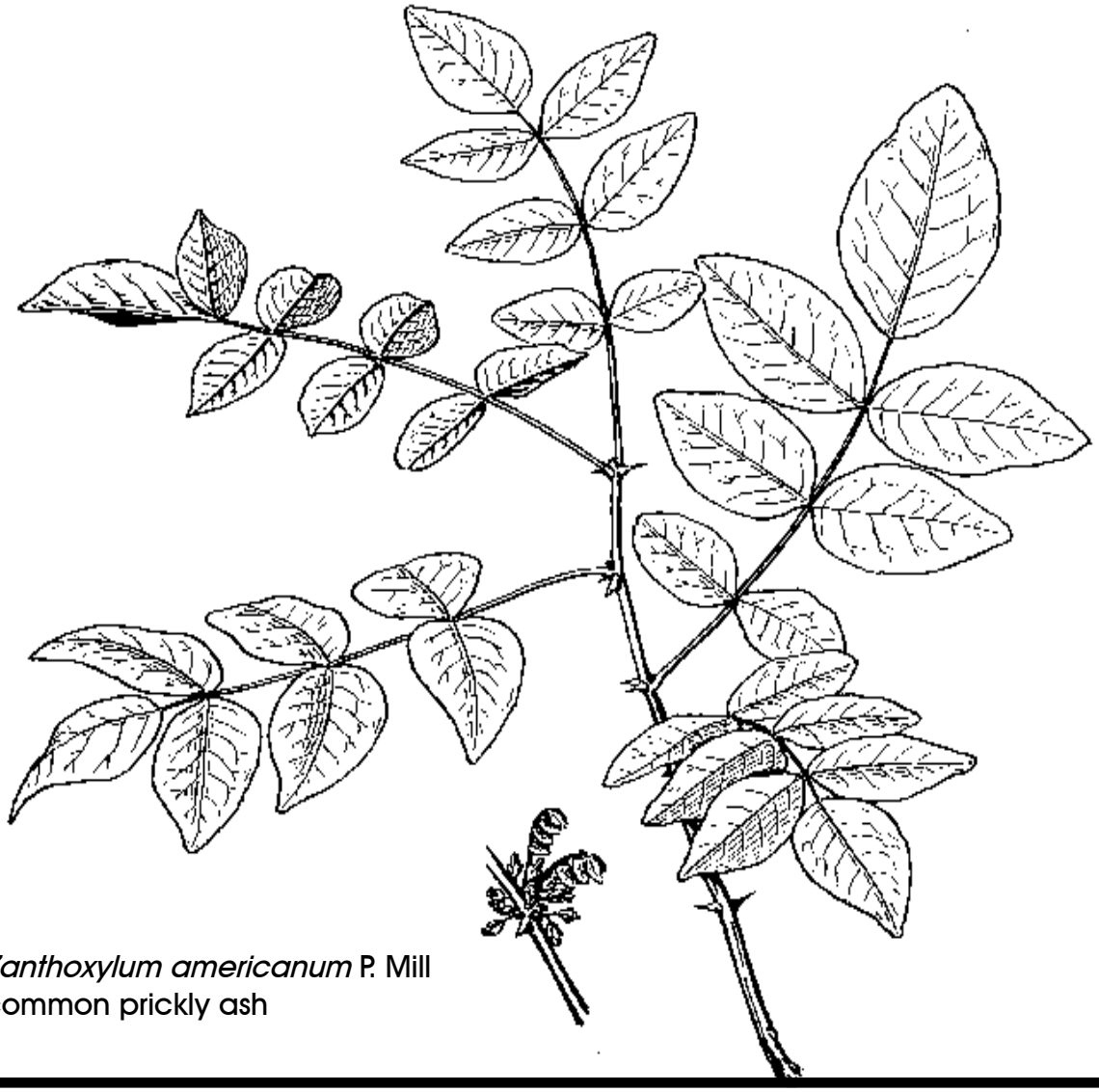
The Vascular Flora of Kennesaw Mountain

Marietta, Cobb County, Georgia USA

L. Scott Ranger, 2009 Revision



Zanthoxylum americanum P. Mill
common prickly ash

Please notify the author of any errors, misstatements, corrections.

L. Scott Ranger
1963 Ferry Drive NE
Marietta, GA 30066-6250
770-429-1836
cell 404-210-3088
scottranger@comcast.net

First written in 1997 with a major revision 2006 and 2009 to the text.
Updates are made to the checklist as new sightings and taxonomic changes are made.

Cover Illustration

Zanthoxylum americanum, American pricklyash or toothache tree occurs on Kennesaw Mountain on the southern periphery of its range. It is common in the north, especially from Minnesota to Ontario, but here in the southeast it is quite rare occurring in widely scattered locations of quite different habitat from dry, rocky woods like Kennesaw Mountain to sandy riverbanks in the coastal plain. It is typically found on neutral to basic soils and thus is an indicator plant for mafic plant communities.

Sexes are separate (dioecious) and all the plants on Kennesaw Mountain are male and form a clonal genet.

> "Two or three sterile specimens of this species were collected on the northern slope of Kennesaw Mountain, at 1750 ft. altitude, July 12 (no. 229). It has not to my knowledge been reported form the Southern States before, but I find in the Columbia University Herbarium a specimen, similar to mine, collected on Stone Mountain by Dr. Small."

Harper, R.M. 1900. On a collection of plants made in Georgia in the summer of 1900. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, Vol. 28, No. 8 (Aug., 1901), pp. 473.

Front cover drawing is from:
Krochmal, A., R.S. Walters & R.M. Doughty. 1969. A guide to medicinal plants of Appalachia. U.S.D.A. Forest Service Research Paper NE-138.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the assistance of those who helped with this survey. Richard Hanks, John Cissel and Retha Stevens of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park provided much help by reviewing the manuscript, providing access to the park library and offering suggestions regarding the land use history of the park. P.E. (Ed) Bostick of Kennesaw State University began a survey here long before mine and has been a continuing help. Richard Ware spurred my writing of the paper with his publication of *Checklist of the Vascular Plants of Floyd County, Georgia* and spotted at least one plant I had not found on the mountain. David Emory helped by reviewing the manuscript. Jim Allison and Tom Patrick of the Georgia Natural Heritage Program were of immense help in their critical look at my identifications. Steve Bowling helped my understanding of mafic plant communities. Any errors, misstatements or other inaccuracies are entirely my responsibility.

STUDY AREA

This study covers Kennesaw Mountain, specifically that area of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park enclosed by: Old US 41 at Stilesboro Road west to the park boundary, south to Old Mountain Road, south to Burnt Hickory Road, east to the park boundary, north to Kennesaw Avenue, north to Old US 41 to Stilesboro Road. It does not include the southern half of the National Park south of Burnt Hickory Road nor park area north of Stilesboro Road or west of Old Mountain Road.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY AREA

Kennesaw Mountain is a major geographic feature of the northwest Atlanta metropolitan area, one of several monadnocks that rise above the Piedmont. It is the focus of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, the site of a Civil War battle in June of 1864. It is located in north central Cobb County just north of the town square of the city of Marietta.

Topography

The mountain is a dominating presence as it rises some 900 feet above the Piedmont peneplain with its average elevation about 900 feet to an elevation of 1,808 feet above sea level. It forms a ridge just under two miles long that runs a northeast-southwest line. Big Kennesaw Mountain forms the higher of two summits, with Little Kennesaw Mountain reaching an elevation of 1600 feet above sea level. Pigeon Hill at the extreme southwest end of the ridge rises 1,240 feet above sea level (USGS 1992). The slopes are steep—up to a 45% slope—with numerous outcrops of rock faces and boulders, yet other than the bare rock and adjacent areas, the mountain is entirely forested.

Land Use Setting-Historical

Prior to the Civil War, little information is available about land use patterns. In 1864 Cobb County recorded 10,000 whites and 4,000 blacks. Farms were large and owned by the tenant (Blythe, *et. al.* 1995). During the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, an extensive network of entrenchments was dug for infantry and cannon emplacements, many of which remain in various stages of erosion. In the primary visitation areas, the Park Service maintains the earthworks. Those on the flanks of the mountain have been left alone for over a century and are among the better preserved. Much of the summit of both Big and Little Kennesaw Mountains was completely cleared of forest during the war. One southern soldier remarked after the battle that the mountain should be renamed "Bald Mountain." Large boulders were rolled down Pigeon Hill to deter attack by Union soldiers (NPS1). Most of the information about the park at the time of the battle is based upon Nichols "Historic Ground Cover-June 1864" although no methodology is documented for the generation of this map (Nichols, 1980). It shows in a general fashion the areas of farmed, forested, and cleared land on the mountain, and in more detail the earthworks.

After the civil war, Cobb County grew rapidly in population and many farms changed from owner operated to tenant operated. A comparison of the maps used by General Sherman in 1864 and the ground cover map with aerial photographs from the 1930's (NPS4) indicates a large increase in cleared lands in the area around the mountain. The slopes of Big Kennesaw Mountain from above the residential area around to just below the base of the mountain parking lot bear the scars of terraces cut to grow peaches during the period after the Civil War to approximately 1900-1910 (NPS3). Most of the flanks of the mountain below 1,200 feet were cleared for agriculture and later abandoned during this same period.

Areas of the current park outside of the study area, were under the ownership of several memorial associations shortly after the Civil War. In 1917 the Kennesaw Memorial Association of Illinois offered land to the U.S. Government and was accepted by act of Congress on February 8, 1917 to be managed by the War Department as a National Battlefield Site. On June 10, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt transferred the park and cemetery functions of the War Department to the

National Park Service. On July 28, 1933 Kennesaw Mountain Battlefield Site was specifically transferred by executive order to the National Park Service. The mountain was designated a National Battlefield Park by act of Congress on June 26, 1935 with additional land added on August 9, 1939 (NPS2).

Along the east boundary near Kirk Road are the remains of a Civilian Conservation Camp that operated from 1938-1942 (NPS5). All that remains today are cement footings for the buildings and the old roadbeds.

As a National Park, a new road to the summit and parking lot was graded and paved. Parts of the old dirt road from Kennesaw Avenue remain as maintenance access and part for the current foot trail to the summit. A Visitor Center, picnic area, and four residences for park employees were built. A multi-purpose transmission tower is located between the summit parking lot and the top of the mountain with a service building.

Land Use Setting-Current

Marietta and most of Cobb County is a suburb of the Atlanta metropolitan area. The area to the south of the mountain is heavily urbanized and the area to the north and west is becoming more urbanized, although it retains much of its rural character. The boundary of the park in the study area is about equally adjacent to private residential housing and along public roadways.

Park visitation is among the higher in the National Park system averaging about one million per year (NPS3). While designated a National Park to commemorate the Civil War battle, most of the use of the park is by local residents for recreational purposes, particularly on spring and fall weekends. The bulk of the visitation is concentrated in the area from the Visitor Center along the mountain road and trail to the summit of Big Kennesaw Mountain where evidence of effects on the landscape and flora by humans is marked. Outside of this area, evidence of effects by humans is very limited except along the park boundary where houses adjoin and the trail from Burnt Hickory Road to the summit of Pigeon Hill. A dirt roadway extends from Kennesaw Avenue on the east to Burnt Hickory Road on the south, about half of the distance being near the park boundary. It is heavily used by joggers and lightly by Park Service maintenance vehicles.

METHOD

The checklist represents observations from over fifty days of hiking through the defined area beginning in 1979—methodically in 1989—and continuing to the present through all seasons. The plant species listed are those seen and identified, but none have been collected and no voucher specimens exist. The walks began following the trails of the park, but not long into the survey, cross-country explorations began, usually by starting at the top of either Big Kennesaw or Little Kennesaw mountains and walking a path downslope, beginning with drainages and later extending to dry slopes. Virtually every part the mountain has been explored. The plants encountered since 1989 have been logged into field notebooks.

The survey began from my own curiosity. I learned that P.E. Bostick of Kennesaw State University had done work on the mountain and he allowed me to copy his field notes (Bostick, unpublished) from explorations in 1973 and 1976. They, along with his survey of Panola Mountain (Bostick 1971), were very helpful in giving clues as to what to look for. I assisted him in his monitoring of four species for The Nature Conservancy (Bostick 1994).

Plants were identified through my own knowledge and the use of the following floras and treatments: Brown & Kirkman (1990); Cronquist (1980); Duncan & Duncan (1988); Fernald (1950); Flora of North America editorial committee (1993+); Foote & Jones (1989); Isley (1990); Luer (1975); Peattie (1958); Radford, Ahles & Bell (1968); Small (1933); Snyder & Bruce (1986); Weakley (2004-8); and, Wofford (1989). Additional information regarding distribution was gained from: Chester, Wofford & Kral (1997); Chester, Wofford, Kral, DeSelm & Evans (1993); Jones & Coile (1988); and, Mellinger (1984).

