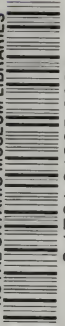


# HALIBURTON FLORA

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS  
OF THE COUNTY OF HALIBURTON, ONTARIO

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ELEANOR G. SKELTON AND EMERSON W. SKELTON



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AND  
EMERSON W. SKELTON

  
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# FOREWORD

It was with surprise and sorrow that I learned of the passing of Mrs. Eleanor Skelton on 1 October 1989. My memories of Eleanor will be of an extraordinary woman, an impressive botanist, a devoted wife, and a good friend. Born and raised in Toronto, she undoubtedly developed a love of nature and the outdoors during her childhood and youth when she spent her summers at the family cottage on Gull Lake in Haliburton. She pursued her education through the university level and graduated from the University of Toronto with a General Arts degree with emphasis on biology.

Eleanor was ready to accept any challenge. Having decided that biology, especially the study of fish, sparked her interest, Eleanor made inroads into this male-dominated field by gaining employment with the Ontario Fisheries Research Lab from 1929 to 1932. In 1931 she deposited her first plant collection in the herbarium at the University of Toronto (TRT).

It is difficult to talk about Eleanor without mentioning her husband Emerson. They met while they were students at the university and were married in 1931. Their mutual interest in natural history, and in fact in all facets of science, and their enjoyment of the outdoors continued to be important throughout their married life. During the years of Emerson's career as a chemical engineer he became an accomplished photographer of wildflowers.

Emerson retired in 1975 and the couple embarked on a special project. I first met Eleanor and Emerson in 1976 when they were auditing a course in plant taxonomy at the University of Toronto Botany Department and were bringing in plant specimens to identify from their summer holiday in Haliburton. With the enthusiastic support of Dale Hoy, at the time curatorial assistant at TRT, they began their project of documenting the plants of the county of Haliburton. For eight years, from 1976 to 1983, the Skeltons rented a cottage in Haliburton, sometimes departing from the city as early as April and returning to Toronto at Thanksgiving. They conducted field excursions, collecting and carefully pressing plant specimens throughout the growing seasons. During the winter they identified and painstakingly mounted the collections, providing TRT with some of that herbarium's finest specimens. They would mark particular trees or shrubs—in order to collect flowering, fruiting, and mature leaf material from the same individual—and mount all the stages on a single sheet, sometimes even including a close-up photograph of the flower or the habitat. In all they donated more than 2100 herbarium sheets representing more than 930 taxa to the TRT. The neatness and completeness of their specimens are outstanding. The collections are a real asset to the herbarium and are often consulted by artists and researchers; this shows that

nonprofessional or “amateur” botanists can make very worthwhile contributions to science.

Emerson became the grass and sedge expert of the team, while Eleanor was the aquatic specialist. Aquatic plant communities always commanded a very special place in Eleanor’s heart, and she spent innumerable hours in the canoe with Emerson and investigated the submerged, floating, and emergent vegetation of the many rivers and lakes in Haliburton. She made some outstanding discoveries, such as locating a colony of the provincially rare bladderwort *Utricularia geminiscapa* and an especially large colony of another bladderwort *U. gibba*. Her interest in the effects of acidic precipitation on the vegetation of Haliburton—in particular on the aquatic systems—led her to confer with the Ontario Ministry of Environment staff at Dorset, Ontario, and eventually to contribute lists of plants present at specific lakes in the region to the Acidic Precipitation in Ontario Study.

During the years the Skeltons spent collecting their specimens from Haliburton, Emerson pursued another project. He was involved in annotating and recording specimens of the James H. White Collection, which had been acquired from the University of Toronto Faculty of Forestry. These specimens, from the early 1900’s, were donated to TRT in 1976 when their historical significance became apparent.

Once the Skeltons’ own collections from Haliburton were completed to their satisfaction, from 1983 to 1986 they took on the mammoth task of writing up their findings and incorporating geologic, topographic, and soil information. This phase also included checking the herbaria in Ottawa and in the Algonquin Park Museum for additional Haliburton records. Their intention was to produce a scientifically valuable work that would be straightforward enough to be used by naturalists. Because of their contributions to the herbarium, the Skeltons became field associates in the Department of Botany of the Royal Ontario Museum in early 1987.

During the final writing stages, Emerson’s health began failing, leaving the onus to fall on Eleanor. She rose to the occasion and completed the manuscript, which was then submitted to the Museum for publication. The review process, both internal and external, resulted in further changes that Eleanor ably dealt with right up until the summer of 1989, with help from the Museum’s Department of Botany.

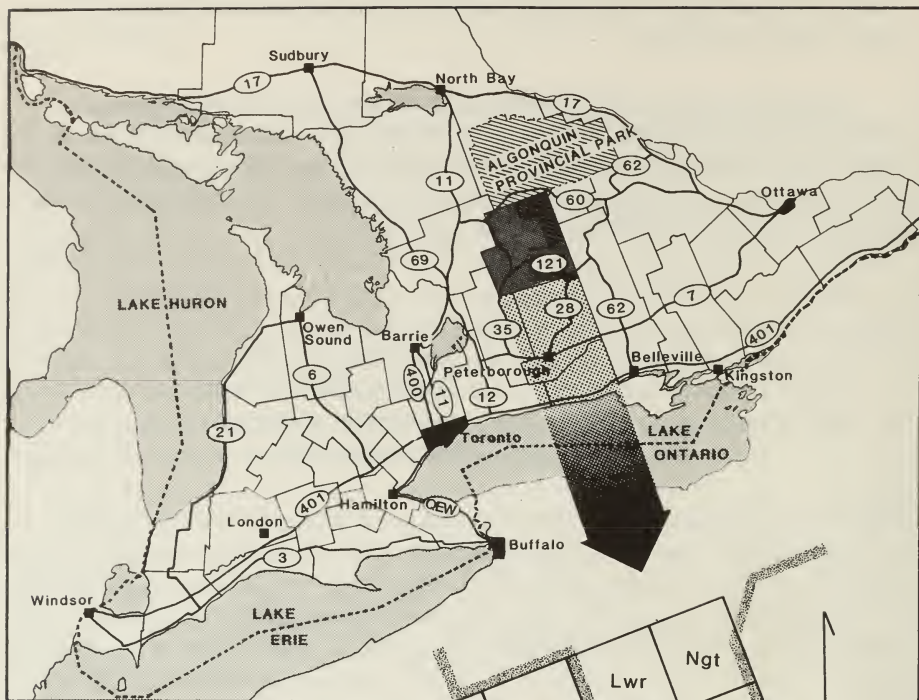
In the fall of 1988 the Skeltons had moved to Owen Sound. In the following spring they began exploring their new surroundings and, when I visited that August, even sent specimens back with me to the herbarium. During my visit, Eleanor joined me on a brief trip to collect fruiting specimens of *Crataegus douglasii* south of Wiarton. Although obviously in pain, she



showed undaunted interest as she searched the roadsides for this unusual black-fruited hawthorn.

It would have been very satisfying for Eleanor to have been able to browse through *Haliburton Flora*. Even though this cannot be so, her work in print will be a fitting tribute to this remarkable person and to her husband, both of whom I am very proud to have known. Their retirement project has proved to be a very valuable scientific contribution.

Sheila McKay-Kuja  
Department of Botany  
University of Toronto  
December 1989



TOWNSHIP  
ABBREVIATION  
↓ - FULL NAME

- Ans - Anson
- Brt - Bruton
- Crd - Cardiff
- Cly - Clyde
- Dud - Dudley
- Dys - Dysart
- Gfd - Guilford
- Glm - Glamorgan
- Hbn - Harburn
- Hct - Harcourt
- Hav - Havelock
- Hin - Hindon
- Liv - Livingstone
- Lut - Lutterworth
- Lwr - Lawrence
- Mnd - Minden
- Mon - Monmouth
- McC - McClintock
- Ngd - Nightingale
- Shb - Sherborne
- Sno - Snowdon
- Stn - Stanhope

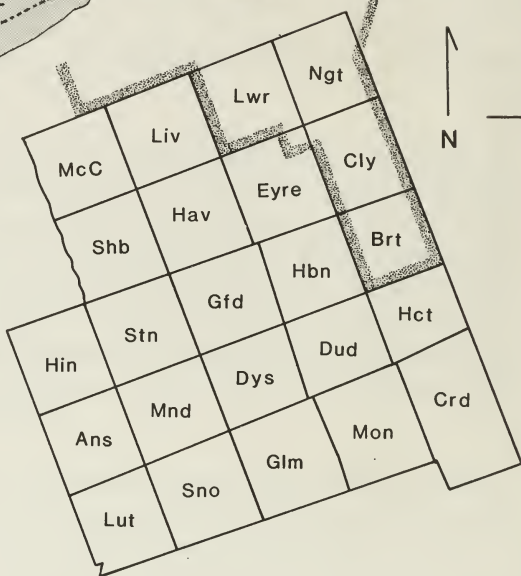


FIG. 1. Location of the county of Haliburton in southern Ontario. Township abbreviations on Figs. 1 and 2 and throughout the annotated list: Ans, Anson; Brt, Bruton; Cly, Clyde; Crd, Cardiff; Dud, Dudley; Dys, Dysart; Gfd, Guilford; Glm, Glamorgan; Hav, Havelock; Hbn, Harburn; Hct, Harcourt; Hin, Hindon; Liv, Livingstone; Lut, Lutterworth; Lwr, Lawrence; McC, McClintock; Mnd, Minden; Mon, Monmouth; Ngd, Nightingale; Shb, Sherborne; Sno, Snowdon; Stn, Stanhope. [Map by Celia Godkin]

# INTRODUCTION

The county of Haliburton, an area of 452 282 hectares, is situated in the heart of southern Ontario's vacationland (Fig. 1). Its more than six hundred lakes, resorts, canoe routes, and wilderness areas attract numerous visitors, cottagers, naturalists, and scientists, and an increasing number of retirees. In the fall tourists pour into the county to enjoy the spectacular display of autumn colours. Even within towns, the lushness of the trees and the colours and configurations of the rock formations provide vistas of scenic beauty.

This largely wooded landscape is, however, occasionally interrupted by open areas and, in its southern parts, by a few viable farms. Often the open areas represent the disappointed hopes of early settlers, or more recent projects of man such as hydro-line cuts, borders of highways, occasional waste dumps, and railway lines now abandoned.

A cumulative list of flora found in the county of Haliburton has not previously been produced, and there are very few records to suggest that early botanists passed this way. Our intention is to bring together the results of our eight years of explorations in the county of Haliburton, on land and on water, and other collectors' records that we found and examined in Ontario herbaria.

The plan to produce a checklist of the vascular plants of the county of Haliburton originated with Dale Hoy (formerly Dale Leadbeater), at the time a curatorial assistant in the herbarium of the Department of Botany, University of Toronto (TRT) and a summer resident of Harcourt Township. Most of the specimens on the list from that township, and some from neighbouring areas, were collected and identified by Dale. We joined her in the project in 1976, and upon her retirement from TRT she produced a preliminary list of our combined collections. The continuation of the project has been carried on with her encouragement.

Undoubtedly there are more vascular plant species to be found in the county of Haliburton than appear here. We hope that this list of 922 named plants, which includes 110 families and 899 species, will be useful to botanists, environmentalists, and naturalists, both professional and nonprofessional.

## FEATURES OF HALIBURTON SIGNIFICANT TO THE FLORA

### TOPOGRAPHY, DRAINAGE, ROADS

The overall contour of Haliburton forms part of the Algonquin dome with the top of the dome just north of the northern boundary of the county, within Algonquin Park. Manitou Mountain, in Lawrence Township and with an ele-

vation of 564 m, is the highest peak in the county of Haliburton, while the highest lake surface is 482 m at nearby McGarvey Lake. From this high area the land slopes downwards to east, west, and south, reaching a level of 270 m at Gull Lake in Lutterworth Township. The terrain throughout is characterized by rugged ridges, clefts, valleys, small pockets or stretches of wetlands, occasional sand or mud flats, a multitude of streams, ponds, and more than 600 lakes. The high rock ridges, slopes, and lowlands provide a variety of habitats for the trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that appear on the list.

Eight rivers provide drainage in the county of Haliburton. The Hollow River, originating in Lawrence Township, supplies water to Lake Kawagama, which drains into the south Muskoka River via Lake of Bays. The flow continues through Muskoka Lake and the Moon and Musquash rivers to Georgian Bay. The York River originates in northern Harburn Township and flows east and south before it leaves the county to join the Madawaska River flowing into the Ottawa River system. The Drag, Burnt, Irondale, Crowe, Gull, and Kennisis rivers gather their waters from run-off, bog and swamp seepage, creeks, and chains of lakes before eventually joining the Trent River system, which flows into Lake Ontario.

Much of the water flowing into the Trent-Severn Waterway is controlled by dams in the upper reaches such as Haliburton, in order to maintain a navigable water level farther south. The effect on plant life in Haliburton is quite noticeable, particularly in dry seasons when shorelines are exposed. For example, hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola neglecta*), a shoreline plant, may increase greatly in numbers because its seeds can withstand long periods of submersion and germinate when exposed. Some species cannot withstand the exposure and decrease or disappear. In unusually wet seasons when the water is held back, water lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*) and lance-leaved violet (*Viola lanceolata*) have been seen blooming below the surface of the water, while arrowhead (*Sagittaria* spp.), rooted on the bottom, will grow unusually long stems to reach the surface and will produce few or no flowers.

The main roads through the county are Hwy. 35, entering Lutterworth Township at the southern boundary and running north through Dorset, in Sherborne Township, and Hwy. 121, running east-west through the southern townships (Fig. 2). Many secondary paved roads link popular resort areas and communities, and gravel roads lead into some of the more remote areas. Many old logging roads through "bush country" remain and serve as convenient and rewarding paths for field botanists.

Roadsides usually provide favourable growing conditions for numerous plants because of their openness to sunlight and, in many locations, because of the extra water supply present in damp to wet ditches along their routes.

## ROCKS AND GLACIAL DEPOSITS

The rocks of Haliburton are of Precambrian origin, lying within the Precambrian Shield, and are predominantly granitic. Folding, faulting, warping, volcanism, and metamorphism, along with erosion and sedimentation, pro-







duced a rugged landscape and a large variety of rocks and minerals. Many of these can be seen in colourful displays of greys, whites, blacks, and pinks along shores and road cuts in horizontal or contorted bands.

The most significant of the Precambrian metamorphosed sedimentary rocks are the Grenville limestones of the Grenville Province described by Douglas (1970). These occur mostly in strips in the central and southern parts of the county (Fig. 3). The Haliburton limestones are mostly coarse grained and impure although pure calcium limestone (calcium carbonate) has occasionally been found, for example, in the Minden–Miner's Bay–Buller area (Lutterworth Township) and in a few locations in Glamorgan Township. Deposits of dolomite and other limestones containing magnesium are common.

Limestones can greatly benefit plant and animal life in the waters that lie over them through their capacity to neutralize acids. It has been concluded by the ongoing research of APIOS (Acidic Precipitation in Ontario Study) of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment that lakes on limestone are better protected against acid precipitation (APIOS, 1981). Of the Haliburton lakes that are shown in the APIOS report to be of lowest sensitivity to acid precipitation, five had been among our favoured collecting sites: Barnum, Duck (Little Elsie), Eels (northeast arm), Paudash, and Marigold lakes. They were found to produce an unusual variety and abundance of aquatic plants.

An association between plant distribution and rock types seemed apparent. It was noted in collecting that a number of species known to have a definite preference for calcareous sites were found in limestone areas either on rock ledges or on thin till over calcareous bedrock. Examples of such plants include the following: cotton-grass (*Eriophorum viridi-carinatum*), narrow-leaved spleenwort (*Athyrium pycnocarpon*), sedges (*Carex aurea*, *C. diandra*, *C. eburnea*, *C. garberi*, and *C. granularis*), and white adder's-mouth (*Malaxis monophylla* var. *brachypoda*).

In preglacial times, rock scarps (cliffs) were created by faulting, that is, the displacement of a rock mass by fracturing during which one side of the split rises above the other. The faults of Haliburton are not of great height compared to those of other regions, but a number have been mapped (Fig. 3) and they clearly affect the courses of streams (Chapman, 1975).

Much of the modern topography of the area was shaped by the Late Wisconsin ice sheet of the Pleistocene epoch, the last glaciation to cover the region, which retreated about 12 000 years ago. The advances and retreats of this immense mass of scouring ice rounded off ridges and deposited erratic boulders and till soils consisting of sand, gravel, silt, and sometimes clay. The drift deposits that it laid down (till plains and sand plains) vary in depth according to the contours of the land beneath and the conditions under which the ice melted. Recognizable today are elliptical-based mounds of till called drumlins (Fig. 3) and some drumlinoid rolling hills. A small intermittent esker (a ridge of sand and gravel) extending about 16 km east and west of Gooderham was reported by Chapman (1975).



**KEY**






-  calcareous areas (Grenville limestone)
-  faults
-  drumlins
-  spillways
-  peat

FIG. 3. Postglacial topography of the county of Haliburton (to same scale as Fig. 2).  
 [Map by Celia Godkin]

During glacial recessions, meltwater sometimes formed broad spillways (Fig. 3) that became filled with sandy outwash through which present river systems flow. Some old spillways contain lakes: for example, the Gull River system of several central and southern townships, and the Irondale-Burnt River system in southern Haliburton. Haliburton, Drag, Gull, Kashagawigamog, Maple, and a number of other lakes also lie in part in old spillways.

For further information on the geology of the area, the reader is referred to the texts used to prepare this account: Chapman (1975), Douglas (1970), and Goudge (1938).

## SOILS

The soils of the county of Haliburton were originally laid down during the last glaciation, the essential materials being ground-up granitic rock of the Precambrian Shield. Subsequent soil development has been advanced by a number of physical and biological processes: erosion, weathering, drainage, recent sand deposition by rivers and lakes, leaching, climate, and interaction of rock particles with living and decayed organic matter. Soil scientists classify soil types according to composition and profile. Four predominant types found in Haliburton are podsols on uplands with deeper soil, brunisols on uplands with shallower soil, regosols on bedrock, and gleisols in poorly drained sites.

The soils are acid (pH 6 or less) and are relatively low in available phosphorus; potassium levels can be adequate. Limited nitrification occurs although it is more likely where limestone is present.

Bedrock outcrops are often bare of vegetation or may support only lichens and mosses. Frequently they also contain pockets of sandy soil that support small plant species such as bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), early saxifrage (*Saxifraga virginiensis*), and mossy stonecrop (*Sedum acre*). In larger rock depressions where a varying amount of topsoil has accumulated, a greater variety of woodland, shoreline, or roadside species may be found depending on location. In some depressions on rock outcrops, coniferous trees send down deep roots in rock fissures for additional sustenance. They provide a certain amount of shade for twinflower (*Linnaea borealis*) and partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*), and other plants of the woods that may be found in these sites.

Upland soils are typically less than 50 cm deep with a variable thickness of surface organic layers. They support a considerable list of herbaceous plants, shrubs, and trees. The uplands are usually deficient in moisture in midsummer although in the limited areas of drumlins and rolling hills, where the soil is deeper, more moisture is retained. On the lower slopes and in the valleys, soils are moist and contain more humus. Here, the deciduous forests keep adding to the blanket of dead leaves, thereby deterring evaporation and providing more material for the organic layer. Here also, temporary streams last longer into the growing season and ponds are frequent.



Wetlands are described elsewhere, but it should be mentioned here that their soils are peculiar to areas of impeded drainage and higher groundwater levels. In bogs, muck or peat may form a layer of up to 40 or 50 cm that is underlain by a layer of mixed mineral and humic materials, and below this a sticky unstructured material (gleisol).

The texture of materials lying in the substrata between topsoils and bedrock is coarse and sandy except in clay areas. Sand also appears at the surface in the flat terrain of glacial, fluvial, or lacustrine deposits at a number of sites and supports scanty or patchy vegetation or none at all. On dry sand flats, species of mosses, grasses, and other plants adaptable to open dry habitats are found: for example, field cress (*Lepidium campestre*), common plantain (*Plantago major*), and sheep-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). Among the plants found on wet sand flats are creeping spearwort (*Ranunculus reptans*) and species of sedges (*Carex*), spike-rushes (*Eleocharis*), and rushes (*Juncus*).

## CLIMATE

The county of Haliburton's popularity as a vacationland, in both winter and summer, is partly a result of its rather congenial climate. Though temperatures have been recorded as high as 40°C in July or as low as -45.5°C in January, the climate tends to be moderate and comfortable, lending itself not only to recreation but also to healthy plant growth.

The county lies in two climactic regions (Brown, McKay, and Chapman, 1974). The southern portion of the county belongs in the Haliburton Slopes region, while the upper third is in the Algonquin Park region. The climactic values are essentially the same, though the values for the Algonquin Park region, which is of slightly higher elevation, tend to be 1°F cooler than those for the Haliburton Slopes. The mean daily maximum temperature for the region is -7°C in January and 26°C in July. The mean date for the last frost of the spring is 25 May, and the mean date of the first frost is 17 September. The county receives a mean annual precipitation of 70 to 100 cm and a mean annual snowfall of 200 cm.

## FORESTS

The county of Haliburton is located within the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Forest region (Rowe, 1972), which lies between boreal forest to the north and deciduous forest to the south. Forests within the county are composed predominately of mixed coniferous and deciduous tree communities, which vary in composition according to the topography of the land (e.g., ridges, valleys, slopes, or wetlands) and the tolerances of species for particular soil and moisture conditions.

The most common and widely distributed tree in Haliburton is the sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). It frequently occurs in almost pure stands, but most often it shares mixed woods with a lesser number of other species, which may

include white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), basswood (*Tilia americana*), American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and white pine (*Pinus strobus*).

By late summer, the forest floor in a mature sugar maple forest is usually devoid of undergrowth except where gaps in the canopy let in light that allows shrubs and saplings to grow. In spring, in these dense forests, early flowers bloom before the trees are in full leaf. In species that store their nourishment underground in bulbs or corms—such as Dutchman’s breeches (*Dicentra cucullaria*), squirrel-corn (*D. canadensis*), wild leek (*Allium tricoccum*), and spring-beauty (*Claytonia caroliniana*)—the leaves disappear in a few weeks. Several woodland species in semishaded locations noticeably increase their leaf sizes to gather more light as the season progresses.

In exploring the forests, the hiker can occasionally come upon relics of the era of the great white pine forests, which brought fame and fortune to the lumber barons of the district after 1850. These relics, which are mostly old rotting stumps or logs, are often nearly hidden by more recent growth but are of immense girth.

When early settlers found that farming was unprofitable, they turned to the abundant tall white pine, and the men of the district spent the winters in the numerous logging camps north of the present village of Haliburton. The camps were situated wherever access to streams and river banks was possible so that in summer the logs could be floated down in drives through chains of rivers and lakes to mills and markets farther south. “When pine was king both saw-logs and squared-timbers were prepared for market in Quebec or the U.S.A. The finest [white] pine of all became masts for the Queen’s ships and Haliburton timbers carried canvas sails to every port on the globe” (Reynolds, 1968). Reynolds also states that “the virgin pine was consumed in less than half a century.” This refers to a period over the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries ending with the last log drive down the Gull River system in 1929. Other trees valuable for lumber, which were also depleted along with white pine, were yellow birch, red pine (*Pinus resinosa*), and hemlock.

Lumbering in Haliburton goes on today, aided by mechanized equipment, trucks, and roads, under a management plan of the Ministry of Natural Resources. The days of the winter lumber camps, heavy manual labour with axe and saw, and the river driver, are now part of the local folklore.

## WETLANDS

The importance of wetlands has been well explained by scientists and others. Owing to the topography of the land, with its many depressions and valleys, and to the plentiful supply of rainfall, numerous wetlands occur in the county of Haliburton. Melting snow, rainfall, and groundwater supply these wetlands, which release the water slowly throughout the season, thereby provid-



ing habitats for aquatic and semiaquatic plants as well as breeding and feeding grounds for birds and mammals. The preservation of the wetlands in Haliburton is aided by two contributing factors. The fact that the soil is mostly thin and of poor quality for farming has meant that little draining has been done for this purpose. Also, an adequate beaver population creates new wetland habitats by damming streams and flooding new territory. Beaver activity tends to counter-balance the long-term encroachment of vegetation whereby plant succession gradually converts wet areas into dry land. In some instances, flooding has also been caused by the building of roads across streams or wet seepage areas.

Many areas contain more than one wetland type, and neighbouring communities often merge into one another. Based largely on definitions in Jeglum, Boissonneau, and Haavisto (1974) and Pringle (1980), the more commonly encountered types of wetland in Haliburton are briefly described here, with a few representative species given for each.

