

**The Vascular Flora
of
the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
A Report on Plants Collected for an On-site Herbarium**



Millie Blaha, Karin Heiman and Anne Ulinski

May 1999

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--- Millie Blaha, Karen Heiman, and Anne Ulinski, January 1999

INTRODUCTION

Land History

Before settlement, the area around Flat Rock, including the land which is now the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site, was probably dominated by oak-hickory climax forests intermingled with large rock outcrops. These forests provided habitat for wildlife such as elk, deer, bear, turkey, buffalo and wolves. Archeological evidence of middens but no village sites suggest that the area was a Cherokee hunting ground (Hart 1933). By the early 1700s, a small agrarian community was established in the area, with the associated gristmills, furniture making, brick making and quarrying for local use.

In 1838, Christopher G. Memminger, a Charleston, South Carolina businessman, purchased land in Flat Rock, in the area which is now includes the Carl Sandburg Home site, as a summer residence for his family. In 1855 the Front Lake dam on the property was constructed and sometime in the 1850's Memminger and his neighbors cleared the land for Little River Road. Memminger managed his land as an estate with gravel walks, carriage drives, boxwood hedges and long avenues of trees. He cleared land for pasture and vegetable gardens, built fences, gates and outbuildings. The property remained in the Memminger family until 1888 when it was deeded to James Gregg. There is no record that Gregg ever lived on the estate and the grounds and house fell into disrepair. In 1900 the estate was purchased by Ellison Smyth, a wealthy businessman. He renamed the estate Connemara. Smyth managed the land as an

active farm with sheep, oxen and cows. He added Side Lake and the 1.3 kilometer (1 mile) walking trail to the top of Big Glassy. Smyth established formal gardens, a pool and fountains. He planted peegee hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata (grandiflora)*), snowball bush (*Viburnum plicatum*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), flowering quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*), magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) and bamboo (*Arundinaria sp.*). Most of these plants are still growing on the property.

Carl Sandburg and his family moved to Connemara in 1945. They were more relaxed about managing the property than the former owners and allowed some of the land to return to its natural state. The principal farming on the property was the goat business managed by Mrs. Sandburg. Goats are still raised at Connemara today, descendants of Mrs. Sandburg's goat herds. The Sandburg family spent 22 years of their lives at Connemara and lived there until shortly after the death of Carl Sandburg in 1967.

By the time of his death in 1967, Carl Sandburg was nationally recognized as a poet, historian, biographer and twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize. In 1968, Congress designated the estate a National Historic Site and it was opened to the public in 1974. The Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site attracts over 100,000 visitors a year.

The management objective of the Carl Sandburg Home is to preserve and perpetuate the landscape as Carl Sandburg knew it. Any biological study will be influenced by this mandate. Under Sandburg ownership, the property was managed less and natural succession was allowed to occur. Dead trees on the mountain slopes were not cut but allowed to fall and remain on the forest floor. Current management only removes trees when they pose a threat to people, trails or structures. The result is a maturing forest with a dead wood component that promotes and protects biodiversity of plants and animals. Other areas are mowed and pruned to simulate what occurred during the Sandburg period. Current management, however, does have an affect on the visibility, abundance and occurrence of species present. For example, the rich pond margin at Side Lake had numerous species in 1996 after a two-year period during which it had not been cleared. After mowing to the pond edge in 1997, fewer species were found and of those found, the populations were smaller in number.

Study Objectives

The objective of the study was to inventory the vascular flora of the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site and develop a herbarium for locally collected specimens. The project also developed an annotated checklist and all pertinent information has been entered into the National Park Service's Automated National Catalog System (ANCS).

THE STUDY AREA

Location and Size

The Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site consists of approximately 108 hectares (267 acres) of pasture, house site, ponds, upland woods and rock outcrops. The property includes all of Little Glassy Mountain and most of Big Glassy Mountain, the highest point on the property at 848 meters (2783 feet). The park is in southwestern North Carolina, in Henderson County, 4.8 kilometer (3 miles) south of Hendersonville, N.C., and approximately 42 kilometer (26 miles) south of Asheville, N.C.

Physiography, Topography and Geology

The park is located in the Blue Ridge physiographic province. This area is mapped by the United States Geological Survey and Tennessee Valley Authority on the Hendersonville Quadrangle (Figure 1). Elevations in the county range from 427 to 1585 meters (1400-5200 feet.). The elevation at the Carl Sandburg Home site ranges from 670 to 848 meters (2200-2783 feet.).

The Carl Sandburg home lies within the French Broad River (Tennessee (Gulf) Drainage). Memminger Creek flows through the site entering the property from the south where it is dammed to form the Front Lake. Below the Front Lake dam it flows under Little River Road at the north end of the site. Eventually, Memminger Creek flows into Mud Creek, which empties into the French Broad River.

The geology of Henderson County is dominated by the presence of gneissic

rocks. The pluton, Henderson Gneiss, is exposed in a dominant band through the central portion of the county and accounts for the numerous rock outcrops and cliff faces seen on mountain tops. Big Glassy Mountain and other rock outcrops on the Carl Sandburg Home property are good examples of Henderson gneiss and the granitic dome formation with associated plant communities (Gaddy 1994).

The lower elevations of the site include land that has been cleared for pasture, gardens, orchards and farmyards. There are five human-made bodies of water on the site. Front Lake is the result of damming Memminger Creek and the Side Lake from damming a creek that flows from the higher elevations of the property. There is a trout pond and a reservoir both of which result from damming small creeks, and a duck pond which is spring fed.

The upper elevations of the site are wooded ridges and hardwood coves with intermittent rock outcroppings. Surrounding the cleared land at the lower elevations are woods and wooded slopes on which are found primarily white pine (*Pinus strobus*), rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*).

Soils

The Soil Conservation Service Survey for Henderson County indicates the presence of the following soils at the Carl Sandburg Home: Ashe stony sandy loams (AhE and AhF), Codorus loam (CO), Edneyville fine sandy loams (EdC and EdE), Hayesville loam (HyC) and Tate fine sandy loam (TeC). See the soil map and description of the soils in Appendix III.

Climate

Henderson County is in the eastern part of the wettest area of North Carolina and of the eastern United States. It has four distinct seasons with cold winters and mild to hot summers. The climate is strongly influenced by elevation. Irregular topography within the county results in daily and seasonal variations both in temperature and moisture conditions. The following information is for elevations between 2000 to 2300 feet above sea level (Soil Survey of Henderson County 1980).

CLIMATIC INFORMATION	
Mean average temperature	56 degrees
Mean average precipitation	56 inches
Average length of freeze-free growing season	180 days
Snow cover	1 to 15 days

Since the elevation at the Carl Sandburg Home ranges from 670-850 meters (2200 to 2783 feet) it may have lower average temperatures and greater average precipitation.

METHODS

Collection visits were made between May 1 and October 9, 1996 and March 3 and November 10, 1997. A total of 53 collection visits were made during the two-year period (Table 1).

Numerous floras were used to identify species. The primary references included: *The Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas* (Radford et. al. 1968), *Guide to the Vascular Flora of the Blue Ridge* (Wofford 1989), *Wildflowers of the Southern Mountains* (Smith 1998), *An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States* (Britton and Brown 1898), *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of the Southeastern United States* (Godfrey and Wooten 1979, 1981), the two completed volumes of the *Flora of North America* (Flora of North America Editorial Committee 1993, 1997), and Alan Weakley's 1998 *Working Draft of the Flora of the Carolinas and Virginia*. As for any study, numerous other books and publications were consulted (Fernald 1950, Foote and Jones 1980, Gleason 1968, Small 1933, Wherry 1964).

Field notes for each collected specimen include date, location, plant habitat, abundance, phenology and the identity of the collector(s). The location of each collected specimen was recorded by two methods, a named location (e.g., Memminger trail east, rock outcrop #1, etc.) and coordinates based on the number of meters from the residence to the collection point (e.g., .13 km S, .37 km W of Sandburg house). The label affixed to each specimen sheet gives the location using the second method. The identifier of the plant specimen and the date of identification were also recorded.

This data met the requirements of the National Park Service.

Table 1. Visitation schedule for the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site.

Date	Mesic Chest. Oak	Dry Oak Hickory	Rock Outcrops	White pine/Oak	White Pine/ Hemlock	Aquatic	Pond Margins	Anthropo- genic Areas
5/1/96	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
5/8/96				X	X	X	X	X
5/22/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
5/29/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
6/5/96		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6/12/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
6/19/96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6/26/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
7/3/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
7/10/96			X	X	X	X	X	X
7/17/96			X	X	X	X	X	X
7/24/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
8/7/96	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
8/21/96			X	X		X	X	X
8/28/96			X	X		X	X	X
9/11/96			X	X		X	X	X
9/27/96			X	X		X	X	X
10/9/96	X	X	X	X	X			X
3/3/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
3/12/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
3/22/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
4/15/97				X	X	X	X	X
4/21/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
5/4/97				X				X
5/5/97			X	X				X
5/19/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
5/22/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
5/23/97		X		X	X			X
6/5/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
6/8/97			X	X	X	X	X	X
6/10/97	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
6/11/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
6/13/97		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6/17/97	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
7/21/97				X	X			X
7/29/97				X	X	X	X	X
7/31/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
8/1/97				X	X	X	X	X
8/13/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
8/21/97				X	X	X	X	X
8/22/97				X	X			X

Date	Mesic Chest. Oak	Dry Oak Hickory	Rock Outcrops	White pine/Oak	White Pine/ Hemlock	Aquatic	Pond Margins	Anthropo- genic Areas
8/25/97				X	X	X	X	X
9/4/97			X			X	X	X
9/6/97								X
9/10/97								X
9/14/97				X	X	X	X	X
9/16/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
9/18/97		X		X	X			X
10/30/97				X	X	X	X	X
11/10/97	X	X	X	X	X			X
2/27/98		X	X	X	X			X
7/30/98				X	X	X	X	X
8/6/98				X	X	X	X	X

Specimens were collected either by pruning stems, in the case of trees and shrubs, or by digging the entire plant, including the root, for herbaceous species. In five cases, photographs were taken instead of a plant collection. Specimens of Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) did not mount well, so photographs were taken, mounted and labeled. Only one specimen of the white milkweed (*Asclepias variegata*) and a very tall wing-stem species (*Verbesina* sp.) were found in bloom. No effort was made to collect the common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*) because of the presence of monarch butterfly larva on the plants. Photographs were taken for all of these.

At the time of collection, plant specimens were placed in plastic bags with moistened paper towels. Specimens were cleaned and prepared for placement in a plant press. After thorough drying, specimens were placed in a microwave oven to eliminate insects, then mounted on archival paper.

The mounted plant specimens were labeled using the National Park Service guidelines. Specimens sheets are sorted by genus, filed in labeled covers, and stored in a herbarium cabinet in the climate-controlled Archives Room at CARL.

PLANT COMMUNITIES

The following are descriptions of the plant communities found at CARL. Their locations are noted in Map 2.

Xeric Chestnut Oak Forest.

The Xeric Chestnut Oak Forest is a relatively common low elevation forest community in the Blue Ridge mountains and constitutes a portion of the wooded area of CARL. The canopy is dominated by chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) and red oak (*Quercus rubra v. rubra*) with some white oak (*Quercus alba*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sourwood (*Oxydendron arboreum*) and white pine (*Pinus strobus*). The understory consists mainly of mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and small American holly (*Ilex opaca*). The canopy is generally closed except for occasional light gaps.

