Locations at Yellow Fever Creek Preserve, Lee County

Scientific Name	Common Names	Decimal Degrees		Estimated Population Size	Comments
		Latitude	Longitude		
<i>Anagallis pumila</i>	Florida pimpernel	26.71049	-81.91861	11-100	Disturbed wet area next to depression marsh
<i>Anagallis pumila</i>	Florida pimpernel	26.71022	-81.91919	2-10	Disturbed wetland
<i>Bacopa innominata</i>	Tropical waterhyssop	26.71092	-81.91721	11-100	Growing in fire break in moist soil (disturbed wet)
<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil	26.70412	-81.92104	11-100	Mesic flatwoods; with <i>Desmodium paniculatum</i> , <i>Imperata brasiliensis</i> , <i>Solidago tortifolia</i> , <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i> var. <i>ensifolium</i> , <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> , <i>Dichanthelium aciculare</i> , <i>Lyonia fruticosa</i> , <i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Desmodium floridanum</i>	Florida ticktrefoil	26.70414	-81.92181	2-10	Mesic flatwoods and fire road edge
<i>Elytraria caroliniensis</i>	Carolina scalystem	26.70863	-81.92631	101-1,000	Ecotone between mesic flatwoods, wet prairie, and Strand Swamp along Yellow Fever Creek. Associated taxa include: <i>Sideroxylon reclinatum</i> , <i>Taxodium ascendens</i> , <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i> , <i>Eryngium baldwinii</i> , <i>Hyptis alata</i> , <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , <i>Schizachyrium rhizomatium</i> , <i>Rhynchospora microcarpa</i> , and <i>Coreopsis leavenworthii</i>
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.71006	-81.91762	1	Mesic flatwoods with <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Lachnocaulon anceps</i> , <i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> , <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> , <i>Rhexia mariana</i> , <i>Xyris caroliniana</i> , <i>Aristida spiciformis</i> , and <i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.71059	-81.91774	1	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70811	-81.92491	1	Disturbed upland (scraped area next to fence)
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70432	-81.92448	1	Disturbed mesic flatwoods near gate entrance with <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> , <i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> , <i>Smilax auriculata</i> , and <i>Quercus virginiana</i> .
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70416	-81.92441	2-10	Disturbed mesic flatwoods next to road at entrance to 0136 with <i>Piloblephis rigida</i> , <i>Panicum hians</i> , <i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i> , <i>Eragrostis elliotii</i> , and <i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i> var. <i>ensifolium</i>

<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70418	-81.9238	2-10	Disturbed upland - with Fruit and flower
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70491	-81.92342	1	In fire break with <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> , <i>Pterocaulon pycnostachyum</i> , <i>Paspalum setaceum</i> , and <i>Andropogon virginicus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.7051	-81.92341	2-10	In mesic to wet flatwoods (flowering)
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70487	-81.9306	1	In open sandy scrubby flatwoods with <i>Schizachyrium rhizomatum</i> , <i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i> , <i>Dichantherium portoricense</i> , and <i>Polypremum procumbens</i>
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70583	-81.93191	1	In open patches of mesic flatwoods
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.70425	-81.92417	1	
<i>Euphorbia inundata</i>	Florida pineland spurge	26.7044	-81.93041	2-10	Scrubby flatwoods with <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Amphicarpum muhlenbergianum</i> , <i>Polypremum procumbens</i> , <i>Paspalum setaceum</i> , and <i>Eragrostis atrovirens</i>
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	St. Peter's-wort	26.70895	-81.9268	11-100	Growing along fire break between mesic flatwoods and strand swamp (yellow fever creek).
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.70892	-81.91889	11-100	Edge of fire break and mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.71014	-81.91821	101-1,000	Open areas of mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.70839	-81.93326	0	Open areas of mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.71049	-81.91818	2-10	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.7081	-81.93356	0	Estimated coordinate
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.70939	-81.92873	1	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.70855	-81.93386	0	Open areas of mesic flatwoods
<i>Lilium catesbaei</i>	Catesby's lily, Pine lily	26.7094	-81.91801	11-100	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Lipocarpus maculata</i>	American halfchaff sedge	26.7044	-81.92468	11-100	Abundant in fire break between disturbed creek and mesic to wet flatwoods.
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.7105	-81.91792	1	Mesic flatwoods

<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.7103	-81.9179	11-100	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.71018	-81.91775	2-10	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.70957	-81.91846	2-10	In open areas of mesic flatwoods with <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Drosera capillaris</i> , <i>Xyris caroliniana</i> , <i>Euthamia caroliniana</i> , <i>Quercus minima</i> , <i>Erigeron vernus</i> , and <i>Aristida spiciformis</i>
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.70947	-81.91863	1	Mesic flatwoods with <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , and <i>Erigeron vernus</i>
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.71029	-81.91814	1	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Pinguicula lutea</i>	Yellow butterwort	26.71016	-81.91776	2-10	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	Racemed milkwort	26.70432	-81.92142	11-100	In mesic flatwoods adjacent to gopher tortoise burrows. With <i>Serenoa repens</i> , <i>Piloblephis rigida</i> , <i>Lechea</i> sp., <i>Dichantherium strigosum</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> , <i>Smilax auriculata</i> , <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , <i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i> , <i>Solidago tortifolia</i> , <i>Rhynchospora</i> spp., and <i>Pinus elliottii</i> densa.
<i>Reimarochloa oligostachya</i>	Florida reimagrass	26.70913	-81.92606	101-1,000	Growing in Yellow Fever Creek (Strand Swamp).
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	Beaked lady's-tresses	26.70892	-81.92513	1	Wet Flatwoods
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	Beaked lady's-tresses	26.7089	-81.93948	1	Disturbed wetland
<i>Sacoila lanceolata</i>	Beaked lady's-tresses	26.70943	-81.93797	1	Mesic hammock
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush	26.70901	-81.92751	2-10	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush	26.70781	-81.93799	11-100	In disturbed trail running through flatwoods with <i>Dichantherium strigosum</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i> , <i>Dichantherium ensifolium</i> var. <i>ensifolium</i> , <i>Lyonia fruticosa</i> , <i>Piloblephis rigida</i> , <i>Paspalum setaceum</i> , and <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i>
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>pauciflora</i>	Fewflower nutrush	26.70435	-81.92101	2-10	Mesic flatwoods; with <i>Aristida purpurascens</i> , <i>Helianthemum corymbosa</i> , <i>Dichantherium portoricense</i> , <i>Piloblephis rigida</i> , and <i>Serenoa repens</i>
<i>Spiranthes praecox</i>	Greenvein lady's-tresses	26.71059	-81.91774	2-10	Mesic flatwoods
<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	0	0	101-1,000	Throughout strand swamp, mesic hammock, and mesic flatwoods in preserve
<i>Tillandsia balbisiana</i>	Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf	0	0	101-1,000	Throughout preserve

<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> <i>var. densispica</i>	Stiff-leaved wild- pine, Cardinal airplant	0	0	101-1,000	Throughout preserve
<i>Tillandsia fasciculata</i> <i>var. densispica</i>	Stiff-leaved wild- pine, Cardinal airplant	0	0	1,001-10,000	Throughout mesic hammock and strand swamp in preserve
<i>Tillandsia utriculata</i>	Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant			11-100	Throughout appropriate habitats.
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed	26.70031	-81.82463	11-100	Edge of mesic flatwoods
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed	26.70229	-81.82527	2-10	Edge of mesic flatwoods
<i>Vernonia blodgettii</i>	Florida ironweed	26.70488	-81.92103	11-100	Mesic flatwoods and wet prairie
<i>Viola palmata</i>	Early blue violet	26.70949	-81.91859	11-100	In open areas of mesic flatwoods
<i>Viola palmata</i>	Early blue violet	26.70985	-81.91851	11-100	In open areas of mesic flatwoods