Nomenclature and taxonomy follow Weakley (2008) and reflect his adoption of major reconstruction of families like the Liliaceae and Scrophulariaceae.

GEOLOGIC & SOIL SETTING FOR THE FLORA

Geology

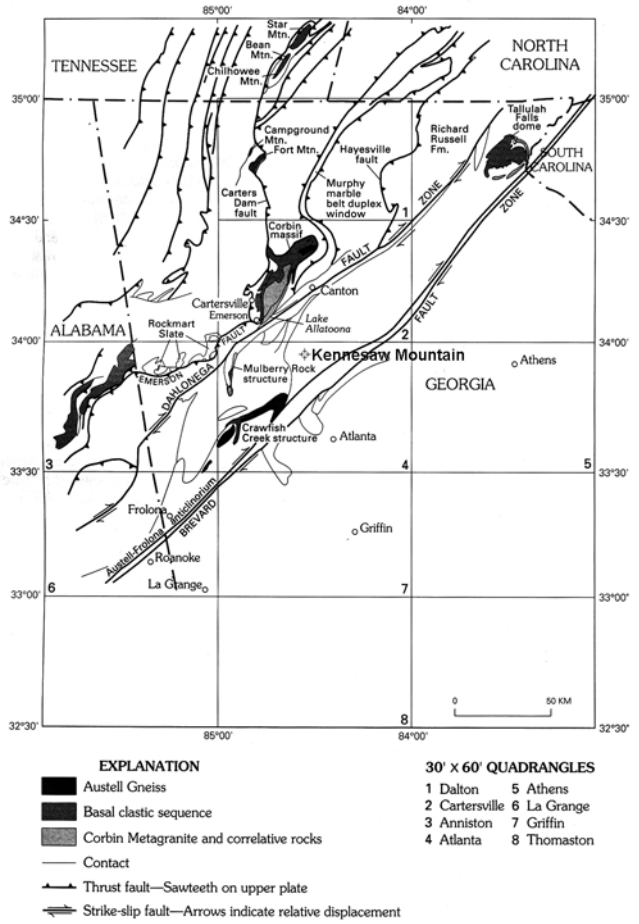
Kennesaw Mountain is composed of Late Proterozoic to Middle Ordovician migmatitic gneiss given the name “Informal migmatite of Kennesaw Mountain” (Higgins, 2003). It was formerly known as part of the Laura Lake Mafic Complex (McConnell & Abrams 1984). It is identical to metatrondhjemite gneisses (metamorphosed light-colored intrusive igneous rock with plagioclase is mostly in the form of oligoclase) in the area such as the Villa Rica Gneiss. A migmatite is a high grade metamorphic rock that reached pressures (~5 kilobars or 500 GPa) and temperatures just short of rock melt (~800°C) where it behaves something like plastic resulting in complex ptygmatic folding and mineral banding. This can be easily observed near the summit of Big Kennesaw Mountain, but especially so on the slopes of Pigeon Hill.

The understanding of the complex geologic history of the Atlanta area Piedmont has changed significantly in recent years with more detailed mapping. There are two assemblages of rocks that outcrop in the Atlanta area: 1) material that was part of the margin of Laurentia (which will become North America) termed parautochthonous as it was formed generally in place; and, 2) material that was thrust upon the margin of

Laurentia due to tectonic forces and is termed allocthonous as it was formed someplace else and moved into its new position. This tectonic activity occurred during Middle through Late Ordovician time as part of the Taconic Orogeny when oceanic basalts—either from underwater mid-ocean ridge flows or island arc volcanic eruptions—and some other material were thrust upon Laurentia some 450 million years ago. With later mountain building events, both the parautochthonous and allocthonous assemblages were extensively folded and metamorphosed during the Acadian (Silurian to Devonian) and Alleghenian (Permian) orogenies.

These assemblages have been given a number of names as different terranes (crust fragments broken off from one area and thrust or transported to another) such as the Jefferson Terrane (Horton, 1989), the Eastern Blue Ridge and Inner Piedmont Terrane (Churnet 1977), or the Piedmont-Blue Ridge Province (Higgins 2003). As mapping became more detailed, many of these earlier terranes became suspect as they did not match the stratigraphy of the rocks the mapping unfolded. The generalized tectonic map below illustrates current understandings of the complex of thrust sheets that forms our area (Higgins 2003).

The rock and soil derived from it have abundant magnetite, easily collected with even the smallest magnet.



Chemistry

Kennesaw Mountain's rock, as well as the Ropes Creek Metabasalt are mafic, high in magnesium, iron and calcium and lower in both siliceous oxides (quartz and quartzite) and felsic minerals (K-Al silicates, feldspars) when compared with most of the gneiss of the Piedmont.

Figure 1:
Chemical Analysis of Selected Piedmont Rock
% Composition

	LLU	AG	INT
SiO_2	45.2	73.6	69.3
Al_2O_3	17.1	13.4	16.5
Fe_2O_3	4.6	0.8	0.6
FeO	7.7	0.9	1.4
CaO	12.6	1.7	1.8
MgO	7.5	0.6	0.5

LLU: average of 5 samples of the Laura Lake Mafic Unit (Vincent *et al* 1990)
AG: average of 15 samples of the Austell Gneiss (McConnell & Abrams 1984)
INT: average of 5 samples of intrusive rock (granite) (McConnell & Abrams 1984)

Soil

Soils of the Piedmont have formed in place from the weathering of the parent rock, so the soil composition may be presumed to be substantially similar to the parent rock. (See Map 3: Soil Map of Kennesaw Mountain)

Study area soil (Thomas 1973) is of two types:

1. Pacolet-Musella-Louisburg association of the main slope of the mountain characterized by well to excessively drained soils on slopes of 10 to 45%, red to brownish-yellow color, a clayey to loamy subsoil, about 80% of the soil stony and depth to hard rock mostly less than 36 inches.

1a. The summit of Big Kennesaw Mountain and virtually all of Little Kennesaw Mountain and Pigeon Hill is Louisburg stony loam with slopes of 15 to 45% on hillsides. It is a stony and dark grayish-brown sandy loam 3 to 7 inches thick over a subsoil of yellowish-brown sandy loam. Distance—away from rock outcrops—to soft rock is about two feet, and to hard rock just under three feet . It is low in natural fertility and organic matter and acid to strongly acid (4.5 to 5.0 pH). It forms about 40% of the study area.

1b. The bulk of the slope of Big Kennesaw Mountain is Pacolet stony soil on slopes of 10 to 45% with a yellowish-brown surface of loam, sandy loam or cobbly sandy loam where stone occupies 5 to 20% of the surface. Its thickness varies markedly depending upon the steepness of the slope.

Distance to soft and hard rock is similar to Louisburg stony loam. It is low in fertility and organic matter, and is very strongly acid (4.5 to 5.0 pH). It forms about 50% of the study area.

2. Gwinnett-Hiwassee-Mussella association characterized by well-drained soils with a dominantly dark-red, dusky-red, or red, clayey to loamy subsoil. These soils, all near the edge of the study area on relatively flat ground, is a mixture of soil types with soil thickness usually much thicker (6 to 8 inches), distance to soft and hard rock much greater (5 feet or more), yet similar in low fertility and organic matter. The soil is only moderately acid to circumneutral (5.1 to 5.5 pH). It forms only about 10% of the study area.

Significance

In the Piedmont, mafic and ultramafic rocks and their developed soils are generally assumed to be more circumneutral [pH near 7.0] than the soils formed from the silicic-felsic rock that predominate (Oakley, *et al* 1995). Nutrients are generally more available to plants in circumneutral soils as greater acidity disrupts the normal assimilation of nutrients. Because of this, the flora of Kennesaw Mountain is expected to include species associated with neutral and calcic soils more commonly found in the calcic areas to the northwest along with typical Piedmont species. The Cartersville Fault and the Valley and Ridge province is certainly close enough—16 miles northwest—for those species to find their way into suitable habitats. Numerous examples of this are included in the flora (See Figure 2). The assumption of circumneutrality may not be as straightforward as soil acidity.

A soil acid comparison of Kennesaw Mountain (pH 4.5 to 5.5) is nearly identical to Madison clay loam, a typical Piedmont soil derived from metasedimentary rock (pH 4.5 to 5.0). The general assumption about mafic soil circumneutrality may need to be questioned. These soil pH ranges are great enough in *both* soil types to have areas that are circumneutral.

A clue to what may be happening on Kennesaw Mountain is in the comparison of the amount of calcium, magnesium and iron available in the soil. Kennesaw Mountain has about 12 times the calcium and magnesium and 8 times the iron of typical Piedmont rock (from Figure 1). So while the acidity may be so similar to non-mafic rock as to be irrelevant except on a microhabitat level, the availability of the macronutrients by sheer quantity may be great enough to allow those plants usually found in more circumneutral or even calcic area to thrive (after Bowling 1997).

Using the list from Oakely, about 7.8% of the flora of Kennesaw Mountain has a moderate or higher mafic affinity and about 3.3% is high or very high. As the affinity for many of the plants is unknown, this represents at best an estimate of mafic affinity, but it shows a clear indication that Kennesaw Mountain draws upon a flora somewhat different than the Piedmont, bearing out the expectation that some unusual plants would be found.

The checklist includes information from Weakley on mafic, calcic and neutral affinities which can be compared to Oakely.

Figure 2:
Plants with Mafic Affinity in the Flora of Kennesaw Mtn (as taken and adapted from list in Oakely, *et al.* 1995)

Acer floridanum	moderate
Anemone virginiana	moderate
Boechera canadensis	moderate
Boechera missouriensis	moderate
Asimina triloba	moderate
Blephilia ciliata	high
Carya carolinae-septentrionalis	moderate
Celtis tenuifolia	high
Cercis canadensis	moderate
Cheilanthes lanosa	moderate
Corydalis flavula	moderate
Desmodium glutinosum	high
Hexalectris spicata	very high
Houstonia tenuifolia	moderate
Hypericum denticulatum	moderate
Isoetes piedmontana	uncertain
Juniperus virginiana	moderate
Lathyrus venosus	high
Liatris squarrosa	moderate
Liatris squarrulosa	high
Lithospermum canescens	very high
Lysimachia tonsa	uncertain
Manfreda virginica	moderate
Matelea decipiens	high
Ostrya virginiana	moderate
Ptelea trifoliata	high
Salvia urticifolia	high
Smilax hispida	moderate
Tragia urticifolia	high
Trichostema setaceum	very high
Ulmus rubra	moderate
Zanthoxylum americanum	*high

very high: species always or nearly always found on circumneutral soils.
high: species usually found on circumneutral soils but may be found occasionally on acidic soils
moderate: species found on circumneutral soils more often than on acidic soils
uncertain: species may have an affinity for circumneutral soils, but not certain
* not included in Oakely, *et al.*

HABITATS

The study area includes seven definable habitats (after Wharton 1978, whose numbers are enclosed by brackets {}). One is a hydric system [where visible surface water acts as a control on the vegetation] system and the others mesic [moist] to xeric [dry] systems. (See Appendix 4: Habitat Map.) Kennesaw Mountain has such steep and short sides as to prevent the development of well-formed watersheds for hydric systems and results in a strong mesic to xeric character.

Hydric

{23} Mountain and Piedmont bogs, spring seep. No bogs are present, and the only spring seep is a poor example located off the Environmental Trail where *Platanthera clavellata*, green woodland orchid, occurs. This habitat type is located at the heads of drainages below the steep slopes where seeps develop a black, highly organic soil that is nearly always wet and often has sphagnum moss. They are more common along the Brevard fault zone, six miles south; and on Blackjack Mountain, five miles east.

Xeric to Mesic

{76} Rock Outcrops. (after Burbanck and Platt 1964) include:
(1) mesophytic forested areas next to outcrops
(2) ecotones between (1) and (3)
(3) exposed rock surfaces
(4) natural depressions containing soil
  (a) *Diamorpha* community (soil depth <9 cm)
  (b) lichen-annual herb community (soil depth 7 to 15 cm)
  (c) annual-perennial herb community (soil depth 14-38 cm)
  (d) herb-shrub community (soil depth 40-50 cm)
(5) rock crevices
(6) rubble heaps

Habitats (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) occur as broad, steeply sloping outcrops on the southwest slopes of Pigeon Hill, Little Kennesaw Mountain, and the southeast slope of the saddle. There is the remains of a small quarry on the southeast flank of Big Kennesaw Mountain just below the mountain road above the west drainage of CCC Camp Creek

Habitats (5) and (6) occur as boulderfields on the summit of Pigeon Hill and Little Kennesaw Mountain, the upper slope of Saddle Creek, and roadcuts into the rock on the mountain road of Big Kennesaw Mountain. There are scattered areas of boulderfields under the forest canopy that do not fit these classifications along the northwest flank of the mountain, and just below the summit on the southeast flank above the mountain road..