Some of the herbaceous species found in this plant community are rattlesnake plantain orchid (*Goodyera pubescens*), spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*), galax (*Galax urceolata*), summer bluet (*Houstonia purpurea*), pussy-toes (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*), rattlesnake weed (*Hieracium venosum*), naked-flower tick-trefoil (*Desmodium nudiflorum*) and a few aster (*Aster* spp.) and goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.) species. Seedlings of Fraser's magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*) were found in these woods growing along the Big Glassy Trail.

The Xeric Chestnut Oak Forest community continues up the slopes of Big Glassy Mountain to a small reservoir. In this area there is a specimen of pinxter-flower (*Rhododendron periclymenoides*) and a large Fraser magnolia (*Magnolia fraseri*). An extensive population of yellow-root (*Xanthorhiza simplicissima*) grows around the edge of the reservoir.

Dry White Oak-Hickory Forest

From approximately 750 m (2475 ft) to the top of Big Glassy at 848 m (2783 ft), the Xeric Chestnut Oak Forest grades into a plant community best described as a Dry White Oak-Hickory Forest. The soil supports the dry site oaks such white oak (*Quercus alba*), southern red oak (*Q. falcata*) and post oak (*Q. stellata*). The hickories, mockernut hickory (*Carya alba*), pignut hickory (*C. glabra*) and red hickory (*C. ovalis*) become an important part of the canopy. Low Elevation Granitic Domes (rock outcrops) appear on the south and southeast slopes and a large dome is found at the top of Big Glassy.

The understory consists of rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) and maple-leaf viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*). There is a sizable population of mountain huckleberry (*Gaylussacia ursina*), a narrow Southern Appalachian endemic. Some of the herbaceous species collected here include fire pink (*Silene virginica*), American dittany (*Cunila origanoides*), woodland coreopsis (*Coreopsis major*), black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), and violets (*Viola* spp). One specimen of the unusual white milkweed, *Asclepias variegata*, was found

and photographed along the Big Glassy Trail.

Low Elevation Granitic Domes

These granitic domes, or rock outcrops, appear throughout the Sandburg property, not only on the south and southeast slopes and on the top of Big Glassy Mountain, but at the lower elevations near the side and front pastures and behind the main residence. Some of the lower rock outcrops are susceptible to encroachment by surrounding vegetation, especially exotics, including the rock outcrop behind the residence and the rock outcrop on Little Glassy Mountain. At the top of Little Glassy Mountain the rock face is almost completely covered with vegetation.

The Low Elevation Granitic Domes on the south and southeast slopes of Big Glassy Mountain are among the most interesting botanical sites on the property. Although the irregular, undulating rock faces are primarily xeric, there are shallow mats and pockets in the exfoliating surfaces that collect small accumulations of organic soil and seepage areas that collect moisture after rains. The shallow soil-matted and seepage areas, in well as the vegetated areas bordering the rock faces, support species not seen elsewhere at the site.

The most common herbaceous species of the southeastern rock faces is Michaux's saxifrage (*Saxifraga michauxii*), a southern Appalachian endemic. The plant has a long blooming season (June-early fall) and is hardy enough to survive very dry conditions. Other species collected at these Low Elevation Granitic Domes include:

downy mountain mint (*Pycnanthemum verticillatum*), mountain sandwort (*Minuartia glabra*), outcrop rushfoil (*Croton wildenowii*), pale corydalis (*Corydalis sempervirens*) and fame flower (*Talinum teretifolium*). American alumroot (*Heuchera americana*) and the uncommon fragrant ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata*) were found at the edge of rock outcrops. Growing in deeper soil pockets on the rock outcrops are stands of fringe-tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) and southern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

Of interest is a population of Memminger's ragwort (*Senecio X memmingeri*). It appears to be a cross between Small's ragwort (*Senecio anonymus*) and the endangered Blue Ridge ragwort (*Senecio millefolium*).

Successional White Pine/Hemlock

This plant community is found on the lower slopes of the mountain ridges and along the eastside of Front Lake. Trailing arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) and Indian cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*) were collected on the slopes along with jewel-weed (*Impatiens capensis*). Silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*) and Carolina red maple (*Acer rubrum* var. *triloba*) were found growing close to the margins of lake.

Successional White Pine/Oak/Tulip Poplar

This second growth plant community is dominated by white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and rosebay rhododendron (*Rhododendron maximum*). It is found on the lower slopes of Big Glassy Mountain (elevation approximately 700-750 m, 2290-2450 ft) and along

the west side of Front Lake at an elevation of 670 m (2190 feet). These are shaded areas with few plant species. Some specimens collected here were: puttyroot orchid (*Aplectrum hyemale*), small green wood orchid (*Platanthera clavellata*), eastern needlegrass (*Piptochaetium avenaceae*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*) and several sedge species (*Carex* spp).

Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation

This plant community is found along the margins of Front Lake and the margins of Side Lake.

Front Lake Margins: Memminger Creek flows through the Sandburg property from the south and has been dammed to form Front Lake at an elevation of about 670 m (2190 ft). The margins around the lake are surrounded by two plant communities: White pine/hemlock on the east side and White pine/rhododendron on the west. Growing in the lake margins are: Yellow root (*Xanthorhiza simplicissima*), swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata* ssp. *pulchra*), mad-dog skullcap (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), sweet azalea (*Rhododendron arborescens*), *Sphagnum* sp., and many sedges and rushes such as *Carex crinita* and *Juncus effusus*. Cowbane (*Oxypolis rigidior*) and monkey-flower (*Mimulus ringens*) grow in a seep where Memminger Creek enters the property. The Front Lake margins are to remain in a natural state and may, in time, harbor more species, especially in the sphagnum area.

Side Lake Margins. Side Lake is also man-made. A stream runs down from the higher ridges through a pasture to collect behind a stone dam near the eastern end of the property. As of 1996 no clearing or mowing had been done around the lake edges for several years. Because of this it was possible for many wetland species to be identified and collected. The following winter the pasture was mowed to the lake edges. Some plant species did return in 1997, but not in the number or the variety that were found in 1996. Some of the species collected in 1996 include ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*), seedbox (*Ludwigia alternifolia*), two species of meadow-beauty (*Rhexia mariana* var. *mariana* and *R. virginica* var. *virginica*), common cattail (*Typha latifolia*), yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris torta*) and the rare purpleleaf willow herb (*Epilobium ciliatum*).

Aquatic Habitat

Few plant species grow in the two lakes. According to the CARL management plan the lakes are drained and dredged about every 10 years to discourage invasive aquatic species. In recent years it has been necessary to drain both lakes for repairs to the rock dams.

Shortspur creeping bladderwort (*Utricularia gibba*) was collected from Side Lake in 1996. It was not seen in 1997. Over 40 plants of the coastal disjunct, floating bladderwort (*Utricularia radiata*), a coastal disjunct, were observed in the Front Lake in 1997, with fewer than 10 plants observed in 1998. A small population of a waterlily species (*Nympha* sp.) is found in Front Lake, but was not collected. The exotic species,

parrot-feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), has been invading the Side Lake for years. Efforts are being made to eradicate this species.

Anthropogenic Area

Plants found around the buildings, along the service roads and at other anthropogenic areas are not botanically significant, but a surprising diversity of micro-habitats are found in these places, such as dry woods, woody and open seeps, mowed borders, old fields and orchards, pastures, lowland woods and small stream banks. As a result of these diverse habitats, a number of different species were identified and collected from early spring through late summer. These anthropogenic areas and microhabitats reflect the use of the site in the past 150 years as an estate under the ownership of the Memmingers and as a farm when owned by the Smythes and Sandburgs.

Some examples of plants found in the microhabitats are the large old sycamore tree (*Platanus occidentalis*), orange butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *tuberosa*) and elephant's foot (*Elephantopus tomentosus*) growing in a pasture. Cinnamon vine (*Dioscorea villosa* var. *villosa*) is very common on old fences. Pink lady's slippers (*Cypripedium acaule*) appear each spring in wooded areas along a service road. The now naturalized escapee, silverberry (*Elaeagnus umbellata*), grows near an old bridge at the low end of a pasture and the common milkweed (*Aeclepias syriaca*) was photographed in the meadow in front of the Residence. A specimen of fan ground pine (*Lycopodium digitatum*) was collected in a wooded area bordering Little River Road. A

healthy population of the rare Eurasian plant, Kenilworth ivy (*Cymbalaria muralis*), was found growing on the rock foundation of the old spring house. Blunt-lobed cliff fern (*Woodsia obtusa*) was collected from a man-made wall along a service road.

Populations of all these species have found a niche and appear viable. Their presence contributes to the biological diversity of the site.

RESULTS

418 specimens were collected representing 354 species and sub-specific taxa, 224 genera and 90 families (Appendices I, II and III). This information is summarized below.

GROUP	<u>Families</u>	<u>Genera</u>	<u>Species</u>
Pteridophytes	7	12	14
Gymnosperms	2	3	6
Angiosperms			
Monocots	13	41	65
Dicots	<u>68</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>269</u>
TOTAL	90	224	354

The largest families represented in the collection are:

Asteraceae	46 species
Rosaceae	19 species
Cyperaceae	18 species
Ericaceae	17 species
Poaceae	14 species
Scrophulariaceae	12 species
Lamiaceae	11 species

Appendix II lists all species by scientific name. Appendix III lists the plants by common name.

Structure of the Annotated Checklist

The annotated checklist (Appendix I) lists, with selected information, all the plants inventoried at the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. The list is divided into four major groups:

Pteridophyta (ferns and fern allies)

Gymnospermae (non-flowering seed plants)

Angiospermae (flowering plants):

Monocotyledoneae

Dicotyledoneae

Within each group the family, genus and species are arranged alphabetically. The nomenclature follows that of Kartez (1994).

Phenology. The reproductive phenology of each species is defined as the month the flowering plant was collected, or in pteridophytes, the month in which a fertile specimen was collected. In some cases, fruit or cones were collected instead of flowers. These are indicated in the table by a double asterisk beside the month. Occasionally it was necessary to collect vegetative specimens. In these cases, no designation of phenology is listed.

When only one plant of a species was found or the plant was too large for mounting on herbarium paper, no specimen was collected but a photograph was taken using a camera with a calendar caption so the date of the photograph appears on the

face of the print. These are indicated with an asterisk before the month of collection.

Abundance. Subjective assessment of the relative abundance of the taxa in the park was defined by categories used by other National Park Service inventories. They are:

Abundant	Numerous locations in the park or very abundant at one site.
Infrequent	Few locations in the park or very abundant at one site.
Uncommon	Few populations in the park, never very abundant.
Rare	Very few individuals found anywhere in the park and less than 50 individuals at any one site.

Elevation. The elevation in the park varies from 670 m (2200 ft) at the park entrance on Little River Road to 848 m (2783 ft) at the top of Big Glassy Mountain. The table lists the elevations in meters as follows:

Low: 670m -700m (2200-2290 ft)

Medium: 701m -792m (2290-2590 ft)

High: 793m- 848m (2590-2783 ft)

These elevation designations are general. Species may occur at other elevations as well.