Table 5

The Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve

Scientific Name	Common Names	FLEPPC Status	Estimated Population Size
<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Rosary-pea, Crab-eyes	I	101-1,000
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	Earleaf acacia	I	11-100
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i>	Woman's tongue, Rattlepod	I	2-10
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood	I	0 *
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Laurel fig, Indian laurel	I	2-10
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Trompetilla	I	10,001-100,000
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Congongrass, Cogongrass	I	101-1,000
<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>	Small-leaf climbing fern	I	2-10
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Punktree	I	10,001-100,000
<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>	Asian sword fern	I	101-1,000
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guineagrass	II	2-10
<i>Panicum repens</i>	Torpedo grass	I	10,001-100,000
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Napier grass, Elephantgrass	I	**
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	China brake	II	2-10
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Rose Natalgrass	I	1,001-10,000
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian-pepper	I	1,001-10,000
<i>Solanum tampicense</i>	Aquatic soda-apple	I	11-100
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Turkeyberry	II	11-100
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambolan-plum, Java-plum	I	11-100
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed	II	1,001-10,000

* Seedling or sapling

** *Pennisetum purpureum* was recorded on a previous plant list, but not observed by the authors.

Appendix 1

The Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve

The following species accounts may be geo-referenced in Table 4 and Figures 1-5.

***Anagallis pumila* (Florida pimpernel)**

Florida pimpernel is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by The Institute for Regional Conservation (IRC) (Gann et al., 2002). This small member of the Primulaceae often goes unnoticed due to its diminutive size. It is an annual and is very rare at Yellow Fever Creek Preserve (YFCP) as it was encountered only two times. On April 26, 2006 a handful of plants were found in an ATV trail within a disturbed wetland dominated by *Melaleuca quinquenervia*. That same day, a second larger colony of 11-100 plants was adjacent to a depression marsh (Figure 2). This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1836, FTG). In South Florida it has only been documented from Collier and Lee counties, and elsewhere in Florida, Highlands County. Within Lee County, it is also known from Prairie Pines Preserve (Woodmansee & Sadle, 2004) and Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve (Woodmansee & Green, report in progress). This species is typically found in mesic flatwoods, pond margins, and river banks all of which occur at YFCP and may be found elsewhere at YFCP with additional surveys during its reproductive period in March, April or May. In addition to conducting further surveys for this species, these two populations should be monitored on an annual basis during its reproductive period. If no additional plants are found, augmenting this species to appropriate undisturbed habitats should be considered.

***Bacopa innominata* (Tropical waterhyssop)**

Tropical waterhyssop is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a short-lived perennial and is very rare at YFCP having only one population of 11-100 plants that was found on October 17th, 2006 in a moist to wet fire break along the northeastern boundary of the preserve (Figure 2). This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Stephen Hodges (Woodmansee, 1943, FTG). This species record was new for Lee County and represents the only known population within Lee County. In South Florida it is known from only a handful of preserves in Collier, Palm Beach, and Martin counties. It occurs sporadically throughout peninsular Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). It is small and typically found in “dry down” areas of pond margins and swamps. It may be discovered elsewhere at YFCP as such habitats exist there. Surveys should be conducted late in the wet season, October-December. This station should be monitored on an annual basis during that season. If no additional plants are found outside of disturbance areas, augmenting this species to appropriate undisturbed habitats should be considered.

***Desmodium floridanum* (Florida ticktrefoil)**

Florida ticktrefoil is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2002). It is a perennial terrestrial herb and is rare at YFCP. Two colonies totaling 11-100 plants were found on August 1st and October 17th, 2006 along the southern boundary on the east side of the preserve on the edge of the fire break and in adjacent mesic flatwoods (Figure 3). This occurrence was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1879, FTG). In South Florida it is known to occur in two other conservation areas in Miami-Dade County (Gann et al., 2001-2006), and has been documented in Broward and Palm Beach counties where it is presumed extirpated. It occurs sporadically elsewhere in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). It is

may occur elsewhere in YFCP in appropriate habitat. These stations should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period in late summer to early fall, or after fires.

***Elytraria caroliniensis* var. *caroliniensis* (Carolina scalystem)**

Carolina scalystem is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb and is locally common at YFCP in strand swamp with graminoid understory grading into wet prairie on the west side of Yellow Fever Creek (Figure 4). A single colony of 100-200 plants was observed by Woodmansee, Green, and Laura Wewerka on August 1st, 2006. This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1984, FTG). Before these surveys, this calciphyte was ranked as historical from Lee County as well as South Florida (Gann et al., 2002). Before this rediscovery, Carolina scalystem was last observed in 1985 by Elliot Brown along Yellow Fever Creek, in an area south of YFCP (Gann et al., 2002). Elsewhere in South Florida it is was only once known from Charlotte County, where it is presumed extirpated (Gann et al., 2002). It occurs sporadically throughout Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). It is unlikely elsewhere at YFCP except in appropriate habitat as described above, it may still exist in similar habitat elsewhere along Yellow Fever Creek outside of YFCP. This station should be monitored annually.

***Euphorbia inundata* (Florida pineland spurge)**

Florida pineland spurge is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb which easily goes unnoticed since vegetative portions of this plant greatly resemble nearby vegetation, especially witch grasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.) and blue-maidencane (*Amphicarpum mublenbergianum*). Twelve colonies totaling 11-100 plants were found on April 24th, 2006 by Woodmansee and Green. They were distributed sporadically throughout open areas of mesic, wet, and scrubby flatwoods and disturbed upland areas of YFCP (Figures 2-5). Colonies usually contain few individuals, so despite being throughout the Preserve, Florida Pineland Spurge is rare at YFCP. This occurrence was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1848, FTG). Florida Pineland Spurge is also at Prairie Pines Preserve in Lee County (Woodmansee & Sadle, 2004), and at Babcock/Webb Wildlife Management Area in Charlotte County and nowhere else in South Florida. It is considered to be possibly extirpated from Collier County (Gann et al., 2002). Wunderlin & Hansen (2004) recognize a segregate of South and Central Florida plants as an endemic variety *garettii*. This variety is restricted to several counties west of the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee between Polk and Collier counties (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). More individuals may be encountered at YFCP during the appropriate reproductive season between April and June. These stations should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period.

***Hypericum crux-andreae* (St. Peter's-wort)**

St. Peter's-wort is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial shrub and is rare at YFCP having only been found in a fire break between strand swamp and mesic flatwoods. A single colony of 11-20 plants was observed here by Woodmansee and Green on August 1st, 2006 (Figure 4). This species was also discovered at Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve by the authors on the following day. In Lee County it is also present at Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed (Gann et al., 2001-2006). Elsewhere in South Florida it is known from two conservation areas in Collier and Hendry counties (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It occurs sporadically in central Florida and becomes more frequent northward in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). St. Peter's-wort may occur elsewhere at YFCP and special attention should be made towards open grassy areas of mesic flatwoods or after fires in mesic flatwoods. At

the time of the surveys the population of this species was not sufficient enough for an herbarium collection. Should populations increase in number, it is recommended that upon monitoring, this station be documented with an herbarium voucher and deposited in a registered herbarium in Florida. This station should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period summer-fall, or after fires.

***Lilium catesbaei* (Catesby's lily)**

Catesby's lily is ranked as threatened in Florida by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). It is a terrestrial perennial herb which flowers in the fall. Five colonies totaling 100-200 plants were observed on August 1st and October 17th, 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges sporadically distributed in open areas of mesic flatwoods (Figures 2, 4, & 5). A single colony possessed 100-200 plants, while the remaining 4 colonies possessed fewer than 20 plants each, so Catesby's lily is occasional at YFCP. This occurrence was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Hodges (Woodmansee, 1944, FTG). Catesby's lily is rare to occasional across South Florida excluding Broward, Glades, Hendry, Miami-Dade and Monroe counties where it is absent (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is mostly throughout elsewhere in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). These stations should be monitored on an annual basis in the fall.