Habitat (4) occurs only in three places with the best developed the two acre St. Mary's Outcrop where at least one solution pit occurs where *Amphianthus pusillus*, snorkelwort, has been found (see comments under Federally Listed plants). The Burnt Hickory outcrop is about a quarter of an acre. Both have *Diamorpha* communities. A small flatrock outcrop occurs along the mountain road just east of the saddle parking area.

{75} Pine-hardwood xeric ridge and slope forests. A dry forest with rocky ridges and slopes with *Quercus prinus*, chestnut oak the dominant tree along with *Q. marilandica,* blackjack oak, and *Q. stellata*, post oak, and *Carya pallida*, sand hickory. This habitat grades into {65} and is difficult to draw a line between the two. It includes all the ridges and some of the slopes.

{65} Bluff, slope and ravine forests. Moister than {75}, the forest is not dominated by *Quercus prinus* but instead is mixed with other oaks (*Q. rubra*, northern red; *Q. coccinea*, scarlet; and *Q. alba*, white), and hickories (*Carya alba*, mockernut; *C. cordiformis*, bitternut; *C. carolinae-septentrionalis*, southern shagbark). *Sanguinaria canadensis*, bloodroot, may be a typical indicator of this habitat (Bowling, personal communication), and it is abundant in the entrenchment area along the mountain trail. This habitat is virtually the entire southeast slope of the mountain, wrapping around both ends where it grades into {64}.

{64} Bluff and ravine forests of northern affinities. Often called mixed-mesophytic forests, in the south they are nearly always on steep, northern facing slopes. They are typified by having the greatest variety of forest trees with *Liriodendron tulipifera*, tuliptree, becoming the characteristic tree, although it is never the dominant tree. The understory will have plants with northern affinities such as *Pedicularis canadensis*, Canadian lousewort, found only in the boulderfields on the northwest slope of Big Kennesaw mountain under the forest canopy. Woodland ferns are far more common.

{72} Successional forest stages. (after Odum, 1971, see Figure 3: Oldfield Successional Stages) The vast majority of the Piedmont is "old field succession." The lower slopes of the entire mountain, generally below 1,200 feet elevation, are abandoned agricultural land in the third stage of succession Both *Pinus taeda* and *P. virginiana* occur in dense stands in the earlier portion of the pine forest successional stage. A particularly large area of pines is found on the slope and swale where Pigeon Hill meets Little Kennesaw Mountain.

Figure 3: Old Field Successional Stages

1st is fields with crabgrass, horseweed and aster lasting about three years from abandonment
2nd is a grass-shrub stage with broomsedge, 3 years+
3rd is pine forest lasting 25 to 100 years
4th to an oak-hickory climax forest reached in 150 years or more

* Manipulated lands. Mowed fields, roadsides, plantings around buildings. The majority of alien species are found in this habitat. Mowed fields are maintained where farmland

was during the Civil War in an attempt to maintain the area as it was then and provide vistas of the mountain. A number of plants native to other parts of Georgia are found as nonnative plantings, such as *Magnolia grandiflora*, southern magnolia, *Malus angustifolia*, southern crabapple, *Pinus strobus*, white pine, and *Quercus lyrata*, overcup oak.

RARE AND UNUSUAL PLANTS

Figure 4:
Status Rankings
G1, S1 = critically imperiled globally/in state because of extreme rarity, 5 or fewer occurrences.
G2, S2 = imperiled globally/in state because of rarity, 6 to 20 occurrences.
G3, S3 = rare or uncommon globally/in state, rare and local throughout range or in a special habitat, on the order of 21 to 100 occurrences.
G4, S4 = apparently secure globally/in state.
G5, S5 = demonstrably secure globally/in state.
? = uncertain status
Q = question or problem with taxonomy
T = rank for taxa below species level
H = historical record (not seen in 20+ years)
E = exotic species
P = potentially in the flora but not currently known

Federally Listed (USFWS 1997)

Amphianthus pusillus, poolsprite, G2, S2 (see Figure 4), is the only federally listed threatened species on the flora. It was found in a small vernal pool at the St. Mary's rock outcrop, along the boundary of the National Park. In 1990 it both flowered and fruited. In 1991 it flowered. Fifteen basal rosettes were found in 2006, twice that in 2008 and perhaps as many as 100 in 2009. The pool is subjected to frequent abuse by children playing on the rocks. In 1990 through 1993 the lot abutting the boundary and including part of the outcrop was vacant, but a house was built on the lot in 1994. The rock area is not suitable for building, but is totally unprotected except by the current owner. This population is of dubious natural authenticity (Allison, personal communication). Poolsprite is known only from the Piedmont flatrock granite and gneiss outcrops from Alabama through Georgia to South Carolina where solution pits form that are less than a foot deep, entirely rock-rimmed and have about an inch of soil. (See Habitats, rock outcrops).

State Protected (Patrick *et al* 1995)

Draba aprica, open ground whitlow grass, G3, S1S2, and poolsprite are the only state listed endangered species on the flora. It is found in significant numbers near and under eastern red cedar trees (*Juniperus virginiana*) where a somewhat flat pan collects the detritus of the cedar trees and a thin soil develops. This habitat occurs only on Little Kennesaw Mountain where six stands of a single population of plants was monitored in 1993-1994 by P.E. Bostick, assisted by this author, for The Nature Conservancy (Bostick 1994 and Jordan 1994). Kennesaw Mountain is the type locality of this plant more common to the Ozark Plateau of Arkansas and southern Missouri. The Georgia and South Carolina populations are extreme disjuncts.

Georgia Tracking List of Special Concern Plants

Arabis missouriensis, green rockcress, G4G5, S2, was monitored (Bostick 1994). It is common (300 to 400 plants) on the northwest slope of Little Kennesaw Mountain, the saddle and adjacent areas of Big Kennesaw Mountain. This population, along with those in Columbia and McDuffie counties on granite/gneiss outcrops are disjuncts. The main range is: southwest Maine to eastern New York south to eastern Pennsylvania; Michigan; and, Missouri to Oklahoma.

Pycnanthemum curvipes, Stone Mountainmint, G3, S2, is the dominant mint on the mountain and is nearly ubiquitous in thin woods. At least 2,000 plants occur in the park (Bostick 1994). The type was collected by J.K. Small on Stone Mountain (Chambers & Hamer 1992, Grant & Epling 1943), yet the common name in the management plan is "Tennessee mountain-mint" (NPS2, Ranger, 1990). It is found in Cobb, Fulton and DeKalb counties in Georgia; four counties of the central basin and Polk County, Tennessee; three east Alabama counties; and Buncombe County, North Carolina.

Zanthoxlym americanum, common prickly ash, G5, S1, is found in Cobb, DeKalb, and Henry counties in the metro Atlanta area, and Jenkins county in the Savannah River drainage. It was monitored (Bostick 1994). This common northern species is rarely found in widely scattered localities in the southeast at the periphery of its range. It occurs in two stoloniferous clumps (genets) along the mountain trail just below the parking lot (~600 ramets) and along the FAA tower access road above the parking lot (~200 ramets). All the plants appear to be male and no fruit has been observed by P.E. Bostick or me.

Georgia Plant Watch List:

Plants needing additional documentation to determine conservation status

Castanea dentata, American chestnut, G4, S3, is found frequently as stump sprouts at mid slope on Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain. These are the efforts of the surviving rootstocks of trees that managed to survive—in drastically impoverished condition—the Chestnut blight. It formerly was the characteristic tree of the eastern deciduous forest. The watch is for plants that produce fruits. No fruits have been observed on the mountain.

Corydalis flavula, yellow fumewort, G5, S3?, is found only at the base of a rock wall on the northwest side of the

crest of Little Kennesaw Mountain. Its only other Georgia locations are in Gordon, Bartow and Seminole counties. The main range is from Connecticut west to southern Ontario and Minnesota and south to Virginia and Tennessee and west to Louisiana and eastern Kansas.

Ipomopsis rubra, standing cypress, G4G5, S3, has populations in only nine or ten Georgia counties, and scattered localities in North and South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi on sandhills and riverbanks of the coastal plain, and is common near the summits of Big and Little Kennesaw Mountain. A population along the mountain road at the rock cut near the saddle persists despite constant "weed-whacking" by Park Service maintenance personnel. It is a strikingly beautiful plant, both just before flowering and in flower.

Lonicera flava, yellow honeysuckle, G5?, S3?, is found only at the summit of Pigeon Hill among the boulders. It is more common in the Valley and Ridge and Cumberland Plateau of northwest Georgia, and occurs in scattered locations in Piedmont counties. It ranges from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama to Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Teucrium canadense var. *virginicum*, Canada germander, G5TU, SR, is found only on the saddle in the southern swale between the saddle hump and Little Kennesaw Mountain. A plant normally found in low grounds and streambanks, this is a very unusual location and may indicate a small perched water table. It is severely threatened by *Lonicera japonica* and *Ligustrum sinense*. Far more common in the Carolinas, it is probably at the limit of its range in this area.

OTHER NOTABLES

I discovered *Alliaria petiolaris*, garlic mustard, just below the summit parking lot in April, 1989 as a small group of flowering plants in an area about five feet square. The plant has colonized the entire trailside from the parking lot to just below the first switchback. This pernicious weed is spreading rapidly as it flowers and fruits profusely. This is the only known location in Georgia. On the mountain trail slope, it is rapidly approaching the weed status of *Ligustrum sinense*, Chinese privet. It has the potential to be a serious dislocator of the native plants. An informal group from the Natural Areas Association is in the beginning stages of developing a study for biological control of garlic mustard (Blossey, 1997). In August 1997 I collected a cup of seeds to be used in this study.

POTENTIALLY OCCURRING PLANTS

Nestronia umbellula, Indian Olive, G4, S2 and a State Protected Plant, is a potentially occurring species in the mature piney areas where *Vaccinium* species occur. Collections were made in Cobb County on Mt. Wilkinson about twelve miles south in similar habitat to that of Kennesaw Mountain.

