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## The Illinois Native Plant Society Journal

The Illinois Native Plant Society is dedicated to the preservation, conservation, and study of the native plants and vegetation of Illinois.

Erigenia is named for Erigenia bulbosa (Michx.) Nutt. (harbinger of spring), one of our earliest blooming woodland plants. The first issue was published in August 1982.

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Original drawing by Mark Mohlenbrock of five examples of our Illinois flora: Camassia scilloides (Raf.) Cory, Carex pensylvanica Lam., Dodecatheon meadia L., Quercus macrocarpa Michx., and Tradescantia virginiana L.
It is dedicated to Mark's father, Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock, who has devoted his career to the study of our state's flora.

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## Table of Contents

Floristic Quality Assessment for Vegetation in Illinois, A Method for Assessing Vegetation Integrity
John B. Taft, Gerould S. Wilhelm, Douglas M. Ladd, and Linda A. Masters ..... 3
Abstract ..... 3
Introduction ..... 3
Background on Assessment Methods for Natural Areas ..... 4
Principles of Plant Community Ecology Relevant to Floristic Quality Assessment ..... 5
Methods ..... 6
Terminology and Concepts ..... 7
Coefficient of Conservatism ..... 7
Ecological and Community Integrity ..... 9
Floristic Quality Index ..... 9
Natural Area ..... 10
Physiognomy ..... 10
Application of Floristic Quality Assessment ..... 10
Floristic Quality Assessment Application Computer Program ..... 10
Survey Intensity and Spatial and Temporal Scales of Survey Units ..... 11
Data Analysis ..... 11
Results and Discussion ..... 11
Examples of Floristic Quality Assessment ..... 13
Example 1: Four Herbaceous Communities ..... 13
Example 2: Two Mesic Upland Forest Communities ..... 15
Example 3: Two Southern Flatwoods Communities ..... 15
Testable Paradigm ..... 17
Conclusions ..... 18
Glossary ..... 19
Acknowledgments ..... 20
About the Authors ..... 20
Literature Cited ..... 21
Appendix: Vegetation of Illinois Database ..... 24

# Floristic Quality Assessment for Vegetation in Illinois A Method for Assessing Vegetation Integrity 

John B. Taft ${ }^{1}$, Gerould S. Wilhelm ${ }^{2}$, Douglas M. Ladd ${ }^{3}$, and Linda A. Masters ${ }^{2}$


#### Abstract

Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA) is proposed as a method to assess floristic integrity in Illinois. For the application of FQA, each taxon in the Illinois vascular flora was assigned an integer from 0 to 10 termed a coefficient of conservatism (C). Two basic ecological tenets that the coefficients represent are that plant species differ in their tolerance to disturbance and disturbance types, and that plant species display varying degrees of fidelity to habitat integrity.

With these principles as a guide, the coefficient applied to each taxon represents a rank based on observed behavior and patterns of occurrence in Illinois plant communities and our confidence that a taxon is remnant (natural area) dependent. Species given a $C$ value of $0-1$ are taxa adapted to severe disturbances, particularly anthropogenic disturbances, occurring so frequently that often only brief periods are available for growth and reproduction. Species ranked with a C value of 2-3 are associated with somewhat more stable, though degraded, environments. Those species with coefficients 4-6 include many dominant or matrix species for several habitats; they have a high consistency of occurrence within given community types. Species with C values $7-8$ are taxa we associate mostly with natural areas, but that can be found persisting where the habitat has been degraded somewhat. Those species with coefficients 9-10 are considered to be restricted to high-quality natural areas.

A floristic quality index (FQ1) and a mean coefficient of conservatism $(\bar{Z})$ are two of the values derived from floristic inventory data. Other derived parameters include species richness, relative importance, percent of taxa that are native and adventive, number of rare species, and guild diversity (including wetness and conservatism ranks, and physiognomic classes). We suggest that FQA is a promising tool that can be used to discriminate natural quality of vegetation on the Illinois landscape and to make time-series comparisons in ecological studies. We suggest the use of certain parametric and nonparametric statistical tests, such as analysis of variance, mean-separation techniques, and goodness-of-fit tests, that can aid in distinguishing nonrandom differences in floristic quality.


## Introduction

Patterns of vegetation are reliable indicators of several biotic and abiotic factors. Biotic interactions among species and abiotic factors (including edaphic and climatic characteristics) influence plant assemblages in many complex ways that lead to the expression of differences at the species, community, and ecosystem levels. Overlying these influences is disturbance history. Disturbances differ in frequency, intensity, and duration. Infrequent disturbances of low intensity and short duration can have relatively negligible impacts on the integrity of a plant community. However, as frequency, intensity, and/or duration increase, damage and ultimately degradation can occur, resulting in predictable changes in plant community characteristics, particularly composition. Differentiating vegetation on the basis of level of degradation is an important step in attempting to conserve biodiversity. For example, preserve selection
and design (size and shape) of areas often are influenced by qualitative differences in vegetation. This paper describes a method for discerning floristic integrity in Illinois.

Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA) is a method that uses a floristic quality index (FQ1), introduced by Wilhelm (1977) and Swink and Wilhelm (1979, 1994), and modified here for the Illinois vascular flora. FQA integrates FQI with other vegetation parameters. These include mean coefficient of conservatism, species richness, percent native and adventive species, guild diversity for various physiognomic and conservatism classes, number of threatened and endangered species, and type of natural community and grades following the classification and grading criteria established by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (White 1978). FQA can be used to make spatial as well as time-series comparisons, and in this way FQA can be effective in tracking vegetational changes in restoration,

[^0]reconstruction, or control situations, and in evaluating parameters across environmental and disturbance gradients. Species abundance measures also can be included in FQA evaluations. In this paper we discuss key terminology, describe the method of FQA for the Illinois vascular flora, offer suggested applications and statistical analyses, and urge experimental tests of hypotheses related to floristic quality. We caution that any vegetative assessment based on a single index is likely to be insufficient to account for all possible relevant aspects. As an introduction, a short history of habitat assessment methods, particularly those used in Illinois, is given. Selected issues in plant-community ecology are included as background information.

Background on Assessment Methods for Natural Areas

Methods for making qualitative assessments of biological communities have had expanding roles in the conservation of lands and habitats as development pressures increase. An Index of Biological Integrity has been developed based on characteristics of fish community composition (Karr et al. 1986) and for ant populations (Majer and Beeston 1996). Migratory bird species have been ranked according to perceived prioritization of habitat and species conservation goals (Hunter et al. 1993). There is a recognized need for simple, sensitive, readily interpretable, and ecologically meaningful methods of classifying vegetation according to levels of ecological integrity (Keddy et al. 1993), particularly for use by the nonspecialist (Grime 1974). In addition, a rapid method of assessment often is needed, particularly when evaluating large portions of a landscape (e.g., proposed highway-construction corridors that cross numerous remnants of native vegetation and natural community types). Ordination techniques can be used effectively to examine relationships among vegetation (and abiotic) sample data. However, these indirect measures are not particularly rapid and are valueneutral, limiting their application for making qualitative assessments of biotic communities, particularly in the heterogeneous landscape.

Two developments have been key in the identification and protection of natural areas in Illinois. First, in 1963, the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission was formed to administer the development of a system of nature preserves as representative examples of the natural history of the state. Second, during the mid 1970s, the

Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) was an effort to conduct a comprehensive county-by-county inventory of natural areas (White 1978). A method for assessing habitat qualities was developed for the INAI, to aid in the identification of significant remnants of natural communities. Several site characteristics were integrated in the natural community grading method, including aspects of vegetation such as perceived successional stage, evidence of disturbance, and presence and relativeabundance patterns for species characteristic of particular habitats and levels of disturbance. The INAI used a discontinuous, determinant grading scale, where habitat remnants received a grade of $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$, or E (defined under Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Grades in the glossary) in accordance with increasing degrees of disturbance reflected in the community characteristics (White 1978). Herein, reference to INAI natural areas will be made with capital letters (Natural Area).

Independent of the INAI was the development of a method of natural area identification using a continuous, indeterminate scale called a Natural Area Rating Index (NARI) based on floristic composition (Wilhelm 1977, Swink and Wilhelm 1979, Wilhelm and Ladd 1988). The NARI was developed as an aid in discriminating natural quality of vegetation among open lands in the Chicago region and is based on an index derived from the composition of vascular plants at a site. Because vegetation spans the entire disturbance gradient from an urban lot or cropland to relatively "pristine" habitats, a continuous scale offers some refinement to qualitative distinctions of floristic characteristics. This characteristic in particular made the Natural Area Rating Index a valuable tool for identifying degraded remnants of native vegetation having recovery potential, given appropriate management.

Principal criticisms of the method have included the following: 1) the coefficient range chosen, which began with -3 for the most invasive adventive species and increased by intervals of 1 to a coefficient of 10 (coefficients of 15 and 20 were used for very rare species), 2) a lack of consideration for species abundance, and 3) the subjective nature of coefficients assigned to each taxon and differences in interpretation of them. Refinements of the method led to a revised scale of coefficients that ranged from 0 to 10 ; all adventive species were assigned an asterisk with a numerical value of 0 . For clarity the method was renamed Floristic Quality Assessment (Swink and Wilhelm 1994).

Abundance measures for species, as described later in this paper, are readily accommodated in FQA and should be included in any assessment of vegetation when possible. It is important to acknowledge that natural quality assessments are subject to bias and require more or less subjective judgements at the current state of community ecological science (Crovello 1970). The FQA method, though subjective, permits dispassionate and repeatable application because its value judgements are predetermined. Assessment methods based on FQA have been developed in Ohio (Andreas and Lichvar 1995), Michigan (Herman et al. 1996), Missouri (Ladd 1993), and southern Ontario (Oldham et al. 1995), and elaborated on by Masters (1997).

In addition to investigating the current composition and structure of the vegetation, any assessment of vegetation quality should also give attention to degradation factors at the landscape, ecosystem, and community levels, and the historic (presettlement) and contemporary natural disturbance regimes.

## Principles of Plant Community Ecology Relative to Floristic Quality Assessment

Plants can be classified into groupings based on a variety of species characteristics such as physiognomy, phenology, and ecophysiology, and habitat characteristics such as soil type, light, moisture, and disturbance regimes. In heavily developed landscapes such as Illinois, and similarly in Great Britain, contemporary anthropogenic disturbances to vegetation are often the predominant influences on composition (Hodgson 1986), and thus are dominant among assembly and response rules for communities (sensu Keddy 1992). Species sort selectively into this disturbance matrix; the opportunistic species become more common as the landscape becomes more unstable. The coefficients of conservatism used in FQA are an attempt to categorize species according to their response to levels of habitat degradation.

Three general topics in plant community ecology-disturbance ecology, the maintenance of diversity, and successional theory-are particularly relevant to the concept of floristic quality because they provide a framework for understanding patterns and trends, particularly at the population and community levels. Disturbance is a general term referring to any perturbation. Plant communities can be damaged when severely disturbed and are degraded when recovery to its
native biological diversity (original condition) is unlikely under normal circumstances. Degraded lands have lost some aspects of ecosystem structure such as species composition. Degraded lands are termed derelict when land use becomes very limited (Brown and Lugo 1994). They can be further distinguished as those that can be restored to nearly original condition through some management effort, rehabilitated to a condition somewhat similar to the original but where compositional differences remain (Lovejoy 1975) or, at best, reclaimed to a limited degree in severe cases such as strip mining.

Many midwestern plant communities were formed and historically maintained with landscape-scale processes that include disturbances such as periodic fire, as well as grazing or browsing impacts by large herbivores (Anderson 1983, 1990). Additional considerations in regard to disturbance regimes are addressed under Ecological Integrity in the methods section and in the discussion of succession below.

Different survival strategies have evolved among organisms for coping with disturbances. Among the hypotheses of mechanisms to account for these strategies are MacArthur and Wilson's (1967) r- and K-selected species, Grubb's (1977) regeneration niche, and Grime's regenerative flexibility for ecological amplitude (Grime 1974, Grime et al. 1988). For the latter, species survival strategies are considered to be shaped by an equilibrium among the ecological forces of competition, stress, and disturbance. These forces serve as axes for ordinating species' responses in Grime's "triangles." These ordinations yield three general life strategies referred to as the C-S-R model: competitors, stress tolerators, and ruderals.

Whittaker (1965) recognized that plant communities could be described by three basic dominance-diversity curves that differ in the cumulative proportion of importance of species. Species-poor communities are strongly dominated by a few taxa; in communities with high species richness, no species is strongly dominant. Many communities are intermediate, composed of a few taxa with high relative abundance and many intermediate and rare species. Several studies suggest that intermediate levels of available resources (nutrients and physical factors) support the greatest diversity (Tilman 1986, Ashton 1989, Tilman and Pacala 1993). Intermediate levels of disturbance also appear important in the maintenance of diversity in many communities (Connell 1978, Tester 1989), although the maintenance of peak
levels of plant species diversity in some particularly firedependent systems appears to require frequent perturbations (Walker and Peet 1983).

The groupings described above are useful in that they attempt to provide both order to species assemblages and predictability regarding the rate and direction of changes in response to such things as humaninfluenced disruptions. In all of the models, spatial and temporal heterogeneity within and among habitats is a critical factor in the maintenance of species diversity at the community level of organization or higher.

Succession is a frequently used term for the description of vegetational change through time. Clements (1936) argued that succession was an orderly and predictable process leading to a "climax" community, depending on climate and other factors. Typically, primary succession is initiated on exposed parent materials, while secondary succession involves changes in vegetational characteristics following events such as abandonment of cropland, clear-cutting of forests, or drainage of wetlands. However, climax is an ambiguous term (Crawley 1986) and appears to have little practical meaning if considered without regard to regional disturbance regimes or historical antecedents. In landscapes such as those in the Midwest, the development of many native plant communities was dependent on anthropogenic fires, the practice of which dates back to the postglacial era. In such circumstances the cessation of fire could be regarded as a "disturbance."

Indiscriminate use of the term succession may obfuscate the fact that certain plant communities require periodic perturbations such as fire for the maintenance of structural characteristics and compositional diversity. If unidirectional successional trends in these communities were among our conservation goals, we would not be concerned with vegetational changes such as those from prairie communities to forest-like assemblages or from biodiverse oak-dominated woodlands to mapledominated forest. Such changes, however, often result in a loss of species richness (Wilhelm 1991, Taft et al. 1995), particularly in our highly fragmented landscape, where species immigration, needed to compensate for local extirpations of species, is seriously challenged.

The term succession, when used for changes in vegetation following severe anthropogenic disturbances, may be misleading. Without detailed experimental studies of various disturbance factors on different vegetation types, we do not know how extensively vegetation "succeeds" or recovers to a more stable
condition. Without knowledge of the immigration potential for replacement species, we have no way to predict accurately the composition or structure of subsequent communities. Consequently, the assumptions of directional trends in secondary succession leading toward the original (presettlement) plant community may have lost relevance where the landscape is highly fragmented. Using terminology from disturbance ecology (e.g., degraded, derelict) when describing the natural condition of a site may be clearer than speculations about successional phases (e.g., early successional, late successional) of disturbed vegetation. Apparently, many degraded sites persist in states of perpetual botanical purgatory (Taft 1996).

## METHODS

In Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA), floristic inventory data are used to calculate several parameters of vegetation. These include the following measures, each defined and described in greater detail in subsequent sections: 1) species richness, 2) floristic quality index (FQ1), 3) mean coefficient of conservatism ( $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ ), 4) guild diversity (frequency distribution among physiognomic and conservatism classes), 5) species relative importance, 6) number and percent rare and adventive species, and 7) wetness characteristics. These data are presented in a summary table. The FQI and $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ are derived from coefficients of conservatism assigned to each taxon in the Illinois vascular flora. Important terms related to FQA are defined in the glossary; key concepts and terminology underlying the general philosophy of FQA are discussed below. Recommendations for applying and analyzing selected FQA results are included. We undertake this effort with the knowledge that contending with the entire flora of Illinois overextends our collective experience to some extent. The judgments presented here are based primarily on our cumulative total of over 60 years of botanical and ecological field study throughout Illinois and the Midwest.

Botanical nomenclature in the text and appendix approximates Mohlenbrock (1986). Many hybrids and certain subspecific taxa such as forma are not included; some varieties were omitted when we perceived them not to vary ecologically from the typical variety. Recently recorded species for Illinois are also included. The listing of species in Appendix I is not to be interpreted as a definitive flora of Illinois; it is intended
solely to be reference database for applications of Floristic Quality Assessment.

The list in Appendix I comprises 2,091 native taxa and 955 non-native taxa, for a total of 3,046 taxa, compared with Mohlenbrock's (1986) total of 3,203 taxa, which included 101 hybrids. It is beyond the scope of this paper to list currently accepted nomenclatural synonomy for each taxon; such a list soon would be out of date. Unfortunately, scientific names of plants in North America are in a state of flux, with often conflicting nomenclatural treatments (Little 1979, Kartesz and Kartesz 1980, Soil Conservation Service 1982, Gunn et al. 1992, Morin 1993, and Kartesz 1994). Only a single common name for each taxon is offered, despite the fact that many taxa are known by a variety of colloquial names. An attempt was made to use common names with the widest appeal; they are taken mostly from Mohlenbrock (1986), Swink and Wilhelm (1994), and Robertson (1994).

Physiognomic designations are subject to interpretation. Terms such as annual, biennial, perennial, shrub, and tree sometimes imperfectly depict the habit of plants, but for the purposes of guild formation in FQA analysis, such designations can be useful in describing structural differences or changes.

## Terminology and Concepts

Coefficient of Conservatism. For the application of FQA, each taxon in the Illinois vascular flora was assigned an integer from 0 to 10 , termed a coefficient of conservatism (C). The coefficients represent two basic ecological tenets: plants differ in their tolerance to disturbance type, frequency, and amplitude, and plants display varying degrees of fidelity to habitat integrity. With these principles as a guide, the C value applied to each taxon represents a relative rank based on observed behavior and patterns of occurrence in Illinois plant communities and our confidence that a taxon is remnant (natural area) dependent. The authors reached consensus on these coefficients through committee effort and, in some cases, with consultation from reviewers of the manuscript. For certain taxa we supplemented our field experience by examining range maps (Mohlenbrock and Ladd 1978) and reviewing comments regarding habitats in several floras (Deam 1940, Gleason 1952, Steyermark 1963, Sheviak 1974, Mohlenbrock 1986, Swink and Wilhelm 1994). The native species most successful in badly damaged habitats were given $C$ values of 0 . At the
other end of the spectrum, species virtually restricted to natural areas in Illinois received C values of 10 . All 957 non-native species were assigned asterisks $(*)$ and are treated as O in the calculations for site indices (FQI and $\bar{C})$. These calculations are further discussed in comments under Floristic Quality Index below and in the glossary. Species native to Illinois, but also occurring escaped from cultivation (e.g., Pinus spp.), should be ranked as nonnative species when found in such situations.

With these criteria for designating coefficients, our approach was somewhat different from past efforts. For example, we are not intending to estimate the degree to which a species is restricted to a certain habitat, or to gauge its modality according to Curtis (1959). Many relatively conservative taxa (e.g., Amorpha canescens, Baptisia leucophaea, Cypripedium candidum, Drosera rotundifolia, Gaylussacia baccata, Osmunda cinnamomea, Ceanothus americanus, and Viola pedata) occur regularly in more than one plant community, as defined by White and Madany (1978). In addition, we were not attempting to estimate rarity, although some circularity of reasoning was unavoidable when evaluating very rare taxa known only from a few natural areas.

Reasons for rarity in the Illinois flora are many (Taft 1995) and include several recognized by Rabinowitz (1981). Scale of inference influences what is considered a rare species. Many species that are rare within the political boundaries of Illinois are abundant elsewhere. Many conservative taxa are not at risk of extirpation from the state, but are regionally quite rare because of habitat loss and degradation. Commonness and rarity of plant species in England have been considered in terms of ecological, taxonomic, and evolutionary processes within a landscape characterized by tremendous habitat loss and degradation (Hodgson 1986). Although common and rare species at local scales may be strongly correlated to measurable traits, there is so much variability in ecological, taxonomic, and evolutionary characteristics of species at the statewide scale (Schwartz 1993) that these groupings do not address consistently our criteria for conservatism. Although rarity is not a criterion for assignment of $C$ values, it forms a part of the matrix of parameters in FQA.

The coefficients, in part, can be considered in terms of Grime's (1974) survival strategies. Species given a C value of $0-1$ correspond to Grime's ruderal species and those with a $C$ value of $2-3$ correspond to ruderalcompetitive species. This broad, combined species guild includes taxa adapted to frequent and severe disturbances,
including anthropogenic disturbances that often result in only brief opportunities for reproduction. Under such a disturbance regime, only species capable of maintaining populations under such conditions are present, including those that rapidly grow, flower, and produce fruits (e.g., Ambrosia trifida, Amarantbus rudis, Cassia fasciculata, Conyza canadensis, Erigeron annuus, Impatiens capensis, Lactuca canadensis, Lepidium virginicum, Oxalis stricta, Parietaria pensylvanica, and Vulpia octoflora). Many are capable of persisting in seed banks, and some have winddispersed seeds-two strategies that allow species to sort into suitable, newly disturbed habitats. Some longer-lived species capable of persisting with frequent disturbances such as siltation, flooding, and grazing are also included in this group (e.g., Acer saccharinum, Crataegus pruinosa, Gleditsia triacanthos, Populus deltoides, Ribes missouriense, Rubus occidentalis, and Symphoricarpos orbiculatus). These taxa constitute approximately $17 \%$ of our native flora. In conjunction with many of the adventive elements, these species now dominate the contemporary Illinois landscape.

Species assigned coefficients 4-6 correspond roughly to Grime's competitors. These include many dominant or matrix species for several habitats (e.g., Andropogon gerardii, Carex artitecta, C. pensylvanica, C. stricta, Carya ovata, Panicum virgatum, Quercus alba, Schizachyrium scoparium, and Sorghastrum nutans) and species that are often expected, or have high consistency, in a given community type (e.g., Aesculus glabra, Arisaema triphyllum, Delphinium tricorne, Pblox divaricata, Silphium integrifolium, Smilacina racemosa, Thalictrum dioicum, Trillium recurvatum, and Zizia aurea). Many can persist with light to moderate disturbances for intermediate periods, but may decline with an increase in intensity, frequency, or duration of disturbance. Some species that are range restricted, such as Boltonia decurrens, which is listed as a threatened species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS 1988) and the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board (Herkert 1991), and other species that are rare in Illinois such as Scirpuspaludosus, and Tradescantia bracteata, are included in the 4-6 category. In the contemporary Illinois landscape these species demonstrate considerable tolerance to disturbance and even habitat degradation, but usually not to the extent characteristic of the ruderalcompetitor species guild.

Onoccasion, during the coefficient assessment phase of this project, we needed to evaluate taxa that demonstrate regional behavioral differences in Illinois,
such as Asclepias tuberosa and Oxalis violacea. These species are occasional to common in degraded habitats in far southern Illinois, but in central and northern Illinois they are more restricted to remnant areas. In these instances, we assigned an intermediate value such as 5 .

The species having $C$ values of $7-10$ are less clearly aligned with Grime's model. Grime et al. (1988) defined the third guild, stress tolerators, to include species that persist where plant productivity is continuously limited by the environment. A more specific definition of Grime's stress tolerators, offered in an editorial by Duffey (1986), includes "species that are slow-growing, long-lived and often rather immobile plants of infertile habitats or late-successional vegetation." Our criteria for species ranked with coefficients $7-10$ allow the inclusion of species that may tolerate stress, but through a variety of mechanisms. More germane to qualitative floristic assessments, these taxa do not tolerate much habitat degradation. Consequently, this guild includes some annuals and biennials (e.g., Agalinis gattingeri, Draba cuneifolia, Hottonia inflata, Iresine rbizomatosa, Lechea intermedia, Oenothera linifolia, Polygala incarnata, and Utricularia minor). However, like Grime's stress tolerators, most taxa in this guild are long-lived perennials (e.g., Asclepias meadii, A. viridiflora, Carex disperma, C. pedunculata, C. prasina, Clitoria mariana, Cystopteris bulbifera, Gymnocarpium dryopteris, Lilium philadelphicum, Mentzelia oligosperma, Sedum telephioides, S. ternatum, and Talinum parviflorum, Woodsia ilvensis). The species ranked with coefficients 7-8 include taxa we associate mostly with natural areas but which can be found persisting where the habitat has been degraded somewhat (e.g., Actaea pachypoda, Caulophyllum thalictroides, Ceanothus americanus, Lysimachia quadriflora, Peltandra virginica, Pblox pilosa, Spigelia marilandica, and Viburnum rufidulum). Like the matrix species (C values of 4-6), if the disturbance resulting in degradation increases in frequency, intensity, or duration, these taxa are expected to undergo reduction in population sizes and eventually be prone to local extirpation. Species with coefficients $9-10$ are considered to be restricted to relatively intact natural areas.

