



A Summary of Biological Inventory Data Collected at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve: Barataria Preserve

Vertebrate and Vascular Plant Inventories

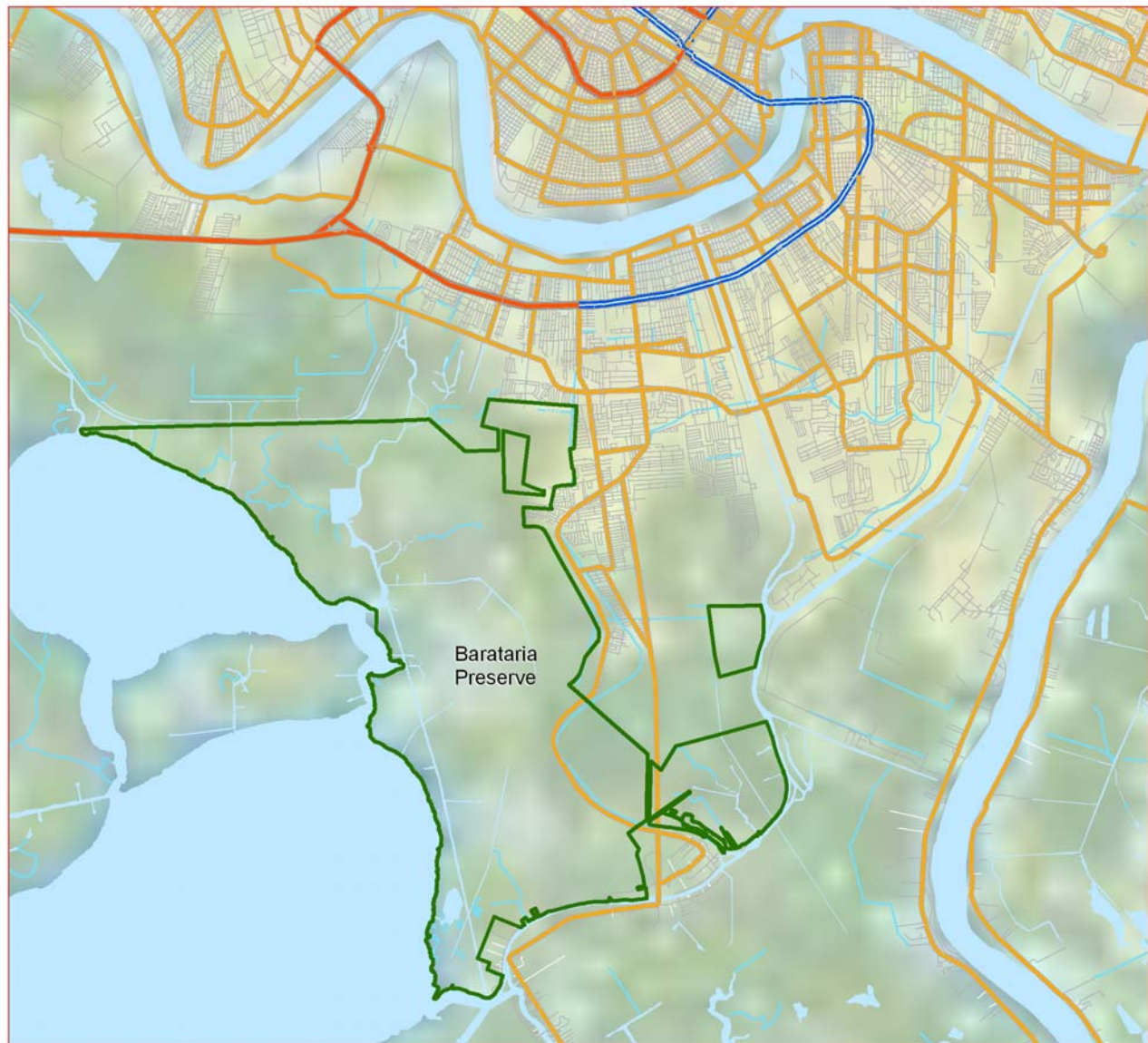
Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/GULN/NRTR—2010/399



American Alligators are abundant in Barataria Preserve.



Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve



Jean Lafitte National Historical Park & Preserve consists of several administrative units which contain natural resources. The Barataria Preserve, which is managed primarily as a natural area, includes uplands, swamps, and marshlands characteristic of the region. The Chalmette Battlefield, site of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans, is managed as a historical and cultural landscape, but maintains significant natural features. The Barataria Preserve is part of the largest, most productive, and at the same time most imperiled estuaries in the country. Anthropogenic changes to the functioning of the deltaic system and subsidence have contributed to the loss of significant wetland habitat, including the unique float marshes supported by layers of peat that rise and fall with the tides. Pressures associated with the unit's close proximity to New Orleans include urban runoff affecting water quality, while exotics such as nutria and Chinese tallow threaten from within. The park must also contend with hunting and oil/gas/mineral rights issues, each of which are specifically allowed in the enabling legislation. Oil exploration, in particular, has once again become a prominent issue with the development of 3D seismic exploration techniques. In the face of these issues, the Preserve is pursuing a 3000-acre expansion of the Barataria Unit and is undertaking extensive restoration of dredged canals created to reach former drilling sites.

0 1 2 4 Miles



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Hyacinths and waterlilies cover the waterways in Barataria Preserve.



Anolis carolinensis is among the many species present in Barataria Preserve..

Wildflowers brighten the landscape in the swamps of the Barataria Preserve.



A Pig frog emerges from beneath the floating aquatic vegetation in the waters of Barataria Preserve.

ON THE COVER The six sites of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve represent a treasure trove of south Louisiana's historical and cultural riches. One of the common vegetation communities found at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve is fresh water marsh, which is home to a healthy population of, American alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), NPS photos.

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Gulf Coast Network
National Park Service
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The National Park Service, Natural Resource Program Center publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

The Natural Resource Data Series is intended for the timely release of basic data sets and data summaries. Care has been taken to assure accuracy of raw data values, but a thorough analysis and interpretation of the data has not been completed. Consequently, the initial analyses of data in this report are provisional and subject to change.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible, technically accurate, appropriately written for the intended audience, and designed and published in a professional manner.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

This report is available from [the Gulf Coast Network Inventory and Monitoring Program website: http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/guln/networkhome/reports.cfm](http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/guln/networkhome/reports.cfm) and the Natural Resource Publications Management website (<http://www.nature.nps.gov/publications/NRPM>).

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Contents

	Page
Contents	iii
List of Tables	v
Introduction.....	1
Methods.....	1
Results and Discussion	2
Discussion.....	22
Monitoring.....	23
Management	23
Literature Cited	24
NPSpecies https://science1.nature.nps.gov/npspecies/web/main/start Feb 4, 2009	24
Appendix A. NPSpecies Data Dictionary	25
Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve: Barataria (JELA)	
Local List.	27

Tables

	Page
Table 1. Count of organisms by Park Status categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009).....	2
Table 2. Count of organisms by Abundance categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009).....	3
Table 3. Count of organisms by Residency categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009)	3
Table 4. Count of organisms by Nativity categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009)	3
Table 5. Non-native plants occurring at Barataria Preserve with an Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank). NatureServe 2009	5
Table 6. Organisms on the park’s local list which possess a designated conservation status (State Status, State Rank, Federal Status or TNC Global Rank).	19

Introduction

Park managers are directed by federal law and National Park Service (NPS) policies to know the status and trends in the condition of natural resources under their stewardship in order to fulfill the NPS mission of conserving parks unimpaired. The National Park Service established the Inventory and Monitoring Program (I&M) in 1992 to provide funding, technical assistance, and coordination for more than 270 parks to complete 12 basic natural resource inventories and to begin monitoring the status and trend of park natural resources. As part of this effort, the I&M Program's Gulf Coast Network (GULN) completed several inventories of the vertebrate species and vascular plants at Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve: Barataria Preserve (JELA). These efforts included cataloging all existing data, followed up by additional field investigations. The primary purpose of these inventories was to document the presence of resources in parks, and to assess and document the current condition and knowledge of natural resources in the parks. This report provides a summary of results. Results are also briefly discussed within the context of future inventory efforts, long-term monitoring, and management.

A natural resource **inventory** is an extensive point-in-time effort to document the presence, location or condition of a resource, including the status of plants, animals, and abiotic components such as water, soils, landforms, and climate.

Monitoring differs from an inventory in adding the dimension of time, with the general purpose of detecting changes or trends in a resource over time.

Methods

Prior to the initiation of any field investigation, an effort was made to assemble extant data on species occurrence at JELA. This included searches of reference databases and vouchers, as well as a site visit to the park. Based on these investigations, inventories for several vertebrate and vascular plant groups at JELA were determined to be incomplete. Consequently, new field inventories of fish (Schultz 2006), mammals (Hood 2006), amphibians and reptiles (Anderson 2003), and vascular plants (Urbatsch 2009) were conducted on the park. The bird list for the park was determined to be relatively complete, so no new inventory was conducted but the species lists are summarized in this report along with the new inventories.

NPSpecies is the National Park Service's master database for documenting the occurrence and status of species in more than 270 national park units containing significant natural resources.

Data gathered from the initial reviews at JELA and recent inventories were organized and entered in NPSpecies. Organism names were linked to the available evidence (reference, observation and/or voucher), quality checked, and made ready for review by individuals with expertise in the various taxa groups. The purpose of these reviews was to assign a park status (e.g., Present in Park, Probably Present, False Report, etc.) and complete a series of checklist fields for each organism (i.e., abundance, residency, nativity and cultivation). Upon completion of this step, data were considered certified and uploaded to a master, online version of

Recent inventory reports for JELA are available on the GULN website at <http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/units/guln/>.

NPSpecies on the NPS resource management application website (<http://NRInfo.gov>). This site is currently restricted to NPS users and contractors, and records flagged as "sensitive" are not visible to users without edit permissions.

Results and Discussion

Searches for past data and completion of recent inventory efforts resulted in 48 references, 1,241 vouchers, and 1,135 observations being entered into NPSpecies for JELA. Based on a review of this evidence, 985 organisms were categorized as Present in Park or Probably Present (Table 1). An additional 42 organisms were categorized as Unconfirmed or Encroaching. Unconfirmed organisms were included on the park list primarily due to historic and/or weak evidence supporting its existence on the park. Encroaching species includes those organisms known to occur in the region, but that are unlikely to occur on the park, at least presently.

Currently 951 of the parks total 1,138 organisms are documented as Present in Park. Additionally, the percentage of total organisms Present in Park is 84%. However, if both categories, Present in Park and Probably Present are combined, then the number of documented organisms rises to 985. The percentage of Present in Park and Probably Present of total organisms is 87%. Thus, based on current data, the percentage of documented organisms occurring in JELA is likely between 84 and 87%. The I&M goal was to document as many organisms occurring in the park as possible, be them previously unidentified, encroaching, possibly present, or Present in Park. .

Table 1. Count of organisms by Park Status categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009).

Park Status¹	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Amphibian	Reptile	Vascular Plant	Total
Present in Park	236	58	24	19	36	578	951
Probably Present	25	2	4	-	1	2	34
Encroaching	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Unconfirmed	2	4	12	4	7	13	42
Historical	6	1	1	-	-	-	8
False Report	2	1	1	-	1	98	103

¹ Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Park Status categories.

Of the 1,138 organisms documented, reviewers assigned a general abundance category (e.g. Abundant, Common, Uncommon, Rare, and Occasional) to 880 (77%) (Table 2). Reviewers believed additional information was needed before an abundance category could be assigned to the remaining 258 (23%) organisms (e.g. Unknown, Not Accounted for).

Table 2. Count of organisms by Abundance categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009).

Abundance Category¹	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Amphibian	Reptile	Vascular Plant	Total
Abundant	15	6	1	6	6	28	62
Common	109	19	10	5	7	190	340
Uncommon	73	9	12	3	2	156	255
Rare	23	13	1	3	16	140	196
Occasional	16	11	-	-	-	-	27
Unknown	-	-	-	2	5	64	71
Not Accounted for	35	8	18	4	9	113	187

¹ Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Abundance categories.

Residency values (e.g. Breeder, Resident, Migrant, and Vagrant) were assigned for 304 organisms with the exception of 834 organisms that were categorized as unknown or not accounted for (35 birds, 66 fish, 22 mammals, 6 amphibians, and 14 reptiles). Unknown and Not Accounted for residency values were assigned primarily because it was unclear as to whether or not the organism bred on the park. Also, residency was not established for the 691 vascular plants because residency values do not apply to vascular plants.

Table 3. Count of organisms by Residency categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009)

Residency Category¹	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Amphibian	Reptile	Vascular Plant	Total
Breeder	66	-	16	17	31	-	130
Resident	97	-	4	-	-	-	101
Migratory	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
Vagrant	13	-	-	-	-	-	13
Unknown	-	58	4	2	5	-	69
Not Accounted for	35	8	18	4	9	691	765

¹ Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Residency categories.

JELA's local list includes 157 non-native organisms (i.e., 14% of total). Of the 157 non-native organisms, there is one bird, one fish, one amphibian, one reptile, 5 mammals, and the remaining 148 are vascular plants. Three additional birds were assigned a nativity of unknown due to a park status of unconfirmed and false reports regarding these three birds.

Table 4. Count of organisms by Nativity categories at JELA (NPSpecies 2009)

Nativity Category¹	Bird	Fish	Mammal	Amphibian	Reptile	Vascular Plant	Total
Native	267	65	37	22	44	543	978
Non-Native	1	1	5	1	1	148	157
Unknown	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Not Accounted for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Refer to Appendix A for definitions of Nativity categories.

NatureServe, in cooperation with The Nature Conservancy and NPS, developed a protocol to rank the impact of non-native invasive vascular plants (Morse et al. 2004). Through a series of standardized questions, non-native species are evaluated and assigned an Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank) based on impact to native species and natural biodiversity. I-Ranks are categorized as high, high/medium, high/low, medium, medium/low, medium/insignificant, low, low/insignificant, or insignificant. Seventeen of the non-native vascular plants on JELA's local list received an overall I-Rank score from NatureServe containing high (Table 5). All are known to occur in the park (i.e., Present in Park).