Plant Communities. Plant communities or habitats, indicated in the last column of the table are as follows:

Dry White Oak - Hickory Forest

Xeric Chestnut Oak Forest

Low Elevation Granitic Dome

Wet Pond Margins (primarily herbaceous vegetation)

Successional White Pine/Hemlock

Successional White Pine/Oak/Tulip Poplar

Aquatic Habitat

Anthropogenic areas including pastures, old fields and orchards.

Most of these areas are cleared and mowed on a regular basis.

Descriptions for each of these areas can be found in the section on Plant Communities.

Significant Plant Finds

The following are the significant plants that were collected at the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site. The source for these determinations is the Natural Heritage Program List of the Rare Plant Species of North Carolina (1997).

Descriptions of the status designations, state and global, are indicated below the scientific and common name of each species.

Epilobium ciliatum Raf. - Purpleleaf willowherb

NC Status - SR - Species which are very rare in North Carolina generally with 1-20 populations in the state, generally substantially reduced in numbers by habitat destruction (and sometime also by direct exploitation or disease). These species are generally more common somewhere else in their range, occurring in North Carolina peripherally to their main ranges, mostly in habitats which are unusual in North Carolina. Also included are some species with 20-100 populations in North Carolina, if they also have 50-100 populations rangewide and are declining.

State Rank - S2 - Imperiled in North Carolina because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

Global Rank - G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

Polygonum tenue Michaux - slender knotweed

NC Status - Watch Category 7 - (Rare and poorly known) includes species with inadequate information about their distribution and rarity in North Carolina. These are generally species which have not been previously listed as rare in North Carolina, but which appear to be so, based on herbarium records and field experience of the North Caroline Natural Heritage Program staff and cooperating scientists. Further information is needed in order to determine the true status of these species in North Carolina.

State Rank - S2? – Thought to be imperiled in North Carolina because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation from the state.

Global Rank - G5 - Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in

parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

Pycnanthemum flexuosum (Walter) BSP. – narrow-leaved mountain mint

NC Status - Regionally rare plant – A species which may be common in one part or parts of the state but is rare in another.

Smilax biltmoreana (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex Pennell - Biltmore carrion-flower

NC Status - Candidate - Species which are very rare in North Carolina, generally with 1-20 populations in the state, generally substantially reduced in numbers by habitat destruction (and sometimes also by direct exploitation or disease). These species are also either rare throughout their ranges (fewer than 100 populations total) or disjunct in North Carolina from a main range in a different part of the country or world. Also included are species that may have 20-50 populations in North Carolina, but fewer than 50 populations rangewide. These are species which have the preponderance of their distribution in North Carolina and whose fate depends largely on their conservation here.

State Rank - S3 - Rare or uncommon in N.C.

Global Rank - G3 - Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g. a single physiographic region) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range.

Utricularia gibba L. - shortspur creeping bladderwort

NC Status - Regionally rare plant – A species which may be common in one part or parts of the state but is rare in another.

Additionally, there were many species that are considered rare or uncommon in North or South Carolina or the mountains of North Carolina, as noted in Alan Weakley's Flora of the Carolinas and Virginia, the May 1998 working draft.

Rare

Aneilema keisak Hasskarl. - aneilema

Corydalis sempervirens (L.) Persoon - pink corydalis

Cymbalaria muralis P. G. Gaern., B. Mey. & Scherb. - Kenilworth ivy

Eupatorium rotundifolium v. *rotundifolium* L. - round-leaf eupatorium

Uncommon

Berberis thunbergii DC - Japanese barberry

Linum virginianum L. - Virginia yellow flax

Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP. - swamp loosestrife; swamp-candles

Minuartia glabra (Michx.) Mattf. – mountain sandwort

Monotropa hypopithys L. - pine-sap

Spiraea japonica L.f. - Japanese spiraea

Utricularia radiata Small – small swollen bladderwort

Xyris torta Smith - yellow-eyed grass

Uncommon in the Mountains

Gratiola viscidula Pennell - hedge hyssop

Quercus falcata Michaux - southern red oak

Quercus stellata Wang - post oak

Spiranthes odorata (Nuttall) Lindl - fragrant ladies'-tresses

Trillium catesbaei Ell. - Catesby's trillium

Southern Appalachian Endemics

Gaylussacia ursina (M.A.Curtis) T. & G. ex Gray - bear huckleberry,
commonly known as buckberry.

Magnolia fraseri Walter - Fraser magnolia

Status not Determined

Senecio X memmingeri Britton - Memminger's ragwort. This species is probably a hybrid between *Senecio millefolium* and *S. anonymus*. *Senecio millefolium* is listed as a threatened species in North Carolina.

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Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

PTERIDOPHYTA

FAMILY

Scientific Name & Authority

Scientific Name & Authority	Phenology	Abundance	Elevation	Plant Community
ASPIDACEAE				
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenoides</i> (Michaux) Hulten		Abundant	M	White pine/hemlock
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> (Willd.)		Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest (stream bank)
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> (Michaux) Schott				
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> (L.) Nieuwland	August	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Woodsia obtusa</i> (Sprengel) Torrey	August July	Infrequent Rare	M M	Xeric chestnut oak forest Anthropogenic area (rock wall)
ASPLENIACEAE				
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i> (L.) Oakes		Uncommon	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
LYCOPODIACEAE				
<i>Lycopodium digitatum</i> Dill. ex A. Braun	June	Uncommon	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> L.		Uncommon	L	
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE				
<i>Botrychium dissectum</i> Sprengel	August	Uncommon	H	White pine/hemlock
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Swartz		Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
OSMUNDACEAE				
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> L.		Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest (stream bank)
PTERIDACEAE				
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> (Michaux) Moore		Infrequent	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn		Infrequent	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar

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SELAGINELLACEAE

<i>Selaginella rupestris</i> (L.) Spring	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
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GYMNOSPERMAE

CUPRESSACEAE

Juniperus virginiana L.

	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
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PINACEAE

Pinus rigida Miller

Pinus strobus L.

Pinus virginiana Miller

Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr.

Tsuga caroliniana Engelm.

May	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
May	Uncommon	M	Low elevation granitic dome
*February	Abundant	M	Low elevation granitic dome
*February	Rare	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar

* Photograph of plant

ANGIOSPERMAE (MONOCOTYLEDONEAE)

ALISMATACEAE

Sagittaria latifolia v. *pubescens* (Muhl.)

J.G. Smith

August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
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AMARYLLIDACEAE

Hypoxis hirsuta var. *hirsuta* L. (Coville)

May	Rare	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
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COMMELINACEAE

Anilema keiskei Hasskarl.

Commelina communis L.

Commelina virginica L.

September	Rare	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
September	Infrequent	L	Anthropogenic area (seep)
August	Infrequent	L	Low elevation granitic dome

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

CYPERACEAE

<i>Bulbostylis capillaris</i> (L.) Clarke	September	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Carex aestivalis</i> M.A. Curtis ex Gray	May	Infrequent	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i> Bailey	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex crinita</i> Lam.	May	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex debilis</i> Michaux	May	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>pubera</i> Gray	May	Abundant	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Carex gracilescens</i> Steud.	May	Infrequent	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Carex intumescens</i> Rudge	May	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex laevivaginata</i> (Kukenthal) Mackenzie	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex lurida</i> Wahlenb.	May	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex scoparia</i> Schkuhr.	August	Uncommon	M	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Carex</i> sp.	May	Uncommon	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Carex swanii</i> (Fernald) Mackenzie	July	Rare	L	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Carex virescens</i> Muhl. ex Schkuhr	June	Uncommon	H	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> (L.) Britton	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schultes	July	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	August		L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> Willd	July	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> (L.) Kunth	July	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Fernald	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation

DIOSCOREACEAE

<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L. Dcne	October	Infrequent	M	Anthropogenic area
<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i> J.F. Gmelin	June	Uncommon	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest

IRIDACEAE

<i>Iris cristata</i> Aiton	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
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JUNCACEAE

<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> Michaux	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i> Elliott	July	Uncommon	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	May	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Juncus platyphyllus</i> (Wiegand) Fernald	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd.	July	Abundant	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest

LILIACEAE

<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (L.) Gray	July	Rare	M	Xeric Chestnut oak forest
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> ssp. <i>racemosum</i> (L.) Link	May	Abundant	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Medeola virginiana</i> L.	June	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> (Wild.) Pursh	May	Uncommon	L	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Smilax biltmoreana</i> (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex. Pennell	May	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Smilax glauca</i> Walter	July	Abundant	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> L.		Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Trillium catesbaei</i> Ell.	May	Infrequent	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> L.	May	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest

ORCHIDACEAE

<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torrey	October	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Aiton	May	Abundant	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i> (Willd.) R. Brown	July	Abundant	M	White pine/hemlock
<i>Platanthera clavellata</i> (Michaux) Sprengel	August	Rare	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i> (Nuttall) Lindl.	October	Rare	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Tipularia discolor</i> (Pursh.) Nuttall	August	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest

POACEAE

<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L.	May	Infrequent	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Aristida dichotoma</i> Michaux	September	Uncommon	M	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	August	Infrequent	M	Mowed area
<i>Danthonia compressa</i> Austin ex M. Peck	July	Infrequent	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest

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Danthonia sericea Nuttall	May	Infrequent	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
Deschampsia flexuosa (L.) Trin.	May	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Dichanthelium dichotomum (L.) Gould	September	Infrequent	H	Dry white oak/ hickory forest
Glyceria striata (Lam.) Hitchcock	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum (Lam.) Husnot	July	Infrequent	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Melica nutica Walt.	June	Uncommon	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Microstegium vimineum (Trinius) A. Camus		Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Miscanthus sinensis Andersson	September	Infrequent	M	Low elevation granitic dome
Panicum dichotomum var. dichotomum L.	Apr-Oct	Infrequent	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Piptochaetium avenaceum (L.) Parodi	May	Abundant	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
SPARGANIACEAE				
Sparganium americanum Nuttall		July Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
TYPACEAE				
Typha latifolia L.	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
XYRIDACEAE				
Xyris torta Sm.	August	Rare	L	Aquatic
ANGIOSPERMACEAE (DICOTYLEDONEAE)				
ACERACEAE				
Acer rubrum L.	March	Infrequent	L	White pine/hemlock
Acer rubrum var. triloba L.		Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
AIZOACEAE				
Mollugo verticillata L.	August	Uncommon	L	Low elevation granitic dome
ANACARDIACEAE				
Toxicodendron radicans L.	May	Abundant	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest

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APIACEAE				
<i>Daucus carota</i> L.		Abundant	July	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i> (L.) Raf.		Infrequent	August	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L.		Infrequent	June	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Zizia aurea</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch		Uncommon	May	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
APOCYNACEAE				
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> L.		Uncommon	June	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Vincetoxicum major</i> L.		Infrequent	March	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
AQUIFOLIACEAE				
<i>Ilex opaca</i> Aiton		Abundant	August	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray		Uncommon	August	Xeric chestnut oak forest (creekside)
ARALIACEAE				
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> L.		Uncommon		Low elevation granitic dome
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE				
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> L.		Uncommon		Dry white oak - hickory forest
ASCLEPIADACEAE				
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>pulchra</i> (Willd.) Woodson		Rare	August	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.		Rare	September	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> ssp. <i>tuberosa</i> L.		Uncommon	July	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Asclepias variegata</i> L.		Rare	June	Xeric chestnut oak forest
ASTERACEAE				
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.		Abundant	September	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.		Abundant	August	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i> (L.) Richardson		Abundant	May	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.		Uncommon	May	White pine/hemlock

