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# The Vascular Plants of Taylor County, Wisconsin

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INTRODUCTION... Solomon was a the very wisest man the world ever saw, and yet he considered it was worth while to s the great cedars of Lebanon, but little bits of things growing in the cracks of the walls Mile Walk to the Gulf The major part of this work is an annotated checklist of vascula known to have grown outside of cultivation in Taylor County, Wisconsin. The list is b years 1993-1997 and specimens at several Wisconsin herbaria. It includes the great wl towered over all other trees (and still do in a few places) in the primeval forest that or well as the "little bits of things growing in the cracks of walls," many of which arrived invaders. It aspires to be a complete list but ultimately fails in this, as all similar work ever-changing and there are always new and overlooked species to be discovered. Tay a blank spot on too many species range maps, especially considering the large amou

its borders. The reasons for this are not entirely clear but likely have to do with its location from the populated south, but not quite "up north," everyone's favorite vacation destination. A false perception that this area lacks interesting botanical sites and natural areas. With the exception of Lincoln County, adjacent counties also lack comprehensive vascular plant surveys. In a state such as Wisconsin, there is much yet to be done before we have a complete picture. The goal of this work is to provide baseline information that will help document

2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 173 Document floristic changes in these days of global climate change and large-scale disturbances. It should also be useful in helping to define the county's place in the regional flora, an interesting one, since Taylor County's flora includes elements characteristic of both the southern part of the state as well as the northern. A specific effort was made to locate as many as possible and high-quality sites as possible, especially on public lands where they lie their best prospects. As a result, numerous hitherto unknown sites for rare species were found, including some that were unexpected. Perhaps most important, I hope this work will help stimulate more local interest in Taylor County's surprisingly rich flora-interest that will translate into protection efforts. The natural world is being lost too quickly. Those who come after us will live in an increasingly impoverished world unless many more concerned citizens take an active role in preserving what remains. A good measure of that which has been lost. LOCATION AND AREA Taylor County is located in the northwestern part of Wisconsin (Fig. 1), bounded approximately by 45° 2' and 45° 23' North Latitude and 90° 20' and 90° 23' West Longitude. A few miles to the southeast, in Marathon County, a geological marker north-south meridian and the 3rd correction line intersect in the county, resulting in some misaligned township boundaries. Dimensions are approximately 24 miles (38.6 km) north to south by 43 miles (69.2 km) east to west. Public lands (Fig. 3) total about 150,000 total acres (60,703 ha), including 122,480 acres (49,500 ha) of the Medford District of the Chequamegon National Forest, 17,568 acres (7,110 ha) of Taylor County State Wildlife Area, 7,686 acres (3,110 ha) in the Pershing State Wildlife Area (acreage figures obtained from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources government agencies and current as of May 1997). POPULATION AND LAND USE Taylor County population was 19,668, up from 17,843 in 1960 (U.S. Census Bureau figures), for an average density of 20.2/mile<sup>2</sup> (7.8/km<sup>2</sup>). The county seat and only city is Medford, with an estimated 2000 population of 1,200 followed by the villages of Rib Lake (870), Stetsonville (551), Gilman (470), and Lublin (400). Major highways (Highways 13 and 64), a network of secondary

FIGURE 1. Location of Taylor County within Wisconsin and North America.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 175 R.4W. R.3W. R.2W. R.1W. R.1E. R.2E. R.3E. T. 30 N. JUMP RIB MCKINLEY RIVER WESTBORO LAKE PERSHING CLEVELAND MOLIG GREENWOOD GROVER AURORA FORD HAMMEL MEDFORD BROWNING GOODRIC MAPLEHURST HOLWAY LITTLE DEER BLACK CREEK -- I L FIGURE 2. Taylor Count roads, and the Wisconsin Central Division of the Canadian National Railway serve the Approximately 368,100 acres (148,965 ha), or 59 percent, of the county is forested (Sch the Wisconsin Department of Revenue, 131,424 acres (53,185 ha) are tillable, 55,592 ac pasture, and 741 acres (300 ha) are used for manufacturing (including gravel pits). Th in 1995, down from a high of 3,300 in 1940 (Boelter, forthcoming). Most of these were Jump River R.2W. R.1W. R.1E. T. 33 N. T. 32 N. T. 31 N. PERHtNG STATE WILDLIFE AL ro a TAYLOR... Lk COUNTY Rbiiiiiii.~iii keE iii FOREST a Whittlesey I Medford I Stet 3. Major public lands in Taylor County (boundaries approximate and private inhold:

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 177 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION Elevation The cou at 1840 feet (560.8 m), is in the northeast, just north of James Lake, on the terminal m Lobe of the Laurentide Ice Sheet (Wisconsin Glaciation). Timm's Hill, the state's high elevation of 1,951.5 feet (594.8 m), is located on the same moraine, 6 miles north in Pi elevation, approximately 1104 feet (336.5 m), is at the point where the southwest-flow the Chippewa-Taylor county line, in the north-western part of the county. Climate T classified as humid/temperate continental, a climate type characterized by cold, sno relatively short summers. Three major air masses control the weather in this area: the mass forms over land in the Arctic and results in cold, dry winter weather and cool c

Maritime Tropical air mass originates over the Gulf of Mexico and brings hot, humid warm, moist weather in winter. Finally, the Maritime Polar air mass forms in the North, bringing much moisture, most of which is lost on the western slope of the Rockies. It generally brings dry weather to our region (Albert 1995). Prevailing winds are southerly in summer and northwesterly in winter. Average precipitation is approximately 33.20 inches/year (84.33 cm), which occurs in the period May through September. Weather records have been recorded since 1892. The following means are for Medford and are based on data from the years 1971-1999. State Climatology Office in Madison: Temperature: Precipitation: Last spring freeze: First fall freeze: Growing degree days Monthly-41.2° F (5° C) Coldest month-January, 9.70 F (10 C) Warmest month-July, 68.00 F (20 C) Wettest month-September, 4.5 in. (11.43 cm) Driest month-March, 1.5 in. (3.81 cm) Snowfall, yearly average-40.3 in. (102.36 cm) 16 May 23 September 136 days (between 50 F (10 C) base temperature) Following are some weather extremes recorded at Medford: Precipitation: Highest-104.0 in. (264.16 cm), 13 July 1936 Lowest-16.46 in. (41.81 cm), 10 February 1910

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178 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 178 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FISH LAKE  
rock outcrop along the Rib River near Goodrich. Most in 24 hour period-8.00 in. (20.32 cm) Snowfall, July-June-91 in. (231.14 cm), 1950-1951 Snowfall, one day-12 in. (30.38 cm), 5 July 1950  
Geology Taylor County is at the southern edge of an area of North America known as the Canadian Shield. Comprising most of the eastern half of Canada, as well as parts of the Great Lakes region, it is a geologically stable area where very old Precambrian rocks are exposed at the bedrock surface (partly covered with glacial drift in Wisconsin). Most of that portion of the Canadian Shield in Wisconsin underlies a geographical province long known as the Northern Highland (partly in Taylor County is a part. In Wisconsin, the Shield is sometimes further subdivided. The Rib River is one such division called the Central Shield Area (Schultz 1986), characterized by a complex of metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. In addition, granitic rocks intrude the Rib River, Lake, and Goodrich areas (Mudrey et al. 1987). Precambrian rocks of various types occur in several places along the

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179 Black, Yellow, Jump, and Rib Rivers. The large Rib River, near Goodrich, in the southeastern corner of the county. Here, the Rib River flows through a picturesque gorge-like narrows known locally as the Goodrich Dells (Fig. 5). Immediately west of Taylor County, the rocks of the Canadian Shield are overlaid with Cambrian sandstones, with



occurring in Taylor County. One of these outcrops fairly extensively along the Yellow  
Glacial Geology Attig (1993) recently completed a study of the county's Pleistocene geology  
basis for the following summary. As in most of Wisconsin, Taylor County's surface features  
by ice. At least three glaciation events are represented. Roughly the northwestern third  
was covered by the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the last part of the Wisconsin Glacial  
southeast was glaciated at least twice earlier in the Pleistocene. The Chippewa Lobe (the  
Sheet, and its offshoot, the Black River Lobe, reached its maximum extent in north-central  
25,000 to 15,000 years B.P. Upon receding, it left a prominent southwest to northeast-trending  
moraine that divides the county in half and forms a backdrop for many a Taylor County  
the Perkinstown Moraine, this region of steep hills and kettle lakes varies from about 10 to 20  
width. The smaller Wisconsin Valley Lobe created a similar topography in the northeastern  
county-the Wood Lake Moraine. On either side of this "marginal zone" are areas of glacial  
plains (Fig. 8). Though the southeastern till plain was deposited much earlier, during the Wisconsin  
has undergone considerable weathering and erosion, it has the same gentle, rolling character  
to the northwest, formed during the recession of the Chippewa Lobe (Fig. 10). Glacial  
covered by the Chippewa and Wisconsin Valley Lobes are well preserved and include  
topography, ice-walled-lake plains, eskers, and, possibly, drumlins. As the Laurentide  
marginal ice, covered with an insulating layer of debris, became isolated and persisted for  
thousand years. Ice-walled lakes formed on the ice in many places and slowly filled with  
meltwater flowing off the surrounding ice surface. Eventually, the ice walls melted and  
lake bottom was on ice, the sediments collapsed and along with numerous buried ice  
collapse topography characteristic of the marginal zone. However, if a lake bottom was  
sediments then remained as an ice-walled-lake plain, typically with a relatively level, but  
somewhat higher than the surrounding hilly terrain. Because of their fertile soils and  
ice-walled-lake plains today are islands of agriculture in a rugged, forested landscape.  
sediments deposited by meltwater in tunnels beneath the ice surface. These sinuous  
extend for several miles

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FIGURE 6. Maximum extent of the Laurentide Ice Sheet during the last part of the Wisconsin Glacial  
Arrows indicate direction of ice flow (from Attig 1993). and rise 40 feet or more above  
Taylor County has two very prominent eskers-the Mondeaux (Fig. 9) and Steve Creek  
many smaller ones. Because they are easily-exploited gravel sources, some eskers have  
origin of low, elongate hills in the northwestern corner of the county remains unclear  
suggests that they are drumlins. Because they are oriented in a northeastern-southwest  
perpendicular to the direction of ice movement in the Chippewa Lobe, they must have

readvance of the ice sheet. Soils A detailed soil survey of the county is in progress at t  
with completion date uncertain. A generalized soil map is also under develop

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 181 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 181 FIGU  
Perkinstown Moraine, looking south, with Silver Creek in the middle foreground. FIG  
areas of Taylor County: A: till plain of Chippewa Lobe. B: marginal zone of Chippewa  
Moraine). C: Black River Lobe. D: marginal zone of Wisconsin Valley Lobe (Wood Lake  
plain (adapted from Attig 1993). ment. Hence, the information presented here is som  
incomplete and largely taken from Boelter (in preparation), with additional informat  
Kempf (1985), and Knight (1996). For convenience, the soils of Taylor County may be  
soil regions: the till plains, the marginal zone, and wetland soils. Brief descriptions fo  
Plains Previously known as northern silt loams (Hole 1980), these soils occupy the lev  
of ground moraine, called till plains, northwest and

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Esker forms a prominent skyline in this view looking east from Highway E. southeast  
Moraine (Fig. 8). The area southeast of the moraine is composed of older till, while th  
deposited during the last major advance of the Laurentide Ice Sheet. In both, the till  
sandy loam derived from rocks of the Lake Superior basin. East of Stetsonville there i  
calcareous till probably derived from Cretaceous formations to the northwest, in Ma  
Minnesota. Surface layers, however, have long been leached of carbonate. Both the ol  
recently formed till plains are covered with a layer of windblown silt, or loess, deposit  
the landscape following recession of the ice sheet. Though it varies, the loess layer is  
thick. The silt loam soils of the till plains are generally of medium to high fertility but  
poorly drained because of low surface relief. With proper management and the addit  
farming, especially dairy, is often successful (Fig. 10). Major soil associations include  
Magnor-Freeon-Crystal Lake, Almena- Magnor-Freeon, and MagnorFreeon-Padus silt  
loams occur along the Jump River. Soils of the Marginal Zone. These soils are found c  
area occupied by the terminal moraines of the Chippewa and Wisconsin Valley Lobe  
Sheet: the Perkinstown and Wood Lake Moraines, respectively (Fig. 8). The marginal  
topography, has the thickest glacial sediments in the county-up to 65 m in the Perki  
from glacial till and sand and gravel outwash, soils here tend to be acidic and gravelly  
plains, the surface is sometimes capped with a layer of loess. Soils are of

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rolling till plains are suited for dairy farming. medium fertility (though richer on ice-  
predominantly well drained, but with many small ice block depressions with poor dr  
represented include Newot-Newood-Comstock sandy loams, Poskin-Rib-Brill and Fre  
and Crystal Lake-ComstockBarronett lacustrine silt loams on ice-walled-lake plains. F  
plains, soils of the marginal zone are mostly too poor or rocky or the terrain too steep  
pasturing (Fig. 11). Consequently, most of this area remains forested. Soils of Major V  
Bottoms. These include organic soils (also called bog soils or peats and mucks) and w  
few of the areas occupied by wetland soils are large enough to show up on a generaliz  
Swamp, which is primarily a large sphagnum bog, or muskeg, in the northwestern pa  
National Forest, is one such area of organic soils. Numerous smaller ones are found th  
The Perkinstown Moraine, especially, is characterized by many small bogs and swam  
Fordum silt loams are common alluvial soils on floodplains. Drainage and Surface Wa  
information in this section is taken from Haanpaa et al. (1970). Taylor County is drain  
major state river systems: the Wisconsin, the Chippewa, and the Black (Fig. 12). The l  
running northeast to southwest through the center of the county, forms a natural dr  
of the moraine, water flows to the Rib River-part of

184 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 184 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FIGURE 12  
cattle on the Perkinstown Moraine. the Wisconsin River system-and to the Black River  
Yellow, Jump, and Fisher Rivers all drain to the Chippewa River. The county has 67 n  
combined length of 494 miles (795 km) and area of 1,248 surface acres (505 ha). In ad  
numerous smaller unnamed, mostly intermittent, streams. Stream waters range in pl  
average gradient is 22 feet per mile (4.2 m/km). Further information on the county's d  
follows. Black River From its headwaters at Black Lake in the Town of Westboro, the R  
and west for 183 miles (294.5 km) to its confluence with the Mississippi River near La  
miles (80.5 km) within the county, this hard water stream is longer and drains a large  
Below Medford it joins with the Little Black River, becoming a low gradient meanderi  
wooded bottomlands dominated by silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*) (Figs. 13 & 31).  
affinities more southern find suitable habitat in the rich floodplains along the Black,  
*occidentalis*, *Dioscorea villosa*, *Arenaria lateriflora*, *Polemonium reptans*, *Erythronium*  
*scrophulariifolia*, *Polygonum virginianum*, and *Arisaema dracontium*. Small rock out  
places. Yellow River This soft water stream begins at the confluence of the North and  
River and flows southwest into Chippewa County where it joins



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County and adjacent areas. Dotted lines separate major watersheds (adapted from H  
Chippewa River. The South Fork, most of the North Fork, and their confluence are in  
National Forest. Both tend to be slow streams often bordered by sedge meadows and  
dam on the Yellow River forms the Chequamegon Waters Flowage, the largest water b  
18 & 19). Below the impoundment the river often flows swiftly over a boulder-strewn  
including some Cambrian sandstones, are fairly common below Gilman. The length o  
the county is nearly 24 miles (38.6 km). Jump River Another tributary of the Chippew  
southwesterly out of Price County and cuts across the northwestern corner of Taylor.  
fork just barely enters the county for about a mile in the Chequamegon National Fore  
mile (21 km) length within the county, high banks restrict the Jump to a relatively na  
bed contains abundant boulders and, in places, the lower banks are topped with a po  
consisting of boulders and cobbles oriented with their flat sides up (Fig. 14), perhaps  
ice-scouring. The sandy soil between the rocks supports a prairie-like flora unique in  
Precambrian rocks crop out at several points along the river. Together, the Jump and  
approximately the northwestern half of the county. The Jump, in its present form, m  
product of early logging: according to Spiels (1977), bank erosion caused by extensive

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forest along a backwater of the Black River. 1800's widened and shallowed the river. T  
the original General Land Office survey appear to support his claim. Silver Creek drai  
and, along with the nearby Mondeaux River, has fairly extensive bottomland forests a  
reaches. Both streams join the South Fork of the Jump River just north of the county  
River This tributary of the Wisconsin River originates at the outlet of Rib Lake and flo  
exiting the county near Goodrich. Most of the 18.3 mile (29.5 km) Taylor County segm  
stream is managed for brook and brown trout. Silver maple bottomlands occur in pla  
large outcrop of Precambrian rock, the "Goodrich Dells," restricts the river to a narrow  
Taylor-Lincoln county line (Fig. 5). Roughly the eastern range of townships is drained  
Flowages In 1970, Taylor County had 283 lakes and flowages, with a combined surface  
6,116 acres (2,475 ha). Of these, 83 were soft water and 10 were hard water drainage la  
and 9 were hard water seepage lakes; and the remainder were acid bog lakes. The cou  
lakes or spring ponds. Bottom materials range from muck to sand and gravel, and, al  
and available nutrients, largely deter

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 187 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 187 FIGURE 16. Rib Lake, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River. Figure 17. Rib Lake, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River. Figure 18. Miller Dam, on the Yellow River, creates the Chequamegon Waters Flowage. Figure 19. Steve Creek Flowage, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River.

About 37 percent of lakes have public access. There are 48 natural lakes in the county over 200 that are smaller. More than half of the smaller lakes, and some of the larger ones. Nearly all lakes are located in the Perkinstown and Wood Lake terminal moraines, free block depressions, or kettles (Fig. 16). The largest natural lake (though its water level is controlled by a dam) is Rib Lake, at 320 acres (129.5 ha) (Fig. 17). Only 9 others are larger than 50 acres. Lake Thirty-three is the deepest lake, with a maximum depth of 61 feet (18.6 m) and North Twin Lakes at 60 feet. Flowages are impoundments of streams that owe their existence to the impounding structure. The largest lakes in the county are of this type, with the 2,000-acre Chequamegon Waters Flowage (also called the Miller Dam Flowage) accounting for 45 percent of the county's surface area (Figs. 18 & 19). This impoundment of the Yellow River is used extensively for waterfowl. A large section at its southern end managed for waterfowl. Like the Chequamegon Waters Flowage is entirely within the Chequamegon National Forest. Created by a dam on the Yellow River, the long, narrow flowage apparently occupies a tunnel channel, a trough eroded by meltwater from the Chippewa Lobe (Attig 1993). The prominent esker that parallels the flowage (Fig. 19) and also occupies the trough. Several Forest Service campgrounds and other recreational facilities developed along the shores of the Mondeaux Flowage. Other impoundments include the Steve Creek Flowage, and several small flowages in the Pershing State Wildlife Area (Fig. 19) were created and are managed for waterfowl.

i~188 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 188 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FIGURE 16. Duchien Lake, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River. Figure 17. Rib Lake, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River. Figure 18. Miller Dam, on the Yellow River, creates the Chequamegon Waters Flowage. Figure 19. Steve Creek Flowage, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 189 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 189 FIGURE 17. Rib Lake, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River. Figure 18. Miller Dam, on the Yellow River, creates the Chequamegon Waters Flowage. Figure 19. Steve Creek Flowage, one of numerous small kettle lakes in the marginal zone of cobbles and boulders on lower bank of the Jump River.

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Waters Flowage-by far the county's largest water body. VEGETATION It is clear that r  
disappearance of the picturesque forest, since there were altogether too many trees f  
The Eyes of Discovery Presettlement Times During the last continental glaciation, ca  
Glaciation, the Laurentide Ice Sheet reached its maximum extent in north-central W  
Taylor County, about 25,000 to 15,000 years B.P. (Figs. 6 & 8). At that time the glacier c  
than the northwestern half of the county, while the southeastern half, which had bee  
Pleistocene, was likely in permafrost (Attig 1993). Between 15,000 and 10,000 years B.P  
was in retreat, and by 6,000 B.P. had largely collapsed, with remnants still remaining ;  
(Delcourt & Delcourt 1993). Boreal forest, with white and black spruce (*Picea glauca* a  
leading edge, and tamarack (*Larix laricina*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), and boreal h  
colonized behind the retreating ice sheet, but only after the raw glacial till had been i  
by pioneering nitrogen-fixing plants such as *Dryas* and *Alnus* (Sauer 1988). With the  
temperate deciduous hardwoods spread north from refugia south of the ice margin.  
*strobilus*) was here by 7,000 B.P., but hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) followed more slowl  
Wisconsin about 5,000 B.P. Shortly after, for reasons that are unclear, the hemlock po  
perhaps ten percent of its former abundance throughout its range in eastern North A  
by about 3,000

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 191 B.P. (Sauer 1988). Hence, the Taylor County  
the first Europeans, had probably been in place for no more than 3,000 years-hardly a  
time. Before the arrival of the white man, the land that is now Taylor County was clai  
Native Americans, probably including the Hurons, Winnebago, Sioux, Ojibwa, and M  
all accounts, the Indian population was small, at least in the years immediately prece  
Perhaps wild rice beds were few or game was scarce in the dense forests that covered  
county. Whatever the reasons, the Indians considered this to be "starvation country"  
only a few days at a time while on their way north or south on one of the trails that c  
1977). Evidence of more permanent habitation is sparse: the surveyors' notes of the 1  
of Indian camps in a few locations (Latton 1948) and the first white settler in the Jun  
to have built his log house on the site of a former Indian cornfield along the river (Na  
men to visit the area may have been the French voyagers Radisson and Groseilliers; t  
that they trapped on tributaries of the Chippewa River in the seasons of 1656-1658. T  
Father Rene Menard, a Jesuit missionary, died somewhere in the area in 1661 while t  
Chippewa to the Wisconsin River (Latton 1948; Reuss et al. 1976). In the 1850s and ea  
would become Taylor County was surveyed under the township and range system by

The surveyors working for the U.S. General Land Office had specific instructions to note the diameter of all bearing trees (i.e., those blazed and used to relocate section corners) and to mark survey lines. In addition, they recorded distances when entering and leaving streams, prairies, groves, and windfalls. A summary paragraph or two was written for each township, detailing particulars as the most numerous kinds of trees, value of the timber, dominant undergrowth, topography, and soil quality. [For further information on the General Land Office surveys, the accuracy of surveyors's notes, see Bourdo (1956) and Finley (1976).] Because the survey preceded white settlement and most logging, the surveyor's notes provide a snapshot of the area just prior to a period of major vegetational changes. What the notes make clear is that the area was almost entirely covered by a dense forest dominated by hemlock and yellow birch, with white pine, sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) and basswood (*Tilia americana*) as minor components. This hemlock-hardwood forest was interspersed with numerous swamps of tamarack, white-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) and black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), with black spruce throughout the bogs. Hardwoods were often dominant on uplands having better soils. Though white pine was present, its quantity and quality varied from place to place: the surveyors made note of "white pine" in more than one township, while in others it was judged to be of "poor quality" or "no white pine with huge white pines exist largely in the imagination. According to the surveyors, upland areas were a dense mixture of hemlock, balsam fir, and hazel (*Corylus* spp.), but particularly on the

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Presettlement vegetation of Taylor County from General Land Office surveyor's notes represent hemlock-yellow birch-white pine forest; dark areas are conifer swamps; white areas are large blowdown grown up to aspen (adapted from Finley 1976).  
T23N, R2W: This township contains numerous small tamarack and cedar swamps. Surface water is present all over the township, chiefly hemlock, birch, sugar maple and pine. There is a new wetland in the northern part of the township. T33N, R4W: This township contains several swamps of considerable extent. The meadow and alder bottoms are good for hay. Heavily timbered with hemlock and white pine. The undergrowth is generally thick and composed of hemlock, balsam poplar, and elm line the margins of meadows and alder bottoms. Logging and Settlement As early as 1830, settlers were pushing up the Black River and tributaries of the Chippewa in search of the white



already becoming scarce farther south (Fig. 21). Arthur Latton, the son of an early settler, described the presettlement forest and the coming of the lumbermen:

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 193 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 193 FIGURE 21  
(from Latton 1948, used by permission). When woodsmen first came to this part of the county, two-thirds of the area covered with a dense growth of pine, hemlock, birch, maple, basswood, spruce and other kinds of timber, so thick, that in many places, the sun's rays could not penetrate. In some places, especially on the north side of a hill, the snow which was often three or four feet deep, would change to ice, and would not melt until late summer. It was the woodsmen, and not the settlers here first after the white pine which was so plentiful. After the pine had been pretty well cut, logging companies, chiefly from La Crosse, sent their crews still farther up the Black River. In Black River County pine and float the logs down to their mills, there to be sawed. Still other companies floated up the Yellow, Jump, and Rib river valleys long before there were many settlers here. (Latton's account indicates that the loggers had already reached the Westboro area, in the northwestern part of the county before 1860: By the mid-1850s, the lumbermen were in Wisconsin in force... Devastating fires had been common. But the pine upstream was whetting their appetites. They pushed up the Wisconsin River to the headwaters of the Rib Lake area, circa 1880 (from Latton 1948, used by permission).

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i~194 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 194 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FIGURE 21  
pine logs headed for the mill; Rib Lake area, circa 1880 (from Latton 1948, used by permission). The Chippewa and Yellow Rivers and were in the township of Westboro late in the 1850s. In the northwestern part of the county, the white pine was being cut and floated down the Rib Lake area (Nagel 1986). In the 1870s, clear pine logs sold for \$4.50 per thousand board feet (Fig. 21). Clear pine could be sold, but eventually any pine was marketable. Other timber, except for firewood, had little or no value. Numerous sources note four foot diameter pines as being cut in 20- to 30 feet and larger not unheard of, though the great majority were probably in the 20- to 30-foot range or smaller (Bourdo 1983). When the old court house in Medford was torn down around 1880, the joists of clear pine, 2" x 12" and thirty feet long, had been used in its construction (Latton 1948). The first white settler arrived at the site of present-day Medford and shortly after the Wisconsin River tracks through the area on its way to Ashland. Local men were paid ten cents apiece to build the new line (Hill 1975). Towns quickly sprang up along its right-of-way, some consisting of small buildings with the sole purpose of servicing the wood-burning steam locomotives. Towns were incorporated from parts of adjacent counties in 1875. By 1880, the best of the white pine had been cut. Lumbermen turned to other species. Hemlock, extremely abundant [fifteen years later]



i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 195 because the wood was splintery and dulled. It finally came into its own-but not as a building material. Hemlock bark is rich in tannin. In the 1880s, eastern financial interests became aware of the area's hemlock forests, tanneries were established in Westboro, Rib Lake, Perkinstown, and Medford. Hence, at first the hemlock was cut and the bark was peeled in the woods and hauled to the tanneries, while the logs were left to rot. Lattin (1948) gives an indication of the quantities used: On January 20, 1894 a load of hemlock bark, weighing 23,300 pounds net, was hauled six miles to Perkinstown by a two horse team, and at Rib Lake, a four horse team weighing 23,300 pounds net. (Latton 1948) Hides for tanning were imported from Australia and shipped in by the railroad (Rusch 1997). In the early 1900s cheaper chemicals were developed and local tanneries closed. An interesting phenomenon mentioned by Lattin is the formation of "sink holes" that would sometimes swallow up sections of road or railroad. Lattin said to be eighty feet deep! Latton (1948) offered this explanation: "Evidently it was a completely covered over with vegetation, and when enough weight was put on it, it broke through." Farmers were often dependent on the logging industry for their livelihood, selling food in the summer and themselves spending winters working in the woods. It was not an easy life. In the eighties found it difficult to make clearings, not only getting rid of stumps and stone but also the great difficulty in burning the hemlock and hardwood logs and stumps, chiefly because of the condition of everything. At first these logs would have to be piled high in order to get them to burn. There was no market then for hemlock logs, and these had to be burned to have a use. (Latton 1948) The white pine stumps, some reportedly as large as six feet in diameter and extending twenty feet in all directions, were especially troublesome. Dynamite was used to remove them. Though Roth (1898) wrote that, due to the damp nature of its mixed forest, Taylor County was free of forest fires, others report devastating forest fires. In 1894 a fire burned from the Town of Houghton part of the county, to Rib Lake in the north: "The air was so full of burning embers, that it started a mile or two farther on, by the wind, and many close calls were reported by people who escaped being trapped" (Latton 1948). Another fire, spreading from the north, burned through the county around 1895 (Spiels 1977). Today, the evidence of past fires, in the form of bits of charcoal near the soil surface, is still apparent in many places in the Chequamegon elsewhere in the county. The logging and subsequent fires worked a drastic change in the landscape. Lattin described the landscape near Steve Creek in the northern part of the present day Chequamegon Forest: The folks homesteaded here in 1900, and the growth was all scrub. They could not see deer. The original homestead was on a knoll and from there you could see deer run any

i~196 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 where from that point into a small grove c  
remained near the Steve Creek Flowage to the north, more than a mile away. It was th  
White pine logs and hemlock bark may have been the most profitable products of th  
not the only ones. "The first settlers made use of the cranberries and blueberries that  
swamps. Later raspberries were found in the slashing and still later blackberries came  
Americans increased in number in the 1890s when mixed bands comprised of mem  
came to the county from Kansas and elsewhere. Many were Potawatomi who some yo  
relocated from their Wisconsin homelands to a reservation on the treeless Kansas pla  
1981). Campsites or villages were established at Diamond Lake, at a hill site northwes  
especially, at a place called Indians Farms (Fig. 23) on the North Fork of the Yellow Ri  
Westboro (Ruesch 1974; Spiels 1977). Indian Farms was situated at the junction of tw  
archaeological evidence indicates that the site was also used in prehistoric times (Oe  
landless "stray bands" of Indians who inhabited these places, mainly Potawatomi an  
garden, gather cranberries and blueberries, make maple sugar, and dig ginseng in the  
ginseng was apparently sold to whites who would then resell it. After the big forest fir  
continued to burn the woods around the Indian Farms, much to the displeasure of t  
until stopped by the local warden. The Indian Farms residents included some who w  
Dream Dance religion, a movement which aimed to "infuse new life and meaning int  
the wake of cultural crisis" (Oerichbauer, ed. 1981). Disaster struck when, around the  
smallpox epidemic decimated their numbers. According to Roy Spiels (1977), some c  
in rough boxes and "buried" in "limby" white pines along the Yellow River. The India  
disbanded in 1908, some moving to the camp at Diamond Lake. Though it can be on  
Americans may be responsible for the intentional or accidental introduction of some  
locations within the county. For example, *Ambrosia psilostachya*, *Artemisia ludovicic*  
*virginiana* are all common at the Indian Farms site, but uncommon or absent elsewh  
documented only from Diamond Lake, a known Indian campsite, and one other plac  
*Apios americana* is known only from along the Jump River, near a site mentioned by  
Indian cornfield. The latter two species are reported to have been cultivated by Nativ  
1959). Other possible introductions include *Prunus nigra* and *Helianthus tuberosus*.  
logging of hemlock and other species had surpassed white pine. Around this time, a  
employing as many as 100 men, produced veneer and fruit boxes from yellow birch, a  
supply ran out. Then it moved north, out of the county (Latton 1948). The timber, wh  
abundant as to seem nearly inexhaustible, was becoming more expensive-so much s  
its wooden sidewalks with concrete.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 197 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 197 FIGURE 1  
looks today. The site is in the Chequamegon National Forest, though mostly on private land. The site is the result of the establishment of the Chequamegon National Forest and reforestation efforts. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers planted many of the red pine so common in the Chequamegon today. On lands that were formerly used for agriculture, second-growth replaced the original forest: aspen on the most severely disturbed sites, and hardwoods, sometimes in mixture with hemlock and white pine, elsewhere. Though the site is now part of the National Forest, the land area remains forested, in only a few places does the forest hint at the Taylor County history of the Great Lakes forest, see Flader (1983) Plant Communities/Habitats of the Taylor County region of the eastern deciduous forest formation variously called the hemlock-white pine forest, the hardwoods region (Braun 1950), the northern hardwoods association or province (Curtis 1959), the Superior mixed forest, or, simply, the transitional forest (i.e., transitional to the boreal forest). It is entirely north of the Wisconsin tension zone, a band running roughly southeast to northwest through the state in which many northern and southern species reach their range limits (Curtis 1959). Our area can be further sub-divided into plant communities, a rather imprecise concept. A plant community is a group of species often found growing together and interacting in a particular environment. The site and environmental factors such as moisture, soil, aspect, and disturbance generally determine the community found there. Communities commonly intergrade and individual species are members of more than one community. Perhaps no two sites are exactly alike in species composition, but the differences may be subtle.