Table 5. Non-native plants occurring at Barataria Preserve with an Invasive Species Impact Rank (I-Rank). NatureServe 2009

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
tallowtree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	High	High	High/Medium	Aggressive weed tree of the southeastern U.S. and also spreading in California. Capable of transforming important natural communities ranging from coastal prairies, marshes, and bottomland forests, into monospecific Chinese tallow forests. Alters soil chemistry such that the species may be self-perpetuating once established.
Eurasian water-milfoil, Eurasian watermilfoil, myriophylle en epi, spike watermilfoil, spiked water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	High	High	High	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> has invaded many natural lakes, where it forms dense mats that alter dissolved oxygen levels, reduces light penetration, and negatively impacts macrophytes, macroinvertebrates, and fish abundance and diversity. It has negative impacts on a native congener, <i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i> , through both hybridization and competition. It is present in most of the continental US, and listed as noxious in 15 states by the USDA. Recent reports indicate it is increasing within its range. In addition to lake habitat, it infests ponds, and pools and stagnant to slowly moving fresh to slightly brackish water. As only limited control is achieved through current management methods, biological control agents such as the milfoil beetle (<i>Euhrychiopsis lecontei</i>) are being explored.
common water-hyacinth, floating waterhyacinth, water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	High	High/Medium	High	Water hyacinth, <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , is considered by many to be the "world's worst weed," even though its range does not spread throughout the U.S.
primrose willow	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	High	High/Medium	High/Medium	This species is considered a nuisance plant throughout most of its invaded range and forms dense stands that eliminate native vegetation by forming monospecific stands that competitively exclude other flora. It also eliminates open-water habitats that are important foraging-grounds for birds and other wildlife including rare fish and invertebrates. Large plant biomass results in a reduction in dissolved oxygen, an increase in acidity of the water, the eutrophication of the water body, and an increase in sedimentation. The species continues to spread aggressively in the Gulf and southeastern states and the western states including into undisturbed areas as the plant is easily dispersed and reproduces rapidly and aggressively. No management method is known to effect successful long-term control and management impacts on native species are high.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
annual rabbit's-foot grass, annual rabbitsfoot grass, rabbit'sfootgrass, rabbitfoot beardgrass, rabbitfoot grass, rabbitfoot polypogon, rabbitfootgrass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	High/Low	High/Low	High/Medium	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> is widespread across the U.S. but is more common in the west. In the Sonoran region, it is one of the most successful riparian exotics. In Grand Canyon National Park it is exhibiting a moderate rate of increase in numbers of individuals and populations. In California, <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> occurs in serpentine and nonserpentine foothill grasslands which contain native species that are critically endangered. It also occurs in salt marshes with freshwater inflows, waste places, wet pastures, wet soil in ditches and marshes, and along lakes and ponds. <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> forms dense swards that crowd out native plants and prevent their regeneration. It may have allelopathic effects. Apparently, most of its negative impacts on biodiversity are in California and Arizona but more information is needed. More information is also needed about its trends.
mimosa, mimosa tree, powderpuff tree, silk tree, silktree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	High/Low	High/Low	Medium/Low	Often a plant of human-disturbed areas (roadsides, etc.), but also affects naturally scoured riparian areas and forest edges. It is having some serious impacts on biodiversity in parts of the southeastern U.S.
couch panicum, creeping panic, panic rampant, torpedo grass, torpedograss, wainaku grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>	High/Medium	Medium/Low	High/Medium	<i>Panicum repens</i> has long rhizomes and forms dense monocultures that displace native species. It is particularly problematic in and near wetlands along the gulf coast. Habitats it invades include coastal beaches, the shores of lakes and ponds, grassland, riparian habitats, wetland margins, shallow water bodies, marshes, coastal swales, and wet disturbed sites. It is also a problem in non-natural areas such as golf courses, citrus groves, sugarcane fields, and irrigation canals. <i>Panicum repens</i> spreads vegetatively and even small fragments can establish and quickly form dense stands. <i>Panicum repens</i> is common in Florida and along the gulf coast but rare in other southeastern states. Management of <i>Panicum repens</i> is difficult. Repeated herbicide treatment is necessary.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
aleppo milletgrass, herbe de Cuba, Johnson grass, Johnsongrass, sorgho d'Alep, sorgho de alepo, zacate Johnson	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	High/Medium	Medium/Low	High/Medium	Johnson grass has been shown to severely inhibit pioneer grass species which normally appear in abandoned fields and can persist in almost pure stands for many years. The massive size (up to 3 m tall) of this plant creates difficulties for the establishment of other plants and rapid growth of rhizomes also provides the plant with a competitive edge over other species. It is one of the most frequently listed noxious weeds in the U.S. and occurs throughout the entire southern half of the country. The plant is self-pollinated, aggressive, and wind dispersed though humans often disperse it during field cultivation. Although it can colonize undisturbed sites as a pioneer species, it is often found in old fields or previously cultivated areas. Control is difficult and costly and, although some selective herbicides have been developed, such treatment usually impacts natives.
Chinese honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	High/Medium	Medium	High/Medium	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> can have extremely negative consequences for forest communities and forest structure. Few effective control methods known.
brazilian watermilfoil, parrot feather, parrot feather watermilfoil, parrot's-feather, parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	High/Medium	Medium	High	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> alters ecosystem processes by changing physical and chemical characteristics of lakes and streams. It forms a dense mat of vegetation that shades out other aquatic species, including algae species important to the food web. <i>M. aquaticum</i> threatens lakes, ponds, and slow-moving streams. It resprouts when cut; fragments can establish new plants. Reports indicate lack of effective control methods.
Brazilian elodea, Brazilian waterweed, common waterweed, South American waterweed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	High/Medium	High/Medium	High/Medium	Where present this species poses a significant threat to water and habitat quality. It is unknown whether this species is still expanding its range in the U.S., but given its significant damage to ecosystems it invades, it should be watched carefully.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
Florida elodea, hydrilla, water thyme, water- thyme, waterthyme	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	High/Medium	High/Medium	High	This species has been called the perfect aquatic weed. <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> alters ecosystem processes, community structure, and community composition by forming dense mats of floating vegetation that impede water flow and suppress all other aquatic vegetation. It has a direct negative impact on several native plant species: <i>Potamogeton</i> spp., <i>Vallisneria americana</i> , and <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> . Numerous recent reports of new infestations in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Louisiana, California, Washington, and Arkansas. Reproduces by propagules, known as "turions," and from plant fragments. Disperses by water currents, waterfowl, and human activity. Management is very difficult, requiring more than ten years.
pale yellow iris, yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	High/Medium	Medium/Low	High/Medium	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i> is a popular ornamental species in the United States. It is widespread in riparian and other wetland habitats throughout much of the country, with the exclusion of the Rocky Mountain region and the southwest. Although it is likely near the limits of its generalized range, it continues to spread and increase locally. Pale yellow iris is a very strong competitor that forms dense, monotypic stands. Its rhizome mat can collect sediment, elevate topography, and interfere with stream flow, creating a drier habitat that is less suitable for many native species. Significant changes in community composition and successional trajectories have been reported at invaded sites. Management of this species by either mechanical removal of the rhizome mass or by cutting and spraying with glyphosate herbicide can be labor-intensive, as even small residual rhizome fragments can re-sprout vigorously, necessitating considerable follow-up treatment.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
Japanese climbing fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	High/Medium	High/Medium	Medium	A climbing fern established in the southeastern United States (mostly on the coastal plain, NC to e. TX, south to FL and north to s. AR) and in Hawaii (big island and Oahu); invades a variety of habitats including mesic upland forests, mesic to wet flatwoods, bottomland forests, cypress swamps, hydric hammocks, and riparian communities. Most problematic along the Gulf coast and in Florida. Although generally scattered throughout the landscape, it sometimes occurs in dense infestations where it can form mats that smother native understory vegetation. In some of these dense infestations, mats ascend to the upper vegetation layers to smother tall shrubs and trees, which can eventually result in complete dominance of the habitat. High-climbing fronds can function as fire ladders, conducting fire into the canopy where it can kill native dominants. Spreads by rhizomes and spores; spores dispersed long distances by wind and contamination. Spreading south through Florida. Control can be achieved by pulling vines from the trees and treating them with a foliar herbicide; it is generally considered difficult. In general, <i>Lygodium japonicum</i> is not considered to be as serious of a threat to entire forests as its congener <i>L. microphyllum</i> ; however, <i>L. microphyllum</i> currently has a much smaller U.S. range, established only in central and southern Florida.
bushkiller	<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	High/Medium	High/Medium	High/Low	<i>Cayratia japonica</i> is currently known in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Alabama. Known as the 'bushkiller' this species is a vine that overtakes the plants it grows on top of, including shrubs and trees. It blocks light from reaching the understory and overtime will literally weigh the plant down causing death. It is also reported to spread explosively in the areas where it has been reported. Further, this species is capable of flowering and fruiting throughout the year, produces an extensive root system that suckers, and also can over-winter making it a permanent fixture in a flora. There isn't much known about controlling this species other than herbicide seems to be effective.
Chinese privet, common chinese privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	High/Medium	Medium	Low	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> alters community structure and composition by creating a dense shrub layer that shades plant species in lower layers. It threatens the globally rare and federally endangered plant Schweintz's sunflower (<i>Helianthus schweinitzii</i>). It is reported as invasive in six Southeastern states, where it can infest pinelands, hammocks, river and stream floodplains, lake shores, edges of swamps and marshes, bottomland forests, and woodlands. <i>L. sinense</i> produces large quantities of fruit, which are eaten by birds. It may be controlled in three to five years using a combination of mechanical and chemical treatments.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
mulberry, white mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	High/Medium	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Impacts of this species largely occur at the native species level except where stands are dense and prevent native forest regeneration. This species spreads/carries disease that kills native red mulberry, itself considered an endangered species in Canada. White mulberry also hybridizes readily with native red mulberry and, with time, could eliminate native genetic strains and come to replace native red mulberry in the United States. It is already distributed throughout most of the United States except the southwest and Alaska but is considered particularly invasive in the northeast and Wisconsin. It is easily spread by birds and mammals and has moderate capability of invading undisturbed areas. Control is not difficult although success over time has not been evaluated.
rescue brome, rescue grass, rescuegras, rescuegrass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Insignificant	unknown	unknown	<i>Bromus catharticus</i> is found in waste places, open, generally disturbed places, lawns, gardens, roadsides, ditchbanks, and small grain winter crops. Labeled as a plant species that spreads in or near disturbed areas and are not presently considered a threat to native plant communities.
Bahia grass, bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Insignificant	Unknown	Unknown	Persists as a dense mat of vegetation in abandoned pastures, which prevents the successful restoration of pastures to native sandhill or forest communities. But does not appear to spread from pastures into adjacent forested areas or any other natural area.
pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Insignificant	Insignificant	Unknown	The Pomegranate, <i>Punica granatum</i> , has escaped from cultivation in a number of states where it is grown, including California, Utah, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and possibly in North Carolina. This species was introduced in the United States in 1769 by the Spanish settlers and brought into California. While it has been grown in the United States for centuries, it doesn't seem to escape from cultivation into conservation areas or native species habitats often as only one report was found that cited it in a park in California. This species does have several characters that allow it to naturalize and they are: a wide habitat range, the ability to sucker easily and it is self compatible (i.e. self pollination events occur often). Overall, this species has naturalized in several states, but does not seem to be a threat to biodiversity.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
chickweed, common chickweed, nodding chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Low	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	<i>Stellaria media</i> is an extremely widespread and common species in the United States and throughout the world. It prefers cooler, more humid climates, tolerating very low temperatures and shade but being notably sensitive to drought. It is found predominantly in open disturbed areas (e.g. lawns, gardens, and agricultural fields, roadsides) and additionally in more grassland-like communities and in (often disturbed) upland forests. This species is a prolific seed producer and can continue reproduction through the winter in many areas of the U.S., allowing it to reach high abundances. However, it is not a strong competitor and does not appear to have significant effects on the composition of natural communities. Additionally, this species appears dependent upon continual or periodic soil disturbance and is replaced by perennial communities when the disturbance ceases. Mechanical management methods are not very effective, but the species can be controlled by some commonly-used herbicides.
yellow bristlegrass	<i>Setaria pumila</i> <i>ssp. pallidifusca</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	Established in Louisiana where it occurs on moist disturbed sites. It may occur sporadically in Oregon, Texas, and Arkansas. This taxon is a weed of tropical and subtropical areas that apparently has a limited range in the U.S. Very little information was found about its impacts on native species habitats in the U.S.
Curley dock, curly dock, narrowleaf dock, sour dock, yellow dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Medium/Low	<i>Rumex crispus</i> is a perennial, taprooted forb that is extremely widespread in the United States (and the world). It is an important weed of agriculture and occurs in a broad range of ruderal, agricultural, and seminatural habitats; it is frequently found in open disturbed areas, croplands, pastures, roadsides, and ditches and occasionally found in more natural habitats such as meadows, stream banks, shores, forests, and vernal pools. This species requires disturbance for establishment, as seedlings are slow growers and poor competitors until their taproot systems have developed. Once established, it can grow in dense patches that displace native vegetation, although it ultimately an early-successional plant that does not tend to capture sites long-term. Can produce prodigious quantities of seed, have an extremely long-lived seed bank, and resprout from its taproot when plants are cut at the soil surface. Cutting plants below-ground or treating with herbicide can achieve successful control.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
India mockstrawberry, Indian strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Low	An herbaceous perennial ground cover species native to Asia, <i>Duchesnea indica</i> has become well-established in the mid-Atlantic and southeastern states, with scattered establishment to the north and west of this area as well as in the west coast states. It is commercially available as a ground cover for landscaping and sometimes escapes into native habitats. It predominantly invades disturbed open areas, but is shade-tolerant and is also frequently found in woodland and woodland edges, and is rarely found in more intact habitats such as rockhouses and native prairies. Impacts include formation of a dense ground cover, which can be especially problematic for small native perennials. Management by pulling or herbicide is relatively straightforward.
cypressvine, cypressvine morningglory	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	Low/ Insignificant	Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i> is a tropical species established predominantly in the southeastern US, where it is most common on the coastal plain in the deep south. It is a popular ornamental species that has established by escaping from gardens. This species is found in open disturbed habitats, including waste places, gardens, roadsides, fencerows, fields, old fields, pastures, railroads, and streambanks. Little evidence of significant establishment in less disturbed habitats was found, and some sources believe it unlikely to be a strong competitor with native species because of its "dainty, fragile" growth form. It is likely expanding locally, although its preference for warm, moist climates suggests that its generalized range in the US is unlikely to expand significantly. Management by hand-pulling appears relatively straightforward, but the seedbank may be long-lived.
alligator weed, alligatorweed, pig weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Medium	High/Medium	Medium	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> can alter ecosystem processes such as water flow, levels of dissolved oxygen, and rates of sedimentation. It severely impacts community structure and composition, creating a new dense layer that outcompetes other species for light. <i>A. philoxeroides</i> invades a wide variety of aquatic communities and some adjacent terrestrial habitats. Its reproductive strategies and dispersal by water currents and human activities also contribute to its overall invasiveness rank. Management using herbicide treatments require more than five years to achieve control.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
italian ryegrass, perennial rye grass, perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium/ Insignificant	<i>Lolium perenne</i> occurs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. It is used as a lawn and pasture grass. <i>Lolium perenne</i> often escapes on roadsides and in disturbed areas. It also invades grasslands, meadows, and vernal pools, especially in California. Apparently most of its negative impacts on biodiversity are in California. <i>Lolium perenne</i> can spread quickly and forms dense swards that displace native species. It threatens a federally threatened butterfly in serpentine grassland in California because it displaces the butterfly's primary larval food plant. Depending on environmental conditions, <i>Lolium perenne</i> may behave as an annual, biennial, short-lived perennial, or perennial. Seed production is prolific. Several management techniques are effective in controlling <i>Lolium perenne</i> including burning, mowing, grazing, and herbicides. <i>Lolium perenne</i> includes both <i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>multiflorum</i> (often called <i>L. multiflorum</i>) and <i>Lolium perenne</i> ssp. <i>perenne</i> .
Japanese wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	An aggressive woody vine that commonly invades disturbed areas but can also invade high quality native species habitats. A problem plant in native plant communities throughout the Southeast and Midatlantic.
Chinese wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	An aggressive woody vine that commonly invades disturbed areas but can also invade high quality native species habitats. A problem plant in native plant communities throughout the Southeast, Midatlantic, and Hawaii.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
bigleaf periwinkle, greater periwinkle, periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Medium	<i>Vinca major</i> is a trailing perennial herb most densely established in the southeast and moist habitats of the west. It has long been used as an ornamental groundcover and continues to be planted for that purpose today. Preferring moist shady environments, it has invaded mesic upland to bottomland forests in the southeast and a variety of riparian communities in the west; some western populations are also found within coastal scrub, oak woodlands, North Coast coniferous forest, and other wetland areas. Natural or anthropogenic disturbance (or planting) appears necessary for establishment; many populations persist or have spread from past planting or dumping of garden waste in moist, disturbed sites. Riparian areas (particularly in the west) have been described as the "most sensitive" to impacts from this species, perhaps because new populations can establish there without human intervention. Once established, this species becomes locally problematic by forming large, thick, dense mats understory/herbaceous layer which smother and out compete native species and may prevent the establishment of native trees and shrubs. When established along streams, these mats can interfere with natural erosion processes, both directly and by interfering with native regeneration. Reproduces vegetatively by stolons and fragmentation; plant fragments can be dispersed long distances by water. Management is complicated by resprouting of fragments.
African payal, aquarium watermoss, giant salvinia, kariba weed, kariba-weed, salvinia, water fern	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Medium	Medium	Unknown	This free-floating aquatic fern is a sterile hybrid that spreads solely by vegetative growth and fragmentation. It's rapid growth and tolerance to environmental stress makes it an aggressive, competitive species known to impact aquatic environments. It currently is established in at least six states across the US, but is expected to expand its range. Management of this species can be achieved through biocontrol using the weevil, <i>Cyrtobagous salviniae</i> .
lantana, largeleaf lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Medium	Medium	Medium/Low	This cosmopolitan weed changes the community structure and community composition of natural communities in the US by outcompeting native plants through allelopathy, and establishing dense, impenetrable thickets. It also extensively hybridizing with the native <i>Lantana depressa</i> in Florida. It has major impacts on biodiversity in Florida and Hawaii, is reproductively aggressive, and is somewhat hard to manage.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
big taper, common mullein, flannel mullein, flannel plant, great mullein, mullein, velvet dock, velvet plant, woolly mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	Low	This biennial herb is a pioneer species that quickly colonizes disturbed areas such as roadsides, pastures, and woodland margins. It occurs in all 50 states, but is especially problematic in western states and Hawaii. It is reproductively aggressive and the fast growth and high seed production of this plant makes this plant somewhat difficult to manage.
common fig, edible fig, fiku, piku	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Medium	Medium/Low	High/Medium	Dependent on a host-specific pollinator, <i>Ficus carica</i> has negative effects over only a limited portion of the entire range (CA). There is great potential for <i>F. carica</i> to become a serious problem in HI if the pollinator is introduced.
chamomile, dog fennel, dogfennel, mayweed, mayweed chamomile, mayweed dogfennel, stinking chamomile, stinkweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	This ubiquitous herb appears to have not attracted any attention in natural areas, being found usually in waste places or disturbed sites. Very little is known about the taxon's behavior outside of crop-systems.
jungle rice, Jungle ricegrass, junglerice, watergrass	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> appears to be a weed primarily of disturbed places or crops, having no significant impact on the ecosystem it has invaded. However, information regarding its role in U.S. ecosystems is relatively limited, resulting in a large range rank.
barnyard grass, barnyardgrass, cockspur, Japanese millet, large barnyard grass, watergrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	Unknown	There are two varieties of <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> with the typical variety causing more concern to natural areas than <i>var. oryxicola</i> . However, given its status as a pioneer species, it is unlikely to persist at a site once disturbance ceases. A high proportion of invaded sites are associated with agriculture. A further twist is associated with ongoing evolution in <i>E. crus-galli</i> , a population (outside U.S.) has evolved a mechanism that allows it to survive colder temperatures. This population should be watched for signs of invasion.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
annual blue grass, annual bluegrass, walkgrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	High/Low	<i>Poa annua</i> occurs in every U.S. state and is apparently widespread within each state. <i>Poa annua</i> is often a lawn and garden weed and is also characteristic of unstable and disturbed situations. In addition to manicured areas it also occurs on roadsides, waste ground, trails in woods, clearings, shores, and stream banks. In Kentucky, it is listed as a lesser threat which is defined as an exotic plant species that seems to principally spread and remain in disturbed corridors and does not readily invade natural areas. <i>Poa annua</i> occurs in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Grand Canyon National Park, and Channel Islands National Park. In Grand Canyon National Park, it occurs in areas that have been disturbed within the last 10 years, is associated with early successional species, and shows little or no invasion of native communities. It is not considered to be a strong competitor with established plants. Apparently its impacts on native species are low but more information is needed.
black medic, black medic clover, black medick, hop clover, hop medic, nonet, yellow trefoil	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Unknown	Although common throughout the US, <i>Medicago lupulina</i> tends to inhabit disturbed areas like roadsides, pastures and lawns.
annual yellow sweetclover, Indian sweet-clover	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Low/ Insignificant	High/Low	This taxon is much less well studied than the more common <i>Melilotus</i> species, and therefore there is much more uncertainty about its effects in the US. It is widespread, but may not be advancing beyond its current distribution. But either way, management techniques specific to this taxon are unknown.
pimpernel, scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	Medium/ Insignificant	This common weed appears to be so ubiquitous that no one notices it anymore. It is unlikely to be affecting ecosystems, communities or individual species.