*Bogs.* These areas contain organic soils and layers of sphagnum or other peat in the substratum, with acid-loving plants above. *Sphagnum* spp. form the dominant ground cover. Bogs may be sparsely or thickly treed with black spruce (*Picea mariana*) and tamarack (*Larix laricina*), or open with large or small colonies of such low shrubs as sweet gale (*Myrica gale*) and leatherleaf (*Chamaedaphne calyculata*). Bogs very frequently occur around the edges of small lakes and ponds where they extend into the lake in large spongy mats and small floating islands. Typical species found in bogs are bog-laurel (*Kalmia polifolia*), bog-rosemary (*Andromeda glaucophylla*), three-leaved Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina trifolia*), cranberries (*Vaccinium macrocarpon* and *V. oxycoccus*), buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), grass-pink (*Calopogon tuberosus*), rose-pogonia (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*), pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), cotton-grasses (*Eriophorum spissum* and *E. virginicum*), sedges (*Carex* spp.), beak rush (*Rhynchospora alba*), and sundews (*Drosera intermedia* and *D. rotundifolia*).

*Swamps.* These treed wetlands are based on mineral soils, although some organic soils may also be present.

Coniferous-tree swamps are the most prevalent with stands of black spruce (*Picea mariana*) or a mixture of balsam-fir (*Abies balsamea*) and eastern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). The ground is quite uneven because of mounds surrounding the tree bases and because of hummocks produced by various moss species and liverworts, between which lie shallow pools of standing or slowly moving water.

Deciduous-tree swamps are less frequent and are dominated by black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Their floors are covered with a sodden layer of fallen leaves.

Coniferous-tree swamps are highly productive sites for herbaceous plants such as naked mitrewort (*Mitella nuda*), bitter cress (*Cardamine*

*pensylvanica*), smaller enchanter's nightshade (*Circaea alpina*), dwarf raspberry (*Rubus pubescens*), jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*), early coral-root (*Corallorhiza trifida*), tall northern green orchid (*Platanthera hyperborea*), blunt-leaf orchid (*P. obtusata*), kidney-leaved violet (*Viola renifolia*), shinleaf (*Pyrola elliptica*), and many species of mosses.

The most frequent ferns of swamplands are sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), and royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*); these species are often associated with swampy mixed forest. Along the edges of some swamps, wood nettle (*Laportea canadensis*) and swamp red currant (*Ribes triste*) are found.

*Dead-tree swamps.* These wooded areas have been flooded by beaver dams or other obstructions to flowing water. If the water is deep (40 cm or more), floating and other aquatic plants may be present. Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) sometimes covers much of the surface. When the water is shallow, the ground is seen as a series of grassy hummocks pocked with water holes, which may support aquatic or wetland species.

*Wet thickets.* Numerous along the edges of bogs and swamps, these thickets may be dominated either by speckled alder (*Alnus rugosa*) or willows (*Salix* spp.) or by mountain holly (*Nemopanthus mucronata*), wild-raisin (*Viburnum cassinoides*), winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*), or chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*).

*Marshes.* Like swamps, marshes receive nutrients from mineral soils as well as from some organic soils, but trees are absent.

Cat-tail marshes, which occur around ponds and fill in the bays of lakes, are the most extensive and fastest growing. Water seeps through their dense growth, lies in pools, or flows through in winding streams. In these marshes, cat-tails (*Typha latifolia* and occasionally *T. angustifolia*) dominate. Horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*), water-arum (*Calla palustris*), wild iris (*Iris versicolor*), several sedges (*Carex* spp.), and a spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) frequently share the sites.

Reed marshes are less dense than cat-tail marshes and are usually dominated by species of bulrush (*Scirpus*), most often by soft-stem bulrush (*S. validus*). Sometimes the horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) will be equally abundant.

Associated with both types of marshes are the wild iris (*Iris versicolor*), sedges (such as *Carex oligosperma*), pickerel-weed (*Pontederia cordata*), bur-reed (*Sparganium chlorocarpum*), and in open-water areas, white water-lily (*Nymphaea odorata*), yellow water-lily (*Nuphar pumila*), water-shield (*Brasenia schreberi*), pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), water-milfoils (*Myriophyllum* spp.), grasses (*Glyceria borealis* and *G. canadensis*), and rushes (*Juncus articulatus* and *J. canadensis*).

## OPEN-WATER HABITATS

With its more than 600 lakes and numerous streams, Haliburton has a bountiful supply of habitats for plants of open water. In larger lakes they are usually found along shores or in quiet bays, but in small lakes and ponds they may extend to much of the open-water area. In rivers plants are numerous in the backwaters, while some species such as tapegrass (*Vallisneria americana*) may inhabit swift currents. Starwort (*Callitriche verna*) and waterweed (*Elodea canadensis*) occur in slower streams. The pondweeds (*Potamogeton* spp.), of which 21 species appear on the list, are represented in all these habitats. In quiet waters, 8 species of bladderworts (*Utricularia* spp.) and 6 species of water-milfoils (*Myriophyllum* spp.) occur. A few bladderworts and coon-tails (*Ceratophyllum* spp.) can be seen floating freely in masses unattached to the bottom during part of their life cycles.

## OTHER HABITATS

In addition to wetland and open-water areas, other damp to wet habitats harbour moisture-loving plants: shores, ditches, depressions, and wet meadows also contribute to the list of flora of the county of Haliburton.

As Haliburton land is largely wooded with many outcroppings of exposed rock, the amount of open ground with soil cover is limited. Old fields, clearings, and other untreed locations where soil is adequate for plant growth, are not common. Disturbed sites along roadsides, however, provide opportunities for a number of species that prefer open habitats. Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), goldenrods (*Solidago* spp.), hawkweeds (*Hieracium* spp.), plantains (*Plantago* spp.), and thistles (*Cirsium arvense* and *C. vulgare*) are among the plants of open habitats often found on the roadsides of Haliburton. Many primary and secondary roads run through wetlands where typical swamp, bog, or marsh species often grow along their edges. Bush roads provide partial shade and moist soil for a further group of plants.



# METHODS

## COLLECTING AND COLLECTIONS

The annotated list that follows is based primarily on the 2100+ specimens that were collected and identified by the authors during the period 1976–1984. We have also examined specimens collected by others and deposited in the herbaria cited in the list. While most collections were made since 1970, a few are of earlier date, notably those of Hubert H. Brown in the 1930's and of William Scott in 1891.

The habitats described for each taxon on the list refer specifically to the locations in which they were found in the county of Haliburton and do not include habitat data for the same taxa from other sources.

No plants under cultivation are recorded. Many species, however, are of European or Asiatic origin. These are now naturalized in North America and are indicated by a (+) at the end of the habitat description. A few plants considered to be escapes from cultivation are noted as such.

## TERRITORY COVERED

Of the 23 townships of the county, 22 are represented on the list, since the remaining township (Eyre) was inaccessible to us for collecting purposes. A new township, Bicraft, within the boundaries of Cardiff Township was in the process of being established, but for our purposes the area has been included in Cardiff.

While field trips were planned to provide as wide a geographical coverage as possible, emphasis was placed on seeking out the greatest variety of habitats. Consequently, some townships received more attention than others, and are represented by more taxa, while some common species were undercollected.

## IDENTIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE

For identification, *The New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora* (Gleason, 1952), *Gray's Manual of Botany*, 8th edition (Fernald, 1950), and *Manual of Vascular Plants* (Gleason and Cronquist, 1963) were used. Where alternative family names suggested by Article 18 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Stafleu et al., 1972) are used, those they replace follow in parentheses. Two families of recent authors, Potamogetonaceae and Pyrolaceae, are included. Family names appear in the Britton and Brown sequence, but for ease of reference, genera are listed in alphabetical order within each

family. In addition to these basic texts, some more recent authors were also studied: Britton (1984, 1985) for ferns and fern allies, Voss (1972) for monocots, Voss (1985) for some dicots, Luer (1975) and Whiting and Catling (1986) for orchids, Dore and McNeill (1980) for grasses, Soper and Heimburger (1982) for shrubs, and Sell and West (1976) for *Hieracium*. Additional publications that were consulted are listed at the end of this volume. In some taxa, the nomenclature has been updated based on these references. Common names were selected from texts and field guides, with an attempt to use those that are best known and yet suitable. Authorities for many taxa in the list were checked in Morton and Venn (1989), and amended to accord with their usage.

## VOUCHER SPECIMENS

The authors' voucher specimens have been deposited in the University of Toronto Vascular Plant Herbarium (TRT), now located in the Botany Department of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. In the annotated list, the location of a voucher specimen for each township is given to assist those wishing to examine specimens or produce distribution maps. With rare species, however, a second specimen is also listed when obtained from an additional location in the same township.

On the voucher specimens collected by the authors, the geographic coordinates represent the locations of collecting stations; specimens were collected up to approximately one kilometre from these stations.

## ABUNDANCE RATINGS

Abundance ratings are based on voucher specimens, sight records, and field-trip notes. The following is a list of the terms used:

Common: Numerous and widely distributed in the county.

Fairly common: Found in seven or more locations.

Uncommon: Found in three to six locations.

Rare: Found in one or two locations.

Plants that are listed as rare in Ontario are the native species recorded by Argus et al. (1982–1987).



# ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

## HERBARIUM ACRONYMS (HOLMGREN AND KEUKEN, 1974)

APM	Algonquin Park Museum, Algonquin Park.
CAN	Vascular Plant Section, National Herbarium of Canada, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.
DAO	Vascular Plant Herbarium, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
DFB	Private herbarium of D. F. Brunton, Ottawa.
MICH	Herbarium of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
OAC	Department of Botany, University of Guelph.
PENN	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
REW	Private herbarium of R. Emerson Whiting, Toronto.
TRT	Vascular Plant Herbarium, Department of Botany, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.
TRTE	Erindale College, University of Toronto.
UWO	Herbarium, Department of Plant Sciences, University of Western Ontario, London.
WAT	Herbarium, University of Waterloo.

## TOWNSHIP ABBREVIATIONS

Ans	Anson	Hav	Havelock	Mnd	Minden
Brt	Bruton	Hbn	Harburn	Mon	Monmouth
Cly	Clyde	Hct	Harcourt	Ngt	Nightingale
Crđ	Cardiff	Hin	Hindon	Shb	Sherborne
Dud	Dudley	Liv	Livingston	Sno	Snowdon
Dys	Dysart	Lut	Lutterworth	Stn	Stanhope
Gfd	Guilford	Lwr	Lawrence		
Glm	Glamorgan	McC	McClintock		

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

- auct. non [auctorum non] (preceding name of author): Not described by.  
f. (preceding a scientific name): Forma.  
f. (following a name of author): Son.  
S.R.: Sight record.  
subsp.: Subspecies.  
var. (preceding a scientific name): Variety.  
(+): Introduced to this continent from Europe or Asia.

## MAPS USED IN ESTABLISHING LOCATIONS

1. The Provisional County of Haliburton and the District Municipality of Muskoka. Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Map MTC 30201, revised 1979.
2. Maps of the National Topographic System of Canada, 1:50 000 scale.
  - Map 31E/1 1975 Wilberforce
  - Map 31E/2 1974 Haliburton
  - Map 31E/7 1974 Kawagama
  - Map 31E/8 1975 Whitney
  - Map 31D/15 1972 Minden
  - Map 31D/16 1971, 1980 GooderhamCanada Map Office, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0E9.
3. Physiography of the Georgian Bay-Ottawa Valley Area. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Research Foundation, Map 2228, Physiography, 1975.
4. Haliburton-Bancroft Area. Province of Ontario, Department of Mines, Map 1957b, 1957.



# ANNOTATED LIST OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS OF THE COUNTY OF HALIBURTON

## FERN ALLIES

### LYCOPODIACEAE

#### *Lycopodium annotinum* L.

Common. Dry coniferous and damp mixed woods.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Liv, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys.

### CLUBMOSS FAMILY

#### Bristly clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium clavatum* L.

Common. Wet to dry woods, grassy banks, and moss-covered fields.  
DFB—Lwr; TRT—Crd, Cly, Dys, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Mon; S.R.—Glm.

#### Staghorn clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium dendroideum* Michaux

*L. obscurum* L. var. *dendroideum* (Michaux) D. C. Eaton  
Common. Coniferous, deciduous, or mixed woods; on damp humus.  
TRT—Brt, Crd, Dud, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

#### Tree clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium digitatum* A. Braun

*L. complanatum* L. var. *flabelliforme* Fern.

Common. Damp mixed or deciduous woods, and occasionally open mossy turf.

TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Mon, Shb, Stn.

#### Ground-cedar, Running pine clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium inundatum* L.

Uncommon. Damp to wet sand-and-gravel flats.  
APM—Lwr; TRT—Hbn; S.R.—Dys, Shb.

#### Bog clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium lucidulum* Michaux

Common. Mixed or deciduous woods, on damp leafy humus.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, McC, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

#### Shining clubmoss

#### *Lycopodium obscurum* L.

var. *isophyllum* Hickey

Common. Mixed woods, on humus over sandy soil.  
TRT—Brt, Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

#### Ground-pine

*Lycopodium sabinifolium* Willd. Savin-leaved clubmoss  
Rare. One location. Old field edged with conifers.  
TRT—Hin.

*Lycopodium tristachyum* Pursh Ground-cedar  
Uncommon. Open sandy areas and in low vegetation.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Shb.

SELAGINELLACEAE SPIKEMOSS FAMILY  
*Selaginella rupestris* (L.) Spring Rock spikemoss  
Rare. One location. Rocky hillside.  
TRT—Mnd.

ISOETACEAE QUILLWORT FAMILY  
*Isoetes echinospora* Durieu Quillwort  
Common. Quiet rivers and lakes at 5 to 100 cm depth on sandy, gravelly, or  
occasionally mucky bottoms.  
TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Shb, Stn.

*Isoetes macrospora* Durieu Quillwort  
Uncommon. Lake bottoms at 1 to 6.5 m depth.  
OAC—Gfd, Hin, McC, Shb.

*f. hieroglyphica* (A. A. Eaton) N. E. Pfeiff  
Rare. One location. Sandy-silty shallow bay.  
CAN—Shb.

EQUISETACEAE HORSETAIL FAMILY  
*Equisetum arvense* L. Common horsetail  
Common. Open sandy sites, roadsides, and damp ditches.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Lut.

*Equisetum fluviatile* L. Water horsetail  
Common. Shallow water to 1 m depth on edges of streams, rivers, and bays;  
often in large dense colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Lut, Sno, Stn.

*Equisetum hyemale* L. Rough scouring-rush  
var. *affine* (Engelm.) A. A. Eaton  
Fairly common. Dry banks and roadsides.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct; S.R.—Mnd.

*Equisetum scirpoides* Michaux Dwarf scouring-rush  
Rare. Two locations. Damp woods, in small colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Sno.



*Equisetum sylvaticum* L. Woodland horsetail  
Common. Low, damp or wet areas at edges of woods, on sandy or  
gravelly soil.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Stn; S.R.—Mnd.

*Equisetum variegatum* Schleicher Variegated horsetail  
Uncommon. Open, wet areas and damp ditches, on sandy or silty soils; col-  
onies often dense.  
TRT—Crd, Shb; S.R.—Lut.

## FERNS

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE ADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY  
*Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel Cut-leaved grape fern

var. *obliquum* (Muhlenb.) Clute  
Rare. Two locations. Open, dry grassy sites.  
TRT—Dys, Shb.

*Botrychium matricariifolium* A. Braun ex Koch Matricary grape fern  
Common. Deciduous or mixed woods and treed fields.  
TRT—Dys, Mnd, Mon, Shb.

*Botrychium multifidum* (S. Gmelin) Rupr. Leathery grape fern  
Common. Woodlands and edges of woods, on sandy soils.  
TRT—Dys, Crd, Glm, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Mon, Shb.

var. *intermedium* (D. C. Eaton) Farw.  
Common. Woodlands and meadows, on sandy or gravelly soils.  
TRT—Crd, Glm, Hct, Mnd, Shb.

*Botrychium simplex* E. Hitchc. Dwarf grape fern  
var. *tenebrosum* (A. A. Eaton) Clausen  
Rare. Two locations. Damp edges of streams.  
CAN—Crd; TRT—Shb.

*Botrychium virginianum* (L.) Sw. Rattlesnake fern  
Common. Deciduous woods, on humus.  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct, Lut, Mon, Stn; S.R.—Dys.

OSMUNDACEAE ROYAL FERN FAMILY  
*Osmunda cinnamomea* L. Cinnamon fern  
Common. Wet woods, shores of ponds and streams, and damp ditches.  
TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hct, Liv, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd.

*Osmunda claytoniana* L. **Interrupted fern**  
Common. Damp or wet woodland sites, and edges of lakes, streams, and swamps.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Cly.

*Osmunda regalis* L. **Royal fern**  
Common. Margins of lakes and streams, just above or in the water; often in large dense colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hct, Liv, Stn.

POLYPODIACEAE **POLYPODY FAMILY**  
This large family has been divided into several smaller ones by recent authors, but since changes may still be underway, Polypodiaceae is presented intact here. For information on new names the reader is referred to Britton (1985).

*Adiantum pedatum* L. **Maidenhair fern**  
Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, in leaf-covered humus.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Lut, McC, Mnd, Mon.

*Asplenium trichomanes* L. **Maidenhair spleenwort**  
Rare. One location. Base of calcareous rock cliff.  
TRT—Crd.

*Athyrium filix-femina* (L.) Roth **Upland lady fern**  
var. *michauxii* Mett.  
Common. Damp ditches and moist open sites; in large or small dense colonies.  
TRT—Cly, Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

*Athyrium pycnocarpon* (Sprengel) Tidestrom **Narrow-leaved spleenwort**  
Rare. One location. Sugar maple forest.  
TRT—Crd.

*Athyrium thelypteroides* (Michaux) Desv. **Silvery spleenwort**  
Fairly common. Damp or wet woods, in humus.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hbn, Mon.

*Cystopteris bulbifera* (L.) Bernh. **Bulblet bladder fern**  
Common. Damp areas, usually in woods; in clay or humus.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

- Cystopteris tenuis* (Michaux) Desv. Northern fragile fern  
Common. Open rocky hillsides, rock crevices, and occasionally in dense woods.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hav or Shb, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Dennstaedtia punctilobula* (Michaux) Moore Hay-scented fern  
Common. Dry banks, roadsides, and damp shores; often in large colonies.  
CAN—Shb; DAO—Hct, Shb; TRT—Cly, Crd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, McC, Shb, Sno.
- Dryopteris carthusiana* (Villars) H. P. Fuchs Spinulose wood fern  
*D. spinulosa* (O. F. Muell.) Watt  
*D. austriaca* (Jacq.) Woynar var. *spinulosa* (O. F. Muell.) Fiori  
Common. Damp mixed or deciduous woods and swamps.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Crd, Lut.
- Dryopteris cristata* (L.) A. Gray Crested shield fern  
Common. Damp ditches and meadows.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Cly, Mon.
- Dryopteris fragrans* (L.) Schott Fragrant wood fern  
Rare. Two locations. Rocky cliffs.  
APM—Cly, Ngt.
- Dryopteris goldiana* (Hook.) A. Gray Goldie's fern  
Rare. One location. Moist woods.  
TRT—Mnd.
- Dryopteris intermedia* (Muhlenb.) A. Gray Evergreen wood fern  
*D. spinulosa* (O. F. Muell.) Watt var. *intermedia* (Muhlenb.) Underw.  
*D. austriaca* (Jacq.) Woynar var. *intermedia* (Muhlenb.) Morton  
Common. Moist areas of coniferous and dense deciduous woods.  
DAO—Hct, Shb, Stn; DFB—Lut; TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb, Stn.
- Dryopteris marginalis* (L.) A. Gray Marginal shield fern  
Common. Mixed or deciduous woods and wooded banks.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb, Stn.
- f. *elegans* (J. Robins.) E. W. Gray  
Rare. One location. Damp valley in sugar maple forest.  
TRT—Crd.
- Dryopteris* × *boottii* (Tuckerm.) Underw. Hybrid fern  
= *D. cristata* × *D. intermedia*  
Rare. One location.  
TRT—Stn.

- Dryopteris* × *triploidea* Wherry** Hybrid fern  
 = *D. carthusiana* × *D. intermedia*  
*D. spinulosa* (O. F. Muell.) Watt var. *fructuosa* (Gilbert) Trudell  
*D. austriaca* (Jacq.) Woyнар var. *fructuosa* (Gilbert) Morton  
 Uncommon. Moist or wet, mixed or deciduous woods.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Shb.
- Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (L.) Newm.** Oak fern  
*Dryopteris disjuncta* (Ledeb.) Morton  
 Common. Deciduous or mixed woods and soil pockets on rocks.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd.
- Matteuccia struthiopteris* (L.) Tødaro** Ostrich fern  
 Common. Damp roadsides, swampy sites, and wet ditches.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Brt, Crd, Lut.
- Onoclea sensibilis* L.** Sensitive fern  
 Common. Damp to wet areas: ditches, swamps, and shores.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Cly, Glm,  
 Lut, Sno.
- Phegopteris connectilis* (Michaux) Watt** Northern beech fern  
*Thelypteris phegopteris* (L.) Slosson  
*Dryopteris phegopteris* (L.) Christens.  
 Common. Damp woods and edges of lakes and streams; often in dense  
 colonies on banks.  
 APM—Ngt; CAN—Hct, Shb; TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Mnd, Shb.
- Polypodium virginianum* L.** Common polypody  
*P. vulgare* L. var. *virginianum* (L.) A. A. Eaton  
 Common. Rocky banks, and rocky outcrops in woods.  
 DFB—Lwr; TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Ngt, Shb.
- Polystichum acrostichoides* (Michaux) Schott** Christmas fern  
 Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, usually in damp humus.  
 APM—Brt, Lwr, Ngt; TRT—Crd, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Mon, Stn.
- Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn** Bracken fern  
 Common. Open barren sites, dry ditches, and partly treed fields;  
 frequently in large dense colonies.  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Ans, Dys, Glm, Hin, Shb.
- Thelypteris noveboracensis* (L.) Nieuwl.** New York fern  
 Common. Low, damp woods and clearings, on rich humus soil.  
 TRT—Cly, Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Shb, Stn.



*Thelypteris palustris* (Salisb.) Schott **Marsh fern**  
Uncommon. Edges of creeks and streams among grasses and sedges.  
TRT—Crd, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

*Woodsia ilvensis* (L.) R. Br. **Rusty woodsia**  
Fairly common. Rock ledges of cliffs and shores.  
DAO—Crd, McC; TRT—Crd, Hin, Mnd, Stn.

*Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Smith **Virginia chain fern**  
Rare. Two locations. One very large colony bordering a small lake, and a smaller one bordering a sphagnum mat island; both growing densely with lower stems in water.  
TRT—Crd, Stn.

## CONIFERS

TAXACEAE **YEW FAMILY**  
*Taxus canadensis* Marshall **American yew**  
Fairly common. Low clearings in mixed woods, and wooded slopes.  
APM—Brt, Lwr; TRT—Mnd, Stn.

PINACEAE **PINE FAMILY**  
*Abies balsamea* (L.) Miller **Balsam-fir**  
Common. Mixed woods and lakeshores; scattered or in pure stands.  
TRT—Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Hct, Sno.

*Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch **Tamarack**  
Common. Low, damp areas: open or treed bogs and damp shore banks.  
TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Glm, Sno.

*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss **White spruce**  
Common. Mixed woods and pure stands; in high, dry sandy areas and low, damp areas.  
TRT—Dud, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Glm, Hin, Mon, Sno, Stn.

*Picea mariana* (Miller) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg. **Black spruce**  
Common. Low, damp to wet areas; scattered through coniferous woods or in large stands.  
TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.

*Picea rubens* Sarg. **Red spruce**  
Uncommon. Dry rocky soil and low, damp areas.  
APM—Brt, Cly; DAO—Cly; DFB—Lwr.



*Pinus resinosa* Sol. ex Aiton Red pine  
Common. Dry woods, and rocky ridges and shores.  
TRT—Mnd, Shb.

*Pinus strobus* L. White pine  
Common. Rocky shores and slopes, sand flats, and moist mixed woods.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Dys, Glm, Hin, Mnd,  
Mon, Sno.

*Pinus sylvestris* L. Scotch pine  
Uncommon. Reforested sites and adjacent areas; introduced and  
spreading. (+)  
TRT—Mnd, Stn.

*Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carrière Eastern hemlock  
Common. Coniferous or mixed woods and lakeshores; often in  
large stands.  
TRT—Hct, Shb, Sno; S.R.—Ans, Dys, Gfd, Glm, Hin, Mnd.