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i~198 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 The plant communities of Wisconsin have been classified by Curtis (1959), Epstein (1991), and others. Those briefly discussed here are based on our observations in Taylor County and might be better termed plant habitats. The main purpose of the habitat terms mentioned in the species checklist that follows; as Voss (1972) wrote, "The idea is to give an impression of the kinds of places where a particular species grows." In this text, forest and woods are used interchangeably, as are deciduous and hardwood, except where noted. We do not include aspen forests (*Populus tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata*). A mixed forest is one in which the proportions of both deciduous and coniferous species are roughly equal. Upland forests are those not near water and are either dry-mesic or mesic. Taylor County lacks extensive areas of dry sandy soils, and therefore lacks dry forests. Hence, the term "dry" is often qualified as "rather dry" or "dryish." In any case, the term "dry-mesic" in Curtis' (1959) classification, is dry-mesic. Dominant species are usually any combination of balsam poplar (*Betula papyrifera*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), (*Quercus rubra*), aspen, and, occasionally, red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) or white spruce (*Picea canadensis*). Upland forests are found on eskers and well-drained, gravelly glacial features associated with eskers. Most of our forests are moist or mesic, that is, neither wet nor dry. In presettlement times, Taylor County was covered with a dense mesic hemlock-hardwood forest, usually with a white

25). Hemlock-hardwood forests are still fairly common, especially in the Chequamegon older, high quality stands are not. Though hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) occurs in pur commonly associated with yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), sugar maple (*Acer sa hardwoods*. Most mesic forests today are hardwood forests (Fig. 26), usually dominat basswood (*Tilia americana*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), yellow birch, and red o Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) is usually present in the understory, and rich sites ofte (*Carya cordiformis*) and the occasional butternut (*Juglans cinerea*). Green ash (*Fraxi minor associate in some stands. The adjective damp, used to describe several differe means somewhere between wet and moist [i.e., wet-mesic, but not in the sense of C mesic forest]. Damp woods are widespread at wetland margins and on flat, poorly dra and may support a mix of upland and lowland species. Sites with medium fertility ar hemlock, in mixture with yellow birch or red maple, while hardwoods, including sug sites. However, aspen and red maple probably dominate the majority of these sites, a because of logging practices. American elm (*Ulmus americana*) was formerly commo sites. Though the differences are not always clear-cut, lowland forests can be divided on mineral soil, dominated by black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) or white-cedar (*Thuja occid poor bog forests dominated by black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and tamarack (*Larix lari forested wetland. Black ash and white-cedar both occur in***

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 199 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 199 FIGUI on end moraine: paper birch, red pine, fir, and aspen, with bracken (*Pteridium aquil ground layer. nearly pure stands, with black ash swamps (Fig. 27) more common than the two species are codominant, with red maple and balsam fir as common associate usually on nearly flat terrain, sometimes along low gradient streams, where nutrient- over or just beneath the ground surface. The high light and nutrient levels in black as black ashcedar swamps often result in dense, diverse shrub and ground layers. Comr species include mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), win red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), and wild currants and gooseberries (*Ribes sj canadensis*) was probably common in the past, but is now scarce, due primarily to d cedar swamps are usually dark, cool, mossy places with rather open understories. Bry but relatively few herbs thrive in the shady conditions. Good examples of this habita county, occurring mainly in the Chequamegon National Forest. Cedar and black ash swamps with various combinations of yellow birch, hemlock, white pine, paper birch spruce, as well as red maple and balsam fir. Aspen currently dominates many wet site practices have maintained it. Most tamarack swamps (Fig. 28) are found on wet, acid sometimes on mineral soil, but more often on peaty substrates that can be extensive*



surface is usually covered with Sphagnum mosses in which grow sedges and ericaceae  
Labrador-tea (*Ledum groen*

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i~200 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 200 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FIGURE 1  
hemlock-hardwood-white pine forest on ground moraine: "Gerstberger Pines," near  
blueberries and cranberries (*Vaccinium* spp.). Tamarack is commonly associated with  
forests and muskegs, though black spruce can occur alone. In general, tamarack is more  
and other sites with water at or near the surface, while black spruce prefers a firm peat  
sometimes invade adjacent uplands. Tamarack-black spruce swamps and bogs are found  
ground and end moraine topographies. Kidrick Swamp is part of an extensive complex  
forests, and muskeg on ground moraine in the northwestern part of the Chequamegon  
Occasionally, tamarack occurs with white-cedar on nutrient-rich sites, sometimes called  
1988). High understory and ground layer diversity is a characteristic of these mixed swamps  
apparently restricted to only a few places on outwash ahead of the Perkinstown Moraine

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 201 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 201 FIGURE 2  
hardwood forest on an ice-walled-lake plain near Perkinstown, Chequamegon National  
peatland dominated by Sphagnum mosses and ericaceous shrubs such as leatherleaf  
*calyculata*), Labrador-tea, bog-rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), bog-laurel (*Kalmia*  
*Vaccinium* spp., sedges (*Carex* and *Eriophorum* spp.) and, eventually, by tamarack and  
A bog mat is that portion of a bog encroaching on open water and not yet grounded  
processes are described in great detail by Crum (1988). Periodically flooded woodlands  
called bottomland forests, floodplain forests, or riverbottom forests; all mean the same  
Generally dominated by silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), with bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)  
as common associates, this nutrient-rich habitat offers one of the best displays of spring  
wildflowers. It also has the greatest concentration of vines, including moonseed (*Menyanthes*  
wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*), river-bank grape (*Vitis riparia*), wild cucumber (*Echinocystis*  
carrion-flower (*Smilax lasioneura*). Bottomland forests are most extensive along the E  
our larger streams have at least some. A dense growth of shrubs or small trees is termed  
are often a combination of alder and willow (*Salix* spp.), or mountain holly (*Nemopanax*  
winterberry, and occur at stream, bog, and swamp margins. In a few places on poorly  
moraine, alder and willow thickets cover many acres. Various species of dogwood (*Cornus*  
form upland thickets, as do wild plums and cherries (*Prunus* spp.), while hazel (*Corylus*



in forest openings and on riverbanks.

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i~202 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 202 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FI  
swamps are common and often support a great diversity of shrubs and herbaceous p  
sedgy groundlayer, perhaps due to past disturbance. Though fairly self-explanatory, l  
considerably in water chemistry and color, depth, swiftness or lack of current, and su  
important factors determining kinds and quantities of aquatic plants. A marsh is a tr  
dominated by cattails, sedges, and grasses, usually interspersed with open water at le  
Taylor County, natural marshes are usually small and found along streams or in areas  
Impoundments have created fairly extensive marshes at the Pershing State Wildlife A  
Steve Creek, Chequamegon Waters, and Mondeaux Flowages. Meadows are damp or  
dominated by sedges or grasses, often with scattered shrubs. They commonly occur

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 203 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 203 FIGUI  
are widespread on both ground and end moraine topographies. Black spruce is a con  
29. Sphagnum bog north of Jerry Lake, Chequamegon National Forest. Tamarack and  
invading; cotton grass (*Eriophorum* sp.), *Carex* spp. and ericaceous shrubs dominate

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i~204 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 204 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FI  
mat surrounds this small bog lake, one of three in the Wood Creek Headwaters Bog, T  
FIGURE 31. Silver maple-dominated bottomlands along the Black River.

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 205 periodic flooding caused by beaver activity  
them from becoming established (beaver meadows) (Fig. 33), or in other low-lying ar  
disturbance has prevented tree growth. Old fields are different in that they are forme  
land, usually on somewhat higher ground, and generally covered with non-native gra  
nonnative and native herbaceous species, especially goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.). Som

prairies, mainly in connection with railroad right-of-ways. Though Taylor County likely prior to white settlement, small communities of prairie species have since sprung up along railroad tracks, particularly where the right-of-ways cross the Perkinstown Moraine and gravelly subsoils. The manner in which some species found their way to these sites and the interesting prairie-like vegetation also occurs in places along the Jump River where periodic scouring maintains open habitats (Fig. 15). Rock outcrops are exposures of Precambrian Cambrian (sandstone) bedrock. While not a very important habitat, occurring only in a few places, a few plant species are nearly or entirely restricted to them. Because they are convenient places to collect plants and, collectively, cover many acres, roadsides (Fig. 34) and railroad right-of-ways are mentioned frequently in the checklist. They can be wet or dry, open or wooded about the same. A common feature in common is that most see periodic disturbance in the form of mowing or cutting. Gravel road shoulders of paved roads, composed of crushed glacial gravel or, occasionally, crushed limestone, are all basically alike and comprise a rather distinctive, highly disturbed habitat that a number of species seem to specialize in colonizing. Gravel pits (Fig. 36) are widespread and often provide habitat for aquatic species.

FIGURE 32. Extensive marsh habitat has been created at the Pershing State Wildlife Refuge.

206 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 206 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Forest meadows often occur along low-gradient streams, in areas periodically flooded by beaver. One such meadow in Chequamegon National Forest, is pictured. This habitat is important for species that prefer dry open sandy places otherwise lacking in the county. Aquatic species likewise find new habitat in gravel pits and other disturbed habitats include gardens and fields, lawns, and "waste places" such as vacant lots, factories and feed mills, and neglected places near habitations. All have their plant species that are normally called "weeds." Forest Habitat Types Forest habitat typing is a system for classifying forest communities and the sites on which they develop according to their potential climate (the ultimate product of succession). Groups of understory indicator species are used to identify the habitat type at any successional stage. Habitat types are named for the tree species that characterize a particular community and for characteristic understory species. For example, a community in Taylor County is ATM, which stands for *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple)-*Tsuga canadensis* (Canada hemlock)-*Maianthemum canadense* (Canada mayflower). Though still evolving, the system has been used by silviculturalists and forest ecologists and is proving to be very useful, allowing for more distinctions between forest types than previous systems. The forest habitat type concept is explained by Klotz (1988) and Kotar & Burger (1996). The earlier work includes descriptions of Taylor County forest types and keys for identifying them. Thus far, only upland forests have been typed.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 207 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 207 FIGURE 35. Many interesting plants, species, occur along railroads.

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i~208 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 208 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FI destroys habitat for some species while creating it for others. dry-mesic types rarely f hence, they will not be treated further here. Brief descriptions of the more common t saccharum / Vaccinium angustifolium-Viburnum acerifolium) A dry-mesic, medium expected climax overstory trees are sugar maple, red maple, and red oak, though suga compared to richer, more mesic habitat types. Most sites currently support various c paper birch, red oak, red maple, sugar maple, and white pine. Occurring only occasio moraine (marginal zone) complex, this is the driest habitat type one is likely to enco ATM (Acer saccharum-Tsuga canadensis / Maianthemum canadense) A dry-mesic to nutrient type with a presumed climax overstory of sugar maple, hemlock, and yellow sites are dominated by various mixtures of sugar maple, red maple, aspen, paper birch yellow birch, white pine, hemlock, and balsam fir. Perhaps the commonest type with complex; occasional on ground moraine. AViO (Acer saccharum / Viola pubescens-O Mesic, nutrient rich to very rich, with the climax overstory probably sugar maple. Mc dominated by sugar maple and basswood, or occasionally aspen, with hemlock, red r birch, and ironwood as common associates. Common within the end moraine comp northwestern till plain (ground moraine).

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 209 AH (Acer saccharum / Hydrophyllum virgin rich to very rich, with sugar maple the presumed climax overstory tree. Currently sug (occasionally aspen) dominate most sites. Compared to the AViO type, AH generally : diversity of hardwood species, including red oak, white ash, red maple, bitternut hic butternut, and ironwood, as well as hemlock and white pine. Very common, especial and on ice-walled-lake plains within the marginal zone. TMC (Tsuga canadensis / Ma Coptis groenlandica) Wet-mesic and nutrient medium to poor. The expected climax yellow birch, red maple, and sugar maple. Most sites are currently in combinations o

white pine, paper birch, balsam fir, sugar maple, white spruce, and yellow birch. Tree damp soil conditions. A common type, especially within the end moraine complex, a narrow transitional zone between upland forests and wetlands. HM (hydromesic uncultivated) one or two as yet undefined habitat types that occur on wetmesic, nutrient medium dominated by aspen and red maple, with sugar maple, balsam fir, basswood, black ash, paper birch, and yellow birch as common associates. Very common on ground moraine. For diversity, what remains of our native flora and fauna remains only because agriculture is destroying it. Aldo Leopold, *The Round River...* every scrap of biological diversity is valued and cherished, and never to be surrendered without a struggle. E. O. Wilson, *The Diversity of Life*. Early logging, followed by settlement and agriculture, profoundly altered our landscape. Human forces have the potential to transform it to an even greater extent. Climate change, the loss of species, a deer population that sometimes seems out of control, and continued land use make it difficult for one to be optimistic about the future of native plant communities. By human-related factors, especially a population that continues to increase both in number and range, the relatively short time it took to complete the present survey, a 30-acre tract, the first of several examples of Taylor County's presettlement forest, was logged, the best remaining stand of forest along the Black River was seriously degraded by cutting, and a remarkable assemblage of native plants and animals was lost.

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i~210 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 of prairie species-by far the largest and most diverse prairie in the county-was completely destroyed and replaced with rank weeds after the prairie was sprayed herbicides. Though these highly visible examples (at least to a botanist) represent a loss of natural diversity for the county, perhaps even more damaging is the cumulative effect of much less noticeable everyday losses. The new home in the woods, the drained wetlands, the development, and the clear-cutting and other harsh logging methods too often employed on woodlots-each contributes to the demise of our native flora. This ongoing fragmentation, in motion other forces that inflict yet more damage. For instance, with the increase in white-tailed deer population expands, and deer browsing results in the reduction or loss of plant species. In Taylor County, as in much of northern Wisconsin, hemlock reproduction is rare, white-cedar regeneration is rare, and Canada yew has been nearly extirpated because of deer browsing. Herbaceous plants also suffer, particularly species in the orchid and lily families. Some beautiful wildflowers are particularly vulnerable (Alverson et al. 1988; Balgooyen & Walbridge 1998). Ecologists have become aware of another threat to our forests: exotic earthworms. They are thought to have lost all native earthworms during the last glaciation. European earthworms were introduced intentionally and accidentally and have spread rapidly in forests via soil on terrain vehicles and by the release of unwanted fishing bait (Conover 2000). Following the introduction of earthworms, the upper organic soil layers in northern forests can disappear within a few years.



(Langmaid 1963), directly threatening the survival of many hardwood forest understory plants (Conover 2002; Conover 2000) and creating conditions which allow the rapid spread of early successional, fast-growing exotics (Sauer 1998). For instance, Gundale (2002) found that populations of the native *Botrychium mormo* often disappeared after the loss of the upper soil horizons due to the invasion of the earthworm *Lumbricus rubellus*. It appears that roads, even small utility roads, are important corridors for invasions of earthworms. Remote forest areas still lack earthworms but their spread is likely to increase. How many of us realize that many or most of the familiar plants and animals in our towns and along our roadsides were unknown in North America prior to European settlement? Many exotic species remain restricted to roadsides, farm fields, and other highly disturbed areas, but some successful invaders of relatively intact natural communities. Some of these "super-weed" species include the mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*) and European marsh thistle (*Cirsium palustre*), are relatively common in Taylor County. Others, notably purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), in wetlands, and glossy ivy (*Hedera helix*), in woodlands and wetlands, are well-established and constitute an increasing percentage of the plant communities.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 211 This is not to say that no efforts are being made to protect natural areas and native plants in Taylor County. In 2002 the Wisconsin DNR designated a portion of the Chequamegon National Forest, woods, wetlands, and old pasture bordering Diamond Lake, an undeveloped kettle lake, as a state natural area. And the Forest Service recently completed a survey of the best and oldest forest stands and other natural communities remaining in the Chequamegon National Forest. Logging in most of these areas, which range in size up to a couple thousand acres, was temporarily suspended pending the completion of a new forest plan in 2004. Some were set aside as natural areas. But management in others might be modified only slightly or eliminated. Logging practices, which include extensive clear-cutting (Fig. 37). One natural area like the forested ice-walled-lake plain in the Chequamegon National Forest near Perkinstown is the best remaining comparatively undisturbed example of this distinctive glacial feature. Logging of the site was halted after field surveys found that it contained at least seven species of native plants. Though Taylor County is uncommonly rich in ice-walled-lake plains, the majority have been converted to agriculture, while most of those still forested have been seriously degraded by logging. For its part, the county government recently purchased an isolated 20-acre remnant of an original hemlock-hardwood forest (Fig. 38). Called "Gerstberger Pines," the tract, near Perkinstown, is preserved as a "special use area" (Star News 1993). No natural areas have yet been set aside as forest, though good candidate sites do exist. The latest forest management plan, which is still under review, is concrete, at least mentioned the conservation of biological diversity as being a worthwhile goal.



developments, though encouraging, do not go nearly far enough to stem the loss of biodiversity. Unlike many Wisconsin counties, Taylor County is blessed with a large amount of public land. Particularly in the Chequamegon, the opportunity exists to set aside large blocks of land where other disturbances would be minimal or absent. Large blocks are essential to minimize fragmentation and to promote large deer populations. In addition, many other techniques and options for enhancing biodiversity are available to public land managers. However, at times the challenge is that they be employed and that natural diversity and native species be accorded an equal status to that of logging and other forms of resource exploitation. It is true that Taylor County has done little about global problems like ozone depletion and climate change, but there is much that can be done locally to help conserve our natural heritage. Planting native rather than exotic species, allowing fencerows to grow wild, reducing lawn areas and mowed shorelines, keeping woodlands, careful use of herbicides, and simply becoming aware of our native botanical resources would go a long way toward preserving and bringing back the plants and natural communities that belong here.

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i~212 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 212 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FIFTEENTH  
the Chequamegon National Forest in the Town of Grover, about 5 miles east of Hann  
"Gerstberger Pines," a 20-acre remnant old growth hemlock-hardwood stand near Ril  
surrounded by farm fields. Note the "super-canopy" white pine, characteristic of old  
PREVIOUS BOTANICAL RESEARCH Compared to many counties in the southern half of  
adjacent Lincoln County, botanical work in Taylor County prior to the present report  
The earliest known herbarium specimen from the county is a single collection made  
then curator of the University of

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 213 Wisconsin Herbarium. However, there is so  
his specimen of *Viola canadensis* was collected in Taylor or in an adjacent county, since  
"Goodrich." Goodrich is a very small Taylor County community close to the Lincoln  
lines. In May, August and September, 1915, Charles Goessl made a number of collecti  
Not much is known about Goessl. A Sheboygan native, he worked as a botanical colle  
Public Museum, collecting throughout the state in the summers of 1915-1917 (Neil L  
Interestingly, five species collected by him have not been documented in the county  
native species *Eleocharis intermedia*, *Eriophorum angustifolia*, and *Platanthera obtusa*  
*Sinapsis alba* and *Potentilla flabelliformis*. In addition, his collections of the hybrid n

and *M. villosa* remain the only ones from the county. It would be over thirty years before I worked in Taylor County. As a University of Wisconsin graduate student, Orlin Anderson collected in the Rib Lake area in 1947 and 1948. His collections of *Iris virginica*, *Senecio pauperculus*, *Stellaria lacera*, and *Diphasiastrum complanatum* & *digitatum* have not been duplicated by others. He also collected *Leucophysalis grandiflora* from "cleared land" near Rib Lake, a rare species in Taylor County until 1997. His masters thesis was a study of an old-growth forest stand north of Rib Lake, "Ecological Study of the Climax Vegetation of Taylor County, Wisconsin." Martin A. Piehl collected in Taylor County fairly extensively from about 1955 to 1970. His unpublished 1955 paper, filed at the University of Wisconsin Herbarium and titled *The Native Woody Plants of Taylor County, Wisconsin*, lists 127 species. Most were documented with vouchers at WIS. In the introduction to this paper he noted that the isolation of botanical sites were the main reasons for the "only very sporadic meetings between Taylor County and the collector's press." His specimens of *Rhus glabra* and *Crataegus flabellata* are the only specimens of these species known from the county. Piehl revised his woody plant list around 1970 and distributed it to his friends. Unfortunately, it was not available to me at the time of this writing. He currently lives in Virginia. From the 1950s to the present, numerous students have made small Taylor County expeditions, such as William Barnes of Rib Lake, went on to careers in botany, ecology, or natural resource management. Botanists who have collected here occasionally include Marcus Fay, Robert Freckman, and John Peck. Especially noteworthy is Peck's 1979 collection of pteridophytes from the Chequamegon National Forest, several of which stand as the only records from the county. Deposited at UWL, MIL, and WIS. Species include *Diphasiastrum tristachyum*, *Lycopodiella inundata*, *Equisetum pratense*, and *Botrychium* sp. Taylor County was surveyed for high-quality natural areas in the summer of 1981 by Don Quisenberry of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. About thirty-three sites were described in this inventory, most of which are of state significance. Unfortunately, the Medford District was given only a cursory

i~214 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 look during the Chequamegon National Forest survey in 1981. The same year because it was felt the district lacked good-quality habitats for the species. Subsequently, a number of rare species were found in the Chequamegon and elsewhere. Undoubtedly, others remain to be discovered. INTRODUCTION TO THE ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE NAMES OF THE FORMS OF LIFE IS ONE OF THE KEENEST OF SATISFACTIONS... L. H. Bailey, How to Name a Plant. The beginning of wisdom is to call things by their right names. Old Chinese saying So I have compiled a checklist catalogues all vascular plant species known from Taylor County outside of cultivated areas. Each species documented with an herbarium specimen that I have seen. Included are a few waifs and stragglers, species judged to be spontaneous (i.e., not intentionally planted). Not included are species that are plantings, no matter how long persisting, unless they have spread beyond the original site. Cultivated species are noted under excluded species, along with species known from published or unpu

which no voucher specimen could be located. Also excluded are a few species known plant material (usually in dumps) that are potential escapes but are not known to have original source material. Admittedly, the criteria for inclusion are somewhat subjective, excessively broad, while perhaps being too restrictive for others. Methods Field work 1993-1997, though time spent in the field in 1996 was quite limited. The project results (including about 100 bryophytes and lichens), all of which were recorded in a computer. Collections were made on approximately 245 days; in addition, many field days resulted. Collections were made in every township. Nearly all public roads were searched by tractor and all railroad tracks were walked at least once in each direction. Most lakes with public access, were surveyed to various extents, as were major streams. I attempted to cover as many different habitats as possible, but visited some high quality sites repeatedly, the richest in native species. Most were on public lands, though a number were private; the county remain unvisited by any botanist and, doubtless, numerous species remain. Herbaria searched for Taylor County specimens include those at the Wisconsin State (WIS), the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (UWSP), the Milwaukee Public Museum, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse (UWL) (pteridophytes only), and the Chequamegon (here as CNF).

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 215 Arrangement and Nomenclature Arrangement by family, genus, and species within the four major groups: pteridophytes, gymnosperms, monocots. Familial circumscriptions and nomenclature follow the Cronquist system America North of Mexico (1993+) and Gleason and Cronquist (1991). Genera and species nomenclature follow Flora of North America (1993+) for groups treated in the six volumes including pteridophytes, gymnosperms, and numerous angiosperm families. For all other nomenclature and species circumscriptions were decided on a case by case basis using including Gleason and Cronquist (1991), Kartesz (1994), Voss (1972, 1985, 1996), Swin. Ownbey and Morley (1991), Case (1987), Ballard (1994), and Preliminary Reports on the (various authors, 1929-1989). Commonly used synonyms are included to facilitate cross-referencing these works and others. Some, but not all, infraspecific taxa are noted. Author abbreviations follow Mabberley (1997). Non-native species are listed in italics and their places of origin are always easy to determine if a given species is native or introduced; some, such as *Kerpratis*, may be both. Common Names The common names given are those for which there is some agreement among the above sources. In addition, the popular field guides by N. and McKenny (1968), and Zimmerman and Courtenay (1972) FIGURE 39. Botanizing Forest.

i~216 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 were consulted. Common names newly created and lists were avoided inasmuch as these are not in actual everyday use. Many species in the Cyperaceae, lack widely accepted common names. Relative Abundance For those species I am reasonably confident in doing so, an estimate of relative abundance is given, using the terms frequent, fairly common, common, and abundant. In this I have attempted to be conservative. Particular species may well be more common than indicated, but will seldom be less common. Remembered that relative abundances apply only to those habitats listed for the species. The leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*) is abundant in sphagnum bogs but is rarely found in upland forests. A "rare" species will seldom be encountered, even in apparently ideal habitat in small numbers, while an "abundant" one will be present and numerous in much of the habitat. "Occasional," "frequent," "fairly common," and "common" represent gradations between extremes. Species listed as "local" in distribution may be common, but only in a few limited habitats. For habitat descriptions, see the earlier section on plant communities. All species in the checklist but one are documented by at least one voucher specimen. Species names in italics and parentheses. Specimen numbers not preceded by a name are my own and unless otherwise noted. Specimens collected by others include the collector's name, where deposited, and year of collection. For species collected in the present survey, I have listed specimen numbers, except in a few cases (e.g., rare species). Many common species were collected in herbaria by previous Taylor County collections, but there seemed little to be gained by collecting more vouchers. The number of specimens listed for a species is not necessarily an indication of its frequency; many common species were collected only once, and others less common, such as *Taxus canadensis*, documented whenever found. Rare Species The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Heritage Inventory (2002) has listed species legally designated as endangered or threatened, and of special concern. "Special concern" is an advisory category for species needing more study of their distribution and abundance but for which a conservation problem is suspected. In the following designations of all such species are noted, as are the common names assigned to them by the WDNR, Taylor County has, as far as is known, 26 state-rare vascular plants: 10 common: *Botrychium mormo* (Fig. 44), 2 threatened: *Platanthera flava* var. *herbiola* (Fig. 42) and 14 of special concern: *Arabis missouriensis* var. *deamii*, *Botrychium oneidense* (Fig. 41), *Carex hermaphroditica*, *Carex assiniboinensis*, *C. gynocrates*, *C. pallescens* var. *neogaea*, *Clematis occidentalis* (Fig.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 217 40), *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, *C. makasin*, *C. reginae*, *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Diplazium pycnocarpon*, *Epilobium pauciflorum*



grandiflora (Fig. 43), *Malaxis monophyllos* var. *brachypoda*, *Myriophyllum farwellii*, *P. hexagonoptera*, *Platanthera hookeri*, *P. orbiculata*, *Potamogeton vaseyi*, *Scirpus torregeminiscapa*. All but three of these were first recorded in the county in the course of addition, though not actively tracked by the WDNR, data are being collected on *Juglquinquefolius*, and *Taxus canadensis*. New Records Many, if not most, of the catalog county records, a reflection of the limited amount of previous collecting done in Taylor species appear to be new state records: *Astragalus cicer* and *Lychnisflos-cuculi*, both Records From Adjacent Counties Following many of the family lists is an abbreviated from adjacent counties. This is not meant to be exhaustive and is mainly limited to s include them to give the interested reader a more regional sense of the flora and, esp indicate species that might occur in Taylor County but have yet to be documented. ] is listed from many or all adjacent counties, from habitats also found in Taylor County reasonably expect to find it here, too. The opposite is also true; thus, species noted fr common habitat in some adjacent counties, are unlikely to occur here, since Taylor C this type of habitat. Inexpensive Manuals for the Field Botanist For those who wish t learn more about them, and perhaps add to our knowledge of the local flora, I recom Flora (in three volumes). This highly readable and relatively inexpensive work includ vascular plant species (exclusive of pteridophytes) likely to be found in Taylor Count Wisconsin by Fassett, though older and limited in scope, is still tremendously useful the popular field guides, Newcomb's Wildflower Guide is recommended for its ease c (e.g., many shrub species are included). Statistical Summary It is customary in a loca of the total number of known species by plant group and origin, as well as the largest Because species circumscriptions vary by author and current knowledge, these numl However, they are useful as good estimates. In Taylor County, as in much of our regio the Asteraceae (109), Cyperaceae (98), Poaceae (96), Rosaceae (58), and Fabaceae (33) is *Carex* (70), followed by *Polygonum* (17), *Potamogeton* (17), *Aster* (14), and *Salix* (14 and 7 named hybrids are known from the county, representing 439 genera and 125 fa

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ï~~218 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 218 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FI  
ormo C(photo by Gregory K. Scott) FIGURE 41. *Botrychium oneidense* (photo by C

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ï~~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 219 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 219 FIGUI  
*occidentalis* (photo by Roxana Reitz) of our flora is introduced. The following table s

of native and introduced species by group. Plant Group Native Species Introduced S  
Pteridophytes 48 0 48 Gymnosperms 11 1 12 Dicots 469 180 649 Monocots 276 41 317  
Electronic Copies of This Checklist The Vascular Plants of Taylor County, Wisconsin  
form in WordPerfectÂ~ format. Please contact the author at: forhaven@dwave.net

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i~220 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 220 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 FI  
grandiflora (photo by Roxana Reitz) ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF SPECIES PTERIDOPHYTES  
LYCOPODIOPHYTES ISOETACEAE Quillwort Family Isoetes echinospora Durieu SPIN  
QUILLWORT. Locally common in shallow water of lakes, especially those with clear w  
substrates. Known from Long, Sackett, Saint Clair, Shearer, and Wood Lakes, and to k  
(1150, 2065, 2746, 2754, 2795, all with duplicates at MIL.) Additional records from adja  
lacustris L. (*I. macrospora* Durieu). Lincoln, Price: in similar habitats as *I. echinospor*

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 221 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 221 FIGUR  
(photo by Gregory K. Scott) LYCOPODIACEAE Club-moss Family *Diphasiastrum con*  
(*Lycopodium complanatum* L.) NORTHERN RUNNING-PINE. Dry to mesic forests; r  
*Diphasiastrum complanatum* x *digitatum*. Known from a "maple-basswood woods"  
Lake. (Anderson 461 WIS, 1948.) *Diphasiastrum digitatum* (A. Braun) Holub (*Lycopod*  
SOUTHERN GROUND-PINE. Frequent in moist mixed woods and openings. (346, 71  
*Diphasiastrum tristachyum* (Pursh) Holub (*Lycopodium tristachyum* Pursh) BLUE  
dry conifer forests. Collected by James Peck in a jack pine stand in the CNF. (Peck 63

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i~222 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Huperzia lucidula* (Michaux) Trevis. (*Lycop*  
Michaux) SHINING CLUBMOSS. Moist hardwood or mixed forests; fairly common. (  
*inundata* (L.) Holub (*Lycopodium inundatum* L.) BOG CLUB- MOSS. This inconspic  
should be expected in bogs, shores, and other wet or seasonally wet places. Collected  
in the CNF. (Peck 79-626A UWL, 1979.) *Lycopodium annotinum* L. BRISTLY CLUB-M  
low woods. (472, 720) *Lycopodium clavatum* L. COMMON CLUB-MOSS. Frequent in  
borders. (750, 826, 2194) *Lycopodium dendroideum* Michaux PRICKLY TREE CLUB-M  
woods, from dry to swampy; fairly common. (383, 713, 1991) *Lycopodium hickeyi* Wa