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
coco yam, wild taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (taro) is widely cultivated for food throughout the tropics. It was probably the single most important plant to early Hawaiians and is still grown commercially in Hawaii today. In the conterminous US, a different morphological form of the species (separated in some treatments as var. <i>aquatilis</i>) is well-established in Florida, Louisiana, southern Mississippi, southern Alabama, southern Georgia, and the Gulf Coast of Texas, with the range extending west into Texas and north along the coastal plain of the Carolinas. Invades a variety of riparian/shoreline habitats and wetland fringes, where it forms large, dense stands that displace native species; has been found in several relatively natural areas and is considered to have the ability to invade natural habitats. It is widely sold and planted as an ornamental, but it cannot establish in areas subjected to cold temperatures, which will prevent its establishment in much of the rest of the US. Reproduces primarily vegetatively, by ready fragmentation and dispersal of rhizomes; resprouting of rhizome fragments can complicate management.
Bermudagrass, chiendent pied-de-poule, common bermudagrass, devilgrass, grama-seda, manienie, motie molulu	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	High/Medium	A circumglobal species, <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> is limited in distribution in the US to areas with warm temperatures. Locally able to invade disturbed sites, areas with persistent native vegetation are probably not under threat by this taxon.
Dutch clover, ladino clover, white clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Insignificant	<i>Trifolium repens</i> (white clover) is extremely widespread in the United States. It was introduced c. 1700 and has high economic importance as a forage plant, in addition to other uses such as erosion control, cover cropping, and wildlife plantings. Although establishing best in disturbed and open sites, it can invade a variety of native species habitats, including grasslands/meadows, heathlands, deciduous woodlands, boreal forest, riparian areas, and coastal beaches. <i>T. repens</i> is a nitrogen-fixing species, but it should not significantly alter nutrient cycling because of its preference for fertile soils and low biomass per area. Its greatest impacts likely result from its stoloniferous, mat-forming habit, which may interfere with establishment of native species, potentially including at least one endangered species (running buffalo clover, <i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>).

Common Names	Species	Overall I-Rank	Ecological Impact ¹	Management Difficulty ²	I-Rank Summary
chinaberry, Chinaberry tree, Chinaberrytree, Indian lilac, lelah, paraiso, pride of India, white cedar	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	<i>Melia azedarach</i> used to be widely planted for ornamental or for harvest for its medicinal properties. It has since escaped and naturalized which has caused at least one state (FL) to ban it, although it is still sold elsewhere in the US. It appears most often on disturbed soils, however it can invaded floodplain and marsh communities, and can crowd out native species.
Japanese privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Medium/Low	Medium/Low	High/Low	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> is a tall shrub that is widely planted as a hedge, particularly in the south. It is apparently having fewer impacts than some other privets in the U.S. but has become established in scattered locations in the southeastern states and California. It can form dense thickets and out compete native plants. Habitats it invades include river bottoms, open woods, bluffs, and disturbed sites. It is still available for sale and has very abundant seeds. It resprouts readily when damaged. Control is moderately difficult.

¹ A subcategory of Overall I-Rank score that addresses organism's negative impacts on native plant and animal populations and communities.

² A subcategory of Overall I-Rank score that addresses difficulty of control.

If information (as evidenced by protocol questions answered) is sufficient to eliminate at least two of the four possible I-Ranks, but insufficient to narrow the I-Rank to a single value, a range I-Rank (e.g. High/Medium) is assigned.

A total of 16 organisms (Table 6) on JELA's local list currently meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Listed on Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fishery's (LDWF) list of rare biota (<http://wlf.louisiana.gov/experience/naturalheritage>).
- Listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under the auspices of the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.
- Ranked as Critically Imperiled or Imperiled at the global level by NatureServe and its network of member programs.

Table 6. Organisms on the park's local list which possess a designated conservation status (State Status, State Rank, Federal Status or TNC Global Rank).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Park Status ¹	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Federal Status ⁴	TNC Global Rank ⁵
BIRDS						
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Present in Park	E	S2N, S3B	T	G5
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Present in Park	T/E	S2N	T	G4T3T4
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Present in Park	E	S2	E	G4
White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	Present in Park				G3
Bachman's Warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Historic	E	SH	E	GH
Ivory-Billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Historic	E	SX	E	G1
Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Present in Park	E	S1B	E	G4T2Q
MAMMALS						
Louisiana Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	Unconfirmed	T	S2	T	G5T2
Red Wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	Unconfirmed	E	SX	E	G1
Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Present in Park				G5T1Q
Southeastern Myotis	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Present in Park				G3G4
REPTILES						
American Alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	Present in Park			E	
Diamondback Terrapin	<i>Malaclemys terrapin pileata</i>	Unconfirmed		S2		G4T3Q

Common Name	Scientific Name	Park Status ¹	State Status ²	State Rank ³	Federal Status ⁴	TNC Global Rank ⁵
FISH						
Alligator Gar	<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	Present in Park				G3G4
VASCULAR PLANTS						
Giant Blue Iris	<i>Iris giganticaerulea</i>	Present in Park				G3
AMPHIBIANS						
Black-spotted newt	<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>	Present in Park				G1

¹ Refer to the Appendix for definitions of Park Status categories.

² The official endangerment status the state heritage program has assigned to this species.

T – Threatened : Any species or subspecies that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

E – Endangered : Animal: Any species or subspecies of wildlife whose prospects of survival or recruitment within the state are in jeopardy or are likely to become so within the foreseeable future.

LE – endangered : A species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

D - Deemed in Need of Management : Any species or subspecies of nongame wildlife which should be investigated in order to develop information relating to populations, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors, and other biological and ecological data to determine management measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully.

SP - Species Protected : It shall be unlawful to take, capture, kill, or attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, sell, trade for anything of monetary value, or offer to sell or trade for anything of monetary value, the following nongame wildlife species (or any parts or reproductive products of such species) without a scientific collection permit or written permit from the Commissioner, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, which shall specifically state what the permittee may do with regard to said species.

S - Special concern : any species or subspecies that is uncommon, or has unique or highly specific habitat requirements or scientific value and therefore requires careful monitoring of its status.

³ State Rank

S1– Extremely rare and critically imperiled in the state with five or fewer occurrences, or very few remaining individuals, or because of some special condition where the species is particularly vulnerable to extirpation.

S2– Very rare and imperiled within the state, six to twenty occurrences and less than 3000 individuals, or few remaining individuals, or because of some factor(s) making it vulnerable to extirpation.

S3– Rare and uncommon in the state, from 21 to 100 occurrences.

S4– Widespread, abundant, and apparently secure within the state, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery, and is of long-term concern.

SH– Of historical occurrence, i.e., known to occur in the past, with the expectation that it may be rediscovered.

⁴U.S. Endangered Species Act: Current status of the taxon as designated or proposed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, and as reported in the U.S. Federal Register in accordance with the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

E– Listed endangered, denotes a taxon that is threatened by extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

T– Listed threatened, denotes a taxon that is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future.

DM– Delisted taxon, recovered, being monitored for first five years.

⁵The rounded NatureServe conservation status, developed by NatureServe and its network of member programs, of a species from a global (i.e., rangewide) perspective, characterizing the relative imperilment of the species. G1=Critically Imperiled, G2=Imperiled, G3=Vulnerable, G4=Apparently Secure, G5=Secure. Refer to <<http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/ranking.htm>> for additional information on ranks.

Discussion

It is recognized that a species list will never be 100% complete and accurate at any given time. Because most inventories are “point in time” surveys, not every species present may be found during the inventory. However, these new inventories, combined with historical observations give a reasonably complete list of species currently found on the park. In addition, the inventories resulted in the documentation of many new species and will provide baseline information that may be of management significance. The preserve contains a variety of important wetland communities such as bottomland hardwood forest, cypress-tupelo swamp, scrub/shrub swamp, fresh marsh, intermediate marsh and submerged/floating vascular vegetation (Urbatch et al. 2009). The vascular plant inventory at the Barataria Preserve resulted in 14 new families, 61 new genera, and 149 new species of vascular plants.

The recent mammal inventory (Hood 2006) included several noteworthy findings: 1) first documentation of bats at the Barataria Preserve (7 species), including Rafinesque’s big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) and the southeastern myotis (*Myotis austroriparius*) both of which are considered uncommon in southeast Louisiana, 2) discovery of a maternity colony of the evening bat (*Nycticeius humeralis*) using bridge supports at the intersection of Kenta Canal and Bayou Coquille, 3) documentation of a large population of resident coyotes (*Canis latrans*), and nine-banded armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) in all areas of the Barataria Preserve (both coyotes and nine-banded armadillos have only recently extended their range into southeast Louisiana), and 4) documentation of a large population of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) that has the potential for presenting natural resource management concerns into the future.