Though there is some commonality between the C-S-R model (Grime et al. 1988) and the concept of conservatism, we lack the experimental autecological evidence to ordinate species into Grime's triangles. Further, species assigned $C$ values of $7-10$ do not fit consistently into Grime's C-S-R model, unless the stresstolerator guild is more broadly defined to include species
found primarily in semistable habitat remnants (sometimes referred to as "late-successional" communities).

Unfortunately, taxa included among each major cohort of coefficients ( $0-3,4-6,7-10$ ) span a range that is too broad taxonomically, ecologically, and physiognomically for any objective natural sorting to serve as a guide to species rankings that meet our guiding principles for the coefficients of conservatism (see above). For that reason, we based our judgments for the assignments of the coefficients on the observed behavior of individual elements of the flora within the context of their Illinois ranges. Applying our judgments was necessary since it is likely we will never have sufficient experimental data to make predictions about floristic quality and ecological integrity for the diversity of habitats, species, and disturbance regimes in Illinois using more ostensibly "objective" methods. Furthermore, rapid and repeatable techniques for evaluating the integrity of plant communities are needed now, particularly when assessing complex patterns of vegetation in large sections of the landscape.
Ecological and Community Integrity. There are both functional and structural aspects of ecosystems. Ecosystem function involves the flow of energy and matter, while structure is characterized by biotic interactions, composition, and form. Ecological or community integrity can be viewed as the degree to which self-correcting properties are exhibited when an ecosystem is exposed to disturbance (Regier 1993). Natural disturbances are perturbations that occur routinely in a system and to which the component taxa have tolerance or adaptations. They can occur at many different scales. Tree falls and gopher mounds are examples of small-scale perturbations. Fire is an example of a large-scale natural disturbance in many Midwestern plant communities, and fire frequency and timing are important determining factors for many community characteristics. Fire absence can result in dramatic changes in community structural characteristics (Taft 1997). Perturbations that exceed the intensity, frequency, or duration of the natural disturbance regime can result in loss of species that lack tolerance or adaptations to the new levels. When certain species, or assemblages of taxa, are extirpated from a community, the system's capability for restoration is diminished, and integrity is lowered.

Integrity can be lowered not only by the loss of species and the diminishment of abiotic processes and
certain aboriginal practices, but also from the invasion of adventive taxa. Adventive taxa in a system may sort into disturbance or habitat niches, replace many native taxa over time, and interfere with rates of recovery processes (Cohen et al. 1995).

Measuring ecological integrity based on ecosystem function alone may not provide the resolution needed to detect important changes. For example, biomass and productivity may not change dramatically in a palustrine wetland impacted by siltation or altered flooding regimes where only a few tolerant taxa persist (e.g., Typha spp. and Phalaris arundinacea). However, the structural integrity of a formerly diverse graminoid wetland is lost in this near monoculture, as when, for example, a discharge wetland is converted to a surface runoff wetland as a result of ambient watershed alterations. Integrity of both ecosystem structure and function is reduced in a heavily grazed (or browsed) woodland when soil compaction and intense herbivory result in losses in moisture, nutrient availability, biomass, and diversity, as well as changes in species composition. Floristic Quality Assessment addresses the structural aspects of ecosystem integrity.
Floristic Quality Index. The FQI is a weighted index of species richness $(\mathrm{N})$, and is the arithmetic product of the average coefficient of conservatism ( $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ ) and the squareroot of species richness $(\sqrt{N})$ of an inventory unit. The square-root transformation of N limits the variable influence of area alone on species richness (Swink and Wilhelm 1979, 1994). In practice, it is possible for two sites with the same $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ to have different FQIs, and it is possible for two sites with the same FQI to have different $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ values. Relatively degraded sites can have an FQI similar to or greater than high-quality natural areas if they support a much greater native species richness. This can occur when there are substantial differences in size, levels of habitat heterogeneity, or inventory effort among compared sites. This and other relationships among the $\mathrm{FQI}, \overline{\mathrm{C}}$, and N are illustrated in figure 1. Thus, rather than relying on a single index to describe floristic integrity, it is usually necessary to include more than one parameter of the composition to estimate more precisely site floristic integrity.

For the floristic parameters FQI, $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$, and N , we recommend that calculations be made using all species (native and adventive) as well as native species only. As noted previously, the establishment of exotic species in a natural community often can result in the replacement


FIGURE 1. Baseline model comparing floristic quality index (FQI) and mean coefficients of conservatism (C) from two sites with differing total species richness. Site $A$ has $N$ (species richness) $=x$, and Site B has $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{x}+\mathrm{n}$. The examples illustrate where two sites with different total species richness but similar mean coefficient of conservatism $\left(\mathrm{C}_{1}\right)$ will differ in floristic qualty indices ( $\mathrm{FQI}_{1}$ and $\mathrm{FQI}_{2}$ ), and where two sites with similar floristic quality indices $\left(\mathrm{FQI}_{3}\right)$ will differ in mean C values $\left(\mathrm{C}_{2}\right.$ and $\left.\mathrm{C}_{3}\right)$.
of native species and interfere with recovery processes. Differences in these values among sites provide measures for the erosion of floristic integrity (Swink and Wilhelm 1994).

Natural Area. A gradient of natural quality exists from the most pristine habitat that largely has escaped postsettlement anthropogenic damage to cropland or pavement. The determination of where along that gradient is the demarcation of "natural area" is a matter of judgment and is goal dependent. The Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) had the very specific goal of identifying all remnants of natural communities that were viewed as significant statewide for their existing quality. It was not intended to be a comprehensive inventory of all the remnant natural communities worthy of preservation or restoration activities. The results of the INAI revealed that a mere $0.07 \%$ of the land area of Illinois remains in a high-quality, undegraded, natural condition (White 1978). These Natural Areas tend to be isolated remnants scattered across the state with concentrations in northeastern and far southern Illinois, as well as along its western border by the Mississippi River. Many more areas persist that retain exceptional or noteworthy natural features, but that fall somewhere between INAI eligibility and
recently fallowed land. For this paper we are broadly considering a natural area to be a natural community that is judged to be representative of presettlement vegetation for the site. This general definition includes all Natural Areas; it also includes areas that presently do not meet the standards for the INAI but that, with management and time, probably could be restored to a community with floristic composition, structure, and diversity similar to presettlement condition.
Physiognomy. Tracking physiognomic classes, particularly in time-series comparisons, can be an important component of FQA, since it is theoretically possible for dramatic changes in community structure to occur without changes in the FQI or $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$. The physiognomic classes included for each taxon in the appendix are listed under Physiognomy in the glossary.

## Application of Floristic Quality Assessment

FQA summarizes floristic data from an inventory unit, or units, including species diversity (e.g., species richness and FQ1), mean coefficient of conservatism, number and percent rare and adventive species, relative importance of species, and guild diversity (for physiognomic groups, wetness ranks, and conservatism ranks). All of these parameters can be calculated readily. However, if assessments are made on numerous areas, an automated program (Masters, in preparation) can reduce assessment time. In addition, it produces summary tables of these parameters and generates a list of species along with a common name, conservatism and wetness value, and physiognomic class for each taxon. The INAI grade and community type can be included in a summary of a floristic assessment unit. Species abundance measures taken from an inventory unit (e.g., relative abundance estimates, importance values) also can be entered for each taxon.
Floristic Quality Assessment Program. Most of the parameters in FQA for assessment units can be calculated using the computer program (Masters, in preparation) mentioned above, which is designed to summarize these vegetational traits from floristic data. By entering plant names or a six-letter acronym, the FQA program provides information for a floristic inventory and analysis unit. Both an overall site inventory method and sampling methods are available in the program. For the inventory program, indices and means are calculated for the entire inventory unit. For the sampling option, data from quadrats (which may be random, stratified random,
or systematic and may or may not be permanent) are used. This latter option is useful in tracking spatial and temporal gradients of floristic integrity and wetness (see Wilhelm 1992), comparing data from large inventory units, and conducting rapid ecological assessments (Heumann et al. 1993).

## Survey Intensity and Spatial and Temporal Scales of Survey Units

Measurements of an ecosystem or community usually are at a smaller scale than the target system. Since the FQI is a weighted index of species richness, larger survey units and greater inventory efforts generally yield higher indices of floristic quality (figure 1), if increased size corresponds to increased richness of conservative species. Determining the extent and configuration of the survey unit often is not a trivial question. Where the unit of floristic analysis is an isolated habitat fragment, the sample area usually is readily apparent. In landscapes with more contiguous vegetation, however, determining the sample unit is less obvious and in many ways dependent on the questions and interests of the investigation. Goals of the analysis may include a complete species inventory, but it should be noted that a complete inventory usually is not possible because of spatial and especially temporal variability in floristic composition. Thus, a single site visit will not comprehensively account for all species in a community or site. With repeated visits over the growing season most species that are actively growing at a site can be identified, but this would not be adequate to evaluate the seed bank. Experience in midwestern vegetation types has demonstrated that a single visit made between early June and late August by a competent botanist can achieve a roughly $80 \%$ complete inventory. Subsampling, spatially and temporally, is a practical option, particularly where habitat integrity appears relatively uniform and the survey unit is too large to inventory completely within the time available. Details of the survey method and effort always should accompany any reporting of results from FQA. Indiscriminate comparisons of floristic quality can be misleading if the methods used for the evaluations are not similar. Where area and heterogeneity of habitats or community remnants are considerably different, the mean coefficient of conservatism provides an area-independent variable for comparisons of floristic quality. Wilhelm (Swink and Wilhelm 1979) provides insights for how to treat
spatially heterogenous habitats such as dune and swale communities near Lake Michigan.

## Data Analysis

When distinguishing the qualitative condition of habitat remnants using FQA, a typical goal is to determine if the composition of two or more sites differs significantly from random expectation in the frequency distribution of the coefficients of conservatism. Three properties of the data influence the approach to be taken to make this determination. If the sample data have an acceptably normal distribution, have equal variances (homoscidastic), and are independent, then parametric statistics may be applied (but see below). If, however, the data lack central-normal tendency or have unequal variances (heteroscidastic), a nonparametric or distribution-free method is suggested (independence of the data is assumed). Central-normal tendency usually occurs with rank data when sample size (e.g., number of species) is greater than about 50 .

Methods used for examples in this text include parametric and nonparametric two-sample tests (e.g., two-sample t-tests with unpooled variances, the MannWhitney U test, and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov [K-S] two-sample goodness-of-fit test). Comparisons of multiple samples are tested with one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), Tukey's Honestly Significant Difference (HSD) test, and the Kruskall-W allis ANOVA. All statistical analyses were made using Systat version 7.0 (Wilkinson 1997).

## Results and Discussion

Coefficients of conservatism assigned to each taxon recognized here for the vascular flora of Illinois are presented in the appendix. The frequency distribution of coefficients of conservatism ( $0-10$ ) for native species is left-skewed due to a strong peak at coefficient 10 (figure 2). Distribution of species by physiognomic classes indicates that most species in the Illinois flora are perennial dicot forbs, followed by adventive annual forbs (figure 3). Perennial sedges and grasses are notably more important in the native flora than in the adventive flora. The distribution of wetness coefficients for the native and adventive flora of Illinois (figure 4) shows that most taxa, including native and adventive, are (obligate) upland species; only about 91 adventive taxa are wetland species


Figure 2. Distribution of vascular plant species occurning in Illinois by coefficient of conservatism ranks. In addition to the native taxa, there are 957 adventive or non-native taxa ranked at coefficient 0 (not shown). See text for definitions of conservatism and ranks.


FIGURE 4. Distribution of native and adventave (non-native) taxa in the Illinois vascular flora by indicator wetness categories. Wetness categones are OBL (obligate wetland species), FACW (facultative wetland species), FAC (facultative species - equally likely to occur in wetland and upland habitats), FACU (facultative upland species), and UPL (obligate upland species).
( $\sim 10 \%$ of all wetland species). Figure 5 shows the distribution of wetness categories.

The need for weighting species, rather than merely counting them, has been recognized (Diamond 1976). However, efforts to explain patterns of plant species survival and diversity in habitats have lacked any clear models that consider taxa modal to natural areas. It is understood in Grime's triangle that no vascular plant


Figure 3. Distribution of native and adventive (non-native) taxa in the Illinois vascular flora by physiognomic classes.


Figure 5. Distribution of native and adventive (non-native) taxa in the Illinois vascular flora by numerical wetness ranks.
$-5=\mathrm{OBL},-4=\mathrm{FACW}+,-3=\mathrm{FACW},-2=\mathrm{FACW}-,-1=\mathrm{FAC}+$, $0=\mathrm{FAC}, 1=\mathrm{FAC}-, 2=\mathrm{FACU}+, 3=\mathrm{FACU}, 4=\mathrm{FACU}-, 5=\mathrm{UPL}$.
species can survive with high levels of stress and disturbance. However, the C-S-R model does not accommodate species intolerant of stress and disturbance that also are lacking in competitive abilities. About 50\% of the native species of vascular plants in the Illinois flora were assigned coefficients ( $0-6$ ) that more or less correspond to Grime's ruderals ( $16.8 \%$ ) or competitors (33.8\%). Some taxa in this broad guild demonstrate
tolerance to environmental stress (e.g., Opuntia bumifusa, Quercus marilandica, and Vaccinium arboreum). The remaining flora-the species modal to relatively stable natural areas-may only loosely fit the stress-tolerator guild. Despite a long history of habitat loss and degradation in Illinois, there are remnant plant communities in localized little-disturbed areas on both nutrient-poor and nutrient-rich sites. These remnants typically are rich in species and include many taxa that lack ruderal characteristics, strong competitive abilities, or tolerance to high stress levels (e.g., Asclepias perennis, Caulophyllum thalictroides, Cypripedium reginae, Dalea candida, Lilium philadelphicum, Trillium grandiflorum, and Viburnum acerifolium).

Any assessment of ecosystem integrity based on a single index is likely to be insufficient to account for all relevant aspects. For example, the FQI or $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ when reported alone can be misleading (figure 1). Also, species richness alone can be an insensitive indicator of habitat quality, since it is possible for a degraded site to support a similar or greater number of taxa than an undegraded site. Six measures of biological integrity for wetlands have been suggested by Keddy et al. (1993): species diversity, indicator guilds, exotic species, rare species, plant biomass, and amphibian biomass. Diversity is viewed as an essential indicator of integrity (Keddy et al. 1993). However, instead of only measuring species richness, Keddy et al. (1993) also recommend assessing guild diversity. FQA readily addresses the first four recommended measures, provides an index of wetness characteristics, and can be applied to wetland and upland vegetation; moreover, it can be expanded to include other community traits or particular interests such as INAI grades.

## Examples of Floristic Quality Assessment

The following three examples of Floristic Quality Assessment application are not intended as proof or strenuous testing of the method, but rather as illustrations of cases where FQA and analytic methods are used in an attempt to differentiate vegetation quality. Example 1: Four Herbaceous Communities. Sites 1, 2, and 3 are prairie remnants. Site 1 is a high-quality Natural Area; Sites 2 and 3 have been damaged by past disturbances but are dominated by native prairie species. Site 4 is an old field with a history of cultivation. All sites are similar in area ( $\sim 2$ to 4 ha ) and were surveyed with similar inventory efforts. Parameters of floristic quality from all sites are compared in table 1. Comparisons of all sites are shown for the cumulative proportion of species by conservatism ranks (figure 6) and distribution pattern of coefficients for each site using box plots (figure 7).

Data Analysis. Frequency of the coefficient of conservatism for each taxon present at each site are normally distributed and meet the equal variance assumptions, although data from the old field (Site 4, $\mathrm{n}=$ 51) are extremely skewed to the right (normality test $p=$ 0.084 ). Results are compared first using parametric techniques and then (as a precaution against possible nonnormal distributions and unequal group size) compared using results from nonparametric methods. For parametric tests, qualitative differences in composition among all four sites were examined with analysis of variance (ANOVA); multiple comparisons were examined with Tukey's HSD mean-separation technique (table 2). ANOVA indicates that a significant difference ( $p<0.000001$ ) exists in floristic quality among the sites examined, as measured by the frequency

TABLE 1. Floristic integrity assessment summary data comparing four herbaceous communities (Sites 1-4).

| Parameter | Site 1 | Site 2 | Site 3 | Site 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INAI Community Classsification | Dolomite Prairie | Dry-Mesic Prairie | Dolomite Prairie Old Field |  |
| INAI Grade | B | C | C | na (E) |
| Total Species Richness | 58 | 52 | 33 | 51 |
| Native Species Richness | 56 | 42 | 27 | 37 |
| \% Adventive | 3.4 | 19.2 | 18.2 | 27.5 |
| Floristic Quality Index (FQI) | 44.0 | 21.6 | 22.6 | 14.3 |
| FQI (natives only) | 44.8 | 24.1 | 25.0 | 16.8 |
| Mean Conservatism | 5.8 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| Mean Conservatism (natives only) | 6.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Mean Wetness | 3.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Mean Wetness (natives only) | 3.8 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| \# Rare Species (T\&E) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



Figure 6. Cumulative proportion of species by coefficients of conservatism comparing curves among four herbaceous communutues. See text for site descriptions. Significant differences in these profiles exist between Site 1 (high quality praine) and all other sites, and between Site 3 (degraded praine) and Site 4 (old field). No significant differences exust between Sites 2 (degraded praire) and 4 and Sites 2 and 3. See Table 3 for significance levels in parred comparisons.
distribution of the C values. Tukey's HSD test indicates the Natural Area (Site 1) is distinct from all other sites. The old field (Site 4), which contains a few prairie species, is distinct from one degraded prairie remnant (Site 3) but not the other (Site 2). The two degraded prairie remnants (Sites 2 and 3) are qualitatively similar (table 2).

Table 2. Analysis of vanance and Tukey Honestly Significant Difference multuple comparison test of probabilities for Florisuc Quality Assessment of four grasslands.

| ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Source | Sum-of Squares | DF | Mean Square | F-Ratio | P |  |
| Site | 424.556 | 3 | 141.519 | 20.652 | 0.000 |  |
| Error | 1301.965 | 190 | 6.852 |  |  |  |

Least SQuares Means

| Site | LS Mean | SE | N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5.776 | 0.344 | 58 |
| 2 | 3.000 | 0.363 | 52 |
| 3 | 3.939 | 0.456 | 33 |
| 4 | 2.000 | 0.367 | 51 |

## Tukey HSD Multiple Comparisons

Matrix of Parnwise Comparison Probabilities

| Site | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1.0000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0.0000 | 1.0000 |  |  |
| 3 | 0.0070 | 0.3720 | 1.0000 |  |
| 4 | 0.0000 | 0.2120 | 0.0050 | 1.0000 |



Figure 7. Box plot of four grasslands (Sites 1-4) showing medians, quartiles, and spread of the coefficients of conservatism among the florisuc data. Honzontal bar in box is median; boundaries of the box represent 25 th and 75 th percentiles and describe the range of the middle half of the distribution; vertical lines extending from the box represent the range of observed values within 1.5 tumes the value of the interquartile range. See text for site descripuons.

The Kruskal-Wallis test is a one-way ANOVA on ranked data (a nonparametric test) and is suitable when the asssumptions of parametric tests can not be met. The results of the Kruskal-Wallis test agree with the ANOVA, showing that a significant difference exists among sites (test statistic is $44.4,3 \mathrm{df}, \mathrm{p}<0.000001$ ). Multiple comparisons can be made by performing Tukey's HSD mean-separation technique on ranked data (Zar 1984). Multiple (planned) comparisons also can be made with t-tests, Mann-Whitney $U$ tests (the nonparametric equivalant to the $t$-test), or the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) goodness-of-fit two-sample test. However, with these two-sample tests, the probability levels must be adjusted (e.g., Bonferroni correction) to avoid inflating the Type I error rate. When comparisons are numerous, these tests can become too conservative (less statistical power), and the probability of Type II errors (probability of accepting the null hypothesis when it is false) is increased (Zolman 1993).

The results of these multiple comparisons are shown in table 3. The K-S test is based on the maximum difference between cumulative frequency distribution patterns among $C$ values (for this example); it tests differences in the respective cumulative proportion curves (figure 6). The K-S test is more conservative (has less statistical power) when applied to rank data (Zar

Table 3. Floristic quality comparisons among four herbaceous communities. Probability levels shown compare results from two parametric tests and two nonparametric tests. See text for site descriptions. The adjusted critical values for the two-sample tests are shown for these multiple comparisons (e.g., $\mathrm{p}<0.0083$ ).
Parametric Tests
Tukey HSD Test, alpha $=0.05$

| Site | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0.000 | 1.000 |  |  |
| 3 | 0.007 | 0.372 | 1.000 |  |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.212 | 0.005 | 1.000 |

Student's t-test, adjusted alpha $=0.0083$

| Site | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0.000 | 1.000 |  |  |
| 3 | 0.007 | 0.138 | 1.000 |  |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 1.000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Nonparametric |  |  |  |  |
| Sests, adjusted alpha $=0.0083$ |  |  |  |  |
| Site | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0.000 | 1.000 |  |  |
| 3 | 0.008 | 0.139 | 1.000 |  |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.029 | 0.003 | 1.000 |

Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test, adjusted alpha $=0.0083$

| Site | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| 2 | 0.000 | 1.000 |  |  |
| 3 | 0.049 | 0.143 | 1.000 |  |
| 4 | 0.000 | 0.124 | 0.009 | 1.000 |

1984) and generally yields the most conservative probability estimates among the tests compared here (table 3).

As with analysis of cumulative proportion curves among $C$ values, membership differences for other guilds among sites or time sequences also can be examined. With time-series or comparative ecological management studies, changes in guilds (e.g., physiographic classes or wetness ranks) may be of specific interest and could be explored with the K-S test or contingency table analysis.
Example 2: Two Mesic Upland Forest Communities. Parameters of floristic integrity are compared in table 4. Woodland 1 (Grade C) had been grazed by livestock for an extended period, while Woodland 2 (Grade B) did not appear to have a damaging grazing history. Woodland 1 is larger and topographically more diverse with dissected ravines, different aspects (primarily $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{W}$, and S), and localized dolomite outcrops. Woodland 2 is on a steep east-facing slope with local exposures of dolomite.

TABLE 4. Floristic integrity assessment summary data comparing two mesic upland forests. Woodland 1 has been grazed while Woodland 2, a smaller forest, apparently has not.

| Parameter | Woods 1 | Woods 2 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| INAI Community Classification | Mesic Upland <br> Forest | Mesic Upland <br> Forest |
| INAI Grade | C | B |
| Total Species Ruchness | 93 | 57 |
| Native Species Richness | 91 | 57 |
| \% Adventive | 2.2 | 0 |
| Floristic Quality lndex (FQI) | 42.1 | 41.2 |
| FQI (natives only) | 42.6 | 41.2 |
| Mean Conservatism | 4.4 | 5.5 |
| Mean Conservatism (natives only) | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Mean Wetness | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Mean Wetness (natives only) | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| \# Rare Species (T\&E) | 1 | 0 |

Guild Diversity - Coef. Conserv. Figure $8 \quad$ Figure 8

Though many more species were recorded from Woodland 1, Woodland 2 is rated with a similar FQI and a higher $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ (table 4). A comparison of the cumulative proportion of species by conservatism ranks at the two sites is shown in figure 8, and the distribution shape of coefficients for each site is given in figure 9 .