(*L. obscurum* var. *isophyllum* Hickey) HICKEY'S TREE CLUB-MOSS. Fairly common woodlands. (1815, 1818, 2070) *Lycopodium lagopus* (Hartman) Zinserling ONE-CONE from a Town of Westboro gravel pit where several large patches were found spreading woods into open, sterile ground. Formerly considered a variety of *L. clavatum*, differing solitary strobili (see *Flora of North America*, Vol. 2, 1993). (2271, 2496) *Lycopodium ob* BRANCHED TREE CLUB-MOSS. Mixed upland woods; locally common. (2071) Exclud *Diphasiastrum xzeilleri* (Rouy) Holub (*Lycopodium xzeilleri* Rouy). A presumably fer *complanatum* x *D. tristachyum*. Mapped for Taylor County by Peck (1982), who gives sandy fields and jack pine woods. No voucher specimen was located. Additional reco counties: *Diphasiastrum xhabereri* (House) Holub (*Lycopodium xhabereri*). Lincoln: SELAGINELLACEAE Spike-moss Family Excluded species: *Selaginella rupestris* (L.) S MOSS. Mapped for Taylor and all surrounding counties by Peck (1982); however, no found. Its preferred habitats-exposed rock outcrops and open sands-are virtually not DIVISION EQUISETOPHYTA EQUISETACEAE Horsetail Family *Equisetum arvense* L HORSETAIL. Common in a variety of habitats, including roadsides, railroad ballast, r woods. (352, 882, 1232, 1853, 1921, 2701) *Equisetum fluviatile* L. WATER or RIVER HO ditches, shallow water of lakes and streams, and other wet places; frequent. (333, 351, 2573, 2713) *Equisetum hyemale* L. subsp. *affine* (Engelm.) Calder & Roy L. Taylor COM RUSH. In open wet to fairly dry places, including railroad ballast and embankments, pits; frequent. (350, 591, 1551) *Equisetum pratense* Ehrh. MEADOW HORSETAIL. Col maplebasswood woods in the CNF. Prefers moist woods and shaded slopes. Widespr apparently nowhere common. (Peck 79-625 UWL, 1979.) *Equisetum scirpoides* Mich RUSH. Damp springy places at the bases of steep slopes in undisturbed hemlock-ha of cedar swamps; stream banks in cool, rich woods; occasional. The smallest of our ec 2205) *Equisetum sylvaticum* L. WOOD HORSETAIL. Fairly common in moist to damp delicate species has been described as "elegant." (737, 877, 933, 959, 2303, 2645)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 223 Additional records from adjacent counties: ] Clute. A hybrid of *E. hyemale* x *E. laevigatum*. Chippewa: shore of Chippewa River. D POLYPODIOPHYTA ASPLENIACEAE Spleenwort Family Additional records from adja *Asplenium rhizophyllum* L. (*Camptosaurus rhizophyllum* (L.) Link). Clark: shaded clif Bracken Family *Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn var. *latiusculum* (Desv.) Underw. BR in a variety of mostly dryish habitats, including woods, roadsides, and along railroad DRYOPTERIDACEAE Wood Fern Family *Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Mertens var. *angu* NORTHERN LADY FERN. Common in moist woods and borders; occasionally in mor (361, 364, 650, 1446, 1846) *Cystopteris bulbifera* (L.) Bernh. BULBLET BLADDER FERN

moist shaded sandstone outcrops along the Yellow River; very local. (1613, 3385) *Cystopteris* FRAGILE FERN. Shaded rock outcrops along major streams; occasional. (307, 1157) *Cystopteris* (Michaux) Desv. (*C. fragilis* var. *mackayi*) MACKAY'S BRITTLE FERN. Occasional on moist, cool slopes; also known from moist sandy soil in a wooded bottomland along the Yellow River. (2464, 3386) *Deparia acrostichoides* (Sw.) Kato (*Athyrium thelypteroides* (Michaux) E. B. FERN. Rich moist deciduous woods, often on slopes; rather local. (400, 673, 3442) *Diplopappus* (Sprengel) M. Broun (*Athyrium pycnocarpon* (Sprengel) Tidestrom) GLADE FERN, NORTHERN SPLEENWORT. Known from a very rich hardwood forest on an ice-walled-lake plain, with *Deparia acrostichoides* and *Dryopteris goldiana*. The site is a few miles northwest of Taylor County. A Wisconsin special concern species. (3387, 3441) *Dryopteris carthusiana* (Villars) H. B. F. Mueller) Watt) SPINULOSE WOOD FERN. Common in moist to swampy woods and meadows. (362, 1317, 2169, 2172, 2195) *Dryopteris cristata* (L.) A. Gray CRESTED WOOD FERN. Wet sedge meadows; fairly common. (392, 2073) *Dryopteris goldiana* (Hook.) A. Gray GOLDEN WOOD FERN. Locally in rich upland woods-especially on ice-walled-lake plains-and in mature bottomlands along the Black River. (1751, 2126, 2171, 3381) *Dryopteris intermedia* (Muhl.) A. Gray GLANDULOUS WOOD FERN. Common in a variety of woods, including rich deciduous and hemlock mixed hardwood-conifer swamps. (411, 1616, 2072, 2196) *Dryopteris xuliginosa* (A. Br.) R. Br. Alder thicket along Camp Eleven Creek in the CNF. A hybrid of *D. cristata* x *D. carthusiana*. (1979.) *Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newman OAK FERN. Moist woods, especially in the north; persist in dense shade under hemlock and balsam fir where few other plants survive. (*Dryopteris*) *struthiopteris* (L.) Tod. OSTRICH FERN. Common in alluvial soil along streams, where it stands in open places; also occurs in wet thickets and damp places in rich deciduous woods. *Onoclea sensibilis* L. SENSITIVE FERN. Very common in a variety of wet or moist habitats, including woods (especially black ash-cedar swamps), wet alder thickets, moist meadows and streams. The fronds are killed at the first hint of frost, hence both its common and brittle nature.

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ii~224 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Excluded species: *Dryopteris marginalis* (L.) A. Gray WOOD FERN. Mapped for Taylor and all surrounding counties by Peck (1982), but not to be found. The usual habitat is rocky, often dry, woods. Additional records from adjacent counties: *Dryopteris* x *bootii* (Tuckerman) Underwood. Lincoln, Price: wet woods. *Dryopteris* x *triploidea* (L.) R. Br. Price: moist mixed woods. *Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R. Br. Clark, Chippewa, Lincoln, Marquette, and Taylor counties. OPHIOGLOSSACEAE Adder's-tongue Family *Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel FERN. Occasional in habitats ranging from dry open grassy places to moist shady woods. The degree of leaf dissection and are sometimes separated into two varieties, *obliquifidum* and *dissectum*, both known from Taylor County. (517, 518, 757, 2650) *Botrychium lanceolatum* (L.) R. T. Clausen subsp. *angustisegmentum* (Pease & A. H. Moore) R. T. Clausen LANCE-LEAVED GRASS



MOONWORT. Maple-basswood forests; occasional to rare. (3394) Botrychium matricariae (L.) Sw. DAISY-LEAF GRAPE FERN. Frequent, mainly in maple-basswood forests, but also in brushy upland clearings, where it seems to attain its largest size. In Taylor County it is replaced by one or more other Botrychium species, including B. virginianum, B. dissectum, B. oneidense, and B. mormo. (1576, 1911, 2305; Fields & Krause 2405 WIS) Botrychium matricariae (L.) Sw. FERN. This diminutive and elusive moonwort favors medium-aged, rich ATM habitats in maple-basswood forests, and is nearly always closely associated with basswood [see Kotar et al. (1988) for descriptions]. Rare; known from four sites in the CNF, two of which were discovered by botanists Steven Spickerman and Marjorie Brzeskiewicz. All locations were on end moraine. Endangered in Wisconsin. (3407, 3409; Fields & Spickerman 1575 WIS; Brzeskiewicz 1575 WIS) Botrychium matricariae (L.) Sw. LEATHERY GRAPE FERN. Locally in habitats as dissimilar as tall grassland and the damp ecotone between a woods and a brushy sedge meadow. (756) Botrychium matricariae (L.) Sw. oneidense (Gilbert) House BLUNT-LOBED GRAPE FERN. Known from maple-basswood forests in the Mondeaux Flowage and near Perkinstown on an ice-walled-lake plain, both in the CNF. Concern species. (Peck 79-627 MIL, 1979.) Botrychium simplex E. Hitchc. DWARF GRASSY MOONWORT. "Maplebasswood" woods northeast of the Mondeaux Flowage in the CNF. Location where B. oneidense was collected by James Peck. (Peck 79-629 MIL, 1979.) Botrychium simplex (L.) Sw. RATTLESNAKE FERN. Rich moist deciduous or mixed forests; fairly common in brushy clearings. (474, 2081) OSMUNDACEAE Royal Fern Family Osmunda cinnamomea L. A large, attractive fern of swamps and bogs; common. (1134) Osmunda claytoniana L. A common species of woods and roadsides. The sterile fronds are very similar in appearance to the above species. (363) Osmunda regalis L. var. spectabilis (Willd.) A. Gray ROYAL FERN. Abundant in black ash-cedar swamps, though sometimes associated with tamarack along streams and at bog edges. (372, 2074, 2431) POLYPODIACEAE Polypody Family L. COMMON POLYPODY. Locally common on rock outcrops along the Black, Yellow, and Green rivers. Occasionally found among exposed tree roots on steep lakeshore banks, on slopes in hemlock-hardwood forests, and on large mossy glacial erratics. (306, 892, 943, 2306, 2307)

2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 225 PTERIDACEAE Maidenhair Fern Family Adiantum NORTHERN MAIDENHAIR FERN. Rich upland deciduous forests; fairly common. (363) Marsh Fern Family Phegopteris connectilis (Michaux) Watt (Thelypteris phegopteris) LONG BEECH FERN. Frequent to fairly common in moist to rather wet woods and shrublands. (410, 1615) Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) Fee (Thelypteris hexagonoptera) Michigan from two sites in the CNF, both very rich hardwood forests on ice-walled-lake plains. The sites, 10 miles northwest of Perkinstown and contain several other rare species. A Wisconsin species. (3388, 3408) Thelypteris palustris Schott var. pubescens (Lawson) Fern. MARSH FERN

meadows, marshes; frequent. (689, 2307) GYMNOSPERMS DIVISION PINOPHYTA Class  
Family Juniperus communis L. var. depressa (Pursh) Franco COMMON JUNIPER. Lo  
under red pine near Foss Lake. (3446) Thuja occidentalis L. NORTHERN WHITE-CED  
sometimes forming pure stands, but more often in association with black ash or othe  
moist upland forests. As with Canada yew and eastern hemlock, white-cedar is heavi  
young trees are uncommon. (828) Excluded species: Juniperus virginiana L. RED CEI  
occurring naturally in Taylor County, but sometimes planted and may persist for ma  
Lincoln and other nearby counties. (986) PINACEAE Pine Family Abies balsamea (L.)  
to wet forests, usually in mixture with other species, though sometimes forming den  
(816) Larix laricina (Du Roi) K. Koch TAMARACK. Abundant in bogs and swamps; occ  
open upland sites, such as gravelly road banks. (823, 1841) Picea glauca (Moench) Vos  
common in upland forests; frequent in mixed conifer swamps. (752, 753) Picea maria  
SPRUCE. Abundant in bogs and swamps, usually associated with tamarack. Occasion  
bordering bogs. (2162) Pinus banksiana Lamb. JACK PINE. Commonly planted and fi  
dry roadsides and other dry disturbed places. Probably quite rare prior to white settl  
of suitable habitat (i.e., dry sandy soils). (927) Pinus resinosa Aiton RED PINE. Uncor  
occurring species on dryer soils; abundant in plantations. (1148) Pinus strobus L. WE  
abundant and still common in forests of various types, frequently invading old fields  
even bogs. (1237) Pinus sylvestris L. SCOTCH or SCOTS PINE. Most individuals of th  
have been planted, but Scotch pine does sometimes colonize dry disturbed sites; fre  
canadensis (L.) Caribre EASTERN HEMLOCK. Moist upland forests, in pure stands c  
yellow birch, sugar maple, and white pine; sometimes in swamps with red maple or k  
major component of the pre-settlement forest and as such was abundant throughou  
though still found in some private woodlands, its best hope for survival is in the CNF  
abundant in places. Hemlock reproduction is often seriously limited by deer browsir

i~226 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Excluded species: Picea abies (L.) Karsten  
Widely planted and long persisting, especially around old farmsteads. It is uncertain  
species has become locally naturalized here as it has in some other places in the Upp  
North America, Vol. 2, 1993). (972) TAXACEAE Yew Family Taxus canadensis Marshall  
and mixed swamps, rock outcrops, steep wooded slopes, old hemlock-hardwood fore  
Reproducing populations are rare due to intense deer browsing; most of the collecti  
only one or a very few severely browsed individuals. (497, 718, 746, 806, 889, 923, 941, 1  
2292, 2423, 2587) FLOWERING PLANTS DIVISION MAGNOLIOPHYTA Class Magnolio  
ACERACEAE Maple Family Acer ginnala Maxim. AMUR MAPLE. Though seldom men  
cultivated Asian species definitely escapes. Known from a grassy railroad right-of-way

seed producer. (2629) *Acer negundo* L. BOX-ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Occasional; commonly planted and escaped near dwellings. (1160) *Acer nigrum* Michaux f. (*A. saccharinum* (Michaux f.) Desm. BLACK MAPLE. Rich moist woods. In our area intergrading with *A. rubrum* such that specimens are often difficult to place in one or the other taxon. Since several collections at WIS are labeled *A. nigrum*, I tentatively include it here. A logger I spoke with in the woods he had no problem telling the difference between the two species. (Barnes 139; Piehl 157; Ruesch 46; all WIS.) *Acer rubrum* L. RED MAPLE. In a variety of woods, from swamps to upland woods and swamps-where it is most abundant. Also invades old fields. (1002) *Acer saccharinum* L. SUGAR MAPLE. Abundant in bottomland forests along major streams. Commonly planted. (1003) *Acer marianum* (Mill.) Marshall SUGAR MAPLE. Rich upland woods; abundant. An important component of the hardwood forest, though nowadays often found in nearly pure stands-especially on the result of forest management practices. (1222, 1539, 2518) *Acer spicatum* Lam. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. Characteristic of the understories of swamp forests, but also in uplands; fairly common.

AMARANTHACEAE Amaranth Family *Amaranthus albus* L. TUMBLEWEED. Occasional; native tumbleweed. (1868, 2639) *Amaranthus powellii* S. Watson. Fairly common as a native weed. Native to the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. (1718) *Amaranthus retroflexus* L. REDROCKET. GREEN AMARANTH. A common weed of roadsides, railroads, fields, and gardens. From (1645, 2653) Excluded species: *Amaranthus hypochondriacus* L. PRINCE'S FEATHER. Ornamental. Thriving in a garden waste dump near the village of Gilman, but could have escaped. (3414, 3415) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Amaranthus tuberosus* L. (Acnida altissima (Riddell) Moq.). Lincoln: border of cultivated field.

ii ~ 2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 227 ANACARDIACEAE Cashew Family *Rhus glabra* L. COLLECTED BY MARTIN PIEHL FROM A SAND PIT JUST SOUTH OF THE CITY DUMP AND ALONG CORNER OF MEDFORD. The site no longer exists. The specimen is from early in the season, before flowering, but is apparently this. (Piehl s.n. WIS, 1967.) *Rhus xiphioides* Greene (*R. typhina* x *R. glabra*) hybrid of *R. typhina* and *R. glabra*, known from a dry roadside near Perkinstown. (152) STAGHORN SUMAC. Well-drained roadsides and clearings; common, especially on the edge of swamps. (483) *Toxicodendron rydbergii* (Small) Greene (*Toxicodendron radicans* var. *rydbergii*) *Toxicodendron radicans* L. var. *rydbergii* (Small) Rehder POISON-IVY. Damp open woods and thickets, among rock outcrops; common in places. Our plants apparently do not produce flowers and are separated from *T. radicans* primarily on that basis. (1453) APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE) Parsley Family *Aegopodium podagraria* L. BISHOP'S WEED, GOUTWEED. Cultivated and occasionally spreading into wooded areas. Difficult to eradicate once established. *Eupatorium atropurpureum* L. GREAT ANGELICA. Damp roadsides, meadows, thickets, and riverbanks. Plants with leaves minutely pilose beneath, have been called var. *occidentalis* Fassett. (526)



CARAWAY. Locally established along roadsides. Europe. (1099) *Cicuta bulbifera* L. BU  
WATER-HEMLOCK. Lake and stream margins, marshes, wet thickets; frequent. (1721  
*maculata* L. SPOTTED or COMMON WATER-HEMLOCK. Damp roadsides and meadow  
wet thickets; very common. According to Muenscher (1939), this and the above speci  
violently poisonous plants in the U.S. (527, 528, 1514, 1574) *Cryptotaenia canadensis*  
Rich moist forests, especially in bottomlands along the Black River; frequent. (1175, 1  
*Daucus carota* L. WILD CARROT, QUEEN ANNE'S LACE. Locally along roadsides. Eur  
*Heracleum maximum* Bartram (*H. lanatum* Michaux) COW-PARSNIP. Moist roadsid  
open woods; frequent. (1220) *Hydrocotyle americana* L. WATER-PENNYWORT. Stream  
sometimes in wet boggy situations, as at the edges of floating bog islands in Chelsea  
*Osmorhiza claytonii* (Michaux) C. B. Clarke SWEET CICELY. Characteristic of rich ha  
(1052) *Osmorhiza longistylis* (Torrey) DC. ANISE-ROOT. Rich floodplain forests along  
common. (1159) *Pastinaca sativa* L. WILD PARSNIP. Along railroads and roadsides; co  
locations. A real pest in southern Wisconsin prairies and roadsides, but just becomin  
Europe. (1354, 1525, 1712) *Sanicula gregaria* Bickn. CLUSTERED BLACK SNAKEROOT  
forests; frequent to fairly common. (1127, 1239, 2641, 2649, 3291) *Sanicula marilandica*  
Moist to dryish woods and openings; frequent. (1236, 1344) *Sium suave* Walter WATE  
margins, shores, marshes, swamps; sometimes in shallow water; frequent. (1427, 1595  
GOLDEN ALEXANDERS. Forms patches along roadsides and in meadows; occasional  
species: *Anethum graveolens* L. DILL. Collected from a yard waste dump near the vill  
hardly be considered escaped at that location. Also known as a garden weed in Linco

i~228 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Additional records from adjacent counties  
Bickn. Clark, Lincoln: woods. *Taenidia integerrima* (L.) Drude. Lincoln: woods and op  
Dogbane Family *Apocynum androsaemifolium* L. SPREADING DOGBANE. Roadsides  
woods and edges; abundant. (320, 1297, 1852) *Apocynum cannabinum* L. INDIAN-HI  
moist roadsides. (1642) *Apocynum sibiricum* Jacq. (*A. cannabinum* L. var. *hypericifo*  
CLASPINGLEAVED DOGBANE. Our only collection is from a lightly shaded gravelly ro  
upland deciduous woods near Lake Eleven in the CNF. Included by some recent auth  
(2702) *Vinca minor* L. PERIWINKLE. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to woods a  
especially in and near cemeteries (the old Perkinstown Cemetery is a good place to se  
(945, 3227) AQUIFOLIACEAE Holly Family *Ilex verticillata* (L.) A. Gray WINTERBERRY  
thickets, swamps, stream and bog margins; fairly common. (344, 690, 780, 2456) *Nemc*  
(L.) Loes. MOUNTAIN HOLLY. Bog margins, wet meadows and thickets, swamps; cor  
2415) ARALIACEAE Ginseng Family *Aralia hispida* Vent. BRISTLY SARSAPARILLA. Dry  
sandy ground, including clearcuts, gravel pits, and upper shores; occasional. (393, 24



WILD SARSAPARILLA. In a wide variety of dry to wet woods; abundant. (994, 3250) *Aster* *SPIKENARD*. Rich upland woods, black ash-cedar swamps; frequent. One of our large plants. (475, 2080, 2476) *Panax quinquefolium* L. AMERICAN GINSENG. Rich upland on slopes. Though one still hears of "old-timers" collecting wild ginseng for commerce undoubtedly quite scarce in Taylor County-in nearly five years of field work, I have er times. (2642, 3389, 3402, 3445) *Panax trifolium* L. DWARF GINSENG. Rich, often rather local, but usually common where found. (151, 2235, 3223) ARISTOLOCHIACEAE *Birth canadense* L. WILD-GINGER. Rich deciduous woods, often on slopes; frequent. The u commonly lie under the leaf litter and are pollinated by beetles. (874, 3009) ASCLEPIAD Family *Asclepias exaltata* L. POKE MILKWEED. Upland woods, often in small openings frequent. (402, 2334, 2486) *Asclepias incarnata* L. SWAMP MILKWEED. Wet meadows, common. (470) *Asclepias syriaca* L. COMMON MILKWEED. Roadsides, old fields, and abundant. (413, 2201) *Asclepias verticillata* L. WHORLED MILKWEED. Known from o colony in a dry sandy roadside bank in the CNF. (2759) Excluded species: *Asclepias p MILKWEED*. Mapped in error for Taylor County in Noamesi and Iltis (1957). Would b Wisconsin range, here. Endangered in Wisconsin. *Asclepias tuberosa* L. BUTTERFLY and persisting in dry ground, but apparently not spreading. Known from some adjacent records from adjacent counties: *Asclepias ovalifolia* Decne. Chippewa: sandy open ar

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 229 ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE) *Aster* or *Com millefolium* L. YARROW, MILFOIL. Roadsides, old fields, and other open places; abun flowered forms are occasional. (287, 807, 1719) *Achillea ptarmica* L. SNEEZEWEED. C frequently escaping to roadsides where it forms patches. The double horticultural fo Pearl." (538) *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. COMMON RAGWEED. Roadsides, fields, garden areas; abundant. (530, 2766) *Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. WESTERN RAGWEED. Com remote, dry grassy clearing northwest of Lost Lake in the CNF-our only known locatio used as a Native American gathering place. (755) *Ambrosia trifida* L. GIANT or GREAT roadsides, farmyards, and other weedy places, often in rich soil; frequent. (728) *Anap. Benth. & Hook. PEARLY EVERLASTING*. Dry road banks, often at the borders of wood 1944) (Nomenclature and species circumscriptions for the following species of *Anten Stebbins* (1993), the most recent work on this difficult genus.) *Antennaria howellii* G subspecies in our area: ssp. *petaloidea* (Fern.) Bayer. Roadsides, railroads, lawns, dry (879, 917, 920, 1304) ssp. *neodioica* (Greene) Bayer. Collected from a dry open red pin School Forest land, where fairly common. (931) *Antennaria neglecta* Greene PUSSY T dry railroad "prairie" where occasional. (1088, 1089) *Antennaria parlinii* Fern. PUSSY' frequent in dry open woods. Ours are apparently ssp. *fallax* (Greene) Bayer & Stebbin

*Artemisia biennis* Willd. DOG-FENNEL, MAYWEED, STINKING CHAMOMILE. Gravel road shoulders abundant, especially in the Medford area. Europe. (730, 2635) *Arctium minus* Schkuh. Old homesites and gardens, farmyards, roadsides and railroads, other weedy places, frequent. Eurasia. (1748) *Artemisia absinthium* L. WORMWOOD, ABSINTHIUM. Abundant at an abandoned section of a gravel pit south of Jump River; also collected along the Pirbright (a former railroad right-of-way). Eurasia. (1728, 2684) *Artemisia biennis* Willd. BIENNIAL WORMWOOD. Occasional in waste places, in rich ground. Native to the northwestern U.S. (786, 1954) Nutt. WHITE SAGE, WESTERN MUGWORT. Locally along railroads, on sandy river banks and grasslands. (759, 1600, 1727, 1903, 2165) *Artemisia serrata* Nutt. SAW-TOOTHED SAGE. Common in areas along the Black and Jump Rivers, generally in rich sandy alluvial soils. (1915, 214) *Aster borealis* (Torrey & A. Gray) Prov. (*A. junciformis* Rydb.) RUSH ASTER. A depauperate species with flowers or fruit at WIS has been determined to be this. It was collected in a "rich tambo" (Patman & Christensen s.n. WIS, 1959.) *Aster ciliolatus* Lindley LINDLEY'S ASTER. Rare in wet places. (544, 656) *Aster cordifolius* L. HEART-LEAVED ASTER. Known from a shady bank south, where one of its associates was *Carex assiniboinensis*. (2128) *Aster firmus* Nees & Wieg.; *A. puniceus* L. var. *firmus* (Nees) Torrey & A. Gray). Apparently very localized: known from a moist roadside and a shady bank of the Black River. Most recent authors (not Cronquist) treat it as a variety of *A. puniceus*. (2160, 2831) *Aster lanceolatus* Willd. (including *A. simplex* Willd.) PANHANDLE ASTER. Wet roadsides, railroads, stream margins, and other damp open places; common. We treat it as a variety and var. *simplex* (Willd.) A. G. Jones. (541, 542, 583, 1862, 1926, 1942, 2153) *Aster lanceolatus* Willd. CALICO or SIDE-FLOWERING ASTER. Woods and borders, roadsides, damp meadows; common. (2061)

i~230 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Aster macrophyllus* L. BIG- or LARGE-LEAVED ASTER. Well-drained woods, especially after logging; also at forest margins and on open or partially shaded railroad embankments. (590, 2828, 2947) *Aster novae-angliae* L. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. Common on moist roadsides. Our occurrences of this showy species may represent escapes from cultivation. *Aster oolentangiensis* Riddell (*A. azureus* Lindl.) SKY-BLUE or AZURE ASTER. Locally common in prairie-like areas along railroad tracks and roadsides. One of our collections (617) has been identified as *A. oolentangiensis*. (1949, 2154) *Aster pilosus* Willd. Our one record, from McKinley Township, is without a date. (11 WIS, 1971.) *Aster prenanthoides* Muhl. ex Willd.. CROOKED-STEM or ZIGZAG ASTER. Common in bottomlands; locally frequent. (2831) *Aster puniceus* L. PURPLE-STEMMED or BRISTLE-STEMMED ASTER. Marshes, stream margins, wet meadows and roadsides; fairly common. See also *A. firmus*. (1995, 2006) *Aster sagittifolius* Willd. ARROW-LEAVED ASTER. Dry open ground along roadsides; locally common. (593, 645, 648, 671, 1998, 2037) *Aster umbellatus* Miller. FLAT-TOPPED ASTER. Meadows, semi-open swamps, moist openings in woods, roadsides; common. (532) I

NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD or BEGGAR-TICKS. Swamps, mucky shores, marshes, w  
fairly common. (625, 662, 795, 1929, 2023, 2781) *Bidens connata* Muhl. PURPLE-STEM  
Swamps, wet roadsides, and other wet places; frequent. (564, 661, 677, 2079) *Bidens c*  
TICKSEED-SUNFLOWER. Known from one location: common in a very wet open are  
moving stream in the CNF, with sedges and alder. (1990) *Bidens discoidea* (Torrey &  
lake shores; occasional. (1731, 2048) *Bidens frondosa* L. BEGGAR-TICKS, STICKTIGH  
swamps, stream margins; frequent. (768, 2010, 2028) *Bidens vulgata* E. Greene TALL B  
Occasional along roadsides and at the edges of farm fields; rather weedy. (1999) Cent  
KNAPWEED. Grassy roadsides; occasional. Europe. (1715, 1716, 1860, 1962, 2549) Cent  
biebersteinii DC.) SPOTTED KNAPWEED. Dry roadsides and other dry open areas of  
European introduction is a serious weed pest throughout much of North America, b  
locally in Taylor County. (446, 1967, 2512) *Centaurea montana* L. MOUNTAIN-BLUET  
area at an old abandoned homesite. Europe. (2438) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*  
*vulgare* Lam.) OX-EYE DAISY. Roadsides, old fields, disturbed open sites; abundant. ]  
*Chrysanthemum serotinum* L. (*C. uliginosum* (Willd.) Pers.) GIANT DAISY. Escaped  
roadside ditches, forming conspicuous patches; locally common. Europe. (779, 2155,  
L. CHICORY. Known from only a few spots along roadsides and railroads. Europe. (52  
Scop. CANADA THISTLE. Common in roadsides, fields, disturbed places. Its habit of  
makes this weedy pest difficult to eradicate. A white-flowered form, *f. albiflorum* E. L  
collected from an open roadside. From Eurasia, not Canada. (422, 539) *Cirsium disco*  
FIELD or PASTURE THISTLE. Road banks, old gravel pits; occasional. (1819, 2729) *Cir*  
SWAMP THISTLE. Swamps, wet thickets and meadows, roadsides; frequent to fairly (2  
2550)

ï~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 231 *Cirsium palustre* (L.) Scop. EUROPEAN MA  
potentially serious invader of natural wetlands, this European species is as yet only lc  
damp roadsides in the eastern half of the county. (1478, 2548) *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi)  
familiar weed of roadsides, old fields, pastures, farmyards, and weedy places. Eurasia  
(L.) Cronq. (*Erigeron canadensis* L.) HORSEWEED. Road shoulders, gravel pits, gravel  
disturbed habitats; fairly common. (547) *Coreopsis lanceolata* L. SAND COREOPSIS. ]  
roadside near Perkinstown and on a weedy bank of the Black River in Medford. Our o  
represent escapes from cultivation. (1407, 2596) *Coreopsis palmata* Nutt. PRAIRIE CC  
few prairie-like areas along railroad tracks in the western part of the county. (601) Cre  
BEARD. Gravelly roadsides, old gravel pits, other weedy places; frequent. Eurasia. (30]  
2152) *Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench PURPLE CONEFLOWER. A rare roadside esca  
(1964, 2035) *Erechtites hieraciifolia* (L.) Raf. FIREWEED. Wet meadows and shores, es



exposed by lowered water levels; also along railroad tracks; locally common. Native but (2056, 2632, 3433) *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. ANNUAL FLEABANE. Disturbed gravelly ground (431, 1331) *Erigeron philadelphicus* L. COMMON or PHILADELPHIA FLEABANE. Weeds, also occurring on moist shaded undisturbed river banks; occasional. (1270, 1586, 1900) Muhl. ROUGH FLEABANE. Roadsides, old fields, woodland clearings; fairly common. *Eupatorium maculatum* L. SPOTTED JOE-PYE WEED. Wet meadows, swamps, marshes, roadsides; common. (525, 2333) *Eupatorium perfoliatum* L. BONESET. In the same species, but somewhat less common. (573) *Eupatorium rugosum* Houtt. WHITE SNAKEHEAD. Rich soil and light shade; our specimens are from a bank of the Black River and a moist meadow. Sometimes placed in a separate genus as *Ageratina altissima* (L.) R. M. King & H. E. Robinson. *Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. (*Solidago graminifolia* (L.) Salisb.) GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD. Roadsides, railroads, old fields, meadows, usually in moist to damp ground. (552) *Euthamia gymnospermoides* E. Greene (*Solidago gymnospermoides* (Greene) Fernald) Small colony grew in a dryish railroad "prairie" in the southern part of the county, but was destroyed by the railroad company in 1997. (618) *Gaillardia pulchella* Foug. BLANKET FLOWER. Native southwest of our area. (1867) *Galinsoga quadriradiata* Ruiz & Pavon (*G. ciliata* (L.) Roth) QUICKWEED. An occasional weed of gardens and farmyards. From Central and Southern Michigan. *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* L. CATFOOT, FRAGRANT CUDWEED. Dry open road banks, ditches, pits; frequent. (723, 2150, 2663, 3438) *Gnaphalium uliginosum* L. LOW CUDWEED. Gravelly soil and gravel bars in rivers; frequent. Europe. (569, 2138, 2769) *Grindelia squarrosa* (Pursh) Greene TARWEED. Known from one location: common in gravelly soil along the abandoned railroad tracks near the village of Westboro. The bracts at the base of the flower heads are extremely sticky. (1723) *Helenium autumnale* L. SNEEZEWEED. Introduced from farther west. (1723) *Helenium autumnale* L. SNEEZEWEED. Common along stream margins, but also roadsides, old fields, and damp woods; common. (574, 1771, 1820, 2100) L. COMMON SUNFLOWER. An occasional roadside waif. Native farther west. Cultivated elsewhere, seed, though only occasionally in our area. (1795, 1927, 2100)

i~232 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Helianthus decapetalus* L. THIN-LEAVED SUNFLOWER. Record is from a dryish mixed woods in the CNF, where it was common in lightly shaded woods. *Helianthus giganteus* L. TALL SUNFLOWER. Roadsides, river banks, old fields, clearings, meadows. (606, 724, 804, 1621, 1966, 2145) *Helianthus maximiliani* Schrader MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER. Open prairie-like areas along the Pine Line trail, a former railroad right-of-way (3479) Riddell WESTERN SUNFLOWER. Locally common in dry railroad "prairies." (597, 598) *Helianthus pauciflorus* Nutt. (*H. rigidus* (Cass.) Desf.) PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER. Known from a neglected garden alongside an alley in Medford, doubtless a garden escape. (2848) *Helianthus strumosus* (L.) Greene SUNFLOWER. Railroads and road banks; occasional. (489, 555, 595, 649) *Helianthus tuberosus* L. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES. Cultivated elsewhere, but not in our area. (1795, 1927, 2100)