***Lipocarpa maculata* (American halfchaff sedge)**

American halfchaff sedge is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial annual herb and is rare at YFCP (Figure 4). A single colony of 11-100 plants was observed in a moist fire break not far east of the remnant Yellow Fever Creek by Woodmansee and Hodges on October 17th, 2006 (Figure 3). This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Hodges (Woodmansee, 1936, FTG). Before these surveys American halfchaff sedge was ranked as extirpated from South Florida (Gann et al., 2002). It is new for Lee County, and currently is only known from this station. Historically, this species was only known from Collier County, and it was uncertain whether the population there represented a waif occurrence (Gann et al., 2002). Recently, other populations of this sedge were documented for Collier County by Keith A. Bradley (in database files of The Institute for Regional Conservation) and it is also now reported for Glades County (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). It occurs sporadically throughout Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). American halfchaff sedge should be monitored annually at YFCP during the fall. Moist soils elsewhere at YFCP should also be surveyed for additional plants. If no plants are found non-disturbance areas, augmenting this species to wet flatwoods and shallow depression marsh edges should be considered.

***Pinguicula lutea* (Yellow butterwort)**

Yellow butterwort is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006) and as threatened in Florida by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). It is a terrestrial perennial herb and is rare at YFCP. Two colonies totaling 27 plants were observed in mostly open areas of mesic flatwoods by Woodmansee, Green and Hodges throughout 2006 (Figure 2). This station was documented with a partial herbarium voucher (leaf and flower) by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1782, FTG). Yellow butterwort is known from ten conservation areas throughout northern South Florida excluding Palm Beach County (Gann et al., 2001-2006), and is mostly throughout the rest of the state (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). This species should be monitored on an annual basis during February or March when flowering is most prevalent.

***Polygala polygama* (Racemed milkwort)**

Racemed milkwort is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb and is rare at YFCP near gopher tortoise burrows in mesic flatwoods. It may go unnoticed since it resembles the more ubiquitous *Polygala grandiflora* (now *P. violacea*) (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004), however, this species differs in having underground cleistogamous flowers in addition to above ground flowers. A single colony of 50-100 plants was observed by Woodmansee and Green on April 26th, 2006 (Figure 3). This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1851, FIG). This species was thought to be extirpated in Lee County, as it had not been reported since 1969 (Gann et al., 2002). Coincidentally, the authors discovered this species at Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve the previous day. Elsewhere in South Florida it is known from three conservation areas in Collier, Palm Beach, and Martin counties (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It occurs sporadically throughout elsewhere in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). Racemed milkwort may occur elsewhere at YFCP and special attention should be made towards mesic flatwoods areas with animal disturbance. This station should be monitored annually.

***Reimarochloa oligostachya* (Florida reimargrass)**

Florida reimargrass is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb and is locally common at YFCP in water (3dm deep) near the center of strand swamp or Yellow Fever Creek (Figure 4). A single colony of 100-200 plants was observed by Woodmansee, Green, and Laura Wewerka on August 1st, 2006. This station was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1988, FIG). Before these surveys, this near endemic grass was ranked as historical from Lee County (Gann et al., 2001-2006). Before this finding, Florida reimargrass was last observed in Lee County in 1977 by William Brumbach on Lower Captiva Island (Gann et al., 2002). Elsewhere in South Florida it is known from Big Cypress National Preserve in Collier County (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It occurs sporadically throughout peninsular Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). It may occur elsewhere in wet areas at YFCP. This station should be monitored annually during the wet season (June through September).

***Sacoila lanceolata* (undetermined variety) (Beaked lady's-tresses)**

Both varieties of Beaked lady's tresses are ranked as threatened in Florida by the FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003) and *S. lanceolata* var. *paludicola* is ranked as Critically Imperiled in Florida by FNAI (Florida Natural Areas Inventory, 2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb which flowers in the spring-summer. Three colonies each containing a single plant were observed on August 1st and October 17th, 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges in disturbed wetland (at base of melaleuca), wet flatwoods, and mesic hammock (Figures 4 &5). Leafless beaked lady's tresses (*S. lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*) occurs sporadically throughout Florida whereas Leafy beaked lady's tresses is endemic to Broward, Collier, and Miami-Dade counties (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). Further surveys should be conducted for this species in appropriate habitats. Optimally, in Spring 2007 these stations should be visited and plant's varieties should be determined upon blooming. If any of these plants were determined as Leafy beaked lady's tresses, then it would be significant as it has not been reported for Lee County. It should then be documented with a photo, and data should be sent to FNAI. At the time of the surveys the population of this species was not sufficient enough for an herbarium collection. Should populations increase in number, it is recommended that upon monitoring, this species be documented with an herbarium voucher and deposited in a registered herbarium in Florida. These stations should be monitored on an annual basis in the spring or when

they are flowering. Further surveys should be conducted for this species in appropriate habitats. If enough plants

***Scleria ciliata* var. *pauciflora* (Fewflower nutrush)**

Fewflower nutrush is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb. Three colonies totaling 11-100 plants were found on February 2nd, August 1st, and October 17th, 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges in open areas of, and fire breaks running through, mesic flatwoods of YFCP (Figures 3-5). Colonies contained 5-15 individuals each and fewflower nutrush is rare at YFCP. This occurrence was documented with an herbarium voucher by Woodmansee and Green (Woodmansee, 1787, FTG). In South Florida, fewflower nutrush is also at Prairie Pines Preserve in Lee County (Woodmansee & Sadle, 2004), and at Babcock/Webb Wildlife Management Area in Charlotte County and in a few conservation areas in Martin County (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It has also been reported for Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Wetland in either Collier or Lee counties (Anderson, 1997). Wunderlin & Hansen (2004) no longer recognize *S. ciliata* var. *pauciflora* as a distinct variety, however Godfrey & Wooten (1979) list it throughout Florida. More individuals may be encountered at YFCP during the appropriate reproductive season between April and June as well as after fires. These stations should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period.

***Spiranthes praecox* (Greenvein lady's-tresses)**

Greenvein lady's-tresses is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb. Greenvein lady's tresses is extremely rare at YFCP as only a single colony of three plants was observed in an open grassy area of mesic flatwoods on April 26th, 2006 by Woodmansee and Green (Figure 2). In Lee County, Greenvein lady's-tresses has not been definitively observed since 1930 when Harold Moldenke collected it in a moist grassy ditch near Coconut (Gann et al., 2002). Coincidentally, the authors discovered this species at Caloosahatchee Creeks Preserve the previous day. Elsewhere in South Florida it is at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary in Collier County and in four conservation areas in Martin and Palm Beach counties (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It has also been reported for Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Wetland in either Collier or Lee counties (Anderson, 1997). It is mostly throughout elsewhere in Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). More individuals may be encountered in open areas of mesic flatwoods and other moist areas at YFCP during the appropriate reproductive season between April and June as well as after fires. If sufficient individuals are found, it is recommended that Greenvein Lady's-tresses be documented with an herbarium voucher and deposited in a registered herbarium in Florida. This station should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period in the spring.