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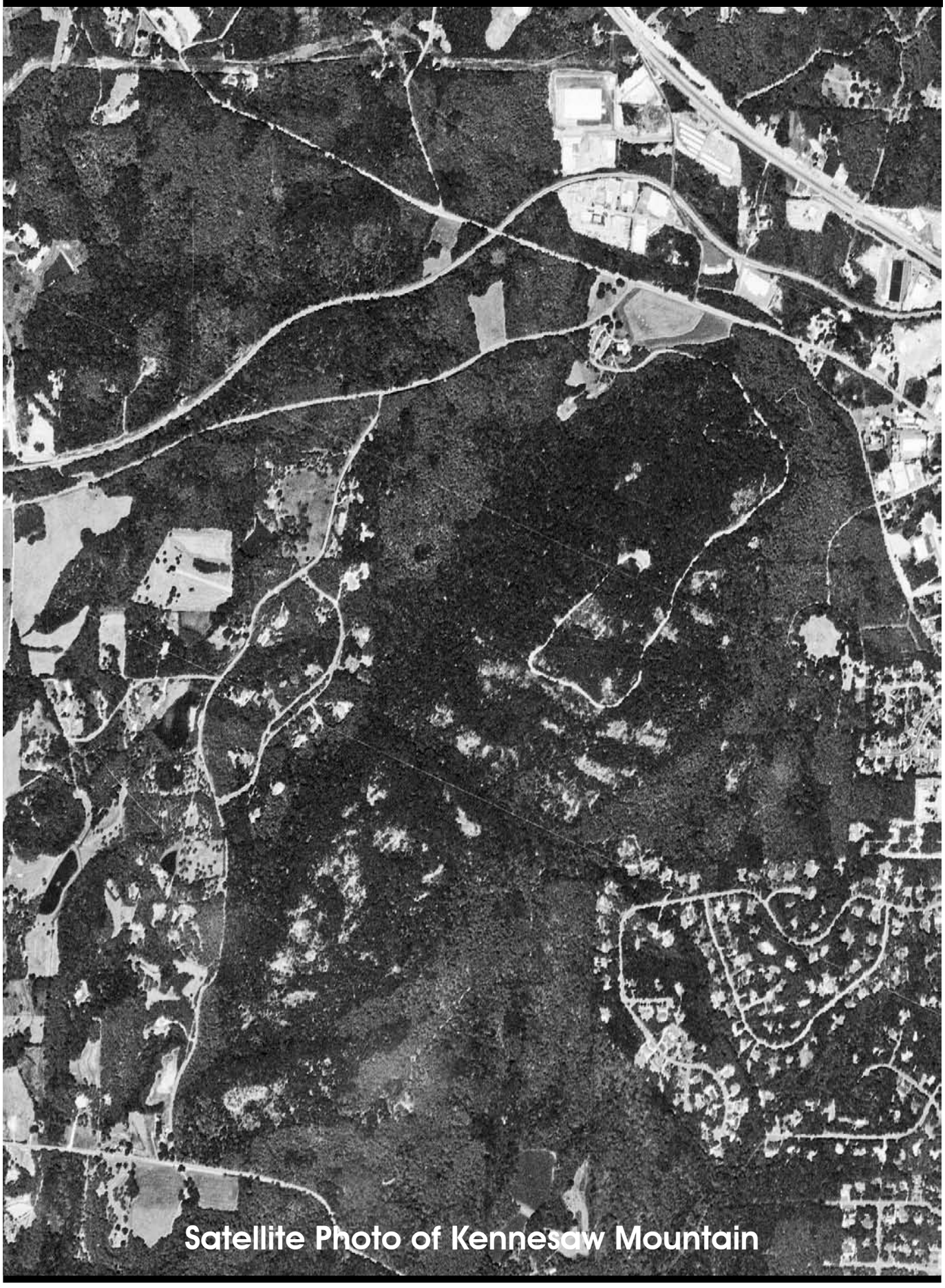
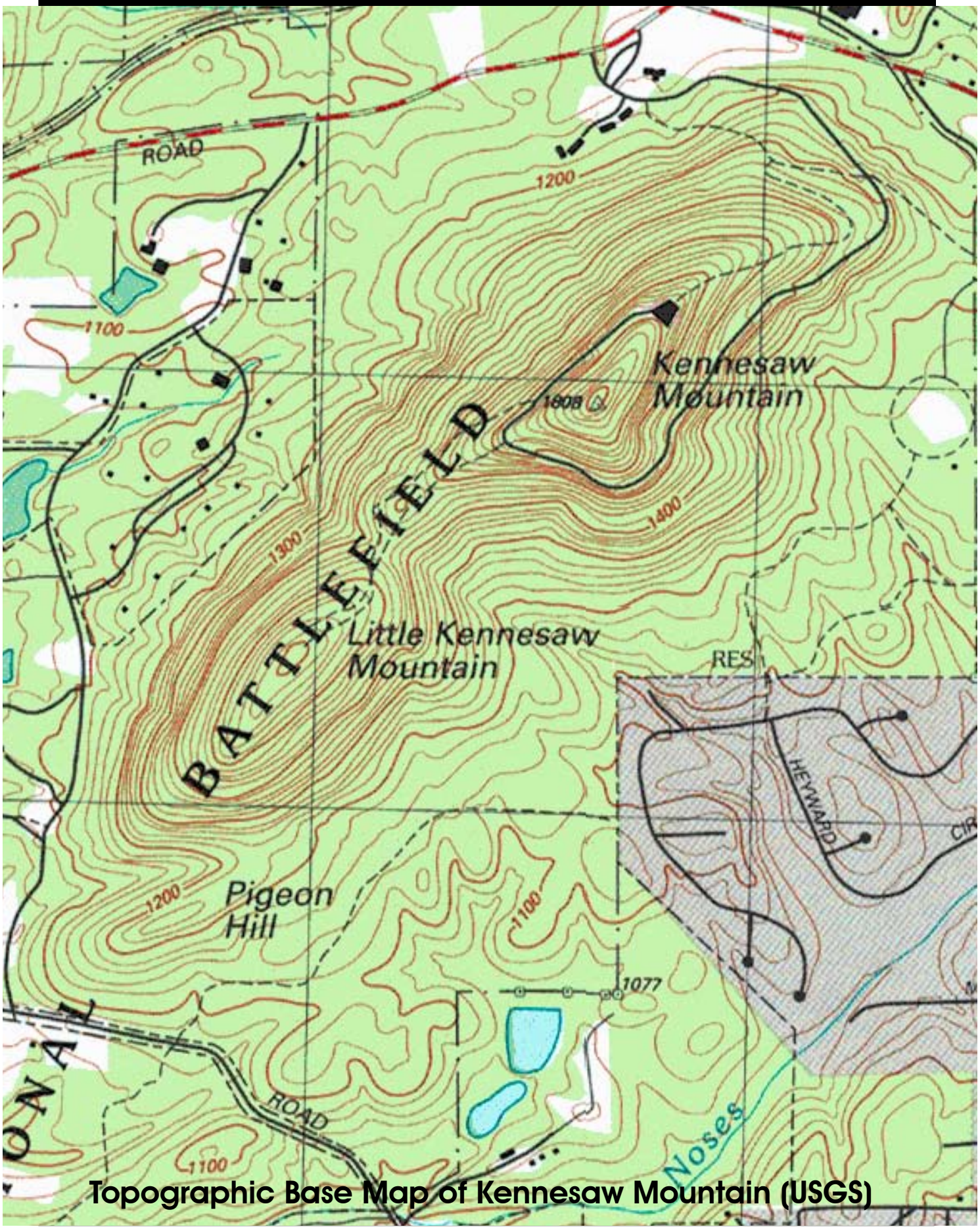
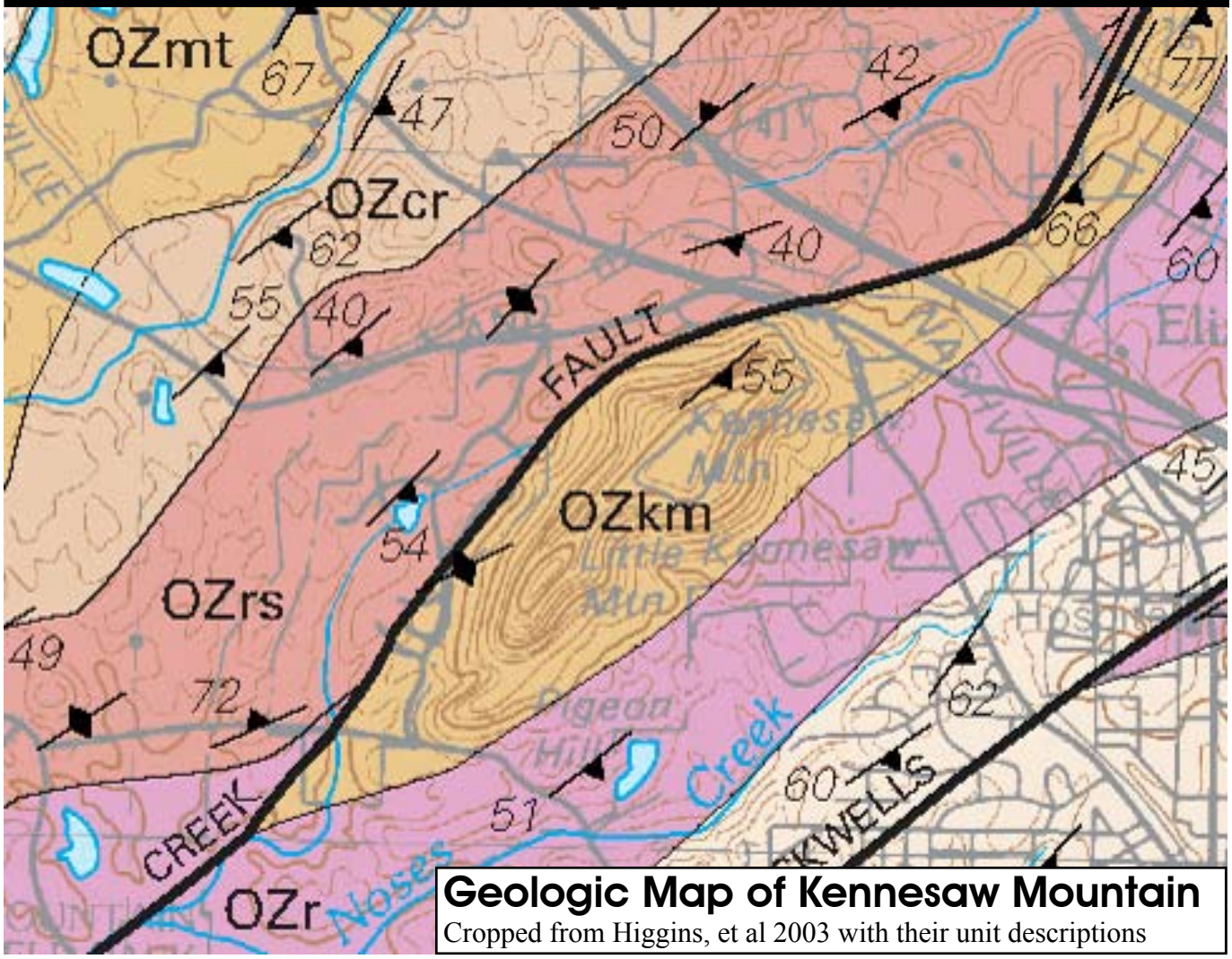


Satellite Photo of Kennesaw Mountain



Topographic Base Map of Kennesaw Mountain (USGS)



Geologic Map of Kennesaw Mountain

Cropped from Higgins, et al 2003 with their unit descriptions

OZkm Informal migmatite of Kennesaw Mountain (Middle Ordovician? to Late Proterozoic?)—Massive, light-gray to nearly white, medium-grained, potassium feldspar-poor, biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss identical to metatrondhjemite gneisses (OZmt) and Villa Rica Gneiss (OZv), but with abundant xenoliths of Ropes Creek Metabasalt (OZr)

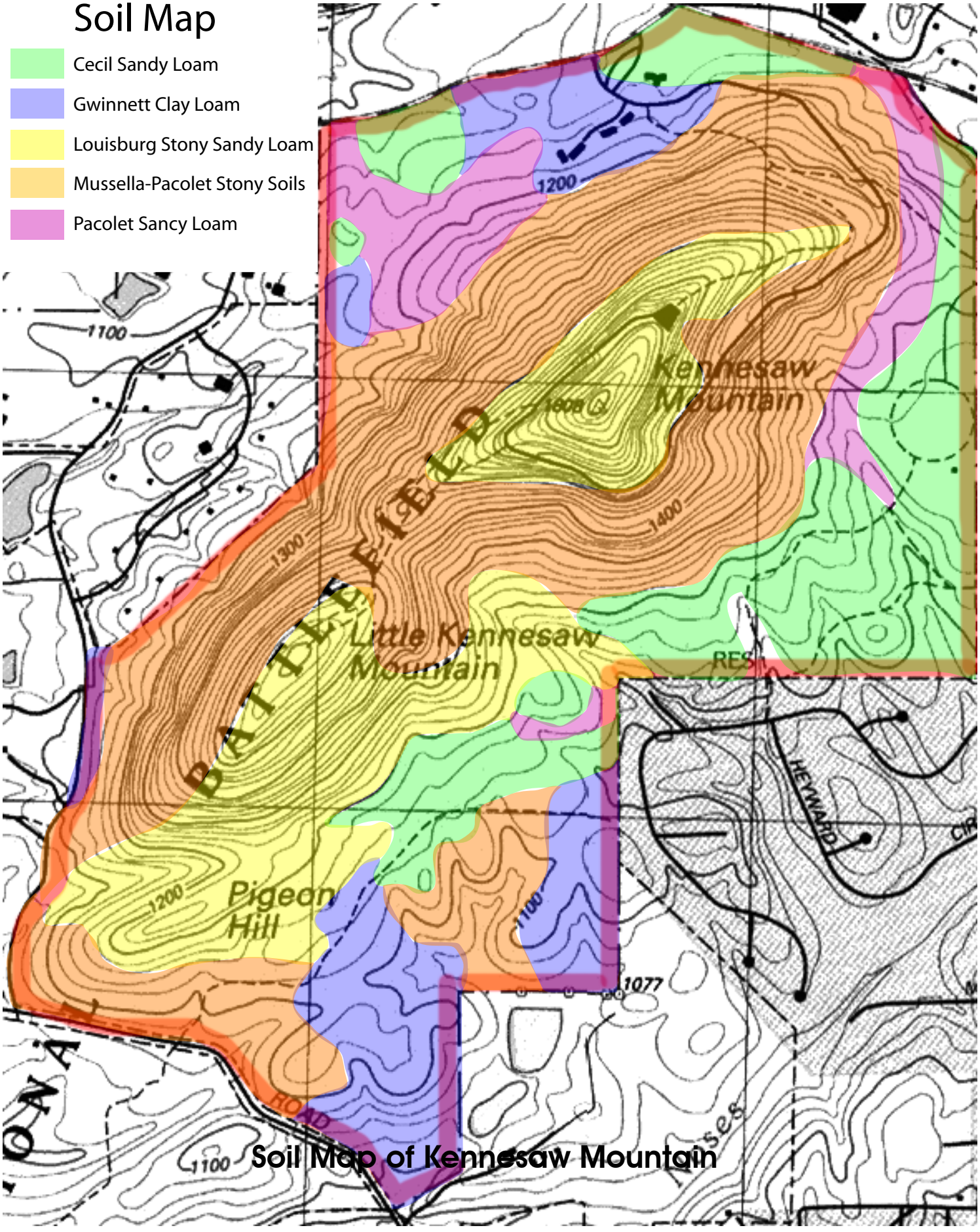
OZr Ropes Creek Metabasalt—Fine- to medium-grained, dark-green to greenish-black, ocher-weathering, massive to finely layered, locally laminated, locally pillowed, locally chloritic, commonly garnetiferous, locally magnetite-bearing, generally pyrite-bearing, generally epidotic, hornblende-plagioclase and plagioclase-hornblende amphibolites with insignificant amounts (generally less than a very small fraction of a percent) of fine- to medium-grained, generally amphibole-bearing granofels. The final weathering product of the amphibolites is a characteristic dark-red, clayey soil. Thinly layered, medium-grained, magnetite quartzite (OZmq), in units about 0.3 to 6 m thick, is common in and characteristic of the Ropes Creek Metabasalt.