CUPRESSACEAE CYPRESS FAMILY  
*Juniperus communis* L. Common juniper  
var. *depressa* Pursh  
Fairly common. Rocky shores and open fields.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Hin; S.R.—Mnd.

*Thuja occidentalis* L. Eastern white cedar  
Common. Shores of lakes, rocky outcrops, and damp woods.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Crd, Gfd.

## FLOWERING PLANTS

### MONOCOTYLEDONS

TYPHACEAE CAT-TAIL FAMILY  
*Typha angustifolia* L. Narrow-leaved cat-tail  
Fairly common. Wet ditches and marshes; often growing with *Typha*  
*latifolia*.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Lut, Mnd.

*Typha latifolia* L. Common cat-tail  
Common. Marshes, wet ditches, and edges of ponds and bays; often in very  
large colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Cly, Lut.

## SPARGANIACEAE

## BUR-REED FAMILY

*Sparganium americanum* Nutt.

Bur-reed

Common. Near shores in water 10 to 30 cm deep, and in wet ditches and beaver meadows; in dense colonies.

TRT—Dys, Hct, Lut, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Mon.

*Sparganium angustifolium* Michaux

Bur-reed

Uncommon. Edges of lakes and streams; shallow water on sandy bottoms.

TRT—Shb, Sno; S.R.—Lut.

*Sparganium chlorocarpum* Rydb.

Bur-reed

Common. Wet flats and meadows, and shallow water on edges of streams and marshes.

APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Hin, Shb.

*f. acaule* (Beeby) E. Voss

Fairly common. Found among *Sparganium chlorocarpum* or in separate colonies.

TRT—Dud, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.

*Sparganium fluctuans* (Morong) Robinson

Floating bur-reed

Common. Offshore in lakes and streams in water up to 1 m deep.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Liv, McC.

*Sparganium minimum* (Hartman) Fries

Bur-reed

Rare. One location. Edge of bay adjoining marsh, in quiet shallow water.

TRT—Mnd.

## POTAMOGETONACEAE

## PONDWEED FAMILY

(NAJADACEAE in part; ZOSTERACEAE)

*Potamogeton alpinus* Balbis

Alpine pondweed

Uncommon. Shallow bays in water 30 to 90 cm deep; locally numerous.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Mnd.

*Potamogeton amplifolius* Tuckerman

Large-leaf pondweed

Common. Open water 60 to 90 cm deep, and shores of lakes, ponds, and rivers.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

*Potamogeton bicupulatus* Fern.

Narrow-leaved pondweed

Rare. Two locations. Single specimens floating alone or with *Potamogeton spirillus* near shores of small lakes. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).

TRT—Hin, Shb.

- Potamogeton confervoides* Reichenb. **Narrow-leaved pondweed**  
 Rare. One location. Near shore of lake in water 4 cm deep; in small colony.  
 Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
 TRT—Hin.
- Potamogeton epihydrus* Raf. **Leafy pondweed**  
 Common. Lakes, ponds, and streams; in water up to 1 m deep.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Glm, Hct, Hin, McC, Shb; S.R.—Mon.
- Potamogeton foliosus* Raf. **Narrow-leaved pondweed**  
 Rare. Two locations. On soft bottom of shallow lake at 0.5 m depth, and in shallow creek.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys.
- Potamogeton friesii* Rupr. **Narrow-leaved pondweed**  
 Rare. One location. Quiet shallow water 60 to 80 cm deep; in small dense colony.  
 TRT—Crd.
- Potamogeton gramineus* L. **Variable pondweed**  
 Common. Quiet or flowing water up to 60 cm deep, on sand or soft muck bottoms.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Sno.
- Potamogeton illinoensis* Morong **Pondweed**  
 Rare. Two locations. Swift-flowing rivers.  
 TRT—Gfd, Sno.
- Potamogeton natans* L. **Floating pondweed**  
 Common. Small lakes, ponds, and open water in marshes.  
 TRT—Dys, McC, Mnd; S.R.—Crd, Hin, Shb.
- Potamogeton oakesianus* Robb. **Floating pondweed**  
 Uncommon. Quiet waters near shores of ponds and shallow bays.  
 DFB—McC; TRT—Lut, Shb.
- Potamogeton obtusifolius* Mert. and Koch **Narrow-leaved pondweed**  
 Rare. One location. Small lake with silty sand bottom.  
 TRT—Dud.
- Potamogeton pectinatus* L. **Sago pondweed**  
 Uncommon. Shallow water near shores in small lakes.  
 TRT—Lut, 2 Mnd.

*Potamogeton perfoliatus* L. Pondweed  
Rare. Two locations. Slow-moving stream, and in lake in water 1 m deep.  
TRT—Mnd, Stn.

*Potamogeton praelongus* Wulfen Pondweed  
Rare. One location. Deep water of river.  
UWO—Lut.

*Potamogeton pusillus* L. Narrow-leaved pondweed  
Common. Shallow waters of small lakes and bays, and quiet backwaters of  
streams; floating in dense masses.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Mnd; S.R.—Hin, Lut, Mon.

*Potamogeton pusillus* L. Narrow-leaved pondweed  
var. *tenuissimus* (Mert. and Koch) Fern.  
*P. berchtoldii* Fieber  
Uncommon. In small slow stream, and offshore in small lakes.  
TRT—2 Dys, McC.

*Potamogeton richardsonii* (A. Bennett) Rydb. Pondweed  
Fairly common. Shallow, quiet waters and edges of flowing streams; in  
small to large colonies.  
TRT—Gfd, Mnd, Sno.

*Potamogeton robbinsii* Oakes Pondweed  
Common. Streams through marshes, and offshore in lakes in water up to  
1 m deep; colonies usually dense.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Lut, Mnd.

*Potamogeton spirillus* Tuckerman Snailseed pondweed  
Fairly common. Quiet water at edges of streams and bays.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin, Mnd.

*Potamogeton zosteriformis* Fern. Flat-stemmed pondweed  
Common. Quiet waters up to 1.5 m deep: in lakes, slow streams, and open  
water of swamps.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Dys, Lut, Mnd.

#### NAJADACEAE

#### PONDWEED FAMILY

*Najas flexilis* (Willd.) Rostkov and W. Schmidt Naiad  
Common. Shallow water of small lakes and creeks; usually in large dense  
colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Lut.



## JUNCAGINACEAE

## ARROW-GRASS FAMILY

*Scheuchzeria palustris* L.

Arrow-grass

var. *americana* Fern.

Rare. One location. Off boggy shore in small lake.

TRT—McC.

## ALISMATACEAE

## WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY

*Alisma plantago-aquatica* L.

Water-plantain

Fairly common. Edges of streams and ponds, and wet ditches.

TRT—Crd, Hbn, Sno, Stn.

*Sagittaria cuneata* E. Sheldon

Northern arrowhead

Fairly common. Quiet shallow or flowing water; leaves emersed or floating.

TRT—Crd, Dud, Hbn, Hct.

*Sagittaria graminea* Michaux

Arrowhead

Rare in flower or fruit. Rosettes of leaves, probably of this species, seen frequently in shallow water on sandy bottoms.

TRT—Stn.

*Sagittaria latifolia* Willd.

Arrowhead

Common. Offshore in, or on edges of, lakes, ponds, and streams; usually in colonies of either broad-leaved or narrow-leaved plants, though both leaf widths can occur on the same plant.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Hav, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Hin, Lut, Mon.

## HYDROCHARITACEAE

## FROG'S-BIT FAMILY

*Elodea canadensis* Rich. ex Michaux

Waterweed

*Anacharis canadensis* (Rich.) Planchon

Common. Flowing streams and quiet water up to 1 m deep; in large dense colonies.

TRT—Crd, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

*Vallisneria americana* Michaux

Tapegrass

Common. Quiet or flowing water of lakes and rivers.

TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.

## POACEAE

## GRASS FAMILY

(GRAMINEAE)

*Agropyron repens* (L.) P. Beauv.

Quack grass

Common. Sandy roadsides and waste places. (+)

TRT—Hbn, Mnd, Stn.

- Agropyron trachycaulum* (Link) Malte Wheat grass  
 var. *glaucum* (Pease and Moore) Malte  
 Rare. One location. Soil pockets on rocky cliff.  
 TRT—Stn.
- var. *novae-angliae* (Scribner) Fern.  
 Rare. Two locations. Sand-and-gravel roadsides.  
 TRT—Hct, Stn.
- Agrostis gigantea* Roth Redtop grass  
 Common. Sand flats, waste ground, and roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Sno.
- Agrostis perennans* (Walter) Tuckerman Autumn bent grass  
 Uncommon. Dry rocky, to wet sandy sites.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Shb.
- Agrostis scabra* Willd. Tickle grass  
*A. hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg.  
 Fairly common. Moss-covered rocks, wet logs in shallow water,  
 and roadsides.  
 TRT—Cly, Dys, Stn; S.R.—Lut.
- Agrostis stolonifera* L. Creeping bent grass  
 Uncommon. Dry sandy, or wet grassy edges of roads.  
 TRT—Dys, Sno.
- Alopecurus aequalis* Sobol. Short awn foxtail  
 Uncommon. A variety of open, damp or wet locations.  
 DAO—2 Crd; TRT—Mnd.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum* L. Sweet vernal grass  
 Uncommon. Open, flat roadsides; on moist or dry sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Hin, Lut, Sno.
- Brachyelytrum erectum* (Schreber) P. Beauv. Leafy wood grass  
 Common. Woods, damp roadsides, and wet sand flats.  
 APM—Cly; TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Lut, Sno.
- Bromus ciliatus* L. Fringed brome grass  
 Common. Sandy roadsides and grassy ditches.  
 TRT—Cly, Dys, Sno.
- Bromus inermis* Leysser Smooth brome grass  
 Common. Gravel roadsides and open rocky areas. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Mnd, Sno, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Lut.

- Bromus tectorum* L. Downy brome grass  
Rare. Two locations. Dry roadside and grassy hillside. (+)  
TRT—Hct, Mnd.
- Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michaux) P. Beauv. Blue joint reed grass  
Common. Swampy areas, damp ditches, and hillside.  
TRT—Cly, Crd, Hct, Mnd.
- Calamagrostis inexpansa* A. Gray Northern reed grass  
Rare. One location. Rocky shoreline.  
TRT—Mnd.
- Cinna latifolia* (Trevin) Griseb. Nodding wood grass  
Common. Thin woods and grassy roadsides.  
TRT—Brt, Crd, Hct, Hin, Mnd.
- Dactylis glomerata* L. Orchard grass  
Common. Open sandy areas; frequently on disturbed land. (+)  
TRT—Dud, Dys, Gfd, Hct.
- Danthonia spicata* (L.) P. Beauv. ex Roemer and Schultes Poverty grass  
Common. Sandy, dry open sites.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- Deschampsia flexuosa* (L.) Trin. Hair grass  
Uncommon. Woods, rocky sites, and mossy banks.  
TRT—Hin, Lut, Shb.
- Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreber) Muhlenb. Smooth crab grass  
Uncommon. Sandy and gravelly roadsides.  
TRT—Crd, 2 Mnd.
- Digitaria sanguinalis* (L.) Scop. Large crab grass  
Rare. One location. Open disturbed site. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.
- Echinochloa crusgalli* (L.) P. Beauv. Barnyard grass  
Uncommon. Dry waste areas. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—2 Dys.
- Echinochloa wiegandii* (Fassett) McNeill and Dore Western barnyard grass  
Fairly common. Dry roadsides.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin; S.R.—Shb.

- Elymus hystrix* L. Bottlebrush grass  
*Hystrix patula* Moench  
**f. *hystrix***  
 Uncommon. Grassy slopes and gravel flats.  
 TRT—Dys, 2 Stn.
- f. *bigelovianus* (Fern.) Dore**  
 Uncommon. Sandy and grassy sites, occasionally in woods.  
 TRT—2 Dys; S.R.—Lut.
- Elymus virginicus* L. Virginia wild rye-grass  
 Uncommon. Damp habitats: woods, flats, and stream borders.  
 TRT—Lut, Mnd, Sno.
- Festuca arundinacea* Schreber Tall fescue  
 Uncommon. Roadsides; in dense grass on sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Stn; S.R.—Sno.
- Festuca longifolia* Thuill. Hard fescue  
 Rare. Two locations. Coniferous woods and dry parking lot. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Hin.
- Festuca pratensis* Hudson Meadow fescue  
 Rare. One location. Damp abandoned road. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- Festuca rubra* L. Red fescue  
 Uncommon. Gravel roadsides and mossy rock ridges. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Stn.
- Festuca saximontana* Rydb. Rocky Mountain fescue  
 Rare. Two locations. Edge of hayfield and rocky shoreline.  
 TRT—Crd, Stn.
- Glyceria borealis* (Nash) Batch. Floating manna grass  
 Common. Shallow water, with leaves often floating on the surface.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd.
- Glyceria canadensis* (Michaux) Trin. Rattlesnake grass  
 Common. Damp shores of lakes and streams, and wet hollows.  
 TRT—Cly, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Dys.
- Glyceria grandis* S. Watson Tall manna grass  
 Uncommon. River banks and dry or damp roadsides.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Stn.



- Glyceria melicaria* (Michaux) Hubb. Long manna grass  
 Uncommon. Gravelly or grassy road edges, and occasionally in damper areas among sedges.  
 TRT—Brт, Hct, Hin.
- Glyceria striata* (Lam.) A. Hitchc. Fowl manna grass  
 Common. Damp mixed woods and damp sandy roadsides.  
 TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Hierochloe odorata* (L.) P. Beauv. Sweet grass  
 Uncommon. Damp sandy roadsides.  
 TRT—Dys, Hin, Lut.
- Holcus lanatus* L. Velvet grass  
 Rare. One location. Small colony in ditch with other grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Leersia oryzoides* (L.) Sw. Cut grass  
 Uncommon. Wet sandy edges of streams and rocky shores.  
 TRT—Shb, Stn; S.R.—Mnd.
- Lolium perenne* L. English rye grass  
 Rare. Two locations. Moist areas with other grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn.
- Milium effusum* L. Wood millet  
 Uncommon. Mixed woods with leafy ground cover, and roadsides.  
 APM—Brт, Cly; TRT—Hin, Mnd.
- Miscanthus sacchariflorus* (Maxim.) Hackel Plume grass  
 Rare. One location. In fence-line vegetation; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Muhlenbergia frondosa* (Poiret) Fern. Muhly grass  
 Rare. Two locations. Damp, low sites beside old bush roads.  
 TRT—2 Dys.
- Muhlenbergia glomerata* (Willd.) Trin. Muhly grass  
 Rare. One location. In large patch of tall grasses beside road.  
 TRT—Hin.
- Muhlenbergia mexicana* (L.) Trin. Muhly grass  
 Common. Moist woods and damp sandy ditches.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Lut.

- Muhlenbergia uniflora* (Muhlenb.) Fern. Muhly grass  
 Uncommon. Moist sand flats, rocky shores, and roadsides.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Shb.
- Nardus stricta* L. Moor mat grass  
 Rare. One location. Numerous clumps on dry sandy site, among low herbs  
 and some shrubs. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- Oryzopsis asperifolia* Michaux Rice grass  
 Fairly common. Dry, sometimes rocky woodlands.  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Oryzopsis racemosa* (Smith) Ricker ex A. Hitchc. Rice grass  
 Uncommon. Open mixed woods, and occasionally sandy pockets on rock  
 outcrops.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Lut.
- Panicum boreale* Nash Panic grass  
 Uncommon. Sandy pockets on rock point, and open grassy site on  
 sandy soil.  
 TRT—2 Mnd, Sno.
- Panicum capillare* L. Witch grass  
 Fairly common. Swampy edges of roadsides, and waste areas.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Lut.
- Panicum columbianum* Scribner Panic grass  
 Uncommon. Sandy sites.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Mnd, Sno; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Panicum depauperatum* Muhlenb. Panic grass  
 Rare. One location. Dry, sandy open area near gravel pit.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Panicum implicatum* Scribner Panic grass  
 Common. Sand-and-gravel pits and dry disturbed land.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Mon, Sno.
- Panicum latifolium* L. Broadleaf panic grass  
 Rare. One location. Rock ledge above lake.  
 TRT—Hin.

- Panicum linearifolium* Scribner Panic grass  
 Common. Open, dry sandy sites, wooded banks, and moist sand-and-gravel ditches.  
 TRT—Hin, Mnd, Sno, Stn.
- Panicum linearifolium* Scribner Panic grass  
 var. *wernerii* Scribner  
 Rare. One location. Old road through woods.  
 TRT—Lut.
- Panicum miliaceum* L. Broomcorn millet  
 Rare. One location. Sandy and gravelly soil in thin, low patch of grasses; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Panicum tuckermanii* Fern. Witch grass  
 Rare. One location. Fencerow along road.  
 TRT—Sno.
- Panicum xanthophysum* A. Gray Yellow panic grass  
 Rare. Two locations. Bank of wet ditch and damp gravel pit.  
 TRT—2 Shb.
- Phalaris arundinacea* L. Reed canary grass  
 Uncommon. Wet roadside ditches.  
 TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Lut.
- f. *variegata* (Par.) Druce Ribbon grass  
 Uncommon. Roadside banks and ditches; escapes from cultivation. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Hct, Stn; S.R.—Sno.
- Phleum pratense* L. Timothy  
 Common. Dry fields and roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Shb, Stn.
- Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steudel Reed grass  
 Rare. Two locations. Small colony on roadside, and large dense colony at river edge.  
 APM—Cly; TRT—Cly, Gfd.
- Poa annua* L. Annual blue grass  
 Uncommon. Lawns, waste places, and road edges. (+)  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Mnd.

- Poa compressa* L. Canada blue grass  
Common. Dry sandy, gravelly, or rocky areas. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Mnd, Sno, Stn.
- Poa nemoralis* L. Wood blue grass  
Rare. One location. Open sandy site; one clump.  
TRT—Lut.
- Poa palustris* L. Fowl meadow grass  
Common. Damp sandy clearings, meadows, river banks, and edges  
of woods.  
TRT—Mnd, Sno, Stn.
- Poa pratensis* L. Kentucky blue grass  
Common. Sandy disturbed sites and open rocky areas. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd.
- Poa saltuensis* Fern. and Wieg. Poa grass  
Fairly common. Deciduous or mixed woods and roadside ditches.  
APM—Br; TRT—Hct, McC, Mnd, Shb.
- Puccinellia fernaldii* (A. Hitchc.) E. Voss Alkali grass  
Fairly common. Wet locations in muck.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Dys, Hct, Sno, Stn.
- Schizachne purpurascens* (Torrey) Swallen False medic grass  
Common. Rich woodlands and rocky wooded slopes.  
TRT—Crd, Mnd, Stn.
- Secale cereale* L. Rye  
Uncommon. Roadside plantings. (+)  
TRT—Sno (several sites).
- Setaria glauca* (L.) P. Beauv. Yellow foxtail  
Rare. One location. Around abandoned railway tracks. (+)  
TRT—Dys.
- Setaria viridis* (L.) P. Beauv. Green foxtail  
Common. Dry sandy roadsides and clearings. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin, Shb, Stn.
- Spartina pectinata* Link Tall cord grass  
Rare. One location. Wet shoreline.  
TRT—Shb.



- Triticum aestivum* L. Hard wheat  
Rare. One location. Roadside ditch. (+)  
TRT—Stn.
- CYPERACEAE SEDGE FAMILY
- Carex aquatilis* Wahlenb. Sedge  
Common. Marshy and boggy lake edges, in water or on shore.  
DFB—Lwr; TRT—Liv, Shb.
- Carex arctata* Boott Sedge  
Common. Roadside ditches and open woods; on moist or wet sandy soils.  
APM—Cly, Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Carex aurea* Nutt. Sedge  
Rare. One location. Wet meadow over calcareous substratum.  
TRT—Mnd.
- Carex bebbii* (L. Bailey) Olney ex Fern. Sedge  
Common. Wet edges of swamps and lakes.  
TRT—Lut, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.
- Carex bromoides* Schk. ex Willd. Sedge  
Rare. One location. Moist woods.  
TRTE—Ans.
- Carex brunnescens* (Pers.) Poiret ex Lam. Sedge  
Common. On wet ground, in swampy areas and woods.  
TRT—Liv, McC, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys.
- Carex buxbaumii* Wahlenb. Sedge  
Uncommon. Rock crevices and rocky shorelines.  
TRT—Dud, McC, Mnd.
- Carex canescens* L. Sedge  
var. *disjuncta* Fern.  
Rare. One location. Swampy river's edge.  
TRT—Stn.
- var. *subloliacea* (Laest.) Hartman  
Common. Swamps and wet shores.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, McC, Mnd; S.R.—Mon.
- Carex communis* L. Bailey Sedge  
Common. Uplands and shorelines, on dry or moist soils.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Hct, Liv, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

- Carex crawfordii* Fern. Sedge  
Common. Moist sandy soils bordering swamps, ponds, and woods.  
CAN—Crd; TRT—Dys, Mnd, Shb.
- Carex crinita* Lam. Sedge  
Fairly common. Wet shores and swampy areas.  
TRT—Hct, Shb; S.R.—Hin.
- Carex cristatella* Britton Sedge  
Rare. One location. Roadside gravel beside stream.  
TRT—Hin.
- Carex cryptolepis* Mackenzie Sedge  
Fairly common. Wet shores of lakes and streams, usually on sandy soil.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Hbn, Hct, Hin, Lwr, Mnd.
- Carex cumulata* (L. Bailey) Fern. Sedge  
Rare. One location. Damp roadside with dense growth of grasses.  
TRT—Lut.
- Carex debilis* Michaux Sedge  
var. *rudgei* L. Bailey  
Fairly common. Moist woods on humus.  
TRT—Hin, Sno.
- Carex deflexa* Hornem. Sedge  
Rare. One location. Clearing on edge of woods.  
TRT—Stn.
- Carex deweyana* Schwein. Sedge  
Common. Moist open areas, usually adjacent to woods.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Carex diandra* Schrank Sedge  
Uncommon. Swampy areas, in calcareous regions.  
TRT—Crd, Lut, Mnd.
- Carex disperma* Dewey Sedge  
Common. Swampy edges of woods, and shores.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Carex eburnea* Boott Sedge  
Rare. One location. Base of steep cliff of calcareous rock.  
TRT—Crd.

- Carex echinata* Murray** Sedge  
*C. cephalantha* (L. Bailey) E. Bickn.  
*C. angustior* Mackenzie  
*C. muricata* L.  
 Common. Rocky, sandy, or marshy lake and stream shores, and wet meadows.  
 CAN—Crd; DAO—Hct; TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hin, Mnd, Stn.
- Carex flava* L.** Sedge  
 Common. Wet meadows and wet bush roads.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Lut, Mnd.
- Carex folliculata* L.** Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Shallow water off rocky shore.  
 TRT—Shb.
- Carex garberi* Fern.** Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Wet meadow, in calcareous region.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Carex gracillima* Schwein.** Sedge  
 Common. Wet open or wooded areas.  
 TRT—Crd, Lut, Mnd, Stn.
- Carex granularis* Muhlenb. ex Willd.** Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Wet open edge of small stream, in calcareous region.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Carex gynandra* Schwein.** Sedge  
 Common. On damp or wet edges of woods, on shores, and in sandy ditches.  
 TRT—Cly, Crd, Hct, McC, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Carex houghtoniana* Torrey ex Dewey** Sedge  
 Fairly common. Open or scrubby, dry or moist, sandy or gravelly locations.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Ngf, Stn.
- Carex hystericina* Muhlenb. ex Willd.** Sedge  
 Common. On moist or wet shores of lakes, and in damp ditches.  
 TRT—Crd, Shb, Sno.
- Carex interior* L. Bailey** Sedge  
 Common. Bogs, swamps, wet hollows, and shores; open or wooded.  
 CAN—Crd; TRT—Dys, Mnd, Mon.

- Carex intumescens* Rudge** Sedge  
 Common. Wet shores and banks of lakes and streams, and damp edges of woods.  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Carex lacustris* Willd.** Sedge  
 Uncommon. Grassy stream margins, and lake edges; in water up to 10 cm deep.  
 TRT—Dys, Liv.
- Carex lanuginosa* Michaux** Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Clearing in moist woods.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Carex lasiocarpa* Ehrh.** Sedge  
 Common. Bogs, marshes, and wet stream banks.  
 TRT—Dud, Dys, Hin, Liv, Mnd.
- Carex lenticularis* Michaux** Sedge  
 Uncommon. Wet sand flats on shorelines.  
 TRT—Hav, Hin, Sno.
- Carex leptalea* Wahlenb.** Sedge  
 Uncommon. Moist ground in open disturbed areas, and damp slopes.  
 TRT—Crd, Mnd.
- Carex leptonevia* (Fern.) Fern.** Sedge  
 Fairly common. Damp deciduous or mixed woods and edges of open wet areas.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Lut, Mon.
- Carex lucorum* Willd. ex Link** Sedge  
 Rare. Two locations. Sandy edge of woods and thin sandy soil over granitic rock.  
 TRTE—Lut, Stn.
- Carex lupulina* Muhlenb. ex Willd.** Sedge  
 Uncommon. Wet depressions in woods.  
 TRT—3 Hct.
- Carex lurida* Wahlenb.** Sedge  
 Fairly common. Wet margins of shores, and damp ditches.  
 CAN—Shb; TRT—Hin, Shb, Sno; S.R.—Stn.