Data Analysis. A test of the difference (using nonparametric methods) between $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ values indicates significant differences between sites (Mann-Whitney U statistic $=1939.0, \mathrm{p}=0.005$ ). However, the K-S goodness-of-fit comparison (figure 8) yields nonsignificant differences ( $\mathrm{Dmax}=0.2111, \mathrm{p}=0.088$ ). The two tests, however, provide answers to two different questions and may not be contradictory. When the interest is in comparing mean coefficients of conservatism of the sites, the Mann-Whitney U statistic (or the parametric equivalent $t$-test) is the appropriate approach. When the interest is in a measure of differences in guild diversity, comparison and analysis of cumulative proportion profiles with the K-S test is suggested, but caution is warranted because of increased Type $\Pi$ errors with this conservative test. Although these floristic data indicate that no differences exist in guild profiles, quantitative data on ground cover species (not available with these data) may reveal important differences in the guild profiles.
Example 3: Two Southern Flatwoods Communities. Parameters of floristic integrity are compared in table 5. Both sites are recognized by the INAI as high-quality Natural Areas. Lake Sara Flatwoods (Grade B) had been managed with prescribed fire for 20 years prior to study. Williams Creek Flatwoods (Grades A and B) had not


FIGURE 8. Cumulative proportion of species by coefficients of conservatusm comparing curves among two woodland communities. Woodland 1 (Grade C ) is a larger site with a damaging grazing history, Woodland 2 (Grade B) is on a steep slope and apparently lacks a damaging grazing history. The maxumum difference between the profiles, tested with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov twosample goodness-of-fit test, is $D \max 0.2111$ ( $\mathrm{n} 1=93, \mathrm{n} 2=57$; $p=0.088$ ). See text for additional site descriptions.
been managed prior to study. Both sites were among locations selected as part of an ecological study of flatwoods on the Illinoian till plain that examined quantitative aspects of vegetation and soils (Taft et al. 1995). Guild diversity among coefficients of conservatism is compared for both sites (figure 10); comparisons are shown for the cumulative proportion of species and cumulative proportion of Importance Value (IV $200=$ sum of relative frequency and relative cover).

Data Analysis. Several measures of diversity, including species richness, species density, dominance concentration, and Shannon-Weiner Equitability Index, indicate that significant differences exist between Lake Sara Flatwoods and the other sites studied, including Williams Creek Flatwoods (Taft et al. 1995). The fire management history at Lake Sara appears to have contributed to the greater measures of diversity there. However, a two-sample means test ( t -test) on presenceabsence floristic data from the Lake Sara and Williams Creek flatwoods indicates that no significant differences exist between $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ values. Guild diversity analysis based on cumulative proportion of species among C values (K-S test) also indicates that no differences exist (figure 10). In contrast, quantitative data for the ground cover vegetation (using IVs) reveal that significant differences exist ( $\mathrm{p}<0.001$ ) in the pattern of abundance among C


Figure 9. Box plot for Woodland 1 (Grade C) and Woodland 2 (Grade B) showing medians, quartiles, and spread of the data. Horizontal bar in box is median; boundanes of the box represent 25 th and 75 th percentiles and describe the range of the middle half of the distribution; vertical lines extending from the box represent the range of observed values within 1.5 times the value of the interquartile range. See text for site descriptions.
values (figure 10).
Judging from the first two examples above, significance tests on FQA data have promise as aids in qualitatively differentiating vegetation as measured by floristic presence-absence data alone when the sites are characterized by distinctly different disturbance histories. However, the third example suggests that statistical tests based on floristic data alone may be relatively insensitive for differentiating among similar habitats with important

TABLE 5. Floristic integrty assessment summary data companing quadrat sampling data from the ground cover in two high-quality flatwoods. Lake Sara had a 20 -year history of prescribed fire prior to sampling.

| Parameter | Lake Sara | Williams Creek |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| INAI Community Classsification | Southern | Southern |
| Flatwoods | Flatwoods |  |
| INAI Grade | B | A and B |
| Total Species Richness | 83 | 49 |
| Native Species Richness | 82 | 49 |
| \% Adventive | 1.2 | 0 |
| Floristic Quality Index (FQ1) | 37.6 | 27.7 |
| FQI (natives only) | 37.9 | 27.7 |
| Mean Conservatism | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Mean Conservatism (natives only) | 4.2 | 4.0 |
| Mean Wetness | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| Mean Wetness (natives only) | 2.7 | 1.8 |
| \# Rare Species (T\&E) | 1 | 0 |
| Guild Diversty - Coef. Conserv. | Figure 10 | Figure 10 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



Figure 10. Cumulative proportion of species (top figure - no significant difference) and cumulative proportion of importance value (bottom figure - significant difference) by coefficients of conservatism (C) comparing curves among the ground cover vegetation of two high quality (Grades A and B) flatwoods remnants. Distribution patterns of importance values indicates that at Lake Sara a greater proportion of the species importance values are in the upper range of the C values. Lake Sara had a prior history of prescribed-fire management; Williams Creek Flatwoods had no prior vegetation management. See text for additional details.
differences in diversity and/or abundance patterns, particularly where only slight differences exist in levels of habitat degradation. These illustrations suggest that examining differences in FQI, $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$, guild profiles, and quantitative data may contribute to greater sensitivity in interpretation, when needed, in the assessment of floristic integrity.

Keddy et al. (1993) recommended establishing limits that reflect tolerable and desirable levels for indicator traits. We find that sites with an FQI of less than 20, based on "complete" inventory data, are usually severely degraded or derelict plant communities, or are very small habitat remnants. Sites with an FQI greater than 20 may be degraded but generally have potential for some level of recovery. Sites with indices greater than 35 are at least regionally noteworthy and often are sharply distinct from the predominant heavily degraded matrix areas in the landscape. Sites with indices greater than 45 are often also statewide-significant Natural Areas. Wetland or prairie reconstructions seldom exceed an FQI of 35 , at least in the short term, and only do so with intensive efforts. The long-term potential or stability of many reconstructions has not been determined. Many reconstructions in early developmental stages appear to be prone to rapid fluctuations in composition, diversity, and community structure. Limits and goals for other traits in FQA are variable according to the specific goals of ecosystem management. While goals for richness of exotic species may be 0 , this may not be achievable in certain regions of Illinois, particularly where aggressive, adventive species are abundant.

## Testable Paradigm

A goal of many biological indices is to make predictions about responses to perturbations. FQA appears to meet this general goal. We predict that intact natural communities exposed to damage will show a reduction of floristic integrity to which FQI, $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$, and ultimately the cumulative proportion curves (among C values) are sensitive. For example, in a mesic tallgrass prairie remnant exposed to a regime of soil disturbances or sustained heavy grazing, populations of typical "conservative" species such as Amorpha canescens, Asclepias viridiflora, Baptisia leucophaea, Cacalia tuberosa, Polytaenia nuttalii, and Sporobolus heterolepis (C guild $7-10$ ) will decline to extirpation. Other species such as Andropogon gerardii, Sorghastrum nutans, and Panicum virgatum (C guild 4-6: Grime's competitors) temporarily may increase under certain circumstances in cover if not in frequency. If the disturbance is continued, species such as Solidago rigida, S. canadensis, Helianthus rigidus, Ratibida pinnata, and Asclepias verticillata (C guild 1-4: species that are intermediate between Grime's ruderals and competitors) become predominant, and adventive species often become common. If the frequency and
duration of the disturbance are increased, species with regeneration intervals shorter than the disturbance frequencies (C guild 0-2[3]: Grime's ruderals) become dominant, including many adventive species.

The reverse of this paradigm is the recovery of a degraded system. Restoration seeks to return damaged habitats or communities to their qualitative, compositional, and structural states prior to degradation. We predict that both the FQI and $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ will increase at a site with the introduction of appropriate vegetation management. In the Midwest, many studies have been conducted, or are ongoing, that track the recovery of plant communities with the reintroduction of fire (Tester 1989; DeSelm and Clebsch 1991; Apfelbaum and Haney 1991; Wilhelm nd Masters 1994; Taft, unpublished data). FQA offers a method to track changes in floristic composition that may be helpful in goal development and assessment (Masters 1997). Again, quantitative data provide the most accurate account of the relative abundance of species at a site. Species at low population levels sometimes are at greater risk of extinction (May 1973). If, by chance, most of the taxa with high $C$ values are at low population levels, the species pool may be unstable and susceptible to rapid changes in the FQI and $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$. As always, the cost in time needed to collect and analyze quantitative data has to be contrasted with the ease, rapidity, and qualitatively thorough nature of floristic presence-absence data collection. Inventory goals will determine the approach to be taken.

## CONCLUSIONS

We offer Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA) for the Illinois flora as a versatile, relatively rapid, dispassionate, and repeatable method for making qualitative assessments of plant communities and for assessing effectiveness of ecological restoration activities. Using floristic inventory data, FQA summarizes several parameters of plant communities, including a weighted measure of species richness ( FQI ), a mean coefficient of conservatism ( $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ ), guild diversity, proportion of adventive taxa, wetness characteristics, relative importance of native species, physiognomic characteristics, and rare species. The FQI is calculated from coefficients of conservatism (on a scale of $0-10$ ) assigned to each taxon in the Illinois flora. The philosophy underlying the assignment of the coefficients is a recognition that plant species are unequal contributors to habitat quality: Factors that influence
diversity and composition also influence the FQI (e.g., habitat size, heterogeneity, disturbance history, and level of degradation). The mean coefficient of conservatism (and quadrat-based sampling methods) provides an areaindependent means of making qualitative comparisons among sites. FQA can accommodate measures of species abundance and can accompany other measures of natural community quality such as Illinois Natural Areas Inventory grades. We suggest testing the method by comparing floristic composition among sites and time intervals with known levels of disturbances and restoration activities using mean-separation techniques and analysis of guild diversity. Although similar results may be achieved with parametric statistics, nonparametric tests may be preferred for small sample sizes when all assumptions of parametric methods may not be met.

## Glossary

Adventive - Not native to Illinois. Adventive is synonymous with the terms exotic and alien. Species that have limited natural ranges in Illinois, but that are widely planted or escaped, such as Pinus strobus and Robinia pseudoacacia, should be treated as adventive when encountered outside their natural Illinois distributions, and assigned a C value of O in the calculation of the floristic quality index and mean coefficient of conservatism.
Coefficient of Conservatism (C) - An integer from 0 to 10 assigned to each taxon in the Illinois flora and used in calculating the floristic quality index. Each value reflects an estimate of a plant's tendency to be restricted to "natural areas" (see detailed description in methods section). The mean coefficient of conservatism ( $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$ ) is calculated by summing all coefficients in an inventory unit and dividing by number of species ( N ), or $\overline{\mathrm{C}}=\Sigma \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{N}$.
Conservatism - The tendency of a taxon to be restricted to natural areas. Similar to remnant dependency (Panzer et al. 1995).

Floristic Quality Index (FQI) - An index derived from floristic inventory data and calculated by the following formula from Swink and Wilhelm $(1979,1994)$ :
$\mathrm{I}=\overline{\mathrm{C}}(\sqrt{\mathrm{N}})$, in which:
$\mathrm{C}=$ coefficient of conservatism
$\overline{\mathrm{C}}=\sum \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{N}$
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of taxa.

Guild Diversity - Guild diversity is measured from frequency distributions for species among traits such as physiognomic classes, wetness ranks (see Wetness), or conservatism ranks. These frequency data allow for graphical depictions of these guilds for comparison among sites and time periods (see Data Analysis in results section). Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Grades - Definitions taken from White (1978, p. 31):
Grade $\mathrm{A}=$ Relatively stable or undisturbed communities. Example: old growth, ungrazed forest.
Grade $B=$ Late successional or lightly disturbed communities. Example: old growth forest that was selectively logged 5 years ago.
Grade $C=$ Mid-successional or moderately to heavily disturbed communities. Example: young to mature secondgrowth forest.
Grade $D=$ Early successional or severely disturbed communities. Example: severely grazed forest of any age. Grade $E=$ Very early successional or very severely disturbed communities. Example: cropland.
Integrity, Ecological and Community - Integrity implies an unimpaired, complete condition. Ecological or community integrity refers to the degree to which self-correcting
properties in an ecosystem or community exert themselves when that community is exposed to disturbance.

Natural Area - In a broad sense, a natural area is considered to be a natural community that is (presumably) representative of the presettlement vegetation for the site. This general definition includes all Natural Areas (INAI sites graded A and B ), but also areas that presently do not meet the standards for the INAI but that, with management and time, have potential for restoration to a community with floristic composition and diversity similar to the presettlement condition.
Physiognomy - Broadly defined, physiognomy includes plant habit (architectural characteristics), life history, and certain taxonomic classes. Physiognomic classes assigned to each taxon in the Illinois flora are Fern (including fern allies), Annual Forb, Biennial Forb, Perennial Forb, Annual Grass, Perennial Grass, Annual Sedge, Perennial Sedge, Herbaceous Vine, Woody Vine, Shrub, and Tree. Tracking physiognomic classes can be an important component of FQA, since it is theoretically possible for dramatic changes in community structure to occur without changes in the FQI or $\overline{\mathrm{C}}$.
Rare Species - Plant species listed as threatened or endangered by the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board (Herkert 1991, 1994).
Species richness - Total number of native and adventive species.
Wetness - Wetness classification is based on the National Wetland Category for Region 3 of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Reed 1988). Plants are designated as Obligate Wetland, Facultative Wetland, Facultative, Facultative Upland, and Upland. These classes are further ranked by "+" and "-" values for the three facultative classes, thereby providing greater resolution. These nominal classes have been sorted into ordinate values:

$$
\begin{array}{rlrl}
-5 & =\text { Obligate Wetland } & \text { (OBL) } \\
-4 & =\text { Facultative Wetland }+ & & \text { (FACW }+ \text { ) } \\
-3 & =\text { Facultative Wetland } & \text { (FACW) } \\
-2 & =\text { Facultative Wetland }- & \text { (FACW-) } \\
-1 & =\text { Facultative }+ & \text { (FAC+) } \\
0 & =\text { Facultative } & \text { (FAC) } \\
+1 & =\text { Facultative - } & \text { (FAC-) } \\
+2 & =\text { Facultative Upland }+ & \text { (FACU }+ \text { ) } \\
+3 & =\text { Facultative Upland } \quad \text { (FACU) } \\
+4 & =\text { Facultative Upland - } & \text { (FACU-) } \\
+5 & =\text { Upland } & \text { (UPL). }
\end{array}
$$

Mean wetness is an average derived from all wetness (ordinate) values in a floristic inventory unit; it provides an index that characterizes the plant community in terms of hydrological characteristics.

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Gerould Wilhelm has a Ph.D. in botany from Southern Illinois University where he worked under Dr. Robert Mohlenbrock. Much of his botanical research has been centered in the Chicago region, where he coauthored with Floyd Swink the 3rd and 4th editions of Plants of the Cbicago Region; he has also compiled a lichen flora for the region. Gerry works as the principal environmental scientist for Conservation Design Forum, Inc. and as a research scientist for Conservation Research Institute.

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## APPENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

The following is a listing of selected vascular plant taxa, sorted alphabetically by genus and then by species, for use in the application of Floristic Quality Assessment in Illinois. Native species are rendered in a standard type face, while introduced or adventive species are shown in ALL CAPS; each is followed by a single colloquial name. This listing is not to be construed as an authoritative treatise on the flora of Illinois, nor was there any attempt to justify the Latin name as nomenclaturally legitimate. Indeed, for taxonomic concept and nomenclature, we have approximated Mohlenbrock (1986), wherein authorities for most of the names may be found.

Each species is preceded by a six-letter acronym, based upon the first three letters of the genus followed by the first three letters of the species, or by the first two letters of the species and the first letter of a subspecific taxon (e.g. Abutilon theophrasti $=$ ABUTHE; Acer $r u b r u m$ var. drummondii (ACERUD). Where ambiguity results, such as in Polygonum hydropiper (POLHYR) and Polygonum hydropiperoides (POLHYS) a nonintuitive acronym has been created. Use of such acronyms makes field notes go much faster, and the
acronyms serve as easily rendered extraction tags for the plants in the data base.

Following the acronym is the assigned C value (coefficient of conservatism) for native species or by an asterisk for non-native species. After the colloquial name is the coefficient of wetness, followed by its corresponding National Wetland Category. The categories were assigned based on observations of their behavior throughout "Region 3" of the U.S. Fish \& Wildlife Service. Obligate wetland species (OBL, -5) have $99 \%$ probability of occurring in wetlands, facultative/wet species (FACW, -3) a $67 \%-99 \%$ probability, facultative species (FAC, 0) a $34 \%-66 \%$ probability, facultative/upland species (FACU, 3) a $1 \%-33 \%$ probability, and upland species (UPL, 5) have less than a $1 \%$ probability of occurring in wetlands.

Each species has been designated with a physiognomic characteristic, using commonly applied terms such as tree, shrub, forb, vine, grass, sedge, and cryptogam. The forbs, grasses, and sedges are preceded by modifiers such as A (annual), B (biennial), and P (perennial). These are followed by a family name, following the delineation in Mohlenbrock (1986).
APPIENIDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABEESC | * | ABELMOSCHUS ESCULENTUS |
| ABUTHE | * | ABUTILON THEOPHRASTI |
| ACADEA | 8 | Acalypha deamii |
| ACAGRA | 4 | Acalypha gracilens |
| ACAOST | 1 | Acalypha ostryaefolia |
| ACARHO | 0 | Acalypha rhomboidea |
| ACAVIR | 2 | Acalypha virginica |
| ACEFLO | 5 | Acer floridanum |
| ACEGIN | - | ACER GINNALA |
| ACENEG | 1 | Acer negundo |
| ACENIG | 6 | Acer nigrum |
| ACEPLA | * | ACER PLATANOIDES |
| ACEPSE | * | ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS |
| ACERUR | 5 | Acer rubrum |
| ACERUD | 5 | Acer rubrum v. drummondii |
| ACERUT | 5 | Acer rubrum v. triloburn |
| ACESAI | 1 | Acer saccharinum |
| ACESAU | 4 | Acer saccharum |
| ACHMIL | * | ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM |
| ACOAME | 4 | Acorus americanus |
| ACTPAC | 7 | Actaea pachypoda |
| ACTRUB | 8 | Actaea rubra |
| ADIPED | 6 | Adiantum pedatum |
| ADLFUN | * | ADLUMIA FUNGOSA |
| ADOMOS | 10 | Adoxa moschatellina |
| AEGPOD | * | AEGOPODIUM PODAGRARIA |
| AESGLA | 5 | Aesculus giabra |
| AESHIP | * | AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM |
| AESPAV | 7 | Aesculus pavia |
| AETCYN | * | AETHUSA CYNAPIUM |
| AGAASP | 10 | Agalinis aspera |
| AGABES | 5 | Agalinis besseyana |
| AGAFAS | 6 | Agalinis fasciculata |
| AGAGAT | 10 | Agalinis gattingeri |
| AGAPAU | 7 | Agalinis paupercula |
| AGAPUR | 6 | Agalinis purpurea |
| AGASKI | 9 | Agalinis skinneriana |
| AGATEN | 5 | Agalinis tenuifolia |
| AGANEP | 4 | Agastache nepetoides |
| AGASCR | 5 | Agastache scrophulariaefolia |
| AGRGRY | 3 | Agrimonia gryposepala |
| AGRPAR | 5 | Agrimonia parviflora |
| AGRPUB | 4 | Agrimonia pubescens |


| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| TREE | 5 | UPL | SIMAROUBACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| TREE | 5 | UPL | MIMOSACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ALISMATACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ALISMATACEAE |
| B-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | LILIACEAE |
| P.FORB | 3 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| TREE | -2 | FACW. | BETULACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Sclentific Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ALNINC | 7 | Alnus incana v . rugosa |
| ALNSER | 7 | Alnus serrulata |
| ALOAEQ | 6 | Alopecurus aequalis |
| ALOCAR | 0 | Alopecurus carolinianus |
| ALOPRA | * | ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS |
| ALYALY | * | ALYSSUM ALYSSOIDES |
| AMAALB | 0 | Amaranthus albus |
| AMAAMB | 0 | Amaranthus ambigens |
| AMAARE | * | AMARANTHUS ARENICOLA |
| AMACAU | * | AMARANTHUS CAUDATUS |
| AMACRU | - | AMARANTHUS CRUENTUS |
| AMAGRA | * | AMARANTHUS GRAECIZANS |
| AMAHYB | * | AMARANTHUS HYBRIDUS |
| AMAPAL | * | AMARANTHUS PALMERI |
| AMAPOW | * | AMARANTHUS POWELLII |
| AMARET | * | AMARANTHUS RETROFLEXUS |
| AMARUD | 0 | Amaranthus rudis |
| AMASPI | - | AMARANTHUS SPINOSUS |
| AMATUB | 1 | Amaranthus tuberculatus |
| AMBART | 0 | Ambrosia artemisiifolia |
| AMBBID | 0 | Ambrosia bidentata |
| AMBPSI | 2 | Ambrosia psilostachya |
| AMBTOM | - | AMBROSIA TOMENTOSA |
| AMBTRI | 0 | Ambrosia trifida |
| AMEARB | 7 | Amelanchier arborea |
| AMEHUM | 7 | Amelanchier humilis |
| AMEINT | 8 | Amelanchier interior |
| AMELAE | 7 | Amelanchier laevis |
| AMESAN | 10 | Amelanchier sanguinea |
| AMMAUR | 8 | Ammannia auriculata |
| AMMCOC | 5 | Ammannia coccinea |
| AMMBRE | 9 | Ammophila breviligulata |
| AMOCAN | 8 | Amorpha canescens |
| AMOFRF | 6 | Amorpha fruticosa |
| AMOFRA | 6 | Amorpha fruticosa v . angustifolia |
| AMOFRC | 6 | Amorpha fruticosa v. croceolanata |
| AMONIT | 9 | Amorpha nitens |
| AMPARB | 6 | Ampelopsis arborea |
| AMPBRE | * | AMPELOPSIS BREVIPEDUNCULATA |
| AMPCOR | 2 | Ampelopsis cordata |
| AMPDRA | * | AMPHIACHYRIS DRACUNCULOIDES |
| AMPBRB | 4 | Amphicarpa bracteata |
| AMPBRC | 4 | Amphicarpa bracteata v. comosa |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AMSLYC | * | AMSINCKIA LYCOPSOIDES | TARWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |  |
| AMSSPE | * | AMSINCKIA SPECTABILIS | FIDDLE-NECK | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |  |
| AMSTAT | 6 | Amsonia tabernaemontana | BLUE STAR | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | APOCYNACEAE |  |
| AMSTAS | 6 | Amsonia tabernaemontana v . salicifolia | BLUE STAR | P-FORB | - 3 | FACW | APOCYNACEAE |  |
| ANAARV | - | ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS | POOR MAN'S WEATHERGLASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | PRIMULACEAE |  |
| ANAMIN | 5 | Anagallis minima | CHAFFWEED | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | PRIMULACEAE |  |
| ANAMAR | - | ANAPHALIS MARGARITACEA | PEARLY EVERLASTING | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANCOFF | - | ANCHUSA OFFICINALIS | COMMON ALKANET | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | boraginaceat |  |
| ANDPOL | 10 | Andromeda polifolia v. glaucophylla | BOG ROSEMARY | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ERICACEAE |  |
| ANDELL | 3 | Andropogon elliottii | ELLIOTT'S BROOM SEDGE | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |  |
| ANDGER | 5 | Andropogon gerardii | BIG BLUESTEM | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |  |
| ANDHAL | - | ANDROPOGON HALLII | SAND BLUESTEM | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |  |
| ANDTER | 8 | Andropogon ternarius | BEARD GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |  |
| ANDVIR | 1 | Andropogon virginicus | BROOM SEDGE | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |  |
| ANDOCC | 4 | Androsace occidentalis | ANDROSACE | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | PRIMULACEAE |  |
| ANECAN | 4 | Anemone canadensis | MEADOW ANEMONE | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | RANUNCULACEAE |  |
| ANECAR | 9 | Anemone caroliniana | CAROLINA ANEMONE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |  |
| ANECYL | 8 | Anemone cylindrica | CANDLE ANEMONE | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |  |
| ANEQUI | 7 | Anemone quinquefolia | WOOD ANEMONE | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |  |
| ANEVIR | 4 | Anemone virginiana | TALL ANEMONE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |  |
| ANEGRA | * | ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS | DILL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |  |
| ANGATR | 6 | Angelica atropurpurea | ANGELICA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | APIACEAE |  |
| ANGVEN | 8 | Angelica venenosa | WOOD ANGELICA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |  |
| ANOCRI | - | ANODA CRISTATA | CRESTED ANODA | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | MALVACEAE |  |
| ANTNEG | 4 | Antennaria neglecta | CAT'S FOOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANTPLA | 4 | Antennaria plantaginifolia | PUSSY TOES | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANTARV | - | ANTHEMIS ARVENSIS | CORN CHAMOMILE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANTCOT | * | ANTHEMIS COTULA | DOG FENNEL | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANTTIN | * | ANTHEMIS TINCTORIA | GOLDEN CHAMOMILE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ANTARI | * | ANTHOXANTHUM ARISTATUM | ANNUAL SWEET GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |  |
| ANTODO | * | ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM | SWEET VERNAL GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |  |
| ANTCER | * | ANTHRISCUS CEREFOLIUM | CHERVIL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |  |
| ANTSYL | * | ANTHRISCUS SYLVESTRIS | FALSE CHERVIL | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |  |
| ANTVUL | * | ANTHYLLIS VULNERARIA | LADY'S FINGERS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |  |
| ANTMAJ | * | ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS | COMMON SNAPDRAGON | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |  |
| APIAME | 3 | Apios americana | GROUND NUT | H-VINE | -3 | FACW | FABACEAE |  |
| APIPRI | 10 | Apios priceana | PRICE'S GROUNDNUT | H-VINE | 0 | FAC | FABACEAE |  |
| APLHYE | 7 | Aplectrum hyemale | ADAM-AND-EVE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ORCHIDACEAE |  |
| APOAND | 6 | Apocynum androsaemifolium | SPREADING DOGBANE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APOCYNACEAE |  |
| APOCAN | 2 | Apocynum cannabinum | DOGBANE | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | APOCYNACEAE |  |
| APOMED | 6 | Apocynum $\times$ medium | INTERMEDIATE DOGBANE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APOCYNACEAE | APOSIB |
|  | 2 | Apocynum sibiricum | INDIAN HEMP | P-FORB | -1 | FAC+ | APOCYNACEAE |  |
| AQUCAN | 5 | Aquilegia canadensis | COLUMBINE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | RANUNCULACEAE |  |