The fish inventory resulted in the addition of 15 species that had not been previously reported from the Preserve (Schultz 2006). Fish species were grouped into five distinct fish communities that are correlated with the environmental variation in the Preserve, the most important being pH, dissolved oxygen, and water clarity. There are currently very few non-native fish species in the preserve. However, the Davis Pond diversion project is a potential source of introduction of species to the Preserve. Thus, the current inventory provides a very important baseline for tracking potential changes to the fish community associated with that diversion.

The recent inventory of amphibians and reptiles resulted in the addition of 2 amphibians and 12 reptiles that had not been documented in the past (Anderson and Siegel 2003). However, two amphibians that had been previously reported were not found during these surveys. Because of the limited duration of this study, and the environmental variable that can impact the detectability of amphibians and reptiles, we cannot conclude that these species are now absent from the Preserve. Only long-term monitoring of these species can distinguish between a short-term phenomenon or whether this might represent a real decline.

While significant strides have been made in documenting the presence of vertebrate species and vascular plants (as noted above), it is anticipated that additional survey efforts will result in an increase in the number of organisms documented on JELA. The Barataria Preserve was recently expanded to include an additional 8,900 acres. It is expected that detailed inventories of these new areas would add new species to the list.

Monitoring

GULN's current list of high priority vital signs to be monitored at Barataria Preserve includes several that related directly to the vascular plant and vertebrate species documented in these recent inventories. These include terrestrial vegetative communities, amphibian communities, and water quality. Water quality relates directly to the vegetative communities, amphibians, and fish communities. Although the fish communities are not included in the list of vital signs currently under development, water quality data collected by the network will provide important information if the fish inventory is repeated in the future since the fish communities are tied directly to water quality parameters (Schultz 2006). Due to their ties with both aquatic and terrestrial environments, and sensitivity to environmental stresses, amphibians are considered good indicators of general ecosystem health. Consequently, amphibians have been selected as a high priority group to monitor in all Gulf Coast Network parks. The baseline inventories have allowed the network to target long-term monitoring protocols to the species of interest on each park.

The potential impact of climate change on park resources has recently become a focus for the National Park Service. Although the impacts are difficult to predict, all of the vital signs that will be monitored at JELA are very sensitive to changes in precipitation (timing, amount, and/or frequency) and temperature. The GULN will compile available weather data to use for placing monitoring results in context of changing weather and climate.

Management

Recent inventories have revealed that JELA supports a diverse array of vascular plants and vertebrates. As noted, the data have been consolidated into NPSpecies for use in park planning and management decisions. An additional step to be taken with these data is identification of management priority species. This would likely include sensitive or rare species, and highly invasive exotics, among others. Additional management recommendations can be found in the specific inventory reports for JELA.

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Appendix A. NPSpecies Data Dictionary

Park Status	The current status of each species in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked. The possible values reflect a combination of confidence, and availability and currency of verifiable evidence in NPSpecies.
Present in Park	Species' occurrence in park is documented and assumed to be extant.	Extremely high confidence that the species is currently in the park. A current, verifiable reference, voucher or observation is included in NPSpecies.
Probably Present	Park is within species' range and contains appropriate habitat. Documented occurrences of the species in the adjoining region of the park give reason to suspect that it probably occurs within the park. The degree of probability may vary within this category, including species that range from common to rare.	Very high confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies, but is not considered current enough to elevate the status to Present in Park. Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence in NPSpecies to elevate the Park Status to "Present in Park". If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, then the Park Status should be changed to Unconfirmed, Historic, Encroaching or False Report as applicable.
Unconfirmed	Included for the park based on weak ("unconfirmed record") or no evidence, giving minimal indication of the species' occurrence in the park.	Any confidence from very low to high that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies, but it is not considered sufficient enough to elevate the status to Probably Present, nor current enough to elevate the status to Present. Efforts should be made to obtain current, verifiable evidence in NPSpecies to elevate the Park Status to "Present in Park". If reasonable efforts to obtain current, verifiable evidence are unsuccessful, then the Park Status should be changed to Historic, Encroaching or False Report as applicable.
Encroaching	The species is not documented in the park, but is documented as being adjacent to the park and has potential to occur in the park.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park, but extremely high confidence that the organism is currently adjacent to the park. Verifiable evidence may exist in NPSpecies documenting the occurrence in the park, but it is not current. Potential invasive organisms are good candidates for this Park Status designation, either before they enter a park or after they have been eliminated from a park.
Historic	Species' historical occurrence in the park is documented, but recent investigations indicate that the species is now probably absent.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Verifiable evidence exists in NPSpecies, but is not current. Extinct, extirpated or eliminated species are candidates for a Historic <i>Park Status</i> designation.

False Report	Species previously reported to occur within the park, but current evidence indicates that the report was based on a misidentification, a taxonomic concept no longer accepted, or some other similar problem of interpretation.	Extremely low confidence that the organism is currently in the park. Evidence exists in NPSpecies, but it cannot be sufficiently verified.
NA	Not Applicable - Park-Status does not apply to the scientific name for the park.	The NA value prevents null values from appearing in NPSpecies and applies to 2 primary situations: 1) An outdated scientific name that is not used in the locale of the park for an organism, but is in NPSpecies for a park because of the inclusion of vouchers, observations or names linked to references. Note that outdated names are reconciled in NPSpecies with the LOCAL CLASSIFICATION system. 2) Vouchers, observations or names linked to references have not been identified at the species level or lower, but are included in NPSpecies with the name of a higher taxonomic rank than the species level. The names of these higher level taxonomic ranks will disappear from NPSpecies if the evidence of the respective name are identified to the species level or lower, and are changed appropriately in NPSpecies.
Abundance	The current abundance of each organism in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked and a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present". The values attempt to balance abundance with suitable habitat, and temporal/behavioral considerations. In practice, the entered value should apply (although there are numerous exceptions) to the abundance in the most suitable habitat of the organism, and at the time that the organism is engaged in it's principle behavior in (e.g. breeding, migrating, hibernating, etc.), or most important behavior to, the park. A future generation of NPSpecies will address the coding of <i>Abundance</i> (and associated <i>Residency</i>) to separate out the temporal and behavioral aspects. The Data Source field for Abundance is available to provide a citation that specifically addresses abundance in more detail.
Abundant	Animals: May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, and counted in relatively large numbers. Plants: Large number of individuals; wide ecological amplitude or occurring in habitats covering a large portion of the park.	
Common	Animals: May be seen daily, in suitable habitat and season, but not in large numbers. Plants: Large numbers of individuals predictably occurring in commonly encountered habitats but not those covering a large portion of the park.	

Uncommon	Animals: Likely to be seen monthly in appropriate season/habitat. May be locally common. Plants: Few to moderate numbers of individuals; occurring either sporadically in commonly encountered habitats or in uncommon habitats.	
Rare	Animals: Present, but usually seen only a few times each year. Plants: Few individuals, usually restricted to small areas of rare habitat.	
Occasional	Animals: Occurs in the park at least once every few years, but not necessarily every year. Plants: Not applicable.	
Unknown	Abundance unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Abundance does not apply to the scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present should have a <i>Residency</i> of NA.
Residency	Current residency classification for each ANIMAL species in each park.	Applicable only to ANIMALS with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked and a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present". The values attempt to balance temporal and behavioral considerations. In practice, the entered value should apply (although there are numerous exceptions) to the residency of the organism at the time that the organism is engaged in its principle behavior (e.g. breeding, migrating, hibernating, etc.) in, or most important behavior to, the park. A future generation of NPSpecies will address the coding of Residency (and associated Abundance) to separate out the temporal and behavior aspects. The Data Source field for Residency is available to provide a citation that specifically addresses Residency in more detail.
Breeder	Population reproduces in the park.	
Resident	A significant population is maintained in the park for more than two months each year, but it is not known to breed there.	
Migratory	Migratory species that occurs in park approximately two months or less each year and does not breed there.	
Vagrant	Park is outside of the species' usual range.	
Unknown	Residency status in park is unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Residency does not apply to the scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present should have a <i>Residency</i> of NA.
Nativity	Nativity classification for each organism for each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked. If the park-status of an organism is not "Present in Park", then nativity represents the nativity if the organism were eventually confirmed in the park.
Native	The organism is native, or would be native, to the park (either endemic or indigenous).	

Non-Native	The organism is not native, or would not be native, to the park (neither endemic nor indigenous).	Cultivated organisms as defined under the <i>Cultivation</i> field are also considered non-native.
Unknown	Nativity is unknown relative to the park.	
NA	Not Applicable	Applies to names that do not represent organism names for the locale of the park.
Cultivation	Cultivation classification for each non-native organism in each park.	Applicable only to organisms with the <i>Local List</i> checkbox checked, a <i>Park Status</i> of "Present" or "Probably Present" and a <i>Nativity</i> of Non-Native. Cultivation is intended to distinguish between non-native organisms that were introduced as part of a park's mission, and non-native organisms that occur in the park naturally. Cultivation was not intended to apply to organisms that are cultivated for landscape purposes and have not persisted into the natural environment, for example plants in gardens or terrariums, or animals in enclosures. In general, NPSpecies was not intended to include controlled, "domestic" organisms.
Cultivated	A non-native species that is currently cultivated in the park.	
Persistent	A non-native species that persists in the park (either reproducing or non-reproducing) from a previous cultivation in the park.	
Not Cultivated	A non-native species that is not currently cultivated in the park.	
Unknown	A non-native species for which the cultivation in the park is currently unknown.	
NA	Not Applicable – Cultivation does not apply to the non-native scientific name in the park.	All names on a park's list that do not have a <i>Park Status</i> of Present or Probably Present and a <i>Nativity</i> of Non-native should have a Cultivation of NA.