- Carex merritt-fernaldii* Mackenzie Sedge  
Rare. Two locations. Open, dry grassy roadside and old, dry field.  
TRT—Gfd, Mnd.
- Carex michauxiana* Boeckeler Sedge  
Rare. One location. Damp roadside.  
TRT—Shb.
- Carex oligosperma* Michaux Sedge  
Uncommon. Bogs and marshy stream edges.  
TRT—Hin, Lwr, Shb.
- Carex ormostachya* Wieg. Sedge  
Common. Open sand-and-gravel flats, fields, and occasionally damp woods.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Hin, Lut, Shb, Stn.
- Carex pallescens* L. Sedge  
Uncommon. Damp sandy ditches and open waste sites.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Dys, Sno.
- Carex pauciflora* Light. Sedge  
Rare. Two locations. Bogs.  
CAN—Crd; TRT—Dys.
- Carex paupercula* Michaux Sedge  
Rare. Two locations. Swamp edge and bog.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd.
- Carex peckii* Howe Sedge  
Common. Open banks, edges of woods, rock depressions, and bogs.  
APM—Brt; TRT—McC, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Hbn.
- Carex pedunculata* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Sedge  
Uncommon. Open or wooded lakeshores.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Mnd.
- Carex pensylvanica* Lam. Sedge  
Uncommon. Open, mossy sand flats and rocky grassy slopes.  
TRT—Dud, Dys.
- Carex plantaginea* Lam. Sedge  
Rare. Two locations. Sugar maple forest and moist coniferous woods.  
TRT—Dys, Hct.

- Carex platyphylla* J. Carey Sedge  
Rare. One location. Sugar maple forest, on rich humus.  
CAN—Crd.
- Carex projecta* Mackenzie Sedge  
Uncommon. Damp or wet depressions in woods and meadows.  
TRT—Gfd, Hct.
- Carex pseudo-cyperus* L. Sedge  
Common. Swamps, wet woods, and wet shores.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Lut, Sno, Stn; S.R.—Mnd.
- Carex radiata* (Wahlenb.) Small Sedge  
*C. rosea* auct. non Willd. (see Webber and Ball, 1984)  
Uncommon. Roadsides, old fields, edges of woods, and grassy banks.  
TRT—Crd, Glm, Hct, Mnd.
- Carex retrorsa* Schwein. Sedge  
Common. Wet ditches, swamp edges, and wet edges of woods.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Lut.
- Carex rugosperma* Mackenzie Sedge  
Uncommon. Mixed woods and sand flats.  
TRT—Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Hbn.
- Carex scabrata* Schwein. Sedge  
Fairly common. Damp or wet woods.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct; TRTE—Ans.
- Carex scoparia* Schk. ex Willd. Sedge  
Common. Wet sandy shores of lakes, ponds, and streams.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Glm, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Sno.
- Carex sprengelii* Dewey ex Sprengel Sedge  
Uncommon. Dry open ditches and open woodlands.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- Carex stipata* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Sedge  
Common. Moist to wet banks, roadsides, and marsh edges.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd.
- Carex stricta* Lam. Sedge  
Common. Open wet locations: swamps, marshes, ditches, and meadows.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Crd, Dud, Dys, Liv, Stn; S.R.—Shb.

- Carex tenera* Dewey Sedge  
 Uncommon. Moist open edges of woods, stream banks, and damp meadows.  
 TRT—Lut, Sno, Stn; S.R.—Mnd.
- Carex trisperma* Dewey Sedge  
 Common. Bogs, marshy lake edges, and wet wooded roadsides.  
 APM—Cly; TRT—Dud, Dys, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Liv.
- Carex tuckermanii* Dewey Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Damp edge of coniferous woods.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Carex utriculata* Boott Sedge  
*C. rostrata* auct. non Stokes  
 Common. Edges of lakes, stream banks, and marshes.  
 TRT—Dud, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Liv.
- Carex vesicaria* L. Sedge  
 Uncommon. Shallow water and wet borders of lakes and bogs.  
 APM—Cly; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Mnd, Stn.
- Carex viridula* Michaux Sedge  
 Rare. One location. Edges of old, mostly dried up cat-tail marsh.  
 TRT—Crd.
- Carex vulpinoidea* Michaux Sedge  
 Rare. Two locations. Damp, open lake bank and wet meadow.  
 TRT—Dys, Sno.
- Cladium mariscoides* (Muhlenb.) Torrey Twig-rush  
 Fairly common. Sphagnum mats on boggy shores.  
 TRT—Dys, Hin, McC, Shb; S.R.—Crd.
- Cyperus diandrus* Torrey Galingale  
 Rare. One location. Sandy lakeshore.  
 TRT—Stn.
- Cyperus rivularis* Kunth Umbrella sedge  
 Rare. One location. Sandy shore of river.  
 TRT—Sno.

- Dulichium arundinaceum* (L.) Britton** **Three-way sedge**  
 Common. Wet shores, and shallow water of lakes and ponds, on sand or mud; often in dense colonies.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Hin.
- Eleocharis acicularis* (L.) Roemer and Schultes** **Needle rush**  
 Common. Sandy or mucky shores of lakes and streams; growing in mats.  
 APM—Cly; DAO—Crd, McC; TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb;  
 S.R.—Glm.
- Eleocharis intermedia* Schultes** **Spike-rush**  
 Uncommon. Mucky or muddy shores of streams and lakes.  
 TRT—McC, Stn.
- Eleocharis obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes** **Spike-rush**  
 Common. Sandy or muddy shores and flats, and swampy areas; growing in clumps.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Eleocharis olivacea* Torrey** **Spike-rush**  
 Uncommon. Boggy and marshy shores and mucky edges of streams.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Shb.
- Eleocharis ovata* (Roth) Roemer and Schultes** **Spike-rush**  
 Uncommon. Wet sand or mud flats, edges of streams, and various other wet places.  
 TRT—Crd, Glm, Hbn, Stn.
- Eleocharis palustris* (L.) Roemer and Schultes** **Spike-rush**  
*E. smallii* Britton  
 Fairly common. Shallow water and marshy edges of streams and lakes.  
 DAO—Crd, Dys; TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd.
- Eleocharis pauciflora* (Light.) Link** **Spike-rush**  
 var. *fernaldii* Svenson  
 Rare. One location. Shore of lake, on mud flat.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Eleocharis robbinsii* Oakes** **Spike-rush**  
 Uncommon. Lakes and streams, in water up to 30 cm deep, on soft mud; leaves limp and floating.  
 TRT—Dys, McC, Shb; S.R.—Hin.



- Eriophorum spissum* Fern. Bog-cotton  
 Uncommon. Bogs and swamps.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct; S.R.—Mon.
- Eriophorum virginicum* L. Tawny bog-cotton  
 Common. Sphagnum bogs, and occasionally wet ditches.  
 CAN—Hin; TRT—Cly, Dys, Hct, Hin, McC; S.R.—Shb.
- Eriophorum viridi-carinatum* (Engelm.) Fern. Cotton-grass  
 Rare. One location. Damp sedge meadow, in calcareous region; 20 to 25  
 scattered plants.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Rhynchospora alba* (L.) M. Vahl Beak rush  
 Common. Bogs and boggy shores of lakes.  
 DFB—Lwr; TRT—Dys, Hbn, Liv, McC; S.R.—Hin, Shb.
- Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michaux) M. Vahl Beak rush  
 Uncommon. Damp sand flats and lakeshores.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hin, Shb.
- Rhynchospora fusca* (L.) Aiton f. Beak rush  
 Uncommon. Bog mats and boggy shores.  
 CAN—Crd; TRT—Hin, Lwr, McC.
- Scirpus acutus* Muhlenb. ex Bigelow Hardstem bulrush  
 Uncommon. Shallow water near edges of lakes, on sandy soil.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.
- Scirpus atrovirens* Willd. Bulrush  
 Common. Wet depressions, stream banks, lakeshores, and reed marshes.  
 TRT—Cly, Hct, Mnd, Lut.
- Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth Wool-grass  
 Common. Damp roadsides, shorelines, and marshes.  
 TRT—Cly, Crd, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Lut.
- Scirpus georgianus* Harper Bulrush  
 Rare. One location. Roadside overlooking Lake Kashagawigamog.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Scirpus microcarpus* Presl Bulrush  
 var. *rubrotinctus* (Fern.) Jones  
 Rare. Two locations. Edges of swamps.  
 TRT—Hbn, Stn.

*Scirpus pendulus* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Bulrush  
*S. lineatus* Michaux  
Rare. One location. Bottom land of drained beaver pond.  
TRT—Mnd.

*Scirpus subterminalis* Torrey Water bulrush  
Uncommon. Slow river currents and backwaters to depths of 30 cm or more; leaves limp and floating.  
TRT—Dys, 2 Stn.

*Scirpus validus* M. Vahl Soft-stem bulrush  
var. *creber* Fern.  
Common. Rivers up to 30 to 40 cm deep, swampy lake edges, and marshes; large colonies in marshes.  
TRT—Hbn; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Lut.

ARACEAE ARUM FAMILY  
*Acorus americanus* (Raf.) Raf. Sweetflag  
Rare. Three locations, including sandy delta and swampy lake edge; small colonies growing with sedges.  
TRT—2 Mnd, Stn.

*Arisaema triphyllum* (L.) Schott Jack-in-the-pulpit  
Common. Damp or wet locations in, or on the edges of, woods.  
TRT—Gfd, Hav, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Brt, Dys.

*Calla palustris* L. Wild calla, Water-arum  
Common. Wet, low edges of streams, ponds, and marshes. Dense colonies spreading by stout underwater rhizomes.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Ans, Hin.

LEMNACEAE DUCKWEED FAMILY  
*Lemna minor* L. Duckweed  
Common. Pools, swamps, and edges of quiet streams; sometimes covering entire surfaces of ponds in swamps.  
TRT—Hbn; S.R.—Lut, Mon, Shb.

*Spirodela polyrhiza* (L.) Schleiden Greater duckweed  
Uncommon. Growing with *Lemna minor*, or alone in similar habitats.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn.

XYRIDACEAE YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY  
*Xyris difformis* Chapman Yellow-eyed grass  
Uncommon. Sphagnum bogs, and a sand-and-gravel lakeshore. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
TRT—2 Hin, Shb.

*Xyris montana* Ries Yellow-eyed grass  
Uncommon. Boggy edges of streams, ponds, and small lakes, and occasionally wet sandy shores.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hin, McC, Shb.

ERIOCAULACEAE PIPEWORT FAMILY  
*Eriocaulon septangulare* With. Pipewort  
Common. Edges of ponds and small lakes in water up to 150 cm deep, and wet shores.  
TRT—Cly, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb.

PONTEDERIACEAE PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY  
*Pontederia cordata* L. Pickerel-weed  
Common. Shallow water along shores of lakes and rivers; usually in large dense colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Hin, Sno.

JUNCACEAE RUSH FAMILY  
*Juncus acuminatus* Michaux Rush  
Rare. Two locations. Sandbar and swampy lake edge. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Shb.

*Juncus articulatus* L. Rush  
Uncommon. Edges of lakes and cat-tail marshes, on wet sand or sandy muck.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Lut.

*Juncus brachycephalus* (Engelm.) Buchenau Rush  
Rare. One location. Wet ditch, on sand and gravel.  
TRT—Stn.

*Juncus brevicaudatus* (Engelm.) Fern. Rush  
Common. Wet sandy ditches and sandy shores.  
DFB—Lwr; TRT—Cly, Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.

*Juncus bufonius* L. Toad rush  
Common. Lakeshores and other open, flat, wet or damp sandy areas.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hbn.

*Juncus canadensis* J. Gay ex Laharpe Canada rush  
Common. Marshy and boggy shores, and quiet backwaters.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Lut, Shb.

*Juncus dudleyi* Wieg. Rush  
Rare. Two locations. Moist, open grassy area in park, and damp weedy area beside abandoned railroad.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd.

*Juncus effusus* L. Soft rush  
Common. Edges of streams and lakeshores, wet ditches, and open, damp sand flats; growing in or out of water.  
TRT—Cly, Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Sno.

*Juncus filiformis* L. Rush  
Common. Sandy edges of lakes, bays, and streams.  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hin, Liv, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.

*Juncus militaris* Bigelow Bayonet rush  
Rare. One location. Shallow water of lake on soft sand and muck bottom; plants up to 135 cm in height.  
TRT—Hin.

*Juncus nodosus* L. Rush  
Common. Edges of marshes and shores of streams.  
TRT—Crd, Lut, Sno.

*Juncus pelocarpus* E. Meyer Rush  
Common. Mucky or muddy shores of lakes and streams.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin, McC; S.R.—Mnd, Shb.

*Juncus tenuis* Willd. Path rush  
Common. Damp or dry, sandy or muddy open flats and banks.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd.

*Luzula multiflora* (Retz.) Lej. Wood rush  
*L. campestris* (L.) DC. var. *multiflora* (Ehrh.) Čelak.  
Common. Open or partly shaded sites, usually on damp soil.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Sno, Stn.

## LILIACEAE

## LILY FAMILY

*Allium schoenoprasum* L. Wild chive  
Rare. One location. One clump on edge of gravel road; escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Stn.

*Allium tricoccum* Aiton Wild leek  
Common. Woods and edges of woods; in dense colonies.  
APM—Brt; DFB—McC; TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd.



- Asparagus officinalis* L. Asparagus  
 Uncommon. Sandy roadsides and clearings. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Hbn.
- Clintonia borealis* (Aiton) Raf. Corn lily  
 Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on moist humus.  
 TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb, Stn.
- Erythronium americanum* Ker Gawler Trout lily  
 Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on moist humus; in large dense colonies, often with a small number of plants bearing flowers.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Dys, Mnd.
- Hemerocallis fulva* (L.) L. Orange day-lily  
 Uncommon. Damp ditches and grassy banks; escapes from cultivation, but well established. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Lut, McC, Stn.
- Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus* L. Yellow day-lily  
*H. flava* (L.) L.  
 Uncommon. Damp roadside ditches; in small dense colonies; escapes from cultivation, but well established. (+)  
 TRT—Lut.
- Lilium philadelphicum* L. Wood lily  
 Rare. One location. Moist woods.  
 OAC—Crd.
- Maianthemum canadense* Desf. Wild lily-of-the-valley  
 Common. Moist deciduous woods and mossy banks; in small to large colonies.  
 TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Medeola virginiana* L. Indian cucumber-root  
 Fairly common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on leafy humus; locally sparse, with plants occurring singly, often some distance apart.  
 DFB—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Hin.
- Polygonatum pubescens* (Willd.) Pursh Hairy Solomon's-seal  
 Common. Woods and edges of woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Hav, Hct, Mnd, Stn; TRTE—Ans.
- Smilacina racemosa* (L.) Desf. False Solomon's-seal  
 Common. Open roadsides and edges of woods; in large colonies.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Glm, Lut, Sno.

- Smilacina stellata* (L.) Desf. Starry Solomon's-seal  
 Uncommon. On low river banks, and beside old railway tracks on sandy soil.  
 TRT—Crd, Sno; S.R.—Mnd.
- Smilacina trifolia* (L.) Desf. Three-leaved Solomon's-seal  
 Common. Damp or wet, open or partly treed bogs; in sphagnum.  
 TRT—Dud, Dys, Hct, McC.
- Smilax hispida* Muhlenb. Prickly greenbrier  
 Rare. Two locations. Beside creek and on river bank; climbing on tall shrubs.  
 TRT—Mnd, Sno.
- Streptopus roseus* Michaux Rose twisted-stalk  
 Common. Moist woods and partly shaded grassy banks.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Gfd, Hct, Liv, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Trillium erectum* L. Red trillium  
 Common. Moist woods. Widespread in the county. (A few aberrant forms with green patches on petals resulting from disease, TRT—Mnd.)  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- f. luteum* Louis-Marie Red trillium (yellow form)  
 Rare. Two locations. Roadside, and wet cedar woodland.  
 DFB—Hct; TRT—Hct.
- Trillium grandiflorum* (Michaux) Salisb. White trillium  
 Common. Rich moist woods; large colonies in southern townships, rare in northern two-thirds of county. (A number of aberrant forms with green streaks on petals resulting from disease, TRT—Lut, Mnd.)  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Hct, Lut, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Dud.
- Trillium undulatum* Willd. Painted trillium  
 Fairly common. Deciduous or mixed woods; more abundant in northern townships.  
 TRT—Hct, Liv, Mnd; S.R.—Hin.
- Uvularia grandiflora* Smith Large-flowered bellwort  
 Common. Deciduous woods, on leafy humus.  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Lut, Mnd.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

AMARYLLIS FAMILY

*Narcissus poeticus* L.

Poet's narcissus

Uncommon. Damp grassy flats in partial shade, and low, open grassy banks; escapes from cultivation. (+)

TRT—Crd; S.R.—Glm, Stn.

IRIDACEAE

IRIS FAMILY

*Iris versicolor* L.

Wild iris, Blue flag

Fairly common. Rocky, sandy, or marshy shores, and shallow water.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct; S.R.—Hin, Mon, Stn.

*Sisyrinchium montanum* E. Greene

Blue-eyed grass

Fairly common. Open flat sites and sandy grassy banks.

TRT—Gfd, Hct, Lut, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd.

ORCHIDACEAE

ORCHID FAMILY

*Calopogon tuberosus* (L.) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg.

Grass-pink

*C. pulchellus* (Salisb.) R. Br.

Rare. Two locations. Open sphagnum bogs bordering lakes; about one hundred plants in one of these locations.

TRT—2 Hin.

*Coeloglossum viride* (L.) Hartman

Long-bracted green orchid

var. *virescens* (Muhlenb.) Luer

*Habenaria viridis* (L.) R. Br. var. *bracteata* (Willd.) A. Gray

Uncommon. Mixed or deciduous woods.

TRT—Hct; S.R.—Brt, Hct.

*Corallorhiza maculata* (Raf.) Raf.

Spotted coral-root

Uncommon. Damp deciduous or mixed woods, on humus.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb, Stn.

*Corallorhiza striata* Lindley

Striped coral-root

Uncommon. Dense, damp maple forests, and mixed woods; on humus.

TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd.

*Corallorhiza trifida* Châtel

Early coral-root

Uncommon. Cedar-balsam swamp and wet mixed woods.

TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Dys.

*Cypripedium acaule* Aiton

Pink moccasin flower, Pink lady's-slipper

Common. Coniferous or mixed woods; usually in shade, on humus over sand; often numerous and scattered.

TRT—Crd, Dud, Hbn, Hct, McC, Shb; S.R.—Brt, Hin, Liv.

- f. albiflorum* Rand and Redf.** **White-lipped moccasin flower**  
 Rare. One location. Mixed woods on lake bank; scattered sparsely among  
 forma *acaule*.  
 TRT—Liv.
- Cypripedium calceolus* L.** **Large yellow lady's-slipper**  
 var. *pubescens* (Willd.) Correll  
 Uncommon. Damp mixed woods.  
 TRT—Lut; S.R.—Lut, Sno.
- Cypripedium reginae* Walter** **Showy lady's-slipper, Queen lady's-slipper**  
 Rare. One location. Tamarack-cedar bog.  
 TRT—Glm.
- Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz** **Helleborine**  
 Common. On roadsides at edges of deciduous or mixed woods, and occa-  
 sionally in coniferous woods. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; DAO—Hct, Ngt; TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.
- Goodyera oblongifolia* Raf.** **Menzies' rattlesnake-plantain**  
 Rare. One location. Old road through woods, on sand and gravel.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Goodyera repens* (L.) R. Br.** **Dwarf rattlesnake-plantain**  
 var. *ophioides* Fern.  
 Uncommon. Damp or dry coniferous woods.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Goodyera tessellata* Lodd.** **Rattlesnake-plantain**  
 Common. Mixed woods, dry uplands, and wet lowlands in  
 sphagnum moss.  
 APM—Lwr; DFB—Lwr; TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Shb.
- Liparis loeselii* (L.) L. C. M. Richard** **Loesel's twayblade**  
 Rare. One location. Along lakeshore in sand and gravel of abandoned road.  
 TRT—Stn.
- Listera auriculata* Wieg.** **Auricled twayblade**  
 Rare. One location. Shaded, damp sand-and-clay bank of river under  
 alders and balsam trees. About ten scattered plants, a few in moss; the  
 most southern Canadian site recorded in Ontario for this species (Whiting  
 and Catling, 1977).  
 TRT—Sno.



- Malaxis monophylla* (L.) Sw. White adder's-mouth  
 var. *brachypoda* (A. Gray) Morris  
 Rare. One location. Cedar-balsam swamp, in calcareous region; 20 to 30  
 plants in one area of swamp.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Malaxis unifolia* Michaux Green adder's-mouth  
 Uncommon. Mixed woods and rocky or sandy open sites.  
 TRT—Crd, Hbn, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Platanthera clavellata* (Michaux) Luer Club-spur orchid  
*Habenaria clavellata* (Michaux) Sprengel  
 Common. Open, flat sandy sites with low vegetation of sedges and mosses,  
 and woods near edges of lakes and bogs; often locally abundant.  
 TRT—Dud, Hbn, Hin, McC, Shb; S.R.—Dys.
- Platanthera hyperborea* (L.) Lindley Tall northern green orchid  
*Habenaria hyperborea* (L.) R. Br.  
 Fairly common. Shaded, wet areas: ditches, swamps, and hollows in  
 woods; usually in muck.  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Platanthera lacera* (Michaux) G. Don Green fringed orchid  
*Habenaria lacera* (Michaux) Lodd.  
 Uncommon. Damp ditches and moist meadows.  
 TRT—Mnd, Sno; S.R.—Dys.
- Platanthera obtusata* (Banks ex Pursh) Lindley Blunt-leaf orchid  
*Habenaria obtusata* (Banks ex Pursh) Richardson  
 Uncommon. Damp woods and edges of bogs.  
 TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd.
- Platanthera orbiculata* (Pursh) Lindley Large round-leaved orchid  
 var. *orbiculata*  
*Habenaria orbiculata* (Pursh) Torrey  
 Uncommon. Coniferous or mixed woods, on rich moist soils.  
 TRT—Hct, Stn; S.R.—Dys.
- var. *macrophylla* (Goldie) Luer  
*Habenaria orbiculata* (Pursh) Torrey var. *macrophylla* (Goldie) Boivin  
 Rare. Two locations. Moist woods at edge of cedar-balsam swamp, and wet  
 woods. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
 CAN—Mnd; PENN—Stn; TRT—Mnd, Stn (photostat of PENN  
 specimen).

- Platanthera psycodes* (L.) Lindley Purple fringed orchid  
*Habenaria psycodes* (L.) Sprengel  
 Rare. Two locations. Wet bank, and rich soil on small island in stream.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct.
- Pogonia ophioglossoides* (L.) Juss. Rose-pogonia  
 Uncommon. Bogs and boggy shores.  
 REW—Crd; TRT—Crd, Dys, McC; S.R.—Hin.
- Spiranthes casei* Catling and Cruise Case's ladies' tresses  
 Fairly common. Sand-and-gravel roadsides, roadside banks, and open  
 grassy fields.  
 TRT—Dys, Shb, Stn; WAT—Hin.
- Spiranthes cernua* (L.) L. C. M. Richard Nodding ladies' tresses  
 Common. Damp ditches, moist meadows, and sand-and-gravel flats  
 with mosses.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb, Sno.
- Spiranthes lacera* (Raf.) Raf. Slender ladies' tresses  
 Uncommon. Rock outcrops and wooded roadsides.  
 REW—Hin, Shb; TRT—Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb.
- Spiranthes romanzoffiana* Cham. Hooded ladies' tresses  
 Uncommon. Damp or dry roadsides, depressions on rocky banks, and  
 grassy flats on sandy soil.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Spiranthes lacera* (Raf.) Raf. Hybrid ladies' tresses  
 × *S. romanzoffiana* Cham.  
 Rare. One location. Shallow depression on rocky roadside. Unusual hybrid  
 with two locations recorded in Ontario, one in the Parry Sound District  
 and the other in Haliburton (Whiting and Catling, 1986).  
 DAO—Hin; TRT—Hin.