| Physiognomy | w | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| A.FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 4 | FACU- | BRASSICACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ARALIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| SHRUB | -2 | FACW- | ARALIACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ERICACEAE |
| A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| A.FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ARACEAE |
| P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ARACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 4 | FACU. | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE |
| P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE |
| W-VINE | 0 | FAC | ARISTOLOCHIACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| SHRUB | -2 | FACW- | ROSACEAE |
| SHRUB | -2 | FACW- | ROSACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTABR | * | ARTEMISIA ABROTANUM | SOUTHERNWOOD |
| ARTABS | * | ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM | COMMON WORMWOOD |
| ARTANN | - | ARTEMISIA ANNUA | ANNUAL WORMWOOD |
| ARTBIE | * | ARTEMISIA BIENNIS | BIENNIAL WORMWOOD |
| ARTCAM | 4 | Artemisia campestris | BEACH WORMWOOD |
| ARTDRA | 9 | Artemisia dracunculus | FALSE TARRAGON |
| ARTFRI | - | ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA | FRINGED SAGEBRUSH |
| ARTLUD | 2 | Artemisia ludoviciana | WHITE SAGE |
| ARTPON | - | ARTEMISIA PONTICA | ROMAN WORMWOOD |
| ARTSER | 10 | Artemisia serrata | SAW-TOOTHED SAGEBRUSH |
| ARTVUL | - | ARTEMISIA VULGARIS | MUGWORT |
| ARUITA | * | ARUM ITALICUM | ARUM |
| ARUDIO | 7 | Aruncus dioicus | GOAT'S-BEARD |
| ARUGIG | 5 | Arundinaria gigantea | GIANT CANE |
| ARUDON | - | ARUNDO DONAX | GIANT REED |
| ASACAN | 5 | Asarum canadense | CANADA WILD GINGER |
| ASCAMP | 7 | Asclepias amplexicaulis | SAND MILKWEED |
| ASCEXA | 8 | Asclepias exaltata | POKE MILKWEED |
| ASCHIR | 6 | Asclepias hirtella | TALL GREEN MILKWEED |
| ASCINC | 4 | Asclepias incarnata | SWAMP MILKWEED |
| ASCMEA | 10 | Asclepias meadii | MEAD'S MILKWEED |
| ASCONT | 10 | Asclepias otarioides | WOOLLY MILKWEED |
| ASCOVA | 10 | Asclepias ovalifolia | OVAL MILKWEED |
| ASCPER | 10 | Asclepias perennis | WHITE MILKWEED |
| ASCPUR | 7 | Asclepias purpurascens | PURPLE MILKWEED |
| ASCQUA | 6 | Asclepias quadrifolia | WHORLED MILKWEED |
| ASCSPE | * | ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA | SHOWY MILKWEED |
| ASCSTE | 10 | Asclepias stenophylla | NARROW-LEAVED GREEN MILKWEED |
| ASCSUL | 7 | Asclepias sullivantii | PRAIRIE MILKWEED |
| ASCSYR | 0 | Asclepias syriaca | COMMON MILKWEED |
| ASCTUB | 5 | Asclepias tuberosa v. interior | BUTTERFLYWEED |
| ASCVAR | B | Asclepias variegata | VARIEGATED MILKWEED |
| ASCVER | 1 | Asclepias verticillata | HORSETAIL MILKWEED |
| ASCVIF | 9 | Asclepias viridiflora | GREEN MILKWEED |
| ASCVIS | 6 | Asclepias viridis | GREEN-FLOWERED MILKWEED |
| ASITRI | 4 | Asimina triloba | PAPAW |
| ASPOFF | * | ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS | GARDEN ASPARAGUS |
| ASPPRO | * | ASPERUGO PROCUMBENS | MADWORT |
| ASPBRA | 10 | Asplenium bradleyi | BRADLEY'S SPLEENWORT |
| ASPEBE | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ ebenoides | SCOTT'S SPLEENWORT |
| ASPGRA | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ gravesii | GRaves' SPLEENWORT |
| ASPHER | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ herb-wagneri | WAGNER'S SPLEENWORT |
| ASPKEN | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ kentuckiense | KENTUCKY SPLEENWORT |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASPPIN | 10 | Asplenium pinnatifidum | PINNATIFID SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPPLA | 4 | Asplenium platyneuron | EBONY SPLEENWORT | FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPRES | 10 | Asplenium resiliens | BLACK SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPRHI | 8 | Asplenium rhizophyllum | WALKING FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPRUT | 10 | Asplenium ruta-muraria | WALL-RUE SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPSHA | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ shawneense | SHAWNEE SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE | ASPTRT |
|  | 10 | Asplenium trichomanes | MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPTRO | 10 | Asplenium trichomanes v. quadrivalens | MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASPTRU | 10 | Asplenium $\times$ trudellii | TRUDELL'S SPLEENWORT | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |  |
| ASTAME | 5 | Aster $\times$ amethystinus | AMETHYST ASTER | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTANO | 8 | Aster anomalus | BLUE ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTAZU | 7 | Aster azureus | SKY-BLUE ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTBOR | 10 | Aster borealis | RUSH ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTBRA | * | ASTER BRACHYACTIS | RAYLESS ASTER | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTCOR | 6 | Aster cordifolius | HEART-LEAVED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTDRU | 3 | Aster drummondii | DRUMMOND'S ASTER | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTDUM | 5 | Aster dumosus | BUSHY ASTER | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTERI | 4 | Aster ericoides | HEATH ASTER | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTFIR | 5 | Aster firmus | SHINING ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTFUR | 9 | Aster furcatus | FORKED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTLAE | 8 | Aster laevis | SMOOTH BLUE ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTLAT | 2 | Aster laterifiorus | SIDE-FLOWERING ASTER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW. | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTLIN | 9 | Aster linariifolius | FLAX-LEAVED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTMAC | 9 | Aster macrophyllus | BIG-LEAVED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTNOV | 4 | Aster novae-angliae | NEW ENGLAND ASTER | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTOBL | 7 | Aster oblongifolius | AROMATIC ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTONT | 4 | Aster ontarionis | ONTARIO ASTER | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPAR | 3 | Aster parviceps | SMALL-HEADED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPAT | 6 | Aster patens | PURPLE DAISY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPIL | 0 | Aster pilosus | HAIRY ASTER | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPRA | 4 | Aster praealtus | WILLOW ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPRE | 10 | Aster prenanthoides | CROOKED ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | DBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTPUN | 7 | Aster puniceus | BRISTLY ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSAG | 4 | Aster sagittifolius | ARROW-LEAVED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSCH | 10 | Aster schreberi | SMOOTH FORKED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSER | 9 | Aster sericeus | SILKY ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSHO | 6 | Aster shortii | SHORT'S ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSIM | 3 | Aster simplex | PANICLED ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTSUB | * | ASTER SUBULATUS | EXPRESSWAY ASTER | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTTAT | * | ASTER TATARICUS | TARTARIAN ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTTUR | 7 | Aster turbinellus | PRAIRIE ASTER | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTUMB | 8 | Aster umbellatus | FLAT-TOP ASTER | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |  |
| ASTUND | 9 | Aster undulatus | WAVY-LEAVED ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |  |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASTVIM | 3 | Aster vimineus | SMALL WHITE ASTER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ASTERACEAE |
| ASTAGR | - | ASTRAGALUS AGRESTIS | FIELD MILK VETCH | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | FABACEAE |
| ASTCAN | 7 | Astragalus canadensis | CANADIAN MILK VETCH | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | FABACEAE |
| ASTCRA | B | Astragalus crassicarpus v. trichocalyx | LARGE GROUND PLUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| ASTDIS | 8 | Astragalus distortus | BENT MILK VETCH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| ASTTEN | 10 | Astragalus tennesseensis | TENNESSEE MILK VETCH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| ATHANG | 6 | Athyrium angustum | LADY FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| ATHASP | 6 | Athyrium asplenioides | SOUTHERN LADY FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| ATHPYC | 10 | Athyrium pycnocarpon | GLADE FERN | FERN | 1 | FAC- | ASPLENIACEAE |
| ATHTHE | 10 | Athyrium thelypterioides | SILVERY SPLEENWORT | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| ATRARG | * | ATRIPLEX ARGENTEA | SILVER ORACH | A.FORB | 0 | FAC | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| ATRGLA | * | ATRIPLEX GLABRIUSCULA | SMOOTH ORACH | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| ATRHOR | * | ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS | GARDEN ORACH | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| ATRPAT | - | ATRIPLEX PATULA | FAT-HEN SALTBUSH | A-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| ATRROS | * | ATRIPLEX ROSEA | RED ORACHE | A-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| AURFLA | 8 | Aureolaria flava | SMOOTH FALSE FOXGLOVE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| AURGRA | 6 | Aureolaria grandiflora v. pulchra | YELLOW FALSE FOXGLOVE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| AURPED | 9 | Aureolaria pedicularia v. ambigens | CLAMMY FALSE FOXGLOVE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| AVEFAT | * | AVENA FATUA | WILD OATS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| AVESAT | * | AVENA SATIVA | OATS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| AZOMEX | 8 | Azolla mexicana | MEXICAN AZOLLA | FERN | -5 | OBL | SALVINIACEAE |
| BACROT | 5 | Bacopa rotundifolia | WATER HYSSOP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| BALNIG | * | BALLOTA NIGRA | BLACK HOREHOUND | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| BALMAJ | * | BALSAMITA MAJOR | COSTMARY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BAPAUA | * | BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS | BLUE WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| BAPAUM | * | BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS v. MINOR | BLUE WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| BAPLAC | 6 | Baptisia lactea | WHITE WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| BAPLEL | $g$ | Baptisia leucophaea | CREAM WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| BAPLEG | 9 | Baptisia leucophaea v. glabrescens | CREAM WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| BAPTIN | 10 | Baptisia tinctoria v. crebra | YELLOW WILD INDIGO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| BARVER | * | BARBAREA VERNA | EARLY WINTER CRESS | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BARVUL | * | BARBAREA VULGARIS | WINTER CRESS | B-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| BARPAN | 10 | Bartonia paniculata | SCREWSTEM | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | GENTIANACEAE |
| BARVIR | 10 | Bartonia virginica | YELLOW BARTONIA | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | GENTIANACEAE |
| BECSYZ | 10 | Beckmannia syzigachne | AMERICAN SLOUGH GRASS | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| BELCHI | * | BELAMCANDA CHINENSIS | BLACKBERRY LILLY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | IRIDACEAE |
| BELPER | * | BELLIS PERENNIS | ENGLISH DAISY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BERCAN | 10 | Berberis canadensis | ALLEGHENY BARBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | BERBERIDACEAE |
| BERTHU | * | BERBERIS THUNBERGII | JAPANESE BARBERRY | SHRUB | 4 | FACU. | BERBERIDACEAE |
| BERVUL | * | BERBERIS VULGARIS | COMMON BARBERRY | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | BERBERIDACEAE |
| BERSCA | 5 | Berchemia scandens | SUPPLE-JACK | W-VINE | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | RHAMNACEAE |
| BERTEX | 10 | Bergia texana | BERGIA | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ELATINACEAE |
| BERINC | * | BERTEROA INCANA | HOARY ALYSSUM | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Femily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BERERE | 10 | Berula erecta | WATER PARSNIP | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | APIACEAE |
| BESBUL | 8 | Besseya bullii | KITTEN TAILS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| BETALL | 10 | Betula alleghaniensis | YELLOW BIRCH | TREE | 0 | FAC | BETULACEAE |
| BETNIG | 4 | Betula nigra | RIVER BIRCH | TREE | - 3 | FACW | BETULACEAE |
| BETPAP | 7 | Betula papyrifera | PAPER BIRCH | TREE | 2 | FACU + | BETULACEAE |
| BETPEN | - | BETULA PENDULA | EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH | TREE | 2 | FACU + | BETULACEAE |
| BETPOP | * | BETULA POPULIFOLIA | GRAY BIRCH | TREE | 0 | FAC | BETULACEAE |
| BETPUM | 10 | Betula pumila | DWARF BIRCH | Shrub | -5 | OBL | BETULACEAE |
| BIDARA | 1 | Bidens aristosa | SWAMP MARIGOLD | A.FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDARR | 1 | Bidens aristosa v. retrorsa | BUR MARIGOLD | A.FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDBIP | * | BIDENS BIPINNATA | SPANISH NEEDLES | A-FORB | -2 | FACW- | AStERACEAE |
| BIDCER | 2 | Bidens cernua | NODDING BUR MARIGOLD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | AStERACEAE |
| BIDCON | 2 | Bidens connata | PURPLESTEMMED TICKSEED | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDCOR | 7 | Bidens coronata | TALL SWAMP MARIGOLD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDDIS | 6 | Bidens discoidea | SWAMP BEGGAR'S TICKS | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDFRO | 1 | Bidens frondosa | COMMON BEGGAR'S TICKS | A-FORB | - 3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDTRI | 2 | Bidens tripartita | SWAMP TICKSEED | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| BIDVUL | 0 | Bidens vulgata | TALL BEGGAR'S TICKS | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIGCAP | B | Bignonia capreolata | CROSS VINE | W-VINE | - 3 | FACW | BIGNONIACEAE |
| BLECIL | 6 | Blephilia ciliata | OHIO HORSE MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| BLEHIR | 5 | Blephilia hirsuta | WOOD MINT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | LAMIACEAE |
| BOECYC | 3 | Boehmeria cylindrica | FALSE NETTLE | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | URTICACEAE |
| BOECYD | 3 | Boehmeria cylindrica v. drummondiana | ROUGH FALSE NETTLE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | URTICACEAE |
| BOLAST | 5 | Boltonia asteroides | FALSE ASTER | P-FORB | - 3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BOLDEC | 4 | Boltonia decurrens | ILLINOIS FALSE ASTER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| BOLDIF | 4 | Boltonia diffusa | FALSE ASTER | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BOROFF | - | BDRAGO OFFICINALIS | BORAGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| BOTSAC | - | BOTHRIOCHLOA SACCHAROIDES | SILVER BEARDGRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BOTBIT | 7 | Botrychium biternatum | SOUTHERN GRAPE FERN | FERN | 1 | FAC. | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTDID | 6 | Botrychium dissectum | BRONZE FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTDIO | 4 | Botrychium dissectum v. obliquum | BRONZE FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTMAT | 10 | Botrychium matricariaefolium | DAISY-LEAF GRAPE FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTMUL | 10 | Botrychium multifidum | NORTHERN GRAPE FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTONE | 10 | Botrychium oneidense | ONEIDA GRAPE FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTSIM | 4 | Botrychium simplex | DWARF GRAPE FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOTVIR | 4 | Botrychium virginianum | RATTLESNAKE FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| BOUCUR | 7 | Bouteloua curtipendula | SIDE-OATS GRAMA | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BOUGRA | 5 | Bouteloua gracilis | BLUE GRAMA | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BOUHIR | 9 | Bouteloua hirsuta | HAIRY GRAMA | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BRAERE | 7 | Brachyelytrum erectum | LONG-AWNED WOOD GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BRASCH | 7 | Brasenia schreberi | WATERSHIELD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CABOMBACEAE |
| BRAHIR | * | BRASSICA HIRTA | WHITE MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BRAJUN | * | BRASSICA JUNCEA | INDIAN MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BRAKAB | 0 | Brassica kaber | CHARLOCK | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BRANAP | * | BRASSICA NAPUS | TURNIP | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BRANIG | * | BRASSICA NIGRA | BLACK MUSTARD | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| braole | * | BRASSICA OLERACEA | MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BRARAP | * | BRASSICA RAPA | BIRD'S RAPE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| BRIEUP | 6 | Brickellia eupatorioides | FALSE BONESET | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BRIMAX | * | BRIZA MAXIMA | BIG QUAKING GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROARV | * | BROMUS ARVENSIS | CHESS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROBRI | * | BROMUS BRIZAEFORMIS | RATTLESNAKE CHESS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROCAR | * | BROMUS CARINATUS | CALIFORNIA BROME | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROCAT | * | BROMUS CATHARTICUS | RESCUE GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROCIL | 10 | Bromus ciliatus | FRINGED BROME | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| BROCOM | * | BROMUS COMMUTATUS | HAIRY BROME | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| broere | * | BROMUS ERECTUS | ERECT BROME GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROHOR | - | BROMUS HORDEACEUS | SOFT CHESS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROINE | - | BROMUS INERMIS | HUNGARIAN BROME | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROJAP | * | BROMUS JAPONICUS | JAPANESE CHESS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| BROKAL | 10 | Bromus kalmii | PRAIRIE BROME | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| BROMAR | * | BROMUS MARGINATUS | MOUNTAIN BROME | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BRONOT | 10 | Bromus nottowayanus | WOODLAND BROME | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| BROPUB | 5 | Bromus pubescens | WOODLAND BROME | P-GRASS | 2 | FACU + | POACEAE |
| BROPUR | 7 | Bromus purgans | EAR-LEAVED BROME | P-GRASS | -2 | FACW. | POACEAE |
| BRORAC | - | BROMUS RACEMOSUS | SMOOTH CHESS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROSEC | * | BROMUS SECALINUS | CHEAT GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| Brosau | * | BROMUS SQUARROSUS | NODDING BROME | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| bROSTE | * | BROMUS STERILIS | POVERTY BROME | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROTEC | * | BROMUS TECTORUM | CHEAT GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BROPAP | * | BROUSSONETIA PAPYRIFERA | PAPER MULBERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | MORACEAE |
| BRUOVA | 7 | Brunnichia ovata | BUCKWHEAT VINE | W-VINE | -3 | FACW | POLYGONACEAE |
| BUCDAC | - | BUCHLOE DACTYLOIDES | BUFFALO GRASS | P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| BUCAME | 10 | Buchnera americana | BLUE HEARTS | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| BUGARV | * | BUGLOSSOIDES ARVENSE | CORN GROMWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| BULCAP | 4 | Bulbostylis capillaris | HAIR SEDGE | A-SEDGE | 2 | FACU + | CYPERACEAE |
| BUMLAN | 10 | Bumelia lanuginosa | CHITTAM WOOD | tree | 3 | FACU | SAPOTACEAE |
| BUMLYC | 10 | Bumelia lycioides | SOUTHERN BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | -3 | FACW | SAPOTACEAE |
| BUPROT | * | BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM | THOROUGHWAX | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| BUTUMB | * | BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS | FLOWERING RUSH | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BUTOMACEAE |
| CABCAR | 8 | Cabomba caroliniana | CABOMBA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CABOMBACEAE |
| CACATR | 5 | Cacalia atriplicifolia | PALE INDIAN PLANTAIN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CACMUH | 10 | Cacalia muhlenbergii | GREAT INDIAN PLANTAIN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CACPLA | 10 | Cacalia plantaginea | PRAIRIE INDIAN PLANTAIN | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| CACSUA | 10 | Cacalia suaveolens | SWEET INDIAN PLANTAIN | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| CAKLAC | 9 | Cakile edentula v. lacustris | SEA ROCKET | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |

APPM:NIDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CALCAN | 3 | Calamagrostis canadensis | BLUE JOINT GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| CALEPI | * | CALAMAGROSTIS EPIGEIOS | FEATHERTOP | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| CALINE | 5 | Calamagrostis inexpansa v. brevior | BOG REED GRASS | P-GRASS | . 4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| CALNEG | * | CALAMAGROSTIS NEGLECTA | REED-BENT GRASS | P-GRASS | . 4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| CALARK | 8 | Calamintha arkansana | LOW CALAMINT | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | LAMIACEAE |
| CALLON | 8 | Calamovilfa longifolia | SAND REED | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| CALLPA | 10 | Calla palustris | WATER ARUM | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | ARACEAE |
| CALALC | 5 | Callirhoe alcaeoides | PALE POPPY MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| CALDIG | * | CALLIRHOE DIGITATA | POPPY MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| CALINV | - | CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA | PURPLE POPPY MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| CALTRI | 9 | Callirhoe triangulata | CLUSTERED POPPY MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| CALHET | 5 | Callitriche heterophylla | LARGE WATER STARWORT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | CALLITRICHACEAE |
| CALTER | 2 | Callitriche terrestris | TERRESTRIAL STARWORT | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CALLITRICHACEAE |
| CALVER | 5 | Callitriche verna | COMMON WATER STARWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CALLITRICHACEAE |
| CALTUB | 10 | Calopogon tuberosus | GRASS PINK ORCHID | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| CALTPA | 7 | Caltha palustris | COWSLIP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CALFLO | * | CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS | STRAWBERRY-SHRUB | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CALYCANTHACEAE |
| CALLYO | 7 | Calycocarpum Iyonii | CUPSEED | W-VINE | -3 | FACW | MENISPERMACEAE |
| CALSER | - | CALYLOPHUS SERRULATUS | TOOTHED EVENING PRIMROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| CALPUB | * | CALYSTEGIA PUBESCENS | CALIFORNIA ROSE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| CALSEP | 1 | Calystegia sepium | AMERICAN BINDWEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| CALSPI | 10 | Calystegia spithamaea | DWARF BINDWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| CAMANG | 7 | Camassia angusta | WILD HYACINTH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| CAMSCI | 7 | Camassia scilloides | WILD HYACINTH | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | LILIACEAE |
| CAMMIC | - | CAMELINA MICROCARPA | SMALL-FRUITED FALSE FLAX | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| CAMSAT | - | CAMELINA SATIVA | FALSE FLAX | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| CAMAME | 4 | Campanula americana | AMERICAN BELLFLOWER | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMAPA | 8 | Campanula aparinoides | MARSH BELLFLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMGLO | - | CAMPANULA GLOMERATA | CLUSTERED BELLFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMRAP | - | CAMPANULA RAPUNCULOIDES | EUROPEAN BELLFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMROT | 8 | Campanula rotundifolia | HAREBELL | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMULI | 10 | Campanula uliginosa | MARSH BELLFLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| CAMRAD | 2 | Campsis radicans | TRUMPET CREEPER | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | BIGNONIACEAE |
| CANENS | * | CANAVALIA ENSIFORMIS | JACK BEAN | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| CANSAT | * | CANNABIS SATIVA | HASHISH | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | MORACEAE |
| CAPBUR | * | CAPSELLA BURSA-PASTORIS | SHEPHERD'S PURSE | A-FORB | 1 | FAC. | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARARB | * | CARAGANA ARBORESCENS | PEA TREE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| CARBUL | 5 | Cardamine bulbosa | BULB BITTERCRESS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARDOU | 6 | Cardamine douglassii | NORTHERN BITTER CRESS | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARHIR | * | CARDAMINE HIRSUTA | HAIRY BITTER CRESS | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARPAR | 2 | Cardamine parviflora v. arenicola | SMALL-FLOWERED BITTER CRESS | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARPEN | 3 | Cardamine pensylvanica | BITTER CRESS | B-FORB | -4 | FACW + | BRASSICACEAE |
| CARPRA | 10 | Cardamine pratensis v. palustris | CUCKOO FLOWER | P-FORB | . 5 | OBL | BRASSICACEAE |


| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| A-FORB | 0 | FAC | SAPINDACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -1 | FAC + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 1 | FAC- | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 2 | FACU + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -1 | FAC + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 4 | FACU- | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -1 | FAC + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |

Common Name
HOARY CRESS
LOVE-IN-A-PUSS
ACANTHUS BRISTLE THISTLE
MUSK BRISTLE THISTLE
SMOOTH CLUSTERED SEDGE
WINGED OVAL SEDGE
LONG-FRUITED OVAL SEDGE
BLUNT-SCALED WOOD SEDGE
BROWN-HEADED FOX SEDGE
GRAY SEDGE
LARGE YELLOW FOX SEDGE
SMALL YELLOW FOX SEDGE
ARKANSAS SEDGE
BLUNT-SCALED OAK SEDGE
HAIRY-LEAVED LAKE SEDGE
GOLDEN SEDGE
BEBB'S OVAL SEDGE
BICKNELL'S SEDGE
COMMON WOOD SEDGE
PLAINS OVAL SEDGE
BROME HUMMOCK SEDGE
GREEN BOG SEDGE
LONG-SCALED GREEN SEDGE
DARK-SCALED SEDGE
GRAY BOG SEDGE
CAREY'S WOOD SEDGE
SHORT-SCALED GREEN SEDGE
ROUGH CLUSTERED SEDGE
SHORT-HEADED BRACTED SEDGE
CORDROOT SEDGE
COMMON BEECH SEDGE
BRISTLY SEDGE
GREEN-HEADED FOX SEDGE
PRAIRIE GRAY SEDGE
EARLY FEN SEDGE
CRAWFORD'S OVAL SEDGE
FRINGED SEDGE
CRESTED OVAL SEDGE
CROWFOOT FOX SEDGE
SMALL YELLOW SEDGE
CROWDED OVAL SEDGE
AWNED GRACEFUL SEDGE
WEAK SEDGE
WG

| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 4 | FACU- | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 4 | FACU- | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |

Common Name
BROAD-LEAVED PANICLED SEDGE
BOG PANICLED SEDGE
NARROW-LEAVED WOOD SEDGE
TWO-SEEDED SEDGE
IVORY SEDGE
LARGE-FRUITED STAR SEDGE
SHARP-SCALED OAK SEDGE
RIVERBANK SEDGE
FESCUE OVAL SEDGE
PALE GRAY SEDGE
RUNNING SAVANNA SEDGE
AWNLESS GRACEFUL SEDGE
BRISTLY CATTAIL SEDGE
FALSE GOLDEN SEDGE
GREATER HOP SEDGE
BLUE SEDGE
SLENDER WOOD SEDGE
PURPLE-SHEATHED
PALE SEDGE
PALE SEDGE
LONG-AWNED BRACTED SEDGE
LONG-AWNED BRACTED SEDGE
COMMON BUR SEDGE
WOOD GRAY SEDGE
LONG-SCALED TUSSOCK SEDGE
HAIRY GREEN SEDGE
HAIRY WOOD SEDGE
HAIRY GRAY SEDGE
SOUTHERN LAKE SEDGE
PORCUPINE SEDGE
ATLANTIC STAR SEDGE
PRAIRIE STAR SEDGE
SHINING BUR SEDGE
GRASS SEDGE
COMMON LAKE SEDGE
LONG-TOOTHED LAKE SEDGE
SMOOTH-SHEATHED LAKE SEDGE
WOOLY SEDGE
NARROW-LEAVED WOOLLY SEDGE
WEAK-STEMMED WOOD SEDGE
BEECH WOOD SEDGE
DWARF BRACTED SEDGE
SLENDER SEDGE

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CXDECO | 10 | Carex decomposita |
| CXDIAN | 10 | Carex diandra |
| CXDIGI | B | Carex digitalis |
| CXDISP | 10 | Carex disperma |
| CXEBUR | 9 | Carex eburnea |
| CXECHI | 10 | Carex echinata |
| CXEMMO | 10 | Carex emmonsii |
| CXEMOR | 6 | Carex emoryi |
| CXFEST | 6 | Carex festucacea |
| CXFLAC | 10 | Carex flaccosperma |
| CXFOEN | 7 | Carex foenea |
| CXFORM | 10 | Carex formosa |
| CXFRAN | 4 | Carex frankii |
| CXGARB | 10 | Carex garberi |
| CXGIGA | 10 | Carex gigantea |
| CXGLAU | 5 | Carex glaucodea |
| CXGRAS | 7 | Carex gracilescens |
| CXGRAM | 9 | Carex gracillima |
| CXGRNG | 2 | Carex granularis |
| CXGRAH | 2 | Carex granularis v. haleana |
| CXGRVG | 4 | Carex gravida |
| CXGRAL | 4 | Carex gravida v. lunelliana |
| CXGRAY | 6 | Carex grayi |
| CXGRIS | 3 | Carex grisea |
| CXHAYD | 7 | Carex haydenii |
| CXHIRS | 5 | Carex hirsutella |
| CXHIRT | 6 | Carex hirtifolia |
| CXHITC | 10 | Carex hitchcockiana |
| CXHYAL | 4 | Carex hyalinolepis |
| CXHYST | 6 | Carex hystericina |
| CXINCO | 10 | Carex incomperta |
| CXINTE | 8 | Carex interior |
| CXINTU | 9 | Carex intumescens |
| CXJAME | 4 | Carex jamesii |
| CXLACU | 6 | Carex lacustris |
| CXLAEC | 10 | Carex laeviconica |
| CXLAEG | 7 | Carex laevivaginata |
| CXLANU | 4 | Carex lanuginosa |
| CXLASI | 10 | Carex lasiocarpa |
| CXLAXC | B | Carex laxiculmis |
| CXLAXF | 10 | Carex laxiflora |
| CXLEAV | 2 | Carex leavenworthii |
| CXLEPT | 10 | Carex leptalea |


| Acronym |  | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CXLIMO | 10 | Carex limosa | MUCK SEDGE |
| CXLONG | 8 | Carex longii | ROUND-SHOULDERED OVAL SEDGE |
| CXLOUI | 9 | Carex louisianica | SOUTHERN HOP SEDGE |
| CXLUPF | 5 | Carex lupuliformis | KNOBBED HOP SEDGE |
| CXLUPN | 5 | Carex lupulina | COMMON HOP SEDGE |
| CXLURI | 7 | Carex lurida | BOTTLEBRUSH SEDGE |
| CXMEAD | 6 | Carex meadii | MEAD'S STIFF SEDGE |
| CXMOLE | 2 | Carex molesta | FIELD OVAL SEDGE |
| CXMUHM | 5 | Carex muhlenbergii | SAND BRACTED SEDGE |
| CXMUHE | 5 | Carex muhlenbergii v. enervis | SAND BRACTED SEDGE |
| CXMUSK | 6 | Carex muskingumensis | SWAMP OVAL SEDGE |
| CXNEBR | * | CAREX NEBRASKENSIS | PLAINS TUSSOCK SEDGE |
| CXNIGR | 10 | Carex nigromarginata | DARK BRACTED OAK SEDGE |
| CXNORM | 4 | Carex normalis | SPREADING OVAL SEDGE |
| CXOLIC | 5 | Carex oligocarpa | FEW-FRUITED GRAY SEDGE |
| CXOLIS | 10 | Carex oligosperma | RUNNING BOG SEDGE |
| CXOXYL | 10 | Carex oxylepis | SHORT-STALKED GRACEFUL SEDGE |
| CXPALL | 10 | Carex pallescens | PALE GREEN SEDGE |
| CXPEDU | 10 | Carex pedunculata | LONG-STALKED HUMMOCK SEDGE |
| CXPENP | 5 | Carex pensylvanica | PENNSYLVANIA OAK SEDGE |
| CXPEND | 5 | Carex pensylvanica $v$. distans | PENNSYLVANIA OAK SEDGE |
| CXPHYS | 10 | Carex physorhyncha | SLENDER OAK SEDGE |
| CXPLAN | 10 | Carex plantaginea | PLANTAIN-LEAVED WOOD SEDGE |
| CXPLAT | 10 | Carex platyphylla | BROAD-LEAVED WOOD SEDGE |
| CXPRAE | * | CAREX PRAEGRACILIS | EXPRESSWAY SEDGE |
| CXPRAI | 10 | Carex prairea | FEN PANICLED SEDGE |
| CXPRAS | 10 | Carex prasina | LEEK SEDGE |
| CXPRAT | - | CAREX PRATICOLA | LARGE-FRUITED OVAL SEDGE |
| CXPROJ | 4 | Carex projecta | LOOSE-HEADED OVAL SEDGE |
| CXRADI | 5 | Carex radiata | STRAIGHT-STYLED WOOD SEDGE |
| CXRENI | 10 | Carex reniformis | GREATER OVAL SEDGE |
| CXRETF | 5 | Carex retroflexa | BENT BRACTED SEDGE |
| CXRETS | 7 | Carex retrorsa | DEFLEXED BOTTLEBRUSH SEDGE |
| CXRICS | 10 | Carex richardsonii | PRAIRIE HUMMOCK SEDGE |
| CXRICI | 10 | Carex richii | AWNED OVAL SEDGE |
| CXROSE | 5 | Carex rosea | CURLY-STYLED WOOD SEDGE |
| CXSART | 5 | Carex sartwellii | RUNNING MARSH SEDGE |
| CXSCOP | 5 | Carex scoparia | LANCE-FRUITED OVAL SEDGE |
| CXSHOR | 4 | Carex shortiana | SHORT'S SEDGE |
| CXSOCI | 10 | Carex socialis | CREEPING WOOD SEDGE |
| CXSPAR | 4 | Carex sparganioides | LOOSE-HEADED BRACTED SEDGE |
| CXSPIC | * | CAREX SPICATA | SPIKED BRACTED SEDGE |
| CXSPRE | 8 | Carex sprengelii | LONG-BEAKED SEDGE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientiflc Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CXSQUA | 5 | Carex squarrosa | NARROW-LEAVED CATTAIL SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSTEN | - | CAREX STENOPHYLLA V. ENERVIS | SPIKERUSH SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSTER | 10 | Carex sterilis | FEN STAR SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSTIP | 2 | Carex stipata | COMMON FOX SEDGE | P.SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSTRT | 10 | Carex striatula | SOUTHERN WOOD SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSTRC | 5 | Carex stricta | COMMON TUSSOCK SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| cxsube | 7 | Carex suberecta | WEDGE-FRUITED OVAL SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSUBI | 5 | Carex $\times$ subimpressa | HYBRID LAKE SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSUBS | 6 | Carex substricta | LONG-BRACTED TUSSOCK SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXSWAN | 8 | Carex swanii | DOWNY GREEN SEDGE | P.SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTENE | 5 | Carex tenera | NARROW-LEAVED OVAL SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -1 | FAC + | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTETA | 5 | Carex tetanica | COMMON STIFF SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTEXE | 6 | Carex texensis | TEXAS BRACTED SEDGE | P.SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTONS | 8 | Carex tonsa | SMOOTH-FRUITED OAK SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTORT | 8 | Carex torta | BEAKED RIVERBANK SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTRIB | 3 | Carex tribuloides | AWL-FRUITED OVAL SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTRIC | 6 | Carex trichocarpa | HAIRY-FRUITED LAKE SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTRIS | 10 | Carex trisperma | THREE-SEEDED BOG SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTUCK | 10 | Carex tuckermanii | BENT-SEEDED HOP SEDGE | P-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXTYPH | 6 | Carex typhina | COMMON CATTAIL SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXUMBE | 6 | Carex umbellata | EARLY OAK SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXUTRI | 9 | Carex utriculata | COMMON YELLOW LAKE SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXVESI | 9 | Carex vesicaria | TUFTED LAKE SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXVIRE | 10 | Carex virescens | SLENDER GREEN SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| CXVIRI | 9 | Carex viridula | GREEN YELLOW SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXVULP | 3 | Carex vulpinoidea | BROWN FOX SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXWILL | 9 | Carex willdenowii | WILLDENOW'S GRASS SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CXWOOD | 10 | Carex woodii | WOOD'S STIFF SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| CARCAL | 6 | Carpinus caroliniana | BLUE BEECH | TREE | 0 | FAC | CORYLACEAE |
| CARTIN | - | CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS | SAFFLOWER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CARCAV | * | CARUM CARVI | CARAWAY | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| CARAQU | 10 | Carya aquatica | WATER HICKORY | TREE | -5 | OBL | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARCOR | 4 | Carya cordiformis | BITTERNUT HICKORY | TREE | 0 | FAC | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARGLA | 5 | Carya glabra | PIGNUT HICKORY | TREE | 3 | FACU | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARILL | 6 | Carya illinoensis | PECAN | TREE | -3 | FACW | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARLAC | 7 | Carya laciniosa | BIG SHELLBARK | TREE | -3 | FACW | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CAROVL | 5 | Carya ovalis | FALSE SHAGBARK HICKORY | TREE | 5 | UPL | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CAROVT | 4 | Carya ovata | SHAGBARK HICKORY | TREE | 3 | FACU | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARPAL | 10 | Carya pallida | PALE HICKORY | TREE | 5 | UPL | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARTEX | 8 | Carya texana | BLACK HICKORY | TREE | 5 | UPL | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CARTOM | 6 | Carya tomentosa | MOCKERNUT HICKORY | TREE | 5 | UPL | JUGLANDACEAE |
| CASFAS | 1 | Cassia fasciculata | GOLDEN CASSIA | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | CAESALPINIACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WILD SENNA | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| MARYLAND SENNA | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| WILD SENSITIVE PLANT | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| SICKLEPOD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| COFFEE SENNA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| AMERICAN CHESTNUT | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| CHINESE CHESTNUT | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| INDIAN PAINTBRUSH | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| DOWNY YELLOW PAINTED CUP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| COMMON CATALPA | TREE | 3 | FACU | BIGNONIACEAE |
| CIGAR TREE | TREE | 3 | FACU | BIGNONIACEAE |
| blUe COHOSH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BERBERIDACEAE |
| NEW JERSEY TEA | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | RHAMNACEAE |
| INLAND NEW JERSEY TEA | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | RHAMNACEAE |
| ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| CLIMBING BITTERSWEET | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | CELASTRACEAE |
| SUGARBERRY | TREE | -3 | FACW | ULMACEAE |
| HACKBERRY | TREE | 1 | FAC- | ULMACEAE |
| DWARF HACKBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ULMACEAE |
| MAT SANDBUR | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| AMERICAN BASKET FLOWER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PURPLE STAR THISTLE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BACHELOR'S BUTTON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SPREADING STAR THISTLE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TYROL KNAPWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BROWN KNAPWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SPOTTED CENTAUREA | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SWEET SULTAN | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BLACK KNAPWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| RUSSIAN KNAPWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BARNABY'S THISTLE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SHOWY CENTAURY | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | GENTIANACEAE |
| BUTTONBUSH | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | RUBIACEAE |
| FIELD CHICKWEED | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SHORT-PEDICELLED CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| FOUR-PARTED CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| THREE-STYLED CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| CLAMMY CHICKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| NODDING CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SHORT-PEDICELLED CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| CURTIS'S MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SMALL MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |

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APPliNDIIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CERTES | * | CERATOCEPHALUS TESTICULATUS | BUR BUTTERCUP | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CERDEM | 3 | Ceratophyllum demersum | COONTAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CERATOPHYLLACEAE |
| CERMUR | 10 | Ceratophyllum muricatum | SPINY COONTAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CERATOPHYLLACEAE |
| CERCAN | 3 | Cercis canadensis | EASTERN REDBUD | TREE | 3 | FACU | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| CHAJAP | - | CHAENOMELES JAPONICA | JAPANESE QUINCE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CHAMIN | * | CHAENORRHINUM MINUS | DWARF SNAPDRAGON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| CHAPRC | 1 | Chaerophyllum procumbens | STREAMBANK CHERVIL | A-FORB | -1 | FAC + | APIACEAE |
| CHATAI | 1 | Chaerophyllum tainturieri | WILD CHERVIL | A-FORB | 2 | FACU + | APIACEAE |
| CHACAL | 10 | Chamaedaphne calyculata v. angustifolia | LEATHERLEAF | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ERICACEAE |
| CHALUT | 9 | Chamaelirium luteum | BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 4 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| CHANOB | * | CHAMAEMELUM NOBILE | GARDEN CHAMOMILE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CHAGEY | 10 | Chamaesyce geveri | GYERE'S SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAGLY | 3 | Chamaesyce glyptosperma | SMOOTH CREEPING SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAHUM | 1 | Chamaesyce humistrata | SPREADING SPURGE | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAMAC | 0 | Chamaesyce maculata | NODDING SPURGE | A-FORB | 4 | FACU. | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAPOL | 10 | Chamaesyce polygonifolia | SEASIDE SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAPRS | * | CHAMAESYCE PROSTRATA | MATTED SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHASEN | 2 | Chamaesyce serpens | ROUND-LEAVED SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHASEL | * | CHAMAESYCE SERPYLLIFOLIA | THYME-LEAVED SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHASUP | 0 | Chamaesyce supina | SPOTTED CREEPING SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHAVER | 0 | Chamaesyce vermiculata | HAIRY SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHALAT | 4 | Chasmanthium latifolium | SEA OATS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| CHEFEE | 8 | Cheilanthes feei | BABY LIP FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ADIANTACEAE |
| CHELAN | 7 | Cheilanthes lanosa | HAIRY LIP FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ADIANTACEAE |
| CHEMAJ | - | CHELIDONIUM MAJUS | CELANDINE | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| CHEGLB | 7 | Chelone glabra | WHITE TURTLEHEAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| CHEOBL | $B$ | Chelone obliqua v. speciosa | PINK TURTLEHEAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| CHEALB | - | CHENOPODIUM ALBUM | LAMB'S QUARTERS | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEAMB | - | CHENOPODIUM AMBROSIOIDES | AMERICAN WORMSEED | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEBER | 0 | Chenopodium berlandieri | GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEBON | - | CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS | GOOD KING HENRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEBOT | * | CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS | JERUSALEM OAK | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEBUS | 2 | Chenopodium bushianum | GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHECAP | - | CHENOPODIUM CAPITATUM | STRAWBERRY BLITE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEDES | 0 | Chenopodium desiccatum v. leptophylloides | NARROW-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEGIG | 3 | Chenopodium gigantospermum | MAPLE-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEGLC | * | CHENOPODIUM GLAUCUM | OAK-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEMIS | 1 | Chenopodium missouriense | MISSOURI GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEMUR | - | CHENOPODIUM MURALE | NETTLE-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEPAL | 2 | Chenopodium pallescens | NARROW-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEPOL | * | CHENOPODIUM POLYSPERMUM | MANY-SEEDED GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHEPUM | * | CHENOPODIUM PUMILIO | GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CHERUB | * | CHENOPODIUM RUBRUM | COAST BLITE | A-FORB | - 5 | OBL | CHENOPODIACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHESTA | 3 | Chenopodium standleyanum | WOODLAND GOOSEFOOT |
| CHESTR | 0 | Chenopodium strictum v.glaucophyllum | GOOSEFOOT |
| CHEURB | * | CHENOPODIUM URBICUM | CITY GOOSEFOOT |
| CHIMAC | 10 | Chimaphila maculata | SPOTTED WINTERGREEN |
| CHIUMB | 10 | Chimaphila umbellata v. cisatlantica | PIPSISSEWA |
| CHLGAY | * | CHLORIS GAYANA | FINGER GRASS |
| CHLVER | * | CHLORIS VERTICILLATA | WINDMILL GRASS |
| CHOTEN | * | CHORISPORA TENELLA | PURPLE ROCKET |
| CICINT | * | CICHORIUM INTYBUS | CHICKORY |
| CICBUL | 9 | Cicuta bulbifera | BULBLET-BEARING WATER HEMLOCK |
| CICMAC | 4 | Cicuta maculata | WATER HEMLOCK |
| CIMAME | 10 | Cimicifuga americana | AMERICAN BUGBANE |
| CIMRAC | 10 | Cimicifuga racemosa | FALSE BUGBANE |
| CIMRUB | 10 | Cimicifuga rubifolia | BLACK COHOSH |
| CINARU | 5 | Cinna arundinacea | COMMON WOOD REED |
| CINLAT | 10 | Cinna latifolia | DROOPING WOOD REED |
| CIRALP | 5 | Circaea alpina | SMALL ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE |
| CIRLUT | 2 | Circaea lutetiana v. canadensis | ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE |
| CIRALT | 3 | Cirsium altissimum | TALL THISTLE |
| CIRARV | * | CIRSIUM ARVENSE | FIELD THISTLE |
| CIRCAR | B | Cirsium carolinianum | CAROLINA THISTLE |
| CIRDIS | 3 | Cirsium discolor | PASTURE THISTLE |
| CIRMUT | 9 | Cirsium muticum | FEN THISTLE |
| CIRPIT | 10 | Cirsium pitcheri | DUNE THISTLE |
| CIRPUM | - 7 | Cirsium pumilum | HILL'S THISTLE |
| CIRUND | * | CIRSIUM UNDULATUM | WAVY-LEAVED THISTLE |
| CIRVUL | * | CIRSIUM VULGARE | BULL THISTLE |
| CITLAN | * | CITRULLUS LANATUS | WATERMELON |
| CLAMAR | 10 | Cladium mariscoides | TWIG RUSH |
| CLALUT | 10 | Cladrastis lutea | YELLOWWOOD |
| CLAVIR | 1 | Claytonia virginica | SPRING BEAUTY |
| CLECRI | 10 | Clematis crispa | BLUE JASMINE |
| CLEOCC | 10 | Clematis occidentalis | MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS |
| CLEPIT | 4 | Clematis pitcheri | LEATHER FLOWER |
| CLETER | * | CLEMATIS TERNIFLORA | VIRGIN'S BOWER |
| CLEVIO | 10 | Clematis viorna | LEATHERFLOWER |
| CLEVIR | 3 | Clematis virginiana | VIRGIN'S BOWER |
| CLEHAS | * | CLEOME HASSLERIANA | SPIDER FLOWER |
| CLESER | * | CLEOME SERRULATA | PINK CLEOME |
| CLIVUL | * | CLINOPODIUM VULGARE | DOGMINT |
| CLIBOR | 10 | Clintonia borealis | BLUEBEAD |
| CLIMAR | 9 | Clitoria mariana | BUTTERFLY PEA |
| CNIBEN | * | CNICUS BENEDICTUS | BLESSED THISTLE |

APMINIDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COCCAR | 6 | Cocculus carolinus | SNAILSEED | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | MENISPERMACEAE |
| COEVIR | 8 | Coeloglossum viride | BRACTED GREEN ORCHID | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ORCHIDACEAE |
| COIMON | * | COINCYA MONENSIS | WALLFLOWER CABBAGE | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| COLVER | 5 | Collinsia verna | BLUE-EYED MARY | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| COLVIO | 7 | Collinsia violacea | VIOLET COLLINSIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| COLCAN | 9 | Collinsonia canadensis | CITRONELLA HORSE BALM | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| COLLIN | * | COLLOMIA LINEARIS | SLENDERLEAF COLLOMIA | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLEMONIACEAE |
| COMUMB | 6 | Comandra umbellata | BASTARD TOAD-FLAX | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | SANTALACEAE |
| COMCOM | * | COMMELINA COMMUNIS | COMMON DAY FLOWER | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | COMMELINACEAE |
| COMOIF | 3 | Commelina diffusa | OAY FLOWER | A.FORB | -3 | FACW | COMMELINACEAE |
| COMERE | 5 | Commelina erecta | OAY FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | COMMELINACEAE |
| COMVIR | 5 | Commelina virginica | DAY FLOWER | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | COMMELINACEAE |
| COMPER | 9 | Comptonia peregrina | SWEET FERN | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | MYRICACEAE |
| CONCHI | 10 | Conioselinum chinense | HEMLOCK PARSLEY | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| CONMAC | - | CONIUM MACULATUM | POISON HEMLOCK | B-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| CONAME | 10 | Conopholis americana | CANCER ROOT | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| CONORI | - | CONRINGIA ORIENTALIS | HARE'S EAR MUSTARD | A.FORB | -4 | FACW + | BRASSICACEAE |
| CONAMB | * | CONSOLIDA AMBIGUA | ROCKET LARKSPUR | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CONREG | * | CONSOLIDA REGALIS | FORKING LARKSPUR | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CONMAJ | * | CONVALLARIA MAJALIS | LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| CONARV | * | CONVOLVULUS ARVENSIS | FIELD BINDWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| CONINC | * | CONVOLVULUS INCANUS | NEBRASKA GLORYBIND | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| CONCAN | 0 | Conyza canadensis | HORSEWEED | A.FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| CONRAM | 1 | Conyza ramosissima | DWARF FLEABANE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CORMAC | 8 | Corallorhiza maculata | SPOTTED CORAL ROOT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ORCHIDACEAE |
| CORODO | 6 | Corallorhiza odontorhiza | FALL CORAL ROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| CORTRF | 10 | Corallorhiza trifida | EARLY CORAL ROOT | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ORCHIDACEAE |
| CORWIS | 7 | Corallorhiza wisteriana | CORAL ROOT | P-FORB | 2 | FACU + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| CORBAS | - | COREOPSIS BASALIS | GOLDEN WAVE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CORGRA | * | COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA | LARGE-FLOWERED COREOPSIS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CORLAN | 5 | Coreopsis lanceolata | SANO COREOPSIS | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| CORPAL | 6 | Coreopsis palmata | PRAIRIE COREOPSIS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| CORPUB | B | Coreopsis pubescens | STAR TICKSEED | P-FORB | 1 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| CORTIN | * | COREOPSIS TINCTORIA | GOLDEN COREOPSIS | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| CORTRP | 4 | Coreopsis tripteris | TALL COREOPSIS | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| CORSAT | * | CORIANDRUM SATIVUM | CORIANDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| CORHYS | 6 | Corispermum hyssopifolium | COMMON BUGSEED | A.FORB | 3 | FACU | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CORNIT | 6 | Corispermum nitidum | SMALL BUGSEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CORALT | 7 | Cornus alternifolia | ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD | TREE | 5 | UPL | CORNACEAE |
| CORAMO | 10 | Cornus amomum | SILKY DOGWOOD | SHRUB | -4 | FACW + | CORNACEAE |
| CORCAN | 10 | Cornus canadensis | BUNCHBERRY | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | CORNACEAE |
| CORDRU | 2 | Cornus drummondii | ROUGH-LEAVED DOGWOOD | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | CORNACEAE |
| CORFLO | 5 | Cornus florida | FLOWERING DOGWOOD | TREE | 4 | FACU. | CORNACEAE |


| Family |
| :---: |
| CORNACEAE |
| CORNACEAE |
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| CORNACEAE |
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| CORNACEAE |
| FABACEAE |
| BRASSICACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| PAPAVERACEAE |
| CORYLACEAE |
| CORYLACEAE |
| ASTERACEAE |
| ASTERACEAE |
| ROSACEAE |
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| ROSACEAE |
| ROSACEAE |
| ASTERACEAE |
| ASTERACEAE |
| ASTERACEAE |
| FABACEAE |
| FABACEAE |
| EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPHORBIACEAE |



Common Name
STIFF DOGWOOD
PALE DOGWOOD
GRAY DOGWOOD
ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD
RED OSIER DOGWOOD
BAILEY'S DOGWOOD
CROWN VETCH
WART CRESS
GOLDEN CORYDALIS
PLAINS CORYDALIS
BRACTED CORYDALIS
PALE CORYDALIS
SLENDER CORYDALIS
HALE'S CORYDALIS
PINK CORYDALIS
AMERICAN FILBERT
BEAKED HAZELNUT
COMMON COSMOS
YELLOW COSMOS
MANY-FLOWERED COTONEASTER
SUGAR HAWTHORN
FIREBERRY HAWTHORN
SCARLET HAWTHORN
FALSE SCARLET HAWTHORN
COCK-SPUR HAWTHORN
LARGE-SEEDED HAWTHORN
BILTMORE HAWTHORN
PARSLEY HAW
DOWNY HAWTHORN
ENGLISH HAWTHORN
WASHINGTON HAWTHORN
FROSTED HAWTHORN
DOTTED HAWTHORN
LITTLEHIP HAWTHORN
FLESHY HAWTHORN
GREEN THORN
HAWK'S BEARD
HAWK'S BEARD
NARROW-LEAVED HAWK'S BEARD
RATTLEBOX
SHOWY RATTLEBOX
HOGWORT
SAND CROTON
SA

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| CORFOE | 7 | Cornus foemina |
| COROBL | 4 | Cornus obliqua |
| CORRAC | 2 | Cornus racemosa |
| CORRUG | 10 | Cornus rugosa |
| CORSTS | 4 | Cornus stolonifera |
| CORSTB | 9 | Cornus stolonifera v. baileyi |
| CORVAR | $*$ | CORONILLA VARIA |
| CORDID | $\cdot$ | CORONOPUS DIDYMUS |
| CORAUR | 5 | Corydalis aurea |
| CORCAM | 5 | Corydalis campestris |
| CORCUR | 7 | Corydalis curvisiliqua v. grandibracteata |
| CORFLA | 5 | Corydalis flavula |
| CORMIM | 4 | Corydalis micrantha |
| CORMIA | 10 | Corydalis micrantha v. australis |
| CORSEM | 9 | Corydalis sempervirens |
| CORAME | 4 | Corylus americana |
| CORROS | 8 | Corylus rostrata |
| COSBIP | $*$ | COSMOS BIPINNATUS |
| COSSUL | $*$ | COSMOS SULPHUREUS |
| COTMUL | $*$ | COTONEASTER MULTIFLORA |
| CRACAL | 5 | Crataegus calpodendron |
| CRACHR | 5 | Crataegus chrysocarpa |
| CRACOA | 5 | Crataegus coccinea |
| CRACOD | 5 | Crataegus coccinioides |
| CRACRU | 2 | Crataegus crus-galli |
| CRAFLA | 5 | Crataegus flabellata |
| CRAINT | 5 | Crataegus intricata |
| CRAMAR | 10 | Crataegus marshallii |
| CRAMOL | 2 | Crataegus mollis |
| CRAMON | $*$ | CRATAEGUS MONOGYNA |
| CRAPHA | 5 | Crataegus phaenopyrum |
| CRAPRU | 3 | Crataegus pruinosa |
| CRAPUN | 2 | Crataegus punctata |
| CRASPA | 6 | Crataegus spathulata |
| CRASUC | 5 | Crataegus succulenta |
| CRAVIR | 5 | Crataegus viridis |
| CRECAP | $*$ | CREPIS CAPILLARIS |
| CREPUL | $*$ | CREPIS PULCHRA |
| CRETEC | $*$ | CREPIS TECTORUM |
| CROSAG | 3 | Crotalaria sagittalis |
| CROSPE | $*$ | CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS |
| CROCAP | 0 | Croton capitatus |
| CROGLA | 1 | Croton glandulosus v. septentrionalis |
| CRA |  |  |

Applinimix: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Neme | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROLID | - | CROTON LINDHEIMERIANUS | ROUND-LEAVED WOOLLY CROTON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CROMON | 2 | Croton monanthogynus | PRAIRIE TEA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CROTEX | - | CROTON TEXENSIS | TEXAS CROTON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CROELL | 5 | Crotonopsis elliptica | RUSHFOIL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CROLIR | 8 | Crotonopsis linearis | RUSHFOIL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CRYSCH | - | CRYPSIS SCHOENOIDES | FALSE FOXTAIL | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| CRYSTE | 10 | Cryptogramma stelleri | SLENDER CLIFFBRAKE | FERN | 3 | FACU | ADIANTACEAE |
| CRYCAN | 1 | Cryptotaenia canadensis | HONEWORT | P.FORB | 0 | FAC | APIACEAE |
| CUCMEL | - | CUCUMIS MELO | MUSKMELON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUCURBITACEAE |
| CUCSAT | - | CUCUMIS SATIVUS | CUCUMBER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUCURBITACEAE |
| CUCFOE | - | CUCURBITA FOETIDISSIMA | MISSOURI GOURD | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | CUCURBITACEAE |
| CUCPEP | - | CUCURBITA PEPO v. OVIFERA | PEAR GOURD | H-VINE | 3 | FACU | CUCURBITACEAE |
| CUNORI | 5 | Cunila origanoides | DITTANY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| CUPVIS | 4 | Cuphea viscosissima | BLUE WAXWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | LYTHRACEAE |
| CUSCAM | 2 | Cuscuta campestris | FIELD DODDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSCEP | 5 | Cuscuta cephalanthi | BUTTONBUSH DODDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSCOM | 10 | Cuscuta compacta | COMPACT DODDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSCOR | 5 | Cuscuta coryli | HAZEL DODDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| cuscus | 5 | Cuscuta cuspidata | STALKED DODDER | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSGLO | 6 | Cuscuta glomerata | ROPE DODDER | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSGRO | 2 | Cuscuta gronovii | COMMON DODDER | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSIND | 5 | Cuscuta indecora | FALSE FIELD DODDER | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSPEN | 5 | Cuscuta pentagona | PRAIRIE DODDER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CUSPOL | 5 | Cuscuta polygonorum | KNOTWEED DODDERE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CUSCUTACEAE |
| CYCATR | 3 | Cycloloma atriplicifolium | WINGED PIGWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CYDOBL | - | CYDONIA OBLONGA | COMMON QUINCE | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CYMMUR | * | CYMBALARIA MURALIS | KENILWORTH IVY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| CYNLAE | 1 | Cynanchum laeve | BLUE VINE | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | ASCLEPIADACEAE |
| CYNNIG | - | CYNANCHUM NIGRUM | BLACK SWALLOW-WORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASCLEPIADACEAE |
| CYNDAC | * | CYNODON DACTYLON | BERMUDA GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| CYNOFF | * | CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE | COMMON HOUND'S TONGUE | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| CYNVIR | 6 | Cynoglossum virginianum | WILD COMFREY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| CYNDIG | 9 | Cynosciadium digitatum | FALSE COWBANE | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| CYPACU | 2 | Cyperus acuminatus | SHORT-POINTED FLAT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPARI | 2 | Cyperus aristatus | AWNED FLAT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPCOM | . | CYPERUS COMPRESSUS | FLAT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPDEN | 0 | Cyperus densicaespitosus | TUFTED FLAT SEDGE | A. SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPDIA | 7 | Cyperus diandrus | UMBRELLA FLAT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPENG | 7 | Cyperus engelmannii | FALSE RUSTY NUT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPERY | 1 | Cyperus erythrorhizos | RED-ROOTED NUT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPESC | 0 | Cyperus esculentus | FIELD NUT SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPFER | 1 | Cyperus ferruginescens | RUSTY NUT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| CYPFIN | \% | CYPERUS FILICINUS | SLENDER FLAT SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |


| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P-SEDGE | 4 | FACU. | CYPERACEAE |
| A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| A-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 1 | FAC- | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 1 | FAC- | CYPERACEAE |
| A-SEDGE | -4 | $\mathrm{FACW}+$ | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CYPERACEAE |
| P-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE CYPCAN |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE CYPPAR |
| P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ORCHIDACEAE |
| P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ORCHIDACEAE |
| P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| FERN | -2 | FACW. | ASPLENIACEAE |
| FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SOLANACEAE |
| B-FORB | 4 | FACU. | APIACEAE |
| B-FORB | 4 | FACU- | APIACEAE |
| SHRUB | -5 | OBL | LYTHRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |

Common Name
SLENDER SAND SEDGE
YELLOW FLAT SEDGE
GALINGALE
SMOOTH SAND SEDGE
BLACK-SEEDED IRIA
LANCASTER UMBRELLA SEDGE
MIDLAND SAND SEDGE
HEDGEHOG CLUB RUSH
FALSE GREEN FLAT SEDGE
FALSE HEDGEHOG CLUB RUSH
BROOK FLAT SEDGE
ROUGH SAND SEDGE
LONGL-SCALED NUT SEDGE
MOCCASIN FLOWER
HYBRID LADY'S SLIPPERS
WHITE LADY'S SLIPPER
HYBRID LADY'S SLIPPERS
SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER
LARGE YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER
SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER
BERRY BLADDER FERN
HYBRID FRAGILE FERN
HYBRID FRAGILE FERN
HYBRID FRAGILE FERN
TENNESSEE FRAGILE FERN
HYBRID FRAGILE FERN
ORCHARD GRASS
CROWFOOT GRASS
WHITE PRAIRIE CLOVER
LEAFY PRAIRIE CLOVER
FOXTAIL DALEA
PURPLE PRAIRIE CLOVER
POVERTY OAT GRASS
MULLEIN FOXGLOVE
ANGEL'S TRUMPET
JIMSONWEED
PURPLE JIMSONWEED
QUEEN ANNE'S LACE
SMALL WILD CARROT
SWAMP LOOSESTRIFE
WILD BLUE LARKSPUR
WILD BLUE LARKSPUR
DWARF LARKSPUR
Alplinilix: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Femily |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FERN | 5 | UPL | DENNSTAEDTIACEAE |
| P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-FORB | 4 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | MIMOSACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P.FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | PHILADELPHACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ACANTHACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LYTHRACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| A-FORB | 3 | FACU | RUBIACEAE |
| P-FORB | -3 | FACW | RUBIACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHINESE YAM | H-VINE | 4 | FACU- | DIOSCOREACEAE |
| WILD YAM | H-VINE | 3 | FACU | DIOSCOREACEAE |
| WILD YAM | H-VINE | 1 | FAC- | DIOSCOREACEAE |
| PERSIMMON | TREE | 0 | FAC | EBENACEAE |
| WALL ROCKET | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| SAND ROCKET | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| CUT-LEAVED TEASEL | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | DIPSACACEAE |
| COMMON TEASEL | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | DIPSACACEAE |
| LEATHERWOOD | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | THYMELAEACEAE |
| INLAND SALT GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| JEWELED SHOOTING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PRIMULACEAE |
| FRENCH'S SHOOTING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PRIMULACEAE |
| SHOOTING STAR | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | PRIMULACEAE |
| SHORT-FRUITED WHITLOW GRASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| WEDGE-LEAVED WHITLOW GRASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| WHITLOW GRASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| COMMON WHITLOW GRASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| AMERICAN DRAGONHEAD | B-FORB | 3 | FACU | LAMIACEAE |
| ANNUAL BLACK-EYED SUSAN | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED SUNDEW | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | DROSERACEAE |
| ROUND-LEAVED SUNDEW | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | DROSERACEAE |
| BOOTT'S WOOD FERN | FERN | -3 | FACW | ASPLENIACEAE |
| SPINULOSE WOOD FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| LOG FERN | FERN | -5 | OBL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| CLINTON'S WOOD FERN | FERN | -4 | $\mathrm{FACW}+$ | ASPLENIACEAE |
| CRESTED WOOD FERN | FERN | -5 | OBL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| MALE FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| GOLDIE FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| COMMON WOOD FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| MARGINAL SHIELD FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |
| HYBRID WOOD FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| WOOD FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| INDIAN STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ROSACEAE |
| THREE-WAY SEDGE | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| FETID MARIGOLD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PALE PURPLE CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BROAD-LEAVED PURPLE CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| JUNGLE RICE | A-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| BARNYARD GRASS | A-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| SPINY BARNYARD GRASS | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| SALT-MARSH COCKSPUR GRASS | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| WILD CUCUMBER | H-VINE | -2 | FACW- | CUCURBITACEAE |
| LANCE-LEAVED BURHEAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ALISMATACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ECHCOR | 6 | Echinodorus cordifolius | CREEPING BURHEAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ALISMATACEAE |
| ECHTEN | 10 | Echinodorus teneilus v. parvulus | SMALL BURHEAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ALISMATACEAE |
| ECHSPH | * | ECHINOPS SPHAEROCEPHALUS | GLOBE THISTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| ECHVUL | * | ECHIUM VULGARE | VIPER'S BUGLOSS | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| ECLPRO | 2 | Eclipta prostrata | YERBA DE TAJO | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| EGEDEN | * | EGERIA DENSA | GIANT WATERWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYDROCHARITACEAE |
| ELAANG | * | ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA | RUSSIAN OLIVE | SHRUB | 4 | FACU- | ELAEAGNACEAE |
| ELAMUL | * | ELAEAGNUS MULTIFLORA | OLEASTER | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ELAEAGNACEAE |
| ELAUMB | * | ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATA | AUTUMN OLIVE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ELAEAGNACEAE |
| ELABRA | 10 | Elatine brachysperma | WATERWORT | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ELATINACEAE |
| ELEACI | 3 | Eleocharis acicularis | NEEDLE SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEELE | 8 | Eleocharis elliptica | GOLDEN-SEEDED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEELC | 7 | Eleocharis eiliptica v. compressa | FLAT-STEMMED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEEQU | 10 | Eleocharis equisetoides | HORSETAIL SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEERY | 3 | Eleocharis erythropoda | RED-ROOTED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEGEN | 10 | Eleocharis geniculata | KNEE SPIKE RUSH | A-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEINT | 7 | Eleocharis intermedia | MATTED SPIKE RUSH | A-SEDGE | -3 | FACW | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEOBT | 2 | Eleocharis obtusa | BLUNT SPIKE RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEOLI | 10 | Eleocharis olivacea | WRINKLE-SHEATHED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEPAL | 8 | Eleocharis palustris | GREAT SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEPAR | * | ELEOCHARIS PARVULA | DWARF SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEPAU | 10 | Eleocharis pauciflora | MATTED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEQUA | 6 | Eleocharis quadrangulata | ANGLED SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEROS | 10 | Eleocharis rostellata | WICKET SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELESMA | 5 | Eleocharis smallii | MARSH SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEVER | 7 | Eleocharis verrucosa | SLENDER SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELEWOL | 9 | Eleocharis wolfii | WOLF'S SPIKE RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ELECAR | 3 | Elephantopus carolinianus | ELEPHANT'S FOOT | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| ELEIND | - | ELEUSINE INDICA | CROWFOOT GRASS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ELLNYC | 1 | Ellisia nyctelea | AUNT LUCY | A-FORB | -1 | FAC + | HYDROPHYLLACEAE |
| ELOCAN | 5 | Elodea canadensis | COMMON WATERWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYDROCHARITACEAE |
| ELONUT | 6 | Elodea nuttaliii | SLENDER WATERWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYDROCHARITACEAE |
| ELYARE | - | ELYMUS ARENARIUS | LYME GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ELYCAN | 4 | Elymus canadensis | CANADA WILD RYE | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC. | POACEAE |
| ELYHYS | 5 | Elymus hystrix | BOTTLEBRUSH GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ELYRIP | 6 | Elymus riparius | RIVERBANK WILD RYE | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ELYVIL | 4 | Elymus villosus | SILKY WILD RYE | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ELYVIR | 4 | Elymus virginicus | VIRGINIA WILD RYE | P-GRASS | -2 | FACW. | POACEAE |
| EPIVIR | 9 | Epifagus virginiana | BEECH DROPS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| EPIREP | 10 | Epigaea repens | TRAILING ARBUTUS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ERICACEAE |
| EPIANG | 3 | Epilobium angustifolium | FIREWEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ONAGRACEAE |
| EPICIL | 6 | Epilobium ciliatum | NORTHERN WILLOW HERB | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ONAGRACEAE |
| EPICOL | 3 | Epilobium coloratum | CINNAMON WILLOW HERB | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |

APPENIDIX: Vegetation of Illinoss Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EPIHIR | * | EPILOBIUM HIRSUTUM | HAIRY WILLOW HERB | P-FORB | - 4 | $\mathrm{FACW}+$ | ONAGRACEAE |
| EPILEP | 9 | Epilobium leptophyllum | FEN WILLOW HERB | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| EPISTR | 10 | Epilobium strictum | DOWNY WILLOW HERB | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| EPIHEL | * | EPIPACTIS HELLEBORINE | HELLEBORINE ORCHID | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| EQUARV | 0 | Equisetum arvense | COMMON HORSETAIL | FERN | 0 | FAC | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUFER | 2 | Equisetum $\times$ ferrissii | JOLIET HORSETAIL | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE EQUFLU |
|  | 7 | Equisetum fluviatile | PIPES | FERN | -5 | OBL | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUHYE | 2 | Equisetum hyemale affine | TALL SCOURING RUSH | FERN | -2 | FACW- | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQULAE | 4 | Equisetum laevigatum | SMOOTH SCOURING RUSH | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQULIT | 10 | Equisetum $\times$ litorale | SHORELINE HORSETAIL | FERN | -5 | OBL | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUNEL | 10 | Equisetum $\times$ nelsonii | NELSON'S HORSETAIL | FERN | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUPAL | 10 | Equisetum palustre | MARSH HORSETAIL | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUPRA | 9 | Equisetum pratense | MEADOW HORSETAIL | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUSCI | 10 | Equisetum scirpoides | DWARF SCOURING RUSH | FERN | -1 | FAC + | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUSYL | 10 | Equisetum sylvaticum | WOOD HORSETAIL | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUTRA | 10 | Equisetum $\times$ trachyodon | JESUP'S HORSETAIL | FERN | -4 | FACW + | EQUISETACEAE |
| EQUVAR | 8 | Equisetum variegatum | SMALL SCOURING RUSH | FERN | -3 | FACW | EQUISETACEAE |
| ERACAP | 5 | Eragrostis capillaris | LACE GRASS | A-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ERACIL | * | ERAGROSTIS CILIANENSIS | STINK GRASS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ERACUR | * | ERAGROSTIS CURVULA | WEEPING LOVE GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| ERADIF | * | ERAGROSTIS DIFFUSA | WESTERN LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERAFRA | 2 | Eragrostis frankii | SANOBAR LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ERAHIR | 5 | Eragrostis hirsuta | HAIRY LOVE GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ERAHYP | 5 | Eragrostis hypnoides | CREEPING LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| ERAMIN | $\cdots$ | ERAGROSTIS MINOR | LESSER LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERANEO | * | ERAGROSTIS NEOMEXICANA | NEW MEXICAN LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERAPEC | 0 | Eragrostis pectinacea | SMALL LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| ERAPIL | * | ERAGROSTIS PILOSA | INDIA LOVE GRASS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| ERASPE | 3 | Eragrostis spectabilis | PURPLE LOVE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERATRI | 5 | Eragrostis trichodes | ICE CREAM GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERAHYE | * | ERANTHIS HYEMALIS | WINTER ACONITE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| EREHIE | 2 | Erechtites hieracifolia | FIREWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| ERIALO | 4 | Erianthus alopecuroides | SILVER PLUME GRASS | P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| ERIBRE | 10 | Erianthus brevibarbis | BROWN PLUME GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| ERIRAV | * | ERIANTHUS RAVENNAE | PLUME GRASS | P-GRASS | - 3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ERIBUL | 7 | Erigenia bulbosa | HARBINGER OF SPRING | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| ERIANN | 1 | Erigeron annuus | ANNUAL FLEABANE | B-FORB | 1 | FAC. | ASTERACEAE |
| ERIPHI | 3 | Erigeron philadelphicus | MARSH FLEABANE | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| ERIPUL | 5 | Erigeron pulchellus | ROBIN'S PLANTAIN | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| ERISTR | 2 | Erigeron strigosus | DAISY FLEABANE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| ERICON | * | ERIOCHLOA CONTRACTA | PRAIRIE CUP GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| ERILEM | * | ERIOCHLOA LEMMONII v. GRACILIS | SLENDER CUP GRASS | A-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ERIVIL | * | ERIOCHLOA VILLOSA | CHINESE CUP GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |

APPI:NIDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym |  | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ERIVEV | * | ERIOPHILA VERNA | MOUSE-EARED WHITLOW GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERIVEP | * | ERIOPHILA VERNA v. PRAECOX | MOUSE-EARED WHITLOW GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ERIANG | 10 | Eriophorum angustifolium | NARROW-LEAVED COTTON GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ERIGRA | 10 | Eriophorum gracile | SLENDER COTTON GRASS | P.SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ERITEN | 10 | Eriophorum tenellum | WEAK COTTON GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ERIVIG | 10 | Eriophorum virginicum | RUSTY COTTON GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| ERIVID | 10 | Eriophorum viridi-carinatum | TALL COTTON GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| EROCIC | - | ERODIUM CICUTARIUM | STORKSBILL | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| ERUVES | * | ERUCA VESICARIA | GARDEN ROCKET | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERUGAL | - | ERUCASTRUM GALLICUM | DOG MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYPRO | 5 | Eryngium prostratum | ERYNGO | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | APIACEAE |
| ERYYUC | 7 | Eryngium yuccifolium | RATTLESNAKE MASTER | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | APIACEAE |
| ERYCAP | 7 | Erysimum capitatum | WESTERN WALLFLOWER | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYCHE | * | ERYSIMUM CHEIRANTHOIDES | WORMSEED MUSTARD | A.FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYHIE | * | ERYSIMUM HIERACIFOLIUM | HAWKWEED MUSTARD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYINC | * | ERYSIMUM INCONSPICUUM | SMALL WORMSEED MUSTARD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYREP | * | ERYSIMUM REPANDUM | TREACLE MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ERYALB | 4 | Erythronium albidum | WHITE ADDER'S TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| ERYAME | 7 | Erythronium americanum | YELLOW ADDER'S TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| ERYMES | 9 | Erythronium mesochoreum | WHITE DOG-TOOTH VIOLET | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| ESCCAL | - | ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA | CALIFORNIA POPPY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| EUOALA | * | EUONYMUS ALATUS | WINGED EUONYMUS | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOAME | 10 | Euonymus americanus | STRAWBERRY BUSH | SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOATR | 5 | Euonymus atropurpureus | WAHOO | SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOBUN | - | EUONYMUS BUNGEANUS | CHINESE SPINDLE TREE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOEUR | - | EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS | EUROPEAN SPINDLE-TREE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOFOR | - | EUONYMUS FORTUNEI | WINTERCREEPER | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOHAM | - | EUONYMUS HAMILTONIANUS | JAPANESE SPINDLE TREE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOKIA | - | EUONYMUS KIAUTSCHOVICUS | CLIMBING EUONYMUS | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUOOBO | 7 | Euonymus obovatus | RUNNING STRAWBERRY BUSH | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CELASTRACEAE |
| EUPALT | 2 | Eupatorium altissimum | TALL BONESET | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPCOE | 3 | Eupatorium coelestinum | MISTFLOWER | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPFIS | 7 | Eupatorium fistulosum | HOLLOW JOE PYE WEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPINC | 9 | Eupatorium incarnatum | THOROUGHWORT | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPMAC | 5 | Eupatorium maculatum | SPOTTED JOE PYE WEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPPER | 4 | Eupatorium perfoliatum | COMMON BONESET | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPPUR | 5 | Eupatorium purpureum | PURPLE JOE PYE WEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPRUG | 2 | Eupatorium rugosum | WHITE SNAKEROOT | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPSER | 1 | Eupatorium serotinum | LATE BONESET | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPSES | 8 | Eupatorium sessilifolium | UPLAND BONESET | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| EUPCOM | 6 | Euphorbia commutata | TINTED SPURGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPCOR | 3 | Euphorbia corollata | FLOWERING SPURGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPCYP | * | EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS | CYPRESS SPURGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | w | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EUPESU | * | EUPHORBIA ESULA | LEAFY SPURGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPHEL | - | EUPHORBIA HELIOSCOPIA | SUN SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPHEX | * | EUPHORBIA HEXAGONA | ANGLED SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPLAT | * | EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS | CAPER SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPMAR | * | EUPHORBIA MARGINATA | SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPOBT | 5 | Euphorbia obtusata | BLUNT-LEAVED SPURGE | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPPEP | * | EUPHORBIA PEPLUS | PETTY SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUPSPA | 10 | Euphorbia spathulata | SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| EUTGRA | 3 | Euthamia graminifolia | GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | -2 | FACW. | ASTERACEAE |
| EUTGYM | 5 | Euthamia gymnospermoides | VISCID GRASS-LEAVED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | ASTERACEAE |
| EVOPIL | * | EVOLVULUS PILOSUS | OZARK MORNING-GLORY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| FAGESC | * | FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM | BUCKWHEAT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| FAGGRA | B | Fagus grandifolia | AMERICAN BEECH | TREE | 3 | FACU | FAGACEAE |
| FALVUL | - | FALCARIA VULGARIS | SICKLEWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| FESARU | * | FESTUCA ARUNDINACEA | TALL FESCUE | P-GRASS | 2 | FACU + | POACEAE |
| FESDUR | * | FESTUCA DURIUSCULA | SHEEP FESCUE | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| FESOBT | 5 | Festuca obtusa | NODDING FESCUE | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| FESPAR | 6 | Festuca paradoxa | GREATER NODDING FESCUE | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| FESPRA | - | FESTUCA PRATENSIS | MEADOW FESCUE | P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| FESRUB | * | FESTUCA RUBRA | RED FESCUE | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |
| FESTEN | * | FESTUCA TENUIFOLIA | SLENDER FESCUE | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| FILRUB | 10 | Filipendula rubra | QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| FILULM | . | FILIPENDULA ULMARIA | QUEEN OF THE MEADOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| FIMANN | 6 | Fimbristylis annua | BALOWIN'S FIMBRISTYLIS | A.SEDGE | 4 | FACU. | CYPERACEAE |
| FIMAUT | - 6 | Fimbristylis autumnatis | AUTUMN SEDGE | A-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| FIMPUB | 9 | Fimbristylis puberula v. drummondii | CHESTNUT SEDGE | P-SEDGE | 5 | UPL | CYPERACEAE |
| FIMVAH | 9 | Fimbristylis vahlii | VAHL'S FIMBRISTYLIS | A-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| FLOPRO | 7 | Floerkea proserpinacoides | FALSE MERMAID | A-FORB | -1 | FAC + | LIMNANTHACEAE |
| FoEVUL | * | FOENICULUM VULGARE | FENNEL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| FORACU | 6 | Forestiera acuminata | SWAMP PRIVET | TREE | - 5 | OBL | OLEACEAE |
| FRAAMR | B | Fragaria americana | HILLSIDE STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| FraANA | - | FRAGARIA $\times$ ANANASSA | CULTIVATED STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| FRAVES | * | FRAGARIA VESCA | STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| FRAVIR | 2 | Fragaria virginiana | WILD STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ROSACEAE |
| FRACAR | B | Frasera caroliniensis | AMERICAN COLUMBO | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | GENTIANACEAE |
| FRAAMC | 4 | Fraxinus americana | WHITE ASH | TREE | 3 | FACU | OLEACEAE |
| FRANIG | 8 | Fraxinus nigra | BLACK ASH | TREE | -4 | FACW + | OLEACEAE |
| FRAPEP | 5 | Fraxinus pennsylvanica | RED ASH | TREE | -3 | FACW | OLEACEAE |
| FRAPES | 2 | Fraxinus pennsylvanica v. subintegerrima | GREEN ASH | TREE | -3 | FACW | OLEACEAE |
| FRAPRO | 8 | Fraxinus profunda | PUMPKIN ASH | TREE | - 5 | OBL | OLEACEAE |
| FRAQUA | 6 | Fraxinus quadrangulata | BLUE ASH | TREE | 5 | UPL | OLEACEAE |
| FROFLO | 5 | Froelichia floridana v. campestris | COTTONWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | AMARANTHACEAE |
| FROGRA | - | FROELICHIA GRACILIS | COTTONWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | AMARANTHACEAE |



Family
CYPERACEAE
PAPAVERACEAE PAPAVERACEAE ASTERACEAE

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 Physiognomy
P－SEDGE
A－FORB
B－FORB
P－FORB
A－FORB
H－VINE
H－VINE
P－FORB A－FORB A－FORB A－FORB A－FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB －FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB － A－FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB A－FORB SHRUB B－FORB P－FORB B－FORB $\stackrel{\infty}{0}$ SHRUB
P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB P－FORB A－FORB A－FORB Common Name
UMBRELLA GRASS FUMITORY PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA COMMON PERENNIAL GAILLARDIA FIREWHEELS
BOYKIN＇S DIOCLEA MILK PEA
SHOWY ORCHIS RED HEMP NETTLE COMMON HEMP NETTLE SMOOTH PERUVIAN DAISY PERUVIAN DAISY
ANNUAL BEDSTRAW ROUGH BEDSTRAW NORTHERN BEDSTRAW WILD LICORICE
SHINING BEDSTRAW BOG BEDSTRAW LANCE－LEAVED WILD LICORICE WHITE BEDSTRAW WILD MADDER FOOTHILL BEDSTRA HAIRY BEDSTRAW STIFF BEDSTRAW SMALL BEDSTRAW SWEET－SCENTED BEDSTRAW YELLOW BEDSTRAW DWARF BEDSTRAW BIENNIAL GAURA SLENDER GAURA SLENDER GAURA
COMMON GAURA SMALL－FLOWERED GAURA SMALL－FLOWERED GAURA
BLACK HUCKLEBERRY PALE GENTIAN CLOSED GENTIAN
CLOSED GENTIAN CLOSED GENTIAN
DOWNY GENTIAN SOAPWORT GENTIAN GARDEN GENTIAN STIFF GENTIAN FRINGED GENTIAN NVIINヨS GヨפNIyd 77VWS
APPENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GERBIC | 9 | Geranium bicknellii | NORTHERN CRANESBILL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERCAR | 2 | Geranium carolinianum | CAROLINA CRANESBILL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERDIS | * | GERANIUM DISSECTUM | WRINKLE-SEEDED CRANESBILL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERMAC | 4 | Geranium maculatum | WILD GERANIUM | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | GERANIACEAE |
| GERPUS | * | GERANIUM PUSILLUM | SMALL GERANIUM | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERROB | 9 | Geranium robertianum | HERB ROBERT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERSAN | . | GERANIUM SANGUINEUM | BLOOD-RED CRANESBILL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GERSIB | * | GERANIUM SIBIRICUM | SIBERIAN CRANESBILL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | GERANIACEAE |
| GEUALE | 6 | Geum aleppicum | YELLOW AVENS | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ROSACEAE |
| GEUCAN | 2 | Geum canadense | WHITE AVENS | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ROSACEAE |
| GEULAC | 2 | Geum laciniatum | ROUGH AVENS | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ROSACEAE |
| GEURIV | 10 | Geum rivale | PURPLE AVENS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ROSACEAE |
| GEUTRI | 9 | Geum triflorum | PRAIRIE AVENS | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ROSACEAE |
| GEUVER | 1 | Geum vernum | SPRING AVENS | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ROSACEAE |
| GEUVIR | 7 | Geum virginianum | PALE AVENS | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ROSACEAE |
| GILCAP | * | GILIA CAPITATA | GILIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLEMONIACEAE |
| GLACOL | * | GLADIOLUS $\times$ COLVILLEI | SCARLET GLADIOLUS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | IRIDACEAE |
| GLACAN | 7 | Glandularia canadensis | ROSE VERBENA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | VERBENACEAE |
| GLAPER | * | GLANDULARIA PERUVIANA | PERUVIAN VERVAIN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | VERBENACEAE |
| GLEHED | * | GLECHOMA HEDERACEA | GROUND IVY | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LAMIACEAE |
| GLEAQU | 9 | Gleditsia aquatica | WATER LOCUST | TREE | -5 | OBL | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| GLETRI | 2 | Gleditsia triacanthos | HONEY LOCUST | TREE | 0 | FAC | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| GLYARK | 10 | Glyceria arkansana | MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYBOR | 10 | Glyceria borealis | NORTHERN MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYCAN | . 10 | Glyceria canadensis | RATTLESNAKE MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYGRA | B | Glyceria grandis | REED MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYSEP | 6 | Glyceria septentrionalis | FLOATING MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYSTR | 4 | Glyceria striata | FOWL MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| GLYMAX | * | GLYCINE MAX | SOYBEAN | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| GLYLEP | * | GLYCYRRHIZA LEPIDOTA | WILD LICORICE | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | FABACEAE |
| GNAOBT | 2 | Gnaphalium obtusifolium | OLD-FIELD BALSAM | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| GNAPUR | 2 | Gnaphalium purpureum | EARLY CUDWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| GNAULI | * | GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM | LOW CUDWEED | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| GNAVIS | 10 | Gnaphalium viscosum | CLAMMY CUDWEED | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| GOOPUB | 7 | Goodyera pubescens | RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ORCHIDACEAE |
| GOSHIR | * | GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM | COTTON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| GRAAUR | 10 | Gratiola aurea | GOLDENPERT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| GRANEG | 5 | Gratiola neglecta | CLAMMY HEDGE HYSSOP | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| GRAVIR | 5 | Gratiola virginiana | ROUND-FRUITED HEDGE HYSSOP | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| GRISQU | - | GRINDELIA SQUARROSA | GUM PLANT | B-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| GUTTEX | * | GUTIERREZIA TEXANA | BROOMWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| GYMDRY | 10 | Gymnocarpium dryopteris | OAK FERN | FERN | 0 | FAC | ASPLENIACEAE |
| GYMROB | 10 | Gymnocarpium robertianum | SCENTED OAK FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | ASPLENIACEAE |

APPI:NDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE | TREE | 5 | UPL | CAESALPINIACEAE |
| BEARD GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| BABY'S BREATH | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| COMMON BABY'S BREATH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| BIG BABY'S BREATH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STICKSEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| STICKSEED | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | BORAGINACEAE |
| SILVERBELL TREE | TREE | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | STYRACACEAE |
| WITCH HAZEL | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | HAMAMELIDACEAE |
| ROUGH PENNYROYAL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| AMERICAN PENNYROYAL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| ENGLISH IVY | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| BLUETS | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | RUBIACEAE |
| TINY BLUETS | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | RUBIACEAE |
| LONG-LEAVED BLUETS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED BLUETS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| SLENDER-LEAVED BLUETS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| BROAD-LEAVED BLUETS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| BROAD-LEAVED BLUETS | $P$-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| SMALL BLUETS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | RUBIACEAE |
| BITTERWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| SNEEZEWEED | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ASTERACEAE |
| PURPLE-HEADED SNEEZEWEED | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ASTERACEAE |
| ROCKROSE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CISTACEAE |
| COMMON ROCKROSE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CISTACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ASTERACEAE |
| COMMON SUNFLOWER | A.FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| BLUEWEED SUNFLOWER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PALE SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| WOODLAND SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TALL SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| SAWTOOTH SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ASTERACEAE |
| BRISTLY SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| MAXIMILIAN'S SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SMALL WOOD SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ASTERACEAE |
| DOWNY SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| WESTERN SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ASTERACEAE |
| PETIOLED SUNFLOWER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PRAIRIE SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| WILLOW-LEAVED SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| FALSE ROSIN WEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| PALE-LEAVED SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GYMDIO | 6 | Gymnocladus dioica |
| GYMAMB | 10 | Gymnopogon ambiguus |
| GYPELE | * | GYPSOPHILA ELEGANS |
| GYPPAN | * | GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA |
| GYPSCO | * | GYPSOPHILA SCORZONERIFOLIA |
| HACDEF | 8 | Hackelia deflexa v. americana |
| HACVIR | 1 | Hackelia virginiana |
| HALCAR | 10 | Halesia carolina |
| HAMVIR | 8 | Hamamelis virginiana |
| HEDHIS | 2 | Hedeoma hispida |
| HEDPUL | 4 | Hedeoma pulegioides |
| HEDHEL | * | HEDERA HELIX |
| HEDCAE | 7 | Hedyotis caerulea |
| HEDCRA | 3 | Hedyotis crassifolia |
| HEDLON | 7 | Hedyotis longifolia |
| HEDNIG | 7 | Hedyotis nigricans |
| HEDNUT | 7 | Hedyotis nuttalliana |
| HEDPUP | 10 | Hedyotis purpurea |
| HEDPUC | 6 | Hedyotis purpurea v. calycosa |
| HEDPUS | 3 | Hedyotis pusilla |
| HELAMA | 0 | Helenium amarum |
| HELAUT | 3 | Helenium autumnale |
| HELFLE | 4 | Helenium flexuosum |
| HELBIC | 7 | Helianthemum bicknellii |
| HELCAN | 7 | Helianthemum canadense |
| HELANG | 10 | Helianthus angustifolius |
| HELANN | * | HELIANTHUS ANNUUS |
| HELCIL | * | HELIANTHUS CILIARIS |
| HELDEC | 5 | Helianthus decapetalus |
| HELDIV | 5 | Helianthus divaricatus |
| HELGIG | 9 | Helianthus giganteus |
| HELGRO | 2 | Helianthus grosseserratus |
| HELHIR | 5 | Helianthus hirsutus |
| HELMAX | - | HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANII |
| HELMIC | 8 | Helianthus microcephalus |
| HELMOL | 7 | Helianthus mollis |
| HELOCC | 7 | Helianthus occidentalis |
| HELPET | * | HELIANTHUS PETIOLARIS |
| HELRIG | 6 | Helianthus rigidus |
| HELSAL | * | HELIANTHUS SALICIFOLIUS |
| HELSIL | 10 | Helianthus sitphoides |
| HELSTR | 3 | Helianthus strumosus |
| HELTUB | 3 | Helianthus tuberosus |

AppENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HELHEL | 4 | Heliopsis helianthoides | FALSE SUNFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HELCUR | * | HELIOTROPIUM CURASSAVICUM | SEASIDE HELIOTROPE | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | BORAGINACEAE |
| HELEUR | * | HELIOTROPIUM EUROPAEUM | EUROPEAN HELIOTROPE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| HELIND | * | HELIOTROPIUM INDICUM | INDIAN HELIOTROPE | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | BORAGINACEAE |
| HELTEN | 10 | Heliotropium tenellum | SLENDER HELIOTROPE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| HELVIR | * | HELLEBORUS VIRIDIS | GREEN HELLEBORE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| HEMFUL | * | HEMEROCALLIS FULVA | ORANGE DAY LILY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| HEMLIL | * | HEMEROCALLIS LILIO-ASPHODELUS | LEMON DAY LILY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| HEPNOA | 7 | Hepatica nobilis v. acuta | SHARP-LOBED HEPATICA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| HEPNOO | 10 | Hepatica nobilis v. obtusa | ROUND-LEAVED HEPATICA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| HERLAN | 6 | Heracleum lanatum | COW PARSNIP | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| HESMAT | * | HESPERIS MATRONALIS | DAME'S ROCKET | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| HETLIM | 9 | Heteranthera limosa | DUCK SALAD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | PONTEDERIACEAE |
| HETREN | 9 | Heteranthera reniformis | MUD PLANTAIN | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | PONTEDERIACEAE |
| HETCAM | 5 | Heterotheca camporum | GOLDEN ASTER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HETLAT | 2 | Heterotheca latifolia | CAMPHORWEED | A.FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |
| HEUAME | 7 | Heuchera americana v. hirsuticaulis | TALL ALUMROOT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| HEUPAR | 8 | Heuchera parviflora v. rugelii | LATE ALUMROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| HEURIC | 7 | Heuchera richardsonii v. grayana | PRAIRIE ALUMROOT | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| HEXSPI | 10 | Hexalectris spicata | CRESTED CORAL ROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| HIBLAE | 4 | Hibiscus laevis | HALBERD-LEAVED ROSE MALLOW | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MALVACEAE |
| HIBLAS | 5 | Hibiscus lasiocarpus | HAIRY ROSE MALLOW | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | MALVACEAE |
| HIBMOS | 6 | Hibiscus moscheutos | SWAMP ROSE MALLOW | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MALVACEAE |
| HIBSYR | * | HIBISCUS SYRIACUS | ROSE-OF-SHARON | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| HIBTRI | * | HIBISCUS TRIONUM | FLOWER-OF-AN-HOUR | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| HIEAUR | * | HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM | DEVIL'S PAINT BRUSH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIECAE | * | HIERACIUM CAESPITOSUM | FIELD HAWKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIECAN | 5 | Hieracium canadense | CANADA HAWKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIEFLO | - | HIERACIUM FLORENTINUM | KING DEVIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIEGRO | 5 | Hieracium gronovii | HAIRY HAWKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIELON | 6 | Hieracium longipilum | LONG-BEARDED HAWKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIEMUR | * | HIERACIUM MURORUM | GOLDEN LUNGWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIESCA | 5 | Hieracium scabrum | ROUGH HAWKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| HIEODO | 7 | Hierochloe odorata | SWEET GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| HIPVUL | 10 | Hippuris vulgaris | MARE'S TAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HIPPURIDACEAE |
| HOLLAN | * | HOLCUS LANATUS | VELVET GRASS | P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| HOLUMB | * | HOLOSTEUM UMBELLATUM | JAGGED CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| HORBRA | * | HORDEUM BRACHY ANTHERUM | MEADOW BARLEY | P-GRASS | -2 | FACW. | POACEAE |
| HORGEN | * | HORDEUM GENICULATUM | KNEE BARLEY | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| HORJUB | * | HORDEUM JUBATUM | SQUIRREL-TAIL GRASS | P-GRASS | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | POACEAE |
| HORPUS | 0 | Hordeum pusillum | LITTLE BARLEY | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| HORVUL | * | HORDEUM VULGARE | COMMON BARLEY | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| HOSAME | $*$ | HOSACKIA AMERICANA | DEER VETCH | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |


| HOSLAN | * | hosta lancifolia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOTINF | 9 | Hottonia inflata |
| HUDTOM | 9 | Hudsonia tomentosa |
| HUMJAP | - | HUMULUS JAPONICUS |
| HUMLUP | 2 | Humulus lupulus |
| HYBCON | 7 | Hybanthus concolor |
| HYDARB | 6 | Hydrangea arborescens |
| HYDCAS | 7 | Hydrastis canadensis |
| HYDRAN | 5 | Hydrocotyle ranunculoides |
| HYOUNI | 9 | Hydrolea uniflora |
| HYDAPP | 6 | Hydrophyllum appendiculatum |
| HYDCAE | 6 | Hydrophyllum canadense |
| HYDMAC | 7 | Hydrophyllum macrophyllum |
| HYDVIR | 5 | Hydrophyllum virginianum |
| HYMCAR | 9 | Hymenocallis caroliniana |
| HYMSCA | 9 | Hymenopappus scabiosaeus |
| HYMACA | 10 | Hymenoxys acaulis v.glabra |
| HYONIG | - | HYOSCYAMUS NIGER |
| HYPADP | 9 | Hypericum adpressum |
| HYPBOR | 10 | Hypericum boreale |
| HYPCAN | 8 | Hypericum canadense |
| HYPDES | 10 | Hypericum densiflorum |
| HYPDET | 9 | Hypericum denticulatum |
| HYPDRU | 6 | Hypericum drummondii |
| HYPELL | 5 | Hypericum ellipticum |
| HYPGEN | 6 | Hypericum gentianoides |
| HYPGYM | 9 | Hypericum gymnanthum |
| HYPHYP | 9 | Hypericum hypericoides |
| HYPKAL | 10 | Hypericum kalmianum |
| HYPLOB | 10 | Hypericum lobocarpum |
| HYPMAJ | 7 | Hypericum majus |
| HYPMUT | 5 | Hypericum mutilum |
| HYPPER | - | HYPERICUM PERFORATUM |
| HYPPRO | 6 | Hypericum prolificum |
| HYPPSE | 7 | Hypericum pseudomaculatum |
| HYPPUN | 3 | Hypericum punctatum |
| HYPPYR | B | Hypericum pyramidatum |
| HYPSPH | 5 | Hypericum sphaerocarpum |
| HYPSTR | 8 | Hypericum stragulum |
| HYPGLA | - | HYPOCHAERIS GLABRA |
| HYPRAD | - | HYPOCHAERIS RADICATA |
| HYPHIR | 6 | Hypoxis hirsuta |
| ILEDEC | 6 | llex decidua |