***Tillandsia balbisiana* (Reflexed wild-pine, Northern needleleaf)**

Reflexed wild-pine is ranked as threatened in Florida by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). It is an epiphytic perennial herb which flowers throughout the year. Reflexed wild-pine is relatively common in mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, and strand swamp communities at YFCP. Between 101 and 1,000 adults were observed throughout 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges. Reflexed wild-pine occurs throughout South Florida (Gann et al., 2001-2006) and in southern central Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). This species ranking is due to the arrival of the non-native weevil *Metamasius callizona*, which preys on adult plants. No signs of this weevil were noticed at YFCP, however, reflexed wild-pine should be monitored for predation by this exotic pest and should it appear that populations of this bromeliad be declining, more frequent monitoring of individual populations should take place.

***Tillandsia fasciculata* var. *densispica* (Stiff-leaved wild-pine, Cardinal airplant)**

Stiff-leaved wild-pine is ranked as endangered in Florida by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). It is an epiphytic perennial herb which flowers throughout the year. Stiff-leaved wild-pine is relatively common in mesic hammock and strand swamp communities at YFCP. Between 1,001 and 10,000 adults were observed throughout 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges. Stiff-leaved wild-pine occurs throughout South Florida (Gann et al., 2001-2006) and in southern and coastal central Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). This species ranking is due to the arrival of the non-native weevil *Metamasius callizona*, which preys on adult plants. No signs of this weevil were noticed at YFCP, however, stiff-leaved wild-pine should be monitored for predation by this exotic pest and should it appear that populations of this bromeliad be declining, it is recommended that more frequent monitoring of individual populations take place.

***Tillandsia utriculata* (Giant wild-pine, Giant airplant)**

Giant wild-pine is ranked as endangered in Florida by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). It is an epiphytic monocarpic perennial herb which flowers throughout the year. Giant wild-pine is relatively common throughout mesic flatwoods and mesic hammock communities at YFCP. Between 11 and 100 adults were observed throughout 2006 by Woodmansee, Green, and Hodges. Giant wild-pine occurs throughout South Florida (Gann et al., 2001-2006) and in central Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). This species ranking is due to the arrival of the non-native weevil *Metamasius callizona*, which preys on adult plants. No signs of this weevil were noticed at YFCP, however, giant wild-pine should be monitored for predation by this exotic pest and should it appear that populations of this bromeliad be declining, it is recommended that more frequent monitoring of individual populations take place.

***Vernonia blodgettii* (Florida ironweed)**

Florida ironweed is ranked as rare in Florida (S3) by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) (FNAI, 2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb which flowers in the fall. Florida ironweed is rare at YFCP. A single colony of 40-50 plants was observed in an open area of mesic flatwoods and in nearby wet prairie on October 17th, 2006 by Woodmansee and Hodges (Figure 3). Florida ironweed is common throughout moist pinelands and prairies in most of South Florida (Gann et al., 2001-2006). Outside of South Florida it is known from St. Lucie and Indian River counties (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). With more surveys in the fall or after fires, it may be found elsewhere in flatwoods and prairies at YFCP. This station should be monitored on an annual basis in the fall when it flowers.

***Viola palmata* (Early blue violet)**

Early blue violet is ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is a terrestrial perennial herb. Early blue violet is rare at YFCP as only two colonies together containing 30-50 plants were observed in open grassy areas of mesic flatwoods on February 2nd, 2006 by Woodmansee and Green (Figure 2). Early blue violet was also recorded for Prairie Pines Preserve (Woodmansee & Sadle, 2004) and five other conservation areas in Collier, Lee, and Palm Beach counties (Gann et al., 2001-2006). It is mostly throughout the rest of Florida (Wunderlin & Hansen, 2004). More individuals may be encountered in mesic flatwoods (especially after fire), usually on the edge of open areas and saw palmetto areas at YFCP. At the time of the surveys individuals were sterile. Should populations not decrease in number, it is recommended that upon monitoring, this station be documented with an herbarium voucher and deposited in a registered herbarium in Florida. This station should be monitored on an annual basis during the flowering and fruiting period in the spring.

Appendix 2

The Habitats at Yellow Fever Creek Preserve*

Depression Marsh

Depression marsh is characterized as a shallow, usually rounded depression in sand substrate with herbaceous vegetation, often in concentric bands (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Typical vegetation includes such plants as St. John's-worts, spikerushes, yellow-eyed-grasses, chain ferns (*Woodwardia spp.*), willows, maidencane, wax myrtle, swamp-primrose (*Ludwigia palustris*), bloodroot, buttonbush, fire flag, pickerelweed, arrowheads, and bladderworts (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

Depression marshes are typical of karst regions where sand has slumped around or over a sinkhole, and thereby created a conical depression; they are smaller than basin marshes, which are situated in relatively large and irregular-shaped basins (FNAI & DNR, 1990). They are filled by direct rainfall, runoff, or seepage from surrounding uplands, and may be maintained by a subsurface hardpan (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Hydroperiods are highly variable, and range from as few as 50 days to more than 200 days per year (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Fire is important in maintaining this community by limiting peat build-up and preventing the invasion of trees and shrubs (Craighead 1971, in Kushlan 1990). No typical fire frequency for depression marshes is given by FNAI & DNR (1990), but they state that the normal fire interval for basin marshes is one to ten years; Wade et al. (1980, in Kushlan 1990) state that fire periodicity is about three to five years in most deep water marshes, while shallow water marshes burn on one to three-year cycles, provided plant growth is sufficient to carry a fire. FNAI (2006) lists depression marsh as G4 and S4 respectively, meaning that it is apparently secure globally and in Florida, but may be rare in parts of its range.

The depression marshes at Yellow Fever Creek Preserve (YFCP) are fairly wide and deep in their center, which remains wet in the dry season. Vegetation that is characteristic of these depression marshes include herbaceous and graminoid species such as alligatorflag, beaksedges, pickerelweed, various bladderwort species, dotted smartweed, maiden cane, and various spike rushes. Some woody trees and shrubs are also found in depression marsh habitat at YFCP including Coastal Plain willow, common buttonbush, and wax myrtle. A notable feature of the depression marsh located on the northeastern part of the property is a periphyton mat (unusual to the region) along the periphery of the depression marsh. In addition to blue-green algae, this periphyton mat also possesses bladderworts and *Chara* spp. Depression marsh habitat at YFCP grades into disturbed wet, wet flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, and wet prairie habitats. A total of 39 native species were observed growing in depression marsh habitat, none of which are considered rare nor are listed by any agency. See Table 2 for a complete list of native species found in YFCP.

Five exotic plant species were recorded growing in depression marsh habitat at YFCP. These species include Brazilian-pepper, Java-plum, punktree, torpedo grass, and trompetilla. All five of these species are listed as category I invasive exotic species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC).

Disturbed Upland

Disturbed upland includes areas such as roadsides, agricultural fields, or thickets (Gann et al., 2001-2006). Disturbed upland can be characterized by a multitude of different strata and species

* Scientific names in the text are provided for those species not occurring at YFCP.

depending on its context. In general, in addition to the above, disturbed upland can be applied to habitats which were formerly native, but are now dominated by exotics, with 50% or greater coverage. Although exotics do tend toward occupying areas of disturbance, in some cases natives will often persist in areas cleared. Often times rare plant species can occur in these habitats since many disturbance areas occur along former ecotones between key habitats where rare plants often occur. In addition, some rare native species are ruderals, and occur in disturbance dominated areas. Although not often recognized as an official habitat, it nevertheless occurs throughout YFCP and hosts a significant component of the flora there.

At YFCP disturbed upland includes fire breaks, powerline easements, and areas dominated by non-native plant species. Fire breaks and powerline easements are often dominated by native vegetation and include trees such as southern slash pine, laurel oak, Virginia live oak, and cabbage palm. Shrubs such as St. John's worts, cabbage palm, myrtle oak, running oak, wax myrtle and winged sumac also occur here. Most of the fire breaks and easements are dominated by herbs and grasses however, and include: blue-maidencane, three awns, sandmats, dog-fennel, flat sedges, witch grasses, beak sedges, nut-rushes, hempweed, greenbrier, grapes, and goldenrods. Disturbed upland habitat grades into disturbed wetland, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, and scrubby flatwoods habitats. A total of 184 native species were observed growing in disturbed upland habitat. See Table 2 for a complete list of native species found in disturbed upland at YFCP.