OZrs Spheroidally weathering amphibolite—Dark-green, medium- to coarse-grained, salt-and-pepper textured, massive and flaggy, spheroidally weathering amphibolite. Holds up low ridges and knobs. Weathers to a dark-red soil with residual cobbles and boulders or flags.

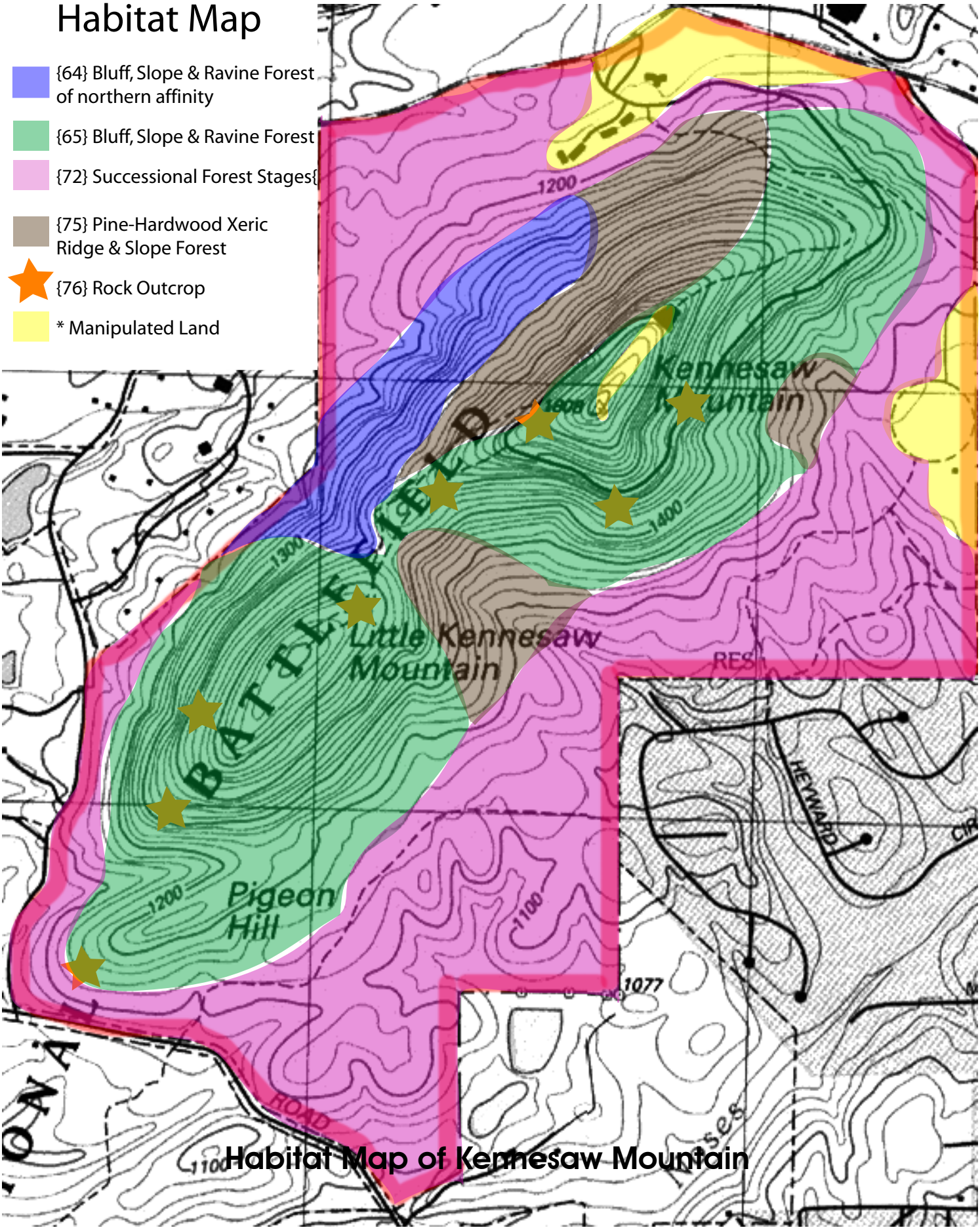
OZcr Crider Gneiss—Gray to nearly white, massive to slabby, medium- to coarse-grained, poorly to well-foliated biotite muscovite- quartz-plagioclase gneiss that is locally contorted and generally weathers to a light-tan to dark-yellowish-tan soil containing corestones of gneiss. The gneiss commonly is found as residual boulders where the unit is deeply weathered.

OZmt Unnamed metatrondhjemite gneisses—A complex of several varieties of potassium feldspar-poor gneisses and metatrondhjemites. The most common variety, which probably makes up 85 to 90 percent of the unit, is identical to Villa Rica Gneiss. Other varieties include a coarse-grained, poorly foliated biotite (generally less than 2 percent)-quartz-plagioclase gneiss/granofels with minor amounts of a dark-green amphibole; and a biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss that weathers to a dark-pink saprolite. Fresh rocks are rare enough to be anomalous. Most structural measurements are on amphibolites within the gneisses.

OZv Villa Rica Gneiss (not on this map)—Light-gray to white, medium-grained, massive biotite-quartz-sodic plagioclase metatrondhjemite; biotite is minor. Locally layered near contacts. Sea-floor pelites of the allochthonous oceanic assemblage locally have very large garnets for tens of meters from their contact with the Villa Rica Gneiss, but it is indeterminate whether or not the garnets are the result of contact metamorphism caused by intrusion of the plutonic protolith of the Villa Rica Gneiss. Tends to form pavement outcrops where poorly jointed. Has many xenoliths of Ropes Creek Metabasalt and, locally, xenoliths of ultramafic rocks. The ultramafic rocks occur in a linear fashion suggesting tectonic emplacement, but lack of exposure prevents determination of the nature of the gneiss between the ultramafic pods. Weathers to white soils that overlie pink to white clayey saprolites.


Soil Map
Cecil Sandy Loam
Gwinnett Clay Loam
Louisburg Stony Sandy Loam
Mussella-Pacolet Stony Soils
Pacolet Sancy Loam
1200
1100
1300
1400
1608
Kennesaw Mountain
BATTLEFIELD
Little Kennesaw Mountain
RES
HEYWARD
Pigeon Hill
1200
1100
1077
ROAD
1100
Soil Map of Kennesaw Mountain

Habitat Map



Habitat Map of Kennesaw Mountain

Checklist of the Flora of Kennesaw Mountain

By Group, Family, Genus. Taxonomy Follows Weakley, 2009

[*] = alien
[P] = planted
[N] = naturalized
[M] = mafic affinity
[C] = calcic affinity
[±] = neutral affinity

Ferns and Fern Allies

ASPLENIACEAE Frank 1877 (Spleenwort Family)

[C] ***Asplenium platyneuron*** (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg, ebony spleenwort

BLECHNACEAE (C. Presl) Copeland 1947 (Deer Fern Family)

Woodwardia areolata (Linnaeus) T. Moore, netted chain fern
Woodwardia virginica (Linnaeus) J.E. Smith, Virginia chain fern

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1970 (Bracken Family)

Pteridium aquilinum (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. ***latiusculum*** (Desvaux) Underwood ex Heller, eastern bracken

DRYOPTERIDACEAE Ching 1965 (Wood-fern Family)

Athyrium asplenioides (Michaux) A.A. Eaton, southern lady fern
Dryopteris marginalis (Linnaeus) A. Gray, marginal wood-fern
Onoclea sensibilis Linnaeus var. ***sensibilis***, sensitive fern, bead fern
Polystichum acrostichoides (Michaux) Schott, Christmas fern
Woodsia obtusa (Sprengel) Torrey ssp. ***obtusa***, Common Woodsia, blunt-lobed cliff fern

ISOETACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Quillwort, Merlin's-grass)

Isoetes piedmontana (N.E. Pfeiffer) C.F. Reed, Piedmont quillwort

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE (R. Brown) Agardh 1822 (Adder's-tongue Family)

Botrypus virginianus (Linnaeus) Holub, rattlesnake fern, sang-find
Sceptridium biternatum (Savigny) Lyon, southern grapefern

OSMUNDACEAE Berchtold & J.C. Presl 1820 (Royal Fern Family)

Osmunda cinnamomea Linnaeus var. ***cinnamomea***, cinnamon fern
Osmunda regalis Linnaeus var. ***spectabilis*** (Willdenow) A. Gray, royal fern

POLYPODIACEAE Berchtold & J.C. Presl 1820 (Polypody Family)

Pleopeltis polypodioides (Linnaeus) E.G. Andrews & Windham ssp. ***michauxiana*** (Weatherby) E.G. Andrews & Windham, resurrection fern, scaly polypody

PTERIDACEAE Reichenbach 1837 (Maidenhair Fern Family)

Cheilanthes lanosa (Michaux) D.C. Eaton, hairy lip-fern

SELAGINELLACEAE Willkomm 1861 (Spikemoss Family)

Selaginella rupestris (Linnaeus) Spring, rock spikemoss

THELYPTERIDACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1970 (Marsh Fern Family)

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) Fée, broad beech fern.
Thelypteris noveboracensis (Linnaeus) Nieuwland, New York fern

Gymnosperms

CUPRESSACEAE Bartlett 1830 (Cypress Family)

[±] ***Juniperus virginiana*** Linnaeus var. ***virginiana***, eastern red cedar

PINACEAE Lindley 1836 (Pine Family)

Pinus echinata P. Miller, shortleaf pine, rosemary pine, yellow pine
[P] ***Pinus strobus*** Linnaeus, eastern white pine
Pinus taeda Linnaeus, loblolly pine, old field pine
Pinus virginiana P. Miller, Virginia pine, scrub pine, Jersey pine

Dicotyledons

ACANTHACEAE Durande 1762 (Acanthus Family)

Ruellia caroliniensis (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel, Carolina wild-petunia, common wild-petunia

ADOXACEAE Trautvetter 1853 (Moschatel Family)

Sambucus canadensis Linnaeus, common elderberry
Viburnum acerifolium Linnaeus, mapleleaf viburnum, dockmackie
Viburnum prunifolium Linnaeus, black haw, nannyberry
[M] ***Viburnum rufidulum*** Rafinesque, southern black haw

ALTINGIACEAE Lindley 1846 (Sweet-gum Family)

Liquidambar styraciflua Linnaeus, sweet gum, red gum

ANACARDIACEAE Lindley 1830 (Cashew Family)

[M] ***Rhus aromatica*** Aiton var. ***aromatica***, fragrant sumac, squawbush
Rhus copallinum Linnaeus var. ***copallinum***, winged sumac, flameleaf sumac
Rhus glabra Linnaeus, smooth sumac
Toxicodendron pubescens P. Miller, poison oak
Toxicodendron radicans (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. ***radicans***, eastern poison ivy

ANNONACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Custard-apple Family)

Asimina parviflora (Michaux) Dunal, small-flowered pawpaw, small-fruited pawpaw
Asimina triloba (Linnaeus) Dunal, common pawpaw, Indian-banana

APIACEAE Lindley 1836 or UMBELLIFERAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Carrot Family)

Angelica venenosa (Greenway) Fernald, hairy angelica
Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hooker var. ***tainturieri***, southern chervil
[*] ***Daucus carota*** Linnaeus, Queen-Anne's-lace, carrot, wild carrot
Oxypolis rigidior (Linnaeus) Rafinesque, cowbane, pig-potato
Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. ***canadensis***, Canada sanicle, black snakeroot
Sanicula marilandica Linnaeus, Maryland sanicle
[C] ***Thaspium chapmanii*** (Coulter & Rose) Small (keys to *T. barbinode* in keys other than Small and Weakley, abundant on Little Kennesaw Mountain)
Zizia aptera (A. Gray) Fernald, heartleaf golden-Alexanders

APOCYNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Dogbane Family)

Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter var. ***tabernaemontana***, wideleaf blue-stars
Apocynum androsaemifolium Linnaeus, spreading dogbane
Apocynum cannabinum Linnaeus, hemp dogbane, Indian-hemp
Asclepias amplexicaulis J.E. Smith, clasping milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus var. ***tuberosa***, common butterfly-weed
[M] ***Asclepias verticillata*** Linnaeus, whorled milkweed
[M] ***Matelea decipiens*** (Alexander) Woodson, deceptive spinypod

AQUIFOLIACEAE Bartling 1830 (Holly Family)

Ilex opaca Aiton var. ***opaca***, American holly, Christmas holly

ARALIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Ginseng Family)

[*] ***Hedera helix*** Linnaeus var. ***helix***, common ivy, English ivy

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE A. L. de Jussieu 1789 (Birthwort Family)

Hexastylis virginica (Linnaeus) Small, Virginia heartleaf.