## DICOTYLEDONS

### SALICACEAE

#### *Populus alba* L.

Uncommon. Fields and roadsides; usually near dwellings; introduced and  
 spreading. (+)

TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.

### WILLOW FAMILY

#### White poplar, Silver poplar

- Populus balsamifera* L. Balsam poplar  
Common. Sand flats, roadside banks, and occasionally rocky ridges; often in tall stands.  
TRT—Gfd, Mnd; S.R.—Crd, Dud, Lut.
- Populus grandidentata* Michaux Large-toothed aspen  
Common. Tall mixed woods or large pure stands; on leaf-covered sandy soil.  
TRT—Dys, Hct; S.R.—Ans, Hin, Mnd, Sno, Stn.
- Populus tremuloides* Michaux Quaking aspen  
Common. Pure stands, mixed woods, and edges of meadows and woods; on sandy soils.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Stn.
- Salix bebbiana* Sarg. Beaked willow  
Common. Moist to very wet areas—thickets, fields, and swamps—and sandy banks.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Hin, Lut.
- Salix discolor* Muhlenb. Pussy willow  
Common. Dry sandy areas and wet swampy sites; often with various shrub species.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Hct, Hin.
- Salix eriocephala* Michaux Stiff willow  
*S. rigida* Muhlenb.  
Rare. One location. Four shrubs in roadside thicket, on damp sandy soil.  
TRT—Stn.
- Salix fragilis* L. Crack willow  
Common. River and lake banks, lawns, and damp roadsides; on clay or sand; branches very brittle; introduced and well established. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Mnd.
- Salix humilis* Marshall Upland willow  
Common. Various open, dry or damp areas.  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Sno.
- Salix lucida* Muhlenb. Shining willow  
Common. Open, damp to wet areas, with other species of willows and shrubs.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Crd.

***Salix petiolaris* Smith** **Slender willow**  
Common. Wet roadside thickets, swamps, bogs, and damp fields; usually in dense colonies.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Sno; S.R.—Stn.

***Salix planifolia* Pursh** **Flat-leaved willow**  
Rare. One location; three shrubs. Open, damp roadside ditch.  
TRT—Mnd.

***Salix pyrifolia* Andersson** **Balsam willow**  
Fairly common. Edges of marshes, bogs, and lakes, and wet meadows.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Dys, Hin; S.R.—Stn.

MYRICACEAE

BAYBERRY FAMILY

***Comptonia peregrina* (L.) Coulter** **Sweet-fern**  
*Myrica asplenifolia* auct. non L.  
Uncommon. Dry sandy areas and damp shores; in colonies.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Shb; S.R.—Sno.

***Myrica gale* L.** **Sweet gale**  
Common. Shores, sphagnum flats, and wet banks; in large colonies.  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Hin, Shb; S.R.—Crd.

BETULACEAE

BIRCH FAMILY

***Alnus rugosa* (Du Roi) Sprengel** **Speckled alder**  
Common. Swamps, and edges of ponds, streams, and lakes; widespread in county and usually in large colonies.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Glm, Mon.

***Betula alleghaniensis* Britton** **Yellow birch**  
*B. lutea* Michaux f.  
Common. Tall mixed woods.  
TRT—Gfd, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Hin, Sno.

***Betula papyrifera* Marshall** **White birch, Paper birch**  
Common. Mixed woods on humus over granite or sand; usually in colonies.  
TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Hin, Lut.

***Corylus cornuta* Marshall** **Beaked hazel**  
Common. Edges of banks, streams, and woods.  
TRT—Brt, Hbn, Hct, Mnd.



*Ostrya virginiana* (Miller) K. Koch Ironwood  
Common. Mixed woods and woodlands.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Lut.

FAGACEAE BEECH FAMILY  
*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. American beech

Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on rich humus.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Brt, Lut.

*Quercus rubra* L. Red oak

*Q. borealis* Michaux f.  
Common. Rocky ridges and mixed woods; often on thin soil.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dud, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

ULMACEAE ELM FAMILY  
*Ulmus americana* L. White elm

Uncommon. At edges of woods and in fields; in groves of mixed  
deciduous trees.  
TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.

*Ulmus thomasii* Sarg. Rock elm

Rare. One location. Two trees at edge of woods on damp roadside.  
TRT—Dys.

MORACEAE MULBERRY FAMILY  
*Cannabis sativa* L. Marijuana

Rare. One location. Waste ground. (+)  
APM—Ngt.

*Humulus lupulus* L. Common hop

Uncommon. Dry gravelly roadsides. (+)  
TRT—Hct, Mnd.

URTICACEAE NETTLE FAMILY  
*Boehmeria cylindrica* (L.) Sw. False nettle

Rare. One location. Mixed woods. Large colony surrounding  
stagnant pool.  
TRT—Lut.

*Laportea canadensis* (L.) Wedd. Wood nettle

Common. Low, wet swampy areas and damp edges of woods.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Sno.

- Urtica dioica* L. Stinging nettle  
 Uncommon. Deciduous woods, and edges of woods on damp roadsides.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct.
- SANTALACEAE SANDALWOOD FAMILY  
*Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. Bastard toadflax  
*C. richardiana* Fern.  
 Uncommon. Rock outcrops and lakeshore rock ledges.  
 TRT—Lut; S.R.—Hin, Shb.
- POLYGONACEAE BUCKWHEAT FAMILY  
*Polygonum amphibium* L. Water smartweed  
*P. coccineum* Muhlenb.  
*P. natans* Eaton  
 Common. Quiet waters up to 1 m deep, and edges of sandy or muddy shores.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Lut, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Mon.
- Polygonum aviculare* L. Prostrate knotweed  
 Fairly common. Dry, sandy, barren areas and sparse lawns. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Hin, Mnd.
- Polygonum careyi* Olney Bristly smartweed  
 Rare. Open banks and wet shores; singly or in colonies. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Stn.
- Polygonum cilinode* Michaux Bindweed  
 Common. Dry roadsides, open woodlands, and sandy shores.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Polygonum convolvulus* L. Black bindweed  
 Fairly common. Dry sandy roadsides and wastelands. (+)  
 TRT—Cly, Dys, Gfd, Mnd.
- Polygonum cuspidatum* Siebold and Zucc. Japanese knotweed  
 Rare. One location. Damp roadside; in small colony. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Polygonum hydropiper* L. Common smartweed  
 Fairly common. Wet ditches and edges of swamps and streams. (+)  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Sno, Stn.

*Polygonum lapathifolium* L. Pale smartweed  
Uncommon. Sand flats and other open areas.  
TRT—Gfd, Hbn.

*Polygonum persicaria* L. Lady's-thumb  
Common. Waste areas and roadsides. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Lut.

*Polygonum punctatum* Elliott Dotted smartweed  
Common. Wet or damp stream edges.  
TRT—Dud, Glm, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Stn.

*Polygonum sagittatum* L. Tear-thumb  
Common. Dry or damp ditches, and edges of ponds and swamps.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin; S.R.—Mnd.

*Rumex acetosella* L. Sheep-sorrel  
Common. Sand flats, ditches, and damp lakeshores. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Hin.

*Rumex crispus* L. Sour dock, Curly dock  
Uncommon. Dry or damp grassy roadsides. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Hin.

*Rumex obtusifolius* L. Bitter dock  
Fairly common. Lake edges, and ditches among sedges and grasses. (+)  
APM—Lwr; TRT—Dys, Hct, McC, Mnd.

*Rumex patientia* L. Patience dock  
Rare. One location. Grassy clearing beside lake. (+)  
TRT—Dys.

CHENOPODIACEAE GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

*Chenopodium album* L. Lamb's quarters  
Fairly common. Sandy roadsides and open disturbed ground. (+)  
TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Mnd.

*Chenopodium capitatum* (L.) Ascherson Strawberry-blite  
Uncommon. Damp banks, and clearings with shrubs or grasses; in  
small colonies.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

*Chenopodium hybridum* L. Maple-leaved goosefoot  
Uncommon. Disturbed sites on sandy soil.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct.

- Salsola kali* L. Russian thistle  
 Rare. One location. On rock ballast of abandoned railroad tracks; in small colony. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- AMARANTHACEAE AMARANTH FAMILY  
*Amaranthus retroflexus* L. Pigweed  
 Uncommon. Disturbed waste areas. (+)  
 TRT—Dys; S.R.—Crd, Dys.
- NYCTAGINACEAE FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY  
*Oxybaphus nyctagineus* (Michaux) Sweet Umbrellawort  
*Mirabilis nyctaginea* (Michaux) MacMill.  
 Rare. Two locations. Large colony in low damp area along abandoned railroad tracks, and two plants among trees at the edge of meadow. (+)  
 TRT—Dys; S.R.—Lut.
- AIZOACEAE CARPETWEED FAMILY  
*Mollugo verticillata* L. Carpetweed  
 Rare. Two locations. Open sand-and-gravel sites, in large spreading patches. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Mon.
- PORTULACACEAE PURSLANE FAMILY  
*Claytonia caroliniana* Michaux Spring-beauty  
 Common. Damp woods, on humus.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd.
- CARYOPHYLLACEAE PINK FAMILY  
*Arenaria serpyllifolia* L. Thyme-leaved sandwort  
 Uncommon. Soil pockets on rocky slopes and dry sandy sites. (+)  
 TRT—Lut, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Cerastium arvense* L. Field chickweed  
 Rare. One location. Open grassy slope.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Cerastium fontanum* Baumg. Mouse-ear chickweed  
 subsp. *triviale* (Link) Jalas  
 Common. Grassy or sandy, open or partly shaded areas. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Dianthus armeria* L. Deptford pink  
 Uncommon. Sandy roadsides among grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn.



- Dianthus deltoides* L. Maiden pink  
 Rare. Two locations. Dry sandy flat and open hillside; escapes from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Lut, Stn.
- Dianthus plumarius* L. Garden pink  
 Rare. One location. Edge of woods; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Stn.
- Herniaria glabra* L. Knawel  
 Rare. One location. In cracks of pavement of old road. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Lychnis chalcedonica* L. Scarlet lychnis  
 Rare. One location. Edge of poplar woods among shrubs and tall herbs; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Sagina procumbens* L. Pearlwort  
 Uncommon. Two locations. Cracked pavement and gravel flats. (+)  
 TRT—2 Mnd; S.R.—Glm.
- Saponaria officinalis* L. Bouncing-bet  
 Common. Roadsides, clearings, and damp gravel pits. (+)  
 TRT—Hin, Shb.
- Silene antirrhina* L. Sleepy catchfly  
 Uncommon. Sandy areas, and abandoned railroad tracks in cinders.  
 TRT—Dys; S.R.—Sno.
- Silene armeria* L. Garden catchfly  
 Uncommon. Edges of woods and soil pockets on rocks; escapes from cultivation. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Hbn, Hct.
- Silene noctiflora* L. Night-flowering catchfly  
 Uncommon. Open hillsides and roadsides, on sandy soils. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hin; S.R.—Sno.
- Silene pratensis* (Rafn) Godron and Gren. White campion  
*Lychnis alba* Miller  
*S. alba* (Miller) E. H. Krause  
 Fairly common. Waste areas and disturbed sites. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Hct.

*Silene vulgaris* (Moench) Garcke Bladder campion  
*S. cucubalus* Wibel  
Common. Rock crevices and various sandy sites. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Mnd, Sno.

*Spergula arvensis* L. Corn spurrey  
Rare. Two locations. On gravel at roadside, and in damp roadside ditch. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Sno.

*Stellaria graminea* L. Lesser stitchwort  
Common. Dry or damp, grassy or sandy roadsides, and open hillsides. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Stn.

*Stellaria longifolia* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Starwort  
Rare. One location. Damp sandy roadside in large disturbed area; among many species of plants.  
TRT—Hct.

*Stellaria media* (L.) Villars Common chickweed  
Rare. One location. Damp edge of woods at roadside. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.

CERATOPHYLLACEAE HORNWORT FAMILY  
*Ceratophyllum demersum* L. Coontail  
Fairly common. Quiet waters of lakes and streams up to 1.5 m deep; floating below surface.  
TRT—Dys, Lut, Mnd.

*Ceratophyllum echinatum* A. Gray Coontail  
Common. Pools, stream edges, and quiet bays; in shallow water up to 0.7 m deep; floating at and below the surface.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Glm.

NYMPHAEACEAE WATER-LILY FAMILY  
*Brasenia schreberi* J. F. Gmelin Water-shield  
Common. Still or slow-flowing waters up to 1 m deep; leaves floating on surface.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Shb; S.R.—Glm, Hin, McC.

*Nuphar pumila* (Timm) DC. Yellow water-lily  
*N. lutea* (L.) Sibth. subsp. *pumila* (Timm) E. O. Beal  
*N. microphylla* (Pers.) Fern.  
Rare. One location. Open water of lake at 1.0 to 1.5 m depth; leaves floating on surface.  
TRT—McC.

*Nuphar variegata* Engelm. ex Durand in Clinton **Yellow water-lily**  
*N. lutea* (L.) Sibth. subsp. *variegata* (Engelm. ex Durand in Clinton)  
E. O. Beal  
Common. Quiet or gently flowing waters of rivers, bays, and lakes; in shallow water up to 2 m deep; leaves floating on surface.  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Hin, Liv.

*Nymphaea odorata* Dryander ex Aiton **White water-lily**  
Common. Small lakes, ponds, and quiet waters of rivers; in water up to 2 m deep; leaves floating on surface.  
DFB—Lwr; TRT—Dud, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Hin, McC, Shb, Sno.

RANUNCULACEAE

CROWFOOT FAMILY

*Aconitum napellus* L. **Monkshood**  
Rare. One location. Damp ground in partial shade of a stand of balsam-fir; escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.

*Actaea pachypoda* Elliott **White baneberry, Doll's-eyes**  
*A. alba* (L.) Miller  
Common. Dry to damp deciduous woods; usually growing singly.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hav, Hbn, Hct, Mnd.

*Actaea rubra* (Aiton) Willd. **Red baneberry**  
Uncommon. Damp mixed or deciduous woods; singly or in small colonies.  
TRT—Hbn, Mnd, Stn.

*Anemone canadensis* L. **Canada anemone**  
Rare. Two locations. Beside trail in woods, and in wide flat ditch.  
TRT—Crd, Hct.

*Anemone cylindrica* A. Gray **Thimbleweed**  
Uncommon. Open grassy areas, often on low moist ground.  
TRT—Dys.

*Anemone riparia* Fern. **Thimbleweed**  
Rare. Two locations. Open, dry grassy areas.  
TRT—Hin, Mnd.

*Anemone virginiana* L. **Thimbleweed**  
Fairly common. Open grassy slopes and clearings.  
TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

- Aquilegia canadensis* L. Wild columbine  
Common. Deciduous woods, clearings, and rock outcrops.  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; TRTE—Ans.
- Aquilegia vulgaris* L. Garden columbine  
Rare. One location. Edge of deciduous woods; escape from cultivation,  
well established. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.
- Caltha palustris* L. Marsh-marigold  
Rare. One location. In low, wet ditch on edge of mixed woods.  
TRT—Mon.
- Clematis virginiana* L. Virgin's-bower  
Fairly common. Climbing on shrubs, small trees, and low vegetation.  
TRT—Dud, Hbn, Hct, Mon.
- Coptis trifolia* (L.) Salisb. Goldthread  
Common. Damp mixed woods and hemlock forests, on humus.  
TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Liv, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Hepatica acutiloba* DC. Sharp-leaved hepatica  
Uncommon. Mixed or deciduous woods, on humus.  
TRT—Dys; S.R.—Mnd.
- Hepatica americana* (DC.) Ker Gawler Round-lobed hepatica  
Uncommon. Deciduous woods, on rich humus.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys; S.R.—Mnd.
- Ranunculus abortivus* L. Kidneyleaf buttercup  
Common. Wet or dry edges of woods, swampy areas, and along trails.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Stn.
- Ranunculus acris* L. Tall buttercup  
Common. Roadsides, and occasionally in woods. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Hav, Hbn, Hct, Shb, Sno; S.R.—Lut.
- Ranunculus gmelini* DC. Yellow water-crowfoot  
*var. hookeri* (D. Don) Benson  
Rare. Two locations. Mostly submersed in large shallow pool, and on wet  
muddy bank of small pool.  
TRT—2 Crd.
- Ranunculus longirostris* Godron White water-crowfoot  
Rare. One location. Shallow water at lake outlet.  
TRT—Dud.



- Ranunculus pensylvanicus* L. f. Bristly buttercup  
Common. Wet muddy banks, ditches, and stream edges.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Mon, Stn.
- Ranunculus recurvatus* Poiret ex Lam. Hooked buttercup  
Fairly common. Damp or dry mixed woods.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct, McC; S.R.—Glm, Sno.
- Ranunculus repens* L. Creeping buttercup  
Uncommon. Damp, partly shaded roadsides; in dense colonies. (+)  
TRT—Stn.
- Ranunculus reptans* L. Creeping spearwort  
*var. reptans*  
Fairly common. Sandy shores and flats at water-line; in dense matted patches.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Hav.
- var. ovalis* (Bigelow) Torrey and A. Gray  
Rare. Two locations. Low stream banks.  
TRT—Mnd, Stn.
- Ranunculus sceleratus* L. Cursed buttercup  
Uncommon. Waste areas, gravel roadsides, and rock depressions.  
TRT—Crd, Mnd; S.R.—Hbn.
- Thalictrum dasycarpum* Fisch. and Avé-Lall. Purple meadow-rue  
Uncommon. Mucky shores and stream banks.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Stn.
- Thalictrum dioicum* L. Early meadow-rue  
Rare. One location. Steep rocky hillside.  
TRT—Mnd.
- Thalictrum pubescens* Pursh Tall meadow-rue  
*T. polygamum* Muhlenb.  
Common. Wet meadows and damp stream banks.  
TRT—Brt, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Hin.
- BERBERIDACEAE BARBERRY FAMILY  
*Caulophyllum thalictroides* (L.) Michaux Blue cohosh  
Fairly common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on humus.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mon; S.R.—Dys, Lut.

- PAPAVERACEAE POPPY FAMILY  
*Chelidonium majus* L. Celandine  
 Rare. One location. Under trees beside open waste ground. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Sanguinaria canadensis* L. Bloodroot  
 Rare. One location. Low, moist roadside on edge of deciduous woods; colony of around two hundred plants.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- FUMARIACEAE FUMITORY FAMILY  
*Corydalis sempervirens* (L.) Pers. Pale corydalis  
 Common. Dry sandy sites, especially on rocky shores and outcrops.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Shb.
- Dicentra canadensis* (Goldie) Walp. Squirrel-corn  
 Fairly common. Moist mixed woods, on leafy humus.  
 APM—Br; TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd.
- Dicentra cucullaria* (L.) Bernh. Dutchman's breeches  
 Common. Moist mixed woods, on leafy humus.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Dys, Mnd.
- BRASSICACEAE MUSTARD FAMILY  
 (CRUCIFERAE)  
*Alyssum alyssoides* (L.) L. Alyssum  
 Uncommon. Sandy and gravelly banks, and occasionally roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- Arabis divaricarpa* Nels. Rock cress  
 Uncommon. Soil pockets on rocks, and sand-and-gravel flats.  
 TRT—Lut, Stn.
- Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh. Tower mustard  
 Rare. One location. Soil pockets on rock ledges.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Arabis hirsuta* (L.) Scop. Rock cress  
 var. *pyncocarpa* (M. Hopk.) Rollins  
 Rare. One location. Damp shady lakeshore.  
 TRT—Hct.
- Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br. Winter cress  
 Common. Moist roadsides and fields, among grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Lut, Stn; S.R.—Sno.

- Brassica campestris* L. Field mustard  
 Rare. Two locations. Gravel bank, and abandoned railroad tracks on sand and cinders. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct.
- Brassica kaber* (DC.) Wheeler Charlock  
 Rare. One location. Dry sand fill over garbage dump. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medikus Shepherd's purse  
 Common. Dry sandy sites and moist wooded roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd.
- Cardamine pensylvanica* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Bitter cress  
 Common. Shaded pools and wet hollows in woods.  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Dentaria diphylla* Michaux Toothwort  
 Uncommon. Damp to wet mixed woods; colonies usually small.  
 APM—Lwr; TRT—Crd, Hbn.
- Descurainia pinnata* (Walter) Britton Tansy-mustard  
 var. *brachycarpa* (Richardson) Fern.  
 Rare. One location. Beside abandoned railroad tracks.  
 TRT—Sno.
- Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb ex Prantl Herb-sophia  
 Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, on sand and cinders. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Diplotaxis tenuifolia* (L.) DC. Wall-rocket  
 Rare. One location. Beside abandoned railroad tracks, on sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Erysimum cheiranthoides* L. Wormseed mustard  
 Fairly common. Wet, disturbed sandy sites. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Hesperis matronalis* L. Dame's rocket  
 Rare. One location. Partially shaded roadside; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.

- Lepidium campestre* (L.) R. Br. Field cress  
 Common. Open, grassy or rocky waste areas. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.
- Lepidium densiflorum* Schrader Peppergrass  
 Fairly common. Dry, sandy waste ground. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Sno, Stn.
- Nasturtium microphyllum* (Boenn.) Reichenb. Water cress  
 Rare. One location. Small stream through wet lowland. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Rorippa palustris* (L.) Besser Marsh cress  
 var. *fernaldiana* (Butters and Abbe) Stuckey  
 Uncommon. Damp sandy soils beside streams and roadsides.  
 TRT—Cly, Hbn; S.R.—Sno.
- var. *hispida* (Desv.) Rydb.  
 Fairly common. Damp or wet meadows, and ditches and shorelines.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb, Stn.
- Sisymbrium altissimum* L. Tumble mustard  
 Rare. One location. Disturbed waste ground, on sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop. Hedge mustard  
 Rare. One location. Sand fill over garbage dump. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Subularia aquatica* L. Awlwort  
 Rare. One location. Edge of low sand island in river.  
 DAO—Hav or Shb; MICH—Hav or Shb.
- Thlaspi arvense* L. Field penny-cress  
 Uncommon. Roadsides and old farmland, with grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

RESEDACEAE

MIGNONETTE FAMILY

*Reseda lutea* L.

Mignonette

- Rare. One location. Sand and gravel roadside. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.



## SARRACENIACEAE

## PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY

*Sarracenia purpurea* L.

## Pitcher-plant

Fairly common. Sphagnum bogs and boggy edges of lakes.

TRT—Crd, Dud, Dys; S.R.—Hin, Liv, Stn.

## DROSERACEAE

## SUNDEW FAMILY

*Drosera intermedia* Hayne

## Spatulate-leaved sundew

Common. Partially submerged habitats on shorelines, flats, and old logs.

APM—Lwr; TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hin, Shb, Sno, Stn.

*Drosera rotundifolia* L.

## Round-leaved sundew

Common. Bogs, shores, and damp sand flats; with mosses and grasses.

TRT—Crd, Dud, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Shb.

## CRASSULACEAE

## ORPINE FAMILY

*Sedum acre* L.

## Mossy stonecrop

Uncommon. Rock ledges and outcrops. (+)

TRT—Dys, Hin.

*Sedum hispanicum* L.

## Spanish stonecrop

Rare. One location. Thin soil over rocks; escape from cultivation. (+)

APM—Ngt.

*Sedum telephium* L.

## Live-forever

Uncommon. Dry waste sites and disturbed roadsides. (+)

DAO—Stn; TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn.

## SAXIFRAGACEAE

## SAXIFRAGE FAMILY

*Chrysosplenium americanum* Schwein.

## Golden water-carpet

Fairly common. Wet woods and shrub thickets; on muddy soil or loose sand.

APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

*Mitella diphylla* L.

## Mitrewort

Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on leafy ground, partially or completely shaded.

TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Lut.

*Mitella nuda* L.

## Naked mitrewort

Common. Damp or wet areas: swamps and edges of woods.

TRT—Crd, Mnd, Mon.

*Philadelphus coronarius* L.

## Mock-orange

Rare. One location. Woodland thicket; escape from cultivation. (+)

APM—Ngt.