Six rare plants were recorded for disturbed upland. Florida ironweed is listed as rare in Florida by Florida Natural Areas Inventory (Gann et al., 2001-2006). In addition, five other species listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC are also found in the disturbed upland of YFCP. These plant species include Florida ticktrefoil, Florida pineland spurge, St. Peter's-wort, fewflower nutrush, and American halfchaff sedge, the latter of which is known only from disturbed areas.

Thirty-six exotic plant species were recorded growing in disturbed upland, 14 of which are listed by FLEPPC. For a list of non-native species in this habitat, see Table 2.

Disturbed Wetland

Disturbed wetland includes disturbed wet areas such as ditches, canals, and borrow pits (Gann et al., 2001-2006). In general, in addition to the above, disturbed wetland can be applied to habitats which were formerly native, but are now dominated by exotics, with 50% or greater coverage. Although exotics do tend toward occupying areas of disturbance, in some cases natives will often persist in areas cleared. Often times rare plant species can occur in these habitats since many disturbance areas occur along former ecotones between key habitats where rare plants often occur. In addition, some rare native species are ruderals, and occur in disturbance dominated areas. Although not often recognized as an official habitat, it nevertheless occurs throughout YFCP and hosts a significant component of the flora there.

At YFCP disturbed wetland is characterized by fire breaks and powerline easements in low areas, a borrow pit in the southwest corner of the preserve, ditched portions of Yellow Fever Creek, and large areas of punktree lowland forest. Nonetheless, some areas are dominated by natives including waterhyssop, finger grass, yellowtops, St. John's worts, primrosewillows, blue water-lily, smartweed, mermaidweed, rushes, bladderworts, and yellow-eyed grass. Disturbed wetland habitat grades into disturbed upland, wet prairie, depression marsh, wet flatwoods, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock, and strand swamp habitats. A total of 97 native species were observed growing in disturbed wetland habitat. See Table 2 for a complete list of native species found in disturbed wetland at YFCP.

Two rare plants were recorded for disturbed wetland. Florida pimpernel and Tropical waterhyssop are listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC.

Eight exotic plants were observed in disturbed wetland. Five are listed as Invasive by FLEPPC and include punktree, torpedo grass, trompetilla, Asian swordfern, and small leaf climbing fern. The remaining three non-natives are Columbian waxweed, Thalia love grass, and Indian cupscale.

Mesic Flatwoods

Typical mesic flatwoods communities are characterized by a low, flat topography, and moderately-to poorly-drained, acidic, sandy soils often overlying an organic or clay hardpan (Abrahamson and Hartnett, 1990; FNAI & DNR, 1990). Generally, an overstory of pines is present, which may consist of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), slash pine or pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). The understory is quite variable, but generally includes species such as saw palmetto, gallberry, and wiregrass. Other typical taxa include St. John's-worts, dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), wax myrtle, staggerbush, blueberries, gopher-apple, tarflower, bog-buttons, blackroot, false foxgloves, white-topped aster (*Aster patennis*), yellow-eyed-grasses, and cutthroat grass (*Panicum abscissum*) (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

Due to the presence of the hardpan, mesic flatwoods usually flood for brief periods each year; this is contrasted with the dry season, when groundwater is unattainable for many plant species (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Fire frequency in mesic flatwoods has been estimated at one to eight years (FNAI & DNR, 1990). In the absence of fire, mesic flatwoods may develop towards hardwood-dominated forests with a closed canopy that can eliminate the ground cover herbs and shrubs; very frequent or hot fires can eliminate pine recruitment and eventually transform mesic flatwoods into dry prairie (FNAI & DNR, 1990). FNAI (2006) lists mesic flatwoods as G4 and S4 respectively, meaning that it is apparently secure globally and in Florida, but may be rare in parts of its range.

Mesic flatwoods at YFCP are typified by a flat sand substrate with a sparse pine canopy composed entirely of South Florida slash pine, and a midstory of saw palmetto, and various shrubs including, coastal plain staggerbush, winged sumac, American beautyberry and Virginia live oak. A diverse understory of herbaceous and graminoid vegetation including various witch grasses, three-awn grasses broomsedges, milkworts, sundews, yellow hatpins and yellow-eyed grasses, dominate the forest floor in open areas lacking saw palmetto. Mesic flatwoods at YFCP grade into a variety of other habitats including disturbed wetland, disturbed upland, mesic hammock, scrubby flatwoods, wet flatwoods and depression marsh. Mesic flatwoods are the most diverse undisturbed habitat found at YFCP with 177 native species. See Table 2 for a complete list of native species found in mesic flatwoods at YFCP.

Twelve rare plant species were recorded in this habitat, including the state threatened Catesby's lily, yellow butterwort and reflexed wild-pine, and the state endangered giant wild-pine. In addition, seven other species listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC are also found in the mesic flatwoods of YFCP. These plant species include Florida ticktrefoil, Florida pineland spurge, St. Peter's-wort, racemed milkwort, fewflower nutrush, greenvein lady's-tresses, and early blue violet. Yellow butterwort is also listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC.

Nine invasive exotic plant species were found in the mesic flatwoods at YFCP. Among these species are rosary pea, earleaf acacia, rattle-pod, cogon grass, small-leaf climbing fern, Asian swordfern, rose natalgrass, Brazilian-pepper, and Caesarweed. All of these species are listed by FLEPPC as category

I exotic species with the exception of Caesarweed which is listed as category II. In addition to these species, four other non-native species were found to be invading the mesic flatwoods. These include chamber bitter, Bahia grass, Asiatic dewflower, and Malaysian false-pimpernel.

Mesic Hammock

Mesic hammock occurs on slight rises in relatively flat terrain (Gann et al 2006.) Mesic hammock is a hardwood forest community of open or closed canopy dominated by live oak, with cabbage palm often present in the canopy and subcanopy (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Epiphytes (ferns, orchids, and bromeliads) are often found and may become abundant in undisturbed stands (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Shrubby understory may be dense or open, tall or short and is composed of saw palmetto, beautyberry, and wax myrtle, with the addition of tropical shrubs, such as Simpson's stopper (*Myrcianthes fragrans*) and wild coffee, in the south. The herb layer is often sparse or patchy and consists of various grasses, including witchgrasses and basket grass, and sedges (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

FNAI & DNR (1990) report that mesic hammock usually occurs as fringes or small patches on the borders of, or in higher parts of, rivers, swamps, marshes, and large lakes, and ranges from central and South Florida (Polk to Dade and Collier counties) northward along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to North Carolina and Texas, however it is the authors' experience that in South Florida, mesic hammock may also occur as fire shadows within mesic flatwoods, or along mesic flatwoods ecotones with lowlands. Soils generally consist of sands overlying calcareous marls but may be a more complex association of marl, peat, and sand over limestone. FNAI & DNR (1990) report that soils are sand mixed with organic matter and are normally dry underfoot. FNAI (2006) lists mesic hammock as G3 and S2 respectively, meaning that it is either very rare or local throughout its range globally or is found locally in a restricted range, or is vulnerable to extinction from other factors. Mesic hammock is Imperiled in Florida due to its rarity or because of its vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor (FNAI, 2006).