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Amphibians		
<i>Acris crepitans</i>	Northern Cricket Frog	PIP
<i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	Small-mouthed Salamander	PIP
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	Three-toed Amphiuma	PIP
<i>Bufo valliceps</i>	Gulf Coast Toad	PIP
<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	Woodhouse's Toad	U
<i>Desmognathus</i>	Southern Dusky Salamander	PIP
<i>Desmognathus fuscus</i>	Spotted Dusky Salamander	U
<i>Eleutherodactylus</i>	Greenhouse Frog	PIP
<i>Eurycea</i>	Dwarf Salamander	PIP
<i>Gastrophryne</i>	Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad	PIP
<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	Bird-voiced Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla chrysoscelis</i>	Cope's Gray Treefrog	U
<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Tree Frog, Green Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla squirella</i>	Squirrel Treefrog	PIP
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	Gray Treefrog	U
<i>Notophthalmus</i>	Black-spotted Newt	NA
<i>Notophthalmus</i>	Eastern Newt	PIP
<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>	Spring Peeper	PIP
<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	Striped Chorus Frog, Western Chorus	PIP
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	American Bullfrog, Bullfrog	PIP
<i>Rana clamitans</i>	Green Frog	PIP
<i>Rana grylio</i>	Pig Frog	PIP
<i>Rana sphenoccephala</i>	Southern Leopard Frog	PIP
<i>Siren intermedia</i>	Lesser Siren	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Birds		
<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Wood Duck	PIP
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	PP
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	PIP
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal, Green-winged Teal	PIP
<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal	PIP
<i>Anas fulvigula</i>	Mottled Duck	PIP
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	PIP
<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	PIP
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	PP
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	PIP
<i>Aythya americana</i>	Redhead	PIP
<i>Aythya collaris</i>	Ring-necked Duck	PP
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	PIP
<i>Aythya valisineria</i>	Canvasback	PP
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	H
<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	Bufflehead	PIP
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	PIP
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Blue Goose, Snow Goose	PIP
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Ross' Goose, Ross's Goose	PP
<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan	H
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	PIP
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	PP
<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter, White-winged Scoter	PIP
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	PIP
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	Ruddy Duck	PIP
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift	PIP
<i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>	Buff-bellied Hummingbird	PIP
<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	PIP
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird	PIP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	PIP
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk	PIP
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk	PIP
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered Hawk	PIP
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	PIP
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	American Swallow-tailed Kite,	PIP
<i>Haliaeetus</i>	Bald Eagle	PIP
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	PIP
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	PIP
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	PIP
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	PIP
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	PIP
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	PIP
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	PIP
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	PIP
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	PIP
<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	Reddish Egret	PIP
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	PIP
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron	PIP
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern	PIP
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Yellow-	PIP
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron, Black-	PIP
<i>Charadrius</i>	Semipalmated Plover	PIP
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	PIP
<i>Himantopus</i>	Ae'o, Black-necked Stilt, Hawaiian	PIP
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden Plover, American	PP
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover, Grey Plover	PP
<i>Recurvirostra</i>	American Avocet	PP
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	PIP
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	PIP
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	PIP
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	PIP
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	PIP
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird	PIP
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon, Great Northern Loon	PIP
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	PIP
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Gull-billed tern	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	PIP
<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull	PIP
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-billed Gull	PIP
<i>Larus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull	PIP
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	PIP
<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Least Tern	PIP
<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	PIP
<i>Sterna forsteri</i>	Forster's Tern	PIP
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	PIP
<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern	PIP
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	PIP
<i>Pelecanus</i>	American White Pelican	PIP
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican	PIP
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	PIP
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Horned Grebe	PIP
<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Grebe, Eared Grebe	PP
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	PIP
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Arenaria</i>	Black Turnstone	PP
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper	PP
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	PIP
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	PP
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	PIP
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	PP
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	PP
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit	PP
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	PP
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	PP
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	PIP
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	PIP
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	PIP
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger, Pomarine Skua	PIP
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	American White Ibis, White Ibis	PIP
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	PIP
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis	PIP
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	PIP
<i>Columba livia</i>	Common Pigeon, Rock Dove, Rock Pigeon	PIP
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove, Eurasian Collared-Dove	PIP
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	PIP
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	PIP
<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	FR
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	PIP
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	PIP
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani	PIP
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey	H
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	PIP
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	PIP
<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	PIP
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	PIP
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	PIP
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	PIP
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	PIP
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	PIP
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	PIP
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	PIP
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	PIP
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	PP
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	PIP
<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	PIP
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	PIP
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	PIP
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	PIP
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	PIP
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	PIP
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	PIP
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	PIP
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	PIP
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	PIP
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	PIP
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	PP
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee, Rufous- sided Towhee	PIP
<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow	PIP
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	PIP
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	U
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	PIP
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	PIP
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	PIP
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	American Cliff Swallow, Cliff Swallow	PIP
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	PIP
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow, Sand Martin	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	PIP
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	PIP
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	PIP
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	PP
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	PIP
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	PIP
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole, Northern Oriole	PIP
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	PIP
<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird	PP
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	PIP
<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle	PIP
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	PIP
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	PIP
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird	PIP
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	PIP
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird, Grey Catbird	PIP
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	PIP
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	PIP
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit, Buff-bellied Pipit	PIP
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	FR
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse	PIP
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee	PIP
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	American Yellow Warbler, Yellow Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	PP
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	PIP
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	PIP
<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	PIP
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	PIP
<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler	PIP
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	PIP
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler	PIP
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	PIP
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula	PIP
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	PIP
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Ovenbird	PIP
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	PIP
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	PIP
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	PIP
<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler, Bachman's Wood Warbler	H
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	PIP
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	PIP
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	PIP
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling, European Starling	PIP
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	PIP
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	PIP
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	PIP
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	PIP
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	PIP
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	PIP
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	PIP
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush, Grey-cheeked Thrush	PIP
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	PIP
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	PIP
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	PIP
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	PIP
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	PP
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood Pewee, Eastern Wood-Pewee	PIP
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	PIP
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	PIP
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	PIP
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo, Solitary Vireo	PIP
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	H
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	PIP
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	U
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	PIP
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina Parakeet	H
<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow	PIP
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will	PP
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	PIP
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	PIP
<i>Otus asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl	PIP
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	PIP
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl, Common Barn-Owl	PIP
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	PIP
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-billed Dowitcher	PP
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	Long-billed Dowitcher	PP
<i>Limosa fedoa</i>	Marbled Godwit	PP
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	PP
<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	Wilson's Phalarope	PP
<i>Scolopax minor</i>	American Woodcock	PIP
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs	PIP
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs	PIP
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	PIP
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger, Pomarine Skua	PIP
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	American White Ibis, White Ibis	PIP
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	PIP
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis	PIP
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	PIP
<i>Columba livia</i>	Common Pigeon, Rock Dove, Rock Pigeon	PIP
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove, Eurasian Collared-Dove	PIP
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	Mourning Dove	PIP
<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	PIP
<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	FR
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo	PIP
<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani	PIP
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Wild Turkey	H
<i>Fulica americana</i>	American Coot	PIP
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	PIP
<i>Porphyryula martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule	PIP
<i>Porzana carolina</i>	Sora	PIP
<i>Rallus elegans</i>	King Rail	PIP
<i>Rallus limicola</i>	Virginia Rail	PIP
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Cedar Waxwing	PIP
<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinal	PIP
<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>	Blue Grosbeak	PIP
<i>Passerina ciris</i>	Painted Bunting	PIP
<i>Passerina cyanea</i>	Indigo Bunting	PIP
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	PIP
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	PP
<i>Certhia americana</i>	Brown Creeper	PIP
<i>Poliopitila caerulea</i>	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	PIP
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	PIP
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	PIP
<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Blue Jay	PIP
<i>Ammodramus leconteii</i>	Le Conte's Sparrow	PIP
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	PIP
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	PIP
<i>Melospiza georgiana</i>	Swamp Sparrow	PIP
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's Sparrow	PIP
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	PIP
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	PIP
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	PP
<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	Eastern Towhee, Rufous-sided Towhee	PIP
<i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	Vesper Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella pallida</i>	Clay-colored Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Chipping Sparrow	PIP
<i>Spizella pusilla</i>	Field Sparrow	PIP
<i>Zonotrichia albicollis</i>	White-throated Sparrow	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	U
<i>Carduelis pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	PIP
<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	American Goldfinch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House Finch	PIP
<i>Carpodacus purpureus</i>	Purple Finch	PIP
<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	NA
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	PIP
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	American Cliff Swallow, Cliff Swallow	PIP
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	PIP
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow, Sand Martin	PIP
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	PIP
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	PIP
<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Red-winged Blackbird	PIP
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink	PP
<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>	Rusty Blackbird	PIP
<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	Brewer's Blackbird	PIP
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole, Northern Oriole	PIP
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	PIP
<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird	PP
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	Brown-headed Cowbird	PIP
<i>Quiscalus major</i>	Boat-tailed Grackle	PIP
<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>	Common Grackle	PIP
<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	PIP
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	Yellow-headed Blackbird	PIP
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead Shrike	PIP
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird, Grey Catbird	PIP
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern Mockingbird	PIP
<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>	Brown Thrasher	PIP
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit, Buff-bellied Pipit	PIP
<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	Water Pipit	FR
<i>Baeolophus bicolor</i>	Tufted Titmouse	PIP
<i>Poecile carolinensis</i>	Carolina Chickadee	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>	Black-throated Blue Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-rumped Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica discolor</i>	Prairie Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica dominica</i>	Yellow-throated Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>	Magnolia Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	American Yellow Warbler, Yellow Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica pinus</i>	Pine Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	PP
<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>	Cape May Warbler	PIP
<i>Dendroica virens</i>	Black-throated Green Warbler	PIP
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat	PIP
<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	PIP
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	PIP
<i>Limnithlypis swainsonii</i>	Swainson's Warbler	PIP
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	PIP
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Kentucky Warbler	PIP
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler	PIP
<i>Parula americana</i>	Northern Parula	PIP
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	PIP
<i>Seiurus aurocapillus</i>	Ovenbird	PIP
<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	PIP
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	PIP
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	PIP
<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	Bachman's Warbler, Bachman's Wood Warbler	H
<i>Vermivora celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora pinus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	PIP
<i>Vermivora ruficapilla</i>	Nashville Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	PIP
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	PIP
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	PIP
<i>Regulus calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	PIP
<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	Red-breasted Nuthatch	PIP
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling, European Starling	PIP
<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	Western Tanager	PIP
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	PIP
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	PIP
<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>	Marsh Wren	PIP
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	PIP
<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Carolina Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	PIP
<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Winter Wren	PIP
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery	PIP
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	PIP
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush, Grey-cheeked Thrush	PIP
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	PIP
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	PIP
<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird	PIP
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	PIP
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	PP
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood Pewee, Eastern Wood-Pewee	PIP
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	Least Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Eastern Phoebe	PIP
<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	PIP
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	PIP
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western Kingbird	PIP
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo gilvus</i>	Warbling Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo griseus</i>	White-eyed Vireo	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo	PIP
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo, Solitary Vireo	PIP
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	H
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern Flicker	PIP
<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>	Pileated Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Red-bellied Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>	Red-headed Woodpecker	U
<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Downy Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker	PIP
<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	PIP
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina Parakeet	H
<i>Caprimulgus carolinensis</i>	Chuck-will's-widow	PIP
<i>Caprimulgus vociferus</i>	Whip-poor-will	PP
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	PIP
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl	PIP
<i>Otus asio</i>	Eastern Screech-Owl	PIP
<i>Strix varia</i>	Barred Owl	PIP
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl, Common Barn-Owl	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Fish		
<i>Ameiurus melas</i>	black bullhead	PIP
<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>	yellow bullhead	PIP
<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	brown bullhead	PIP
<i>Amia calva</i>	bowfin	PIP
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>	bay anchovy	PIP
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American eel	PIP
<i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i>	pirate perch	PP
<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	freshwater drum	PIP

<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>	sheepshead	PIP
<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	alligator gar	PIP
<i>Brevoortia patronus</i>	Gulf menhaden, largescale menhaden	PIP
<i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>	flier, peacock sunfish, round sunfish	H
<i>Chaenobryttus gulosus</i>	warmouth	PIP
<i>Citharichthys spilopterus</i>	bay whiff	PIP
<i>Cynoscion arenarius</i>	sand seatrout	PIP
<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>	spotted seatrout	PIP
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	sheepshead minnow, sheepshead pupfish	PIP
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	common carp, European carp	PIP
<i>Dasyatis sabina</i>	Atlantic stingray	PIP
<i>Dormitator maculatus</i>	fat sleeper	PIP
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	American gizzard shad, eastern gizzard shad, gizzard shad, hickory shad, mud shad, skipjack	PIP
<i>Dorosoma petenense</i>	threadfin shad	PIP
<i>Elassoma zonatum</i>	banded pygmy sunfish	PIP
<i>Elops saurus</i>	ladyfish	PIP
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	lake chubsucker	PIP
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	golden topminnow	PIP
<i>Fundulus confluentus</i>	marsh killifish	U
<i>Fundulus grandis</i>	Gulf killifish	PIP
<i>Fundulus pulvereus</i>	bayou killifish	PIP
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	mosquitofish, western mosquitofish	PIP
<i>Gobionellus boleosoma</i>	darter goby	PIP
<i>Gobionellus oceanicus</i>	highfin goby, sharptail goby, slim goby	PIP
<i>Gobionellus shufeldti</i>	freshwater goby	PIP
<i>Gobiosoma bosc</i>	naked goby	PIP
<i>Heterandria formosa</i>	dwarf livebearer, least killifish	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>	blue catfish	PIP
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	channel catfish, graceful catfish	PIP
<i>Labidesthes sicculus</i>	brook silverside	PIP
<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i>	spot	PP
<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	shortnose gar, spotted gar	PIP
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis humilis</i>	orangespotted sunfish	U
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	bluegill	PIP
<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	longear sunfish	U
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>	redear sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	redspotted sunfish, scarlet sunfish	PIP
<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>	spotted sunfish	False Report
<i>Lepomis symmetricus</i>	bantam sunfish	PIP
<i>Lucania parva</i>	rainwater killifish	PIP
<i>Membras martinica</i>	rough silverside	PIP
<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	inland silverside, tidewater silverside	PIP
<i>Menidia peninsulae</i>	tidewater silverside	U
<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i>	Atlantic croaker	PIP
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass	PIP
<i>Morone mississippiensis</i>	yellow bass	PIP
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	black mullet, gray mullet, striped mullet	PIP
<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>	golden shiner	PIP
<i>Paralichthys lethostigma</i>	southern flounder	PIP
<i>Poecilia latipinna</i>	sailfin molly	PIP
<i>Pogonias cromis</i>	black drum	PIP
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	black crappie	PIP
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish	PIP
<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i>	red drum	PIP

<i>Strongylura marina</i>	Atlantic needlefish, silver gar	PIP
<i>Syngnathus scovelli</i>	Gulf pipefish	PIP
<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>	hogchoker	PIP

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Mammals		
<i>Myotis auriculus</i>	southwestern myotis	FR
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	american beaver, beaver	H
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	white-tailed deer	PIP
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote	PIP
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	Bobcat	PIP
<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	river otter	PIP
<i>Mustela vison</i>	American mink, mink	PIP
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	common raccoon, northern raccoon, Raccoon	PIP
<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian free-tailed bat	PIP
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	eastern big-eared bat, eastern long-eared bat, eastern lump-nosed bat, Rafinesque's big-eared bat, southeastern big- eared bat	PIP
<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>	eastern red bat, red bat	PIP
<i>Lasiurus intermedius</i>	northern yellow bat	PIP
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	southeastern myotis	PIP
<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	evening bat	PIP
<i>Pipistrellus subflavus</i>	eastern pipistrelle	PIP
<i>Dasyurus novemcinctus</i>	long-nosed armadillo, Nine-banded Armadillo	PIP
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia Opossum	PIP
<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>	Swamp Rabbit	PIP
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	coypu, nutria	PIP
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	PIP
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	muskbeaver, muskrat	PIP
<i>Oryzomys palustris</i>	marsh rice rat	PIP
<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	white-footed mouse	PIP
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat	PIP
<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	hispid cotton rat	PIP
<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	eastern gray squirrel, gray squirrel	PIP
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	bottlenose dolphin, bottlenosed dolphin	PP
<i>Neotoma floridana</i>	eastern woodrat	PP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Norway rat	PP
<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	southern flying squirrel	PP
<i>Bos bison</i>	American bison, bison	U
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	pig, pig (feral), wild boar	U
<i>Canis rufus</i>	red wolf	U
<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	common gray fox, Gray Fox	U
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	U
<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>	eastern cougar	U
<i>Ursus americanus luteolus</i>	Louisiana black bear	U
<i>Lasiurus seminolus</i>	Seminole bat	U
<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	Eastern Cottontail	U
<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	cotton mouse	U
<i>Reithrodontomys fulvescens</i>	fulvous harvest mouse	U
<i>Sciurus niger</i>	eastern fox squirrel, fox squirrel	U

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Reptiles		
<i>Thamnophis sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	FR
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	alligator, American Alligator, Florida alligator, gator, Louisiana alligator, Mississippi alligator	PIP
<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	Racer	PIP
<i>Diadophis punctatus stictogenys</i>	Mississippi Ringneck Snake	PIP
<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	Rat Snake, Texas Ratsnake	PIP
<i>Farancia abacura</i>	Mud Snake, Mudsake	PIP
<i>Heterodon platyrhinos</i>	Eastern Hognose snake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	Common Kingsnake	PIP
<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	Milk Snake, Milksnake	PIP
<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i>	Green Water Snake, Mississippi Green Water Snake	PIP
<i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	Plain-bellied Water Snake	PIP

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Nerodia fasciata</i>	Southern Water Snake	PIP
<i>Nerodia rhombifer</i>	Diamondback Water Snake	PIP
<i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	Rough Green Snake, Rough Greensnake	PIP
<i>Regina grahamii</i>	Graham's Crayfish Snake	PIP
<i>Regina rigida</i>	Glossy Crayfish Snake, Glossy Crayfish Snakes	PIP
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	Brown Snake, DeKay's Brown Snake, DeKay's Brownsnake	PIP
<i>Storeria occipitomaculata</i> <i>occipitomaculata</i>	Northern Redbelly Snake	PIP
<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	Western Ribbon Snake	PIP
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	Common Garter Snake	PIP
<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>	Mediterranean Gekko, Mediterranean House Gecko	PIP
<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Green Anole	PIP
<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>	Five-lined Skink	PIP
<i>Eumeces laticeps</i>	Broad-headed Skink	PIP
<i>Scincella lateralis</i>	Ground Skink, Little Brown Skink	PIP
<i>Agkistrodon contortrix</i>	Copperhead	PIP
<i>Agkistrodon piscivorus</i>	Cottonmouth	PIP
<i>Crotalus horridus</i>	Timber Rattlesnake	PIP
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	common snapping turtle, Snapping Turtle	PIP
<i>Macrochelys temminckii</i>	alligator snapping turtle	PIP
<i>Chrysemys picta</i>	Painted Turtle	PIP
<i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	River Cooter	PIP
<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	common box turtle, Eastern Box Turtle	PIP
<i>Trachemys scripta</i>	Common Slider, slider	PIP
<i>Kinosternon subrubrum</i>	common mud turtle, Eastern Mud Turtle	PIP
<i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	Common Musk Turtle	PIP
<i>Apalone spinifera</i>	Spiny Softshell, spiny softshell turtle	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Sternotherus carinatus</i>	Razor-backed Musk Turtle	PP
<i>Ophisaurus ventralis</i>	Eastern Glass Lizard	U
<i>Elaphe spiloides</i>	Gray Ratsnake	U
<i>Nerodia clarkii</i>	Salt Marsh Water Snake, Saltmarsh Snake	U
<i>Sistrurus miliarius</i>	Pigmy Rattlesnake, Pygmy Rattlesnake	U
<i>Deirochelys reticularia</i> <i>miaria</i>	Western Chicken Turtle	U
<i>Graptemys</i> <i>pseudogeographica</i>	False Map Turtle	U
<i>Malaclemys terrapin</i> <i>pileata</i>	Mississippi Diamondback Terrapin	U