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Aster divaricatus var. divaricatus L.	August	Uncommon	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
Aster dumosus L.	October	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britton	October		M	Low elevation granitic dome
Aster patens Aiton	October	Uncommon	M	Low elevation granitic dome
Aster pilosus var. pilosus Willd.	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Aster solidagineus Michaux	July	Infrequent	H	Xeric Chestnut oak forest
Aster surculosus Michaux	Late Aug-Oct	Infrequent	M	Low elevation granitic dome
Bidens bipinnata L.	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Bidens frondosa L.	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Chrysopsis mariana (L.) Eil.	October	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Conyza canadensis var. pusillus (Nutt.) Cronq.	September	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Coreopsis major Walt.	October	Uncommon	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Elephantopus tomentosus L.	September	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Erigeron annuus (L.) Persoon	June	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock
Erigeron pulchellus Michaux	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Erigeron strigosus Muhl. ex Willd.	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Eupatorium maculatum L.	July	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Eupatorium perfoliatum L.	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Eupatorium purpureum L.	June	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Eupatorium rotundifolium v. rotundifolium L.	September	Uncommon	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) Blake	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Gnaphalium obtusifolium L.	August	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Hieracium gronovii L.	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Hieracium paniculatum L.	August	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Hieracium venosum L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Hypochoeris radicata L.	May	Abundant	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
Lactuca canadensis L.	August	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Leucanthemum vulgare Lamarck	June	Infrequent	L	Anthropogenic area (roadside)
Pityopsis graminifolia var. graminifolia (Michaux) Shinnars	September	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rudbeckia hirta L.	July	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Senecio anonymus Wood	May	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Senecio X memmingeri Britton	May	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome

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Solidago caesia var. curtisii (T. & G.) Wood	June-Sept	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Solidago canadensis var. scabra Torr. & Gray	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Solidago gigantea Aiton	July	Abundant	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
Solidago odora v. odora Aiton.	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Solidago rugosa var. rugosa Miller	October	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Taraxacum officinale Wiggers	June	Uncommon	M	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
Verbesina sp	September	Uncommon	M	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
Vernonia noveboracensis (L.) Michaux	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Xanthium strumarium L.	August	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
BALSAMINACEAE				
Impatiens capensis Meerb.	July	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
BERBERIDACEAE				
Berberis thunbergii DC	September	Rare	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
BETULACEAE				
Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willd.	March	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
BRASSICACEAE				
Barbarea verna (Miller) Ascherson	April	Abundant	L	Anthropogenic area
Barbarea vulgaris var. arcuata R. Brown	May	Infrequent	L	White pine/hemlock
Cardamine hirsuta L.	April	Abundant	L	Anthropogenic area
Lepidium virginicum L.	July	Abundant	M	Anthropogenic area
Sisymbrium officinale (L.) Scop	September	Rare	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
CALYCANTHACEAE				
Calycanthus floridus v. laevigatus (Willd) T. & G.	May	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
CAMPANULACEAE				
Campanula divaricata Michaux	September	Infrequent	M	Xeric Chestnut oak forest
Lobelia amoena Michaux	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Lobelia inflata L.	July	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation

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Lobelia sp.					
Triodanis perfoliata var. perfoliata (L.) Nieuwl.	August June	Uncommon Infrequent	L M		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation Anthropogenic area
CAPRIFOLIACEAE					
Lonicera japonica Thunberg	June	Infrequent	L		White pine/hemlock
Lonicera sempervirens L.		Uncommon	H		Dry white oak - hickory forest
Sambucus canadensis L.	July	Abundant	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Viburnum acerifolium L.	May	Uncommon	H		Dry white oak - hickory forest
Viburnum nudum L.		Uncommon	M		Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
Viburnum prunifolium L.	June	Uncommon	L		Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
CARYOPHYLLACEAE					
Cerastium fontanum ssp. vulgare (Hartman)					
Greuter & Burdet					
Minuartia glabra (Michx.) Mattf.	April	Abundant	M		Anthropogenic area
Silene virginica L.	May	Uncommon	H		Low elevation granitic dome
Stellaria graminea L.	June	Abundant	H		Dry white oak - hickory forest
Stellaria media (L.) Vill.	June	Common	L		Anthropogenic area (roadside)
Stellaria pubera Michaux	March	Infrequent	M		Anthropogenic area
	May	Common	M		Xeric chestnut oak forest
CELASTRACEAE					
Celastrus orbiculatus Thunberg	May	Abundant	M		Xeric chestnut oak forest
Euonymus americanus L.	May	Uncommon	H		Dry white oak - hickory forest
CHENOPODIACEAE					
Chenopodium ambrosioides L.	September	Uncommon	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
CLETHRACEAE					
Clethra acuminata Michaux	July	Infrequent	L		Dry white oak - hickory forest
CONVOLVULACEAE					
Ipomoea coccinea L.	August	Rare	L		Anthropogenic area (pasture)
Ipomoea pandurata (L.) G.F.W.Meyer.	July	Abundant	L		Anthropogenic area (pasture)

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	September	Uncommon	M	Anthropogenic area
CORNACEAE				
<i>Cornus amomum</i> Miller	August	Infrequent	M	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
DIAPENSIACEAE				
<i>Galax urceolata</i> (Poir.) Brummitt	June	Abundant	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
EBENACEAE				
<i>Diospyros virginica</i> L.	August	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area
ELEAGNACEAE				
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunberg	August	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
ERICACEAE				
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i> (L.) Pursh.	June	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Epigaea repens</i> L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Gaylussacia ursina</i> (M.A.Curtis) T. & G. ex Gray	July	Uncommon	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L.	May	Abundant	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> (Steud.) Sleumer	May	Infrequent	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> (L.) DC.	June	Infrequent	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i> L.	July	Uncommon	M	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> L.	August	Rare	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC.	July	Abundant	M	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> (Pursh) Torrey	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> (Michx.) Torrey	May	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L.	June	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Rhododendron pericylymanoides</i> (Michx.) Shimmers	May	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.	July	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> Ait.	July	Infrequent	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp	March	Infrequent	M	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> L.	May	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

EUPHORBIACEAE

<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> (L.) Small	September	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Croton wildenowii</i> Webster	July	Uncommon	M	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i> var. <i>corollata</i> L.	June	Abundant	L	Anthropogenic area
<i>Euphorbia pubentissima</i> Michx.	August	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest

FABACEAE

<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> ssp <i>nictitans</i> var. <i>nictitans</i> (L.) Moe	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i> (L.) D.C.	July	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> L.	June	Uncommon	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	May	Infrequent	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	June	Common	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	June	Common	L	Anthropogenic area
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	June	Infrequent	M	
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.	May	Common	L	White pine/hemlock

FAGACEAE

<i>Quercus alba</i> L.	May	Abundant	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Quercus falcata</i> Michaux	May	Infrequent	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture edge)
<i>Quercus prinus</i> L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Quercus rubra</i> v. <i>rubra</i> L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Quercus stellata</i> Wang		Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam.		Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome

FUMARIACEAE

<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> (L.) Persoon	Oct	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome (seep)
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GERANIACEAE

<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.	August	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
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HALORAGACEAE

<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.	Seldom flowers	Infrequent	L	Aquatic
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Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

HYPERICACEAE

<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i> (L.) BSP.	July	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (L.) Crantz	June	Abundant	M	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> L.	July	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> Lam.	June	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome

IRIDACEAE

<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i> Michaux	May	Uncommon	M	Xeric Chestnut oak forest
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JUGLANDACEAE

<i>Carya alba</i> (L.) Nutt. ex Ell.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Carya glabra</i> (Miller) Sweet		Abundant	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Carya ovalis</i> (Wang.) Sargent		Abundant	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.		Rare	M	Anthropogenic area

LAMIACEAE

<i>Cunila origanoides</i> (L.) Britton	October	Infrequent	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.	March	Abundant	M	Anthropogenic area
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> Michaux	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i> L.	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Mentha piperita</i> L.	August	Rare	L	Anthropogenic area
<i>Monarda clinopodia</i> L.	July	Abundant	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	July	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Pycnanthemum flexuosum</i> (Walter) BSP.	June	Abundant	M	Low granitic rock dome (seep)
<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> (Michaux) Persoon	September	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Scutellaria elliptica</i> Muhl.	June	Uncommon	M	Xeric Chestnut oak forest
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> L.	June	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> L.	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation

LAURACEAE

<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nuttall) Ness	June	Infrequent	H	Dry white oak - hickory forest
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Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

LENTIBULARIACEAE						
Utricularia gibba L.	July	Rare	L	Aquatic		
Utricularia radiata Small	September	Rare	M	Aquatic		
LINACEAE						
Linum striatum Walter.	July	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
Linum virginianum L.	July	Uncommon	M	Dry white oak/hickory forest		
MAGNOLIACEAE						
Liriodendron tulipifera L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest		
Magnolia fraseri Walter		Rare	M	Dry white oak/hickory forest		
MALVACEAE						
Sida spinosa L.	July	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
MELASTOMATACEAE						
Rhexia mariana var. mariana L.	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
Rhexia virginica var. virginica L.	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
NYSSACEAE						
Nyssa sylvatica Marshall		Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome		
OLEACEAE						
Chionanthus virginicus L.	May	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome		
Ligustrum sinense Lour.	June	Abundant	M	Low elevation granitic dome		
ONAGRACEAE						
Epilobium ciliatum Raf.	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
Ludwigia alternifolia L.	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation		
OXALIDACEAE						
Oxalis stricta L.	May	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock		

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

PHYTOLACCACEAE					
Phytolacca americana L.	July	Infrequent	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
PLANTAGINACEAE					
Plantago aristata Michaux	August	Uncommon	L		Low elevation granitic dome
Plantago lanceolata L.	July	Uncommon	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Plantago rugelii Dene.	July	Infrequent	M		Dry white oak - hickory forest
PLATANACEAE					
Platanus occidentalis L.		Uncommon	L		Anthropogenic area (Pasture edge)
POLYGALACEAE					
Polygala curtissii A. Gray	June	Uncommon	M		Low elevation granitic dome
Polygala polygama Walter	July	Uncommon	H		Low elevation granitic dome
POLYGONACEAE					
Polygonum cespitosum v. longisetum (DeBruyn) Stewart	August	Infrequent	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Polygonum sagittatum L.	August	Uncommon	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Polygonum scandens var. scandens L.	September	Uncommon	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Polygonum tenue Michaux	July	Rare in NC	H		Low elevation granitic dome
Rumex acetosella L.	May	Infrequent	M		Low elevation granitic dome
Rumex crispus L.	July	Infrequent	L		Anthropogenic area (pasture)
PORTULACACEAE					
Talinum teretifolium Pursh.	May	Rare	H		Low elevation granitic dome
PRIMULACEAE					
Lysimachia ciliata L.	June	Uncommon	M		Xeric chestnut oak forest
Lysimachia quadrifolia L.	June	Uncommon	H		Dry white oak/hickory forest
Lysimachia terrestris (L.) BSP.	July	Uncommon	L		Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