Mesic hammocks at YFCP are typified by a flat organic substrate over sandy soil with a canopy composed primarily of Virginia live oak and laurel oak with other scattered hardwoods such as myrsine and dahoon holly, in addition to cabbage palm. The canopy also contains several epiphytic species including wild-pines, shoestring fern and golden polypody. Various shrubs including shiny-leaved wild coffee, silverling, and recline Florida bully are also typical of mesic hammock habitat at YFCP. The understory is sparse, but contains a mixture of graminoid, and fern species including basketgrass, variable witch grass, southern shield fern and swamp fern all of which are characteristic of this habitat. Mesic hammock habitat at YFCP grades into disturbed upland, disturbed wetland, wet and mesic flatwoods and wet prairie. A total of 35 native species were observed growing in mesic hammock habitat at YFCP. For a complete list of native species in mesic hammock at YFCP, see Table 2.

Four state listed species were found growing in mesic hammock habitat at YFCP. These species include the state threatened reflexed wild-pine and the state endangered giant wild-pine and stiff-leaved wild-pine. The state threatened leafless beaked lady's-tresses was also recorded, but because there was no fertile material at the time of the observation, it is unknown if the leafless beaked lady's-tresses are the FNAI Critically Imperiled in Florida variety *paludicola*.

Five exotic plant species were found growing in mesic hammock habitat at YFCP. Three of these species are listed as category I by FLEPPC, and include Asian swordfern, laurel fig, and Brazilian-

pepper; the latter of which represents the most problematic at the preserve. Caesarweed is also present, and is listed as a category II exotic plant species by FLEPPC. Monk orchid is the only non FLEPPC listed species found to be invading mesic hammock habitat at YFCP.

Scrubby Flatwoods

Scrubby flatwoods communities generally occur in transitional areas between mesic flatwoods and scrub. While some consider scrubby flatwoods as an ecotonal or even an artificial community, others classify it as a discrete community or association (Abrahamson and Hartnett, 1990; FNAI & DNR, 1990). The canopy is usually composed of scattered pines, which may include slash pine or longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*). The understory is usually dominated by scrub oaks, saw palmetto or scrub palmetto (*Sabal etonia*), or a combination of these taxa. Other typical taxa include staggerbush, wiregrass, shiny blueberry, gopher-apple, rusty lyonia (*Lyonia ferruginea*), tarflower, golden-asters (*Chrysopsis* spp.), ground lichens (*Cladonia* spp.), scrub-bay (*Persea borbonia* var. *humilis*), garberia (*Garberia heterophylla*), huckleberries (*Gaylussacia* spp.), goldenrods, running oak, pinweeds, and frostweeds (*Verbesina virginica*) (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

Scrubby flatwoods differ from other the types of flatwoods in that they occur at slightly higher elevations, on more well-drained soils. Even under extremely wet conditions, scrubby flatwoods will not flood (Abrahamson et al., 1984). The structure and species composition of scrubby flatwoods is more closely aligned with scrub than with other types of flatwoods. Due to the relatively sparse ground cover, the presence of scrub oaks, and the presence of open, sandy areas, fire frequency in scrubby flatwoods is lower than in other flatwoods communities, and has been estimated at 8 to 25 years (FNAI & DNR, 1990). In the absence of regular fire, scrubby flatwoods may develop towards scrub on drier sites, or xeric live oak hammock on less well-drained sites (Laessle, 1942). A successional pathway from xeric live oak hammock to mesic hammock also has been proposed (Laessle, 1942). FNAI (2006) lists scrubby flatwoods as G3 and S3 respectively, meaning that it is either very rare or local throughout its range globally and in Florida, or found locally in a restricted range, or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

Scrubby flatwoods at YFCP are characterized by flat land with sandy soil and a very widely scattered, almost absent pine canopy. Dense patches of saw palmettos and scrub oaks with scattered shrubs such as Coastal Plain staggerbush and tarflower comprise the typical shrubby vegetation. A high diversity of grasses and sedges including bluestems, three-awn grasses, witchgrasses and densetuft hairsedge along with herbaceous vegetation such as shiny blueberry, candyweed and prickly-pear, are typical understory species in this habitat, as there is no true scrub at YFCP. Scrubby flatwoods habitat at YFCP is somewhat disturbed and occurs under the powerline easement on the southwest portion of the property where it grades into mesic flatwoods and disturbed upland. Sixty-three native species were found to be growing in scrubby flatwoods habitat at YFCP. See Table 2 for a list of native plant species found in scrubby flatwoods at YFCP.

Florida pineland spurge, listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC, is the only rare species listed by any agency, found to be growing in scrubby flatwoods habitat at YFCP.

Nine exotic plant species were found growing in scrubby flatwoods habitat at YFCP. Four of these species are FLEPPC category I exotic plant species. Among these species are Brazilian-pepper, punktree, rose Natalgrass and torpedo grass. Caesarweed, a FLEPPC category II exotic plant species was also recorded for this habitat. Species not listed by FLEPPC found to be invading the scrubby flatwoods include bahia grass, globe amaranth, *Thalia* love grass, and West Indian dropseed.

Strand Swamp

Strand Swamps are shallow, forested, usually elongated depressions or channels dominated by bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) (FNAI & DNR, 1990). They are generally situated in troughs in a flat limestone plain (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Typical plants include red maple (*Acer rubrum*), laurel oak, cabbage palm, strangler fig, red bay (*Persea borbonia*), sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), coastal plain willow, wax myrtle, myrsine, buttonbush, royal palm (*Roystonea regia*), poison ivy, swamp lily (*Crinum americanum*), leather fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis*), saw-grass, swamp primrose (*Ludwigia palustris*), water hyssop, floating heart (*Nymphoides aquatica*), dotted smartweed, and arum (*Peltandra* spp.) (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Canopy plants are mainly temperate, while understory and epiphytic plants are mainly tropical (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Small young trees at the outer edge of strand swamps grade into large old ones in the interior, giving a strand a distinctly rounded cross-sectional profile (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Strand swamp soils are peat and sand over limestone and the best developed forests are on deep peat that acts as a wick to draw moisture from groundwater up into the root zone during droughts (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

The normal hydroperiod is 200-300 days with a maximum water depth of 18 to 30 inches (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Water is deepest and remains longest near the center where the trees are biggest (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Fire occurs in strand swamps on a cycle of perhaps 30 to 200 years, with the largest trees on the deepest peat towards the center of the strand burning least frequently (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Fire is essential for maintenance of this natural community; without fire, hardwood invasion and peat accumulation would convert the strand to bottomland forest in a few hundred years (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Cypress is very tolerant of light surface fires, but muck fires burning into the peat can kill the trees, lower the ground surface, and transform a strand into a slough (FNAI & DNR, 1990). FNAI (2006) lists strand swamp as G4 and S4 respectively, meaning that it is apparently secure globally and in Florida, but may be rare in parts of its range.

Strand swamp at YFCP is typified by a seasonally inundated peat substrate over sand and limestone with a pond cypress dominated canopy. Six different species of wild-pine, including ball-moss, reflexed wild-pine, Spanish-moss, stiff-leaved wild-pine, thin-leaved wild-pine, and twisted wild-pine are epiphytic on pond cypress in this habitat. Several sub-canopy trees are also present including Coastal Plain willow, dahoon holly, common buttonbush and wax myrtle. Fern, herbaceous and graminoid species typical of this habitat include saw-grass, smartweeds, buttonweed, hyssops, primrosewillows, alligator flag, maidencane, mermaid weed and swamp fern. The exotic trompetilla is also a common component of strand swamp community at YFCP. Strand swamp habitat at YFCP grades into wet flatwoods and wet prairie. It may be more closely associated with the slough habitat, since it is present at the headwaters of Yellow Fever Creek, however based upon the actual physical structure of the plant community; it was decided to be categorized as strand swamp. Seventy native plant species were found growing in strand swamp habitat at YFCP. For a complete list of native plant species found at YFCP, see Table 2.