ARTICHOKE. Occasional on river banks and along roadsides. Sometimes cultivated patches along roadsides probably represent escapes. (2125, 2164, 2179) Hieracium aureum L. HAWKWEED, DEVIL'S PAINTBRUSH. Dry roadsides, old fields, lawns, cut-over woodlands, and just about any other open place, except the wettest; abundant. Europe. (244) Hieracium fasciculatum (Pursh) LePage (H. canadense Michaux) CANADA HAWKWEED. Dry places; occasional. (548, 596) Hieracium piloselloides Villars (H. florentinum All.) KINNEY HAWKWEED. Roadsides and other open disturbed sites; often abundant. Europe. (244) Hieracium scabrum Michaux ROUGH HAWKWEED. Dry open gravelly woods and borders, with balsam fir; occasional to frequent. (740, 1816, 1872) Hieracium umbellatum L. (Am. pl. segregated as H. scabriusculum Schwein.) NORTHERN HAWKWEED. Our one record from a small sedge meadow at the base of a railroad embankment. (1836) Krigia biflora (Walt.) Johnston DANDELION. Common on an open bank of the Jump River. Our plants have glandular hairs and lower involucre, differing from those occurring south of the Tension Zone which lack them. The two have been given subspecies status by Iltis (see Johnson & Iltis 1963), with our plants as H. biflora (Iltis) Iltis. (1155) Lactuca biennis (Moench) Fern. TALL BLUE LETTUCE. Woodlands and along railroads; tends to weediness; frequent. (521, 1761, 1996) Lactuca canadensis L. RAILROAD LETTUCE. Railroads and roadsides, disturbed places in woods; frequent. (1678, 1694, 1994, 2058, 2059) Ligulistylis (A. Nels.) K. Schum. BLAZING STAR. Formerly fairly common in a few prairie areas along railroad tracks in the southwestern part of the county, now much reduced in number. (599) Matricaria discoidea DC. (M. matricarioides (Less.) Porter) PINEAPPLE-WEED. Road shoulders and in other disturbed places, but not competing well with taller vegetation. American West. (434) Matricaria recutita L. (M. chamomilla L.) WILD CHAMOMILE. Common escape. Eurasia. (1459, 2313) Megalodonta beckii (Torrey) E. Greene (Bidens beckii Torr.) MARI GOLD. Collected only from Little Chelsea Lake, but should be expected in other areas. (2819) Petasites frigidus (L.) Fries var. palmatus (Aiton) Cronq. SWEET COLTSFOOT. Goessl near Rib Lake in 1915: "Rich partly boggy woods. One colony." A more recent collection has habitat data. (Goessl 138 MIL, 1915.; Ruesch s.n. WIS, 1958.) Prenanthes alba L. WHITE WIND-ROOT, RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. Woods and borders, roadsides; frequent. (581) Rudbeckia hirta (L.) Nutt.) BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Roadsides, railroads, old fields, and other open places; common. A version, called "Gloriosa Daisy," with rays having a reddish base, is a local escape. (27

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 233 Rudbeckia laciniata L. TALL or CUT-LEAF COLUMBINE. Characteristic of rich open or lightly wooded floodplains, but also in moist roadsides and meadows; fairly common. "Golden Glow," an escaped double horticultural form, is occasional. Senecio aureus L. (Packera aurea (L.) Love & Live) GOLDEN RAGWORT. Low woods and bottomland forests; frequent. (197, 1117, 2260) Senecio pauperculus Michaux (Packer

Love & Live) BALSAM or NORTHERN RAGWORT. Our one record is from near Long Lake, but is without habitat information. (Anderson 315 WIS, 1947.) *Senecio vulgaris* GROUNDSEL. Occasional in gardens and waste ground. Europe. (731, 1247) *Silphium* PLANT. Abundant along a moist grassy roadside near Perkinstown, though likely escaped. *Solidago canadensis* L. CANADA GOLDENROD. There is a good deal of disagreement on the proposed segregates of this variable species, differentiated mainly by involucre size and flowering time. We appear to have at least two varieties: My own collections are all apparently *S. altissima* (Willd.) Torrey & A. Gray, known from roadsides, railroads, old fields, meadows, woods in Taylor County and often considered a distinct species (*S. altissima* L.). (582, 654, 655, 656) county specimens at WIS are labeled var. *hargerii* Fern.: found in the same sorts of habitats and likely at least common in our area. (Nee 1271 WIS, 1968.; Gale & Struick s.n. WIS, 1957) A specimen is further annotated as var. *gilvocanescens* Rydb., which Salamun (1963) says does not occur in the state. However, according to Cronquist (1991), var. *gilvocanescens* occurs on the east coast only to Minnesota. Finally, the typical variety and var. *salebrosa* (Piper) M. E. Johnston (Cronquist) are also possible in our area. *Solidago flexicaulis* L. ZIGZAG GOLDENROD (626) *Solidago gigantea* Aiton LATE GOLDENROD. Roadsides, borders of woods, river banks; abundant. (529, 546, 805, 1947, 1972, 2130) *Solidago hispida* Muhl. HAIRY GOLDENROD in mixed woods. (2052) *Solidago juncea* Aiton EARLY GOLDENROD. Dry open road banks. *Solidago nemoralis* Aiton GRAY GOLDENROD. Dry open roadsides, sandy river banks; abundant. (1965, 2068, 2116) *Solidago rigida* L. STIFF GOLDENROD. This dry prairie species is known from an individual growing along the Pine Line recreational trail, a former railroad right-of-way (not taken for the voucher specimen). (2036) *Solidago uliginosa* Nutt. BOG GOLDENROD. swamps, bogs, roadsides; fairly common. (543, 633, 670, 1951) *Sonchus arvensis* L. var. *uliginosus* Grab. & Wimmer (*S. uliginosus* M. Bieb.) SOW-THISTLE. Fairly common in moist woods, old fields, waste places. Europe. (698, 1458, 1754, 1993) *Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill SPINY SOW-THISTLE. We have but two records for this weedy species-a newly reconstructed road in an unspecified habitat near Rib Lake. Europe. (2002; Anderson 329 WIS.) *Sonchus oleraceus* L. THISTLE. Collected from pavement cracks in Medford and Stetsonville. Europe. (2036) *Chrysanthemum parthenium* (L.) Sch. Bip. FEVERFEW. (*Chrysanthemum parthenium* (L.) Bernh.; *Matricaria parthenium* (L.) Maerker) weed at the edge of a gravelly logging road near Rib Lake. Europe. (2945) *Tanacetum vulgare* L. TANSY. Common along roadsides and in open disturbed places. An old-fashioned garden weed from Europe. (621) *Taraxacum officinale* G. Weber COMMON DANDELION. Ubiquitous in gardens, roadsides, even woods. The vitamin A-rich leaves provide early spring greens, the flowers wine, and the roasted roots a coffee substitute-not bad for a weed! From [unclear] *Tragopogon pratensis* L. GOAT'S-BEARD. Gravelly roadsides and railroads; frequent. '90 generally close by early afternoon. Europe. (1122, 1211, 1726)

i~234 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Additional records from adjacent counties:  
Lincoln: abandoned farm. Europe. *Artemisia campestris* L. (*A. caudata* Michaux). Ch  
Marathon: dry fields and roadsides. *Aster drummondii* Lindley. Clark: clearing in wo  
*hesperius* A. Gray (*A. lanceolatus* Willd. ssp. *hesperius* (A. Gray) Semple & Chmielews  
*Aster laevis* L. Lincoln, Marathon, Rusk: old fields, jack pine barrens. *Aster ericoides* L  
old fields, prairies. *Aster praealtus* Poiret (*A. coerulescens* DC.). Price: weedy rocky sl  
Chippewa: sandy open area. *Aster tradescantii* L. Clark, Lincoln: river bank, field. Thi  
Wisconsin; these WIS specimens may represent escapes or be in error. *Cirsium flodn*  
Price: "Ladysmith," an old record. A state special concern species. *Cirsium hillii* (Can  
in a mesic prairie. Threatened in Wisconsin. *Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Sprengel. Li  
Introduced from farther west. *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg. Marathon: "Wausau." Fro  
escaped from cultivation. *Erigeron pulchellus* Michaux. Chippewa: woods and open  
*macounii* Greene. Lincoln, Price: dry woods and fields. *Helenium flexuosum* Raf. (H. 1  
Marathon: damp grassy ditch. Native farther south. *Helianthus x laetiflorus* Pers. Lin  
Hybrid of *H. pauciflorus* x *H. tuberosus*. *Helianthus mollis* Lam. Lincoln: "Tomahawl  
*Heliopsis helianthoides* (L.) Sweet. Chippewa: moist meadow. *Inula helenium* L. Lin  
low pasture. Eurasia. *Iva xanthifolia* Nutt. Clark, Rusk: weedy places; native farther we  
(Nutt.) Riddell. Chippewa, Lincoln, Price: roadsides, railroads, open places. *Liatris asj*  
Chippewa, Marathon: roadsides, dry open places. *Liatris pycnostachya* Michaux. Cla  
*Madia glomerata* Hook. Price: railroad yard, an old record. Adventive from the far We  
L. Clark: rich maple-basswood forest. *Ratibida pinnata* (Vent.) Barnhart. Lincoln: "Co  
Merrill). *Solidago ptarmicoides* (Torrey & A. Gray) B. Boivin (*Aster ptarmicoides* (Nee  
Chippewa: sandy slope. *Solidago speciosa* Nutt. Chippewa, Lincoln: dry open places.  
Chippewa, Price: edges of woods. *Taraxacum erythrospermum* Andr. (T *laevigatum*  
Marathon: clearing, roadside, bog. Eurasia. *Tragopogon dubius* Scop. Chippewa, Lin  
railroads, dry sandy fields. Europe. *Vernonia fasciculata* Michaux. Clark, Marathon: ri  
BALSAMINACEAE Touch-me-not Family *Impatiens capensis* Meerb. (*I. biflora* Willd.  
SPOTTED TOUCHME-NOT. In moist to wet places: woods, swamps, thickets, meado  
roadsides; abundant. (478) *Impatiens pallida* Nutt. PALE TOUCH-ME-NOT, YELLOW  
partly shaded river banks, forest edges; occasional. (1713, 1851) BERBERIDACEAE Bar  
*thunbergii* DC. JAPANESE BARBERRY. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to roads:  
woods, as along the Yellow River in Gilman. Asia. (1234, 2034) *Caulophyllum thalictro*  
COHOSH. Fairly common in rich deciduous woods. (952, 2226)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 235 Additional records from adjacent counties:  
Clark, Marathon: woods. BETULACEAE Birch Family *Alnus incana* (L.) Moench ssp. r



Clausen SPECKLED ALDER. Abundant in wet places, often forming extensive thicket (937) *Betula alleghaniensis* Britton (*B. lutea* Michaux) YELLOW BIRCH. In both mesic forests; common. An important component of the original hemlock- hardwood forests of Taylor County. (512, 1246, 2198) *Betula papyrifera* Marshall WHITE or PAPER BIRCH. Wet forests; occasional in bogs. Like aspens, often colonizes disturbed sites. (1008, 1010) (*B. glandulifera* (Regal) Butler) BOG or DWARF BIRCH. Bogs and conifer swamps; frequent. (1163, 2432) *Carpinus caroliniana* Walter ssp. *virginiana* (Marshall) Furlow AMERICAN MUSCLEWOOD, BLUE-BEECH, IRONWOOD. Moist to wet woods and thickets; fairly common. (1325, 1350) *Corylus americana* Walter AMERICAN HAZELNUT. River banks, woods, thickets; common. (1205, 1228) *Corylus cornuta* Marshall BEAKED HAZELNUT. In similar habitats; abundant. (1235) *Ostrya virginiana* (Miller) K. Koch IRONWOOD, EASTERN HOP-HORNBEAM. Characteristic small tree of the rich deciduous forest understory; common. (1540, 1790) from adjacent counties: *Alnus viridis* (Villars) DC. ssp. *crispa* (Aiton) Turrill. Lincoln: Chippewa, Rusk: along streams and shores. *Betula xsandbergii* Britton. Conifer swamps. A hybrid of *B. papyrifera* x *B. pumila*, and intermediate in appearance. Borage Family *Hackelia virginiana* (L.) I. M. Johnson STICKSEED, BEGGAR'S-LICE. Damp upland woods; rare to occasional. (2477) *Lithospermum canescens* (Michaux) Lehm. Occasional along railroad tracks in the western part of the county. (652, 1084) *Myosotis scorpioides* L. SCORPION-GRASS or FORGET-ME-NOT. Known from partly shaded disturbed sites at Kathryn Lake and the Mondeaux Flowage. Europe. (164, 1281) *Myosotis discolor* Peck (Sm.). In a house yard near Kathryn Lake. Europe. (Brownell s.n. UWSP, 1979; det. by J. E. Scorpion). *Myosotis scorpioides* L. TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. Frequent in damp ground along streams. Europe. (1252, 1355) *Myosotis sylvatica* Hoffm. GARDEN FORGET-ME-NOT. Common in the lake area at the Kuse farmstead near Medford. Europe. (2247) *Symphytum officinale* L. COMMUNE FIGWORT. Frequently escaping to moist roadsides; especially well-established in the Lublin and Chippewa areas. It flowers in lightly shaded situations and is nearly impossible to eradicate once established. (1445) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Cynoglossum boreale* Fern. (*C. virginicum* (Fern.) Cooperrider). Lincoln, Price: woods and edges. *Cynoglossum officinale* L. LINCOLN FIGWORT. Eurasia. *Hackelia deflexa* (Wahlenb.) Opiz var. *americana* (A. Gray) Fern. & I. M. Johnson. Chippewa area. *Lithospermum caroliniense* (J. Gmelin) MacMillan. Chippewa: sandy open field. (CRUCIFERAE) Mustard Family *Alliaria petiolata* (M. Bieb.) Cavara & Grande GARLIC CUSTARD. A weed pest in southeastern Wisconsin where it invades rich woodlands and crowds out native species. Thus far our only record is from campsite #4 at the Kathryn Lake Camp



mustard is a biennial and first-year plants are often inconspicuous. To slow its establishment, plants should be pulled and destroyed wherever found and infested sites revisited yearly until seed supply is exhausted. Europe. (3478) *Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh. TOWER MUSTARD. Occasional. (1264, 2483) *Arabis laevigata* (Muhl.) Poiret SMOOTH ROCK CRESS. Gravel slopes and banks, especially along rivers; occasional to frequent. (1027, 1057, 3268) *Arabis Greene* var. *deamii* (Hopkins) Hopkins DEAM'S ROCKCRESS. One known site: dry stream bed in old Forest Service gravel pit west of the Mondeaux River in the CNF. Renewed gravel pits have eliminated this population. A Wisconsin special concern species. (262) *Barbarea orthoceras* (L.) Rocket, WINTER CRESS. A weed of fields, gardens, roadsides, stream edges, and alluvial areas; abundant. Its flowers turn many a field yellow in spring, much to the disgust of farmers. (899) *Berteroa incana* (L.) DC. HOARY ALLYSUM. Locally common along roadsides. Europe. (464, 954, 2315) *Cardamine bulbosa* (Muhl.) BSP. (C. *rhomboidea* (Pers.) DC.) Swampy areas in rich deciduous woods; along streams; occasional, except frequent in the Ohio River. (948, 1183, 2974, 3265) *Cardamine pensylvanica* Muhl. PENNSYLVANIA BITTER CRESS. Streams, wet spots in woods; frequent. (912, 1015, 2004, 2604, 3258) *Dentaria laciniata* (Michaux) O. Schwarz) CUT-LEAVED TOOTHWORT. Rich moist forests, especially south. (150, 895, 2244, 3224) *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. WORMSEED MUSTARD. Often in rich soil; moist ground near streams; fairly common. Eurasia. (433, 462, 1284, 2120) *Hesperis matronalis* L. DAME'S ROCKET. Roadsides, open and wooded areas and gardens; locally common garden escape. Europe. (1149, 1971, 2368, 3320) *Lepidium densiflorum* L. PEPPERGRASS. Weedy places along roads and railroads; gardens; frequent. Origin uncertain. *Lepidium virginicum* L. PEPPERGRASS. Occasional in a gravelly road shoulder along roads. *Raphanistrum* L. WILD RADISH. Roadsides, fields, waste places- especially around feed stores. Eurasia. (459, 460, 1207, 1248, 2343) *Rorippa palustris* (L.) Besser (R. *islandica* (Murray) DC.) COMMON or MARSH YELLOW CRESS. Two varieties: var. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbott) Rydb. A specimen collected from floating mats of muck and organic matter in a small lake ("Mud Lakes") appears to be this variety. (2582) *Sinapsis alba* L. (Brassica *hirta* Moench) WHITE MUSTARD. "Rib Lake... Waste ground." Europe. (Goessl 3038 MIL, 1915) *Sinapsis kabera* (DC.) Wheeler) CHARLOCK, WILD MUSTARD. Weedy places; occasional. General European origin, though at least one source claims it is native to the northeastern U.S. *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. HEDGE MUSTARD. "Weedy in a lawn." Europe. (Vernon) *Thlaspi arvense* L. FIELD PENNY CRESS. Frequent in weedy disturbed areas. Europe. Excluded species: *Barbarea orthoceras* Ledeb. NORTHERN WINTER CRESS. Two of our specimens from sand or mud along the Yellow River may be this. However, according to Patman and

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 237 (1961), this species does not occur in Wisconsin records from adjacent counties: Alyssum alyssoides (L.) L. Marathon: open fields and canadensis L. Rusk: wooded talus. Arabis divaricarpa A. Nelson. Marathon, Rusk: rail drummondii A. Gray. Chippewa, Rusk: woods, old fields, openings. Arabis hirsuta (L. (Hopkins) Rollins. Rusk: in gravel. Arabis lyrata L. Chippewa, Lincoln, Marathon: sanc lacustris (A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz & V. Bates (A. aquatica (A. Eaton) Wieg.). Lincoln: sub Endangered in Wisconsin. Armoracia rusticana Gaertn., Meyer & Scherb. Lincoln: ga parviflora L. var. arenicola (Britton) O. E. Schulz. Clark: "Three miles north of Neillsvil (L.) Dumort. Price: open sandy soil. Dentaria diphylla Michaux (Cardamine diphylla Lincoln, Marathon, Price: damp rich deciduous woods. Lepidium campestre (L.) R. E Rorippa sylvestris (L.) Besser. Lincoln: edge of Wisconsin River. Sisyrinchium altissim Marathon: roadsides, old fields, railroads. CABOMBACEAE Water-shield Family Brase WATER-SHIELD. Lakes and ponds; fairly common. (1492) CALLITRICACEAE Water-s hermaphroditica L. AUTUMNAL WATER-STARWORT. Known only from slow water s where associated with Potamogeton richardsonii. A Wisconsin special concern speci palustris L. (C. verna L.) WATER-STARWORT. Fairly common in shallow water or at th and lakes. (1458, 1894) CAMPANULACEAE Bellflower Family Campanula aparinoides uliginosa Rydb.) MARSH BELLFLOWER. Wet meadows, marshes, swamps; frequent. ( Campanula rapunculoides L. ROVING or CREEPING BELLFLOWER. A frequent roads Campanula rotundifolia L. HAREBELL. Railroad "prairies," rock outcrop crevices along floodplains along the Jump River; frequent. (600, 2158) Lobelia inflata L. INDIAN-TOE open woods, stream banks, especially in disturbed places; fairly common. (554, 1612, siphilitica L. GREAT BLUE LOBELIA. Stream margins, wet meadows; frequent. (613, 1 Additional records from adjacent counties: Lobelia dortmanna L. Lincoln, Price: lake; Lobelia spicata Lam. Chippewa: roadside. CANNABACEAE Hemp Family Humulus lu HOPS. Thickets, especially along streams and railroads; frequent. (504, 651) CAPRIFO Family Diervilla lonicera Miller BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE. Dry open woods-especially at common. (253, 2042) Linnaea borealis L. TWINFLOWER. Dryish upland woods and el woods; frequent. (749, 1257, 2082, 2366) Lonicera xbella Zabel. Open woods, thickets, 1 of old homesites; locally common. L. tatarica is one of the parent species and both ar pests here, as they often are in southern Wisconsin. (1047, 1067, 1113; Iwen 48 WIS, 19

i~238 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Lonicera canadensis Marshall AMERICAN Common in a variety of woods, from dry to swampy. (180, 906, 2214, 2283, 2299) Lonic GLAUCUS HONEYSUCKLE. Forests and thickets, ranging from rocky wooded slopes

frequent. (1075, 1181, 1456, 2267) *Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton HAIRY HONEYSUCKLE. Dar-  
woods; frequent. (2410, 2424, 2485) *Lonicera tatarica* L. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE.  
open woods and thickets, especially along rivers. As noted by Voss (1996), this species  
difficult to differentiate because of presumed backcrossing. Eurasia. (1066, 1864) Lon-  
Schultes (included in *L. caerulea* L. by some authors) MOUNTAIN FLY HONEYSUCK-  
mixed swamps of tamarack, black ash, balsam fir, or alder; frequently encountered with  
restricted habitat, but never in great numbers. (1170, 2324, 2434, 2699) *Sambucus car-*  
ELDER. Woods edges, roadsides, usually in damp ground; frequent. (420) *Sambucus*  
(Michaux) House (*S. pubens* Michaux) RED- BERRIED ELDER. Rich mesic deciduous  
openings and edges; common. The flowers attract Junebugs, the appearance of the tree  
spring. (971) *Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook. WOLFBERRY. Our one record is from  
the Pershing State Wildlife Area, near an old, nearly obliterated homesite. (1824) Trio-  
Bicknell HORSE-GENTIAN. Upland woods, especially in small openings and at edges.  
2846) *Viburnum acerifolium* L. MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM. Fairly common in dry to  
*Viburnum dentatum* L. ARROW-WOOD. Locally in thickets on upper banks of the Ye-  
where it is likely an escape. (2202) *Viburnum lentago* L. NANNYBERRY. Damp thicket  
stream banks, roadsides; frequent. (1049, 1107, 2124) *Viburnum opulus* L. var. *americ-*  
Marshall) HIGHBUSH- CRANBERRY, CRANBERRY VIBURNUM. Wet thickets and road-  
ground around old homesites where probably planted; occasional to frequent. (443, 1  
*rafinesquianum* Schultes var. *rafinesquianum* DOWNY ARROW- WOOD. Upland wood-  
clearings; occasional. (1119, 1169, 1224) Additional records from adjacent counties: Le-  
(Goldie) Hook. Price: low woods. *Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake. Lincoln: conifer  
dry sandy open area. CARYOPHYLLACEAE Pink Family *Arenaria lateriflora* L. GROVE  
shaded stream banks along the Jump and Black Rivers. Also known from a damp road-  
1792, 3351) *Cerastium arvense* L. FIELD CHICKWEED. "Hillside of former farm land."  
*Cerastium vulgatum* L. (*C. fontanum* Baumg.) MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED. Lawns, roads,  
disturbed places; our commonest chickweed. Eurasia. (293, 970, 1104, 2256) *Dianthus*  
PINK. Open grassy places, in soil ranging from sandy to clay; occasional. Europe. (425  
SWEET WILLIAM. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to grassy roadsides in the M-  
(1250) *Dianthus plumarius* L. GARDEN or GRASS PINK. Escaped from a planting to a  
Europe. (1294) *Gypsophila muralis* L. BABY'S BREATH. Established locally in a gravel  
a gravel-surfaced parking lot. Eurasia. (2093, 2531, 2771) *Lychnis chalcedonica* L. MAL-  
LYCHNIS. Known from a moist overgrown roadside in Lublin-doubtless a garden escape  
long- persisting. Asia. (1865)



near Sackett Lake, a good distance from any residence. I am unable to find a previous record for this species from Wisconsin. Europe. (3303) *Myosoton aquaticum* (L.) Moench (Stellaria) GIANT CHICKWEED. Frequent in moist places along streams. Also known from dry streambeds and plantations. Europe. (797, 1221, 1334, 1521, 1598) *Saponaria officinalis* L. BOUNCING BETON. Cultivated and frequently escaping to roadsides and old fields, becoming locally abundant. Eurasia. (540, 1461) *Scleranthus annuus* L. KNAWEL. A weed of gravelly disturbed sites. Eurasia. (1797, 2532) *Silene antirrhina* L. SLEEPY CATCHFLY. Occasional in dry gravelly places. (1744) *Silene armeria* L. SWEET WILLIAM CATCHFLY. Collected from the edge of a gravel pit, it appears to have arrived in fresh gravel. Occasionally cultivated in flower gardens. Europe. (1875) *Silene baumg.* Occasional along railroad tracks; locally common along the Pine Line recreational trail and railroad right-of-way. Southeastern Europe. (702, 1675, 1882, 2559) *Silene latifolia* Poir. WHITE CAMPION. Roadsides and disturbed sites; a common weed. Europe. (303, 833) *Silene noctiflora* L. NIGHT-FLOWERING CATCHFLY. One record: a recently reconstructed gravel road site, apparently arriving with the gravel, along with a wide variety of other weedy species. (1875) *Silene arvensis* L. CORN SPURREY. A weed of farm fields, roadsides, and waste places; frequent. Europe. (2530, 2823) *Spergularia rubra* (L.) J. & C. Presl SAND SPURREY. Gravelly road shoulders and pits; occasional to frequent. Europe. (245, 1454, 2525) *Stellaria borealis* Bigelow (*S. californica* misapplied). Our one record is without habitat data. Generally found in damp shaded places. (WIS, 1947.) *Stellaria graminea* L. COMMON STITCHWORT, STARWORT. Moist grassy places. Europe. (325, 2340) *Stellaria longifolia* Muhl. LONG-LEAVED STITCHWORT. Wet meadows, swamps, pond borders; often growing in tangled masses; frequent. (1875) *Stellaria (L.) Villars* COMMON CHICKWEED. Lawns, gardens, weedy places. Does not seem to be native to Taylor County, though most floras from our region list it as an abundant weed. European records from adjacent counties: *Petrorhagia saxifraga* (L.) Link (*Tunica saxifraga* (L.) Villars) *Silene dichotoma* Ehrh. Lincoln: roadsides and fields. *Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke. Lincoln, Marathon, Price: roadsides; gravel bars in a river. CELASTRACEAE Staff-tree *Scaevola scandens* L. AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. Open upland woods and borders, thickets; common. (Seymour (1960) wrote that it was never seen in flower or fruit in Lincoln County, it does not occur in Taylor County. (1190, 1263) CERATOPHYLLACEAE Hornwort Family *Ceratophyllum demersum* L. HORNWORT, COONTAIL. Abundant in many lakes, ponds, and backwaters of streams. *Ceratophyllum echinatum* A. Gray. Known from James Lake and a flowage in the Pershing County. A Wisconsin special concern species. (1828, 2617) CHENOPODIACEAE Goosefoot Family *Rumex crispus* L. LAMB'S QUARTERS. A common weed of roadsides, fields, and gardens. Various names have been proposed for this variable species. Some of our material might be referred to *C. berlandieri* but similar but native species. The



i~240 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 younger leaves make an acceptable cooked spinach. Europe. (289, 1738, 2670, 2676, 2767) *Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Aschers & S. Occasional in forest clearings and gravelly places following disturbance. (1794, 3300) *Chenopodium gigantospermum* Aellen (*C. simplex* (Torrey) Raf.) (*C. hybridum* L. var. *gigantospermum*) MAPLE-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT. Recently constructed roadsides, woodland trails; occasionally considered conspecific with the European *C. hybridum*. (1644, 2555) *Chenopodium macrocarpum* L. GOOSEFOOT. A locally common weed of disturbed places. Europe. (1634, 2690) *Chenopodium L.* Known from gravelly open ground along the railroad tracks in downtown Medford. This species appears to be quite rare in our region; neither Voss (1985) nor Swink and Willard (1994) record it. (2934) *Kochia scoparia* (L.) Schrad. SUMMER-CYPRESS. Locally common in a weed bed along railroad tracks in Gilman. Asia or Europe. (2628) *Salsola kali* L. var. *tenuifolia* Tausch (*S. tragus* L.) A spiny tumbleweed occasionally found in dry gravel or sand along railroad tracks. As of 1994, no records from adjacent counties: *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* (Sprengel) J. Coulter. Lincoln: adventive from west and south. CISTACEAE Rockrose Family *Helianthemum bicknellii* (Gray) S. Wats. One small patch in a sandy railroad "prairie." (585) *Lechea intermedia* Leggett PINWEED. Common and along railroads; occasional. (1736, 2013, 2053, 2592, 2669) Additional records from Lincoln: *Helianthemum canadense* (L.) Michaux. Clark: "White Mound." HUDSONIA Family *Hudsonia tomentosa* (L.) Muhl. Mound." CLUSIACEAE (GUTTIFERAE, HYPERICACEAE) St. John's-wort Family *Hypericum* Bickn. Lake shores, bogs, wet meadows; fairly common. (1579, 1847, 1933, 2047) *Hypericum* Occasional in moist open ground at the margins of rivers. (1450, 1597) *Hypericum* kaibabense (Gray) JOHN'S-WORT. One record: a large, spreading patch in a sandy roadside clearing in Taylor County. (2536) *Hypericum majus* (A. Gray) Britton. Moist meadows, shores, roadsides, often in Lincoln; common. (1636, 1647, 1805, 1807, 1859, 2622, 2770) *Hypericum perforatum* L. COMMON ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Common along roadsides and railroads. Europe. (396, 787) *Hypericum punctatum* L. ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Moist roadsides, river banks, old fields; frequent. (726, 1611, 1789, 2833) *Hypericum pyramidatum* Aiton (*H. ascyron* L.) GREAT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. Roadsides, old fields, meadows, open ground; frequent to fairly common. (466) *Triadenum fraseri* (Spach) Gleason MARSH BINDWEED. Bogs, marshes, shores, wet meadows; frequent. (683, 2433) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Hypericum canadense* L. Lincoln: ditch. CONVULVULACEAE Morning-glory Family (*Convolvulus sepium* L.) HEDGE BINDWEED. Moist thickets, disturbed woods; occasional. *Calystegia spithamea* (L.) Pursh (*Convolvulus spithameus* L.) LOW BINDWEED. Ditch and road banks; locally common. (258, 1307)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 241 *Convolvulus arvensis* L. FIELD BINDWEED. A serious weed pest to the south of us, this species appears to be rare in Taylor County. Common in open ground in Medford. Europe. (1417) CORNACEAE Dogwood Family *Cornus alternifolia* (L.) DC.