RANUNCULACEAE

Ranunculus abortivus L.	May	Infrequent	M	Anthropogenic area
Ranunculus bulbosus L.	May	Uncommon	M	Anthropogenic area
Ranunculus recurvatus Poiret	June	Infrequent	M	Anthropogenic area
Ranunculus repens L.		Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Thalictrum clavatum DC.	June	Infrequent	M	Low elevation granitic dome
Xanthorhiza simplicissima Marsh	May	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock

RHAMNACEAE

Ceanothus americanus L.	July	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
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ROSACEAE

Agrimonia parviflora Aiton	September	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Amelanchier arborea var. arborea (Michaux f.) Fernald	March	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Amelanchier arborea var. laevis (Wiegard) Ahles	March	Uncommon	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Aronia melanocarpa (Michx.) Ell.	June	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Crataegus flava Aiton	May	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Duchesnea indica (Andrz.) Focke	June	Abundant	M	Anthropogenic area
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne	May	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock
Gerum canadense Jacquin	June	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Potentilla canadensis L.	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Potentilla recta L.	June	Uncommon	L	Mowed roadside
Prunus serotina var. serotina Ehrhart	May	Infrequent	H	Low granitic rock dome (edge)
Rosa carolina L.	June	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rosa multiflora Thunberg	May	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rosa palustris Marshall	July	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
Rosa sp	May	Rare	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rubus argutus Link	May	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rubus flagellaris Willd.	May	Infrequent	H	Low elevation granitic dome
Rubus hispidus L.	May	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
Spiraea japonica L.f.	June	Infrequent	M	White pine/hemlock

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

RUBIACEAE

<i>Diodia teres</i> Walter.	August	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Diodia virginiana</i> L.	July	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	September	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Galium circaezans</i> Michaux	May	Infrequent	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Galium latifolium</i> Michaux	September	Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Galium tinctorium</i> L.	June	Uncommon	M	White pine/hemlock
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i> L.	May	Abundant	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Houstonia purpurea</i> var. <i>purpurea</i> L.	September	Abundant	H	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Mitchella repens</i> L.	June	Abundant	L	White pine/hemlock

SALICACEAE

<i>Salix nigra</i> Marshall		Infrequent	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
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SANTALACEAE

<i>Commandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nuttall	June	Uncommon	M	Anthropogenic area (old orchard)
<i>Pyralaria pubera</i> Michaux	May	Abundant	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest

SAXIFRAGACEAE

<i>Heuchera americana</i> L.	May	Rare	H	Low elevation granitic dome (seep)
<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i> Britton	May	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome

SCROPHULARIACEAE

<i>Agalinis purpurea</i> (L.) Pennell	September	Rare	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Aureolaria laevigata</i> (Raf.) Raf	September	Uncommon	H	Dry white oak/hickory forest
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i> (L.) Pennell	July	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Chelone glabra</i> L.	September	Rare	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Chelone</i> sp.	September	Uncommon	H	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> P.G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.	July	Infrequent	M	Anthropogenic area (rock wall)
<i>Gratiola viscidula</i> Pennell.	July	Infrequent	L	Aquatic
<i>Lindernia monticola</i> Muhl. ex Nuttall	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> L.	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	July	Uncommon	L	Anthropogenic area (pasture)

Appendix I. Annotated Checklist of Vascular Plants at the Carl Sandburg Home

<i>Veronica officinalis</i> L.	June	Common	L	White pine/hemlock
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> L.	May	Uncommon	L	White pine/hemlock
SIMAROUBACEAE				
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle		Uncommon	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
SOLANACEAE				
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	July	Abundant	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
URTICACEAE				
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> (L.) Swartz	July	Abundant	M	Anthropogenic area (pasture)
<i>Pilea pumila</i> (L.) Gray	August	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
VERBENACEAE				
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> L.	July	Rare	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
VIOLACEAE				
<i>Viola cucullata</i> Aiton	May	Uncommon	L	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Viola hastata</i> Michaux	May	Common	M	Successional white pine/oak/tulip poplar
<i>Viola hirsutula</i> Brainerd	May	Uncommon	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Viola papilionaceae</i> var. <i>priceana</i> (Pollard) Alexander	May	Uncommon	M	Dry white-oak hickory forest
<i>Viola primulifolia</i> L.	May	Uncommon	L	Wet pond margin herbaceous vegetation
<i>Viola sagittata</i> Aiton	May	Uncommon	M	Dry white-oak hickory forest
<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd.	March	Uncommon	L	White pine/hemlock
VITACEAE				
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planchon	May	Abundant	H	Low elevation granitic dome
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i> Mich.	May	Common	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> Michaux	May	Common	M	Xeric chestnut oak forest

Appendix II. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Scientific Name

<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.	Red Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>triloba</i> L.	Carolina red maple
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	Yarrow
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i> (L.) Pennell	Large purple gerardia
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i> Aiton	Small-flowered agrimony
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle	Tree of Heaven
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Aiton) Willd.	Common alder
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.	Ragweed
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> v. <i>arborea</i> (Michaux f.) Fernald	Downy serviceberry
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> v. <i>laevis</i> (Wiegand) Ahles	Smooth serviceberry
<i>Aneilema keisak</i> Hasskarl.	Aneilema
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i> (L.) Richardson	Plantain pussytoes
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L.	Sweet vernal grass
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torrey	Putty root orchid
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> L.	Spreading dogbane
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> L.	Hercules club
<i>Aristida dichotoma</i> Michaux	Forking wiregrass
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> L.	Virginia snakeroot
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> (Michx.) Ell.	Black chokeberry
<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> L.	Mugwort
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>pulchra</i> (Willd.) Woodson	Swamp milkweed
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.	Common milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> ssp. <i>tuberosa</i> L.	Orange butterfly-weed
<i>Asclepias variegata</i> L.	White milkweed
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i> (L.) Oakes	Ebony spleenwort
<i>Aster divaricatus</i> var. <i>divaricatus</i> L.	Heart-leaved aster
<i>Aster dumosus</i> L.	Bushy aster
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i> (L.) Britton	Calico aster
<i>Aster patens</i> Aiton	Late purple aster
<i>Aster pilosus</i> var. <i>pilosus</i> Willd.	White old field aster
<i>Aster solidagineus</i> Michaux	White-topped aster
<i>Aster surculosus</i> Michaux	Creeping aster
<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i> (Michaux) A.A. Eaton	Southern lady fern
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenoides</i> (Michaux) Hulten	Southern lady fern
<i>Aureolaria laevigata</i> (Raf.) Raf	Entire leaf false foxglove
<i>Aureolaria virginica</i> (L.) Pennell	Downy yellow foxglove
<i>Barbarea verna</i> (Miller) Ascherson	Winter cress
<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> var. <i>arcuata</i> R.Brown	Common winter-cress
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> DC.	Japanese barberry
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L.	Spanish needles
<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.	Devil's beggarticks
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> (L.) Swartz	False nettle
<i>Botrychium dissectum</i> Sprengel	Common grape fern
<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Swartz	Rattlesnake fern
<i>Bulbostylis capillaris</i> (L.) Clarke	Hairlike bulbostylis
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> v. <i>laevigatus</i> (Willd.) T. & G.	Smooth sweet-shrub
<i>Campanula divaricata</i> Michaux	Southern harebell

Appendix II. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Scientific Name

<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.	Bittercress
<i>Carex aestivalis</i> M.A. Curtis	Summer sedge
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i> Bailey	Atlantic sedge
<i>Carex crinita</i> Lam.	Fringed sedge
<i>Carex debilis</i> Michaux	Slender-stalked sedge
<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>pubera</i> Gray	Slender-stalked sedge
<i>Carex gracilescens</i> Steudel	Graceful sedge
<i>Carex intumescens</i> Rudge	Bladder sedge
<i>Carex laevivaginata</i> (Kukenthal) Mackenzie	S+B101 edge
<i>Carex lurida</i> Wahlenberg	Sallow sedge
<i>Carex scoparia</i> Schkuhr.	Pointed broom sedge
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge
<i>Carex swanii</i> (Fernald) Mackenzie	Downy green sedge
<i>Carex virescens</i> Muhl. ex Schkuhr	Downy green sedge
<i>Carya alba</i> (L.) Nutt. ex Ell.	Mockernut hickory
<i>Carya glabra</i> (Miller) Sweet	Pignut hickory
<i>Carya ovalis</i> (Wang.) Sargent	Sweet pignut hickory
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> L.	Common New Jersey tea
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunberg	Bittersweet
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i> (Hartman) Greuter & Burdet	Mouse-ear chickweed
<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> ssp. <i>nictitans</i> var. <i>nictitans</i> (L.) Moe	Wild Sensitive Plant
<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (L.) Gray	Fairy wand
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> (L.) Small	Eyebane
<i>Chelone glabra</i> L.	White turtlehead
<i>Chelone</i> sp.	Turtlehead
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> L.	Mexican tea; Epazote
<i>Chimaphila maculata</i> (L.) Pursh.	Pipsissewa; Striped wintergreen
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> L.	Fringe-tree
<i>Chrysopsis mariana</i> (L.) Ell.	Maryland golden aster
<i>Clethra acuminata</i> Michaux	Sweet pepperbush
<i>Commandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nuttall	Bastard-toadflax
<i>Commelina communis</i> L.	Asiatic dayflower
<i>Commelina virginica</i> L.	Virginia dayflower
<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusillus</i> (Nutt.) Cronq.	Horseweed
<i>Coreopsis major</i> Walt.	Woodland coreopsis
<i>Cornus amomum</i> Miller	Silky dogwood
<i>Cornus florida</i> L.	Flowering dogwood
<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i> (L.) Persoon	Pink corydalis
<i>Crataegus flava</i> Aiton	Summer haw
<i>Croton wildenowii</i> Webster	Outcrop rushfoil
<i>Crotonopsis elliptica</i> Willd.	Rushfoil
<i>Cunila origanoides</i> (L.) Britton	Dittany
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> P.G. Gaertn., B. Mey. & Scherb.	Kenilworth ivy
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i> Aiton	Pink lady's slipper
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	Orchard grass
<i>Danthonia compressa</i> Austin	Oat grass
<i>Danthonia sericea</i> Nuttall	Silky oat-grass