- Ribes cynosbati* L.** Prickly gooseberry  
Common. Moist woodlands, often on sandy soil.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Gfd, Hav, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Ribes glandulosum* Grauer** Skunk currant  
Common. Wet woods, damp slopes, and rocky banks.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Hin, Liv, Mnd.
- Ribes hirtellum* Michaux** Wild gooseberry  
Uncommon. Low, moist sites with herbs and shrubs.  
TRT—Crd, Dys.
- Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poiret** Bristly black currant  
Fairly common. Edges of swamps, wet woods, and damp slopes.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd.
- Ribes rubrum* L.** Red currant  
*R. sativum* (Reichenb.) Syme  
Rare. One location. Steep disturbed river bank; escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.
- Ribes triste* Pall.** Swamp red currant  
Fairly common. Damp woods and open swampy areas.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Saxifraga virginensis* Michaux** Early saxifrage  
Rare. Two locations. Moss-covered pockets on rocky outcrops.  
TRT—Gfd, Lut.
- Tiarella cordifolia* L.** Foamflower  
Common. Deciduous or mixed woods, on leafy humus.  
TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Crd, Glm, Hin, Liv.
- ROSACEAE ROSE FAMILY
- Agrimonia gryposepala* Wallr.** Agrimony  
Uncommon. Moist, open or sparsely treed areas.  
TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Mnd.
- Amelanchier arborea* (Michaux f.) Fern.** Serviceberry  
Rare. Two locations. Shrubby edge of parking lot, and lakeshore.  
TRT—Glm, Lut.
- Amelanchier bartramiana* (Tausch) Roemer** Serviceberry  
Rare. One location. Dry grassy hillside.  
TRT—Mnd.

- Amelanchier laevis* Wieg. Smooth serviceberry  
 Common. Roadsides, edges of woods, and open, often rocky sites.  
 TRT—Crd, Glm, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- Amelanchier sanguinea* (Pursh) DC. Serviceberry  
*var. sanguinea*  
 Common. Rocky areas, road banks, lake edges, and open areas in woods.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- var. grandiflora* (Wieg.) Rehder  
 Uncommon. Rocky shore, roadside, and woodland.  
 APM—Brt; TRT—Dys, Mnd.
- Amelanchier spicata* (Lam.) K. Koch Serviceberry  
*var. spicata*  
 Uncommon. Three locations. High rock ridge, edge of woods, and forest clearing.  
 TRT—Glm, Hin, Mnd.
- var. stolonifera* (Wieg.) Cinq-mars  
 Rare. One location. Smooth, sloping rock shoreline.  
 TRT—Hin.
- Aronia prunifolia* (Marshall) Rehder Chokeberry  
*A. melanocarpa* (Michaux) Elliott (see Voss, 1985)  
 Common. Shores of lakes and ponds, edges of wet woods, and shrubby hillsides.  
 TRT—Ans, Gfd, Hin, Liv, Mnd, Shb, Sno.
- Crataegus macracantha* Lodd. Hawthorn  
*var. macracantha*  
 Uncommon. Shrub thickets beside roads, and edges of deciduous woods.  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd.
- var. occidentalis* (Britton) Egglest.  
 Rare. One location. Edge of open field adjacent to deciduous woods.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Crataegus macrosperma* Ashe Hawthorn  
 Fairly common. Fencerows and open meadows.  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.
- Crataegus punctata* Jacq. Hawthorn  
 Uncommon. Open fields and woods bordering farmlands.  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd.

- Crataegus schuettei* Ashe Hawthorn  
Rare. One location. Sparsely wooded bank on sideroad.  
TRT—Sno.
- Dalibarda repens* L. Dewdrops  
Fairly common. Damp deciduous woods and wet thickets.  
DFB—Ngt; TRT—Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Filipendula rubra* (Hill) Robinson Queen-of-the-prairie  
Rare. Two locations. Damp bank of ditch, and sedge meadow; escapes  
from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Gfd, Stn.
- Fragaria vesca* L. Wood strawberry  
var. *americana* (Porter) Staudt  
Uncommon. Small patches in clearings.  
TRT—Lut, Stn.
- Fragaria virginiana* Miller Wild strawberry  
Common. Roadsides, old fields, and open hillsides; chiefly on sandy soils.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Stn; S.R.—Glm, Sno.
- Geum aleppicum* Jacq. Yellow avens  
var. *strictum* (Aiton) Fern.  
Fairly common. Deciduous woods and damp open areas; on rich soils. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Sno, Stn.
- Geum canadense* Jacq. White avens  
Uncommon. Moist woods and clearings.  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Mnd.
- Geum laciniatum* Murray Avens  
Rare. Two locations. Among shrubs beside swamp, and on sandy  
lakeshore.  
TRT—Sno, Stn.
- Geum macrophyllum* Willd. Large-leaved avens  
Rare. Two locations. Low gravelly lakeshore and damp roadside.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd.
- Geum rivale* L. Purple avens  
Uncommon. Wet meadows.  
APM—Br; TRT—Dys, Stn.

- Malus pumila* Miller Apple  
*Pyrus malus* L.  
 Uncommon. Mixed woods and disturbed soil locations. (+)  
 APM—Lwr; TRT—Crd, Gfd.
- Physocarpus opulifolius* (L.) Maxim. Ninebark  
 Rare. One location. Open grassy bank, with other shrubs.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Potentilla anserina* L. Silverweed  
 Rare. One location. Edge of parking lot, on dry sand.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Potentilla argentea* L. Silvery cinquefoil  
 Common. Open, dry sandy areas: roadsides, waste places, and shores. (+)  
 TRT—Cly, Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hin, Mnd, Stn.
- Potentilla inclinata* Villars Cinquefoil  
 Uncommon. Moist roadside, and edges of disturbed open sites. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Sno.
- Potentilla norvegica* L. Rough cinquefoil  
 Common. Roadsides, clearings in woods, and wet shores.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Sno, Stn; S.R.—Cly.
- Potentilla palustris* (L.) Scop. Marsh cinquefoil  
 Fairly common. Swampy and marshy shorelines, and wet meadows.  
 TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Mon.
- Potentilla recta* L. Rough-fruited cinquefoil  
 Common. Open areas on banks and roadsides, and clearings in woods. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Sno.
- Potentilla simplex* Michaux Common cinquefoil  
 Uncommon. Low, moist grassy sites; in creeping colonies.  
 TRT—Hin, Mnd, Stn.
- Prunus nigra* Aiton Canada plum  
 Uncommon. Edges of woods, and fencerows.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Mnd.
- Prunus pensylvanica* L. f. Pin cherry  
 Common. Roadsides, woodland slopes, and lake and stream banks; in pure stands or mixed with other trees and shrubs.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Hin.



- Prunus serotina* Ehrh. Black cherry  
 Uncommon. Roadsides, old fields, sand flats, and occasionally mature woods (a species disappearing because of earlier cutting and current diseases).  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Mnd, Sno; S.R.—Mnd.
- Prunus virginiana* L. Choke cherry  
 Common. Roadsides among shrubs or deciduous trees, stream edges, and old fields.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Rosa acicularis* Lindley Prickly wild rose  
 Uncommon. Open and sparsely treed areas.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Glm.
- Rosa blanda* Aiton Smooth wild rose  
 Uncommon. On sand and clay or sand and gravel, in partly shaded locations.  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd.
- Rosa eglanteria* L. Sweet-brier  
*R. rubiginosa* L.  
 Rare. One location. Open meadow, with other shrubs. (+)  
 TRT—Stn.
- Rosa multiflora* Thunb. ex Murray Many-flowered rose  
 Rare. One location. Edge of woods, with other shrubs, on sand and clay soil; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Rosa palustris* Marshall Swamp rose  
 Uncommon. Wet shores in swampy or marshy sites; singly or in small colonies.  
 TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Dud, Dys, McC.
- Rubus allegheniensis* Porter Common blackberry  
 Common. Open dry hillsides, sand flats, damp woods, and roadsides.  
 TRT—Dud, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Sno.
- Rubus canadensis* L. Smooth blackberry  
 Rare. Two locations. White-flowered plant in campsite, and pink-flowered plant on edge of low, damp woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd.

- Rubus flagellaris* Willd. Northern dewberry  
Uncommon. Low creeping shrub on dry, open sandy or rocky sites.  
TRT—Crd, Mnd, Stn.
- Rubus hispidus* L. Swamp dewberry  
Rare. One location. Gravel bank above wet valley.  
TRT—Stn.
- Rubus odoratus* L. Purple-flowering raspberry  
Common. Shrubby roadside banks; in sandy, gravelly, or rocky ground.  
TRT—Crd, McC, Mnd; S.R.—Brt, Lut.
- Rubus pubescens* Raf. Dwarf raspberry  
Common. Damp or wet woods, and open disturbed ground; on sand, clay, humus, or muck.  
TRT—Gfd, Hct, Liv, Mnd, Mon.
- Rubus setosus* Bigelow Bristly blackberry  
Uncommon. Damp to dry sites, among grasses or low shrubs.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Shb.
- Rubus strigosus* Michaux Wild red raspberry  
*R. idaeus* L. var. *strigosus* (Michaux) Maxim.  
Common. Shrubby, sandy open areas, roadsides, and fields.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Cly, Crd, Dys, Sno.
- Sorbaria sorbifolia* (L.) A. Braun False spiraea  
Rare. Two locations. Fencerow on sand, and partly shaded bank; escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Stn.
- Sorbus americana* Marshall Mountain-ash  
Fairly common. Wet or moist lakeshores, and roadsides with shrubs and young trees.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Dud, Hbn, Hct, Liv, McC, Mnd.
- Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) C. Schneider Showy mountain-ash  
Rare. Two locations. Rocky slope and damp lowland.  
DFB—Ngt; TRT—Hct.
- Spiraea alba* Du Roi Narrow-leaved meadowsweet  
Uncommon. Open edges of wetlands and lakes, and moist fields.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Mon, Sno.

- Spiraea latifolia* (Aiton) Borkh. Broad-leaved meadowsweet  
*S. alba* Du Roi var. *latifolia* (Aiton) Dippel  
 Common. Edges of marshes, lakes, and ponds, and open, sandy disturbed ground.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Stn.
- Spiraea tomentosa* L. Steeple-bush  
 Common. Sandy shorelines, damp sandy ditches, roadsides, and open waste areas; usually with other low shrubs.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin.
- Waldsteinia fragarioides* (Michaux) Tratt. Barren strawberry  
 Rare. Two locations. Old bush road, and low clay bank in leafy litter.  
 TRT—Hbn, Liv.
- FABACEAE BEAN FAMILY
- Coronilla varia* L. Crown-vetch  
 Rare. One location. Disturbed roadside. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Lathyrus latifolius* L. Everlasting pea  
 Rare. One location. Edge of woods beside road. (+)  
 TRT—Crd.
- Lathyrus palustris* L. Vetchling  
 var. *linearifolius* Ser.  
 Rare. One location. Beside low swamp, on sand.  
 TRT—Hbn.
- Lathyrus pratensis* L. Yellow vetchling  
 Rare. One location. Roadside among grasses. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Lathyrus sylvestris* L. Sweet pea  
 Rare. One location. Dry meadow with shrubs; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Hct.
- Lotus corniculatus* L. Bird's-foot trefoil  
 Uncommon. Clearings and roadsides; in dry, grassy or sandy areas. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd.
- Medicago lupulina* L. Black medick  
 Uncommon. Roadsides and disturbed areas. (+)  
 TRT—2 Dys, Gfd.

- Medicago sativa* L. Alfalfa  
 Uncommon. Open grassy areas and sandy roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd, Stn.
- Melilotus alba* Medikus White sweet clover  
 Common. Sandy roadsides and old fields; often in large dense colonies. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Glm, Sno.
- Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Pallas Yellow sweet clover  
 Uncommon. Sandy roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn.
- Robinia pseudo-acacia* L. Black locust  
 Rare. Two locations. Fencerow and river bank; on sandy soils. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd, Stn.
- Trifolium aureum* Pollich Hop clover  
*T. agrarium* L.  
 Common. Roadsides, dry open fields, and occasionally stream banks. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Trifolium hybridum* L. Alsike clover  
 Uncommon. Dry sites: roadsides, fields, and abandoned railroad tracks. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.
- Trifolium pratense* L. Red clover  
 Common. Clearings and old fields. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Sno.
- Trifolium repens* L. White clover  
 Common. Sandy roadsides, dry fields, and woodlands. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Glm.
- Vicia angustifolia* L. Narrow-leaved vetch  
*V. sativa* L. subsp. *nigra* (L.) Ehrh.  
 Rare. Two locations. Damp ditch with grasses and sedges, and abandoned railroad tracks on gravelly soil. (+)  
 TRT—Sno, Stn.
- Vicia cracca* L. Cow vetch  
 Common. Roadsides, and beside abandoned railroad tracks on sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Sno.

*Vicia tetrasperma* (L.) Schreber Four-sided vetch  
Uncommon. Dry open sites: rock ridges and waste ground. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Lut, Sno.

OXALIDACEAE

WOOD-SORREL FAMILY

*Oxalis montana* Raf. Wood-sorrel  
Fairly common. Damp to swampy mixed woods.  
TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Crd.

*Oxalis stricta* L. Yellow wood-sorrel  
Fairly common. Old lawns, driveways, and sandy roadsides.  
TRT—Gfd, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—McC, Mnd.

GERANIACEAE

GERANIUM FAMILY

*Geranium bicknellii* Britton Bicknell's cranesbill  
Uncommon. Clearings and sandy disturbed sites.  
TRT—Lut, Shb, Stn.

*Geranium robertianum* L. Herb-robert  
Uncommon. Sandy, partially shaded roadsides and grassy, thinly wooded slopes.  
TRT—Crd, Mnd, Mon, Stn.

POLYGALACEAE

MILKWORT FAMILY

*Polygala paucifolia* Willd. Fringed polygala  
Uncommon. Edge of damp woods, and wooded shores.  
TRT—Ans, Shb; S.R.—Lut.

*Polygala polygama* Walter Milkwort  
Rare. One location. Sandy ground by small lake.  
CAN—Glm.

EUPHORBIACEAE

SPURGE FAMILY

*Euphorbia cyparissias* L. Cypress spurge  
Rare. One location. Roadside in dense grass. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.

*Euphorbia glyptosperma* Engelm. Spurge  
Uncommon. Sand, gravel, and cinder areas, and rock ledges.  
TRT—Dys, Lut, Mnd, Shb, Sno.

*Euphorbia helioscopia* L. Sun spurge  
Rare. One location. Grassy open roadside. (+)  
TRT—Dys.



*Euphorbia maculata* L.

Wartweed, Spotted spurge

Rare. One location. Beside abandoned railroad track, in sand.

TRT—Dys.

CALLITRICHACEAE

WATER-STARWORT FAMILY

*Callitriche verna* L.

Water-starwort

Uncommon. Pools and quiet streams.

TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Stn.

ANACARDIACEAE

CASHEW FAMILY

*Rhus radicans* L.

Poison ivy

Uncommon. Dry gravel roadside on top of rocky hillside; very occasionally seen on edges of woods.

TRT—Mnd.

*Rhus typhina* L.

Staghorn sumac

Common. Rocky outcrops, grassy hillsides, and dry open roadsides.

TRT—Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Lut, Stn.

AQUIFOLIACEAE

HOLLY FAMILY

*Ilex verticillata* (L.) A. Gray

Winterberry

Fairly common. Banks of streams and lakes, and edges of marshes.

DAO—Shb; TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

*Nemopanthus mucronata* (L.) Trel.

Mountain holly

Common. Low, wet areas: often shores of lakes, ponds, and streams, and wet thickets.

TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Liv.

CELASTRACEAE

STAFF-TREE FAMILY

*Celastrus scandens* L.

Bittersweet

Rare. One location. Climbing on wire fence on open bank.

TRT—Mnd.

ACERACEAE

MAPLE FAMILY

*Acer negundo* L.

Box-elder, Manitoba maple

Fairly common. Parks, lawns, and waste places. (+)

TRT—Dys.

*Acer pensylvanicum* L.

Striped maple

Fairly common. Moist deciduous woods, shaded roadsides, and lake edges.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Shb.

*Acer rubrum* L. Red maple

Common. Wet or damp deciduous or mixed woods, and swamps.

TRT—Dud, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Hin, Stn.

*Acer saccharinum* L. Silver maple

Uncommon. Low banks of lakes or streams; leaning over the water.

TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Sno.

*Acer saccharum* Marshall Sugar maple

Common. In pure stands or in mixed forests; usually on leaf-covered, humus-rich soil; abundant throughout the county.

APM—Ngt; TRT—Hct, Mnd.

**f. *rugelii* (Pax.) Palmer and Steyerm.**

Rare. Two locations. Edges of damp woods at roadsides.

TRT—2 Mnd.

*Acer spicatum* Lam. Mountain maple

Fairly common. Edges of woods, banks, and partially open woodlands; on dry or moist soils.

TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Hin.

BALSAMINACEAE

TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY

*Impatiens capensis* Meerb.

Touch-me-not, Jewelweed

*I. biflora* Walter

Common. Damp or wet places, on muck or humus; usually in large colonies.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Glm.

RHAMNACEAE

BUCKTHORN FAMILY

*Rhamnus alnifolia* L'Her.

Alder-leaved buckthorn

Rare. One location. Low, damp ground between woods and bank of abandoned railroad track, with speckled alders.

TRT—Sno.

VITACEAE

GRAPE FAMILY

*Parthenocissus vitacea* (Knerr) A. Hitchc.

Virginia creeper

Common. Creeping on roadsides, abandoned railroad tracks, and open rocky areas; climbing on trees and poles; occasionally spreading into deciduous woods among dead leaves.

APM—Lwr, Ngt; TRT—Dud, Dys, Hct, Lut, Mnd.

## TILIACEAE

## LINDEN FAMILY

*Tilia americana* L.

## Basswood

Common. Scattered in deciduous or mixed woods and on roadsides; occasionally growing singly in cleared areas.

TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Hin, Lut.

## MALVACEAE

## MALLOW FAMILY

*Malva moschata* L.

## Musk mallow

Uncommon. Open, dry sites with grasses and low herbs; in small colonies. (+)

APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Hct, Sno, Stn.

*Malva neglecta* Wallr.

## Common mallow

Rare. One location. Vegetable garden. (+)

TRT—Mnd.

## HYPERICACEAE

## ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY

*Hypericum boreale* (Britton) Bickn.

## Northern St. John's-wort

Common. Wet, muddy or sandy edges of marshes and streams; in shallow water or on shore.

TRT—Dys, Gfd, Glm, Hbn, Hct, Hin, McC, Shb, Stn.

*f. callitrichoides* Fassett

Fairly common. A submersed form of *H. boreale* with differing leaf characters; sterile.

TRT—Hin, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.

*Hypericum canadense* L.

## Canadian St. John's-wort

Common. Edges of streams and other low, open, damp to wet areas; usually on muck.

TRT—Hct, Hin, Shb, Sno; S.R.—Dys, Glm.

*Hypericum ellipticum* Hook.

## Pale St. John's-wort

Common. On damp banks of creeks and rivers, and in bogs on floating masses of herbaceous plants.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Stn.

*Hypericum majus* (A. Gray) Britton

## Large St. John's-wort

Rare. One location. Edge of lake, in shallow water about 10 cm deep.

TRT—Stn.

*Hypericum mutilum* L.

## Dwarf St. John's-wort

Rare. Two locations. Low, wet ground.

TRT—2 Shb.

*Hypericum perforatum* L. Common St. John's-wort  
Common. Roadsides, fields, meadows, and open sandy areas; often in large colonies. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Shb, Sno, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Cly, Crd, Glm, Sno.

*Triadenum fraseri* (Spach) Gleason Marsh St. John's-wort  
*T. virginicum* (L.) Raf. subsp. *fraseri* (Spach) J. M. Gillett  
*Hypericum virginicum* L. var. *fraseri* (Spach) Fern.  
Common. Sandy edges of streams and lakes, and wet meadows, marshes, and bogs.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Mon.

ELATINACEAE WATERWORT FAMILY  
*Elatine minima* (Nutt.) Fischer and C. Meyer Waterwort  
Rare. Three locations. Submersed in shallow water of river, and emersed on sandy shoreline. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
CAN—Hav or Shb; TRT—Stn; TRTE—Shb.

CISTACEAE ROCKROSE FAMILY  
*Lechea intermedia* Leggett Pinweed  
Rare. One location. Sandy pockets in granite outcrop.  
TRT—Hct.

VIOLACEAE VIOLET FAMILY  
*Viola adunca* Smith Hooked-spur violet  
Rare. Two locations. Sandy banks in partial shade.  
TRT—Crd, Sno.

*Viola blanda* Willd. Sweet white violet  
Uncommon. Deciduous woods, rock depression on roadside, and edge of meadow in shade of spruce trees.  
TRT—Hbn, Mnd; S.R.—Mnd.

*Viola canadensis* L. Canada violet  
Common. Deciduous or mixed woods and partially wooded clearings.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Dud, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mon, Stn.

*Viola conspersa* Reichenb. American dog violet  
Fairly common. Damp and wet areas, open or shaded; on various soils.  
TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Crd.

*Viola cucullata* Aiton Blue marsh violet  
Common. Damp to wet ditches at edges of woods, and sand or mud shores; often in large dense colonies.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Liv, Lut.

- f. albiflora Britton** **Blue marsh violet (white form)**  
 Rare. One location. In a colony of mostly blue *V. cucullata* where colours ranged from white to deep blue.  
 TRT—Liv.
- Viola incognita* Brainerd** **Large-leaved white violet**  
 Fairly common. Damp to wet deciduous woods, wet depressions, and wooded banks.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Mon; S.R.—Dys.
- Viola lanceolata* L.** **Lance-leaved violet**  
 Common. Open sandy or rocky shores, and edges of woods.  
 DFB—Ngt; TRT—Ans, Gfd, Glm, Hin, McC, Shb, Stn.
- Viola nephrophylla* E. Greene** **Northern bog violet**  
 Rare. Two locations. Mucky stream bed and rich woods.  
 TRT—2 Hbn.
- Viola pallens* (Banks ex DC.) Brainerd** **Northern white violet**  
*V. macloskeyi* F. E. Lloyd var. *pallens* (DC.) C. L. Hitchc.  
 Common. Damp or wet woods, banks, lake edges, lawns, and meadows.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Hin.
- Viola pubescens* Aiton**  
**var. *pubescens*** **Downy yellow violet**  
 Fairly common. Edges of deciduous woods and shaded roadsides; on humus or sand and gravel.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- var. *leiocarpa* (Fern. and Wieg.) Boiv.** **Smooth yellow violet**  
*V. eriocarpa* Schwein.  
 Uncommon. Deciduous woods, on humus.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn.
- Viola renifolia* A. Gray** **Kidney-leaved violet**  
 Fairly common. Damp mixed woods.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Crd, Glm.
- Viola selkirkii* Pursh ex Goldie** **Great-spurred violet**  
 Fairly common. Damp to wet chiefly deciduous woods, and edges of streams.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.



*Viola septentrionalis* E. Greene Northern blue violet  
Common. Edges of woods, open woodlands, thickets, and sandy roadsides.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Hin.

**f. *alba* Vict. and Rouss.**

Rare. Two locations. Wet lumbering road and grassy park.  
TRT—Dys, Hct.

*Viola sororia* Willd. Woolly blue violet  
Uncommon. Open or shaded, damp or dry sites.  
TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Stn.

*Viola tricolor* L. Johnny-jump-up  
Rare. Two locations. Edge of damp woods and open ditch; escapes from  
cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Ans, Dys.

THYMELAEACEAE MEZERUM FAMILY  
*Dirca palustris* L. Leatherwood  
Uncommon. Damp woods, and occasionally sparsely wooded hillsides.  
DAO—Hct; TRT—Mnd; UWO—Glm; S.R.—Lut.

ELAEAGNACEAE OLEASTER FAMILY  
*Shepherdia canadensis* (L.) Nutt. Buffalo-berry  
Rare. Two locations. Woods at edges of small clearings.  
TRT—2 Lut.

LYTHRACEAE LOOSETRIFE FAMILY  
*Decodon verticillatus* (L.) Elliott Swamp loosestrife  
var. *laevigatus* Torrey and A. Gray  
Uncommon. In shallow water offshore or in floating mats in lakes; in dense  
colonies spreading by thick underwater stems.  
TRT—Hin, Lut, Mnd.

*Lythrum salicaria* L. Purple loosestrife  
Rare. Two locations. Low, wet sites among shrubs and grasses. (+)  
TRT—Dys; S.R.—Shb.

MELASTOMACEAE MELASTOMA FAMILY  
*Rhexia virginica* L. Meadow-beauty  
Rare. One location. Damp sandy shore of small lake. Rare in Ontario  
(Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
TRT—Hin.

## ONAGRACEAE

## EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

*Circaea alpina* L.

## Smaller enchanter's nightshade

Fairly common. Wet or damp coniferous or mixed woods, and often edges of creeks or pools.

TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Ngf.

*Circaea quadrisulcata* (Maxim.)

## Enchanter's nightshade

Franchet and Savat.

*C. lutetiana* L. var. *canadensis* L.