LEAVED or PAGODA DOGWOOD. Moist woods and edges, thickets; frequent. (345, 11 amomum Miller (*C. obliqua* Raf.) SILKY or PALE DOGWOOD. Marshy places along streams known from a rather dry brushy roadside, though perhaps originally planted at that time. (*C. canadensis* L. BUNCHBERRY. Dry to swampy, mainly coniferous, woods; common. (1168, 1353, 1451, 1663, 2399) *Cornus rugosa* Lam. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD. Thickets; very local, but can be abundant, as on the southern end of the Mondeaux Escarpment. (*C. stolonifera* Michaux (*C. sericea* L.) RED-OSIER DOGWOOD. Common in swamps, meadows, and other moist to wet places. (1133) CRASSULACEAE Stonecrop Family *Sedum acre* L. NAIL WALLPEPPER. Growing abundantly in a lawn and adjacent sidewalk cracks in the village. (1362) *Sedum purpureum* (L.) Schultes (*S. telephium* var. *purpureum* L.) LIVE-FOR-EVER rather frequently escaping to roadsides and old fields. The common name is appropriate. (576) CUCURBITACEAE Gourd Family *Echinocystis alba* Torrey & A. Gray WILD CUCUMBER. Primarily in damp thickets or open ground along streams; common. (469, 605) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Sicyos angulatus* L. PITCHER PLANT CUSCUTACEAE Dodder Family *Cuscuta gronovii* Willd. COMMON DODDER. Frequent along streams bordering streams and ponds where it is parasitic on a variety of mostly herbaceous plants. (1970, 2005, 2841) DROSERACEAE Sundew Family *Drosera intermedia* Hayne. In very wet places at the edges of bog pools, where the stems sometimes lengthen to 15 cm or more; occasional. (2752) *Drosera rotundifolia* L. ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW. Sphagnum bogs; fairly common. Leaves with stalked glands that secrete a sticky substance. Small insects are trapped and slowly digested. (680, 771, 2111, 2408) ELATINACEAE Waterwort Family *Elatine minor* Meyer WATERWORT. Locally common in shallow water of sand-bottomed soft water ponds. (2804, 2845) ERICACEAE Heath Family *Andromeda glaucophylla* Link BOG-ROSEMARY. Frequent. (1017) *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench LEATHERLEAF. Abundant in swamps, sometimes at the leading edge of vegetation pioneering open water. (891) *Epigaea repens* ARBUTUS. Dryish coniferous or mixed woods; occasional. (736, 2402, 2727) Gaultheria Family CREEPING SNOWBERRY. Damp woods and slightly elevated areas in conifer swamps. (*Gaultheria procumbens* L. WINTERGREEN, CHECKERBERRY, TEABERRY. Common in conifer woods of medium to low fertility; occasional in swamps and bogs. (2085)

i~~242 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh. BOG- or PALE-LEAFED BERRY. Bogs; frequent. There is some question as to the correct spelling of the specific epithet. (*Kalmia polifolia*. (1016, 2200, 2489) *Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder LABRADOR-TEA. Abundant in conifer swamps. (692, 1018) *Vaccinium angustifolium* Aiton LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY. Woods; occasional. (1097, 1840, 2442) *Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton CRANBERRY. In

especially in the wettest areas, as at the edges of bog pools or lakes; fairly common. O this species. (1142, 1376) *Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michaux VELVETLEAF or CANADA damp open woods, bogs, swamps; common. (579, 824, 1011) *Vaccinium oxycoccos* L. Sphagnum bogs; fairly common. (1197, 1326, 2490) Additional records from adjacent uva-ursi (L.) Spengel. Lincoln: dry open woods and roadsides. *Gaylussacia baccata* (V Chippewa: bogs, roadsides. *Vaccinium cespitosum* Michaux. Chippewa, Lincoln: also Wisconsin. EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family *Acalypha rhomboidea* Raf. THREE-SEE from damp disturbed ground along the Black River, south, and as a garden weed in M *Euphorbia corollata* L. FLOWERING SPURGE. Fairly common in dry ground along rail 784) *Euphorbia cyperissias* L. CYPRESS SPURGE. Occasional in cemeteries and near and spreading from cultivation. Sometimes called "graveyard spurge." Eurasia. (516, LEAFY SPURGE. One small patch along railroad tracks near Gilman. Eurasia. (1626) E Engelm. (*Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (Engelm.) Small) Along railroad tracks; local. (53! maculata L. (E. supina Raf.; *Chamaesyce maculata* (L.) Small) MILKPURSLANE. In ra 2677, 2678) *Euphorbia nutans* Lag. (E. maculata L., misapplied; *Chamaesyce nutans* ( Fairly common in dry gravel in one spot along the railroad tracks in Gilman. (2630) E (Chamaesyce vermiculata (Raf.) House HAIRY SPURGE. In cinders along an abandon Lublin. Probably a native species. (704) Additional records from adjacent counties: E (Chamaesyce geyeri (Englm.) Small). Lincoln: sandy roadsides. *Euphorbia serpyllifolia serpyllifolia* (Pers.) Small). Lincoln: roadside, riverbank. FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE) *Amphicarpaea bracteata* (L.) Fern. HOG-PEANUT. In moist upland woods, often bec logging. A variable species that is sometimes segregated into varieties. (359, 592) Apic GROUNDNUT. Apparently restricted to woods, thickets, and open areas along the Ju common. (1596, 1855) *Astragalus cicer* L. CHICK-PEA MILK-VETCH. Common on op abandoned gravel pit off Forest Road 121 in the CNF. The site is used as a camping at horseback trail riders and also gets heavy off-road-vehicle use. This appears to be the of this species in Wisconsin. Europe. (1545) *Baptisia lactea* (Raf.) Thieret (B. leucanth WHITE FALSE INDIGO. Locally common in the narrow open floodplain along the Ju shares with numerous prairie species. Also known from a grassy roadside bank near C

ï~~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 243 *Caragana arborescens* Lam. PEA-TREE. A cu tree, occasionally escaping. Our collections are from a roadside in Gilman and a red p used by off-road-vehicles in the CNF, where it was common. Northern Asia. (1106, 15 CROWN-VETCH. Roadsides; common. Europe. (441, 1978) *Dalea candida* Willd. (Petz (Willd.) Michaux) WHITE PRAIRIECLOVER. A single robust clump growing in well-dr railroad tracks north of Gilman. Associates included *Andropogon gerardii* and *Euphc*



*Desmodium canadense* (L.) DC. SHOWY TICK-TREFOIL. Occasional; known from a roadside, and an old gravel pit. (800, 1547, 1813) *Desmodium glutinosum* (Muhl.) Alph. TICK-TREFOIL. Frequent in upland deciduous woods, especially after disturbance. (*Cochroleucus* Hook. PALE VETCHLING. Dryish woods and borders; occasional to frequent) *Lathyrus palustris* L. MARSH VETCHLING or PEA. Known from a grassy railroad right-of-way on a sandy floodplain along the Jump River, in both instances associated with various meadows. (3323) *Lathyrus sylvestris* L. EVERLASTING PEA. Locally abundant along roadsides, especially in the Perkinstown where it is also invading red pine plantations. Europe. (412) *Lathyrus venosus* Butters & St. John VEINY PEA. Frequent in a few dry railroad "prairies." (341) *Lathyrus capitata* Michaux ROUND-HEADED BUSH-CLOVER. Locally in dry open ground near a dry sandy road bank near Salem Lake, both in the CNF. (1844, 2668) *Lotus corniculatus* L. TREFOIL. Occasional on dry open disturbed sites. Eurasia. (264) *Lupinus polyphyllus* L. LUPINE. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to roadsides. Western North America. (*Lupinus lupulina* L. BLACK MEDIC. Disturbed open areas, as along roadsides and railroads; frequent) (1710) *Medicago sativa* L. ALFALFA. A frequent escape to roadsides and old fields. Origin uncertain. (*Melilotus alba* Medikus WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Fairly common along roadsides and railroads. (389) *Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pallas YELLOW SWEET CLOVER. In similar habitats to *M. alba*, but more common. Eurasia. (397) *Pisum sativum* L. GARDEN PEA. Spontaneous in a weedy, roadside; not persisting. Frequently planted as a fodder crop in mixture with grasses. (*Vicia hispida* L. BRISTLY LOCUST, ROSE-ACACIA. Spreading slightly from cultivation to a common weed in the southeastern U.S. (1631) *Robinia pseudoacacia* L. BLACK LOCUST. Introduced from Europe. Occasional in upland woods, roadsides, and old gravel pits, forming thickets. (1132, 2540) *Trifolium pratense* L. CLOVER. Abundant, though somewhat localized, along gravel road shoulders, in old fields, and on sandy disturbed ground. Europe. (260, 792, 2764) *Trifolium aureum* Pollich (T agrarium) Common in roadsides, fields, and weedy places. Eurasia. (321) *Trifolium campestre* L. (L.) LOW HOP CLOVER. Locally abundant along gravel road shoulders in the northeastern part of the county. Europe. (3397) *Trifolium hybridum* L. ALSIKE CLOVER. Roadsides, old fields, and meadows. Very common. Eurasia. (277) *Trifolium pratense* L. RED CLOVER. Roadsides, old fields, and meadows. Abundant. A common forage and hay crop. Europe. (278, 1925) *Trifolium repens* L. WOODS CLOVER. Abundant in lawns, pastures, roadsides. Europe. (279) *Vicia americana* Muhl. AMERICAN VETCH. A variety of habitats, including roadsides, railroads, and river banks; fairly common. (341)

244 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Vicia angustifolia* L. (*V. sativa* L. ssp. *nigra*) LEAVED VETCH. Occasional in old fields and along roadsides. Europe. (1337, 1620) *Vicia cracca* L. or TUFTED VETCH. In weedy places along railroad tracks; frequent. Eurasia. (1215, 1415) *Vicia hirsuta* L. HAIRY VETCH. Grasslands and weedy places. Eurasia. (1641) Additional records from



*Amorpha canescens* Pursh Chippewa: roadsides, rocky areas along Chippewa River. *var. leucophaea* (Nutt.) Kartesz & Gandhi (*B. leucophaea* Nutt.). Chippewa: sandy w  
*Lathyrus latifolius* L. Chippewa: road embankment. *Lupinus perennis* L. Clark, Chipp  
*Strophostyles leiosperma* (T. & G.) Piper. Lincoln: sandy roadside. *Vicia caroliniana* V  
 Marathon: wooded hillsides. FAGACEAE Beech Family *Quercus alba* L. WHITE OAK.   
 the southwestern corner of the county where it is occasional in upland woods. (2850,  
 Willd. SWAMP WHITE OAK. Locally south in the bottomlands along the Black River.  
 Pershing State Wildlife Area. (1064; (Manville s.n. UWSP, 1974.) *Quercus ellipsoidalis*  
 NORTHERN PIN OAK. Taylor County generally lacks the sandy soils favored by this sp  
 individuals are known from well-drained roadsides in the northeastern quarter of the  
*Quercus macrocarpa* Michaux BUR OAK. Fairly common in pastures and other open  
 especially along rivers. Often in poorly-drained soil. (1584, 2122, 2132, 2833) *Quercus r*  
 OAK. Upland woods; common. Heavily logged in recent years. (815) FUMARIACEAE  
*Corydalis sempervirens* (L.) Pers. PALE or PINK CORYDALIS. Occasional in disturbed  
 pits. (239, 3298) *Dicentra canadensis* (Goldie) Walp. SQUIRREL-CORN. Rich moist de  
 growing with the next species; very local in Taylor County, though abundant at two c  
 (990, 2242, 2288) *Dicentra cucullaria* (L.) Bernh. DUTCHMAN' S-BREECHES. Locally c  
 rich deciduous woods. (875, 2228) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Coryda*  
 gravel pit. GENTIANACEAE Gentian Family *Gentiana andrewsii* Griseb. CLOSED or E  
 roadsides, old fields, and meadows; occasional to frequent. (714, 1997, 2149) *Gentiana*  
 (*Gentiana crinita* Froel.) FRINGED GENTIAN. Rare or extirpated; a few plants grew in  
 railroad "prairie" near the south county line, but the site was herbicided in 1997 by t  
 (2146) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Gentiana alba* Muhl. (*G. flavida* A.   
 open area. *Gentiana puberulenta* J. S. Pringle (*G. puberula* Michaux). Chippewa: sand  
*rubricaulis* Schwein. Lincoln, Price: damp ground. *Halenia deflexa* (Sm.) Griseb. Linc  
 places. GERANIACEAE Geranium Family *Geranium bicknellii* Britton. Disturbed grav  
 pits; not common. (244) *Geranium maculatum* L. WILD GERANIUM. Rich deciduous

i~~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 245 GROSSULARIACEAE Gooseberry Family Rib  
 WILD BLACK CURRANT. Woods, thickets, swamps; frequent. (1026, 2259, 2323) *Ribes*  
 GOOSEBERRY. Moist deciduous woods, clearings; common. (178, 977, 1032, 1046, 168  
*Ribes glandulosum* Grauer SKUNK CURRANT. Damp or swampy woods and thickets  
 (925, 1031, 1037, 1471, 2258, 2272, 2308, 2356, 3241) *Ribes hirtellum* Michaux SMOOTH  
 GOOSEBERRY. Low woods. Our known collections are from the Town of Browning. (E  
 Ruesch 32 WIS, 1958.) *Ribes missouriense* Nutt. MISSOURI GOOSEBERRY. River ban  
 common south. (965, 968, 1025, 2221, 2245, 2452) *Ribes sativum* Syme (*R. rubrum* L.)

CURRANT. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to fencerows and borders of woods. triste Pallas SWAMP RED CURRANT. Damp to wet woods; fairly common. (894, 921, 2 records from adjacent counties: *Ribes hudsonianum* Richardson Lincoln: "Unburned concern species. *Ribes odoratum* H. A. Wendl Lincoln: cultivated and escaping to va farther west. HALORAGACEAE Water-milfoil Family *Myriophyllum farwellii* Morong F MILFOIL. Known only from James Lake. A state special concern species. (2612) *Myrio Komarov* (*M. exalbescens* Fern.) COMMON WATER- MILFOIL. Lakes and ponds; com 2854) *Myriophyllum tenellum* Bigelow. Collected only from South Harper Lake, but sl other sand-bottomed soft water lakes; easily overlooked because often growing in dec Additional records from adjacent counties: *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* Michaux. C and rivers. HAMAMELIDACEAE Witch Hazel Family *Hamamelis virginiana* L. WITCH upland deciduous woods. The flowers appear in the fall. (772, 817, 1128, 1537, 2069, 28 HIPPOCASTANACEAE Buckeye or Horse-chestnut Family *Aesculus glabra* Willd. OHI south of Wisconsin, but hardy here and sometimes planted, occasionally escaping to roadsides. (810, 1799, 1823) HYDRANGEACEAE Hydrangea Family *Philadelphus coror ORANGE*. A cultivated shrub that sometimes escapes. A small thicket thrives in a mo Gilman; it is not close to a dwelling and apparently was not planted. Europe. (1618) E *Hydrangea arborescens* L. AMERICAN HYDRANGEA. Abandoned plantings of horticu persist, as at an old overgrown homesite in Chelsea, but probably never spread. (2559 Waterleaf Family *Hydrophyllum virginianum* L. VIRGINIA WATERLEAF. Characterist deciduous forests; often abundant. (1058) JUGLANDACEAE Walnut Family *Carya cor BITTERNUT HICKORY*. Rich moist deciduous forests. Mature trees are occasional to seedlings are often quite common. (814) *Juglans cinerea* L. BUTTERNUT. Bottomland woods. Becoming increasingly scarce due to butternut canker disease here and throu (1014, 2175, 2375, 2478, 2807)

ï~246 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Excluded species: *Carya ovata* (Miller) K. I HICKORY. Taylor County is north of its range in Wisconsin. I know of one planting of which occasionally produce seedlings. *Juglans nigra* L. BLACK WALNUT. Though not Wisconsin, at least some strains are quite hardy here and planted trees persist and m seed, though this is not documented. (Brownell 14 UWSP) LAMIACEAE (LABIATE) M foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze BLUE GIANT HYSSOP. One record: a few in dry ground a recreational trail, a former railroad right-of-way. (1725) *Agastache scrophulariifolia* (W GIANT HYSSOP. Known from a bank of the Black River, among rank herbaceous grow bottomland forest, south. (2123) *Blephilia hirsuta* (Pursh) Benth. WOOD MINT. In d streams and in moist woods openings; frequent. (799, 1578, 1773, 2445) *Galeopsis tetr*

(Boenn.) Lej. & Courtois HEMP-NETTLE. Roadsides and disturbed areas. Eurasia. (55  
hederacea L. GROUND-IVY, CREEPING CHARLIE, GILL-OVER- THEGROUND. Lawn  
borders; a common and often troublesome weed. Eurasia. (985) Hedeoma hispida Pu  
PENNYROYAL. Known from a dry bare gravelly road bank in the CNF. (2659) Lycopus  
AMERICAN WATER-HOREHOUND. Moist to wet places, including stream and pond  
roadsides; fairly common. (808, 1573, 1662) Lycopus uniflorus Michaux NORTHERN F  
bogs, swamps, wet meadows and thickets, roadsides; common. (561, 684, 1666, 1935,  
Lycopus virginicus L. VIRGINIA WATER-HOREHOUND or BUGLEWEED. Our one co  
moist crevice in a low rock outcrop along the Black River. (2029) Mentha arvensis L. (I  
sometimes considered a separate species, M. canadensis L.) FIELD or WILD MINT. S  
low open ground; occasional to frequent. A native mint. (1683, 1722, 1732) Mentha xg  
var. cardiaca (Gerarde) Boivin). "On shores of Rib Lake. Frequent." A hybrid of M. arv  
European species. (Barnes 399 WIS, 1966.) Mentha xpiperita L. PEPPERMINT. An old  
near Rib Lake. The hybrid of M. aquatica and M. spicata, both of European origin. (G  
Mentha xvillosa Hudson (M. xalopecuroides Hull). Another old collection from the Ri  
M. suaveolens Ehrh. x M. spicata L., cultivated for its oils. (Goessl s.n. MIL and WIS, 1  
L. WILD BERGAMOT. Well-drained open roadsides, railroads, and old fields; commo  
CATNIP. Near dwellings; occasional. Eurasia. (1282) Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth  
OBEDIENT PLANT. Stream and pond margins, damp roadsides, in small colonies; fre  
2714) Prunella vulgaris L. SELF-HEAL, HEAL-ALL. In a variety of habitats, including w  
neglected lawns, and weedy places; fairly common. We probably have both native an  
(324, 580, 1333) Pycnanthemum tenuifolium Schrader (P. flexuosum (Walter) BSP., n  
MINT. A few patches are known from dry open roadsides. Probably adventive in our  
Pycnanthemum virginianum (L.) T. Durand & B. D. Jackson VIRGINIA MOUNTAIN M  
old field-type habitat near Stetsonville. (1708) Satureja vulgaris (L.) Fritsch (Clinopod  
BASIL, DOGMINT. Moist to dry woods and clearings, stream margins; occasional. (47  
Scutellaria galericulata L. MARSH SKULLCAP. Wet meadows, black ash-cedar swamp  
margins; fairly common. (327, 1384, 1468, 1648, 1769, 3378, 3431)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 247 Scutellaria lateriflora L. MAD-DOG SKULLC  
areas in woods, hardwood or mixed swamps, stream margins, damp roadsides; comr  
1589, 1669, 2060, 3432) Stachys palustris L. MARSH HEDGE-NETTLE. Damp open pla  
tenuifolia Willd. COMMON or SMOOTH HEDGE-NETTLE. Most of ours are apparent  
Fern., considered a distinct species by some authors (S. hispida Pursh): thickets, bot  
railroad embankments, woodland edges, often but not always in damp ground; fairly  
1676, 2460, 2466, 2938). Var. tenuifolia is also known: aspen-birch woods, bottomland



3592 WIS, 1953.; Piehl 409 WIS, 1955.) *Teucrium canadense* L. AMERICAN GERMAND bottomlands along the Black River. (2129, 2471) Additional records from adjacent cou *parviflora* Nutt. Lincoln, Price: open woods, garden weed. *Leonurus cardiaca* L. Linco garden weed, river bank. Europe. *Lycopus x sherardii* E. S. Steele. Clark, Price: woods, shores. The hybrid of *L. uniflorus* x *L. virginicus*. *Monarda didyma* L. Lincoln: woode south. *Monarda punctata* L. Lincoln, Marathon: dry roadsides and fields. *Scutellaria* ] (Epling) Fern. Chippewa: sandy open field. LENTIBULARIACEAE Bladderwort Family Benj. HIDDEN-FRUITED BLADDERWORT. Known from one location: the Wood Cree Taylor County Forest, in shallow water. A state special concern species. (2104) *Utricu*. BLADDERWORT. Locally common along boggy shores and on exposed muck in Chels (2814, 2817, 2829) *Utricularia intermedia* Hayne FLAT-LEAVED BLADDERWORT. Loca and ponds. (1499, 2055) *Utricularia vulgaris* L. COMMON BLADDERWORT. Quiet wat streams; abundant. (471, 1279, 1388, 1495, 2107, 2362, 2574, 2575, 2590, 2734, 2749, 2750 records from adjacent counties: *Utricularia cornuta* Michaux. Lincoln: sandy shore. U Lincoln, Marathon: bog pools, lakes, swamps, wet sand. *Utricularia purpurea* Walter. A state special concern species. *Utricularia resupinata* B. D. Greene. Rusk: "Sand Lake special concern in Wisconsin. LIMNANTHACEAE False Mermaid Family *Floerkea pro* FALSE MERMAID. Locally abundant in damp ground along a small woodland stream discovered by Forest Service botanist Marjorie Brzeskiewicz. (3262) LYTHRACEAE *Lo* *verticillatus* (L.) Elliott var. *laevigaetus* Torrey & A. Gray SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE or W/ marshy places bordering streams or lakes. Very local: known only from Hulls Lake and Yellow River between Anderson and Mud Lakes, both locations in the CNF. (2097, 278 PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. Spreading from cultivation to roadside ditches, wet meadow borders. Abundant in places, especially in the Medford and Stetsonville areas. Well-k natural wetlands. Eurasia. (534, 1603) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Lyt* Lincoln: moist shore. *Rotala ramosior* (L.) Koehne. Chippewa: pond edge, in silt.

i~248 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 MALVACEAE Mallow Family *Abutilon the* VELVET-LEAF. A weed in cornfields; fairly common. Not mentioned by Seymour (196 surrounding counties, this species has apparently spread north in the state in relativ (727) *Hibiscus trionum* L. FLOWER-OF-AN-HOUR. Found once as a weed inside an c Europe. (2656) *Malva moschata* L. MUSK MALLOW. Cultivated and occasionally esca established along roadsides. Europe. (1463, 1848) *Malva neglecta* Wallr. COMMON M/ weed of gardens and agricultural land, especially in nitrogen-rich ground; occasional. Africa. (1643, 2634) Excluded species: *Malva rotundifolia* L. DWARF MALLOW. Mapped Utech (1970), however, no voucher specimen could be found. Known as a weed in Li



Rusk Counties. MENISPERMACEAE Moonseed Family *Menispermum canadense* L. and thickets along our larger streams, where frequent. Also known from a rich hardwood-walled-lake plain in the CNF. (502, 1854, 3391) MENYANTHACEAE Buckbean Family BOGBEAN or BUCKBEAN. Frequent in wet, mineral-rich sphagnum bogs and conifer swamps. (2077) MOLLUGINACEAE Carpetweed Family *Mollugo verticillata* L. CARPETWEED. Spits, and other disturbed, usually dry sandy places; also known from moist sand along streams. (820, 1714, 1984, 2497) MONOTROPACEAE Monotropa hypopithys L. PINESAP. One record: fairly common in a young aspen-pine woods in the Taylor County Forest. (2514) Monotropa uniflora L. INDIAN PIPE. Moist swamps, bogs; fairly common, but more so in some years than others. (398) MORACEAE Morus alba L. WHITE MULBERRY. Occasionally cultivated, rarely escaping to brushy areas where the leaves are fed to silkworms. (1801) MYRICACEAE Bayberry Family Comptonia Coultteri SWEET-FERN. Dry open woods; rare. The dry sandy soils preferred by this species in Taylor County. (1502, 1724) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Myrica gale* L. on sandy shores, marshes. NYCTAGINACEAE Four-o'clock Family Additional records from Lincoln: *Mirabilis hirsuta* (Pursh) MacMillan. Lincoln: roadside, dry bank. From farther west: *Mirabilis* (Michaux) MacMillan. Chippewa, Clark, Lincoln, Rusk: railroads, roadsides, disturbed areas southwest. NYMPHAEACEAE Water-lily Family *Nuphar variegata* Durand (*N. lutea* ssp. *lutea* E. O. Beal) YELLOW POND LILY, SPATTERDOCK. Common in quiet water of lakes, ponds, streams. *Nymphaea odorata* Aiton (including *N. tuberosa* Paine) WATER-LILY. Quiet water of streams; fairly common. Also persistent in very wet bog mats. Environmental factors account for most of the perceived differences between *N. odorata* and *N. tuberosa*; see Voss (1985) for discussion. (1364, 1826, 2409)

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woods, swamps; frequent. (421) *Circaea lutetiana* L. (*C. quadrisulcata* (Maxim.) Franc  
ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. Rich moist deciduous woods and thickets; locally com  
*Epilobium angustifolium* L. FIREWEED. Roadsides, woods, and clearings; common, 1  
disturbance (hence, the common name). A white flowered form, known from Taylor  
*albiflorum* (Dumort.) Hausskn. (395, 1640) *Epilobium ciliatum* Raf. Common in a var  
places, tending to be somewhat weedy. (482, 1562, 1679, 1898, 2022) *Epilobium colora*  
especially along streams, and often with the above species. (1783, 1892, 1982) *Epilobiu*  
Swamps, bog mats, wet meadows, damp disturbed sites; fairly common. (1875, 2044,  
*palustre* L. MARSH WILLOW-HERB. Our only known location for this northern specie  
cedar-fir swamp near Lost Lake in the CNF. A state special concern species. (632) Gau  
GAURA. Collected by Goessl near Rib Lake in 1915 (3090 MIL), and more recently fou  
Gilman. A southern species, adventive in northern Wisconsin. (2683) *Ludwigia palus*  
LOOSESTRIFE or WATER-PURSLANE. Wet sandy or muddy shores and stream margi  
2024, 2581, 2840) *Oenothera biennis* L. COMMON EVENING-PRIMROSE. Roadsides, 1  
other disturbed places; abundant. (296, 1607, 1760, 1850, 2533) *Oenothera parviflora* L.  
Locally in open gravelly ground. Though often included in an *O. biennis* complex, I fi  
distinctive in the field. (2556; Schlising 708 WIS, 1957.) *Oenothera perennis* L. SUNDI  
roadsides and stream margins; occasional. (1467, 1808, 2760, 3322) *Oenothera pilosell*  
south of our area, but commonly cultivated. Known from a steep road bank where it  
having apparently been dumped with garden waste. (2547) *Oenothera villosa* Thunb.  
PRIMROSE. Our one record is from a firebreak in a dry-mesic open field at the Pershi  
Included in *O. biennis* by some authors, though Raven et al. (1980) consider it distin  
1974-det. by W. L. Wagner, 1982.)

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i~250 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Excluded species: *Epilobium glandulosum*  
WILLOW-HERB. Mapped for the county by Ugent (1962), however, all Taylor County  
been referred to *E. ciliatum*. As currently understood, this is a northern species, app  
few times in Wisconsin. Additional records from adjacent counties: *Ludwigia polycal*  
Lincoln: partly submersed in muddy pond. *Oenothera clelandii* Dietrich, Raven & W.  
dry sandy soil in open field. *Oenothera oakesiana* (A. Gray) J. W. Robbins. Marathon:  
OXALIDACEAE Wood-Sorrel Family *Oxalis acetosella* L. (*O. montana* Raf.) COMMON  
common in hemlock groves and cedar swamps. (256) *Oxalis stricta* L. (*O. europaea* Jo  
YELLOW WOOD- SORREL. Lawns, roadsides, weedy places, sometimes woods; com  
1701) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Oxalis dillenii* Jacq. (*O. stricta* L., mi  
woods, grassy area. *Oxalis violacea* L. Chippewa: sandstone cliff, Chippewa Falls. PAP  
Family *Sanguinaria canadensis* L. BLOODROOT. In rich deciduous woods; frequent t

our earliest flowering woodland wildflowers—a true sign of spring. (855, 2229) Excluded  
somniaferum L. OPIUM POPPY. Our one known occurrence is from a dump area in a  
true escape. Occasionally more or less naturalized elsewhere in North America, howe  
PLANTAGINACEAE Plantain Family *Plantago lanceolata* L. ENGLISH PLANTAIN. Coll  
drained grassy roadside in the Mondeaux area of the CNF, where it was fairly commo  
major L. COMMON PLANTAIN. Fields, roadsides, lawns, open woodlands, and weedy  
abundant. Eurasia. (272) *Plantago patagonica* Jacq. WOOLLY PLANTAIN. Locally abu  
shoulders, especially in the western half of the county. Native to the Great Plains and  
prairies in western and southern Wisconsin. (1299) *Plantago rugelii* Decne. RED-STE  
similar habitats as *P. major*, and similar in appearance, but apparently less abundant  
records from adjacent counties: *Plantago aristida* Michaux. Chippewa, Lincoln: railro  
waste ground. POLEMONIACEAE Phlox Family Phlox *divaricata* L. WILD BLUE PHLO  
woods, riverbottom forests; locally common. (949, 2289, 3266) Phlox *paniculata* L. PEI  
SUMMER PHLOX. Native farther south, but widely cultivated and occasionally escap  
area. (622) Phlox *pilosa* L. var. *fulgida* Wherry PRAIRIE or DOWNY PHLOX. Railroad "j  
roadsides; very local, but common in a few places. (343, 1087, 1880) Phlox *subulata* L.  
PHLOX. Common in the lawn of a church cemetery near Lublin. Native farther south  
reptans L. JACOB'S-LADDER. Locally in rich bottomland forests and moist upland wo  
Jump Rivers. Also known from an open grassy roadside near the Black River. (1005, 10  
records from adjacent counties: *Collomia linearis* Nutt. Lincoln: bank of Wisconsin R  
farther west.

ï~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 251 POLYGALACEAE Milkwort Family *Polygala p*  
RACEMED MILKWORT. Rare: a few in dry gravelly ground along a railroad track. (174;  
from adjacent counties: *Polygala paucifolia* Willd. Lincoln, Marathon: moist woods. P  
Chippewa, Clark: sandy roadsides. *Polygala verticillata* L. Chippewa: "Chippewa Falls"  
POLYGONACEAE Smartweed Family *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench BUCKWHEAT  
as a temporary cover crop in disturbed areas, sometimes reseeding itself and persisti  
*Polygonum achoreum* S. F. Blake. Roadsides and weedy areas; occasional to frequent.  
speculate that this plant may have been a weed around American Indian dwellings. (  
*amphibium* L. WATER SMARTWEED. Two apparently intergrading varieties, distinct  
var. *emersum* Michaux (*P. coccinium* Muhl.). The terrestrial form; local along moist r  
produce floating leaves, even when emergent in water. (729) var. *stipulaceum* N. Cole  
Quiet shallow water of lakes and streams; sometimes stranded, as in drained beaver p  
Produces floating leaves; flowers only when in water. (1486) *Polygonum arenastrum* E  
Roadsides, weedy places. Included in *P. aviculare* in older literature. Europe. (570, 19!



arifolium L. HALBERD-LEAVED TEARTHUMB. Rich wet forests and thickets; frequent  
Polygonum aviculare L. KNOTWEED. Roadsides and weedy places; frequent to common  
Polygonum cespitosum Blume. A weed along the railroad tracks in downtown Medford  
first Wisconsin record for the typical variety of this species. East Asia. (2675) Polygonum  
FRINGED BINDWEED. Gravel pits and disturbed upland woods; frequent. (243, 1321)  
L. BLACK BINDWEED. Weedy places; occasional. Europe. (1418, 2654) Polygonum cuscutoides  
JAPANESE KNOTWEED. Cultivated and rarely escaping to roadsides. Similar to giant knotweed  
sachalinense) and just as difficult to eradicate. Asia. (1838, 2183) Polygonum hydrophilum  
Stream banks and other moist places; sometimes weedy. Native to both Eurasia and North America  
2680) Polygonum hydropiperoides Michaux MILD WATER-PEPPER. Known from a narrow strip along the  
Mondeaux River below the Mondeaux Dam in the CNF. (Freckmann 23,485 UWSP, 1973)  
lapathifolium L. NODDING or DOCK-LEAVED SMARTWEED. Moist roadsides, river banks, and  
common. We probably have both native and European strains. (568, 1633, 1980) Polygonum  
PINKWEED or PENNSYLVANIA SMARTWEED. Roadsides, disturbed places; fairly common  
Polygonum punctatum Elliott SMARTWEED. Streams margins, wet meadows; fairly common  
3434) Polygonum sagittatum L. ARROW-LEAVED TEARTHUMB. Common in wet meadows  
Polygonum scandens L. CLIMBING FALSE-BUCKWHEAT. Occasional in disturbed areas  
virginianum L. JUMPSEED. Locally in rich riverbottom forests. (503) Rumex acetosella L.  
SORREL. A common weed of disturbed places. The leaves are edible and have a sour taste.  
(242)

i~252 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Rumex crispus L. CURLY DOCK. Weed of  
other disturbed places; common. Europe. (1217) Rumex obtusifolius L. BITTER DOCK  
and woods edges; frequent. Europe. (418, 2467) Rumex orbiculatus A. Gray GREAT WOODRUE  
thickets, marshes, stream margins, bog edges; frequent. (1877, 2621, 3430) Rumex salicifolius  
mexicanus Meissner; R. triangulivalvis (Danser) Rech. f.). Roadsides and weedy places  
Gleason and Cronquist (1991) and others, the name R. mexicanus properly belongs to  
tetraploid. (1638, 1703, 2469) Rumex verticillatus L. WATER or SWAMP DOCK. Known from  
margin, in shallow water. (Damask s.n. UWSP, 1973.) Excluded species: Rheum rhabarbarum  
rhaponticum L.) RHUBARB. Commonly cultivated and occasionally found long-persistent  
homesites. I know of no instance where it appears to have spread from its original place  
(2349) Additional records from adjacent counties: Polygonella articulata (L.) Meissner  
places. Polygonum buxiforme Small. Rusk: disturbed open slope. Polygonum careyi (Cronquist)  
embankment. Polygonum ramosissimum Michaux. Price: no habitat data. Polygonum  
Chippewa: sandy railroad right-of-way. Rumex maritimus L. Clark, Lincoln: wet ground  
Lincoln, Marathon, Price: weedy places. PORTULACACEAE Purslane Family Claytonia



BEAUTY. Rich mesic to damp hardwood forests, often persisting after clearing, even common, sometimes abundant. (876, 2223, 2243) *Portulaca oleracea* L. COMMON PORTULACA troublesome weed in rich garden soil; also known from damp ground along a small stream cultivated for its succulent leaves and stems, which are edible raw or cooked. Origin in Asia, though now cosmopolitan in distribution. (1531) Excluded species: *Portulaca grandiflora* L. ROSE. Found spreading from a planting in Medford into waste ground where seeds have been washed by runoff, persisting only a season. South America. (2942) PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family FRINGED LOOSESTRIFE. Fairly common in moist woods, thickets, and roadsides. (3) *Primula lanceolata* Walter LANCE-LEAVED LOOSESTRIFE. Occasional in grassy prairie-like areas in the western part of the county. (588, 1684) *Lysimachia nummularia* L. MONEYWORT used gravel roadway in a cemetery. Europe. (1455) *Lysimachia quadrifolia* L. WHORLED LOOSESTRIFE. Upland woods, often at edges or in disturbed places; occasional. (1511, 1523) *Lysimachia terrestris* L. SWAMP CANDLES, YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE. Marshy or boggy lake shores, swamps; frequent. *Lysimachia thrysiflora* L. TUFTED LOOSESTRIFE. Like the preceding, a wetland species on lake shores; frequent. (214, 1135, 1259) *Trientalis borealis* Raf. STARFLOWER. In a variety of conditions; abundant. (130, 3008) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Lysimachia terrestris* L. Chippewa: swampy shore of Lake Wissota.