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
Vascular Plants		
<i>Aster ericoides</i>	heath aster, white aster, white heath aster	FR
<i>Chamaesyce cordifolia</i>	heartleaf sandmat	FR
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	alternate-leaf dogwood, alternatleaf dogwood	FR
<i>Cyperus hermaphroditus</i>		FR
<i>Eleocharis fallax</i>	creeping spikerush	FR
<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>	Virginia bugleweed, virginia bugleweed, Virginia water horehound	FR
<i>Menispermum canadense</i>	Canadian moonseed, common moonseed	FR
<i>Persea borbonia</i>	redbay	FR
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed, yard knotweed	FR
<i>Rhynchosia difformis</i>	doubleform snoutbean	FR
<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Allegheny blackberry	FR
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	rattlebox, rattlebox	FR
<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>	nodding ladies'-tresses, nodding ladies'-tresses, white nodding ladies'- tresses	FR

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i>	poison ivy, W. Poison ivy, western poison ivy, western poison-ivy	FR
<i>Vernonia angustifolia</i>	tall ironweed	FR
<i>Viola papilionacea</i>	common blue violet, hooded blue violet, meadow violet	FR
<i>Viola septemloba</i>	southern coastal violet	FR
<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>	Appalachian barren strawberry	FR
<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>	hophornbeam copperleaf, pineland threeseed mercury	PIP
<i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i>	Virginia threeseed mercury	PIP
<i>Acer negundo</i>	ashleaf maple, box elder, boxelder, boxelder maple, california boxelder, manitoba maple, western boxelder	PIP
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple	PIP
<i>Acmella oppositifolia</i> var. <i>repens</i>	creeping spotflower, oppositeleaf spotflower	PIP
<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	Indian jointvetch, jointvetch, kat sola, Kat sola, Indian jointvetch	PIP
<i>Ageratina altissima</i> var. <i>altissima</i>	white snakeroot	PIP
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	mimosa, mimosa tree, powderpuff tree, silk tree, silktree	PIP
<i>Allium canadense</i>	Canada garlic, meadow garlic, meadow onion, wild onion	PIP
<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	giant taro	PIP
<i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i>	Carolina foxtail, tufted meadow-foxtail	PIP
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	alligator weed, alligatorweed, pig weed	PIP
<i>Amaranthus australis</i>	southern amaranth	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>	rough-fruit amaranth, roughfruit amaranth, tall waterhemp	PIP
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	slender amaranth	PIP
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed, common ragweed, low ragweed, ragweed, Roman wormwood, short ragweed, small ragweed	PIP
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Cuman ragweed, perennial ragweed, western ragweed	PIP
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	blood ragweed, giant ragweed, great ragweed, horseweed, perennial ragweed (great), tall ragweed	PIP
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i>	purple ammannia, valley redstem	PIP
<i>Ammannia latifolia</i>	pink redstem	PIP
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	desert false indigo, desert indigobush, dullleaf indigo, false indigo, false indigo-bush, indigobush, leadplant	PIP
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	peppervine	PIP
<i>Ampelopsis cordata</i>	heartleaf ampelopsis, heartleaf peppervine	PIP
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	pimpernel, scarlet pimpernel	PIP
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	bushy bluestem	PIP
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge, broomsedge bluestem, yellow bluestem	PIP
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	chamomile, dog fennel, dogfennel, mayweed, mayweed chamomile, mayweed dogfennel, stinking chamomile, stinkweed	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	common dogbane, dogbane, hemp dogbane, Indian hemp, Indian-hemp, Indianhemp, prairie dogbane	PIP
<i>Argemone albiflora</i>	bluestem pricklypoppy	PIP
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i>	green dragon, greendragon	PIP
<i>Arthraxon hispidus</i>	hairy jointgrass, small carpgrass	PIP
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	giant cane	PIP
<i>Asclepias perennis</i>	aquatic milkweed	PIP
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast-iron plant	PIP
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	ebony spleenwort	PIP
<i>Axonopus fissifolius</i>	carpetgrass, common carpetgrass, Louisiana grass, mat grass, narrowleaved carpetgrass	PIP
<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>	Carolina mosquitofern	PIP
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	eastern baccharis	PIP
<i>Bacopa monnieri</i>	coastal waterhyssop, herb of grace, herb-of-grace	PIP
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	Alabama supplejack	PIP
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	Spanish needles, spanish-needles	PIP
<i>Bidens laevis</i>	burmarigold, smooth beggartick, smooth beggarticks	PIP
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	beggar's tick, cobbler's pegs, fisi'uli, hairy beggarticks, kofe tonga, matakaro, Spanish needle, Spanish needles	PIP
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	cross vine, crossvine	PIP
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	small-spike false nettle, smallspike false nettle, smallspike falsenettle	PIP
<i>Boerhavia erecta</i>	erect spiderling	PIP
<i>Bothriochloa ischaemum</i> var. <i>songarica</i>	king ranch bluestem, yellow bluestem	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Bothriochloa longipaniculata</i>	longspike beardgrass, longspike silver bluestem	PIP
<i>Bowlesia incana</i>	bowlesia, hairy bowlesia, hoary bowlesia	PIP
<i>Briza minor</i>	little quakinggrass	PIP
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	rescue brome, rescue grass, rescuegras, rescuegrass	PIP
<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>	American buckwheat vine, buckwheat vine, redvine	PIP
<i>Bulbostylis ciliatifolia</i> var. <i>coarctata</i>	capillary hairsedge	PIP
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina fanwort, fanwort	PIP
<i>Calibrachoa parviflora</i>	seaside petunia, seaside-petunia	PIP
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American beautyberry	PIP
<i>Callitriche peploides</i>	matted water-starwort, matted waterstarwort	PIP
<i>Calypocarpus vialis</i>	straggler daisy	PIP
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	bearbind, devil's guts, hedge bindweed, hedge false bindweed, hedge falsebindweed, hedgebell, large bindweed, old man's night cap, wild morning glory	PIP
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	common trumpetcreeper, cow-itch, trumpet creeper	PIP
<i>Canna flaccida</i>	bandanna of the Everglades	PIP
<i>Canna indica</i>	Indian shot	PIP
<i>Canna X generalis</i>	canna lily	PIP
<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	sacatrapo, Texasweed	PIP
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania bittercress, Quaker bittercress	PIP
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	balloonvine, love in a puff	PIP
<i>Carex abscondita</i>	thicket sedge	PIP
<i>Carex alata</i>	broadwing sedge	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Carex albolutescens</i>	greenwhite sedge	PIP
<i>Carex amphibola</i>	amphibious sedge, eastern narrowleaf sedge	PIP
<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>	howe sedge, prickly bog sedge	PIP
<i>Carex aureolensis</i>	Goldenfruit sedge	PIP
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee sedge	PIP
<i>Carex comosa</i>	longhair sedge	PIP
<i>Carex crus-corvi</i>	ravenfoot sedge	PIP
<i>Carex hyalinolepis</i>	shoreline sedge	PIP
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	hop sedge	PIP
<i>Carex tribuloides</i>	blunt broom sedge	PIP
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	American hornbeam, american hornbeam	PIP
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	water hickory	PIP
<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	pecan	PIP
<i>Cayratia japonica</i>	bushkiller	PIP
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	sugar berry, sugar hackberry, sugarberry	PIP
<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	butterflypea, spurred butterfly pea	PIP
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush, common buttonbush	PIP
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	sticky chickweed	PIP
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	common hornwort, coon's tail, coon's-tail, coontail, hornwort	PIP
<i>Ceratopteris pteridoides</i>	floating antlerfern	PIP
<i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>	chervil, hairy-fruit chervil, hairyfruit chervil	PIP
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	partridge pea, Showy partridgepea, sleepingplant	PIP
<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	pill-pod sandmat, pillpod sandmat	PIP
<i>Chamaesyce humistrata</i>	spreading sandmat	PIP
<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>	hyssop spurge, hyssopleaf sandmat, leafy spurge	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	large spurge, spotted sandmat, spotted spurge	PIP
<i>Chamaesyce prostrata</i>	prostrate sandmat, prostrate spurge	PIP
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	slender woodoats, spike uniola	PIP
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Mexican tea, Mexican-tea	PIP
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> var. <i>maculata</i>	common water hemlock, poison parsnip, spotted cowbane, spotted parsley, spotted water hemlock, spotted water-hemlock, water hemlock	PIP
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel, camphor tree, camphortree	PIP
<i>Cirsium horridulum</i>	yellow thistle	PIP
<i>Cissus incisa</i>	ivy treebine	PIP
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> ssp. <i>jamaicense</i>	jamaica sawgrass, Jamaica swamp sawgrass	PIP
<i>Clematis crispa</i>	curly virginsbower, swamp leather flower	PIP
<i>Clematis terniflora</i>	leatherleaf clematis, sweet autumn virginsbower, yam-leaved clematis	PIP
<i>Cocculus carolinus</i>	Carolina coralbead, Carolina snailseed, redberry moonseed	PIP
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	coco yam, wild taro	PIP
<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	climbing dayflower, spreading dayflower	PIP
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	erect dayflower, whitemouth dayflower	PIP
<i>Commelina virginica</i>	Virginia dayflower	PIP
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	blue mistflower	PIP
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	asthmaweed, flaxleaved fleabane, hairy fleabane	PIP
<i>Cornus drummondii</i>	roughleaf dogwood	PIP
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	stiff dogwood	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	lesser swinecress	PIP
<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	Green hawthorn	PIP
<i>Crinum americanum</i>	seven sisters	PIP
<i>Crinum bulbispermum</i>	hardy swamplily	PIP
<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	vente conmigo	PIP
<i>Cucurbita texana</i>	Texas gourd	PIP
<i>Cuphea carthagenensis</i>	Colombian waxweed	PIP
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm	PIP
<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	marsh parsley	PIP
<i>Cynanchum laeve</i>	climbing milkweed, honeysuckle, honeysuckle milkweed, sandvine	PIP
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermudagrass, chiendent pied-de-poule, common bermudagrass, devilgrass, grama-seda, manienie, motie molulu	PIP
<i>Cynoscium digitatum</i>	finger dogshade, fringed dogshade	PIP
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>	poorland flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus croceus</i>	Baldwin's flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus elegans</i>	royal flatsedge, sticky flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus erythrorhizos</i>	red-root flat sedge, redroot flatsedge, redroot nutgrass	PIP
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	chufa, chufa flatsedge, yellow nutgrass, yellow nutsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus filicinus</i>	fern flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus haspan</i>	haspan flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus iria</i>	ricefield flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus ochraceus</i>	pond flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i>	fragrant flatsedge, rusty flat sedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus oxylepis</i>	sharp-scale flatsedge	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	chaguan humatag, cocograss, kili'o'opu, nutgrass, pakopako, purple nutsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus squarrosus</i>	awned flat sedge, bearded flatsedge, bearded nutgrass	PIP
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	staw-colored flatsedge, straw-colored flatsedge, straw-colored nutgrass, straw-colored flatsedge, straw-colored nutgrass	PIP
<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>	tropical flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus thyrsoiflorus</i>	Southern flat sedge, southern flatsedge	PIP
<i>Cyperus virens</i>	green flatsedge	PIP
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	crowfoot grass, Durban crowsfoot grass, Egyptian grass	PIP
<i>Decodon verticillatus</i>	swamp loosestrife	PIP
<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	illinois bundleflower, prairie bundleflower	PIP
<i>Desmodium canescens</i>	hoary tickclover, hoary ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium glabellum</i>	Dillenius' ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium laevigatum</i>	smooth tickclover, smooth ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium paniculatum</i>	narrow-leaf tick-trefoil, panicled tickclover, panicled-leaf ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Desmodium perplexum</i>	perplexed ticktrefoil	PIP
<i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> ssp. <i>acuminatum</i>	Tapered rosette grass	PIP
<i>Dichanthelium commutatum</i>	variable panicgrass	PIP
<i>Dichanthelium dichotomum</i> ssp. <i>microcarpon</i>	Cypress witchgrass	PIP
<i>Dichanthelium laxiflorum</i>	openflower rosette grass	PIP

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Dichondra carolinensis</i>	Carolina ponysfoot, grass ponyfoot	PIP
<i>Dicliptera brachiata</i>	branched foldwing	PIP
<i>Digitaria bicornis</i>	Asian crabgrass	PIP
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	fingergrass, Henry's crabgrass, kukaepua'a, saulangi, smooth crabgrass, Southern crab grass, southern crabgrass, tropical crabgrass	PIP
<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	small crabgrass, smooth crab grass, smooth crabgrass	PIP
<i>Diodia virginiana</i>	Virginia buttonweed	PIP
<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	water yam, winged yam	PIP
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	common persimmon, eastern persimmon, Persimmon	PIP
<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i>	clasping coneflower, clasping-coneflower	PIP
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	India mockstrawberry, Indian strawberry	PIP
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	jungle rice, Jungle ricegrass, junglerice, watergrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass, barnyardgrass, cockspur, Japanese millet, large barnyard grass, watergrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i> var. <i>muricata</i>	rough barnyardgrass	PIP
<i>Echinochloa walteri</i>	coast cockspur, coast cockspur grass, walter's barnyard grass	PIP
<i>Echinodorus cordifolius</i>	burhead, creeping burhead, creeping burrhead	PIP
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	eclipta, false daisy, yerba de tajo, yerba de tajo	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	common water hyacinth, common water-hyacinth, floating water hyacinth, floating waterhyacinth, jacinthe d'eau, jacinto de agua, lirio acuatico, mbekambekairanga, water hyacinth	PIP
<i>Eleocharis albida</i>	white spikerush	PIP
<i>Eleocharis ambigens</i>	Creeping spikerush	PIP
<i>Eleocharis cellulosa</i>	Gulf Coast spikerush, Gulfcoast spikesedge	PIP
<i>Eleocharis flavescens</i>	yellow spikerush	PIP
<i>Eleocharis montevidensis</i>	sand spikerush	PIP
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	common spikerush, creeping spikerush, spikesedge	PIP
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	dwarf spikerush, dwarf spikesedge, little-head spike-rush, little-head spikerush	PIP
<i>Eleocharis vivipara</i>	viviparous spikerush	PIP
<i>Elephantopus nudatus</i>	naked elephantfoot, smooth elephantsfoot	PIP
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass, goose grass, goosegrass, Indian goose grass, Indian goosegrass, manienie ali'l, silver crabgrass, wiregrass	PIP
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia wild rye, Virginia wildrye	PIP
<i>Equisetum hyemale</i> var. <i>affine</i>	scouringrush horsetail, stout scouringrush, tall scouring-rush	PIP
<i>Eragrostis japonica</i>	pond lovegrass	PIP
<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	little love grass, little lovegrass	PIP
<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>	burnweed	PIP
<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i>	centipede grass	PIP