Appendix II. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Scientific Name

<i>Daucus carota</i> L.	Queen-Anne's-Lace
<i>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</i> (Michaux) Moore	Hay-scented Fern
<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> (L.) Trinius	Common hairgrass
<i>Desmodium nudiflorum</i> (L.) D.C.	Naked flower tick treefoil
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> L.(Gould)	Forked witch grass
<i>Diodia teres</i> Walter.	Rough buttonweed
<i>Diodia virginiana</i> L.	Virginia buttonweed
<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L.	Cinnamon vine
<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i> J.F. Gmel.	Whorled wild yam
<i>Diospyros virginica</i> L.	Persimmon
<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> (Willd.)	Fancy fern
<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Andrz.) Focke	Indian strawberry
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> (L.) Britton	Threeway sedge
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunberg	Silverberry
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schultes	Spike Rush
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	S+B167pikerush
<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i> L.	Woolly elephant-foot
<i>Epigaea repens</i> L.	Trailing arbutus
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.	Purpleleaf willowherb
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i> (L.) Raf.	Fireweed
<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Persoon	White top daisy fleabane
<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> Michaux	Robin's-plantain
<i>Erigeron strigosus</i> Muhl. ex Willd.	Narrow-leaf daisy fleabane
<i>Euonymus americanus</i> L.	Strawberry Bush; Heart's-a-bustin'
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> L.	Spotted Joe-pye-weed
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> L.	Boneset
<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> L.	Purple-node Joe-pye-weed
<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i> var. <i>rotundifolium</i> L.	Round-leaf eupatorium
<i>Euphorbia corollata</i> var. <i>corollata</i> L.	Northern flowering spurge
<i>Euphorbia pubentissima</i> Michx.	Southern flowering spurge
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Duchesne	Wild Strawberry
<i>Galax urceolata</i> (Poir.) Brummitt	Galax
<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> (Raf.) Blake	Peruvian daisy
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Cleavers
<i>Galium circaezans</i> Michaux	Wild licorice
<i>Galium latifolium</i> Michaux	Purple bedstraw
<i>Galium tinctorium</i> L.	Clayton's bedstraw
<i>Gaylussacia ursina</i> (M.A.Curtis) T. & G. ex Gray	Bear huckleberry, Buckberry
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.	Carolina cranesbill
<i>Geum canadense</i> Jacquin	White avens
<i>Glecoma hederacea</i> L.	Gill-over-the-ground
<i>Glyceria striata</i> (Lam.) Hitchcock	Manna grass
<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i> L.	Rabbit Tobacco; Everlasting
<i>Goodyera pubescens</i> (Willd.) R.Brown	Downy rattlesnake plantain
<i>Gratiola viscidula</i> Pennell.	Hedge hyssop
<i>Heuchera americana</i> L.	American alumroot
<i>Hieracium gronovii</i> L.	Queendevil

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<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i> L.	Appalachian hawkweed
<i>Hieracium venosum</i> L.	Rattlesnake-weed
<i>Houstonia caerulea</i> L.	Common bluet; Quaker Ladies
<i>Houstonia purpurea</i> var. <i>purpurea</i> L.	Summer bluet
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i> (L.) BSP.	Pineweed
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (L.) Crantz	St. Andrew's-cross
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> L.	Small-flowered St. John's-wort
<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> Lam.	Dotted St. John's-wort
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> L.	Cat's-ear
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> L. (Coville)	Yellow star-grass
<i>Ilex opaca</i> Aiton	American holly
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray	Winterberry
<i>Impatiens capensis</i> Meerb.	Orange jewelweed
<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> L.	Small red morningglory
<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i> (L.) G.F.W.Meyer.	Man-root; Wild potato vine
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	Common morning glory
<i>Iris cristata</i> Aiton	Crested iris
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	Black walnut
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> Michaux	Vigorous rush
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i> Elliott	Tufted rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.	Common rush
<i>Juncus platyphyllus</i> (Wiegand) Fernald	Tufted rush
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd.	Path rush
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	Red cedar
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> L.	Mountain laurel; Ivy
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> L.	Wild lettuce; wild latuca
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> L.	Everlasting pea
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L.	Poor-man's pepper
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lamarck	Ox-eye daisy
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i> (Steud.) Sleumer	Mountain doghobble
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.	Chinese privet
<i>Lindernia monticola</i> Muhl. ex Nuttall	False-pimpernel
<i>Linum striatum</i> Walter.	Ridgestem yellow flax
<i>Linum virginianum</i> L.	Virginia yellow flax
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Tulip-tree
<i>Lobelia amoena</i> Michaux	Lobelia
<i>Lobelia inflata</i> L.	Indian-tobacco
<i>Lobelia</i> sp.	L+B255obelia
<i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>multiflorum</i> (Lam.) Husnot	English rye-grass
<i>Lonicera japonica</i> Thunberg	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> L.	Coral honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i> L.	Seedbox
<i>Lycopodium digitatum</i> Dill. ex A. Braun	Running-pine
<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> L.	Ground pine
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i> Michaux	Northern bugleweed
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i> L.	Virginia bugleweed
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> (L.) DC.	Maleberry

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<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> L.	Fringed loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> L.	Whorled loosestrife
<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) BSP.	Swamp loosestrife; Swamp-candles
<i>Magnolia fraseri</i> Walter	Fraser magnolia
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> ssp. <i>racemosum</i> (L.) Link	False solomon's seal
<i>Medeola virginiana</i> L.	Indian cucumber-root
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Black medic
<i>Melica mutica</i> Walt.	Melic grass
<i>Mentha piperita</i> L.	Peppermint
<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trinius) A. Camus	Flexible sasa-grass
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> L.	Monkey-flower
<i>Minuartia glabra</i> Michaux	Mountain Sandwort
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Andersson	Chinese silvergrass
<i>Mitchella repens</i> L.	Partridge berry
<i>Mollugo verticillata</i> L.	Carpet weed; Indian chickweed
<i>Monarda clinopodia</i> L.	Basil balm
<i>Monotropa hypopithys</i> L.	Pine-sap
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i> L.	Indian pipe
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.	Parrot-feather
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Marshall	Black gum
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> L.	Cinnamon fern
<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.	Upright wood sorrel
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC.	Sourwood
<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i> (L.) Raf.	Cowbane
<i>Panicum dichotomum</i> var. <i>dichotomum</i> L.	Forked witch grass
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planchon	Virginia creeper
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> L.	Pokeweed
<i>Pilea pumila</i> (L.) Gray	Greenfruit clearweed
<i>Pinus rigida</i> Miller	Pitch pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.	White pine
<i>Pinus virginiana</i> Miller	Scrub pine, Virginia pine
<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i> (L.) Parodi	Eastern needlegrass
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i> var. <i>graminifolia</i> (Michaux) Shinnars	Grass-leaf golden aster
<i>Plantago aristata</i> Michaux	Bracted plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	English plantain
<i>Plantago rugellii</i> Dcne.	Rugel's plantain
<i>Platanthera clavellata</i> (Michaux) Sprengel	Small green wood orchid
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	Sycamore
<i>Polygala curtissii</i> Gray.	Curtiss' milkwort; Candyroot
<i>Polygala polygama</i> Walter	Gay-wings
<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> (Willd) Pursh.	Solomon's Seal
<i>Polygonum cespitosum</i> v. <i>longisetum</i> (Debruyn) Stewart	Asiatic water-pepper
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> L.	Arrowleaf tearthumb
<i>Polygonum scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i> L.	Climbing false buckwheat
<i>Polygonum tenue</i> Michaux	Slender knotweed
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> (Michaux) Schott	Christmas Fern
<i>Potentilla canadensis</i> L.	Running five-fingers

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<i>Potentilla recta</i> L.	Sulphur five-fingers
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.	Heal-all
<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i> Ehrhart	Black cherry
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	Bracken
<i>Pycnanthemum flexuosum</i> (Walter) BSP.	Narrow-leaved mountain mint
<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> (Michaux) Persoon	Downy mountain mint
<i>Pyrularia pubera</i> Michaux	Buffalo nut; Oil-nut
<i>Quercus alba</i> L.	White oak
<i>Quercus falcata</i> Michaux	Southern red oak
<i>Quercus prinus</i> L.	Chestnut oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i> v. <i>rubra</i> L.	Red oak
<i>Quercus stellata</i> Wang	Post oak
<i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam.	Black oak
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L.	Kidney-leaf buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L.	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i> Poiret	Hooked buttercup
<i>Ranunculus repens</i> L.	Creeping buttercup
<i>Rhexia mariana</i> var. <i>mariana</i> L.	Maryland meadow-beauty
<i>Rhexia virginica</i> var. <i>virginica</i> L.	Virginia meadow-beauty
<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> (Pursh) Torrey	Smooth azalea
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> (Michaux) Torrey	Flame azalea
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L.	Rosebay; Great laurel
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i> (Michx.) Shinnars	Pinxter-flower
<i>Rosa carolina</i> L.	Wild/Pasture rose
<i>Rosa multiflora</i> Thunberg	Multiflora rose
<i>Rosa palustris</i> Marshall	Swamp rose
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Rose
<i>Rubus argutus</i> Link	Blackberry
<i>Rubus flagellaris</i> Willd.	Dewberry
<i>Rubus hispidus</i> L.	Northern dewberry
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L.	Brown-eyed Susan
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.	Sheep sorrel; Sour-grass
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	Curly dock
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> v. <i>pubescens</i> (Muhl.) J.G. Smith	Hairy broadleaf arrowhead
<i>Salix nigra</i> Marshall	Black willow
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	Elderberry
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L.	Short-styled Snakeroot
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nuttall) Ness	Sassafras
<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i> Britton	Michaux's saxifrage
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> Willd	Black bulrush
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> (L.) Kunth.	Bulrush
<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Fernald	Woodland bulrush
<i>Scutellaria elliptica</i> Muhl.	Hairy skullcap
<i>Scutellaria integrifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> L.	Hyssop skullcap
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> L.	Mad-dog skullcap
<i>Selaginella rupestris</i> (L.) Spring	Rock spikemoss
<i>Senecio anonymus</i> Wood	Small's ragwort

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<i>Senecio X memmingeri</i> Britton	Memminger's ragwort
<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	Prickly-mallow
<i>Silene virginica</i> L.	Fire-pink
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i> (L.) Scop.	Hedge mustard
<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i> Michaux	Blue-eyed grass
<i>Smilacena racemosa</i> (L.) Desf.	Solomon's plume
<i>Smilax biltmoreana</i> (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex Pennell	Biltmore carrion-flower
<i>Smilax glauca</i> Walter	Saw brier
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> L.	Common greenbrier
<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	Horse-nettle
<i>Solidago caesia</i> var. <i>curtisii</i> (Torr. & Gray) Wood	Curtis' goldenrod
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i> Torr. & Gray	Tall goldenrod
<i>Solidago gigantea</i> Aiton	Late goldenrod
<i>Solidago odora</i> v. <i>odora</i> Aiton.	Licorice goldenrod
<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>rugosa</i> Miller.	Wrinkleleaf goldenrod
<i>Sorbus arbutifolia</i> v. <i>arbutifolia</i> (L.) Heynhold	Red chokeberry
<i>Sorbus melanocarpa</i> (Michaux) Schneider	Black chokeberry
<i>Sparganium americanum</i> Nuttall	Bur-reed
<i>Spiraea japonica</i> L.f.	Japanese spiraea
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i> (Nuttall) Lindl.	Fragrant ladies'-tresses
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.	Common stitchwort
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	Common chickweed
<i>Stellaria pubera</i> Michaux	Giant/Star chickweed
<i>Stipa avenacea</i> L.	Eastern needlegrass
<i>Talinum teretifolium</i> Pursh.	Appalachian fameflower
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Wiggers	Common dandelion
<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.	American germander; Wood sage
<i>Thalictrum clavatum</i> DC.	Lady-rue
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i> (L.) Nieuwland	New York Fern
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.	Field penny-cress; Frenchweed
<i>Tipularia discolor</i> (Pursh.) Nuttall	Crane-fly orchid
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i> L.	Poison ivy
<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Red clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	White clover
<i>Trillium catesbaei</i> Ell.	Catesby's trillium
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>perfoliata</i> (L.) Nieuwl.	Venus' looking glass
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carr.	Canada hemlock
<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> Engelm.	Carolina hemlock
<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	Cat tail
<i>Utricularia gibba</i> L.	Shortspur creeping bladderwort
<i>Utricularia radiata</i> Small	Small s+B23wollen bladderwort
<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> L.	Sessile bellwort
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> L.	Highbush blueberry
<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> Ait.	Blueberry
<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.	Blueberry
<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> L.	Squaw huckleberry; Gooseberry
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.	Common mullein