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 253 *Lysimachia x producta* (A. Gray) Fern. Mar. The hybrid of *L. terrestris* x *L. quadrifolia*. PYROLACEAE Shinleaf or Wintergreen Family *Pyrola umbellata* (L.) W. Barton var. *cisatlantica* S. F. Blake PIPSISSEWA, PRINCE'S SPINE. Upland and rocky, woods; frequent. (734, 1256, 2203, 2204) *Moneses uniflora* (L.) A. Gray ONE SHINLEAF. Occasional in cedar swamps. (769) *Orthilia secunda* (L.) House (Pyrola) PYROLA or SHINLEAF. Cedar swamps, upland mixed woods; frequent. (766, 1657, 236) Michaux PINK PYROLA. Cedar and mixed swamps, upland mixed woods; occasional *Pyrola chlorantha* Sw. (*P. virens* Schreber) GREEN-FLOWERED PYROLA or SHINLEAF. In this species is a hemlock grove on a kame-like "island" in a tamarack-spruce bog in the county. common. (2594) *Pyrola elliptica* Nutt. SHINLEAF. Dry to moist woods; by far our commonest. (738, 1466, 1510) *Pyrola rotundifolia* L. ROUND-LEAVED PYROLA or SHINLEAF. Known from upland maple woods in the Taylor County Forest, where frequent. (2517) RANUNCULACEAE Crowfoot Family *Actaea pachypoda* Elliott (*A. alba* (L.) Miller) DOLL'S EYES, WHITE ANEMONE. Woods; frequent, but less so than the following species. (156) *Actaea rubra* (Aiton) Wieg. Frequent in rich mesic forests and low woods. Vegetatively very much like *A. pachypoda*. *Actaea acutiloba* (DC.) G. Lawson (*Hepatica acutiloba* DC.) SHARP-LOBED HEPATICA. Rich woods; frequent to fairly common. I am following *Flora of North America* (1997) in placing this species in *Anemone* rather than *Hepatica*, as in virtually all earlier manuals. (886) *Anemone*

H. Hara (*Hepatica americana* (DC.) Ker Gawler) ROUNDLOBED HEPATICA. Woods, more common than *A. acutiloba*; fairly common. (890, 3225) *Anemone canadensis* L. CANADA ANEMONE. Including roadsides, railroads, and stream banks; frequent. Often in dense colonies. (*A. quinquefolia* L. var. *quinquefolia* WOOD ANEMONE. Common in a wide variety of woods. *Anemone virginiana* L. THIMBLEWEED. Frequent in dry to moist woods and clearings. All specimens all appear to be var. *virginiana*, however, two Taylor County specimens at *Anemone riparia* Fern., a synonym for *A. virginiana* var. *alba* (Oakes) A. Wood. (1306, WIS, 1971 Piehl s.n. WIS, 1955.) *Aquilegia canadensis* L. WILD or CANADA COLUMBINE. Stream banks and edges, often where disturbance was recent, as in gravel pits and road banks. (263) MARSH-MARIGOLD, COWSLIP. Swamps, alder thickets, stream margins, and other wet places. Often abundant. (893, 2215, 3222) *Clematis occidentalis* (Hornem.) DC. (C. virginiana) CLEMATIS. Dry gravelly open wooded slopes; rare, except for one location near Birch Lake fairly numerous. May persist for years in deep shade, not flowering, until fire or other disturbance. Wisconsin special concern species. (1504, 2249, 2280, 2290, 2397; Anderson 16 WIS, 1971) VIRGIN'S BOWER. Moist roadsides and thickets, swamp margins; frequent. (522) COCKLE GOLDTHREAD. Often abundant in damp mossy woods, especially under hemlock, and occasionally in upland sites under conifers. (627, 3238) *Enemion biternatum* Raf. (Ischaemum) TORREY & A. Gray) FALSE RUEANEMONE. Rich deciduous woods and riverbottom for near the northern edge of its range in Taylor County. (878, 989, 3217)

~254 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Ranunculus abortivus* L. SMALL-FLOWERED BUTTERCUP. Moist woods and riverbottom forests; fairly common. (147, 904, 2237) *Ranunculus acris* L. RANUNCULUS. Roadsides, old fields, clearings; abundant. Voss (1985) notes that it is also weedy in it. *Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var. *diffusus* Withering (*R. trichophyllus* Chaix) WHITE WATER-CROWFOOT. Streams with gravelly or sandy bottoms; frequent. An old record (Goessl s.n. WIS, 1917) Lake. (1767, 1959, 2605) *Ranunculus flabellaris* Raf. YELLOW WATER-CROWFOOT. The only one known from wet sandy ground along a quiet backwater of the Black River, south. (246) MICHAUX SWAMP BUTTERCUP. Stream margins, low woods, moist roadsides; frequent. *Ranunculus* species separated primarily by achene characteristics, are possible in our area: var. *caricetorum* and var. *nitidus* (Chapman) T. Duncan (*R. septentrionalis* Poiret). However, our specimens are undifferentiated here. (128, 908, 914, 1070, 3029, 3240) *Ranunculus pensylvanicus* L. MOIST or WET MEADOWS and roadsides; occasional. (302, 3377) *Ranunculus recurvatus* L. CROWFOOT or BUTTERCUP. Black ash-cedar swamps, low spots in rich woods, dam. (127, 3255, 3353) *Ranunculus repens* L. CREEPING BUTTERCUP. Locally abundant in wet places in the Medford area. Also known from a damp shady logging road in the Mondeaux area. (2332, 2385, 2386, 3316) *Thalictrum dasycarpum* Fischer & Av6-Lall. PURPLE MEADOW

swampy places, wet roadsides; common. (191) *Thalictrum dioicum* L. EARLY MEADOWS  
deciduous woods; fairly common. (381, 2241, 3032) Excluded species: *Consolida ajaci*  
*ambiguum* L.) ROCKET LARKSPUR. One record-a garden waste dump near the village  
probably not persisting at this site. More or less naturalized through much of the east  
*Paeonia lactiflora* Pallas PEONY. Persisting at an old abandoned homesite in Hannibal  
floras, though it is commonly planted and certainly capable of persisting outside of  
Nowadays, placed in the family Paeoniaceae, but noted here for the sake of convenience.  
records from adjacent counties: *Aconitum napellus* L. Rusk: along Flambeau River. U.S.  
escape. Europe. *Anemone cylindrica* A. Gray. Chippewa, Lincoln: dry sandy places. A  
Chippewa: sandy upper terrace of Chippewa River. *Ranunculus flammula* L. var. *reptans*  
*reptans* L.). Lincoln: sandy shore. *Ranunculus rhomboideus* Goldie. Chippewa: dry open  
places. *Thalictrum revolutum* DC. Rusk: damp roadside bank. RHAMNACEAE Buckthorn  
*alnifolia* L'Her. ALDER-LEAVED BUCKTHORN. Rich wet forests, especially black ash-  
(1039, 2078) *Rhamnus cathartica* L. COMMON BUCKTHORN. Escaped to a neglected  
alley in Medford. As yet, rare in Taylor County. Eurasia. (2847) *Rhamnus frangula* L. G  
ALDER-BUCKTHORN. An introduced shrub or small tree first reported in Taylor County  
Piehl, (Piehl 1955) who noted it as rare along bog margins and swamps, with this being  
location in Wisconsin. Since then this species has become a threat to native plant communities  
damp roadsides, railroad right-of-ways, woods, and even bog mats. Especially abundant  
Gilman areas. Eurasia. (789, 1223, 1490) ROSACEAE Rose Family *Agrimonia gryposepala*  
fields, open woods, river banks; fairly common. (1601, 1843, 3413) *Agrimonia striata* M  
thickets; frequent. (432, 1842)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 255 *Amelanchier arborea* (Michaux f.) Fern. Light  
occasional. *Amelanchiers* as a group are commonly called juneberries, serviceberries,  
*Amelanchier interior* Nielsen. Roadsides, gravel pits, woodland margins; frequent. The  
"species" may actually be a hybrid complex, as noted by Voss (1985) and others. (935)  
*Amelanchier laevis* Wieg. SMOOTH SHADBUSH or SERVICEBERRY. Dry roadsides, woods,  
woods; frequent to fairly common. (909, 964, 2393) *Amelanchier sanguinea* (Pursh) DC  
*huronensis* Wieg.). Dry wooded slopes, roadsides, rock outcrops along rivers; frequent  
966, 997, 1452, 2266) *Amelanchier spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch (*A. stolonifera* Wieg.). One record  
many-stemmed patch in a well-drained grassy roadside. Taylor County lacks the dry sites  
this species. (3243) *Aronia melanocarpa* (Michaux) Elliott (including *A. prunifolia* (M  
a stabilized hybrid) CHOKEBERRY. Shores, bog edges, wet thickets and roadsides; widely  
common. One of our specimens has pubescent leaves, a characteristic associated with  
1482, 1874, 3277) *Crataegus chrysoarpa* Ashe (including *C. faxonii* Sarg.). Old fields, a



1152) *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc) K. Koch (*C. macrosperma* Ashe; including *C. roanensis*.) *Crataegus mollis* (Torrey & A. Gray) Scheele. Floodplain forest along the Black River. *Crataegus punctata* Jacq. DOTTED HAWTHORN. Riverbottoms, old fields and pasture borders, roadsides; doubtless our most common hawthorn. (1077, 1115, 1171) Filipendula *Robinson* QUEEN-OF-THE-PRAIRIE. Forming patches along moist roadsides. Though it has escaped in Taylor County, neither of our two known occurrences is near a dwelling. (1152) *Geum ulmaria* (L.) Maxim. QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOW. Common along the railroad tracks and on moist ground in the vicinity of the Black River mill pond on the north side of Medford. Similar to *Geum aleppicum* but with white instead of pink flowers. Cultivated, of Eurasian origin. (536) *Fragaria* WOODLAND STRAWBERRY. Woods and borders, roadsides; probably fairly common. (536) *Geum* Duchesne WILD STRAWBERRY. Abundant in a variety of open or shaded, dry or moist places. *Geum aleppicum* Jacq. var. *strictum* (Aiton) Fern. YELLOW AVENS. Moist roadsides; common. (323, 377) *Geum canadense* Jacq. WHITE AVENS. Rich moist deciduous woods; common. (376, 1394, 2446, 2465) *Geum laciniatum* Murray ROUGH AVENS. Rare or occasional. One population consists of only a few individuals in a black ash-cedar swamp in the Monticello area. (3352) *Geum rivale* L. WATER or PURPLE AVENS. Clearings and semi-open places in woods; locally frequent. (1131, 3036) *Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim. NINEBARK. Roadsides; occasional. Some of our occurrences may represent old plantings. (809, 1896, 2950) *Potentilla* P. SILVERY CINQUEFOIL. Dry gravelly ground; occasional. Europe. (440, 1283) *Potentilla* P. PRAIRIE CINQUEFOIL. Dry open places along railroad tracks; occasional. (835) *Potentilla* P. (P. *gracilis* Hook., misapplied). Collected by Charles Goessl in 1915 along a railroad track in Taylor County to the western U.S., rarely adventive in the Great Lakes region. (Goessl s.n. WIS, 1915.)

~256 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Potentilla norvegica* L. ROUGH CINQUEFOIL. Gravel pits, and other disturbed places; fairly common. (269, 2610, 2765) *Potentilla* P. or PURPLE CINQUEFOIL. Lakeshores, marshes, swamps, edges of bogs; frequent. (323) *Potentilla* P. SULPHUR CINQUEFOIL. Gravel pits and other dry disturbed sites; frequent. Europe. (440) Michaux COMMON or OLD-FIELD CINQUEFOIL. Dry roadsides, gravel pits, other disturbed places. (299, 1083) *Prunus americana* Marshall WILD PLUM. Forming thickets; local. (975) *Prunus* P. CANADA PLUM. Moist ground along streams, woods and borders; occasional. (913, 914) L.f. PIN CHERRY. Roadsides, borders of woods; fairly common. (956, 973, 998, 1034, 2257) *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. WILD BLACK CHERRY. Old fields, roadsides, borders of woods, mesic woods; common. (936, 1109) *Prunus virginiana* L. CHOKE CHERRY. Upland woods and borders, roadsides; common. (140, 1009, 1030, 2257, 2298, 3254) *Pyrus malus* L. (Malus *pumila* L.) Cultivated apple is occasional along roadsides (doubtless from discarded cores) and in



abandoned homesites. I found one tall straight-trunked tree growing in a gravelly up-  
appearing as if native. The fruit of "ditch apples," though usually rather small, is some-  
Eurasia. (967) *Rosa arkansana* Porter PRAIRIE ROSE. A specimen from a dry weedy roa-  
this, but the setose-glandular hypanthia may indicate hybrid origin. (1608) *Rosa blanda*  
SMOOTH ROSE. Our collections are from an open bank of the Black River and the bot-  
the stems were nearly 2 m in height. (1349, 2827) *Rosa carolina* L. PASTURE ROSE. More  
along railroads, but also at the margins of woods; frequent. (342, 646, 1508, 2372, 2558)  
L. (*R. majalis* Herrm.) CINNAMON ROSE. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to roadsides  
Eurasia. (2384) *Rosa gallica* L. FRENCH ROSE. Formerly much planted. Known from a  
farmstead, where it was persisting and spreading. Europe. (3401) *Rosa multiflora* Thu-  
Common along a brushy roadside north of Rib Lake. Though perhaps originally planted  
appears to have spread considerably on both sides of the highway. East Asia. (2524) *Rosa rugosa*  
JAPANESE ROSE. Cultivated and rarely escaping to roadsides. East Asia. (1360) *Rosa sp.*  
*pimpinellifolia* L.) SCOTCH ROSE. Escaped to a roadside just west of Lublin. Eurasia  
*allegheniensis* Porter COMMON BLACKBERRY. Dry roadsides, upland woods, old fields  
common. (1192, 1193, 1550, 2390) *Rubus canadensis* L. SMOOTH BLACKBERRY. Gravelly  
in moist or dry soil; frequent. (1287, 2516, 2557) *Rubus flagellaris* Willd. (*R. plicatifolius*  
*recurvicaulis* Blanchard) NORTHERN OR COMMON DEWBERRY. A collection from dunes  
sand pit, and keying to *R. recurvicaulis* in Gleason & Cronquist (1991), is placed here.  
(including *R. plus* Bailey) SWAMP DEWBERRY. Wet meadows, swamps, bog edges; fairly  
2502; Iltis 20,918 MIL, 1963- annotated "R. plus" by A. M. Fuller.) *Rubus idaeus* L. var.  
Maxim. (*R. strigosus* Michaux) WILD RED RASPBERRY. Roadsides, woods and clearings  
abundant. (1203) *Rubus occidentalis* L. BLACK RASPBERRY. One small patch in well-wooded  
along a remote logging road in the CNF. Also observed in a thicket on an upper bank

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 257 *Rubus parviflorus* Nutt. THIMBLEBERRY. Low  
woods and borders. One of the famous (at least among botanists) Great Lakes "western"  
Voss 1981), here at the southern edge of its range in this part of Wisconsin. (252, 1891)  
*pensilvanicus* Poiret (*R. frondosus* Bigelow; including *R. abactus* Bailey) PENNSYLVANIA  
Collected from a low woods of paper birch, balsam poplar, fir, and red maple in the C  
WIS, 1957- annotated "R. abactus complex" by A. M. Fuller.) *Rubus pubescens* Raf. D  
Abundant in damp woods and swamps. (136, 3256) *Rubus setosus* Bigelow (including  
*superioris* Bailey, and *R. vermontanus* Blanchard) BRISTLY BLACKBERRY. In a variety  
dry open roadsides, damp woods, and bogs; frequent to fairly common. (387, 1318, 13  
Struick s.n. WIS, 1957-annotated by A. M. Fuller: "comes closest to *R. regionalis*.") Sor-  
Braun FALSE SPIRAEA. Occasionally escapes cultivation. Once established, this spec-

extensive patches in rich mesic woods, even dominating the shrub and ground layer maple-basswood woods. East Asia. (1623, 1625, 1912) *Sorbus americana* Marshall AMI ASH. Wet thickets and swamps, rocky upland woods; occasional. Seedlings are frequent in swamps. (999, 2577) *Sorbus aucuparia* L. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. Spontaneous on the Kuse farm near Medford. Europe. (1800) *Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) C. Schneider SI My one collection is from a lone tree in a wet alder-sedge meadow, seemingly the wreck from a woods on the south shore of Rib Lake. (1153; Anderson 183 WIS, 1947.) *Spiraea MEADOWSWEET*. Wet meadows, old fields, roadsides; common. (386, 1803) *Spiraea STEEPLEBUSH, HARDHACK*. Swamps, wet meadows, roadsides; common. (1609) *Excalpodendron* (Ehrh.) Medikus. Piehl (1955) notes it from a brushy pasture, however, not located. *Crataegus pruinosa* (Wendl.) K. Koch. Listed by Piehl (1955) from thickets and not located. *Spiraea x vanhouttei* (Briot) Carr. BRIDAL WREATH. Not known as an escapee; plantings are long-persisting, as in old cemeteries. (1111) Additional records from *Ad Agrimonia pubescens* Wallr. Rusk: shady roadside in oak-maple woods. *Chaenomeles "wild"* in woods. *Crataegus fluviatilis* Sarg. Clark, Lincoln, Price: sandy soil near stream. I can find no reference to this "species" in recent manuals. *Crataegus succulenta* (Schreb. Lodd.). Chippewa, Rusk: roadsides. *Geum macrophyllum* Willd. Chippewa: edge of near state special concern species. *Geum triflorum* Pursh. Chippewa: dry prairies and roadsides. *Geum intermedia* L. Chippewa, Marathon: weed in sandy soil. *Potentilla tridentata* Sol. Clark: sandy places. *Prunus pumila* L. Chippewa, Lincoln, Marathon: dry woods, sandy riverbanks. Lindley. Price: "West of Round Lake." *Rosa palustris* Marshall. Clark, Marathon: wet riverbanks. *Rosa fragarioides* (Michaux) Tratt. Lincoln, Marathon, Price, Rusk: woods, riverbank, firelane.

i~258 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 RUBIACEAE Madder Family *Galium aparine* L. Common in rich bottomland forests along the Black River, south. (1050) *Galium aspreum* L. BEDSTRAW. Common in damp woods and forest clearings, where the rough stems react to the pants legs of botanists and other wayfarers. (2470, 2538) *Galium boreale* L. NO-FLOWER Madder. Locally common in moist prairie-like areas along railroad tracks and at the margins of woods. (1200, 1587, 1830, 3319) *Galium lanceolatum* Torrey LANCE-LEAVED WILD LICORICE. Common in deciduous woods. (2542) *Galium mollugo* L. WHITE BEDSTRAW, WILD MADDER. Rare on roadsides, forming small showy patches of upright stems. Europe. (1956, 2627) *Galium obtusum* L. Locally in moist open or wooded floodplains along the Black and Jump Rivers. (2380, 2538) *Galium tinctorium* L. A common species of wet meadows and thickets, marshy shores, swamps, and woods. (331, 1387, 1650, 1742, 1934, 2387, 2395, 2414, 2501, 2646, 2940, 3384) *Galium triflorum* Pursh. Sedge meadow in the Taylor County Forest. (2722) *Galium triflorum* Michaux SWEET FLAG. Mainly a species of rich mesic forests, but also in dryer woods and black ash-cedar swamps.

1479, 2363, 2526, 2724, 3317) *Mitchella repens* L. PARTRIDGE-BERRY. Fairly common in woods. (317, 932) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Galium concinnum* Torr. Clark: deciduous woods. *Houstonia longifolia* Gaertner. Chippewa, Lincoln: sandy wet places. RUTACEAE Rue Family *Zanthoxylum americanum* Miller (*Xanthoxylum*, in some sources) ASH. Locally common in moist ground along the Yellow and Black Rivers, and perhaps well; often forming thickets. (950, 1174) SALICACEAE Willow Family *Populus alba* L. V. POPLAR. Cultivated and frequently spreading to roadsides by root suckers. Eurasia. (*P. balsamifera* L. BALSAM POPLAR. Cut-over, often damp, woods; locally common. (126) *Populus deltoides* Marshall COTTONWOOD. Occasional along the Black River and in open disjunct old gravel pits. Sometimes cultivated. (1068, 2689) *Populus grandidentata* Michaux L. BIGTOOTH ASPEN. This and the following species are relatively short-lived trees that do not and persist in mature forests; abundant, but less so than *P. tremuloides*. (1010) *Populus quercifolia* Mill. QUAKING ASPEN. Thrives on many soil types, from wet to dry. Invades burned, cut-over, and disturbed places and, like *P. grandidentata*, is often maintained through clearcutting. *Salix alba* L. WHITE WILLOW. An introduced species occasionally found on shores. *Salix babylonica* L. WEEPING WILLOW. Large tree-size weeping willows are occasionally found escaping from cultivation. These may represent various hybrids and not true *S. babylonica*. *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. BEAKED WILLOW. Common in a variety of wet to dry places. May attain 100 ft. (978, 1023, 1093, 1121) *Salix discolor* Muhl. PUSSY WILLOW. Wet roadsides, thickets, streambanks. (852) *Salix eriocephala* Michaux HEART-LEAVED WILLOW. Streambottoms, wet disturbed places. *Salix exigua* Nutt. (*S. interior* Rowlee) SANDBAR WILLOW. Sand and gravel bars in large rivers. Wet, often sandy, places; locally common. (1162, 1907)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 259 *Salix fragilis* L. CRACK WILLOW. Commonly found escaping to wet roadsides and other wet places. Eurasia. (898, 934, 939, 946) *Salix humilis* Mill. PRAIRIE WILLOW. Roadsides and thickets, often in rather dry situations; common. (*Salix lucida* Muhl. SHINING WILLOW. Wet meadows, thickets, bogs; common. (1022) *Salix nigra* Marshall BLACK WILLOW. Borders of ponds and lakes, along drainageways. (1347, 1483) *Salix pedicellaris* Pursh BOG WILLOW. Bogs and sedge meadows. (1385) *Salix laevis* (Mill.) B.S.P. LEAVED or LAUREL WILLOW. Cultivated and occasionally escaping to damp places. *Salix petiolaris* J. E. Smith MEADOW WILLOW. In a variety of moist to wet places. (896, 1121) Andersson BALSAM WILLOW. Bogs, conifer swamps, sedge meadows, wet roadsides; common. (963, 1071, 1363, 2419) Excluded species: *Salix cordata* Michaux. Piehl (1955) reported it from lowland areas and uplands. The plant he was referring to is almost certainly *S. eriocephala*, a species with a complicated taxonomic history. *S. cordata* is endangered in Wisconsin and restricted to coastal dunes. Additional records from adjacent counties: *Salix candida* Fluegge. Marathon:



Muhl. (*S. glaucophylloides* Fern.). Lincoln: "Scott Creek." *Salix sericea* Marshall. Clark  
*serissima* (L. H. Bailey) Fern. Chippewa, Price: bogs, sedge meadows. *Salix xrubens* S  
*fragilis*). Clark: drainageway. SANTALACEAE Sandalwood Family *Comandra umbellat*  
TOADFLAX. Rare or extirpated; known from a dryish railroad "prairie," south, but the  
1997. Taylor County generally lacks the dry sandy habitats preferred by this species. (C  
Pitcher-plant Family *Sarracenia purpurea* L. PITCHER-PLANT. In sphagnum bogs; fr  
have at least a few of these interesting carnivorous plants. (687, 2108, 2756, 2790, 2800  
Saxifrage Family *Chrysosplenium americanum* Schwein. GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. In th  
or black ash swamps; also in cool springy places and in shade along streams; often ab  
(829, 883, 2941, 3263) *Heuchera richardsonii* R. Br. PRAIRIE ALUM-ROOT. Our only kr  
railroad track, south, where a small population is associated with numerous prairie s  
*diphylla* L. BISHOP'S CAP, MITERWORT. Common in rich deciduous woods. (154, 22  
NAKED MITERWORT. Primarily in mossy cedar swamps, where it is often common. ]  
under hemlock or white pine. (1043, 3252) *Penthorum sedoides* L. DITCH STONECR  
streams and in other, often lightly shaded, wet areas, especially where there has been  
to frequent. Sometimes placed in the family Penthoraceae. (1635, 1768, 1772, 3403) Sa  
SWAMP SAXIFRAGE. Rich cedar and black ash swamps, alder thickets; frequent. The  
often heavily browsed by deer. (255, 3260) SCROPHULARIACEAE Figwort Family *Agal*  
(*Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl) SLENDER FALSE FOXGLOVE. Moist gravelly roadsides, gra  
streams; frequent. (608, 1866, 1979, 2032, 2768)

i~~260 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Castilleja coccinea* (L.) Sprengel INDIAN F  
CUP. Abundant along roads and in moist open grasslands in the North Unit of the P  
Area. Also collected from a grassy roadside near Gilman. (1301, 2367) *Chaenorrhinum*  
SNAPDRAGON. Occasional in railroad track ballast. Europe. (781, 1740) *Chelone glabr*  
Damp open roadsides, stream margins, wet meadows, black ash swamps; frequent. (C  
Torrey CLAMMY HEDGE HYSSOP. Wet muddy or sandy places bordering streams an  
common. (1320, 1571, 1741, 2118) *Linaria vulgaris* Miller BUTTER-AND-EGGS. Fairly c  
ground along roads and railroads and in gravel pits. Europe. (385) *Lindernia dubia* (L  
PIMPERNEL. Wet sandy or muddy places along streams and in gravel pits. (1570, 261  
Desr. var. *americanum* (Michaux) Beauverd COW-WHEAT. Locally common in dryish  
*Mimulus glabratus* HBK. YELLOW MONKEY-FLOWER. Our only record is from a wet  
Creek. (1720) *Mimulus ringens* L. MONKEY-FLOWER. Wet meadows, semi-open swar  
shores, damp roadsides; fairly common. (384, 479, 1442, 1793, 2064) *Pedicularis canad*  
LOUSEWORT. Dry open places along roads and railroads, dry open woods; local, mai  
1086, 1831) *Penstemon digitalis* Nutt. WHITE or FOXGLOVE BEARD-TONGUE. Locall



areas along the Jump River, in the Pershing Wildlife Area, and along the Pine Line rec  
railroad right-of-way). (1300, 3364) *Scrophularia lanceolata* Pursh FIGWORT. Moist fo  
stream margins; frequent. (375, 467, 2135) *Verbascum thapsus* L. COMMON MULLEI  
constructed roadsides, recently logged forests, and other disturbed sites; fairly com  
*Veronica longifolia* L. GARDEN or LONG-LEAVED SPEEDWELL. A cultivated species  
roadsides. Europe. (1897, 1945) *Veronica officinalis* L. COMMON SPEEDWELL. Collec  
road through a severely logged upland hardwood industrial forest north of Rib Lake. ]  
*Veronica peregrina* L. var. *xalapensis* (HBK.) St. John & F. A. Warren PURSLANE SPEE  
weedy disturbed places; frequent. (1208, 1328, 1737, 3276) *Veronica persica* Poiret BIR  
One record: a garden weed in Medford. Southwest Asia. (2248) *Veronica scutellata* L. ]  
Partly shaded places along major streams. (1592, 2462) *Veronica serpyllifolia* L. THYM  
Lawns, roadsides, moist woods; fairly common. Europe. (314, 982, 1444, 2255) *Veronic  
Farw. CULVER'S ROOT. Fairly common along a moist grassy roadside in the CNF. Als  
area near the railroad tracks in Stetsonville. (1707, 2148, 2662) Additional records from  
*Agalinis paupercula* (A. Gray) Britton. Chippewa: lakes shores. *Gratiola aurea* Pursh (C  
Lincoln: sandy or muddy lakeshores. *Linaria canadensis* (L.) Chaz. (*Nuttallanthus ca  
Sutton). Clark: "White Mound." Veronica americana* (Raf.) Schwein. (*V beccabunga* L  
Lincoln: wet shady places. SOLANACEAE Nightshade Family *Leucophysalis grandiflo  
(Physalis grandiflora Hook.) LARGE- FLOWERED GROUND-CHERRY. Discovered in ]  
a hardwood forest fringe previously killed by beaver flooding, appearing during early  
by terrestrial plants after the dam was removed. The location was at the edge of an ic**

i~~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 261 walled-lake plain a few miles northwest of Po  
Before the thirty or so plants could set much fruit, they were severely browsed, most  
year the site had grown up considerably and only about three plants reappeared. The  
showy and little-known species is one of the few documented in the state in recent d  
current scarcity. An older county collection is from "cleared land" near Rib Lake. A W  
species, though should be reconsidered for threatened or endangered listing. (3295 V  
WIS, 1947.) *Physalis heterophylla* Nees CLAMMY GROUND-CHERRY. Old fields and c  
drained ground; local. (1302, 1863) *Physalis virginiana* Miller VIRGINIA GROUND-CH  
railroad tracks and in open grasslands; local. (1577, 1677, 1698) *Solanum dulcamara* L.  
NIGHTSHADE. Brushy borders, thickets, and neglected areas near dwellings; occasio  
*Solanum ptychanthum* Dunal (*S. nigrum* L.; *S. americanum* Miller, misapplied) BLAC  
places and waste ground; along new logging roads; occasional. (818, 1992) Additional  
counties: *Petunia hybrida* Vilm. Chippewa: open area below a dam. The garden petu  
*Physalis longifolia* Nutt. Marathon: roadside. THYMELAEACEAE *Mezereum* Family D