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia daisy, Philadelphia fleabane	PIP
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat	PIP
<i>Eryngium prostratum</i>	creeping eryngo	PIP
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	dogfennel	PIP
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	late eupatorium, lateflowering thoroughwort	PIP
<i>Euphorbia platyphyllos</i>	broadleaf spurge	PIP
<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i>	roughpod spurge, warty spurge	PIP
<i>Eustachys petraea</i>	pinewoods fingergrass	PIP
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	flat-top goldentop, flattop goldentop	PIP
<i>Festuca subverticillata</i>	nodding fescue	PIP
<i>Ficus carica</i>	common fig, edible fig, fiku, piku	PIP
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	PIP
<i>Fraxinus profunda</i>	pumpkin ash	PIP
<i>Fuirena squarrosa</i>	hairy umbrella-sedge, hairy umbrellasedge	PIP
<i>Galium aparine</i>	bedstraw, catchweed bedstraw, cleavers, cleaverwort, goose grass, scarthgrass, sticky-willy, stickywilly, white hedge	PIP
<i>Galium tinctorium</i>	dye bedstraw, stiff marsh bedstraw	PIP
<i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania everlasting	PIP
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	spoon-leaf purple everlasting, spoonleaf purple everlasting	PIP
<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	Carolina crane's-bill, Carolina geranium	PIP
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	PIP
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	common honeylocust, Honey locust, honey- locust, honeylocust, honeylocusts	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Gratiola virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>	roundfruit hedgehyssop	PIP
<i>Habenaria repens</i>	waterspider bog orchid, waterspider false reinorchid	PIP
<i>Habranthus tubispathus</i>	Rio Grande copperlily	PIP
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	quail plant, salt heliotrope, seaside heliotrope	PIP
<i>Herbertia lahue</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	prairienymph	PIP
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	grass-leaf mud-plantain, grassleaf mudplantain	PIP
<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	crimsoneyed rosemallow, swamp rosemallow	PIP
<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	little barley, little wildbarley	PIP
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Florida elodea, hydrilla, water thyme, water- thyme, waterthyme	PIP
<i>Hydrocotyle prolifera</i>	whorled marshpennywort	PIP
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	floating marsh pennywort, floating marshpennywort, floating pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	manyflower marshpennywort, umbrella pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	whorled marsh pennywort, whorled marshpennywort, whorled pennyroyal	PIP
<i>Hygrophila lacustris</i>	gulf swampweed	PIP
<i>Hymenocallis caroliniana</i>	Carolina spiderlily	PIP
<i>Hymenocallis lirioides</i>	Texas spider-lily	PIP
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew's cross, St. Andrews cross	PIP
<i>Hypericum mutilum</i>	dwarf St. Johnswort	PIP
<i>Hypochaeris microcephala</i> var. <i>albiflora</i>	smallhead catsear	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Hypoxis sessilis</i>	glossyseed yellow star-grass, glossyseed yellow stargrass	PIP
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	dahoon	PIP
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	possumhaw	PIP
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	yaupon	PIP
<i>Ipomoea coccinea</i>	Mexican morningglory, red morningglory, redstar, scarlet morningglory, scarlet morninglory, starglory, wooly tidestromia	PIP
<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i> var. <i>cordatotriloba</i>	cotton morningglory, sharppod morningglory, tievine	PIP
<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	cypressvine, cypressvine morningglory	PIP
<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	saltmarsh morning-glory, saltmarsh morningglory	PIP
<i>Ipomoea X leucantha</i>	ipomoea, morningglory	PIP
<i>Iris fulva</i>	copper iris	PIP
<i>Iris giganteaerulea</i>	giant blue iris	PIP
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	paleyellow iris, yellow flag	PIP
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Virginia iris	PIP
<i>Iva annua</i>	annual marsh-elder, annual marshelder, seacoast sumpweed	PIP
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	sharp-fruit rush, tapertip rush	PIP
<i>Juncus bufonius</i> var. <i>bufonius</i>	toad rush	PIP
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i>	forked rush	PIP
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	common rush, lamp rush	PIP
<i>Juncus marginatus</i>	grassleaf rush	PIP
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	field rush, path rush, poverty rush, slender rush, slender yard rush, wiregrass	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	eastern red-cedar, eastern redcedar, red cedar juniper	PIP
<i>Justicia ovata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	loose justica, looseflower water-willow	PIP
<i>Kosteletzkya virginica</i>	Virginia saltmarsh mallow, Virginia saltmarsh willow	PIP
<i>Krigia caespitosa</i>	weedy dwarf dandelion	PIP
<i>Kyllinga brevifolia</i>	shortleaf spikesedge	PIP
<i>Lactuca floridana</i>	Florida lettuce, woodland lettuce	PIP
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	common henbit, giraffehead, henbit, henbit deadnettle	PIP
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana, largeleaf lantana	PIP
<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	southern cutgrass	PIP
<i>Leersia lenticularis</i>	catchfly grass	PIP
<i>Leersia virginica</i>	white grass, whitegrass	PIP
<i>Lemna minor</i>	common duckweed, least duckweed, lesser duckweed	PIP
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	peppergrass, poorman pepperweed, poorman's pepper, poorman's-pepperwort, Virginia pepperweed, Virginian peppergrass	PIP
<i>Leptochloa fusca</i> ssp. <i>fascicularis</i>	bearded sprangletop	PIP
<i>Leptochloa nealleyi</i>	Nealley's sprangletop	PIP
<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i>	Amazon sprangletop	PIP
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet	PIP
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet, common chinese privet	PIP
<i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i>	eastern grasswort	PIP
<i>Limnobia spongia</i>	American spongeplant, frogbite	PIP
<i>Lindernia dubia</i> var. <i>dubia</i>	yellow-seed false pimpernel, yellowseed false pimpernel	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum	PIP
<i>Lithospermum tuberosum</i>	tuberous gromwell, tuberous stone seed	PIP
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	italian ryegrass, perennial rye grass, perennial ryegrass	PIP
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Chinese honeysuckle, Japanese honeysuckle	PIP
<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>	wingleaf primrose-willow, wingleaf waterprimrose	PIP
<i>Ludwigia glandulosa</i>	creeping seedbox, cylindricfruit primrose- willow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	Large flower Primrose willow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia leptocarpa</i>	anglestem primrose- willow, anglestem waterprimrose	PIP
<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	Mexican primrose-willow, Mexican primrosewillow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	marsh primrose-willow, marsh seedbox	PIP
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	creeping waterprimrose, floating primrose, floating primrose-willow, floating primrosewillow	PIP
<i>Ludwigia repens</i>	creeping primrose-willow, creeping primrosewillow, creeping waterpurslane	PIP
<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	taperleaf bugleweed, taperleaf water horehound	PIP
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>	Japanese climbing fern	PIP
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> var. <i>lanceolatum</i>	winged lythrum	PIP
<i>Lythrum lineare</i>	wand lythrum	PIP
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	southern magnolia	PIP
<i>Malvastrum corymbosum</i>	false mallow	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>	three-lobed false mallow	PIP
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	Malvaviscus arboreus, wax mallow	PIP
<i>Matelea gonocarpus</i>	angularfruit milkvine	PIP
<i>Mazus pumilus</i>	Japanese mazus	PIP
<i>Mecardonia acuminata</i>	axillflower	PIP
<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i>	baby jump-up, baby jumpup	PIP
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	spotted burclover, spotted medick	PIP
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	black medic, black medic clover, black medick, hop clover, hop medic, non-such, yellow trefoil	PIP
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	bur clover, burclover, California burclover, toothed medick	PIP
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	chinaberry, Chinaberry tree, Chinaberrytree, Indian lilac, lelah, paraiso, pride of India, white cedar	PIP
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	annual yellow sweetclover, Indian sweet-clover	PIP
<i>Melochia pyramidata</i>	pyramidflower	PIP
<i>Melothria pendula</i>	drooping melonnettle, Guadeloupe cucumber	PIP
<i>Micranthemum umbrosum</i>	shade mudflower	PIP
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	climbing hempvine, climbing hempweed	PIP
<i>Mimosa strigillosa</i>	herbaceous mimosa, powderpuff	PIP
<i>Mimulus alatus</i>	sharpwing monkeyflower	PIP
<i>Mitreola petiolata</i>	lax hornpod	PIP
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Carolina bristlemallow, Carolina modiola	PIP
<i>Morus alba</i>	mulberry, white mulberry	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i>	nimblewill, nimblewill muhly	PIP
<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	nakedstem dewflower	PIP
<i>Myosotis macrosperma</i>	largeseed forget-me-not, southern forget me not	PIP
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	southern bayberry, wax myrtle	PIP
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	brazilian watermilfoil, parrot feather, parrot feather watermilfoil, parrot's-feather, parrotfeather	PIP
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water-milfoil, Eurasian watermilfoil, myriophylle en epi, spike watermilfoil, spiked water milfoil	PIP
<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>	common waternymph, Guadalupe waternymph, southern naiad, southern waternymph	PIP
<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>	American lotus, lotus	PIP
<i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i>	crowpoison	PIP
<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i>	slender false garlic	PIP
<i>Nuttallanthus texanus</i>	Texas toadflax, Texas-toadflax	PIP
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>	American waterlily, American white waterlily, white waterlily	PIP
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	water tupelo	PIP
<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	swamp tupelo	PIP
<i>Oenothera humifusa</i>	seabeach evening-primrose, seabeach eveningprimrose	PIP
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	cut-leaf evening-primrose, cut-leaved evening primrose, cutleaf evening-primrose, cutleaf eveningprimrose	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	pinkladies, Showy evening primrose, showy eveningprimrose	PIP
<i>Ophiopogon jaburan</i>	lilyturf	PIP
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	dwarf lilyturf	PIP
<i>Opismenus hirtellus</i>	bristle basketgrass	PIP
<i>Osmunda regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	royal fern	PIP
<i>Oxalis debilis</i> var. <i>corymbosa</i>	pink woodsorrel	PIP
<i>Oxalis dillenii</i>	Dillen's oxalis	PIP
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis, erect woodsorrel, sheep sorrel, sourgrass, toad sorrel, upright yellow wood-sorrel, upright yellow woodsorrel, yellow woodsorrel	PIP
<i>Oxycaryum cubense</i>	Cuban bulrush	PIP
<i>Packera glabella</i>	butterweed	PIP
<i>Panicum anceps</i>	beaked panicgrass, beaked panicum	PIP
<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	fall panic, fall panicgrass, fall panicum, western witchgrass	PIP
<i>Panicum hemitomon</i>	maidencane, mountain panic	PIP
<i>Panicum repens</i>	couch panicum, creeping panic, panic rampant, torpedo grass, torpedograss, wainaku grass	PIP
<i>Panicum rigidulum</i>	redtop panicgrass, redtop panicum	PIP
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	old switch panic grass, switchgrass	PIP
<i>Parietaria pennsylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania pellitory	PIP
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	ragweed parthenium, Santa Maria feverfew, whitetop weed	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	American ivy, fiveleaved ivy, Virginia creeper, woodbine	PIP
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	herbe creole, Hilo grass, hilograss, muhsrasre, rehn wei, sour grass, ti grass	PIP
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	dallas grass, dallis grass, dallisgrass, herbe de miel, herbe sirop, hiku nua, palpalum dilate, water grass	PIP
<i>Paspalum langei</i>	rustyseed paspalum	PIP
<i>Paspalum lividum</i>	longtom	PIP
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass, bahiagrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum setaceum var. ciliatifolium</i>	Slender Paspalum	PIP
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey grass, Vasey's grass, vaseygrass	PIP
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	seashore paspalum	PIP
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	purple passionflower	PIP
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	passionflower, yellow passionflower	PIP
<i>Persea palustris</i>	swamp bay	PIP
<i>Phalaris angusta</i>	timothy canarygrass	PIP
<i>Phalaris caroliniana</i>	Carolina canarygrass	PIP
<i>Phanopyrum gymnocarpon</i>	Savannah panic grass, savannah panicum, savannah-panicgrass	PIP
<i>Phoradendron tomentosum</i>	bigleaf mistletoe, Christmas mistletoe, downy mistletoe	PIP
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed	PIP
<i>Phyla lanceolata</i>	frog fruit, lanceleaf fogfruit, lanceleaf frog fruit, northern fogfruit	PIP
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	frog fruit, sawtooth fogfruit, turkey tangle, turkey tangle fogfruit	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Phyllanthus caroliniensis</i>	Carolina leaf-flower, Carolina leafflower	PIP
<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	chamber bitter	PIP
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	cut-leaf ground-cherry, cutleaf groundcherry, lanceleaf groundcherry	PIP
<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	American pokeweed, common pokeweed, inkberry, pigeonberry, poke, pokeberry, pokeweed	PIP
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	Canada clearweed, Canadian clearweed	PIP
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine	PIP
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	PIP
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	apon-apon, laitue d'eau, lechuguilla de agua, pistie, tropical duckweed, water lettuce, water-lettuce	PIP
<i>Plantago major</i>	broadleaf plantain, buckhorn plantain, common plantain, great plantain, rippleseed plantain	PIP
<i>Plantago virginica</i>	paleseed Indianwheat, Virginia plantain	PIP
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore, sycamore	PIP
<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides ssp. michauxiana</i>	resurrection fern, resurrection fern	PIP
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	sweetscent	PIP
<i>Pluchea rosea</i>	rosy camphorweed	PIP
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual blue grass, annual bluegrass, walkgrass	PIP
<i>Polygonum caespitosum</i>	bristled knotweed, bunchy knotweed, oriental ladysthumb	PIP
<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>	Dense-flower Knotweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i>	swamp smartweed	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	curltop ladvstumb, curlytop knotweed, curlytop smartweed, dock- leaf smartweed, nodding smartweed, pale smartweed, smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	dotted smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i>	bushy knotweed, tall knotweed, yellow knotweed, yellow-flower knotweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum setaceum</i>	bog smartweed	PIP
<i>Polygonum virginianum</i>	jumpseed, Virginia smartweed	PIP
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	annual rabbit's-foot grass, annual rabbitsfoot grass, rabbit'sfootgrass, rabbitfoot beardgrass, rabbitfoot grass, rabbitfoot polypogon, rabbitfootgrass	PIP
<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>	juniper leaf	PIP
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	hardy orange	PIP
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	pickerelweed	PIP
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	common cottonwood, cottonwood, eastern cottonwood, plains cottonwood	PIP
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	akulikuli-kula, common purslane, duckweed, garden purslane, little hogweed, little-hogweed, purslane, pursley, pusley, wild portulaca	PIP
<i>Potamogeton diversifolius</i>	waterthread, waterthread pondweed	PIP
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry, black chokecherry	PIP
<i>Pteris vittata</i>	Chinese brake, ladder brake	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	herbwilliam, threadleaf mockbishopweed	PIP
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>	acha, aka, Japanese arrowroot, kudzu, nepalem, wa yaka	PIP
<i>Punica granatum</i>	pomegranate	PIP
<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>	Carolina desert chicory, Carolina desert-chicory, Carolina false dandelion, Carolina false-dandelion	PIP
<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak	PIP
<i>Quercus nigra</i>	water oak	PIP
<i>Quercus stellata</i>	post oak	PIP
<i>Quercus texana</i>	Nuttall oak	PIP
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak	PIP
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	spinyfruit buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	smallflower buttercup, sticktight buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus platensis</i>	prairie buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus pusillus</i>	low spearwort, weak buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	hairy buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	celeryleaf buttercup, cursed buttercup	PIP
<i>Ranunculus trilobus</i>	threelobe buttercup	PIP
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorn	PIP
<i>Rhynchosia minima</i>	least snoutbean	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora caduca</i>	anglestem beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora corniculata</i>	shortbristle horned beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora inexpansa</i>	nodding beaksedge	PIP
<i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i>	smallhead beaksedge	PIP
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	agaliya, castor bean, castorbean, lama palagi, maskerekur, toto ni valalagi, uluchula skoki	PIP
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	bloodberry rougeplant, rougeplant	PIP