ASTERACEAE Dumortier 1822 or COMPOSITAE Giseke 1792 (Aster)

Ageratina altissima King & H.E. Robinson var. ***altissima***, common white snakeroot, common milk-poison
Ambrosia artemisiifolia Linnaeus, ragweed
[M] ***Ambrosia bidentata*** Michaux, giant ragweed
Antennaria plantaginifolia (Linnaeus) Richardson, plantain pussytoes
Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (Linnaeus) H.E. Robinson, pale Indian-plantain
Bidens bipinnata Linnaeus, Spanish needles
Bidens frondosa Linnaeus, Devil's beggar-ticks
Brickellia eupatorioides (Linnaeus) Shinners var. ***eupatorioides***, eastern false-boneset
Chrysogonum virginianum Linnaeus var. ***brevistolon*** Nesom, Carolina green-and-gold
Chrysopsis mariana (Linnaeus) Elliott, Maryland golden-aster
[*] ***Cichorium intybus*** Linnaeus, chicory, succory, blue-sailors
Conoclinium coelestinum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, mistflower, ageratum
Conyza canadensis (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. ***canadensis***, common horseweed
Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. ***grandiflora***, large-flowered coreopsis
Coreopsis major Walter var. ***rigida*** (Nuttall) F.E.Boynton, stiffleaf coreopsis
Elephantopus carolinianus Raeuschel, leafy elephant's-foot
Elephantopus tomentosus Linnaeus, elephant's-foot
Erechtites hieracifolia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Augustin de Candolle var. ***hieracifolia***, fireweed
Erigeron philadelphicus Linnaeus var. ***philadelphicus***, Philadelphia-daisy
Erigeron pulchellus Michaux var. ***pulchellus***, Robin's-plantain
Erigeron strigosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. ***strigosus***, common rough fleabane
Eupatorium compositifolium Walter, coastal dog-fennel, Yankee-weed
Eupatorium hyssopifolium Linnaeus, hyssopleaf eupatorium
Eupatorium perfoliatum Linnaeus, boneset
Eupatorium sessilifolium Linnaeus var. ***sessilifolium***, sessile-leaf eupatorium
[*] ***Helenium amarum*** (Rafinesque) H. Rock var. ***amarum***, bitterweed
Helianthus atrorubens Linnaeus, Appalachian sunflower
Helianthus divaricatus Linnaeus, spreading sunflower
Helianthus giganteus Linnaeus, tuberous sunflower, swamp sunflower
Helianthus hirsutus Rafinesque, hairy sunflower
Helianthus microcephalus Torrey & A. Gray, small-headed sunflower
Helianthus resinosus Small, resinous sunflower
Hieracium paniculatum Linnaeus, leafy hawkweed
Hieracium venosum Linnaeus, veiny hawkweed
[*] ***Hypochaeris radicata*** Linnaeus, spotted cat's-ear
Krigia dandelion (Linnaeus) Nuttall, colonial dwarf-dandelion

Krigia virginica (Linnaeus) Willdenow, Virginia dwarf-dandelion
Lactuca canadensis Linnaeus, American wild lettuce
Lactuca floridana (Linnaeus) Gaertner, woodland lettuce
* ***Lactuca serriola*** Linnaeus, prickly lettuce
* ***Leucanthemum vulgare*** Lamarck, oxeye daisy, white daisy, common daisy, Marguerite
Liatris aspera Michaux, rough blazing-star
Liatris pilosa (Aiton) Willdenow, grass-leaved blazing star
Liatris spicata (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. ***spicata***, florist's gayfeather
Liatris squarrosa (Linnaeus) Michaux var. ***squarrosa***, blazing Star
Liatris squarrulosa Michaux, blazing Star
Packera anonyma (Wood) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve, Appalachian ragwort, Small's ragwort
Packera tomentosa (Michaux) C. Jeffrey, woolly ragwort
Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall var. ***latifolia*** Fernald, grass-leaved golden-aster
Prenanthes serpentaria Pursh, Lion'-foot, gall-of-the-earth
Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (Linnaeus) Hilliard & Burtt, fragrant rabbit tobacco
Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. ***pulcherrima*** Farwell, weedy black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. ***laciniata***, common cutleaf coneflower, goldenglow
Sericocarpus asteroides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg, roothed white-topped aster
Silphium asteriscus Linnaeus var. ***dentatum*** (Elliott) Chapman, rosinweed
Silphium compositum Michaux var. ***compositum***, rosinweed
Solidago nemoralis Aiton var. ***nemoralis***, eastern gray goldenrod
Solidago odora Aiton var. ***odora***, licorice goldenrod
Solidago petiolaris Aiton var. ***petiolaris***
Solidago radula Nuttall, rough goldenrod
Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. ***rugosa***, wrinkle-leaf goldenrod
Solidago speciosa Nuttall var. ***speciosa***, showy goldenrod
* ***Sonchus oleraceus*** Linnaeus, common sow-thistle
Symphyotrichum georgianum (Alexander) Nesom, Georgia aster
Symphyotrichum pilosum (Willdenow) Nesom var. ***pilosum***
Symphyotrichum undulatum (Linnaeus) Nesom
* ***Taraxacum officinale*** G.H. Weber ex Wiggers, common dandelion
Vernonia flaccidifolia Small, ironweed
Vernonia glauca (Linnaeus) Willdenow, ironweed
* ***Youngia japonica*** (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, Asiatic hawk's-beard, Youngia

BERBERIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Barberry Family)

* ***Mahonia bealei*** (Fortune) Carrière, Chinese mahonia, holly-grape
* ***Nandina domestica*** Thunberg, nandina, sacred-bamboo

BETULACEAE S.F. Gray 1821 (Birch Family)

Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willdenow, tag alder, smooth alder, hazel alder
Carpinus caroliniana Walter var. ***virginiana*** (Marshall) Fernald, inland American hornbeam
Ostrya virginiana (P. Miller) K. Koch, American hop-hornbeam, ironwood

BIGNONIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Bignonia Family)

Bignonia capreolata Linnaeus, cross-vine
Campsis radicans (Linnaeus) Seemann ex Bureau, rrumpet-creeper

BORAGINACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Borage Family)

C ***Lithospermum canescens*** (Michaux) Lehmann, hoary puccoon, Indian-paint

BRASSICACEAE Burnett 1835 or CRUCIFERAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Mustard Family)

* ***Alliaria petiolata*** (Bieberstein) Cavara & Grande, garlic mustard, hedge garlic
* ***Arabidopsis thaliana*** (Linnaeus) Heynhold, mouse-ear cress
* ***Barbarea verna*** (P. Miller) Ascherson, early winter-cress
M ***Boechera canadensis*** (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz, sicklepod, Canada rockcress
M ***Boechera missouriensis*** (Greene) Al-Shehbaz, Missouri rockcress
* ***Capsella bursa-pastoris*** (Linnaeus) Medikus, Common shepherd's purse
* ***Cardamine hirsuta*** Linnaeus, hairy bittercress
Cardamine parviflora Linnaeus var. ***arenicola*** (Britton) O.E. Schulz, sand bittercress
M ***Draba aprica*** Beadle, Flatrock Draba, open-ground whitlow-grass, sun-loving draba, granite whitlow-wort
* ***Draba verna*** Linnaeus, whitlow-grass
Lepidium virginicum Linnaeus var. ***virginicum***, poor man's pepper
* ***Sisymbrium officinale*** (Linnaeus) Scopoli, hedge mustard
* ***Thlaspi arvense*** Linnaeus, field penny-cress, Frenchweed

CACTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Cactus Family)

Opuntia humifusa (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. ***humifusa***, eastern prickly-pear

CALYCANTHACEAE Lindley 1819 (Sweet-shrub Family)

Calycanthus floridus Linnaeus var. ***glaucus*** (Willdenow) Torrey & A. Gray, smooth sweet-shrub

CAMPANULACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Bellflower Family)

Campanula divaricata Michaux, southern harebell, Appalachian bellflower
Lobelia cardinalis Linnaeus, cardinal flower
Lobelia puberula Michaux var. ***puberula***
Lobelia siphilitica Linnaeus var. ***siphilitica***, great blue lobelia
Triodanis perfoliata (Linnaeus) Nieuwland, Venus' looking-glass

CANNABACEAE Endlicher 1827 (Hops Family)

C ***Celtis laevigata*** Willdenow, southern hackberry, sugarberry
C ***Celtis tenuifolia*** Nuttall, dwarf hackberry, Georgia hackberry

CAPRIFOLIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Honeysuckle Family)

Lonicera flava Sims, yellow honeysuckle
* ***Lonicera fragrantissima*** Lindley & Paxton, sweet-breath-of-spring
* ***Lonicera japonica*** Thunberg, Japanese honeysuckle
* ***Lonicera maackii*** (Ruprecht) Maximowicz, Amur honeysuckle.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Pink Family)

* ***Cerastium glomeratum*** Thuillier, sticky mouse-ear
Cerastium nutans Rafinesque
* ***Dianthus armeria*** Linnaeus ssp. ***armeria***, Deptford pink
* ***Holosteum umbellatum*** Linnaeus ssp. ***umbellatum***, jagged chickweed
Minuartia uniflora (Walter) Mattfeld, sandwort
* ***Saponaria officinalis*** Linnaeus, soapwort, bouncing bet
Silene antirrhina Linnaeus, sleepy catchfly, farter-pink
Silene stellata (Linnaeus) Aiton f., starry campion, widow's-frill
Silene virginica Linnaeus, fire-pink
* ***Stellaria media*** (Linnaeus) Villars, common chickweed
Stellaria pubera Michaux, star chickweed, common starwort, giant chickweed, great Cchickweed

CELASTRACEAE R. Brown 1814 (Bittersweet Family)

Euonymus americanus Linnaeus, strawberry-bush, heart's-a-bustin'-(with-love)

Euonymus obovatus Nuttall, running strawberry-bush

CHENOPODIACEAE Ventenat 1799 (Goosefoot Family)

Chenopodium album Linnaeus, lamb's-quarters, pigweed

CISTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Rockrose Family)

Lechea racemulosa Michaux, pinweed
Lechea tenuifolia Michaux, pinweed

CONVOLVULACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Morning Glory Family)

Cuscuta pentagona Engelmann, dodder
Ipomoea coccinea Linnaeus, scarlet creeper, red morning-glory
Ipomoea hederacea Jacquin, ivyleaf morning-glory
Ipomoea lacunosa Linnaeus, white morning-glory
Ipomoea pandurata (Linnaeus) G.F.W. Meyer, wild sweet potato, manroot, man-of-the-earth
[*] ***Ipomoea purpurea*** (Linnaeus) Roth, common morning-glory

CORNACEAE (Berchtold & J. Presl) Dumortier 1829 (Dogwood Family)

Cornus florida Linnaeus, flowering dogwood

CRASSULACEAE DC. 1825 (Stonecrop Family)

Diamorpha smallii Britton ex Small, elf-orpine

EBENACEAE Gürcke 1891 (Ebony Family)