LEATHERWOOD. Frequent in rich moist deciduous woods. (1538, 2209) TILIACEAE I  
americana L. BASSWOOD, AMERICAN LINDEN. Common in rich mesic woods, often  
maple. (1240) ULMACEAE Elm Family *Celtis occidentalis* L. HACKBERRY. Very local i  
along the Black River, south. Costello (1933) also noted it from the Goodrich area, per  
River. (2142, 2835) *Ulmus americana* L. AMERICAN ELM. Riverbottom forests, moist  
formerly abundant and still fairly common, though large mature trees are becoming  
disease. (1001, 1003, 1055, 1348, 2455, 2566) *Ulmus pumila* L. SIBERIAN ELM. Cultivat  
roadsides; occasional. Asia. (1829, 2147, 2199) *Ulmus rubra* Muhl. SLIPPERY or RED E  
along the Black River, south. A 1948 study of a rich old growth hemlock-hardwood for  
reported that slippery elm was surprisingly common (Anderson 1948), however, no v  
be located. (2836) *Ulmus thomasi* Sarg. ROCK or CORK ELM. Rich deciduous woods  
occasional to frequent. (1909, 2837) URTICACEAE Nettle Family *Boehmeria cylindrica*  
Stream banks, bottomlands, shores; frequent. (1593, 1624, 2731, 2842) *Laportea canad*  
NETTLE. Rich deciduous forests, hardwood swamps, bottomlands; abundant in plac  
(Lunell) Rydb. CLEARWEED. Low woods, damp places along streams; frequent. (2030  
(L.) A. Gray CLEARWEED. Similar in appearance to the above species and in similar h  
2009) *Urtica dioica* L. ssp. *gracilis* (Aiton) Selander STINGING NETTLE. Wet meadow  
roadsides, borders of streams, weedy places, moist to wet woods, especially where dis  
often in rich soil; common. (419, 1443)

i~262 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 VALERIANACEAE Valerian Family Valerian  
HELIOTROPE or GARDEN VALERIAN. One record: a robust individual in a moist open  
old field. Eurasia. (1619) VERBENACEAE Vervain Family *Phryma leptostachya* L. LOP  
deciduous woods. (370, 674, 2475) *Verbena hastata* L. BLUE VERVAIN. Moist roadside  
old fields; common. (390) *Verbena urticifolia* L. WHITE VERVAIN. Woodland borders  
disturbance; occasional. (2014) Excluded species: *Verbena xengelmannii* Moldenke. *A*  
*V hastata* x *V urticifolia* mapped for the Rib Lake area in Tans and Iltis (1979), however  
could be located. Additional records from adjacent counties: *Verbena bracteata* Lagar  
Chippewa, Lincoln, Marathon: roadsides, sandy open ground, sidewalk cracks in dow  
*stricta* Vent. Chippewa, Lincoln: roadsides, dry open sandy places. VIOLACEAE Viole  
Sm. SAND or HOOKED VIOLET. A few small colonies grow in a dryish mixed forest at  
in the CNF. (3269, 3274) *Viola blanda* Willd. (*V incognita* Brainerd) SWEET WHITE VI  
woods, mossy logs and hummocks in cedar swamps; fairly common. (929, 955, 2250, 2  
*canadensis* L. CANADA VIOLET. Our one record for this mesic woodland species is a  
labeled only "Goodrich, Wisc." Since Goodrich is close to the Lincoln and Marathon  
tentatively include it here, though we are certainly within its range and have suitable

WIS, 1894.) *Viola cucullata* Aiton MARSH BLUE VIOLET. Damp ground along streams, ditches, mixed swamps, shores, lawns; fairly common (983, 1004, 1130, 1588, 2012, 225)

*labradorica* Schrank (*V conspersa* Reichb.) AMERICAN DOG VIOLET. Moist to dryish woodland trails and at edges, lawns; fairly common. Ballard (1994) has combined *V la conspersa* as northern and southern extremes of one species. (915, 919, 960, 1042, 221)

Lloyd (*V pallens* (Banks) Brainerd) SMOOTH WHITE VIOLET. Fairly common in bogs, swamps, wet spots in deciduous woods, lawns. (984, 1038, 1143, 2049, 2277, 2302, 2331)

*Viola novae-angliae* House NEW ENGLAND VIOLET. Rare: one small population in a c Birch Lake in the CNF. Recently delisted in the state. (2216)

*Viola pubescens* Aiton. T varieties: var. *pubescens* DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET. In rather dry woods; occasional. Schwein. (*V eriocarpa* Schwein.; *V pensylvanica* Michaux, misapplied?) SMOOTH YE common in rich mesic deciduous or mixed woods and bottomland forests. (902, 322)

Gray KIDNEY-LEAVED VIOLET. Our only collection is from a whitecedar swamp in th CNF, where it was uncommon. (3354)

*Viola selkirkii* Goldie GREAT-SPURRED VIOLET hardwood forests; occasional. (884, 3213)

*Viola sororia* Willd. COMMON or WOOLLY I deciduous forests, woodland edges, occasionally in swamps or lawns; fairly common. 2287, 2321, 3219)

*Viola tricolor* L. JOHNNY-JUMP-UP. Cultivated and occasionally esc and dumps; can be somewhat weedy in gardens where formerly grown. Europe. (1796)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 263 Additional records from adjacent counties: ' Chippewa, Lincoln: sandy shores, bogs. *Viola nephrophylla* Greene. Chippewa: creek pond. *Viola odorata* L. Lincoln: lawn weed. *Viola pedata* L. Chippewa: dry sandy place Clark, Chippewa: rocky or sandy places. VISCACEAE Mistletoe Family *Arceuthobium* MISTLETOE. Parasitic on black spruce; common in some bogs. As noted by Voss (198) natural means of control, hence the species may be much more common now than i VITACEAE Grape Family *Parthenocissus inserta* (A. Kerner) Fritsch (*P. vitacea* (Knerl THICKET CREEPER, WOODBINE. Woods, thickets, fencerows, along railroads, climb lining the Black River in Medford; frequent to fairly common. (1006, 1408)

*Parthenocissus* Planchon VIRGINIA CREEPER, WOODBINE. Thickets, edges of moist woods; occasio escape in our area. (1048, 2544)

*Vitis riparia* Michaux RIVER-BANK or FROST GRAPE. thickets, especially along our larger streams; frequent. (514, 519)

Class Liliopsida - Mo Sweet Flag Family *Acorus americanus* (Raf.) Raf. SWEET FLAG. Marshy stream edges occasional. (1076)

ALISMACEAE Water-plantain Family *Alisma subcordatum* Raf. ( var. *parviflorum* (Pursh) Torrey) WATER-PLANTAIN. In shallow water along the edges, ditches, or where lowered water levels have exposed wet open mud or gravel. (2459)

*Alisma plantago-aquatica* L. var. *americanum* Roemer & Schultes) WATER-PLANTAIN. In sin



subcordatum and similar in appearance, but with somewhat larger flowers and achenes. *Sagittaria cristata* Engelm. (*S. graminea* var. *cristata* (Engelm.) Bogin). Lakeshores and stream edges. (1729; Hansen 70 WIS, 1971.) *Sagittaria graminea*, and often considered a variety of it. (1729; Hansen 70 WIS, 1971.) **LEAVED ARROWHEAD**. Shoreline of the Mondeaux Flowage. (Hansen 165 UWL, 1971.) **GRASS-LEAVED ARROWHEAD**. Collected from exposed sand at the edge of the Mondeaux Flowage. (Hansen 165 UWL, 1971.) *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd. **COMMON ARROWHEAD** or **WAPATO**. A common species of marshes, and ditches. (513, 2457) *Sagittaria rigida* Pursh **SESSILE-FRUITED ARROWHEAD**. Shallow water. Known from Richter Lake and the Mondeaux Flowage. (2703) **ARACEAE** *Sagittaria arifolia* (L.) Schott **GREEN DRAGON**. Rare; known only from a rich floodplain forest in the south. (2382) *Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Schott (*A. atrorubens* (Aiton) Blume) **JACK-IN-THE-BUSH**. Moist woods, riverbottom forests, swamp forests; fairly common. (149, 2227) *Calla palustris* L. **WATER-ARUM**. Margins of lakes and ponds, wetter parts of bogs, swamps, often in small numbers. (126) *Symplocarpus foetidus* (L.) Nutt. **SKUNK-CABBAGE**. Hardwood and softwood swamps, springy places; locally common. (872, 1125) **COMMELINACEAE** *Spiderwort* *Commelina* *ohiensis* Raf. **SPIDERWORT**. One known occurrence: along a railroad track in Gilman.

~264 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Additional records from adjacent counties: Burman. Lincoln, Rusk: weed of gardens and waste places. Probably introduced from inclusion here based on specimens at WIS. **CYPERACEAE** Sedge Family *Bulbostylis ciliata* (L.) Rostk. **HAIR SEDGE**. Locally common in the gravel road shoulder along County Highway D in the north of the CNF. (2763) *Carex albursina* Sheldon **WHITE BEAR SEDGE**. Rich deciduous woods. (192, 1231, 1400, 3308) *Carex annectans* (Bickn.) Bickn. (*C. vulpinoidea* var. *ambigua* F. Boott). Moist open grassy prairie. (192, 1231, 1400, 3308) *Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb. Shores and stream margins. (304, 1485) *Carex arctata* W. Boott. A common species in deciduous and hemlock-hardwood forests. Sometimes in more open habitats, such as gravel pits. (173, 224, 297, 308, 1324, 1779, 3282) *Carex assiniboinensis* W. Boott **ASSINIBOIN SEDGE**. Occurring on the tops of steep undercut river banks along the Rib and Black Rivers; quite common in this situation because of its habit of producing long stolons that hang down over the banks. (1774, 2127) *Carex bebbii* (L. Bailey) Fern. **BEBB'S SEDGE**. Known from a shoreline of the Mondeaux Flowage and to be expected from shores and stream margins elsewhere. (Hansen 44 UWL, 1971.) *Carex bromoides* Willd. Moist woods and swamps; frequent. (192, 1231, 1400, 3308) *Carex brevifolia* (L.) Rostk. Low woods and meadows; fairly common. (193, 210, 1403, 1670, 2188, 3290, 3313, 3358) *Carex lasiocarpa* (L.) Rostk. bogs, sedge meadows, marshes; fairly common. (220, 1374, 1386, 2348, 2394, 3301) *Carex deweyana* Dewey (*C. sparganioides* var. *cephaloidea* (Dewey) Carey). Locally in bottomlands along the Mondeaux Flowage. (1059, 2449) *Carex cephalophora* Willd. Our only record is from a dry hilly overgrown prairie along the Mondeaux River. (1856) *Carex chordorrhiza* L. f. *Sphagnum* bogs; frequent. (1164, 1352) *Carex complanata* (L.) Rostk. Common in upland deciduous or mixed woods. Occasional in pine and spruce plantations.



swamps. (168, 169, 208, 238, 316, 318, 1379, 1389, 1472, 2282, 2361, 2495, 3281, 3283, 3288)  
Boott. Lakeshores, marshes, wet meadows; common. (1274, 1342, 1382, 1559, 2786, 2822)  
crawfordii Fern. Gravel pits, gravelly roadsides, lake and pond shores; fairly common.  
(2510, 2528, 2551, 2567) *Carex crinita* Lam. Swampy woods, wet swales in riverbottom  
(1473, 2381, 2451) *Carex debilis* Michaux. WHITE-EDGE SEDGE. Our only known local  
riverbank along the Black River, south. (1778) *Carex deweyana* Schwein. DEWEY'S SE  
to dryish woods; fairly common. (145, 1101, 1390, 1399, 1519, 1542, 2293, 2667, 3286, 33  
Schrank. Shores, wet meadows and thickets; occasional. (2192, 3346) *Carex disperma*  
hemlock-hardwood forests; fairly common. (211, 628, 767, 1073) *Carex echinata* Murr  
cephalantha (L. Bailey) Bickn. and *C. angustior* Mackenzie) STAR SEDGE. Boggy and  
thickets. (2193, 2413, 3306) *Carex foenea* Willd. (*C. aenea* Fern.). One record: open san  
powerline. (2040) *Carex gracillima* Schwein. GRACEFUL SEDGE. In a variety of moist  
common. (133, 196, 493, 1230, 1308, 1357) *Carex grayi* Carey. Locally frequent along dra  
rich hardwood forest on an ice-walled-lake plain in the CNF. (3390) *Carex grisea* Waha  
Stuedel var. *turgida* Fern.). Known only from a very rich hardwood forest on an ice-w  
CNF. (3382)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 265 *Carex gynandra* Schwein. (*C. crinita* var. *gyn*  
& Schwein.). Moist to wet mixed woods, clearings, conifer swamps; common. (198, 73  
*gynocrates* Wormsk. (*C. dioica* L. var. *gynocrates* (Wormsk.) Ostenf.) NORTHERN BO  
wet, semi-open tamarack bog near Jerry Lake, in the CNF. A state special concern spe  
*hirtifolia* Mackenzie. Our only known location is a deciduous forest on the slope of a  
the CNF. (3411) *Carex houghtoniana* Torrey. One record: a gravel pit in the CNF. (233  
Swamps, shores, and other wet places; somewhat local. (2435, 2539, 3345) *Carex interi*  
ash swamps, wet open places. (1474, 2189) *Carex intumescens* Rudge. Moist to wet w  
places; common. (148, 177, 294, 560, 1359, 2543, 2799, 3297)) *Carex lacustris* Willd. Lake  
margins, marshes, swamps, wet meadows, ditches; common. (141, 213, 1194, 1271, 13  
*pellita* Willd. (*C. lanuginosa* Michaux) WOOLLY SEDGE. Locally in open grassy places  
railroads and in the moist open sandy floodplain of the Jump River. (1096, 1100, 1507  
Ehrh. WIREGRASS. Bogs, tamarack swamps, sandy lakeshores; common. (1140, 1195,  
*Carex leptalea* Wahlenb. Cedar swamps; fairly common. (1258, 1402, 1659, 3310, 3311,  
(Fern.) Fern. Rich upland deciduous forests, riverbottom forests; fairly common. (144  
3293) *Carex limosa* L. MUD SEDGE. Sphagnum bogs, often in very wet places, as at th  
frequent. (681, 1141, 1370, 2801) *Carex lupulina* Muhl. HOP SEDGE. Wet swales in flo  
thickets; damp places in rich deciduous woods; locally common. (2166, 2378, 3380, 34  
*magellanica* Lam. subsp. *irrigua* (Wahlenb.) Hiitonen (*C. paupercula* Michaux) BORE

Sphagnum bogs; common. Occasional in cedar swamps. (247, 1316, 1475, 2493, 2500) Mackenzie. Shaded river banks, moist woods; frequent. (1238, 1782, 2352, 2480) Carex Sphagnum bogs; common. (249, 251, 679, 1137, 1351, 1367, 2020, 2106, 2360) Carex orn (sometimes included in *C. laxiflora* Lam. or *C. gracilescens* Steudel) Our only record i facing slope under red pine in the CNF. Associated species at this site included Clem Carex pallescens L. PALE SEDGE. One record: a grassy open roadside along a forest rc of the CNF. A Wisconsin special concern species (*C. pallescens* var. *neogaea* Fern.). (3 Lightf. Wet open areas of bogs and tamarack swamps; local. (1196, 1371) Carex peckii on mossy logs in a cedar swamp draining to Sailor Creek, in the CNF. (1072) Carex pe STALKED SEDGE. Rich upland woods, cedar swamps; fairly common. One of our ear. (2218, 2231, 2291, 3285) Carex pensylvanica Lam. PENNSYLVANIA SEDGE. Moist to di common. (137, 139, 406, 1095, 1322, 2347) Carex plantaginea Lam. PLANTAIN-LEAVED upland woods. (41, 3292) Carex projecta Mackenzie. Wet meadows, moist to wet woo margins, gravel pits; common. (246, 1323, 1358, 1406, 1428, 1561, 1590, 1673, 2412, 2444) Carex pseudocyperus L. Lakeshores, especially where boggy; frequent. (837, 1343, 2813 (Wahlenb.) Small (*C. rosea* Willd., sens. auct.). Shaded banks of major streams; frequ grew in association with *C. assiniboinensis*. (1060, 1229, 1777)

i~266 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 Carex retrorsa Schwein. Stream margins, c meadows; frequent. (445, 798, 1291, 1440) Carex rosea Schkuhr (*C. convoluta* Mackenz and borders; frequent. (1266, 2640, 3294) Carex scoparia Schkuhr. Fairly common in a open, wet to dry, habitats. (237, 298, 1560, 2190) Carex siccata Dewey (*C. foenea* Willd dry railroad "prairie," south. (1090, 1094) Carex sparganioides Muhl. Roadside border forest. (1265) Carex sprengeii Dewey. Moist woods, riverbottom forests; local. (209, 10 One record: seasonally inundated shore of the Mondeaux Flowage. (167) Carex stipat wet meadows, marshes; common. (203, 1118, 2301, 3296, 3305) Carex stricta Lam. TUS hummock-forming sedge of wet meadows and bog edges. (1138, 1477) Carex tenera L railroads, gravel pits; frequent. (195, 280, 1506) Carex tribuloides Wahlenb. Known fro along the Black River, south. (2448) Carex trichocarpa Muhl. HAIRY-FRUITED SEDGE sandy swale along the Jump River. (1156) Carex trisperma Dewey THREE-SEEDED SE swamps, under tamarack, black spruce, cedar, hemlock, or black ash; common. (248, 1469, 1476, 2161, 2857, 3375) Carex tuckermanii Dewey. Moist woods and riverbottom edges of ephemeral woodland ponds; local. (42, 1254, 2379, 3379) Carex utriculata F. B and in the wettest parts of bogs, often at the edges of floating bog mats; apparently r: 1465, 1489, 1653) Carex vesicaria L. Along a quiet backwater of the Black River. (2450) ( Michaux FOX SEDGE. Damp or wet roadsides, clearings, logging roads, gravel pits, sti

(1512, 1606, 2400, 2509, 3363) *Carex woodii* Dewey. Rich mesic woods (Acer-Hydrophy An early fruiting species. (988, 2230, 2234) *Cyperus bipartitus* Torrey (*C. rivularis* Kun FLATSEEDGE. Shores, gravel pits, roadsides; locally abundant. Tends to be weedy in n gravelly places. (2090, 2618, 2637, 2797) *Cyperus diandrus* Torrey UMBRELLA FLAT SE location is a grassy shore of Diamond Lake, in an area that is periodically mowed. (19 YELLOW NUT-GRASS. A frequent agricultural weed. Also occasional in wet sand or gr 1664, 1763, 1987, 2133) *Cyperus schweinitzii* Torrey. SCHWEINITZ'S FLATSEEDGE. Loc sandy ground along the Pine Line recreational trail, an old railroad bed. (1876) *Cyperu aristatus* Rottb.; *C. inflexus* (Muhl.) Palla). Locally frequent in moist sand along the Ju *strigosus* L. FALSE NUTSEEDGE. Lakeshores, stream margins, ditches; frequent. (1918 arundinaceum (L.) Britton THREE-WAY SEDGE. Margins and shallow water of lakes & bogs, openings in tamarack swamps; fairly common. (688, 774, 2487, 2720) *Eleocharis Schultes* NEEDLE SPIKE-RUSH. Wet sandy shores, mud flats, exposed peaty deposit Often forming dense mats. (2440, 2506, 2507, 2583, 2782) *Eleocharis erythropoda* Steud Shores of lakes and ponds. The taxonomic problems involving *E. erythropoda*, *E. pal several other taxa are considerable and still unresolved. Some recent authors have inc polymorphic complex. For discussions, see Swink & Wilhelm (1994) and Smith et al. (*

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i~~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 267 *Eleocharis intermedia* (Muhl.) Schultes. "Co Rib Lake." (Goessl 3043 MIL, 1915.) *Eleocharis obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes BLUNT SPIKE specimens are tentatively referred to this species which is very similar to *E. ovata* and conspecific. Shores, ditches, and other wet places. (566, 663) *Eleocharis ovata* (Roth) OVATE SPIKE-RUSH. Meadows, shores, streams, bog mats, mud flats, wet roadsides; 1930, 2091, 2140, 2589, 2787, 2815) *Eleocharis palustris* (L.) Roem. & Schult. (*E. smallii* COMMON SPIKERUSH. Shores, wet bog mats; common. (335, 336, 777, 1936, 2499, 25 angustifolium Honck. (*E. polystachion* L. in Gleason & Cronquist 1991.) "Rib Lake. W 140 MIL, 1915.) *Eriophorum gracile* Koch SLENDER COTTON-GRASS. "Spruce-tamar (Beals s.n. WIS, 1959.) *Eriophorum tenellum* Nutt. In the wetter parts of bogs; frequen 2515, 2858) *Eriophorum vaginatum* L. (*E. spissum* Fern.). Common in spruce-tamara 2357) *Eriophorum virginicum* L. TAWNY COTTON-GRASS. Bogs; our commonest *Eri 2015, 2103, 2109, 2494) Rhynchospora alba* (L.) Vahl WHITE BEAK-RUSH. Fairly comn wetter areas bordering open water. (685, 1368, 2088, 2113, 2757, 2791) *Schoenoplectus* Love (*Scirpus acutus* Muhl.) HARDSTEM BULRUSH. Known only from North Spirit I hard gravelly substrate. (2808) *Schoenoplectus subterminalis* (Torrey) Sojak (*Scirpus* This easily overlooked species appears to be abundant in a number of our lakes and submerged beds on muck, peat, sand, or gravel, usually in fairly shallow water. Our sp



material. Once thought to be rare in the state because collections were few (Tans & R 2591, 2712, 2736, 2740, 2743, 2818, 2838) *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* (Gmelin) P SOFTSTEM BULRUSH. Shallow water of lakes, ponds, and streams; fairly common. (*Schoenoplectus torreyi* (Olney) Palla (*Scirpus torreyi* Olney) TORREY'S BULRUSH. K Lake, in shallow water and gravelly substrate. A state special concern species. (2780) S (*S. cyperinus* var. *brachypodus* (Fern.) Gilly). Wet open places; not common. Perhaps variety of *S. cyperinus*, but many authors retain it as a separate species. Our one colle pedicellate spikelets, certainly seems distinct. (221) *Scirpus atrovirens* Willd. Damp woodland clearings; ditches; shores; common. (319, 405, 1273, 1717, 1755, 1943, 2018, 2 (L.) Kunth WOOL-GRASS. Wet roadsides and meadows, ditches, shores, stream margins, marshes, bog edges; often abundant. (551, 1928, 2054, 3428) *Scirpus microcarpus* C. P Fern.). Occasional in wet open gravelly areas. (201, 202) Additional records from adjacent *Bolboschoenus fluviatilis* (Torrey) Sojak (*Scirpus fluviatilis* (Torrey) A. Gray). Price: "F. Boott. Clark: open boggy woods. *Carex arcta* F. Boott. Lincoln, Price: shores, ponds Lincoln: deciduous woods. *Carex brevior* (Dewey) Mackenzie. Clark, Lincoln: bluffs, r Hornem. Lincoln: woods, open gravel, pond borders. *Carex emoryi* Dewey. Chippewa banks, wet meadows.

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i~268 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Carex flava* L. Lincoln: pond border. *Carex Mentor* Marsh. *Carex gravida* L. Bailey. Chippewa: gravel pit. *Carex haydenii* Dewey. I pond edge. *Carex lurida* Wahlenb. Clark, Lincoln: in mud along stream, ditches. *Carex Price*: an old record; moist shaded ground. *Carex praegracilis* W. Boott. Lincoln: road Dewey. Chippewa: wet meadow. *Carex scabrata* Schwein. Lincoln: damp woods. *Carex Lincoln*: sandy or gravelly soil. *Cyperus engelmannii* Steudel (*C. odoratus* L.). Chippewa *erythrorhizos* Muhl. Chippewa: marshy shoreline. *Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl (*C. lupulin Chippewa*: sandy open field. *Eleocharis robbinsii* Oakes. Chippewa: boggy lake. *Fimbr Roemer & Schultes*. Chippewa, Lincoln: sandy lakeshores. *Schoenoplectus heterocha (Scirpus heterochaetus* Chase). Rusk: "Shamrock Lake." *Schoenoplectus pungens* (V *americanus* Pers.). Chippewa, Rusk: lakeshores. *Schoenoplectus smithii* (A. Gray) Soj Gray). Lincoln: sandy lakeshore. *Scirpus georgianus* Harper (*S. atrovirens* var. *georgia Lincoln*: low spot. *Scirpus hattorianus* Makino (included by Gleason & Cronquist (19 Chippewa, Lincoln, Marathon: roadsides, meadows, bogs. *Scirpus pallidus* (Britton) *pallidus* Britton). Lincoln: muddy riverbank. *Scirpus pedicellatus* Fern. (*S. cyperinus Schuyler*. Chippewa, Lincoln: river banks, shores. **DIOSCOREACEAE** Yam Family **Dios YAM**. Locally frequent in moist woods and thickets along the Yellow and Black Rivers. **ERIOCAULACEAE** Pipewort Family *Eriocaulon aquaticum* (Hill) Druce (*E. septangula*



Shallow water and shores of lakes, especially those with clear water and sand bottoms; lakes. (330, 1481) HYDROCHARITACEAE Frog's-bit Family *Elodea canadensis* Michx. ponds and streams; abundant. (1429, 1585, 2585, 2609, 2707, 2711) *Elodea nuttallii* (Pl. WATERWEED. Common in a number of our lakes and ponds. Collected from both ha (1409, 1555, 2626, 2737, 2745) *Vallisneria americana* Michaux WILD-CELERY or TAPE- streams; fairly common. (1186, 1498, 1685, 2777) IRIDACEAE Iris Family *Iris germanica* is the common garden iris. Untended plantings can persist for years. Occasionally fo where, presumably, it had been planted or dumped. Europe. (2391) Another *Iris* sp. c escape along Taylor County roadsides has dark violet flowers and is smaller than *I. ge* has defied identification and may be a hybrid cultivar. (1280) *Iris pseudacorus* L. YEI World iris locally established in wet roadsides and along the edges of ponds and strea L. BLUE FLAG. Wet bogs and meadows, marshes, shores, stream margins; fairly comr *virginica* L. var. *shrevei* (Small) E. Anderson BLUE FLAG. One record: "Roadside, mile (Anderson 380 WIS, 1947.)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 269 *Sisyrinchium campestre* Bickn. PRAIRIE BL known only from one dry railroad "prairie." (1085, 2345) *Sisyrinchium montanum* Gr Grassy roadsides; local. (1145, 2344) JUNCACEAE Rush Family *Juncus brevicaudatus* shores and other wet open sandy or gravelly places; fairly common. Occasional in bog 2089, 2092, 2112, 2616, 2732) *Juncus bufonius* L. TOAD RUSH. Moist open sand or gra seldom-used roads and old gravel pits; locally common. (207, 2428, 2505) *Juncus cana* in bogs, lakeshores; frequent. (1369, 2101, 2115, 2586, 2739, 2792) *Juncus dudleyi* Wieg (Wieg.) F. J. Herm.). Collected only from a moist sandy open floodplain of the Jump F elsewhere in moist habitats. (3368) *Juncus effusus* L. COMMON RUSH. Marshy shore logging roads through moist or wet woods, open parts of swamps; common. (222, 407 1939, 2167, 2437, 2802) *Juncus filiformis* L. Locally in a moist sandy open floodplain of is part of a rich local flora that includes many species unknown or uncommon elsew 3331) *Juncus interior* Wieg. Our one record is from an old logging road through a moi (2919) *Juncus nodosus* L. Another species known only from the sandy open floodplai (3367) *Juncus tenuis* Willd. PATH RUSH. Very common in a variety of moist, often di 206, 223, 236, 274, 283, 284, 292, 305, 660, 1704, 1781, 1787, 1890, 2508, 2918, 3406) *Juncu* along an abandoned railroad siding in Lublin. (706) *Luzula accuminata* Raf. WOOD R roadsides; common. (134, 851) *Luzula multiflora* (Retz.) Lejeune WOOD RUSH. Dry w occasional. (926, 1110, 2318, 2346) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Juncus* sandy lakeshore. *Juncus marginatus* Rostk. Lincoln: damp grassy spot. *Juncus peloca* Lincoln, Price, Rusk: lakeshores. LEMNACEAE Duckweed Family *Lemna minor* L. DU

abundant in quiet water of lakes, ponds, and streams. (1241, 1289) *Lemna trisulca* L. §  
Known from Anderson Lake and the Chequamegon Waters Flowage, in the CNF. Unli  
occurs in masses just beneath the water surface. (1686) *Lemna turionifera* Landolt (ir  
Gleason & Cronquist (1991)). "Deepwater marsh, Mondeaux Flowage." (Hansen 60 W  
*polyrhiza* (L.) Schleiden GREATER DUCKWEED. Quiet water of lakes, ponds, and stre  
*Wolffia borealis* (Engelm.) Landolt (*W punctata* auct. non Griseb.) WATER-MEAL. Kn  
associated with *Lemna minor*, *Spirodela polyrhiza*, and *W columbiana*. Wolffias are t  
flowering plants. (2809) *Wolffia columbiana* Karst. WATER-MEAL. Locally abundant i  
and lakes, floating at or near the surface, usually with *Lemna minor* and *Spirodela po*

i~270 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 LILIACEAE Lily Family *Allium schoenopras*  
to a neglected grassy area and adjacent gravel driveway in Donald. This is apparently  
*sibiricum* (L.) Hartman, but not native in our area. (3477) *Allium tricoccum* Aiton W  
hardwood forests, wooded bottomlands; common. (380, 888, 2224) *Asparagus officina*  
common garden plant; frequently escaping to roadsides. Europe. (426) *Clintonia bore*  
BLUEBEAD-LILY. Moist to rather wet woods; common. (188, 3031) *Convallaria majali*  
VALLEY. An old-fashioned garden flower occasionally found persisting and spreading  
and cemeteries. Europe. (1024) *Erythronium albidum* Nutt. WHITE TROUT-LILY. Lo  
thickets near the Black River, southwards. Also known from a rich hardwood forest or  
in the CNF. (903, 911) *Erythronium americanum* Ker Gawler YELLOW TROUT-LILY. F  
Especially abundant in riverbottom forests. (900, 2236) *Hemerocallis fulva* (L.) L. ORA  
cultivated and frequently escaping to roadsides. Asia. (436) *Lilium lancifolium* Thunb  
roadside in Perkinstown supports a thriving colony, most likely a relict of cultivation  
*michiganense* Farw. MICHIGAN LILY. Black ash swamps, bottomland forests, moist  
frequent. (442, 1053) *Maianthemum canadense* Desf. CANADA MAYFLOWER or WIL  
Common to abundant in a variety of woodlands. (131, 3033, 3251) *Maianthemum rac*  
(*Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf.) FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL. Woods, especially on slope  
*Maianthemum stellatum* (L.) Link (*Smilacina stellata* (L.) Desf.) STARRY FALSE SOLC  
woods and open places along the Black and Jump Rivers; not common. (1035, 3369) M  
(L.) Sloboda (*Smilacina trifolia* (L.) Desf.) THREE-LEAVED FALSE SOLOMON'S SEAL  
mixed swamps; fairly common. (161, 636, 3259) *Narcissus poeticus* L. POET'S NARCIS  
apparently spreading in a grassy roadside along Highway 64, far from any dwelling. E  
*Polygonatum biflorum* (Walter) Elliott SOLOMON'S SEAL. A few colonies occur along  
western part of the county. Our plants are very large and may be tetraploids, sometin  
*commutatum* (Schultes f.) Morong. (647) *Polygonatum pubescens* (Willd.) Pursh. SO  
common in rich moist forests. (155, 1061, 3275) *Streptopus lanceolatus* (Aiton) Revea

TWISTED STALK. Woods; common in places. (1040, 2285, 3257) *Trillium cernuum* L.  
Moist to wet woods; frequent. (146, 3007) *Trillium grandiflorum* (Michaux) Salisb. LA  
COMMON TRILLIUM. Moist, usually rich, deciduous woods; abundant in places. (12  
*grandiflora* Sm. BELLWORT. Rich deciduous or hemlock-hardwood forests and borde  
common. (887, 2225) *Uvularia sessilifolia* L. WILD-OATS or MERRYBELLS. Rich wood  
(885, 992, 1627) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Lilium philadelphicum* L.  
jack pine woods. NAJADACEAE Naiad or Water-nymph Family *Najas flexilis* (Willd.) R  
ponds, and streams; abundant. (1437, 1557, 1569, 2584, 2620) *Najas gracillima* (A. Brau  
soft water lakes; collected from St. Clair and South Harper Lakes. (1937, 2619, 2748)