Rare plant species found growing in strand swamp habitat at YFCP include the state threatened twisted wild-pine, and the state endangered stiff-leaved wild-pine. In addition, Florida reimargrass was also found growing in this habitat. This species is listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC.

Five exotic plant species were found to be growing in strand swamp habitat. These species include aquatic soda-apple, Brazilain-pepper, Java-plum, punktree and trompetilla. All five of these species are listed as category I exotic plant species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council.

Wet Flatwoods

Wet flatwoods are characterized as relatively open-canopy forests of scattered slash pine or pond pine (*Pinus serotina*), or cabbage palms with either a thick shrubby understory and very sparse ground cover, or a sparse understory and a dense ground cover of hydrophytic herbs and shrubs (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Typical understory plants include sweet-bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), spike-rushes, beak-rushes, sedges (*Cyperaceae*), wax myrtle, gallberry, titi (*Cyrtia racemiflora*), saw palmetto, beggar-ticks (*Desmodium* spp.), deer-tongue (*Carphophorus odoratissimus*), blazing-stars (*Liatris* spp.), greenbrier, bluestems, and pitcher plants (*Sarracenia* spp.) (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

Wet flatwoods occur on relatively flat, poorly drained terrain. The soils typically consist of one to three feet of acidic sands generally having a hardpan, and during the rainy season flood for one or more months per year (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Fire frequency in wet flatwoods has been estimated at three to ten years (FNAI & DNR, 1990). FNAI (2006) lists wet flatwoods as G4 and S4 respectively, meaning that it is apparently secure globally and in Florida, but may be rare in parts of its range.

Typical wet flatwoods habitat at YFCP is comprised of a poorly drained, flat, sandy substrate with a relatively dense canopy of South Florida slash pine. The midstory contains scattered oaks and saw palmetto. The understory is a diverse assemblage of grasses, sedges and herbs such as blue stems, beaksedges, witchgrasses, umbrellasedges, yellow-eyed grasses, bladderworts, blackroot, rosy camphorweed, and Florida elephant's-foot. Wet flatwoods at YFCP grade into depression marsh, wet prairie, mesic flatwoods, mesic hammock and disturbed wetland habitat. Much of the original wet flatwoods habitat at YFCP has been lost to the invasion of punktree, and is currently categorized as disturbed wetland. Ninety-seven native plant species were recorded for wet flatwoods habitat at YFCP. See Table 2 for a complete list of native plants at YFCP.

Two rare plant species were observed growing in wet flatwoods habitat at YFCP. Leafless beaked lady's-tresses is listed as threatened by FDACS (Coile & Garland, 2003). Florida pineland spurge is listed as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC.

Nine exotic plant species were found growing in wet flatwoods habitat at YFCP. Four of these plant species, including Brazilian-pepper, Java-plum, laurel fig and punktree are listed as category I invasive exotic species by FLEPPC. In addition, two category II exotic plant species are also found in this habitat and include Caesarweed and China brake. In addition, the non FLEPPC listed bahia grass, Columbian waxweed and ditch fimbry were also found invading the wet flatwoods habitat.

Wet Prairie

Wet Prairie is characterized as a treeless plain with a sparse to dense ground cover of grasses and herbs, including wiregrass, toothache grass (*Ctenium* spp.), maidencane, spikerush, and beakrush. Other typical plants include hatpins, marsh pinks, crownbeard (*Verbesina* spp.), sundews, black-eyed susan, stargrass, white-top sedge, meadowbeauty, yellow-eyed grass, sneezeweed, sunflower (*Helianthus* spp.), waxmyrtle, pitcher plants (*Sarracenia* spp.), tickseed, St. John's wort, and panicums (FNAI & DNR, 1990).

Wet prairie occurs on low, relatively flat, poorly drained terrain of the coastal plain. Soils typically consist of sands often with a substantial clay or organic component (FNAI & DNR, 1990). The most important physical factors are hydrology and fire (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Wet prairie is seasonally inundated or saturated for 50 to 100 days each year and burns every two to four years (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Wax myrtle quickly invades and will dominate wet prairies with longer fire intervals (FNAI & DNR, 1990). In South Florida, melaleuca invasions can seriously impact wet prairies (FNAI & DNR, 1990). Generally, wet prairies have a much shorter hydroperiod than other herbaceous wetlands and are subject to regular and prolonged desiccation during the dry season due to their flat topography (FNAI & DNR, 1990). FNAI (2006) lists wet prairie as G3 and S2 respectively, meaning that it is either very rare or local throughout its range globally or found locally in a restricted range, or vulnerable to extinction from other factors. Wet prairie is Imperiled in Florida because of rarity or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor (FNAI, 2006).

Wet prairie at YFCP is typified by a poorly drained, flat, sandy substrate with occasional limestone outcrops and with no canopy and a few shrubs such as cabbage palm. The herb layer is dominated by herbs and graminoids including southeastern sneezeweed, blue-maidencane, saw-grass, fingergrass, gulfdune Paspalum, Panicum spp., beaksedges, bladderworts, yellow-eyed-grasses, rhizomatous bluestem, miterworts, musky mint, piedmont marshelder, and umbrellasedges. Wet prairie at YFCP grades into wet flatwoods, depression marsh, strand swamp, and disturbed wetland habitats. Ninety-eight native plant species were recorded for wet prairie habitat at YFCP. See Table 2 for a complete list of native plants in wet prairie at YFCP.

Wet prairie at YFCP is closely associated with marl prairie, which is more common further south in Collier County. Due to the discovery of the periphyton layer in the nearby depression marsh, and due to the many plants which are associated with both plant communities, it is possible that this habitat may more closely be referable to marl prairie, although no marl soil type was observed. Much of the historic wet prairie at YFCP has been invaded and dominated by punktree. These areas are now categorized as disturbed wetland. Very little wet prairie remains and can be seen mostly along the ecotones between flatwoods and depression marshes. With adequate restoration including removal of such exotic species, restoration of hydrology, and implementation of a fire regime, wet prairie at YFCP could be abundant once again.

Two rare plant species were observed growing in wet prairie habitat at YFCP. These species are Florida ironweed and Carolina scalystem both ranked as Critically Imperiled in South Florida by IRC.