Uncommon. Open coniferous woods and moist mixed woods.

TRT—Gfd, Lut, Stn.

*Epilobium angustifolium* L.

## Fireweed

Common. Roadsides, wastelands, and edges of open, dry or wet clearings.

APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd; S.R.—Glm, Hin, Sno.

*Epilobium ciliatum* Raf.

## Willow-herb

Common. Moist to damp sites in open areas, often roadside ditches.

TRT—Brt, Gfd, Hct, Lut, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

*Epilobium coloratum* Biehler

## Willow-herb

Rare. Two locations. Swampy water's edge and dry disturbed roadside.

TRT—Hct, Mnd.

*Epilobium glandulosum* Lehm.

## Willow-herb

*E. ciliatum* Raf. subsp. *glandulosum* (Lehm.) Hoch and Raven

Rare. One location. Clearing in mixed woods, on bank.

TRT—Hbn.

*Epilobium hirsutum* L.

## Hairy willow-herb

Rare. One location. Low, wet waste area. (+)

TRT—Stn.

*Epilobium leptophyllum* Raf.

## Narrow-leaved willow-herb

Uncommon. Damp ditches and open sedge and grass areas.

APM—Cly; TRT—Crd, Mnd, Sno.

*Epilobium palustre* L.

## Willow-herb

Rare. One location. Damp, flat open peninsula in lake.

TRT—Shb.

*Ludwigia palustris* (L.) Elliott

## Water-purslane

Uncommon. Creeping on wet shores, and floating in adjacent shallow waters.

TRT—Crd, Sno; S.R.—Hin, Lut.

*Oenothera biennis* L. Evening primrose  
Common. Roadsides, open hillsides, sand flats, and clearings in woods.  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Brt, Crd, Dys, Glm, Sno.

*Oenothera parviflora* L. Small-flowered evening primrose  
Uncommon. On sand and gravel on disturbed ground.  
TRT—Dys, Hct, Hin, Stn.

*Oenothera perennis* L. Sundrops  
Uncommon. Old fields and sandy or grassy lake edges.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

HALORAGIDACEAE WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY  
(HALORAGACEAE)

*Myriophyllum alterniflorum* DC. Water-milfoil  
Fairly common. Quiet shallow water; in massed colonies with fruiting  
spikes emerged.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Mnd; S.R.—Gfd, Lut.

*Myriophyllum exalbescens* Fern. Water-milfoil  
Rare. One location. Offshore in bay in water 80 cm deep; in massed colony  
with emerged fruiting spikes.  
TRT—Gfd.

*Myriophyllum farwellii* Morong Water-milfoil  
Uncommon. Offshore in lakes, bays, ponds, and wide streams; entirely  
submersed with fruiting bodies in leaf axils.  
TRT—Crd, Hin, Lut, Mnd.

*Myriophyllum spicatum* L. Eurasian water-milfoil  
Uncommon. Submersed plants in shallow water of lakes, with emerged  
flowering spikes; introduced and spreading. (+)  
TRT—Crd, Mnd.

*Myriophyllum tenellum* Bigelow Water-milfoil  
Uncommon. Near shoreline in sheltered bays of lakes and streams;  
emerged flowering stems.  
APM—Lwr; DFB—McC; TRT—Liv, Stn.

*Myriophyllum verticillatum* L. Water-milfoil  
Uncommon. Quiet shallow waters of lakes and bays; flowering spikes  
emerged.  
TRT—Crd, Lut, Mnd.

*Proserpinaca palustris* L.

Mermaid-weed

Rare. Two locations. In slow current of shallow river and in boggy pool; submersed plants with emersed flowering branches.

TRT—Dys, Mnd.

HIPPURIDACEAE

MARE'S-TAIL FAMILY

*Hippuris vulgaris* L.

Mare's-tail

Uncommon. Offshore in quiet shallow water; entirely or partly submersed.

TRT—Crd, Hct, Shb.

ARALIACEAE

GINSENG FAMILY

*Aralia hispida* Vent.

Bristly sarsaparilla

Fairly common. Edges of ponds, streams, and woods, and soil pockets on rocky lake banks; on damp sandy soils.

TRT—Cly, Hbn, Hin, Mnd, Shb.

*Aralia nudicaulis* L.

Wild sarsaparilla

Common. Woods, partly shaded hillsides, and sandy disturbed sites.

TRT—Gfd, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Hin.

*Aralia racemosa* L.

Spikenard

Common. Shrubby borders of woods and thickets.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, McC, Mnd, Shb.

*Panax quinquefolius* L.

Ginseng

Rare. Two locations. Maple forest on damp humus-rich soil, and edge of dense mixed woods.

TRT—Crd, Lut.

APIACEAE

PARSLEY FAMILY

(UMBELLIFERAE)

*Aegopodium podagraria* L.

Goutweed

Rare. One location. Open, damp roadside; escape from cultivation. (+)

TRT—Mnd.

*Carum carvi* L.

Caraway

Rare. Two locations. Sedge meadow and roadside with grasses. (+)

TRT—Mnd, Sno.

*Cicuta bulbifera* L.

Water-hemlock

Fairly common. Wet sites: low open banks, stream edges, lakeshores, and swamps.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Mon.

- Cryptotaenia canadensis* (L.) DC. Honewort  
Rare. One location. Clearing in woods.  
TRT—Gfd.
- Daucus carota* L. Queen Anne's-lace  
Uncommon. Waste areas, and open sandy roadsides. (+)  
TRT—Mnd, Stn.
- Heracleum mantegazzianum* Sommier and Levier Giant cow parsnip  
Rare. One location. Dry roadside. (+)  
TRT—Hct.
- Heracleum maximum* Bartram Cow parsnip  
*H. lanatum* Michaux  
Rare. Two locations. In mud-and-gravel ditch beside abandoned railroad,  
and in rank vegetation on hillside.  
APM—Ngt; S.R.—Hct.
- Hydrocotyle americana* L. Water-pennywort  
Fairly common. Wet depressions in open sandy sites, and wet pockets of  
moss on rocky slopes in woods.  
TRT—Crd, Hbn, Shb, Stn.
- Osmorhiza claytoni* (Michaux) C. B. Clarke Sweet cicely  
Fairly common. Bush roads, trails, and thin deciduous woods; often in  
large colonies.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Hct, Hin, Mnd.
- Pastinaca sativa* L. Wild parsnip  
Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, in gravel and cinders. (+)  
TRT—Sno.
- Pimpinella saxifraga* L. Burnet-saxifrage  
Rare. One location. Low grassy bank beside road. (+)  
TRT—Stn.
- Sanicula marilandica* L. Black snakeroot  
Uncommon. On roadsides, at edges of woods, and beside bush paths; in  
partial shade.  
TRT—Crd, Dys; S.R.—Mnd.
- Sium suave* Walter Water parsnip  
Uncommon. Low, wet shaded areas; sometimes in standing water, on mud  
or muck.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Mnd; TRTE—Stn.



CORNACEAE

DOGWOOD FAMILY

*Cornus alternifolia* L. f.

Pagoda dogwood

Common. Shores of lakes and edges of deciduous or mixed woods.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Hin, Lut.

*Cornus canadensis* L.

Bunchberry

Common. Deciduous and mixed woods and shaded banks.

TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Liv, Shb.

*Cornus obliqua* Raf.

Silky dogwood

*C. amomum* Miller subsp. *obliqua* (Raf.) J. S. Wilson

Rare. Two locations. Wet edge of small lake, and damp ditch; colonies large and dense.

TRT—Dys, Gfd.

*Cornus rugosa* Lam.

Round-leaved dogwood

Uncommon. At edges of woods, on high banks, or near water-lines.

TRT—Crd, Lut, Stn.

*Cornus stolonifera* Michaux

Red osier dogwood

Common. Stream banks, lake edges, and damp ditches.

TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Lut, Mon.

PYROLACEAE

PYROLA FAMILY

*Chimaphila umbellata* (L.) Barton

Pipsissewa

Uncommon. Sparsely wooded, usually rocky areas.

TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys.

*Moneses uniflora* (L.) A. Gray

One-flowered wintergreen

Rare. Two locations. Mossy hummock in dense, wet cedar-balsam swamp, and cedar-black ash swamp.

TRT—Mnd; UWO—Glm.

*Monotropa hypopithys* L.

Pinesap

Uncommon. Damp deciduous woods, on moist humus.

TRT—Dys, Hin, Lut, Shb.

*Monotropa uniflora* L.

Indian-pipe

Fairly common. Cool mixed woods, on moist humus.

TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys, Hin, Liv.

*Pyrola asarifolia* Michaux

Pyrola

subsp. *asarifolia*

Rare. Two locations. Damp to wet mixed woods.

TRT—Crd, Mnd.

- subsp. americana** (Sweet) Krisa  
*P. americana* Sweet  
 Rare. Two locations. Damp woods, on acid soil.  
 TRT—Crd, Shb.
- Pyrola chlorantha* Sw.** Green pyrola  
*P. virens* Schweigg.  
 Uncommon. Moist mixed woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Lut.
- Pyrola elliptica* Nutt.** Shinleaf  
 Common. Tall forests, on humus; and drier, open coniferous or deciduous woods.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Mon, Shb.
- Pyrola secunda* L.** One-sided pyrola  
*Orthilia secunda* (L.) House  
 Fairly common. Damp coniferous or mixed woods, usually in deep shade.  
 DFB—Ngt; TRT—Dys, Hct, Shb.
- ERICACEAE HEATH FAMILY
- Andromeda glaucophylla* Link** Bog-rosemary  
*A. polifolia* L. subsp. *glaucophylla* (Link) Hultén  
 Fairly common. Bogs and low, shrubby borders of lakes and streams.  
 TRT—Ans, Crd, Dys, Hct, McC.
- Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Sprengel** Bearberry  
 Uncommon. Sandy pockets on rock outcrops.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd.
- Chamaedaphne calyculata* (L.) Moench** Leatherleaf  
 Common. Bogs and wet lakeshores.  
 TRT—Dud, Dys, Hbn, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Hin, Mon.
- Epigaea repens* L.** Trailing-arbutus  
 Fairly common. Edges of deciduous woods, moss-covered pockets on rock ridges, and rocky shaded banks under conifers.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Glm, Hbn, Shb; S.R.—Liv, Mon.
- Gaultheria hispidula* (L.) Muhlenb. ex Bigelow** Creeping snowberry  
*Chiogenes hispidula* (L.) Torrey and A. Gray  
 Fairly common. Damp, mostly coniferous woods and wet, shaded shorelines.  
 TRT—Dud, Hct, Mnd, Shb.

*Gaultheria procumbens* L. Wintergreen  
Common. Damp coniferous or mixed woods and shaded mossy banks.  
TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Hin.

*Gaylussacia baccata* (Wangenh.) K. Koch Black huckleberry  
Rare. One location. Rocky shoreline, under tall shrubs.  
TRT—Dud.

*Kalmia angustifolia* L. Sheep-laurel  
Rare. Two locations. Edge of swamp and boggy area beside pond.  
TRT—Dud, Hin.

*Kalmia polifolia* Wangenh. Bog-laurel  
Common. Wet, boggy edges of lakes, ponds, and streams; often with other  
low shrubs on sphagnum.  
TRT—Ans, Crd, Dys, Gfd, Liv, McC, Shb; S.R.—Hct, Hin.

*Ledum groenlandicum* Oeder Labrador tea  
Fairly common. Swamps, bogs, and wet openings in coniferous woods;  
usually on sphagnum.  
TRT—Dud, Hbn, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd; S.R.—Mon.

*Vaccinium angustifolium* Aiton Low sweet blueberry  
Fairly common. Rocky shores, rock knolls, open hillsides, and old bush  
roads.  
TRT—Dys, Glm, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Hin, Liv.

*Vaccinium macrocarpon* Aiton Large cranberry  
Fairly common. Sphagnum mats in bogs, and boggy edges of small lakes.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hin, Shb.

*Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michaux Velvet-leaf blueberry  
Common. Bogs and clearings in woods.  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.

*Vaccinium oxycoccus* L. Small cranberry  
Uncommon. Bogs and swamps; usually creeping over sphagnum mats.  
TRT—Dys, Hct; S.R.—Hin, Mnd.

PRIMULACEAE

PRIMROSE FAMILY

*Lysimachia ciliata* L.

Fringed loosestrife

*Steironema ciliatum* (L.) Raf.

Rare. One location. Among shrubs on edge of woods.

TRT—Mnd.

*Lysimachia punctata* L. Dotted loosestrife  
Rare. Two locations. Open sandy sites at edges of woods. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Mnd.

*Lysimachia terrestris* (L.) Britton, Sterns, and Pogg. Swamp-candles  
Common. Wet shorelines of lakes and ponds; on muck or sand.  
APM—Cly; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

*Lysimachia thyrsoflora* L. Tufted loosestrife  
*Naumbergia thyrsoflora* (L.) Duby  
Fairly common. Marshes and bogs, and borders of streams, lakes, or  
ponds; on shore or in shallow water.  
TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Mon.

*Trientalis borealis* Raf. Starflower  
Common. Damp woods, wooded or open banks, and soil pockets on rocky  
ridges.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Glm, Hin, Liv.

OLEACEAE OLIVE FAMILY  
*Fraxinus americana* L. White ash

Fairly common. Deciduous or mixed woods.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd; TRTE—Ans.

*Fraxinus nigra* Marshall Black ash  
Fairly common. Wet lake edges and swamps.  
TRT—Dud, Dys, Mnd; S.R.—Mon.

*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall Red ash  
Uncommon. Open deciduous woodlands.  
APM—Brt; TRT—Hct, Shb, Sno.

*Syringa vulgaris* L. Common lilac  
Uncommon. Partially open woodlands; introduced and established. (+)  
APM—2 Ngt; S.R.—Sno.

GENTIANACEAE GENTIAN FAMILY  
*Gentiana linearis* Froelich Narrow-leaved gentian

Uncommon. Damp grassy roadsides, partly shaded or open.  
TRT—Hbn, McC, Sno.

*Menyanthes trifoliata* L. Buckbean  
Uncommon. Sphagnum mats in bogs and boggy edges of small lakes and  
slow streams.  
TRT—Crd, Dys; S.R.—McC.

*Nymphoides cordatum* (Elliott) Fern. **Floating-heart**  
Uncommon. Quiet waters of ponds and bays, and quiet river backwaters;  
leaves floating on surface.  
TRT—Gfd, Hin, Shb, Stn.

APOCYNACEAE **DOGBANE FAMILY**  
*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L. **Spreading dogbane**

Common. Roadsides, rocky shores, and dry clearings.  
TRT—Cly, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Ans, Ngt, Sno.

*Apocynum cannabinum* L. **Indian hemp**  
Rare. One location. Shrubby edge of gravel sideroad.  
TRT—Mnd.

*Vinca minor* L. **Periwinkle**  
Rare. Two locations. Rocky roadside bank and large, flat grassy clearing;  
escapes from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Glm, Mnd.

ASCLEPIADACEAE **MILKWEED FAMILY**  
*Asclepias incarnata* L. **Swamp milkweed**

Uncommon. Swamps, marshes, and low, wet banks.  
TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Stn.

*Asclepias syriaca* L. **Common milkweed**  
Common. Dry or damp roadside ditches, open hillsides, and old fields.  
TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Lut.

CONVOLVULACEAE **MORNING-GLORY FAMILY**  
*Convolvulus arvensis* L. **Field bindweed**

Rare. Two locations. Open grassy bank and old farm field. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Stn.

*Convolvulus sepium* L. **Hedge bindweed**  
Rare. Two locations. Dry sand flats and low, wet area.  
TRT—Dys, Stn.

POLEMONIACEAE **PHLOX FAMILY**  
*Phlox paniculata* L. **Phlox**

Rare. Two locations. Open grassy areas; escapes from cultivation,  
established. (+)  
TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Hct.



- Phlox subulata* L. Moss-pink  
Rare. One location. Low roadside bank; escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.
- BORAGINACEAE BORAGE FAMILY  
*Cynoglossum boreale* Fern. Wild comfrey  
Rare. One location. Edge of woods above swamp.  
TRT—Dys.
- Cynoglossum officinale* L. Hound's-tongue  
Uncommon. Dry roadsides and old dry fields. (+)  
TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn.
- Echium vulgare* L. Viper's bugloss  
Common. Waste areas, roadsides, and old fields. (+)  
TRT—Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Crd, Dys, Mon.
- Hackelia americana* (A. Gray) Fern. Stickseed  
*H. deflexa* (Wahlenb.) Opiz var. *americana* (A. Gray) Fern.  
Rare. One location. In dense growth of tall roadside plants.  
TRT—Dys.
- Lappula squarrosa* (Retz.) Dumort Prickly stickseed  
*L. echinata* Gilib.  
Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, on cinders and gravel. (+)  
TRT—Dys.
- Lithospermum officinale* L. Gromwell  
Rare. Two locations. Dry, sandy waste area and open, damp ground beside  
swamp. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Mnd.
- Myosotis arvensis* (L.) Hill Forget-me-not  
Uncommon. Damp ditches and open sandy areas. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Hbn, Mnd.
- Myosotis scorpioides* L. Forget-me-not  
Rare. One location. Damp grassy area beside lake, on humus topsoil over  
sand. (+)  
TRT—Dys.
- Symphytum officinale* L. Common comfrey  
Rare. One location. Open cleared area, on disturbed soil near garden;  
escape from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Mnd.

## VERBENACEAE

## VERVAIN FAMILY

*Verbena hastata* L.

## Blue vervain

Uncommon. Dry fields and roadsides, and moist meadows.

TRT—Hct, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

*Verbena simplex* Lehm.

## Narrow-leaf vervain

Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, in cinders and gravel. (+)

TRT—Sno.

## LAMIACEAE

## MINT FAMILY

## (LABIATAE)

*Galeopsis tetrahit* L.

## Hemp-nettle

Common. Moist roadsides, open fields, and sandy hillsides. (+)

APM—Ngt; TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

var. *bifida* (Boenn.) Lej. and Court.

Fairly common. Open waste ground and sandy roadsides. (+)

TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Mnd.

*Glechoma hederacea* L.

## Gill-over-the-ground

Uncommon. Moist edges of woods and driveways. (+)

TRT—Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.

*Leonurus cardiaca* L.

## Motherwort

Uncommon. Sparsely treed area on clay soil, and open areas on borders of disturbed waste ground; on dry or moist soils. (+)

TRT—Dys, Mnd, Stn.

*Lycopus americanus* Muhlenb. ex Bartram

## Cut-leaved water-horehound

Common. Damp to wet areas: ditches, flats, and borders of lakes and streams; usually on sandy soil.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd.

*Lycopus uniflorus* Michaux

## Bugleweed

Common. On sandy shorelines of lakes, rivers, and creeks, and sometimes in muck in bogs and marshes.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb, Sno.

*Mentha arvensis* L.

## Wild mint

Common. Wet sandy shores, mud flats, and woodlands.

TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb, Stn.

- Mentha × piperita* L. Peppermint  
 = *M. aquatica* L. × *M. spicata* L.  
 Rare. One location. Grassy edge of sand beach. (+)  
 TRT—Stn.
- Monarda didyma* L. Oswego-tea  
 Rare. One location. In bramble thicket beside road; escape from  
 cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Stn.
- Monarda fistulosa* L. Wild bergamot  
 Rare. Two locations. Open hillside among tall grasses, and dry, disturbed  
 open ground at entrance to bush road.  
 TRT—Crd, Mnd.
- Nepeta cataria* L. Catnip  
 Uncommon. Open, sandy waste sites. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Prunella vulgaris* L. Heal-all, Selfheal  
 Common. Damp clearings in woods, and bush roads. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hin, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Cly, Glm, Sno.
- Satureja acinos* (L.) Scheele Mother-of-thyme  
 Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, on crushed rock  
 ballast. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- Satureja vulgaris* (L.) Fritsch Wild basil  
 Fairly common. Damp woods, dry or moist roadsides, and meadows. (+)  
 CAN—Crd; TRT—Hct, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Lut.
- Scutellaria galericulata* L. Common skullcap  
 Common. Stream edges among grasses and sedges, and mud flats.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Liv.
- Scutellaria lateriflora* L. Mad-dog skullcap  
 Common. Wet shores, swampy areas in woods, and occasionally sandy  
 roadsides.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hav, Hbn, Hct, Stn.
- Stachys palustris* L. Woundwort  
 var. *pilosa* (Nutt.) Fern.  
 Rare. Two locations. Old road in woods, and open, disturbed sandy ground  
 of old garden.  
 TRT—Dys, Hct.

*Teucrium canadense* L. Germander  
Rare. One location. Edge of low shrubby bank above lake.  
TRT—Dys.

*Thymus praecox* Opiz Wild thyme  
subsp. *arcticus* (E. Durand) Jalas  
*T. serpyllum* auct. non L.  
Rare. One location. On open hillside and along path through woods; in large, often dense patches. (+)  
TRT—Sno.

SOLANACEAE NIGHTSHADE FAMILY  
*Physalis heterophylla* Nees Clammy ground-cherry  
Rare. Two locations. Sand-and-gravel banks in disturbed areas.  
TRT—Dys, Sno.

*Solanum dulcamara* L. Bittersweet nightshade  
Uncommon. Edges of woods and disturbed sites. (+)  
TRT—Gfd, Shb; S.R.—Crd.

*Solanum nigrum* L. Black nightshade  
Uncommon. Sandy roadsides on edges of deciduous woods. (+)  
TRT—Hbn, Mnd.

SCROPHULARIACEAE FIGWORT FAMILY  
*Chaenorrhinum minus* (L.) Lange Dwarf snapdragon  
Rare. One location. Abandoned railroad tracks, on rock ballast. (+)  
TRT—Sno.

*Chelone glabra* L. Turtlehead  
Uncommon. Damp to wet shores, with low vegetation.  
TRT—Sno; S.R.—Sno.

*Gratiola neglecta* Torrey Hedge-hyssop  
Rare. Two locations. Wet sandbar, and damp depression on large, flat rock outcrop.  
TRT—Hin, Mnd.

*Linaria vulgaris* Miller Butter-and-eggs, Toadflax  
Common. Open sandy and gravelly ground. (+)  
TRT—Dys, Shb, Stn.

- Lindernia dubia* (L.) Pennell False pimpernel  
 Rare. One location. Low creek bank with sedges; in small dense colony partly in the water.  
 TRT—Crd.
- Melampyrum lineare* Desr. Cow-wheat  
 Uncommon. Rocky, open or wooded shores.  
 TRT—Hin, Shb.
- Mimulus ringens* L. Monkey-flower  
 Fairly common. Wet ditches, river banks, and lake edges.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct; S.R.—Mnd, Sno.
- Scrophularia lanceolata* Pursh Hare figwort  
 Rare. One location. Sandy, open waste ground.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Verbascum thapsus* L. Common mullein  
 Common. Sandy waste ground, and dry, open roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys.
- Veronica americana* (Raf.) Schwein. ex Benth. American brooklime  
 Uncommon. Edges of pools and streams, on muck or mud.  
 TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd.
- Veronica anagallis-aquatica* L. Water speedwell  
 Rare. One location. Cool, wet swampy ground beside spring.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Veronica arvensis* L. Corn speedwell  
 Rare. Two locations. Rocky bank in bed of moss, and dry sandy hillside.  
 (+)  
 TRT—Sno, Stn.
- Veronica officinalis* L. Common speedwell  
 Uncommon. Rocky ground in mixed woods, and thin deciduous woods. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Mon, Shb.
- Veronica scutellata* L. Marsh speedwell  
 Common. Damp sandy shores of lakes and streams, wet rocky shores, and mud flats.  
 TRT—Crd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.



*Veronica serpyllifolia* L.

Thyme-leaved speedwell

Common. Shorelines, open meadows, roadsides, and lawns. (+)

APM—Brt; TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

OROBANCHACEAE

BROOM-RAPE FAMILY

*Epifagus virginiana* (L.) Barton

Beechdrops

Rare. One location. Under tall beech trees in moist deciduous woods.

TRT—Dys.

LENTIBULARIACEAE

BLADDERWORT FAMILY

*Utricularia cornuta* Michaux

Horned bladderwort

Common. Mud flats, floating bog mats, and boggy shores.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Glm, Hin, McC, Shb.

*Utricularia geminiscapa* Benj.

Twin bladderwort

Rare. One location. In quiet water 10 cm deep near shore of large pond; dense mass of underwater plants with 16 emerged flowering stems. Rare in Ontario (Argus et al., 1982–1987).

TRT—Shb.

*Utricularia gibba* L.

Humped bladderwort

Fairly common. Floating bog mats, and bog or muck shorelines; usually in small numbers, but in one swamp growing densely on sedge and grass hummocks and covering more than half a hectare.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Glm, Hin, McC.