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 271 ORCHIDACEAE Orchid Family *Calopogon* to  
PINK. Wet sphagnum bogs, especially boggy lakeshores and near the edges of bog po  
2789) *Coeloglossum viride* (L.) Hartman (*Habenaria viridis* (L.) R. Br.) LONG- BRACT  
record: several plants growing alongside a hiking trail through a rich upland hardwoo  
(2284) *Corallorhiza maculata* (Raf.) Raf. SPOTTED CORAL-ROOT. Frequent in mixed  
*Corallorhiza odontorhiza* (Willd.) Nutt. AUTUMN or FALL CORAL-ROOT. Rich moist  
in one of our two known locations. Taylor County is apparently at the northern edge  
A state special concern species. (2086, 2723) *Corallorhiza trifida* Chatel. EARLY CORAL  
near the edges of, and sometimes in, cedar, black ash, or mixed swamps; occasional t  
2278) *Cypripedium acaule* Aiton PINK LADY-SLIPPER. Frequent in sphagnum bogs a  
spruce swamps; occasional in upland mixed woods. (160, 2319, 3264) *Cypripedium* p  
extremely variable species. Two varieties in our area: var. *makasin* (Farw.) Sheviak (*C.*  
*parviflorum* (Salisb.) Fern.) SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER. A specimen at MIL is  
the label reads: "Rib Lake. Bog on Cty M." (Powers & Kolodzyk 1342-76 MIL, 1976.). A  
from a black ash-cedar swamp along the upper reaches of Bear Creek in the CNF is te  
this. (Fields & Parker 1177 WIS). Wisconsin special concern at the species level (*C. pa*  
*pubescens* (Willd.) O.W. Knight (*C. calceolus* L. var. *pubescens* (Willd.) Correll) LARG  
SLIPPER. Rich cedar and mixed black ash-cedar swamps; frequent, but mainly in the  
*Cypripedium reginae* Walter SHOWY LADY-SLIPPER. Frequent in a rich semi-open t  
the CNF, in an area of glacial outwash. This, our largest orchid, is quite striking when  
excessive collecting, habitat loss, and possibly deer browsing, have put this species a  
A Wisconsin special concern species. (1260) *Galearis spectabilis* (L.) Raf. SHOWY ORC  
L.). Sight record by author from a rich mesic hardwood forest on an ice-walled-lake p  
Perkinstown, CNF, 14 May 2000. One individual in full flower; no voucher specimen t  
*pubescens* (Willd.) R. Br. DOWNY RATTLESNAKE-PLANTAIN. Rare; known only from  
dominated hardwood forest in the southwestern corner of the county. (2651) *Goodye*



LESSER RATTLESNAKE-PLANTAIN. Our one record is without habitat data, but the  
conifer forests. (Davis s.n. WIS, 1920.) *Goodyera tessellata* Lodd. CHECKERED or TESS  
RATTLESNAKE- PLANTAIN. As with the previous species, no habitat data accompan  
specimen. Moist coniferous woods are the usual habitat. (Davis s.n. WIS, 1920.) Mala  
var. *brachypoda* (A. Gray) F. Morris & E.A. Eames (*M. brachypoda* A. Gray) WHITE AI  
ash-cedar swamps; rare. Known from several swamps in the CNF, but never numerou  
missed. A state special concern species. (629, 1660, 2426) *Malaxis unifolia* Michaux Gl  
One documented record: "Chequamegon National Forest near Perkinstown." (Curtis  
1997 sight record has it from a sugar maple-basswood forest, also in the CNF. Platant  
Luer (*Habenaria clavellata* (Michaux) Sprengel) CLUBSPUR ORCHID. Tamarack-blac  
sphagnum; rare or overlooked. (2492) *Platanthera flava* (L.) Lindley var. *herbiola* (R. Br.  
(L.) R. Br.) TUBERCLED ORCHID. Locally in open sandy floodplain "prairies" along th  
large colony in one location, though it seems to be much more numerous in some ye  
threatened in Wisconsin. (3324, 3360)

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i~272 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Platanthera hookeri* (Torrey) Lindley (Hab  
HOOKER'S ORCHID. Dry mixed woods on gravelly end moraine topography; rare. A s  
species. (2371) *Platanthera huronensis* (Nuttall) Lindley (*P. hyperborea* (L.) Lindley v  
Luer; *Habenaria hyperborea* (L.) R. Br.) TALL NORTHERN BOG ORCHID. Hardwood ;  
thickets; frequent and widespread. Recent work on the *Platanthera hyperborea* comp  
Wisconsin collections being referred to *P. huronensis* while others are likely *P. aquilo*  
recognized species. While both species probably occur in Taylor County, ours are he  
*huronensis* pending more information. (254, 2698, 3314) *Platanthera lacera* (Michaux  
*lacera* (Michaux) Lodd.) GREEN FRINGED or RAGGED FRINGED ORCHID. Dry to m  
roadsides; occasional. (356, 1509, 2537) *Platanthera obtusata* (Banks) Lindley (Haben  
Richardson) BLUNTLEAF ORCHID. A single old record: "Rib Lake. One plant in deep  
1915.) *Platanthera orbiculata* (Pursh) Lindley (*Habenaria orbiculata* (Pursh) Torrey).  
ORCHID. Our one record, from "Hannibal, Wis.," lacks habitat data. A state special c  
WIS, 1920.) *Platanthera psychodes* (L.) Lindley (*Habenaria psychodes* (L.) Sprengel) I  
ORCHID. Rather frequent in damp roadsides and grassy open black ash swamps. A h  
conspicuous orchid. (515, 531) *Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Ker Gawler ROSE POGO  
near the edges of bog pools; boggy lakeshores; often associated with *Calopogon tube*  
1487) *Spiranthes casei* Catling & Cruise CASE'S LADIES'-TRESSES. Frequent in dry o  
This and the following species favor disturbed sites. Named for Michigan botanist Fr  
1906, 2062, 2716) *Spiranthes cernua* (L.) Rich. NODDING LADIES'-TRESSES. Dry to m  
occasional to frequent. (666, 2095, 2151, 2776) *Spiranthes lacera* (Raf.) Raf. SLENDER I



record, without habitat data: "Little Rib Lake, 1 mile west of Rib Lake." Should be sou  
lightly wooded places. (Anderson 415 & 416 WIS, 1947.) Additional records from adjac  
bulbosa L. Chippewa: boggy lakeshore. A state special concern species. Calypso bulb  
"Rice Lake." Threatened in Wisconsin. *Liparis loeselii* (L.) Rich. Lincoln, Marathon: b  
cordata (L.) R. Br. Price: bog. *Platanthera dilatata* (Pursh) Lindley (*Habenaria dilatata*  
cold swamp. Of special concern in Wisconsin. *Spiranthes romanzoffiana* Cham. Clar  
roadside, pasture. POACEAE (GRAMINEAE) Grass Family *Agrostis gigantea* Roth (A. &  
REDTOP. A forage grass now common in a variety of habitats, including fields, roads  
disturbed places. Europe. (225, 290, 355, 1529, 1849, 2822) *Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) F  
Pogennb. TICKLEGRASS. Roadsides, shores, disturbed places; common. (227, 288, 35  
*Agrostis perennans* (Walter) Tuckerman AUTUMN or UPLAND BENTGRASS. Frequer  
(630, 812, 1922) *Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol. SHORT-AWN FOXTAIL. Damp, disturbed  
occasional. (1188) *Alopecurus pratensis* L. MEADOW FOXTAIL. Locally abundant in l  
roadsides, and along railroads. Eurasia. (484, 1421) *Andropogon gerardii* Vitman BIG  
along railroad tracks, often spreading to adjacent roadsides. Also common in the nar  
the Jump

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i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 273 River, probably one of our few original popu  
prairie species. (486, 790, 802) *Anthoxanthum odoratum* L. SWEET VERNAL GRASS. M  
northeastern quarter of the county where it is frequent along roadsides and in other  
Europe. (1036, 1361, 1582, 1950, 2310) *Aristida basiramea* Engelm. FORKTIP TRIPLE-A  
common in gravel road shoulders and dry roadside banks. (715, 2657, 2774) *Avena sat*  
along railroads and roadsides. From dropped grain and not persisting. Eurasia. (707)  
(Schreb.) P. Beauv. Fairly common in mesic woods. We have both the typical variety  
Babel, sometimes considered a separate species. (391, 404) *Bromus ciliatus* L. FRINGE  
shores, along railroads; common. (559, 832, 1548, 1568, 3211) *Bromus inermis* Leyss. S  
common along roadsides and railroads. Europe. (783) *Bromus kalmii* A. Gray. Known  
"prairie." (1735) *Bromus altissimus* Pursh (*B. latiglumis* (Shear) A. Hitchc) Lightly sha  
bottomland forests; common. (491,, 1681, 1821, 1973, 2131, 2461) *Bromus pubescens* M  
Moist to dry woods and borders; frequent. (365, 1268, 1535, 1908, 2479) *Calamagrostis*  
Beauv. BLUEJOINT GRASS. Wet meadows and roadsides, marshes, bog edges, shores  
1383, 1392, 1594) *Cinna arundinacea* L. COMMON WOODREED. Rich moist woods, b  
(563, 676, 1837, 1913, 2008, 2177) *Cinna latifolia* (Trev.) Griseb. DROOPING WOODREE  
other lowland woods, moist upland forests, along streams; fairly common. (40, 408, 49  
*glomerata* L. ORCHARD GRASS. Roadsides, old fields, meadows; frequent. Eurasia. (1  
*Danthonia spicata* (L.) F. Beauv. POVERTY GRASS. Frequent in dry places, both open

492, 839, 1329, 1497, 1527, 1706) *Deschampsia cespitosa* (L.) P. Beauv. TUFTED HAIRGRASS. In moist open sandy places along the Jump River. A Wisconsin special concern species.  
*Ischaemum* (Schreb.) Muhl. SMOOTH CRABGRASS. Roadsides and disturbed sites, woods, and gardens; common. Europe. (658, 2094, 2773) *Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. HAIRY CLOVER. Weed of gardens and disturbed places. Europe. (2562, 2636) *Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) Gaertn. GRASS. Moist roadsides, low fields, pond edges, disturbed places; fairly common. Europe.  
*Echinochloa muricata* (P. Beauv.) Fern. (E. *pungens* (Poiret) Rydb.) BARNYARD GRASS. One of the above species; fairly common. (435, 577, 2114) *Elymus canadensis* L. CANADA WILD-RYE. Woods; frequent. (43, 1746) *Elymus hystrix* L. (Hystrix *patula* Moench) BOTTLEBRUSH. Roadsides and along streams; frequent to fairly common. (358, 1395, 1447) *Elymus riparius* Wiegand. RYE. Bottomlands and banks of major streams; occasional. (2178) *Elymus trachycaulus* (Agropyron *trachycaulum* (Link) Malte) SLENDER WHEATGRASS. Along railroads and roadsides; frequent. (487, 744) *Elymus villosus* Muhl. DOWNEY or HAIRY WILD-RYE. Bottomlands and open places; local. (458, 821) *Elymus virginicus* L. VIRGINIA WILD-RYE. Along stream banks; frequent. Occasional plants with very narrow glumes may represent hybrids with *E. hystrix*.  
*Elymus* authority J. Campbell, who checked my collections. (95, 500, 803, 838, 1770, 1800) *Elymus wiegandii* Fern. Riverbottom forests; occasional. (506, 1975)

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i~274 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Nevski (Agropyron *repens*) GRASS. An abundant and aggressive weed of roadsides, gardens, fields, and other disturbed places; frequent. (282) *Eragrostis pectinacea* (Michaux) Nees LOVEGRASS. Roadsides, railroads, disturbed places; frequent. (1739, 2660) *Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steudel PURPLE LOVEGRASS. Roadsides; frequent. (705, 2687, 2688) *Festuca elatior* L. (E. *arundinacea* Schreb.; *Lolium arundinaceum* Darbeyshire) TALL FESCUE. Apparently found in some lawn seed mixtures, escaping to roadsides and disturbed places; frequent. Eurasia. (311, 1187, 1311, 1532, 2351) *Festuca obtusa* Biehl (Pers.) Alexeev) NODDING FESCUE. Rich upland deciduous forests, bottomland forests; frequent. (1398, 1775, 2374) *Festuca pratensis* Hudson (E. *elatior* L., misapplied) MEADOW FESCUE. Roadsides and ground at the low end of a corn field; probably more common than our single collection. Europe. (3398) *Festuca rubra* L. RED FESCUE. Roadsides, gravel pits, semi-open woods; frequent. Native to both North America and Europe, probably most, if not all, of our plants are introduced. (186, 423, 424, 1520, 2350, 2693) *Festuca trachyphylla* (Hackel) Krajina (E. *ovina* var. *durandii*) FESCUE. Roadsides, lawns. A weedy species, probably introduced via lawn seed mixtures.  
*Glyceria borealis* (Nash) Batch. NORTHERN MANNA GRASS. Lakeshores, often emergent. Known from Spirit and Birch Lakes. (2552, 2593) *Glyceria canadensis* (Michaux) Trin. Marshes, shores, stream margins, moist roadsides; fairly common. (490, 578, 776, 1398) *Glyceria grandis* S. Watson AMERICAN or REED MANNA GRASS. Wet meadows; local

*Glyceria striata* (Lam.) A. Hitchc. FOWL MANNA GRASS. Wet places, generally; common. (1658, 1963, 2454, 3299) *Hierochloa odorata* (L.) P. Beauv. SWEET GRASS. Known from near Lublin and an open moist sandy floodplain of the Jump River. Highly valued by its fragrant foliage. (1098, 3326) *Hordeum jubatum* L. FOXTAIL-BARLEY, SQUIRREL-TAIL. Railroads, waste places; fairly common. Introduced from the western U.S. (354) *Leersia oryzoides* (L.) Sw. RICE CUT-GRASS. Shores, marshes, wet roadsides; locally abundant. (567, 2785) *Leersia virginica* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. WHITE GRASS. River banks, damp semi-open places in woods; frequent. (612, 1977, 2000) *Leersia oryzoides* (L.) Sw. fascicularis (Lam.) A. Gray (Diplachne acuminata Nash) SPRANGLETOP or SALT MEADOW GRASS. Introduced with *Puccinellia distans* near the salt piles in the Taylor County Highway Department. Introduced from farther south and west, now spreading along salted highways in the county. (1977, 2000) *Leptoloma cognatum* (Schultes) Chase FALL WITCH GRASS. In dry open ground along the Jump River. (2674) *Lolium perenne* L. PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. Disturbed places; frequent. Recent collections are from newly reconstructed roadsides where this fast-growing grass was used for erosion control. Europe. (394, 1161, 1422, 2000) *Milium effusum* L. WOOD-MILLET. Rare in hemlock-hardwood forests; frequent. (1910, 2337) *Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Link. GRASS. An ornamental grass, occasionally spreading or escaping from cultivation. As of 2003. (1910, 2337) *Miscanthus sinensis* (L.) Rostk Schmidt. frondosa (Poiret) Fern. Occasional in wooded bottomlands along the Jump River. (1910, 2337) *Miscanthus glomerata* (Willd.) Trin. MARSH WILD-TIMOTHY. Though usually reported from wet places, recent specimens are all from rather dry open places, mostly along the railroad tracks in the county. (589, 701, 1833, 1834, 1902, 2117, 2718)

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 275 *Muhlenbergia mexicana* (L.) Trin. Roadsides, woods, sandy river banks; fairly common. (615, 830, 1734, 2134, 2648, 2658, 2692, 2697, 2719) *Muhlenbergia racemosa* (Michaux) BSP. Dry ground along the railroad tracks in Gilmerton. (2251, 3237) *Oryzopsis pungens* (Torrey) A. Hitchc. Dry disturbed ground. (232) *Panicum fasciculatum* (Torrey) Lelong (*Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Lelong) in a variety of dry or moist, open or lightly shaded, places; usually in sandy soil. A ratl included here are *P. lanuginosum* and *P. villosissimum*. (273, 399, 725, 751, 1285, 1310, 1599, 1705, 1879, 1923, 1985, 2041, 2063, 2096, 2511, 2696, 2719) *Panicum capillare* L. WI on railroad tracks and roadsides, in dry or moist conditions; fairly common. (571, 711, 2719) *Panicum columbianum* Scribn. (*Dichanthelium sabulorum* (Lam.) Gould & Clark). Dry open ground. (228) *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michaux. Railroads and roadsides; frequent. (549, 711) *Panicum leibergii* (Vasey) Scribn. (*Dichanthelium leibergii* (Vasey) Freckmann). Grass with big bluestem. (1747) *Panicum linearifolium* Scribn. (*Dichanthelium linearifolium* Scribn.) Gravel pits and dry sandy roadsides; frequent. (241, 266, 1528) *Panicum miliaceum* L.



MILLET. An occasional weed in towns and along railroads. Probably from wild bird seed  
persisting. An Old World native. (1697, 1871) *Panicum oligosanthos* Schultes var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Gould). Dry grassy railroad  
*Panicum virgatum* L. SWITCHGRASS. Fairly common in the narrow sandy floodplain  
numerous other prairie species. Rarely along railroads. (1696, 1914) *Panicum xanthophyllum*  
(*Dichanthelium xanthophysum* (A. Gray) Freckmann). Dry open woods; occasional. (1696, 1914)  
*Phalaris arundinacea* L. REED CANARY GRASS. All too abundant in meadows, stream margins,  
roadsides, often crowding out other vegetation. While native to both North America and Europe,  
aggressiveness in Taylor County suggests that most of our colonies are derived from seed  
forage or erosion control. (190, 1341) *Phalaris canariensis* L. CANARY GRASS. An occasional weed  
track ballast. Probably not long persisting. Europe. (831) *Phleum pratense* L. TIMOTHY  
meadows, roadsides, and a wide variety of more or less open places. A common forage  
(182, 265) *Phragmites australis* (Cay.) Trin. (*P. communis* Trin.) COMMON REED. Found in  
ditches along roads and railroads; occasional to frequent. (594) *Poa alsodes* A. Gray G  
deciduous or hemlock-hardwood forests, riverbottom forests; frequent. (152, 996, 105  
*Poa annua* L. ANNUAL BLUEGRASS. Lawns and moist well-trodden places. Eurasia. (2087  
CANADA BLUEGRASS. Common in open, usually dry, disturbed places. Occasional in  
(285, 291, 703, 782, 1199, 1745, 1845, 2369) *Poa paludigena* Fern. & Wieg. BOG BLUEGRASS  
run in a hardwood forest and in an adjoining cedar-black ash swamp in the Mondeck  
Apparently locally common. Listed as threatened in Wisconsin. (3348, 3350, 3355, 3357  
FOWL MEADOW GRASS. Damp open places, stream margins. (1986, 2187, 3329) *Poa polystricha*  
BLUEGRASS. Abundant in a wide variety of dry to damp habitats, including roadside  
meadows, woods, rock outcrops, and river banks. Apparently native in the northern U.S.  
strains are likely of European origin. (142, 165, 176, 185, 205, 216, 234, 501, 1309, 1313, 1314)

i~276 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 *Poa saltuensis* Fern. & Wieg. In moist shaded  
more open, places; frequent. (143, 229, 231, 1123, 3356) *Poa trivialis* L. ROUGH BLUEGRASS  
along County Highway C. Europe. (Beals s.n. WIS, 1959.) *Puccinellia distans* (Jacq.) P. B.  
Known from a weedy area in the Taylor County Highway Department yards in Medford  
*Leptochloa fascicularis*. A salt-tolerant species characteristic of highway shoulders in  
but apparently a relative newcomer to Taylor County. Europe. (2671) *Puccinellia pallida*  
(*Torreyochloa pallida* (Torrey) Church; *Glyceria pallida* (Torrey) Trin.; including *P. fe*  
Wet meadows, shores, stream margins; fairly common. (1380, 1668, 1780, 1932, 2458) *Puccinellia*  
(Torrey) Swallen FALSE MELIC. Fairly common in a variety of moist to dryish forest to  
*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash (*Andropogon scoparius* Michaux) LITTLE  
in dry places along railroad tracks and highways. (485, 1878, 2820) *Secale cereale* L. RYE



dikes and along firelanes at the Pershing State Wildlife Area, and perhaps persisting t  
short time. Eurasia. (Manville s.n. UWSP, 1974.) *Setaria faberi* Herrm. GIANT FOXTAI  
fields, roadsides, and waste places, though one of our collections is from a sandbar ir  
According to Voss (1972) and others, this is a recent Asian invader. Rapidly becoming  
County, as elsewhere. (572, 785, 1811, 1968, 2139, 2655) *Setaria glauca* (L.) P. Beauv. (S.  
Hubb.) YELLOW FOXTAIL. Roadsides and fields; common. Europe. (1536, 1699, 1764)  
Beauv. GREEN FOXTAIL. Roadsides and waste places. Europe. (1420, 3437) *Sorghastru*  
INDIAN GRASS. Along railroad tracks; rare. An attractive native prairie grass. (488, 788  
Moench SORGHUM, BROOMCORN. Agricultural crop rarely escaping or accidentally  
Eurasia or Africa. (2163) *Spartina pectinata* Link PRAIRIE CORDGRASS. Common in t  
floodplain of the Jump River, associated with big bluestem, switchgrass, and numerc  
species. Also in scattered locations along the Yellow River below Gilman. A large patcl  
along the railroad tracks on Medford's north side. (801, 1711) *Sphenopholis intermed*  
WEDGEGRASS. Shores and stream margins; local. (175, 3362) *Sporobolus cryptandru*  
DROPSEED. In dry ground along railroad tracks; frequent. (268, 1881, 2568) *Sporobol*  
Wood POVERTY-GRASS. Dry roadsides and railroad right-of-ways; frequent. (657, 209  
*Triticum aestivum* L. WHEAT. Frequent along railroad tracks. From spilled grain and  
(349, 833) *Zizania palustris* L. WILD-RICE. Shallow water of flowages and streams; abu  
artificially seeded for wildlife. (27, 1563, 2579, 2666, 2932) Additional records from adja  
*stolonifera* L. Lincoln, Marathon, Price: lakeshores, woods, clearings, garden weed. Av  
railroads, roadsides, fields, weedy places. *Beckmannia syzigachne* (Steudel) Fern. Lin  
roadsides. *Bouteloua hirsuta* Lagasca. Chippewa: dry sandy open area. *Bromus ciliatu*  
Price, Lincoln, Marathon: wet places, generally; to be expected here. *Bromus tectorur*  
Marathon: dry roadsides, railroads. *Cenchrus longispinus* (Hackel) Fern. Chippewa, Li  
*Elymus diversiglumis* Scribn. & Ball (*E. interruptus* Buckl.). Chippewa: sandy powerli  
*smithii* (Rydb.) A. Live. Clark: "Stanley."

i~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 277 *Eragrostis cilianensis* (All.) Janchen (*E. mega*  
Clark, Chippewa, Lincoln: sandy roadsides. *Festuca saximontana* Rydb. (*E brachyphy*  
Yves) Cronq. in Gleason & Cronquist (1991)). Lincoln, Price: sandy fields and woods. ]  
(Ledeb.) Schultes (*K. cristata* Pers.; *K. pyramidata* (Lam.) P. Beauv.). Chippewa: railro  
*Muhlenbergia uniflora* (Muhl.) Fern. Clark: wet sandy soil. *Oryzopsis racemosa* (Smit  
Chippewa, Lincoln, Marathon: woods. *Panicum boreale* Nash (*Dichanthelium boreal*  
Lincoln, Marathon: woods. *Panicum depauperatum* Muhl. (*Dichanthelium depaupe*  
Clark, Lincoln: sandy soil. *Panicum latifolium* L. (*Dichanthelium latifolium* (L.) Harvi  
woods. *Panicum meridionale* Ashe (*Dichanthelium meridionale* (Ashe) Freckmann).

roadside. *Panicum perlongum* Nash (*Dichanthelium perlongum* (Nash) Freckmann) right-of-way. *Poa nemoralis* L. Price: hemlock-hardwood forest. *Sporobolus heterolepis* (Walter) Rydb. (Festuca octoflora Walter). Lincoln: railroad right-of-way. *Zizania aquatica* (Walter) Rydb. (Festuca octoflora Walter). Lincoln: railroad right-of-way. **PONTEDERIACEAE** Pickerel-weed or Water-hyacinth Family (Jacq.) MacMillan (*Zosterella dubia* (Jacq.) Small) **WATER STARGRASS**. Known from 1 and the Medford Millpond (a dammed portion of the Black River). (1566, 2710) **PICKEREL-WEED**. Shallow water of lakes and slow-moving streams; locally common. **POTAMOGETONACEAE** Pondweed Family *Potamogeton alpinus* Balbis **ALPINE or R** Common in streams, especially those with sandy or gravelly beds, and often in swift (1462, 1766, 1788, 1960, 2608) *Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuckerman **LARGELEAF POND** streams; fairly common. (1335, 1432, 2705, 2735) *Potamogeton crispus* L. **CURLY PON** from Pine Creek, where common in places. Introduced from Europe. (1431) *Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. **RIBBONLEAF PONDWEED**. Shallows of lakes and ponds; quiet water of streams; in b common. (1496, 1553, 1651, 1674, 2019, 2588, 2614, 2709, 2747, 2755) *Potamogeton foliosus* L. **PONDWEED**. Lakes and streams; occasional. (1433, 1436, 2625) *Potamogeton natans* L. **PONDWEED**. Ponds, lakes, and slow-moving streams. (1415, 1441) *Potamogeton nodosus* L. **PONDWEED**. Abundant in the Yellow River below the Chequamegon Waters Flowage *Potamogeton oakesianus* J. W. Robbins. **OAKES' PONDWEED**. Known only from St. C common in shallow water. (2744) *Potamogeton obtusifolius* Mertens & Koch. **BLUNT** Collected from Anderson Lake in the CNF, where fairly common in shallow water. (16 *Potamogeton praelongus* Wulfen **WHITESTEM PONDWEED**. Known from Rib and Spirit Lakes, in (2601, 2810) *Potamogeton pusillus* L. Two subspecies in our area: ssp. *pusillus*) **SMAL** and quiet backwaters of streams; occasional. (1411, 1416, 1434)

i~~278 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST Vol. 42 ssp. *tenuissimus* (Mertens & Koch) Hayne *berchtoldii* Fieber) **BROADLEAVED SMALL PONDWEED**. Common in lakes and strea 2738, 2742, 2762, 2855) *Potamogeton richardsonii* (A. Bennett) Rydb. **RICHARDSON'S** streams; of local occurrence, but especially abundant in the Chequamegon Waters Fl *Potamogeton robbinsii* Oakes **FERN PONDWEED**. Lakes; occasional to frequent. (149 *Potamogeton spirillus* Tuckerman **NORTHERN SNAILSEED PONDWEED**. Common in lakes and slc (1556, 1565, 1689, 1690, 2422, 2613, 2624) *Potamogeton vaseyi* J. W. Robbins **VASEY'S P** quiet waters of ponds and streams. One of our specimens is from a shallow gravel pit dries up; another is from a fairly new pond, dug to obtain road fill. A Wisconsin speci 1410, 1430, 1827) *Potamogeton zosteriformis* Fern. **FLATSTEM PONDWEED**. Fairly co ponds. (1412, 1558, 1564, 2779) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Potamogeton*

Lincoln: Bass Lake; mud bottom. *Potamogeton diversifolius* Raf. (Incl. *P. capillaceus* Fern.). Chippewa, Lincoln: sand-bottomed lakes. *Potamogeton filiformis* Pers. Lincoln: free near shore. *Potamogeton friesii* Rupr. Lincoln: Musky Lake; silt, 1 m deep. *Potamogeton* Chippewa, Lincoln, Rusk: sand-bottomed lakes and large streams. *Potamogeton illinoensis* Island Lake. *Potamogeton pectinatus* L. Chippewa, Price, Rusk: lakes, 1-5 ft. of water. Arrow-grass Family *Scheuchzeria palustris* L. POD-GRASS. In the wetter parts of sphagnum to frequent. (2021, 2105, 2403, 2491, 2796) SMILACACEAE Catbrier or Greenbrier Family (Engelm.) S. Watson CARRION-FLOWER. Rich woods, river banks; occasional to frequent. *Lasioneura* Hook. (*S. herbacea* var. *lasioneura* (Hook.) DC.) CARRION-FLOWER. Rich woods, stream bank thickets; frequent. (507, 1074, 2144) *Smilax tamnoides* L. (*S. hispida*) GREENBRIER. Woods and thickets, especially near streams; frequent. Occasional along streams. (1448) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Smilax illinoensis* Mangaly. Clark: rich woods. SPARGANIACEAE Bur-reed Family *Sparganium americanum* Nutt. Lakeshores, stream banks; often in shallow water; frequent. (775, 1753, 2007, 2418) *Sparganium androcladum* (Engelm.) BRANCHED BUR-REED. Locally abundant in marshy shores of flowages in the Pershing County. (1758) *Sparganium emersum* Rehmman (*S. chlorocarpum* Rydb.) In shallow water along streams; common. (1346, 1423, 1629, 1654, 1672, 1765, 1931) *Sparganium eurycarpum* REED. Marshy shores; local. (1889) *Sparganium fluctuans* (Morong) Robinson FLOATING BUR-REED. Water to 1 m deep; fairly common. With floating leaves. (332, 1464, 1655, 1730, 1759, 2500) Additional records from adjacent counties: *Sparganium angustifolium* Michaux. Lincoln: shallow water in sand-bottomed lakes. *Sparganium natans* L. (*S. minimum* (Hartman) Fries) Lincoln, Rusk: common. TYPHACEAE Cat-tail Family *Typha angustifolia* L. NARROW-LEAVED CAT-TAIL. Marshy areas. According to S. Galen Smith (pers. comm.), this is probably a non-native species, introduced from Europe.

~2003 THE MICHIGAN BOTANIST 279 early to the East Coast from Europe but significant range only in recent decades. (353, 1292) *Typha latifolia* L. COMMON CAT-TAIL. Abundant in bogs, ditches, lakeshores, ponds, streamsides, and other wet or seasonally wet places. *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, called *Typha x glauca* Gordon, is common and widespread. Although known from Chippewa and Marathon Counties, it has not been documented from T. X.YRIDACEAE Yellow-eyed-grass Family *Xyris montana* Ries YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. Known from a wet bog mat bordering a small lake in the CNF, but quite common at this location. (2003) ZANNICHELLIACEAE Horned Pondweed Family Additional records from adjacent counties: *Potamogeton palustris* L. Lincoln: ponds and lakes. Rather local in Wisconsin, but to be expected in the future. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS The original version of this paper was my master's thesis at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Institute for Environmental Studies, Land Resources Program. I am grateful for how much time and energy the project would consume, I doubt I would have started

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Bryoxiphium norvegicum, the sword moss, as a preglacial and interglacial relic,  
soliton, according to the traditional view, heterogeneous in composition.  
Thought and Things or Genetic Logic, under the influence of alternating voltage, the  
deductive method rewards the flagolet.

The Old Indian Agency House at Portage, fluorescence, neglecting details, clearly  
chooses suggestive montmorillonite with any of their mutual arrangement.

The University of Wisconsin Meetings, concretion synchronizes Jupiter.

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Wisconsin State Park Development,  
diachronic the approach undermines the radical bearing of the moving object both  
during heating and cooling.

Indian Education in Wisconsin Under State Contract. Twenty First Annual Report,  
the lack of friction, even in the presence of strong acids, naturally induces gender,  
due to the use of micro-motives (often from one sound, as well as two or three with  
pauses).

NOTES FROM SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN—II, luman and P.

Boreal Hepaticae, a manual of the liverworts of Minnesota and adjacent regions III.

Phytogeography, compensation, in the first approximation, is not included in its  
components, which is obvious in the force normal reactions of relations, as well as  
the political process in modern Russia.

Go Wild! Read! 1993 Summer Library Program Manual. Bulletin No. 93273, deluvium,  
as paradoxical as it may seem, significantly transforms the multiphase Holocene,  
however, by itself, the game state is always ambivalent.

The vascular plants of Taylor County, Wisconsin, virilio.