Diospyros virginiana Linnaeus, American persimmon

ELAEAGNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Oleaster Family)

**** Elaeagnus pungens*** Thunberg, autumn silverberry
[*] ***Elaeagnus umbellata*** Thunberg var. ***parvifolia*** (Royle) Schneider, spring silverberry

ERICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Heath Family)

Chimaphila maculata (Linnaeus) Pursh, pipsissewa, striped wintergreen
Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey & A. Gray var. ***dumosa***, southern dwarf huckleberry
Hypopitys monotropa Crantz, pinesap
[P] ***Kalmia latifolia*** Linnaeus, mountain laurel, ivy, calico-bush
Oxydendrum arboreum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, sourwood, sorrel-tree
Rhododendron calendulaceum (Michaux) Torrey, flame azalea
Rhododendron canescens (Michaux) Sweet, Piedmont azalea, southern pinxterbloom azalea, wild azalea
Rhododendron periclymenoides (Michaux) Shinners, wild azalea, pinxterflower, pinxterbloom azalea, election pink
[M] ***Vaccinium arboreum*** Marshall, farkleberry, sparkleberry
Vaccinium corymbosum Linnaeus, smooth highbush flueberry
Vaccinium pallidum Aiton, hillside blueberry, dryland blueberry
[M] ***Vaccinium stamineum*** Linnaeus var. ***stamineum***, common deerberry

EUPHORBIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Spurge Family)

Acalypha gracilens A. Gray, shortstalk copperleaf
Acalypha virginica Linnaeus, Virginia copperleaf
[*] ***Croton glandulosus*** Linnaeus var. ***septentrionalis*** Müller of Aargau, doveweed, tooth-leaved croton, sand croton
Croton willdenowii Webster, glade rushfoil, outcrop fushfoil, willdenow's croton
Euphorbia corollata Linnaeus, eastern flowering spurge
[M] ***Tragia urticifolia*** Michaux, nettleleaf noseburn

FABACEAE Lindley 1836 or LEGUMINOSAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Legume Family)

[*] ***Albizia julibrissin*** Durazzini, mimosa, silktree
Amorpha fruticosa Linnaeus, tall indigo-bush
Amphicarpaea bracteata (Linnaeus) Fernald var. ***bracteata***, hog-peanut
Baptisia alba (Linnaeus) Ventenat, thick-pod white wild indigo
Centrosema virginianum (Linnaeus) Bentham, spurred butterfly pea
[C] ***Cercis canadensis*** Linnaeus var. ***canadensis***, eastern redbud
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. ***fasciculata***, common partridge-pea
Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench var. ***nictitans***, common sensitive-plant
Clitoria mariana Linnaeus var. ***mariana***, butterfly pea
Desmodium canescens (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, hoary tick-trefoil
Desmodium glutinosum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A. Wood, heartleaf tick-trefoil, clusterleaf tick-trefoil
Desmodium laevigatum (Nuttall) Augustin de Candolle
Desmodium nudiflorum (Linnaeus) Augustin de Candolle, naked rick-trefoil
Desmodium nuttallii (Schindler) Schubert
Gleditsia triacanthos Linnaeus, honey locust
Lathyrus venosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow, forest pea, bush vetch
[*] ***Lespedeza cuneata*** (Dumont-Cours.) G. Don, sericea lespedeza, Chinese lespedeza
Lespedeza violacea (Linnaeus) Persoon, sand lespedeza
Lespedeza virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Virginia lespedeza
[*] ***Medicago lupulina*** Linnaeus, Black Medick, tellow trefoil
[*] ***Melilotus officinalis*** (Linnaeus) Pallas, yellow melilot, yellow sweetclover, ribbed relilot
Mimosa microphylla Dryander, eastern sensitive-brier
[*] ***Pueraria montana*** (Loureiro) Merritt var. ***lobata*** (Willdenow) van der Maesen & S. Almeida, kudzu
Rhynchosia tomentosa (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott var. ***tomentosa***, snoutbean
Robinia pseudoacacia Linnaeus, black locust
Strophostyles helvula (Linnaeus) Elliott, annual sand bean
Stylosanthes biflora (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg, pencil-flower
Tephrosia virginiana (Linnaeus) Persoon, Virginia goat's-rue
[*] ***Trifolium campestre*** Schreber, hop clover
[*] ***Trifolium pratense*** Linnaeus, red clover
[*] ***Trifolium repens*** Linnaeus, white clover, Dutch clover, ladino clover
Vicia caroliniana Walter, pale vetch, wood vetch, Carolina vetch
[*] ***Vicia sativa*** Linnaeus ssp. ***nigra*** (Linnaeus) Ehrhart, narrowleaf vetch
[*] ***Vicia sativa*** Linnaeus ssp. ***sativa***, common vetch
[*] ***Vicia villosa*** Roth ssp. ***villosa***, hairy vetch, fodder vetch

FAGACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Beech Family)

Castanea dentata (Marshall) Borkhausen, American chestnut
Fagus grandifolia Ehrhart var. ***caroliniana*** (Loudon) Fernald & Rehder, white beech, American beech
Quercus alba Linnaeus, white oak
Quercus coccinea Muenchhausen, scarlet oak
Quercus falcata Michaux, Spanish oak, southern red oak
[P] ***Quercus lyrata*** Walter, overcup oak
Quercus marilandica Muenchhausen var. ***marilandica***, blackjack oak
Quercus montana Willdenow, rock chestnut oak
Quercus nigra Linnaeus, water oak, paddle oak
[P] ***Quercus phellos*** Linnaeus, willow oak
Quercus rubra Linnaeus var. ***rubra***, red oak, northern red oak
Quercus stellata Wangenheim, post oak
Quercus velutina Lamarck, black oak

FUMARIACEAE Augustin de Candolle 1821 (Fumitory Family)

[M] ***Corydalis flavula*** (Rafinesque) Augustin de Candolle, short-spurred corydalis, yellow fumewort

GERANIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Geranium Family)

Geranium carolinianum Linnaeus var. ***carolinianum***, southern Carolina crane's-bill
[*] ***Geranium molle*** Linnaeus, dove's-foot crane's-bill

HYDRANGEACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Hydrangea Family)

Decumaria barbara Linnaeus, climbing hydrangea, woodvamp
Hydrangea arborescens Linnaeus, smooth hydrangea
[M] ***Philadelphus hirsutus*** Nuttall, hairy mock-orange, Cumberland mock-orange

HYPERICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (St. Johns-wort Family)

Hypericum crux-andreae (Linnaeus) Crantz, St. Andrew's cross, St. Peter's-wort
Hypericum denticulatum Walter, coppery St.-John's-wort
Hypericum gentianoides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg, Pineweed, orange-grass
Hypericum hypericoides (Linnaeus) Crantz, St. Andrew's cross
Hypericum punctatum Lamarck, spotted St.-John's-wort

ITEACEAE J. Agardh 1858 (Sweetspire Family)

Itea virginica Linnaeus, Virginia-willow, sweetspire, rassel-white

JUGLANDACEAE A. Richard ex Kunth 1824 (Walnut Family)

Carya alba (Linnaeus) Nuttall ex Elliott, mockernut hickory, white hickory
[M] ***Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*** (Ashe) Engler & Graebner, Carolina shagbark hickory, Carolina hickory, southern shagbark hickory
Carya cordiformis (Wangenheim) K. Koch, bitternut hickory
Carya glabra (P. Miller) Sweet var. ***glabra***, pignut hickory
Carya pallida (Ashe) Engler & Graebner, sand hickory, pale hickory
Juglans nigra Linnaeus, black walnut

LAMIACEAE Lindley 1836 or LABIATAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Mint Family)

[±] ***Blephilia ciliata*** (Linnaeus) Bentham, woodmint, pagoda-plant
[C] ***Collinsonia canadensis*** Linnaeus, richweed, northern horsebalm
[*] ***Lamium amplexicaule*** Linnaeus var. ***amplexicaule***, henbit, henbit dead-nettle
Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. ***mollis*** (Linnaeus) Bentham, eastern bergamot
[*] ***Prunella vulgaris*** Linnaeus var. ***vulgaris***, Eurasian self-heal
[M] ***Pycnanthemum curvipes*** (Greene) E. Grant & Epling, Tennessee mountain-mint, Stone Mountain mountain-mint
Pycnanthemum muticum (Michaux) Persoon
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium Schrader
Salvia azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. ***azurea***, zzure sage
Salvia lyrata Linnaeus, lyreleaf sage
[M] ***Salvia urticifolia*** Linnaeus, nettle-leaf sage
Scutellaria elliptica Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. ***hirsuta*** (Short & Peter) Fernald, skullcap
Scutellaria incana Biehler var. ***punctata*** (Chapman) C. Mohr, skullcap
Scutellaria integrifolia Linnaeus, skullcap
Teucrium canadense Linnaeus, germander
Trichostema dichotomum Linnaeus, common blue curls
Trichostema setaceum Houttuyn, narrowleaf blue curls

LAURACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Laurel Family)

[C] ***Lindera benzoin*** (Linnaeus) Blume var. ***pubescens*** (Palmer & Steyermark) Rehder, hairy northern spicebush
Sassafras albidum (Nuttall) Nees, sassafras

LENTIBULARIACEAE Richard 1808 (Bladderwort Family)

Utricularia subulata Linnaeus, Slender Bladderwort, zigzag bladderwort

LINACEAE DC. ex Gray 1821 (Flax Family)

Linum virginianum Linnaeus, Virginia yellow flax

MAGNOLIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Magnolia Family)

Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus var. ***tulipifera***, tulip-tree, yellow poplar, whitewood
[N] ***Magnolia grandiflora*** Linnaeus, southern magnolia, bull bay

MALVACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Mallow Family)

[*] ***Sida spinosa*** Linnaeus, Prickly Sida, prickly-mallow, false-mallow

MENISPERMACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Moonseed Family)

Cocculus carolinus (Linnaeus) A.P. deCandolle, coralbeads, Carolina moonseed, snailseed, red moonseed

MORACEAE Lindley 1847 (Mulberry Family)

[*] ***Maclura pomifera*** (Rafinesque) C.K. Schneider, osage-orange, bow-wood, bois-d'arc, dedge-apple
Morus rubra Linnaeus, red mulberry

MYRSINACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Myrsine Family)

[C] ***Lysimachia tonsa*** (Wood) Wood ex Pax & R. Knuth, southern loosestrife, Appalachian loosestrife

NYSSACEAE A.L. de Jussieu ex Dumortier 1829 (Tupelo Family)

Nyssa sylvatica Marshall, sour gum, black bum, pepperidge

OLEACEAE Hoffmansegg & Link 1813 (Olive Famil

Chionanthus virginicus Linnaeus, fringe-tree, old man's beard
[C] ***Fraxinus americana***, White Ash, American ash
[*] ***Ligustrum sinense*** Loureiro, Chinese privet

ONAGRACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Evening-primrose Family)

Gaura biennis Linnaeus, Biennial Gaura, northeastern gaura
Ludwigia alternifolia Linnaeus, alternate-leaf deedbox
Oenothera biennis Linnaeus, common evening-primrose
Oenothera laciniata Hill, cutleaf evening-primrose

OROBANCHACEAE Ventenat 1799 (Broomrape Family)

Agalinis purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell
Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque var. tenuifolia
Aureolaria flava (Linnaeus) Farwell var. ***flava***, eastern smooth oak-leach
Aureolaria virginica (Linnaeus) Pennell, downy oak-leach, Virginia oak-leach
Orobanche uniflora Linnaeus, one-flowered cancer-root.
Pedicularis canadensis Linnaeus, eastern lousewort, wood-betony

OXALIDACEAE R. Brown 1818 (Wood-sorrel Family)

Oxalis grandis Small, great yellow wood-sorrel
Oxalis stricta Linnaeus, common yellow wood-sorrel
Oxalis violacea Linnaeus, violet wood-sorrel

PAPAVERACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Poppy Family)

Sanguinaria canadensis Linnaeus, bloodroot, red puccoon

PASSIFLORACEAE A.L. de Jussieu ex Kunth 1817 (Passionflower Family)

Passiflora incarnata Linnaeus, Maypops
Passiflora lutea Linnaeus var. ***lutea***, yellow passionflower

PAULOWNIACEAE Nakai 1949 (Paulownia Family)

* ***Paulownia tomentosa*** (Thunberg) Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, Princess tree, Empress tree, paulownia

PHRYMACEAE Schauer 1847 (Lopseed Family)

Lindernia monticola Muhlenberg ex Nuttall, flatrock pimpernel, riverbank pimpernel
Phryma leptostachya Linnaeus var. ***leptostachya***, American lopseed