*Utricularia intermedia* Hayne

Flat-leaf bladderwort

Fairly common. In large masses on boggy shorelines, and floating offshore in small shallow lakes and pools.

TRT—Dys, Hin, McC; S.R.—Mon, Shb.

*Utricularia minor* L.

Northern bladderwort

Uncommon. In quiet, shallow stream backwaters, and sometimes creeping on wet flats and shores.

TRT—Crd, Glm, Lut, Mnd; S.R.—Dys.

*Utricularia purpurea* Walter

Purple bladderwort

Common. Small lakes and ponds; in floating masses in water 60 cm or more deep, flowering in shallower water on bog mats and mucky shores.

DFB—Lwr, McC; TRT—Crd, Dys, Hin, Lut, Stn.

*Utricularia resupinata* B. D. Greene

Upside-down bladderwort

ex Bigelow

Uncommon. Pools and shallow shorelines; on muck or soft mud.

APM—Lwr; TRT—Hbn, Shb.

*Utricularia vulgaris* L. Common bladderwort  
Common. Quiet or slow-moving waters of lakes, streams, and pools; free floating, often in large masses.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Lut, Mnd, Stn.

PLANTAGINACEAE

PLANTAIN FAMILY

*Littorella americana* Fern.

Littorella

*L. uniflora* auct. non (L.) Ascherson

Rare. One location. Sand spits near entrance of river into lake.

CAN—Hav or Shb; MICH—Hav or Shb.

*Plantago lanceolata* L.

English plantain

Common. Open roadsides and dry, open grassy areas; often numerous. (+)

APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hin, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.

*Plantago major* L.

Common plantain

Common. Sandy roadsides and dry barren ground. (+)

TRT—Dys, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.

*Plantago rugelii* Decne.

Pale plantain

Rare. Two locations. Under trees and shrubs beside dried up swamp, and on roadside.

TRT—Crd, Hbn.

RUBIACEAE

MADDER FAMILY

*Cephalanthus occidentalis* L.

Buttonbush

Uncommon. Edges of small lakes and rivers, in crowded shrub thickets.

TRT—Ans, Dys, Hin.

*Galium aparine* L.

Cleavers

Rare. One location. Dry grassy hilltop.

TRT—Hct.

*Galium asprellum* Michaux

Rough bedstraw

Uncommon. Edges of swamp pools and beside slow-moving creeks.

TRT—Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Hin.

*Galium boreale* L.

Northern bedstraw

Rare. One location. Sandy roadside; in dense colony in strip 75 m long.

TRT—Dys.

*Galium brevipes* Fern. and Wieg.

Bedstraw

Rare. Two locations. Sedge meadow beside stream, and wet clearing beside small lake.

TRT—Gfd, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.

- Galium circaezans* Michaux White wild licorice  
 Rare. Two locations. Deciduous and mixed woods.  
 TRT—Hct, Lut.
- Galium lanceolatum* Torrey Yellow wild licorice  
 Uncommon. Deciduous woods, on damp humus.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys; S.R.—Lut.
- Galium mollugo* L. Bedstraw  
 Rare. One location. Open area on roadside, with grasses and sedges. (+)  
 TRT—Stn.
- Galium obtusum* Bigelow Bedstraw  
 Rare. One location. Open grassy area at edge of lake.  
 TRT—Dys.
- Galium palustre* L. Bedstraw  
 Rare. One location. Wet sandy shore.  
 TRTE—Mnd.
- Galium tinctorium* L. Bedstraw  
 Fairly common. Low, wet ditches, marshy areas, and edges of small streams.  
 TRT—Glm, Hct, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Hin.
- Galium trifidum* L. Bedstraw  
 Uncommon. Wet edges of swamps, ponds, and creeks.  
 CAN—Crd; TRT—Crd, Dys, Shb; S.R.—Lut.
- Galium triflorum* Michaux Fragrant bedstraw  
 Common. On roadsides and hillsides, in damp openings in woods, and beside streams; on sandy soils.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Liv, Mon; S.R.—Crd.
- Mitchella repens* L. Partridge-berry  
 Common. Mixed or deciduous woods; on rich, moist soils or on drier knolls.  
 TRT—Crd, Dud, Gfd, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- CAPRIFOLIACEAE HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY  
*Diervilla lonicera* Miller Bush honeysuckle  
 Common. On rocky ridges and banks in partially wooded areas, and along bush roads; often in large colonies.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Liv, Lut, Sno.

- Linnaea borealis* L. Twinflower  
 Common. Mixed woods; creeping over damp, leaf-covered humus, or with mosses on rocks.  
 TRT—Dud, Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Glm.
- Lonicera × bella* Zabel Pretty honeysuckle  
 = *L. tatarica* L. × *L. morrowii* A. Gray  
 Rare. One location. Sparse deciduous woods; introduced and well established in woods near dwelling. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Lonicera canadensis* Bartram Fly honeysuckle  
 Fairly common. Openings in deciduous and mixed woods, on moist humus.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Mnd.
- Lonicera dioica* L. Glaucous honeysuckle  
 Rare. Two locations. Mixed woods: on high rock ridge and in low, moist area.  
 TRT—Lut; S.R.—Mnd.
- Lonicera hirsuta* Eaton Hairy honeysuckle  
 Rare. One location. Open, steep stony bank among low herbs and shrubs.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Lonicera tatarica* L. Tartarian honeysuckle  
 Rare. One location. Old farm, on dry soil in fencerow. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Sambucus canadensis* L. Common elderberry  
 Uncommon. Damp hillside and wet edges of meadow and creek.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Mnd.
- Sambucus pubens* Michaux Red-berried elder  
 Common. Roadsides, hillsides, lake banks, and edges of mixed woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Liv, Mnd; S.R.—Hbn, Hin.
- Symphoricarpos albus* (L.) S. F. Blake Snowberry  
 Rare. One location. Partially wooded area on hilltop; in dense colony.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Symphoricarpos occidentalis* Hook. Wolfberry  
 Rare. One location. Dry grassy slope under sumac.  
 TRT—Glm.

*Triosteum perfoliatum* L. Feverwort  
Rare. Two locations. Among scattered trees and shrubs on grassy edges of woods.  
TRT—Dys; S.R.—Lut.

*Viburnum acerifolium* L. Maple-leaved viburnum  
Uncommon. Moist deciduous woods on rich humus, and thin mixed woods.  
TRT—Lut, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

*Viburnum alnifolium* Marshall Hobble-bush  
*V. lantanoides* Michaux  
Common. Along roadsides in thickets, and on edges of woods; also found as nonblooming understory in tall woods.  
DFB—Lwr; TRT—Dud, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Mnd.

*Viburnum cassinoides* L. Wild-raisin  
Common. Wet thickets and low banks of lakes and streams.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

*Viburnum lentago* L. Nannyberry  
Uncommon. Banks and river edges with other tall shrubs, and low, wet meadows.  
TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hin, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.

*Viburnum trilobum* Marshall High-bush cranberry  
*V. opulus* L. var. *americanum* Aiton  
Fairly common. Low, wet meadows and stream edges.  
TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dys, Lut, Sno.

VALERIANACEAE VALERIAN FAMILY  
*Valeriana officinalis* L. Garden heliotrope  
Rare. Two locations. Areas of disturbed ground; escapes from cultivation. (+)  
TRT—Dys; S.R.—Sno.

CUCURBITACEAE GOURD FAMILY  
*Echinocystis lobata* (Michaux) Torrey and A. Gray Wild cucumber  
Rare. Two locations. Dry and moist waste sites.  
TRT—Dys, Shb.



## CAMPANULACEAE

## HAREBELL FAMILY

*Campanula aparinoides* Pursh

## Marsh bellflower

Uncommon. Marshy edges of slow-moving streams; partly reclining on sedges and grasses.

TRT—Hct, Mnd.

*Campanula rapunculoides* L.

## Creeping bellflower

Uncommon. Banks and grassy roadsides. (+)

TRT—Dys, Stn.

## LOBELIACEAE

## LOBELIA FAMILY

*Lobelia cardinalis* L.

## Cardinal-flower

Uncommon. Banks and wet edges of rivers and streams.

TRTE—McC; TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Hbn, Hin, Sno.

*Lobelia dortmanna* L.

## Water lobelia

Common. Shallow water near shore in small lakes; on sandy bottoms, usually half emersed, but once seen flowering vigorously under water in a season of high water level.

CAN—Crd; TRT—Cly, Crd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Shb; TRTE—Stn.

*Lobelia inflata* L.

## Indian-tobacco

Common. Moist or dry roadsides, mixed forests, and open rocky terrain.

DFB—Lwr; TRT—Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb.

*Lobelia spicata* Lam.

## Pale-spike lobelia

Rare. One location. High grassy hill sparsely covered with trees and shrubs.

TRT—Dys.

## ASTERACEAE

## ASTER FAMILY

## (COMPOSITAE)

*Achillea millefolium* L.

## Yarrow

Common. Roadsides, old fields, and disturbed sites; on dry sandy soils.

TRT—Crd, Dys, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Sno.

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.

## Ragweed

Common. Roadsides, in sand and gravel.

TRT—Dys; S.R.—Crd, Lut, Mnd.

*Anaphalis margaritacea* (L.) Benth. and

## Pearly everlasting

## Hook. f. ex C. B. Clarke

Common. Roadsides, sand flats, old fields, and damp ditches.

TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Br, Cly, Glm.

- Antennaria neglecta* E. Greene Field pussytoes  
 Fairly common. Dry roadsides, sandy slopes, meadows, and grassy soil  
 pockets on rocks.  
 TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct, Stn.
- Antennaria plantaginifolia* (L.) Richardson Pussytoes  
 Rare. One location. Dry open woodland.  
 APM—Ngt.
- Anthemis cotula* L. Mayweed  
 Uncommon. Roadsides, in sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd, Sno.
- Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernh. Common burdock  
 Fairly common. Open banks, roadsides, and borders of paths. (+)  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Artemisia absinthium* L. Wormwood  
 Rare. One location. Sandy waste ground. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Artemisia ludoviciana* Nutt. Mugwort  
*var. gnaphalodes* (Nutt.) Torrey and A. Gray  
 Uncommon. Sandy banks and dry open woods.  
 TRT—Dys, Hbn, Hct; S.R.—Shb.
- Artemisia vulgaris* L. Mugwort  
 Uncommon. Roadsides and waste areas. (+)  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Dys.
- Aster acuminatus* Michaux Acuminate aster  
 Rare. Two locations. In a dense colony of more than six hundred plants,  
 many nonflowering, in a damp sugar maple wood, and numerous in a  
 sparse mixed wood.  
 TRT—Dys, Shb.
- Aster ciliolatus* Lindley Fringed blue aster  
 Rare. Two locations. Rocky wooded areas.  
 TRT—Lut, Shb.
- Aster cordifolius* L. Heart-leaved aster  
 Common. Deciduous or mixed open woodlands, and open roadsides; on  
 dry or damp soils.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Shb.

- Aster ericoides* L. Heath aster  
 Rare. One location. Open, sandy, grassy flat beside road.  
 TRT—Sno.
- Aster lateriflorus* (L.) Britton Calico aster  
 Uncommon. Damp roadsides, river banks, and partially shaded sandy areas.  
 TRT—Crd, Lut, Sno, Stn.
- Aster macrophyllus* L. Large-leaved aster  
 Common. Wooded roadsides and edges of woods, on sand or humus; in large colonies, flowering sparsely.  
 TRT—Crd, McC, Mnd, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Cly.
- Aster nemoralis* Aiton Bog aster  
 Fairly common. Wet, boggy or marshy shores of ponds and lakes; often among shrubs or cat-tails.  
 DFB—Lwr; APM—Lwr; TRT—Dys, Gfd, McC, Shb.
- Aster novae-angliae* L. New England aster  
 Uncommon. Open waste areas and openings in woods.  
 TRT—Hbn, Hct, Sno; S.R.—Ans.
- Aster puniceus* L. Purple-stemmed aster  
 Fairly common. Wet ditches, swamp edges, and open damp areas.  
 TRT—Brt, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Glm, Lut, Mon, Sno.
- Aster simplex* Willd. Tall white aster  
*A. lanceolatus* Willd.  
 Common. Roadsides, depressions in woods, swamp edges, and semi-open, flat sandy sites.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Lut, Mnd, Mon, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Sno.
- Aster umbellatus* Miller Flat-topped aster  
 Common. Moist roadsides, open meadows, clearings, and shorelines; numerous across the county, often in large colonies.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Lwr, McC, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Mon.
- Bidens beckii* Torrey Water-marigold  
 Fairly common. Quiet water up to 60 cm deep in streams, bays, and lake margins; on sand or mud bottoms; flowers and upper leaves emersed.  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd; S.R.—Dud, Dys.

- Bidens cernua* L. Nodding beggar's-ticks  
 var. *cernua*  
 Common. Low marshy or sandy edges of streams and lakes, damp ditches and wet meadows.  
 TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Hin, Shb, Sno.
- var. *minima* (Huds.) Pursh  
 Uncommon. Wet mud or sand flats, and wet lake edges.  
 TRT—Dys, Shb; S.R.—Glm.
- Bidens comosa* (A. Gray) Wieg. Leafy-bracted beggar's-ticks  
 Rare. One location. Wet shore, on sphagnum moss.  
 TRT—Shb.
- Bidens connata* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Beggar's-ticks  
 Uncommon. Wet shores and mossy logs at shorelines.  
 TRT—Crd, Hin; S.R.—Shb.
- Bidens discoidea* (Torrey and A. Gray) Britton Beggar's-ticks  
 Rare. Two locations. Edge of lake, and growing on partly emerged decaying logs in small creek. Rare in Ontario and in Canada (Argus et al., 1982–1987).  
 TRT—Crd, Mnd.
- Bidens frondosa* L. Beggar's-ticks  
 Fairly common. Dry or damp waste areas, wet hollows, and sand flats.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Glm.
- Bidens tripartita* L. Beggar's-ticks  
 Uncommon. Boggy shores, and swampy places in woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Dys.
- Bidens vulgata* E. Greene Beggar's-ticks  
 Rare. Two locations. Dry sandy roadsides.  
 TRT—Dys; S.R.—Mnd.
- Centaurea maculosa* Lam. Spotted knapweed  
 Rare. Two locations. Edge of highway in sand and gravel, and dry sand-and-grass slope. (+)  
 TRT—Cly, Sno.
- Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. Ox-eye daisy  
 Common. Roadsides, dry open banks, open wastelands, and old fields. Usually on dry soils. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Crd, Mon.

- Cichorium intybus* L. Chicory  
 Fairly common. Dry roadsides and old fields; numerous and scattered. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Shb, Stn.
- Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. Canada thistle  
 Common. Dry and sandy, or moist and grassy roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Dys; S.R.—Brt, Cly, Mon.
- Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Ten. Bull thistle  
 Common. Roadsides, old farmlands, and sand flats; soils various. (+)  
 APM—Cly; TRT—Hct, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Mon.
- Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq. Horseweed  
*Erigeron canadensis* A. Gray  
 Fairly common. Sand flats, disturbed ground, and roadsides; often in large colonies.  
 APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct; S.R.—Glm.
- Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet Tickseed  
 Rare. One location. One clump in roadside ditch; escape from cultivation. (+)  
 TRT—Sno.
- Crepis tectorum* L. Narrow-leaved hawk's beard  
 Rare. One location. Open sand flat. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Erechtites hieracifolia* (L.) Raf. ex DC. Pilewort  
 Uncommon. Dry or damp waste ground and sandy and gravelly roadsides.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Shb.
- Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. Daisy fleabane  
 Fairly common. Open hillsides, sparse woods, and roadside ditches.  
 TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Mnd, Mon; S.R.—Ans, Sno.
- Erigeron philadelphicus* L. Common fleabane  
 Fairly common. Borders of woods, paths and roadsides, and shady lake banks.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Stn; S.R.—Lut.
- Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenb. ex Willd. Rough daisy fleabane  
 Uncommon. Open, sandy and rocky sites.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hct, Hin, Stn; S.R.—Lut.



- Eupatorium maculatum* L. Joe-Pye weed  
Common. Low, damp or wet areas beside streams, ponds, and marshes,  
and wet roadside ditches.  
TRT—Crd, Dud, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Brt, Cly.
- Eupatorium perfoliatum* L. Boneset  
Common. Damp areas including roadside ditches, stream banks, swamp  
edges, and lakeshores.  
TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Mnd, Stn.
- Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L. Cudweed  
Uncommon. Dry sandy roadsides, gravel pits, and lakeshores; on open  
sites or in partial shade.  
TRT—Brt, Hbn, Hct, Hin.
- Gnaphalium uliginosum* L. Low cudweed  
Uncommon. Sandy or muddy stream banks and damp lowlands.  
TRT—Hct, Sno, Stn.
- Gnaphalium viscosum* Kunth Cudweed  
Rare. Two locations. Sparsely wooded bank and edge of bush road.  
TRT—Gfd, Hin.
- Helianthus annuus* L. Common sunflower  
Rare. Two locations. Open, sandy grassy roadsides; escapes from  
cultivation.  
TRT—Dys, Stn.
- Helianthus strumosus* L. Woodland sunflower  
Rare. Two locations. Damp clearings, with numerous low and tall herbs.  
TRT—Gfd, McC.
- Helianthus tuberosus* L. Jerusalem artichoke  
Rare. Two locations. In dense colony in roadside ditch, and scattered on  
waste ground. (+)  
TRT—2 Dys.
- Heliopsis helianthoides* (L.) Sweet Rough ox-eye  
*H. scabra* Dunal  
Rare. One location. Old estate land, 10 to 20 plants.  
APM—Ngt.
- Hieracium aurantiacum* L. Orange hawkweed  
Common. Fields, meadows, roadsides, and lakeshores. (+)  
APM—Ngt; TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hct, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Lut.

- Hieracium canadense* Michaux Canada hawkweed  
 Rare. Rocky sites, on shallow soil.  
 TRT—Hbn, Shb.
- Hieracium* × *floribundum* Wimmer and Grab. Hybrid hawkweed  
 = *H. caespitosum* Dumort. × *H. lactucella* Wallr.  
 Uncommon. Roadside ditches and shady banks; on sand or clay. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Hct, Mnd.
- Hieracium pilosella* L. Mouse-ear hawkweed  
 Uncommon. Soil pocket on rock, wet sedge-and-grass border of lake, and open site in patch of low grass; plants few in number. (+)  
 TRT—2 Hin, Stn.
- Hieracium piloselloides* Villars Yellow hawkweed  
*H. florentinum* All.  
 Uncommon. Waste areas and lawns. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Sno; S.R.—Crd.
- Hieracium pratense* Tausch King devil  
 Uncommon. Dry banks, dry sand flats, and disturbed ground. (+)  
 TRT—Hbn, Shb, Stn; S.R.—Lut.
- Hieracium scabrum* Michaux Rough hawkweed  
 Common. Roadsides and gravel pits; on sandy soils.  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, McC.
- Lactuca biennis* (Moench) Fern. Wild lettuce  
 Fairly common. Roadside ditches, damp edges of woods, and dry, open sandy sites. Plants up to 4.3 m tall.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Sno.
- Lactuca canadensis* L. Wild lettuce  
 var. *latifolia* Kuntze  
 Rare. One location. Edge of woods adjacent to open mown lawn.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Lactuca canadensis* L. Wild lettuce  
 var. *longifolia* (Michaux) Farw.  
 Rare. Two locations. In clearing, and with tall herbs on roadside.  
 TRT—Dys, Hbn.
- Lactuca hirsuta* Muhlenb. ex Nutt. Hairy lettuce  
 Rare. One location. Dry rocky point, on sparse soil.  
 TRT—Mnd.

- Lactuca serriola* L. Prickly lettuce  
 var. *integrata* Gren. and Godr.  
 Rare. One location. Dry disturbed ground adjacent to parking lot. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Leontodon autumnalis* L. Fall dandelion  
 Rare. One location. Grassy ditch beside highway. (+)  
 TRT—Dys.
- Matricaria matricarioides* (Less.) Porter Pineapple-weed  
 Common. Edges of dry roadsides and driveways; usually in large colonies. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Dys, Lut, Mnd, Sno.
- Petasites frigidus* (L.) Fries Sweet coltsfoot  
 var. *palmatus* (Aiton) Cronq.  
*P. palmatus* (Aiton) A. Gray  
 Rare. One location. Clearing in cedar-hemlock swamp.  
 TRT—Mnd.
- Prenanthes alba* L. White lettuce  
 Rare. One location. Steep, clay river bank.  
 TRT—Sno.
- Prenanthes altissima* L. Tall white lettuce  
 Fairly common. Dry roadsides, and damp roadways through woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, Stn.
- Rudbeckia hirta* L. Black-eyed susan  
 Common. Fields, sandy roadsides, disturbed ground, and occasionally damp edges of woods.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.
- Rudbeckia laciniata* L. Green-headed coneflower  
 Rare. One location. Edge of woods on roadside. (+)  
 TRT—Hbn.
- Rudbeckia serotina* Nutt. Black-eyed susan  
*R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* Farw.  
 Fairly common. Open fields, damp or dry roadsides, and edges of woods. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Hct, Mnd, Shb, Stn.

- Senecio pauperculus* Michaux** **Balsam ragwort**  
 Uncommon. Grassy meadows in sandy loam, and edge of grassy area under shrubs.  
 TRT—Dys, Mnd; S.R.—Lut.
- Solidago canadensis* L.** **Canada goldenrod**  
 Common. Sandy roadsides, and edges of woods and fields.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Mnd, Shb; S.R.—Ans, Glm.
- Solidago graminifolia* (L.) Salisb.** **Grass-leaved goldenrod**  
*Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt.  
 Common. Meadows, fields, and edges of roads and woods; on dry or damp sandy soil.  
 TRT—Brt, Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Mnd, Shb.
- Solidago hispida* Muhlenb.** **Hairy goldenrod**  
 Uncommon. Dry or damp edges of woods, and roadside ditches.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hin, Shb.
- Solidago juncea* Aiton** **Early goldenrod**  
 Uncommon. Dry sandy edges of woods, and roadsides.  
 TRT—Gfd, Hct, Shb.
- Solidago nemoralis* Aiton** **Gray goldenrod**  
 Fairly common. Sandy roadsides and banks, and dry, grassy sand flats.  
 TRT—Crd, Dys, Mnd, Stn; S.R.—Ans, Glm.
- Solidago rugosa* Aiton** **Rough-stemmed goldenrod**  
 Common. Roadside ditches, open flats, and low banks; on dry or damp sandy soils.  
 TRT—Crd, Gfd, Hbn, Hct, Hin, McC, Mnd, Shb.
- Solidago squarrosa* Muhlenb. ex Nutt.** **Stout goldenrod**  
 Uncommon. Sandy roadsides and edges of woods.  
 TRT—Crd, McC, Mnd.
- Solidago uliginosa* Nutt.** **Bog goldenrod**  
 Common. Damp ditches and roadside depressions, with grasses and sedges; and edges of ponds, streams, bogs, and swamps.  
 TRT—Brt, Crd, Dys, Hct, Hin, Mnd, Shb.
- Sonchus arvensis* L.** **Field sow-thistle**  
 Uncommon. Damp meadows and edges of woods. (+)  
 TRT—Hct, Dys; S.R.—Lut.

- Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill Spiny-leaved sow-thistle  
 Uncommon. Grassy open sites and weedy roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Gfd; S.R.—Mnd.
- Sonchus oleraceus* L. Common sow-thistle  
 Rare. Two locations. Dry roadside, and open grass area in town park. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Stn.
- Sonchus uliginosus* M. Bieb. Sow-thistle  
 Rare. One location. Dry sandy border of highway. (+)  
 TRT—Gfd.
- Tanacetum vulgare* L. Tansy  
 Rare. Two locations. Low sandy bank and sparsely treed hilltop. (+)  
 TRT—Sno, Stn.
- Taraxacum laevigatum* (Willd.) DC. Red-seeded dandelion  
 Rare. Two locations. Dry road edges, in sand and gravel. (+)  
 TRT—Mnd; S.R.—Dys.
- Taraxacum officinale* G. Weber Common dandelion  
 Common. Open waste spaces of sparse vegetation and poor soil. (+)  
 TRT—Lut, Shb, Stn.
- Tragopogon dubius* Scop. Goatsbeard  
 Uncommon. Dry hillsides and open grassy roadsides. (+)  
 TRT—Dys, Stn; S.R.—Ans.
- Tussilago farfara* L. Coltsfoot  
 Uncommon. Dry gravelly roadsides and sandy banks; usually in small  
 dense colonies. (+)  
 TRT—Crd, Hav, Hct, Shb; S.R.—Mnd.



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