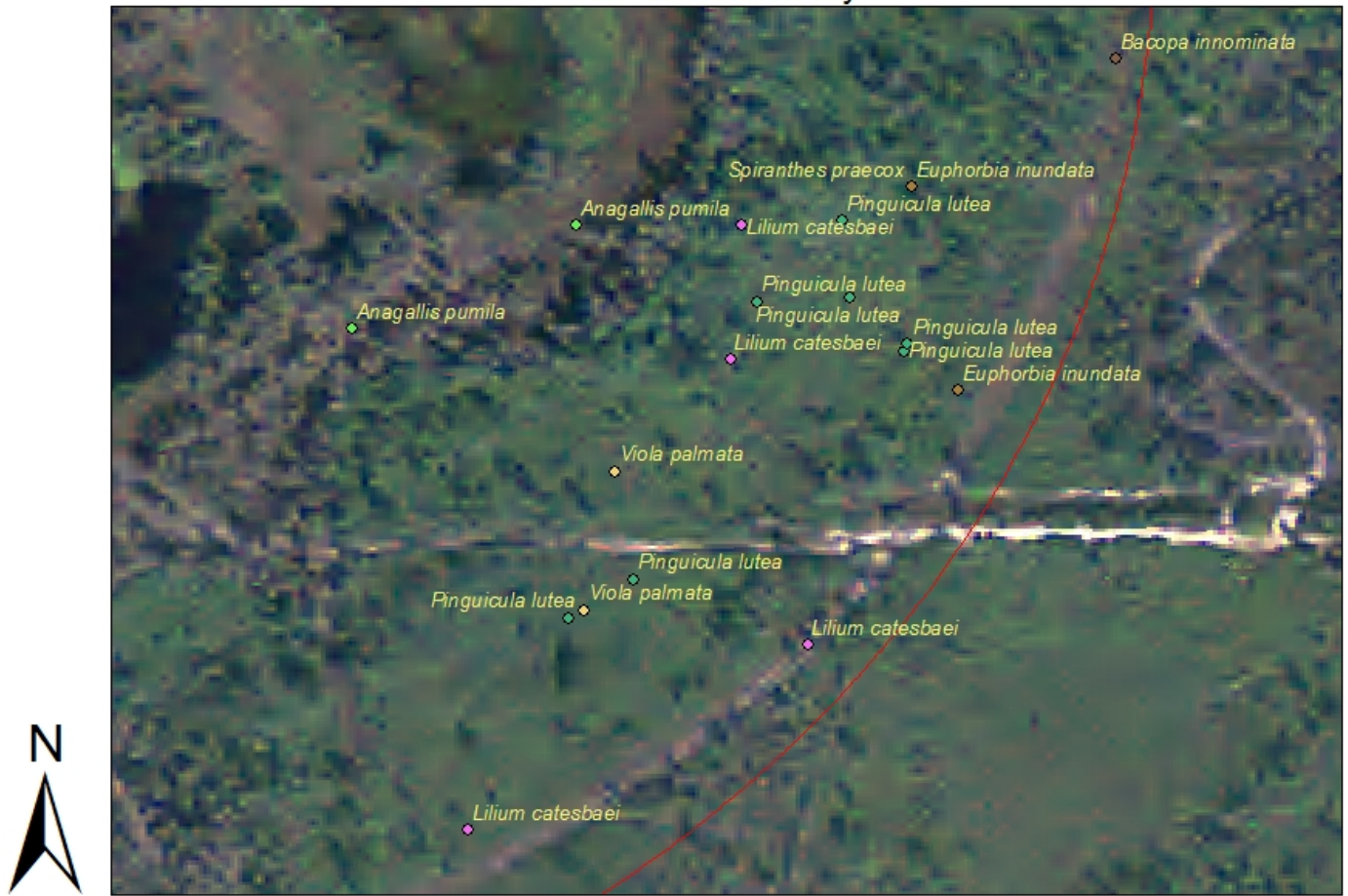
Three exotic plant species were found growing in wet prairie habitat at YFCP. Two of these plant species, including Torpedo grass and punktree are listed as category I invasive exotic species by FLEPPC. In addition, Caesarweed, a category II exotic plant species is also found in this habitat.

Figure 1
Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve
Overview



Data collected January - October 2006 by
Steven W. Woodmansee, Steven E. Green, and Stephen Hodges
Map prepared by Steven E. Green
The Institute for Regional Conservation
Miami, FL
www.regionalconservation.org

Figure 2
 Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve
 Northeast Boundary



Data collected January - October 2006 by
 Steven W. Woodmansee, Steven E. Green, and Stephen Hodges
 Map prepared by Steven E. Green
 The Institute for Regional Conservation
 Miami, FL
www.regionalconservation.org

Figure 3
Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve
Southeast Boundary



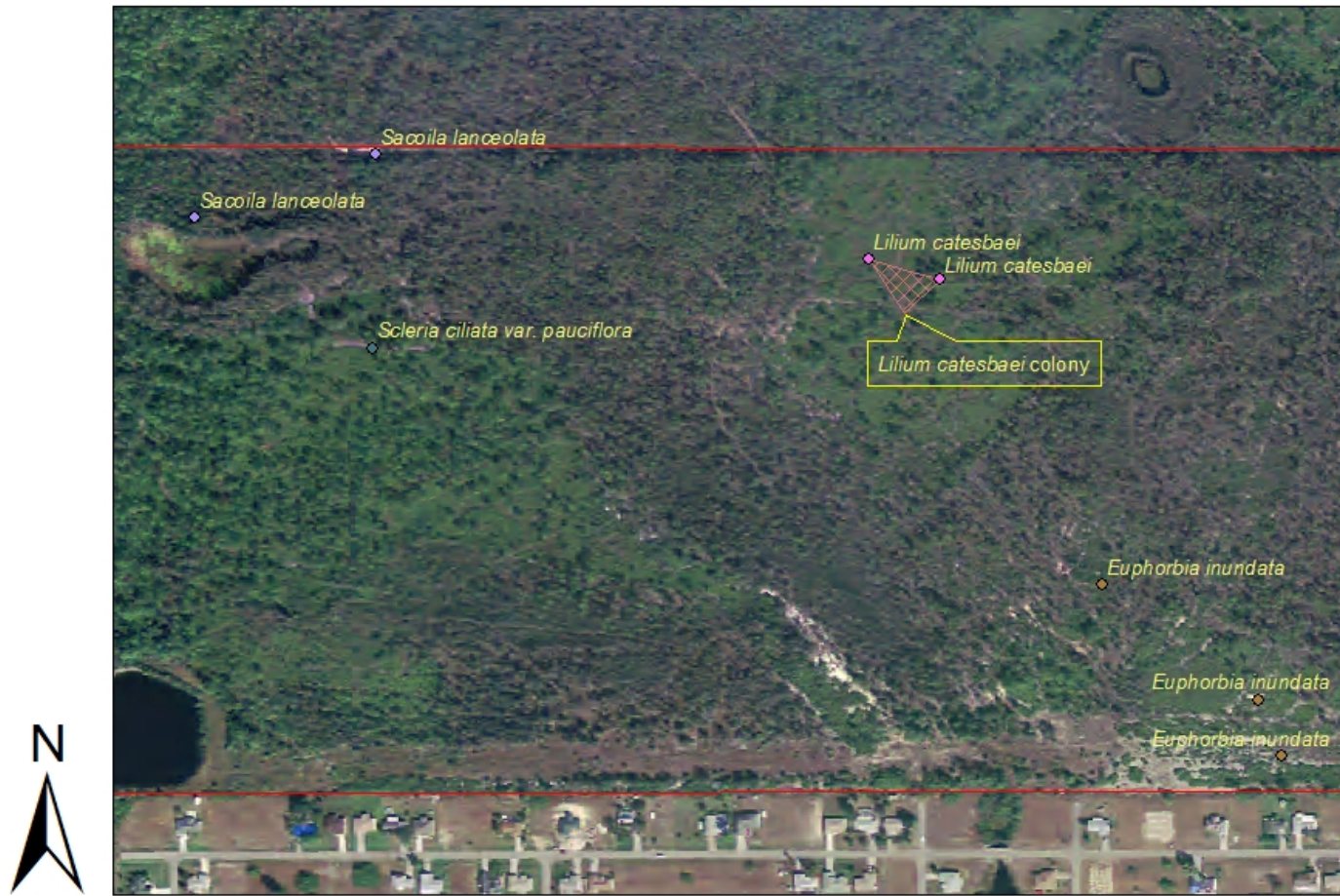
Data collected January - October 2006 by
Steven W. Woodmansee, Steven E. Green, and Stephen Hodges
Map prepared by Steven E. Green
The Institute for Regional Conservation
Miami, FL
www.regionalconservation.org

Figure 4
Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve
Central



Data collected January - October 2006 by
Steven W. Woodmansee, Steven E. Green, and Stephen Hodges
Map prepared by Steven E. Green
The Institute for Regional Conservation
Miami, FL
www.regionalconservation.org

Figure 5
Rare Plants of Yellow Fever Creek Preserve
West



Data collected January - October 2006 by
Steven W. Woodmansee, Steven E. Green, and Stephen Hodges
Map prepared by Steven E. Green
The Institute for Regional Conservation
Miami, FL
www.regionalconservation.org

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