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<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> L.	White vervain
<i>Verbesina</i> sp	Wingstem
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i> (L.) Michaux	New York ironweed
<i>Veronica officinalis</i> L.	Common speedwell; Gypsy-weed
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> L.	Thyme-leaved speedwell
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> L.	Maple-leaf viburnum
<i>Viburnum nudum</i> L.	Possum haw
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.	Black haw
<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Common vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.	Common vetch
<i>Vinca major</i> L.	Periwinkle
<i>Viola cucullata</i> Aiton	Marsh blue violet
<i>Viola hastata</i> Michaux	Halberd-leaf violet
<i>Viola hirsutula</i> Brainerd	Southern wood violet
<i>Viola papilionacea</i> v. <i>priceana</i> (Pollard) Alexander	Confederate violet
<i>Viola primulifolia</i> L.	Primrose-leaf violet
<i>Viola sagittata</i> L.	Sagittate-leaf violet
<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd.	Common Blue Violet
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i> Michaux	Summer grape
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i> Michaux	Muscadine; Scuppernong
<i>Woodsia obtusa</i> (Sprengel) Torrey	Blunt-lobed woodsia
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Cocklebur
<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i> Marsh	Yellow-root
<i>Xyris torta</i> Smith	Yellow-eyed Grass
<i>Zizia aurea</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch	Golden Alexanders

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American alumroot	<i>Heuchera americana</i> L.
American germander; Wood sage	<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i> Aiton
Aneilema	<i>Aneilema keiskei</i> Hasskarl.
Appalachian fameflower	<i>Talinum teretifolium</i> Pursh.
Appalachian hawkweed	<i>Hieracium paniculatum</i> L.
Arrowleaf tearthumb	<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i> L.
Asiatic dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i> L.
Asiatic water-pepper	<i>Polygonum cespitosum</i> v. <i>longisetum</i> (Debruyn) Stewart
Atlantic sedge	<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>atlantica</i> Bailey
Basil balm	<i>Monarda clinopodia</i> L.
Bastard-toadflax	<i>Commandra umbellata</i> (L.) Nuttall
Bear huckleberry, Buckberry	<i>Gaylussacia ursina</i> (M.A.Curtis) T. & G. ex Gray
Biltmore carrion-flower	<i>Smilax biltmoreana</i> (Small) J.B.S. Norton ex Pennell
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L.
Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunberg
Black bulrush	<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> Willd.
Black cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i> Ehrhart
Black chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> (Michx.) Ell.
Black chokeberry	<i>Sorbus melanocarpa</i> (Michaux) Schneider
Black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> Marshall
Black haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.
Black oak	<i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam.
Black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i> Marshall
Blackberry	<i>Rubus argutus</i> Link
Bladder sedge	<i>Carex intumescens</i> Rudge
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> Ait.
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.
Blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium mucronatum</i> Michaux
Blunt-lobed woodsia	<i>Woodsia obtusa</i> (Sprengel) Torrey
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> L.
Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn
Bracted plantain	<i>Plantago aristata</i> Michaux
Brown-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> L.
Buffalo nut; Oil-nut	<i>Pyrularia pubera</i> Michaux
Bulbous buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> L.
Bulrush	<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> (L.) Kunth.
Bur-reed	<i>Sparganium americanum</i> Nuttall
Bushy aster	<i>Aster dumosus</i> L.
Calico aster	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i> (L.) Britton
Canada hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carr.
Carolina cranesbill	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i> L.
Carolina hemlock	<i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> Engelm.

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Carolina red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>triloba</i> L.
Carpet weed; Indian chickweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i> L.
Cat tail	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.
Catesby's trillium	<i>Trillium catesbaei</i> Ell.
Cat's-ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i> L.
Chestnut oak	<i>Quercus prinus</i> L.
Chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.
Chinese silvergrass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> Andersson
Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i> (Michaux) Schott
Cinnamon fern	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i> L.
Cinnamon vine	<i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> L.B23
Clayton's bedstraw	<i>Galium tinctorium</i> L.
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.
Climbing false buckwheat	<i>Polygonum scandens</i> var. <i>scandens</i> L.
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.
Common alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Aiton) Willd.
Common Blue Violet	<i>Viola sororia</i> Willd.
Common bluet; Quaker Ladies	<i>Houstonia caerulea</i> L.
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.
Common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i> Wiggers
Common grape fern	<i>Botrychium dissectum</i> Sprengel
Common greenbrier	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> L.
Common hairgrass	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i> (L.) Trinius
Common milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i> L.
Common morning glory	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth
Common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> L.
Common New Jersey tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i> L.
Common rush	<i>Juncus effusus</i> L.
Common speedwell; Gypsy-weed	<i>Veronica officinalis</i> L.
Common stitchwort	<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.
Common vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>nigra</i> (L.) Ehrh.
Common winter-ress	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> var. <i>arcuata</i> R.Brown
Confederate violet	<i>Viola papilionacea</i> v. <i>priceana</i> (Pollard) Alexander
Coral honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> L.
Cowbane	<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i> (L.) Raf.
Crane-fly orchid	<i>Tipularia discolor</i> (Pursh.) Nuttall
Creeping aster	<i>Aster surculosus</i> Michaux
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> L.
Crested iris	<i>Iris cristata</i> Aiton
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.
Curtis' goldenrod	<i>Solidago caesia</i> var. <i>curtisii</i> (Torr. & Gray) Wood
Curtiss' milkwort; Candyroot	<i>Polygala curtissii</i> Gray.
Devil's beggarticks	<i>Bidens frondosa</i> L.
Dewberry	<i>Rubus flagellaris</i> Willd.

Appendix III. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Common Name

Dittany	<i>Cunila origanoides</i> (L.) Britton
Dotted St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum punctatum</i> Lam.
Downy green sedge	<i>Carex swanii</i> (Fernald) Mackenzie
Downy green sedge	<i>Carex virescens</i> Muhl. ex Schkuhr
Downy mountain mint	<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> (Michaux) Persoon
Downy rattlesnake plantain	<i>Goodyera pubescens</i> (Willd.) R.Brown
Downy serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> v. <i>arborea</i> (Michaux f.) Fernald
Downy yellow foxglove	<i>Aureolaria virginica</i> (L.) Pennell
Eastern needlegrass	<i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i> (L.) Parodi
Eastern needlegrass	<i>Stipa avenacea</i> L.
Ebony spleenwort	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i> (L.) Oakes
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.
English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.
English rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>multiflorum</i> (Lam.) Husnot
Entire leaf false foxglove	<i>Aureolaria laevigata</i> (Raf.) Raf
Everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> L.
Eyebane	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i> (L.) Small
Fairy wand	<i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> (L.) Gray
False nettle	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> (L.) Swartz
False solomon's seal	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> ssp. <i>racemosum</i> (L.) Link
False-pimpernel	<i>Lindernia monticola</i> Muhl. ex Nuttall
Fancy fern	<i>Dryopteris intermedia</i> (Willd.)
Field penny-cress; Frenchweed	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i> L.
Fire-pink	<i>Silene virginica</i> L.
Fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i> (L.) Raf.
Flame azalea	<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i> (Michaux) Torrey
Flexible sasa-grass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i> (Trinius) A. Camus
Flowering dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i> L.
Forked witch grass	<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> L. (Gould)
Forked witch grass	<i>Panicum dichotomum</i> var. <i>dichotomum</i> L.
Forking wiregrass	<i>Aristida dichotoma</i> Michaux
Fragrant ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes odorata</i> (Nuttall) Lindl.
Fraser magnolia	<i>Magnolia fraseri</i> Walter
Fringed loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i> L.
Fringed sedge	<i>Carex crinita</i> Lam.
Fringe-tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> L.
Galax	<i>Galax urceolata</i> (Poir.) Brummitt
Gay-wings	<i>Polygala polygama</i> Walter
Giant/Star chickweed	<i>Stellaria pubera</i> Michaux
Gill-over-the-ground	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i> L.
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i> (L.) W.D.J.Koch
Graceful sedge	<i>Carex gracilescens</i> Steudel
Grass-leaf golden aster	<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i> var. <i>graminifolia</i> (Michaux) Shinnars
Greenfruit clearweed	<i>Pilea pumila</i> (L.) Gray
Ground pine	<i>Lycopodium obscurum</i> L.

Appendix III. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Common Name

Purple bedstraw	<i>Galium latifolium</i> Michaux
Purpleleaf willowherb	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Raf.
Purple-node Joe-pye-weed	<i>Eupatorium purpureum</i> L.
Putty root orchid	<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Torrey
Queen-Anne's-Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i> L.
Queendevil	<i>Hieracium gronovii</i> L.
Rabbit Tobacco; Everlasting	<i>Gnaphalium obtusifolium</i> L.
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L.
Rattlesnake fern	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Swartz
Rattlesnake-weed	<i>Hieracium venosum</i> L.
Red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.
Red chokeberry	<i>Sorbus arbutifolia</i> v. <i>arbutifolia</i> (L.) Heynhold
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i> L.
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i> v. <i>rubra</i> L.
Ridgestem yellow flax	<i>Linum striatum</i> Walter.
Robin's-plantain	<i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> Michaux
Rock spikemoss	<i>Selaginella rupestris</i> (L.) Spring
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> sp.
Rosebay; Great laurel	<i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L.
Rough buttonweed	<i>Diodia teres</i> Walter.
Round-leaf eupatorium	<i>Eupatorium rotundifolium</i> var. <i>rotundifolium</i> L.
Rugel's plantain	<i>Plantago rugellii</i> Dcne.
Running five-fingers	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i> L.
Running-pine	<i>Lycopodium digitatum</i> Dill. ex A. Braun
Rushfoil	<i>Crotonopsis elliptica</i> Willd.
Sedge	<i>Carex laevivaginata</i> (Kukenthal) Mackenzie
Spikerush	<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.
Sagitate-leaf violet	<i>Viola sagittata</i> L.
Sallow sedge	<i>Carex lurida</i> Wahlenberg
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nuttall) Ness
Saw brier	<i>Smilax glauca</i> Walter
Scrub pine, Virginia pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> Miller
Sedge	<i>Carex</i> sp.
Seedbox	<i>Ludwigia alternifolia</i> L.
Sessile bellwort	<i>Uvularia sessilifolia</i> L.
Sheep sorrel; Sour-grass	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.
Shortspur creeping bladderwort	<i>Utricularia gibba</i> L.
Short-styled Snakeroot	<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L.
Silky dogwood	<i>Cornus amomum</i> Miller
Silky oat-grass	<i>Danthonia sericea</i> Nuttall
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Thunberg
Slender knotweed	<i>Polygonum tenue</i> Michaux
Slender-stalked sedge	<i>Carex debilis</i> Michaux
Slender-stalked sedge	<i>Carex debilis</i> var. <i>pubera</i> Gray