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> ssp. <i>fernaldiana</i>	bog yellowcress, Fernald yellowcress, Fernald's yellowcress	PIP
<i>Rorippa sylvestris</i>	creeping yellow cress, creeping yellowcress, keek, yellow fieldcress	PIP
<i>Rosa bracteata</i>	Macartney rose	PIP
<i>Rubus argutus</i>	prickly Florida blackberry, sawtooth blackberry	PIP
<i>Rubus trivialis</i>	southern dewberry	PIP
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i>	Britton's wild petunia	PIP
<i>Ruellia nudiflora</i>	ruellia, violet wild petunia, wild petunia	PIP
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	clustered dock, sharp dock	PIP
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curley dock, curly dock, narrowleaf dock, sour dock, yellow dock	PIP
<i>Rumex obovatus</i>	tropical dock	PIP
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock	PIP
<i>Rumex verticillatus</i>	swamp dock	PIP
<i>Sabal minor</i>	dwarf palmetto	PIP
<i>Sabatia calycina</i>	coastal rose gentian, coastal rosegentian	PIP
<i>Saccharum giganteum</i>	sugarcane plumegrass	PIP
<i>Sacciolepis striata</i>	American cupscale	PIP
<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	bulltongue, bulltongue arrowhead, scythe fruit arrowhead	PIP
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	broadleaf arrowhead, common arrowhead, duck-potato, wapato	PIP
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	delta arrowhead	PIP
<i>Salix interior</i>	sandbar willow	PIP
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow	PIP
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	blood sage	PIP
<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	lyreleaf sage	PIP
<i>Salvinia minima</i>	water fern, water spangles	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>	blue elder, common elderberry, elder, elderberry, Mexican elderberry	PIP
<i>Samolus valerandi</i> ssp. <i>parviflorus</i>	seaside brookweed, smallflower water pimpernel, water brookweed	PIP
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i>	Canada sanicle, Canadian blacksnakeroot	PIP
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard's tail, lizards tail	PIP
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	California bulrush	PIP
<i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i>	common threesquare, Schoenoplectus	PIP
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>	great bulrush, soft-stem bulrush, softstem bulrush	PIP
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	bulrush, woolgrass	PIP
<i>Scirpus lineatus</i>	drooping bulrush	PIP
<i>Scleria oligantha</i>	littlehead nutrush	PIP
<i>Scutellaria racemosa</i>	South American skullcap	PIP
<i>Serenoa repens</i>	saw palmetto	PIP
<i>Sesbania drummondii</i>	poisonbean	PIP
<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	bigpod sesbania, hemp sesbania, peatree	PIP
<i>Setaria magna</i>	giant bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	knotroot bristlegrass, marsh bristle grass, marsh bristlegrass, yellow bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria pumila</i> ssp. <i>pallidifusca</i>	yellow bristlegrass	PIP
<i>Setaria pumila</i> ssp. <i>pumila</i>	Yellow foxtail	PIP
<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	blueeyedgrass, bur cucumber, burcucumber, oneseed burr cucumber, wall bur cucumber	PIP
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	arrowleaf sida, cuban jute, Cuban-jute	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i>	buckthorn bully	PIP
<i>Silene antirrhina</i>	catchfly, sleepy campion, sleepy catchfly, sleepy silene	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	eastern blue-eyed grass, eastern blueeyed grass	PIP
<i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i>	annual blue-eyed grass, annual blueeyed grass	PIP
<i>Smallanthus uvedalius</i>	hairy leafcup	PIP
<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>	saw greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	bullbriar, common catbriar, common greenbrier, greenbrier, horsebriar, roundleaf greenbrier, roundleaf greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax smallii</i>	lanceleaf greenbrier, small greenbrier	PIP
<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>	bristly greenbrier	PIP
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	American black nightshade	PIP
<i>Solanum capsicastrum</i>	false Jerusalem cherry	PIP
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	apple of Sodom, bull nettle, Carolina horsenettle, devil's tomato, horsenettle, sand briar	PIP
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	green-spot nightshade, greenspot nightshade	PIP
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	garden tomato	PIP
<i>Solanum ptychanthum</i>	black nightshade, eastern black nightshade, nightshade, West Indian nightshade	PIP
<i>Solidago altissima</i>	Canada goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago fistulosa</i>	pinebarren goldenrod	PIP
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	seaside goldenrod	PIP
<i>Soliva mutisii</i>	Mutis' burrweed	PIP
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	field burrweed, field soliva	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	perennial sowthistle, prickly sowthistle, spiny sowthistle, spiny-leaf sow- thistle	PIP
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	annual sowthistle, common sow-thistle, common sowthistle, pualele, sow thistle, sow- thistle	PIP
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	aleppo milletgrass, herbe de Cuba, Johnson grass, Johnsongrass, sorgho d'Alep, sorgho de alepo, zacate Johnson	PIP
<i>Spartina patens</i>	marshhay cordgrass, salt meadow cordgrass, saltmeadow cordgrass	PIP
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i>	prairie wedgegrass, prairie wedgescale	PIP
<i>Spiranthes odorata</i>	marsh ladies'-tresses, marsh ladiestresses	PIP
<i>Spiranthes vernalis</i>	spring ladies'-tresses, upland ladiestresses	PIP
<i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i>	common duckmeat, common duckweed, greater duckweed	PIP
<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	Rattail smutgrass, smut grass, smutgrass	PIP
<i>Stachys crenata</i>	mouse's-ear, mousesear	PIP
<i>Stachys floridana</i>	Florida betony, Florida hedgenettle	PIP
<i>Stachys tenuifolia</i>	slender betony, smooth hedge-nettle, smooth hedgenettle	PIP
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed, common chickweed, nodding chickweed	PIP
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	St. Augustine grass, St. Augustinegrass	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Strophostyles helvula</i>	trailing fuzzybean, trailing wild-bean, Trailing wildbean	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum divaricatum</i>	southern annual saltmarsh aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum dumosum</i> var. <i>dumosum</i>	rice button aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum praealtum</i> var. <i>praealtum</i>	willowleaf aster	PIP
<i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i>	eastern annual saltmarsh aster	PIP
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress, baldcypress	PIP
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	American germander, Canada germander, Candad germander, germander, hairy germander, wood sage	PIP
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	purple meadow-rue, purple meadowrue	PIP
<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>	Kunth's maiden fern	PIP
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	eastern marsh fern, marsh fern, meadow fern	PIP
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss	PIP
<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	eastern poison ivy, poison ivy, poisonivy	PIP
<i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i>	bluejacket, Ohio spiderwort	PIP
<i>Triadenum walteri</i>	greater marsh St. Johnswort	PIP
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	tallowtree	PIP
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Field (Big-hop) clover, field clover, large hop clover, lesser hop clover, low hop clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	hop clover, smallhop clover, suckling clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Dutch clover, ladino clover, white clover	PIP
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Persian clover, reversed clover	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Triodanis biflora</i>	Claspingleaf Venus-looking-glass	PIP
<i>Triodanis perfoliata</i>	clasping bellwort, clasping Venus' looking-glass, clasping Venus' lookingglass, clasping venuslookingglass, clasping-leaf venus'-looking-glass, common Venus' lookingglass, roundleaved triodanis, Venus lookingglass	PIP
<i>Trisetum pensylvanicum</i>	Swamp wedgescale	PIP
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern cat-tail, southern cattail	PIP
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	broadleaf cattail, cattail, cattail (common), common cattail	PIP
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	PIP
<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i>	heartleaf nettle, slim stingingnettle	PIP
<i>Valerianella radiata</i>	beaked cornsalad	PIP
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	American eelgrass, eel-grass, watercelery	PIP
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	big taper, common mullein, flannel mullein, flannel plant, great mullein, mullein, velvet dock, velvet plant, woolly mullein	PIP
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	wand mullein	PIP
<i>Verbena brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena halei</i>	slender verbena, Texas verbena, Texas vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena rigida</i>	tuberous vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena scabra</i>	sandpaper vervain	PIP
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	white verbena, white vervain	PIP

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	iceweed, Virginia crownbeard, white crownbeard	PIP
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	giant ironweed, tall ironweed	PIP
<i>Veronica peregrina</i>	neckweed, purslane speedwell	PIP
<i>Veronica persica</i>	bird-eye speedwell, birdeye speedwell, birdseye speedwell, Persian speedwell, winter speedwell	PIP
<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i>	deerpea vetch, Louisiana vetch, slim vetch	PIP
<i>Vicia sativa ssp. nigra</i>	common vetch, garden vetch, slimleaf vetch, vetch	PIP
<i>Vigna luteola</i>	deer pea, hairypod cowpea	PIP
<i>Vinca major</i>	bigleaf periwinkle, greater periwinkle, periwinkle	PIP
<i>Viola affinis</i>	Arizona bog violet, lecontes violet, sand violet	PIP
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet, hooded blue violet	PIP
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i> var. <i>aestivalis</i>	summer grape	PIP
<i>Vitis cinerea</i>	graybark grape, sweet grape	PIP
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	muscadine, muscadine grape	PIP
<i>Vitis vulpina</i>	fox grape, frost grape, wild grape	PIP
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese wisteria	PIP
<i>Wolffia columbiana</i>	columbia water-meal, columbia watermeal, Columbian watermeal	PIP
<i>Wolffiella gladiata</i>	Florida mudmidget	PIP

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>	chainfern, netted chainfern	PIP
<i>Xyris torta</i>	common yelloweyed grass, slender yelloweyed grass	PIP
<i>Youngia japonica</i>	oriental false hawksbeard	PIP
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	aloe yucca	PIP
<i>Zephyranthes grandiflora</i>	rosepink zephyrlily	PIP
<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	giant cutgrass	PIP
<i>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</i>	Carolina grasswort	PP
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	cocklebur, cocklebur, common cocklebur, rough cocklebur, rough cocklebur	PP
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	purple false foxglove	U
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	angelicatree, devil's walkingstick, devils walkingstick	U
<i>Aster laevis</i>	smooth aster	U
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	calico aster	U
<i>Aster umbellatus</i>	Flat-top White aster	U
<i>Carex cephalophora</i>	oval-leaf sedge, oval-leaved sedge, ovalleaf sedge	U
<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	thinfruit sedge	U
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	devil's darning needles, devil's-darning-needles, virgin's bower, Virginia bower	U
<i>Cornus florida</i>	flowering dogwood	U
<i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	garden cosmos	U
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crabgrass, hairy crab grass, hairy crabgrass, large crabgrass, purple crabgrass, redhair crabgrass	U
<i>Eleocharis brittonii</i>	Britton's spikerush	U
<i>Eleocharis microcarpa</i>	smallfruit spikerush	U
<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>	squarestem spikerush, squarestem spikesedge	U

Appendix B. Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve (JELA) Local List (NPSpecies 12/15/2009).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	Carolina elephantsfoot, leafy elephantfoot	U
<i>Epidendrum conopseum</i>	green fly orchid	U
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	white ash	U
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	Carolina ash	U
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	annual sunflower, common sunflower, sunflower, wild sunflower	U
<i>Hypericum densiflorum</i>	bushy St. Johnswort, dense st. johnswort	U
<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	shrubby st johnswort, shrubby St. Johnswort	U
<i>Ionactis linariifolius</i>	flaxleaf whitetop aster, savoryleaf aster	U
<i>Iva frutescens</i>	bigleaf sumpweed, Jesuit's bark	U
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	goldenrain tree	U
<i>Lactuca canadensis</i>	Canada lettuce, Florida blue lettuce, wild lettuce	U
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet, tree privet	U
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European privet, wild privet	U
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal flower, cardinalflower	U
<i>Morus rubra</i>	red mulberry	U
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	smallflower baby blue eyes	U
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum, black tupelo, blackgum	U
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	eastern hophornbeam, hophornbeam	U
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	knotgrass, knotroot paspalum	U
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	passionflower, purple granadilla	U
<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>	Yellow foxtail	U
<i>Planera aquatica</i>	planertree, water elm, water-elm	U
<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	U
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	U

Scientific Name	Common Name	Park Status ¹
<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>	American bulrush, chairmaker's bulrush, Olney bulrush, Schoenoplectus	U
<i>Scirpus pendulus</i>	hanging bulrush, pendulous bulrush, rufous bulrush	U
<i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	big cordgrass	U
<i>Symphyotrichum tenuifolium</i>	perennial saltmarsh aster	U
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	blowball, common dandelion, dandelion, faceclock	U
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm	U
<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	conespur bladderpod, humped bladderwort	U
<i>Utricularia inflata</i>	swollen bladderwort	U
<i>Wolffiella lingulata</i>	tongueshape bogmat	U

¹Park Status refers to the current status of the organism in the park, where PIP=Present in Park, PP=Probably Present, E=Encroaching, U=Unconfirmed, N/A=Not Available, H=Historic.

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Natural Resource Program Center
1201 Oakridge Drive, Suite 150
Fort Collins, CO 80525

www.nature.nps.gov