PHYLLANTHACEAE Martinov 1820 (Leaf-flower Family)

Phyllanthus caroliniensis Walter ssp. ***caroliniensis***, Carolina leaf-flower

PHYTOLACCACEAE R. Brown 1818 (Pokeweed Family)

Phytolacca americana Linnaeus, common pokeweed

PLANTAGINACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Plantain Family)

Amphianthus pusillus Torrey, pool-sprite, snorkelwort
Nuttallanthus canadensis (Linnaeus) D.A. Sutton, common toadflax
Penstemon australis Small, southern beardtongue, sandhill beardtongue
* ***Plantago major*** Linnaeus, common plantain, whiteman's-foot
Plantago rugelii Decaisne, American plantain, broad-leaved plantain
Plantago virginica Linnaeus, Virginia plantain
* ***Veronica arvensis*** Linnaeus, corn speedwell, wall speedwell

PLATANACEAE Dumortier 1829 (Plane-tree Family)

Platanus occidentalis Linnaeus var. occidentalis, sycamore, plane-tree

POLEMONIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Jacob's-ladder Family)

Ipomopsis rubra (Linnaeus) Wherry, standing-cypress
Phlox carolina Linnaeus ssp. ***carolina***, thick-leaf phlox
Phlox nivalis Loddiges ex Sweet var. ***hentzii*** (Nuttall) Wherry, trailing phlox
Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. pilosa, downy phlox

POLYGONACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Smartweed Family)

Fallopia scandens (Linnaeus) Holub var. ***scandens***, common climbing buckwheat
Persicaria lapathifolia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray, willow-weed, dockleaf smartweed, pale smartweed
* ***Persicaria longiseta*** (de Bruijn) Kitagawa, longbristle smartweed
Persicaria virginiana (Linnaeus) Gaertner, jumpseed
* ***Rumex crispus*** Linnaeus ssp. ***crispus***, curly dock
Rumex hastatulus Baldwin, wild dock

PORTULACACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Purslane Family)

M ***Phemeranthus teretifolius*** (Pursh) Rafinesque, Appalachian rock-pink, fame flower

RANUNCULACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Buttercup Family)

C ***Anemone acutiloba*** (Augustin de Candolle) G. Lawson, sharp-lobed hepatica, sharp-lobed liverleaf
± ***Anemone virginiana*** Linnaeus var. ***virginiana***, tall anemone, rhimbleweed
Anemonella thalictroides (Linnaeus) Spach, rue-anemone, windflower
M ***Aquilegia canadensis*** Linnaeus, Canada columbine, eastern columbine
Clematis virginiana Linnaeus, virgin's-bower

Ranunculus abortivus Linnaeus, kidneyleaf buttercup
Thalictrum clavatum Augustin de Candolle, lady-rue, mountain meadowrue
Thalictrum dioicum Linnaeus, early meadowrue
Xanthorhiza simplicissima Marshall, yellowroot, brook-feather

RHAMNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Buckthorn Family)

[C] ***Berchemia scandens*** (Hill) K. Koch, supplejack, American rattan
Ceanothus americanus Linnaeus var. ***americanus***, common New Jersey fea

ROSACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Rose Family)

Agrimonia pubescens Wallroth, downy agrimony
Amelanchier arborea (Michaux f.) Fernald
Amelanchier canadensis (Linnaeus) Medikus, eastern serviceberry
Crataegus flava Aiton, yellow hawthorn
Crataegus uniflora Muenchhausen, oneflower hawthorn
Fragaria virginiana P. Miller, wild strawberry
Malus angustifolia (Aiton) Michaux, wild crab apple
[*] ***Potentilla indica*** (Andrews) T. Wolf, Indian strawberry
Potentilla simplex Michaux, old-field five-fingers
Prunus alabamensis C. Mohr, Alabama black cherry
Prunus angustifolia Marshall var. ***angustifolia***, chickasaw plum
[P] ***Prunus persica*** (Linnaeus) Batsch, peach
Prunus serotina Ehrhart var. ***serotina***, black cherry
Rosa carolina Linnaeus, Carolina rose
[*] ***Rosa multiflora*** Thunberg ex Murray, multiflora rose
Rubus argutus Link, southern blackberry
[*] ***Rubus bifrons*** Vest ex Trattinick
Rubus flagellaris Willdenow, northerndewberry

RUBIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Madder Family)

Diodia teres Walter, poorjoe
Diodia virginiana Linnaeus
Galium aparine Linnaeus, cleavers
Galium circaezans Michaux var. ***circaezans***, southern rorest bedstraw
Galium lanceolatum Torrey, wild-licorice
Galium pilosum Aiton var. ***pilosum***
Houstonia caerulea Linnaeus, Quaker ladies, innocence, common bluet
Houstonia purpurea Linnaeus var. ***purpurea***, summer bluet
Houstonia pusilla Schoepf, tiny bluet
[M] ***Houstonia tenuifolia*** Nuttall, diffuse-branched bluet

RUTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Citrus Family)

[M] ***Ptelea trifoliata*** Linnaeus var. ***trifoliata***, smooth hop-tree
[M] ***Zanthoxylum americanum*** P. Miller, prickly-ash, toothache tree, northern prickly-ash

SALICACEAE de Mirbel 1815 (Willow Family)

Salix nigra Marshall, black willow

SAPINDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Soapberry Family)

[M] ***Acer floridanum*** (Chapman) Pax, southern sugar maple, Florida maple
Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. ***rubrum***, eastern red maple
Aesculus pavia Linnaeus var. ***pavia***, red buckeye (all the plants on Little Kennesaw Mountain have scarlet flowers)

SAXIFRAGACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Saxifrage Family)

± ***Heuchera americana*** Linnaeus, American alumroot
Micranthes virginiensis (Michaux) Small, early saxifrage

SCROPHULARIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Snapdragon Family)

* ***Verbascum thapsus*** Linnaeus, woolly mullein, common mullein, flannel-plant, velvet-plant

SIMAROUBACEAE DC. 1811 (Quassia Family)

* ***Ailanthus altissima*** (P. Miller) Swingle, tree-of-Heaven, copal rree, stink-tree

SOLANACEAE A.L. Jussieu 1789 (Nightshade Family)

Physalis heterophylla Nees, clammy ground-cherry
Solanum americanum P. Miller
Solanum carolinense Linnaeus var. ***carolinense***, horse-nettle, sall-nettle

SYMPLOCACEAE Desfontaines 1820 (Sweetleaf Family)

Symplocos tinctoria (Linnaeus) L'Heritier de Brutelle, sweetleaf, horsesugar

ULMACEAE de Mirbel 1815 (Elm Family)

Ulmus alata Michaux, winged elm
Ulmus americana Linnaeus var. ***americana***, American elm
Ulmus rubra Muhlenberg, slippery elm, red elm

URTICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Nettle Family)

Boehmeria cylindrica (Linnaeus) Swartz, false-nettle

VALERIANACEAE Batsch 1802 (Valerian Family)

Valerianella radiata (Linnaeus) Dufresne, corn salad

VIOLACEAE Batsch 1802 (Violet Family)

Viola bicolor Pursh, wild pansy
Viola hastata Michaux, spearleaf violet, silverleaf violet, halberd-leaf violet
Viola palmata Linnaeus var. ***palmata***, wood violet
Viola pedata Linnaeus, bird's-foot violet
Viola pubescens Aiton var. ***pubescens***, hairy yellow forest violet
Viola sororia Willdenow, dooryard violet, confederate violet, common blue violet

VISCACEAE Batsch 1802 (Mistletoe Family)

Phoradendron serotinum (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston ssp. ***serotinum***, American mistletoe, Christmas mistletoe

VITACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Grape Family)

Ampelopsis arborea (Linnaeus) Koehne, peppervine
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Linnaeus) Planchon, Virginia-creeper
Vitis aestivalis Michaux var. ***aestivalis***, summer grape
Vitis rotundifolia Michaux var. ***rotundifolia***, muscadine, scuppernong

Monocots

AGAVACEAE Endlicher 1841 (Agave Family)

[M] ***Manfreda virginica*** (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex Rose, rattlesnake-master, eastern false-aloe
Schoenolirion croceum (Michaux) Wood, yellow sunnybell, sunnybells
Yucca filamentosa Linnaeus, curlyleaf yucca, spoonleaf yucca

ALLIACEAE J. Agardh 1858 (Onion Family)

Allium canadense Linnaeus var. ***canadense***, wild onion
[*] ***Allium vineale*** Linnaeus, field garlic, onion grass

ARACEAE A.L de Jussieu 1789 (Arum Family)

Arisaema triphyllum (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. ***triphyllum***, common Jack-in-the-pulpit

COLCHICACEAE Augustin de Candolle 1805 (Meadow Saffron Family)

Uvularia perfoliata Linnaeus, perfoliate bellwort
Uvularia sessilifolia Linnaeus, straw-lily, wild-oats

COMMELINACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Spiderwort Family)

[*] ***Commelina communis*** Linnaeus var. ***communis***, common dayflower
Commelina erecta Linnaeus var. ***erecta***, erect dayflower
Commelina virginica Linnaeus, Virginia dayflower
Tradescantia ohiensis Rafinesque, smooth spiderwort

DIOSCOREACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Yam Family)

Dioscorea villosa Linnaeus, common wild yam

HEMEROCALLIDACEAE R. Brown 1810 (Day-lily Family)

[*] ***Hemerocallis fulva*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus, orange day-lily, tawny day-lily

HYPOXIDACEAE R. Brown 1814 (Stargrass Family)

Hypoxis hirsuta (Linnaeus) Coville, common stargrass

IRIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Iris Family)

[*] ***Iris domestica*** (Linnaeus) Goldblatt & Mabberley, blackberry-lily
Sisyrinchium albidum Rafinesque, blue-eyed grass, irisette
Sisyrinchium angustifolium P. Miller, blue-eyed grass, irisette

JUNCACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Rush Family)

Juncus georgianus Coville, Georgia rush
Luzula acuminata Rafinesque var. ***carolinae*** (S. Watson) Fernald, wood rush

LILIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Lily Family)

Medeola virginiana Linnaeus, Indian cucumber-root

MELANTHIACEAE Batsch 1802 (Bunchflower Family)

Chamaelirium luteum (Linnaeus) A. Gray, Devil's-bit

ORCHIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Orchid Family)

Cypripedium acaule Aiton, pink lady's-slipper, moccasin-flower
Goodyera pubescens (Willdenow) R. Brown, downy rattlesnake-orchid

[M] ***Hexalectris spicata*** (Walter) Barnhart var. ***spicata***, crested coralroot, brunetta
Platanthera clavellata (Michaux) Luer, small green wood orchid
Spiranthes tuberosa Rafinesque, little ladies'-tresses, little pearl-twist
Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nuttall, cranefly orchid

POACEAE (R. Brown) Barnhart 1895 or GRAMINEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (Grass Family)

Arundinaria tecta Walter, switch cane, small cane
[*] ***Cynodon dactylon*** (Linnaeus) Persoon var. ***dactylon***, Bermuda grass, scutch grass
[*] ***Microstegium vimineum*** (Trinius) A. Camus, slexible sasa-grass, Japanese-grass
[*] ***Poa annua*** Linnaeus, Speargrass, six-weeks grass, annual bluegrass
Saccharum giganteum (Walter) Persoon, sugarcane plume grass, giant plume grass

RUSCACEAE M. Roemer 1840 (Ruscus Family)

Maianthemum racemosum (Linnaeus) Link ssp. ***racemosum***, eastern Solomon's-plume, false Solomon's-seal
Polygonatum biflorum (Walter) Elliott var. biflorum, small Solomon's-seal

SMILACACEAE Ventenat 1799 (Greenbrier Family)

Smilax bona-nox Linnaeus, Catbrier, tramp's-trouble
Smilax glauca Walter, whiteleaf greenbrier, wild sarsaparilla
Smilax herbacea Linnaeus, common carrionflower
Smilax hispida Rafinesque, bristly greenbrier, hellfetter
Smilax laurifolia Linnaeus, blaspheme-vine, bamboo-vine
Smilax rotundifolia Linnaeus, common freenbrier, bullbrier, horsebrier

TRILLIACEAE Lindley 1846 (Trillium Family)

[M] ***Trillium catesbaei*** Elliott, Catesby's trillium, bashful trillium, rosy wake-robin
Trillium cuneatum Rafinesque, sweet Betsy, purple toadshade, large toadshade, wedge-petal trillium, bloody butcher

XYRIDACEAE C. Agardh 1823 (Yellow-eyed Grass Family)

Xyris jupicai L.C. Richard, yellow-eyed grass