Appendix III. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Common Name

Small green wood orchid	<i>Platanthera clavellata</i> (Michaux) Sprengel
Small red morningglory	<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i> L.
Small swollen bladderwort	<i>Utricularia radiata</i> Small
Small-flowered agrimony	<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i> Aiton
Small-flowered St. John's-wort	<i>Hypericum mutilum</i> L.
Small's ragwort	<i>Senecio anonymus</i> Wood
Smooth azalea	<i>Rhododendron arborescens</i> (Pursh) Torrey
Smooth serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i> v. <i>laevis</i> (Wiegand) Ahles
Smooth sweet-shrub	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> v. <i>laevigatus</i> (Willd) T. & G.
Solomon's plume	<i>Smilacena racemosa</i> (L.) Desf.
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i> (Willd) Pursh.
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC.
Southern flowering spurge	<i>Euphorbia pubentissima</i> Michx.
Southern harebell	<i>Campanula divaricata</i> Michaux
Southern lady fern	<i>Athyrium asplenoides</i> (Michaux) A.A. Eaton
Southern lady fern	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenoides</i> (Michaux) Hulten
Southern red oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i> Michaux
Southern wood violet	<i>Viola hirsutula</i> Brainerd
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> L.
Spike Rush	<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Willd.) Schultes
Spotted Joe-pye-weed	<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i> L.
Spreading dogbane	<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i> L.
Squaw huckleberry; Gooseberry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i> L.
St. Andrew's-cross	<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i> (L.) Crantz
Strawberry Bush; Heart's-a-bustin'	<i>Euonymus americanus</i> L.
Sulphur five-fingers	<i>Potentilla recta</i> L.
Summer bluet	<i>Houstonia purpurea</i> var. <i>purpurea</i> L.
Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i> Michaux
Summer haw	<i>Crataegus flava</i> Aiton
Summer sedge	<i>Carex aestivalis</i> M.A. Curtis
Swamp loosestrife; Swamp-candles	<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i> (L.) BSP.
Swamp milkweed	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> ssp. <i>pulchra</i> (Willd.) Woodson
Swamp rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i> Marshall
Sweet pepperbush	<i>Clethra acuminata</i> Michaux
Sweet pignut hickory	<i>Carya ovalis</i> (Wang.) Sargent
Sweet vernal grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> L.
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.
Tall goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i> Torr. & Gray
Threeway sedge	<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i> (L.) Britton
Thyme-leaved speedwell	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i> L.
Trailing arbutus	<i>Epigaea repens</i> L.
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle
Tufted rush	<i>Juncus dichotomus</i> Elliott
Tufted rush	<i>Juncus platyphyllus</i> (Wiegand) Fernald
Tulip-tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.

Appendix III. Vascular Plant Species at the Carl Sandburg Home by Common Name

Turtlehead	<i>Chelone</i> sp.
Upright wood sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.
Venus' looking glass	<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i> var. <i>perfoliata</i> (L.) Nieuwl.
Vigorous rush	<i>Juncus acuminatus</i> Michaux
Virginia bugleweed	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i> L.
Virginia buttonweed	<i>Diodia virginiana</i> L.
Virginia creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> (L.) Planchon
Virginia dayflower	<i>Commelina virginica</i> L.
Virginia meadow-beauty	<i>Rhexia virginica</i> var. <i>virginica</i> L.
Virginia snakeroot	<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i> L.
Virginia yellow flax	<i>Linum virginianum</i> L.
White avens	<i>Geum canadense</i> Jacquin
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.
White milkweed	<i>Asclepias variegata</i> L.
White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i> L.
White old field aster	<i>Aster pilosus</i> var. <i>pilosus</i> Willd.
White pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i> L.
White top daisy fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i> (L.) Persoon
White turtlehead	<i>Chelone glabra</i> L.
White vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i> L.
White-topped aster	<i>Aster solidagineus</i> Michaux
Whorled loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i> L.
Whorled wild yam	<i>Dioscorea quaternata</i> J.F. Gmel.
Wild lettuce; wild latuca	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> L.
Wild licorice	<i>Galium circaezans</i> Michaux
Wild Sensitive Plant	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> ssp. <i>nictitans</i> var. <i>nictitans</i> (L.) Moe
Wild Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Duchesne
Wild pasture rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i> L.
Wingstem	<i>Verbesina</i> sp.
Winter cress	<i>Barbarea verna</i> (Miller) Ascherson
Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray
Woodland bulrush	<i>Scirpus expansus</i> Fernald
Woodland coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis major</i> Walt.
Woolly elephant-foot	<i>Elephantopus tomentosus</i> L.
Wrinkleleaf goldenrod	<i>Solidago rugosa</i> var. <i>rugosa</i> Miller.
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.
Yellow star-grass	<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i> var. <i>hirsuta</i> L. (Coville)
Yellow-eyed Grass	<i>Xyris torta</i> Smith
Yellow-root	<i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i> Marsh

APPENDIX IV: MAP AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SOIL TYPES

AhE and AhF. The Ashe soil series are stony sandy loams occurring on moderately steep to very steep slopes that are somewhat excessively drained. This series is found on uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from such rocks as granite and gneiss but in some places in the County from arkose and graywacke. They have a loamy surface layer and subsoil. For the purpose of woodland management, important trees for these soil types are: Pitch pine, Shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, White pine and Fraser fir.

CO (Codus) loam soils are nearly level, very deep, moderately well drained to poorly drained soils which are found on floodplains. They formed in alluvium containing medium to large amounts of mica. They support such trees as Northern red oak, White ash, White pine, Yellow (Tulip) poplar and Black walnut.

EdC and EdE. The Edneyville soil series consist of well drained, moderately permeable, fine sandy loams. They are found on strong to moderately steep slopes on uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. They support such trees as: Shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, White pine, Northern red oak, Yellow (Tulip) poplar and Fraser fir.

HyC (Hayesville) soils are strongly sloping, very deep, well drained soils which occur on uplands. They formed in residuum from rocks such as granite, gneiss, and schist. They have a loamy surface layer and support such trees as: Pitch pine, Shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, White pine, Northern red oak and Yellow (Tulip) poplar.

TeC (Tate) loams. This soil series are very deep, well drained soils which occur on high stream terraces (ridges) and coves. They formed from granite and gneiss. They have a loamy surface and support such trees as: Loblolly pine, Shortleaf, pine, Virginia pine, White pine, Northern red oak and Yellow (Tulip) poplar.

*The trees mentioned in this section are those recommended for woodland management and productivity and would not be the only trees that these soils would support. Chestnut oak is not considered a commercially productive tree so is not mentioned although it is found in abundance on moderate slopes at the Carl Sandburg Home Site and some of the oaks are supported by soils at the higher elevations.

All information on soils comes from the Soil Survey of Henderson County, N.C. (1980) based on fieldwork during the period 1967-71.

Soil Map



Scale 1:20000

Figure 1

**Location Map For
Carl Sandburg
Home National
Historical Site**

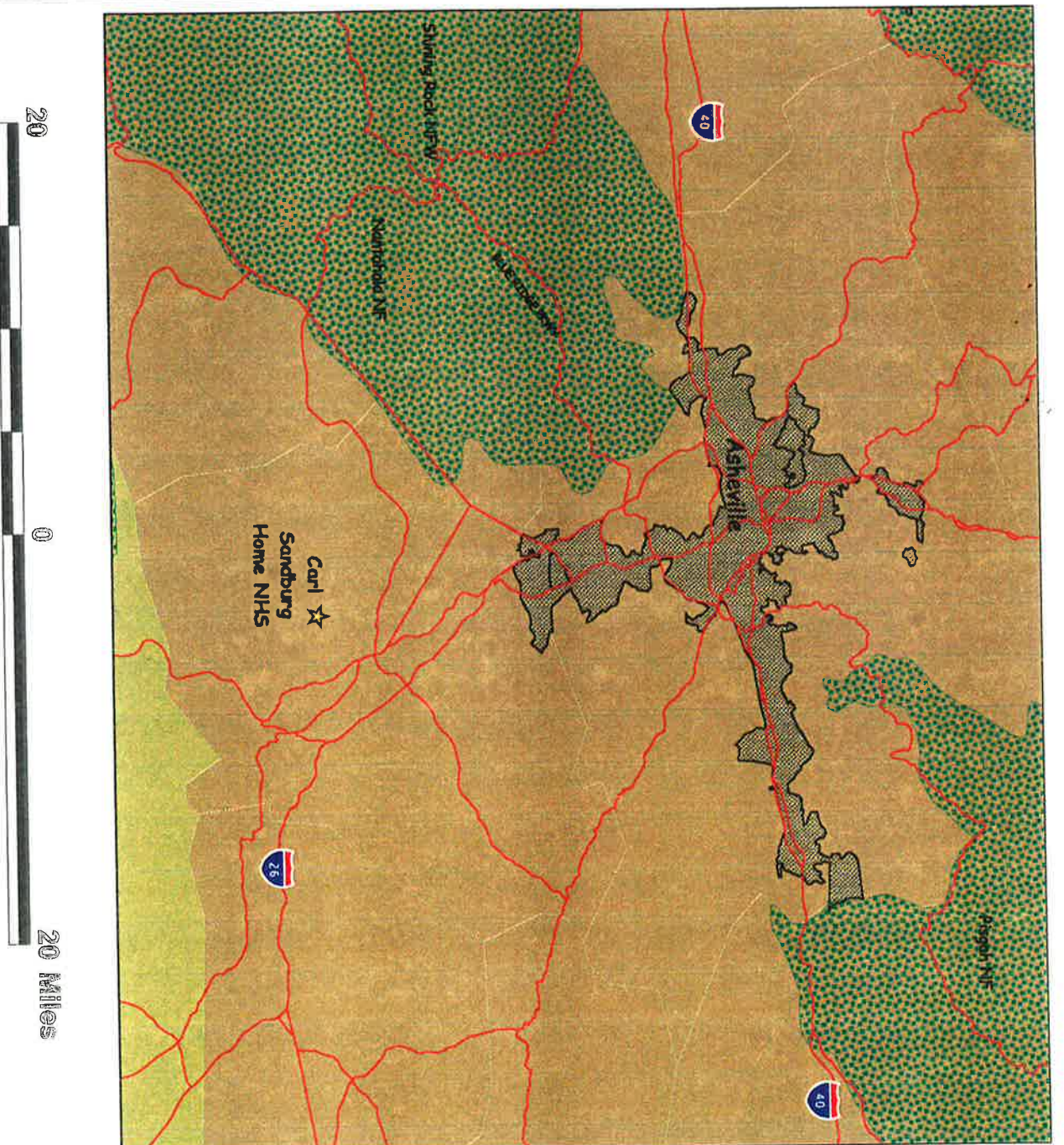
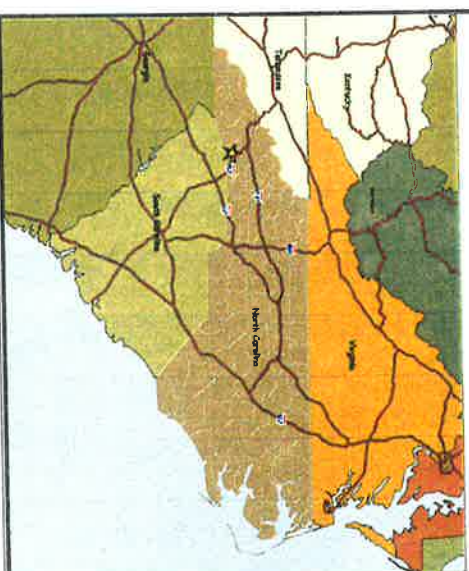


Figure 2. Plant communities of the Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