COMmOn Name
AMERICAN HOLLY
WINTERBERRY
KANKAKEE MALLOW
SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT
PALE TOUCH-ME-NOT
ELECAMPANE
VIOLET CRESS
RED MORNING GLORY
IVY-LEAVED MORNING GLORY
SMALL MORNING GLORY
WILD SWEET POTATO
COMMON MORNING GLORY
STANDING CYPRESS
BLOODLEAF
BLUE WATER IRIS
DWARF CRESTED IRIS
PALE YELLOW IRIS
COPPER IRIS
GERMAN IRIS
TALL YELLOW IRIS
DWARF IRIS
SOUTHERN BLUE FLAG
DYER'S WOAD
GLADE QUILLWORT
ENGELMANN'S QUILLWORT
BLACK QUILLWORT
FALSE RUE ANEMONE
SMALL WHORLED POGONIA
FIVE LEAVES
VIRGINIA WILLOW
MARSH ELDER
RAG SUMPWEED
TIE VINE
TWINLEAF
BUTTERNUT
BLACK WALNUT
SHARP-FRUITED RUSH
RICHARDSON'S RUSH
JOINTED RUSH
LAKE SHORE RUSH
TWO-FLOWERED RUSH
SHORT-FRUITED RUSH
SHORT-HEADED RUSH
SH

| Acronym | cc | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JUNBUF | 2 | Juncus bufonius | TOAD RUSH |
| JUNCAN | 6 | Juncus canadensis | CANADIAN RUSH |
| JUNDIF | 7 | Juncus diffusissimus | SLIMPOD RUSH |
| JUNDUD | 4 | Juncus dudleyi | DUDLEY'S RUSH |
| JUNEFS | 4 | Juncus effusus v. solutus | COMMON RUSH |
| JUNGER | * | JUNCUS GERARDII | BLACK GRASS |
| JUNGRE | 7 | Juncus greenei | GREENE'S RUSH |
| JUNINT | 3 | Juncus interior | INLAND RUSH |
| JUNMAR | 5 | Juncus marginatus | GRASS-LEAVED RUSH |
| JUNNOT | 6 | Juncus nodatus | STOUT RUSH |
| JUNNOS | 6 | Juncus nodosus | JOINT RUSH |
| JUNSCI | 9 | Juncus scirpoides | ROUND-HEADED RUSH |
| JUNSEC | 6 | Juncus secundus | SIDE-FLOWERING RUSH |
| JUNTEN | 0 | Juncus tenuis | PATH RUSH |
| JUNTOR | 3 | Juncus torreyi | TORREY'S RUSH |
| JUNVAS | 10 | Juncus vaseyi | VASEY'S RUSH |
| JUNCOC | 10 | Juniperus communis | COMMON JUNIPER |
| JUNCOD | 10 | Juniperus communis v. depressa | COMMON JUNIPER |
| JUNHOR | 10 | Juniperus horizontalis | TRAILING JUNIPER |
| JUNVIR | 1 | Juniperus virginiana | EASTERN RED CEDAR |
| JUSAME | 6 | Justicia americana | WATER WILLOW |
| JUSOVA | 10 | Justicia ovata | WATER WILLOW |
| KALPAR | * | KALLSTROEMIA PARVIFLORA | HAIRY CALTROP |
| KERJAP | * | KERRIA JAPONICA | YELLOW ROSE |
| KICELA | - | KICKXIA ELATINE | FLUELLIN |
| KNAARV | * | KNAUTIA ARVENSIS | BLUE BUTTONS |
| KOCSCO | * | KOCHIA SCOPARIA | BELVEDERE SUMMER CYPRESS |
| KOEMAC | 7 | Koeleria macrantha | JUNE GRASS |
| KOEPAN | * | KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA | GOLDEN-RAIN TREE |
| KRIBIF | 5 | Krigia biflora | FALSE DANDELOIN |
| KRICAE | 1 | Krigia caespitosa | DWARF DANDELION |
| KRIDAN | 6 | Krigia dandelion | DWARF DANDELION |
| KRIVIR | 4 | Krigia virginica | DWARF DANDELION |
| KUMST1 | * | KUMMEROWIA STIPULACEA | Korean clover |
| KUMSTR | * | KUMMEROWIA STRIATA | JAPANESE LESPEDEZA |
| LACBIE | 4 | Lactuca biennis | TALL BLUE LETTUCE |
| LACCAN | 1 | Lactuca canadensis | WILD LETTUCE |
| LACFLO | 4 | Lactuca floridana | blUE LETTUCE |
| LACHIR | 7 | Lactuca hirsuta v. sanguinea | HAIRY WILD LETTUCE |
| LACLUD | 10 | Lactuca ludoviciana | WESTERN WILD LETTUCE |
| LACSAL | * | LACTUCA SALIGNA | WILLOW-LEAVED LETTUCE |
| LACSAT | * | LACTUCA SATIVA | CULTIVATED LETTUCE |
| LACSER | * | LACTUCA SERRIOLA | PRICKLY LETTUCE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LACTAT | - | LACTUCA TATARICA | SHOWY BLUE LETTUCE |
| LAGSIC | * | LAGENARIA SICERARIA | GOURD |
| LAMAMP | - | LAMIUM AMPLEXICAULE | HENBIT |
| LAMMAC | * | LAMIUM MACULATUM | SPOTTED DEAD NETTLE |
| LAMPUR | * | LAMIUM PURPUREUM | PURPLE DEAD NETTLE |
| LAPCAN | 2 | Laportea canadensis | CANADA WOOD NETTLE |
| LAPECH | - | LAPPULA ECHINATA | BEGGAR'S LICE |
| LAPRED | - | LAPPULA REDOWSKII v. OCCIDENTALIS | WESTERN BEGGAR'S LICE |
| LAPCOM | * | LAPSANA COMMUNIS | COMMON NIPPLEWORT |
| LARDEC | - | LARIX DECIDUA | EUROPEAN LARCH |
| LARLAR | 10 | Larix laricina | AMERICAN LARCH |
| LATHIR | * | LATHYRUS HIRSUTUS | CALEY PEA |
| LATJAP | 10 | Lathyrus japonicus v. glaber | BEACH PEA |
| LATLAT | - | LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS | EVERLASTING PEA |
| LATOCH | 8 | Lathyrus ochroleucus | PALE VETCHLING |
| LATODO | - | LATHYRUS ODORATUS | SWEET PEA |
| LATPAP | 7 | Lathyrus palustris | MARSH VETCHLING |
| LATPAM | 6 | Lathyrus palustris v. myrtifolius | MARSH VETCHLING |
| LATPRA | - | LATHYRUS PRATENSIS | YELLOW VETCHLING |
| LATTUB | - | LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS | DUTCH MICE |
| LATVEN | 9 | Lathyrus venosus v. intonsus | VEINY PEA |
| LECINT | 10 | Lechea intermedia | SAVANNA PINWEED |
| LECMIN | 8 | Lechea minor | SMALL PINWEED |
| LECPUL | 7 | Lechea pulchella | PRETTY PINWEED |
| LECSTR | B | Lechea stricta | BUSHY PINWEED |
| LECTEN | 6 | Lechea tenuifolia | NARROW-LEAVED PINWEED |
| LECVIL | 7 | Lechea villosa | HAIRY PINWEED |
| LEELEN | 5 | Leersia lenticularis | CATCHFLY GRASS |
| LEEORY | 3 | Leersia oryzoides | RICE CUT GRASS |
| LEEVIR | 4 | Leersia virginica | WHITE GRASS |
| LEMGIB | 10 | Lemna gibba | SWOLLEN DUCKWEED |
| LEMMIR | 3 | Lemna minor | SMALL DUCKWEED |
| LEMMIT | 5 | Lemna minuta | DINKY DUCKWEED |
| LEMOBS | 5 | Lemna obscura | PURPLE DUCKWEED |
| LEMPER | 8 | Lemna perpusilla | LEAST DUCKWEED |
| LEMTRN | 5 | Lemna trinervis | THREE-NERVED DUCKWEED |
| LEMTRS | 8 | Lemna trisulca | FORKED DUCKWEED |
| LEMVAL | 5 | Lemna valdiviana | PALE DUCKWEED |
| leoaut | - | LEONTODON AUTUMNALIS | FALL DANDELION |
| LEOTAR | * | LEONTODON TARAXACOIDES | HAWKBIT |
| LEOCAR | * | LEONURUS CARDIACA | MOTHERWORT |
| LEOMAR | * | LEONURUS MARRUBIASTRUM | LION'S TAIL |
| LEOSIB | - | LEONURUS SIBIRICUS | SIBERIAN LION'S TAIL |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | w | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LEPCAM | - | LEPIDIUM CAMPESTRE | FIELD CRESS | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPDEN | - | LEPIDIUM DENSIFLORUM | SMALL PEPPERGRASS | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPLAT | - | LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM | BROAD-LEAVED PEPPERCRESS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPPER |  | LEPIDIUM PERFOLIATUM | CLASPING CRESS | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPRUD |  | LEPIDIUM RUDERALE | FETID PEPPERGRASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPSAT | - | LEPIDIUM SATIVUM | GARDEN CRESS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPVIR | 0 | Lepidium virginicum | COMMON PEPPERGRASS | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEPACU | * | LEPTOCHLOA ACUMINATA | SALT MEADOW GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| LEPATT | 7 | Leptochloa attenuata | SPRANGLE TOP | A-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| LEPFAS | 0 | Leptochloa fascicularis | BEARDED SPRANGLE TOP | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| LEPFIL | 5 | Leptochloa filiformis | RED SPRANGLE TOP | A-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| LEPPAN | 9 | Leptochloa panicoides | SALT MEADOW GRASS | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| LEPUNI | * | LEPTOCHLOA UNINERVIA | MEXICAN SPRANGLETOP | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| LEPCOG | 4 | Leptoloma cognatum | FALL WITCH GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| LESBIC | * | LESPEDEZA BICOLOR | BICOLOR LESPEDEZA | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESCAP | 4 | Lespedeza capitata | ROUND-HEADED BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| LESCUN | * | LESPEDEZA CUNEATA | SILKY BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESDAU | * | LESPEDEZA DAURICA | ASIAN LESPEDEZA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESHIR | 6 | Lespedeza hirta | HAIRY BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESINT | 6 | Lespedeza intermedia | WAND-LIKE BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESLEP | 10 | Lespedeza leptostachya | PRAIRIE BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESPRO | 5 | Lespedeza procumbens | TRAILING BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESREP | 6 | Lespedeza repens | CREEPING BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESSTU | 6 | Lespedeza stuevei | STUVE'S BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESTHU | * | LESPEDEZA THUNBERGII | SHRUBBY BUSH CLOVER | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESVIO | 5 | Lespedeza violacea | VIOLET BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESVIR | 5 | Lespedeza virginica | SLENDER BUSH CLOVER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LESGRA | - | LESQUERELLA GRACILIS | SLENDER BLADDER POD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LESLUD | 10 | Lesquerella ludoviciana | SILVERY BLADDERPOD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LEUVUL | * | LEUCANTHEMUM VULGARE | OX-EYE DAISY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| LEUAES | * | LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM | SNOWFLAKE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| LEUMUL | 3 | Leucospora multifida | OBE-WAN-CONOBEA | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| LIAASP | 7 | Liatris aspera | ROUGH BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | AStERACEAE |
| LIACYL | 8 | Liatris cylindracea | CYLINDRICAL BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| LIAPUN | * | LIATRIS PUNCTATA | DOTTED BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | AStERACEAE |
| LIAPYC | 6 | Liatris pycnostachya | PRAIRIE BLAZINE STAR | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | AStERACEAE |
| LIASCS | 8 | Liatris scabra | HAIRY BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| LIASCN | 7 | Liatris scariosa v. nieuwlandii | SAVANNA BLAZINE STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| LIASPI | 7 | Liatris spicata | MARSH BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| LIASOS | 7 | Liatris squarrosa | BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | AStERACEAE |
| LIASQL | 10 | Liatris squarrulosa | SMOOTH BLAZING STAR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | asteraceat |
| LIGOBT |  | LIGUSTRUM OBTUSIFOLIUM | BORDER PRIVET | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | OLEACEAE |
| LIGVUL | - | LIGUSTRUM VULGARE | COMMON PRIVET | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | OLEACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TIGER LIL.Y | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| MICHIGAN LILY | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | LILIACEAE |
| PRAIRIE LILY | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | LILIACEAE |
| SUPERB LILY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| FROG'S BIT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYDROCHARITACEAE |
| JOINTED COWBANE | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| BLUE TOADFLAX | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| DALMATIAN TOADFLAX | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SMOOTH BLUE TOADFLAX | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| BUTTER-AND-EGGS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SPICEBUSH | SHRUB | -2 | FACW. | LAURACEAE |
| HAIRY SPICEBUSH | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | LAURACEAE |
| FALSE PIMPERNEL | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SLENDER FALSE PIMPERNEL. | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| TWINFLOWER | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SMALL YELLOW FLAX | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LINACEAE |
| PERENNIAL FLAX | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LINACEAE |
| STIFF YELLOW FLAX | P-FORB | -2 | FACW. | LINACEAE |
| GROOVED YELLOW FLAX | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LINACEAE |
| COMMON FLAX | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LINACEAE |
| SLENDER YELLOW FLAX | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | LINACEAE |
| PURPLE TWAYBLADE | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ORCHIDACEAE |
| GREEN TWAYBLADE | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| MOTTLED LIPOCARPHA | A-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SWEET GUM | TREE | -3 | FACW | HAMAMELIDACEAE |
| TULIP POPLAR | TREE | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | MAGNOLIACEAE |
| LILYTURF | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| HOARY PUCCOON | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| HAIRY PUCCOON | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| FRINGED PUCCOON | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| AMERICAN GROMWELL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| COMMON GROMWELL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| CARDINAL FLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| INDIAN TOBACCO | A-FORB | 4 | FACU. | CAMPANULACEAE |
| BOG LOBELIA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| DOWNY LOBELIA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| GREAT BLUE LOBELIA | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | CAMPANULACEAE |
| PALE SPIKED LOBELIA | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | CAMPANULACEAE |
| SWEET ALYSSUM | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| ITALIAN RYE GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PERENNIAL RYE GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| DARNEL | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| LIMBER HONEYSUCKLE | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |

APPINDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 3 | FACU | CAPRIFOLIACEAE LONFLA |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE LONJAP |
| W-VINE | 3 | FACU | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE LONMOR |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 3 | FACU | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ONAGRACEAE |
| H-VINE | 5 | UPL | CUCURBITACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | JUNCACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | JUNCACEAE |
| P-FORB | 3 | FACU | JUNCACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| W-VINE | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| FERN | 0 | FAC | LYCOPODIACEAE |
| FERN | 0 | FAC | LYCOPODIACEAE |
| FERN | 0 | FAC | LYCOPODIACEAE |
| FERN | 5 | UPL | LYCOPODIACEAE |


| Family |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| LYCOPODIACEAE LYCINU LYCOPODIACEAE |  |
|  |  |
| LYCOPODIACEAE |  |
| LYCOPODIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LAMIACEAE |  |
| LILIACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| PRIMULACEAE |  |
| LYTHRACEAE |  |
| LYTHRACEAE |  |
| PAPAVERACEAE |  |
| MORACEAE |  |
| MAGNOLIACEAE |  |
| LILIACEAE |  |
| LILIACEAE |  |
| ORCHIDACEAE |  |
| ORCHIDACEAE |  |
| BRASSICACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
| ROSACEAE |  |
|  | ROSACEAE |



| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALALC | * | MALVA ALCEA | VERVAIN MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MALMOS | * | MALVA MOSCHATA | MUSK MALLOW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MALNEG | - | MALVA NEGLECTA | CHEESES | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MALROT | * | MALVA ROTUNDIFOLIA | DWARF MALLOW | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MALSYL | * | MALVA SYLVESTRIS | HIGH MALLOW | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MALVER | * | MALVA VERTICILLATA v. CRISPA | CURLED MALLOW | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | MALVACEAE |
| MANVIR | 8 | Manfreda virginica | FALSE ALOE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| MARVUL | * | MARRUBIUM VULGARE | COMMON HOREHOUND | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| MARQUA | * | MARSILEA QUADRIFOLIA | WATER CLOVER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MARSILEACEAE |
| MATDEC | 5 | Matelea decipiens | CLIMBING MILKWEED | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | ASCLEPIADACEAE |
| MATGON | 8 | Matelea gonocarpa | CLIMBING MILKWEED | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | ASCLEPIADACEAE |
| MATOBL | 10 | Matelea obliqua | CLIMBING MILKWEED | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | ASCLEPIADACEAE |
| MATCHA | * | MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA | GERMAN CHAMOMILE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| MATMAT | * | MATRICARIA MATRICARIOIDES | PINEAPPLE WEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| MATPER | * | MATRICARIA PERFORATA | SCENTLESS CHAMOMILE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| MATSTR | 9 | Matteuccia struthiopteris | OSTRICH FERN | FERN | -3 | FACW | ASPLENIACEAE |
| MATINC | - | MATTHIOLA INCANA | STOCK | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| MAZPUM | * | MAZUS PUMILUS | ANNUAL MAZUS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| MECACU | 7 | Mecardonia acuminata | WATER HYSSOP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| MEDVIR | 10 | Medeola virginiana | INDIAN CUCUMBER ROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| MEDARA | * | MEDICAGO ARABICA | SPOTTED MEDIC | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MEDFAL | * | MEDICAGO FALCATA | SICKLE ALFALFA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MEDLUP | * | MEDICAGO LUPULINA | BLACK MEDICK | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | FABACEAE |
| MEDORB | * | MEDICAGO ORBICULARIS | ROUND MEDICK | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MEDSAT | - | MEDICAGO SATIVA | ALFALFA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MEDVAR | * | MEDICAGO $\times$ VARIA | HYBRID ALFALFA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MEGBEC | 10 | Megalodonta beckii | WATER MARIGOLD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| MELLIN | 10 | Melampyrum lineare v. latifolium | COW WHEAT | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| MELNIV | 10 | Melanthera nivea | WHITE MELANTHERA | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| MELVIR | 10 | Melanthium virginicum | BUNCH FLOWER | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LILIACEAE |
| MELMUT | 8 | Melica mutica | NARROW MELIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| MELNIT | 7 | Melica nitens | TALL MELIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| MELALB | * | MELILOTUS ALBA | WHITE SWEET CLOVER | B-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| MELALT | * | MELILOTUS ALTISSIMA | TALL SWEET CLOVER | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| MELOFC | * | MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS | YELLOW SWEET CLOVER | B-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| MELOFN | - | MELISSA OFFICINALIS | COMMON BALM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| MELCOR | * | MELOCHIA CORCHORIFOLIA | CHOCOLATE WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | STERCULIACEAE |
| MELPEN | 6 | Melothria pendula | CREEPING CUCUMBER | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | CUCURBITACEAE |
| MENCAN | 4 | Menispermum canadense | MOONSEED | W-VINE | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | MENISPERMACEAE |
| MENARV | 4 | Mentha arvensis v . villosa | WILD MINT | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | LAMIACEAE |
| MENCIT | * | MENTHA $\times$ CITRATA | HYBRID LEMON MINT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| MENCRI | * | MENTHA CRISPA | CURLY MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| MENGEN | * | MENTHA $\times$ GENTILIS | LITTLE-LEAVED MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PEPPERMINT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| APPLE MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| SPEARMINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| SWEET APPLE MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| WHORLED MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| FOXTAIL MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| SAND LILY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LOASACEAE |
| LARGE-FLOWERED MENTZELIA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LOASACEAE |
| STICKLEAF | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LOASACEAE |
| BUCKBEAN | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MENYANTHACEAE |
| VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | BORAGINACEAE |
| EULALIA | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| MICROSTERIS | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | POLEMONIACEAE |
| CLIMBING HEMPWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| WOOD MILLET | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| WINGED MONKEY FLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| YELLOW MONKEY FLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| MONKEY FLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SLENDER SANDWORT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| ROCK SANDWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| PALE UMBRELLAWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | NYCTAGINACEAE |
| HAIRY UMBRELLAWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | NYCTAGINACEAE |
| FOUR O'CLOCK | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | NYCTAGINACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED UMBRELLAWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | NYCTAGINACEAE |
| WILD FOUR O'CLOCK | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | NYCTAGINACEAE |
| SILVER GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| CHINESE SILVER GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| LESSER SNAPDRAGON | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PARTRIDGE BERRY | SHRUB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | RUBIACEAE |
| BISHOP'S CAP | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| BLUNT-LEAF SANDWORT | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| CARYOPHYLLACEAE | 5 |  | UPL | A-FORB |
| CARPET WEED | A.FORB | 0 | FAC | AIZOACEAE |
| MONARDA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| LEMON MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| BASIL BEE BALM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| OSWEGO TEA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| WILD BERGAMOT | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LAMIACEAE |
| HORSEMINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| POVERTY WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| PINESAP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PYROLACEAE |
| INDIAN PIPE | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | PYROLACEAE |
| WHITE MULBERRY | TREE | 0 | FAC | MORACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RED MULBERRY | TREE | 1 | FAC. | MORACEAE |
| SCRATCH GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| SHORT-LEAVED SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| HAIR GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| PRAIRIE SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| COMMON SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| SMOOTH SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| MARSH WILD TIMOTHY | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| LEAFY SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| UPLAND WILD TIMOTHY | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| NIMBLEWILL | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| ROCK SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| WOODLAND SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| SLENDER SATIN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| GRAPE HYACINTH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| BLUE BOTTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| COMMON GRAPE HYACINTH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| GRAPE HYACINTH | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| FIELD SCORPION GRASS | B-FORB | 0 | FAC | BORAGINACEAE |
| SCORPION GRASS | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | BORAGINACEAE |
| COMMON FORGET-ME-NOT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BORAGINACEAE |
| SMALL-FLOWERED FORGET-ME-NOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| WOODLAND FORGET-ME-NOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| WHITE FORGET-ME-NOT | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | BORAGINACEAE |
| GIANT CHICKWEED | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| MOUSETAIL | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SPIKED WATER MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| VARIOUS-LEAVED WATER MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| MARE'S TAIL MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| ROUGH WATER MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| EUROPEAN WATER MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| WHORLED WATER MILFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| COMMON NAIAD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | NAJADACEAE |
| SLENDER NAIAD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | NAJADACEAE |
| SOUTHERN NAIAD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | NAJADACEAE |
| SPINY NAIAD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | NAJADACEAE |
| LESSER NAIAD | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | NAJADACEAE |
| GLADE MALLOW | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | MALVACEAE |
| PRIMROSE PEERLESS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| POET'S NARCISSUS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| DAFFODIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| WATER CRESS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BRASSICACEAE |
| AMERICAN LOTUS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | NELUMBONACEAE |


| Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHRUB | -5 | OBL | AQUIFOLIACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC. | LAMIACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| P-FORB | . 5 | OBL | NYMPHAEACEAE |
| P-FORB | . 5 | OBL | NYMPHAEACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | NYMPHAEACEAE |
| P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MENYANTHACEAE |
| TREE | -5 | OBL | NYSSACEAE |
| TREE | 5 | UPL | NYSSACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | GENTIANACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| B-FORB | 3 | FACU | ONAGRACEAE |
| B-FORB | 3 | FACU | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 2 | FACU + | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 2 | FACU + | ONAGRACEAE |
| A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ONAGRACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| B-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ONAGRACEAE |
| B-FORB | 3 | FACU | ONAGRACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ONAGRACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| FERN | -3 | FACW | ASPLENIACEAE |
| A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| FERN | 4 | FACU- | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| FERN | -3 | FACW | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| FERN | -3 | FACW | OPHIOGLOSSACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CACTACEAE |
| SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CACTACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OPUMAC | 8 | Opuntia macrorhiza | PLAINS PRICKLY-PEAR | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CACTACEAE |
| Orivul | - | ORIGANUM VULGARE | OREGANO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| ORNNUT | * | ORNITHOGALUM NUTANS | NODDING STAR OF BETHLEHEM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| ORNUMB | * | ORNITHOGALUM UMBELLATUM | COMMON STAR OF BETHLEHEM | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | LILIACEAE |
| OROFAS | 10 | Orobanche fasciculata | CLUSTERED BROOM RAPE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| OROLUD | 10 | Orobanche ludoviciana | SOUTHERN BROOM RAPE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| ORORAM | * | OROBANCHE RAMOSA | BRANCHED BROOM RAPE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| OROUNI | 8 | Orobanche uniflora | CANCER-ROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OROBANCHACEAE |
| ORTSEC | 10 | Orthilia secunda | ONE-SIDED SHINLEAF | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | PYROLACEAE |
| ORYASP | 10 | Oryzopsis asperifolia | ROUGH-LEAVED RICE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ORYPUN | 10 | Oryzopsis pungens | SHORT-HORNED RICE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| ORYRAC | 8 | Oryzopsis racemosa | BLACK-SEEDED RICE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| OSMCLI | 3 | Osmorhiza claytonii | HAIRY SWEET CICELY | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | APIACEAE |
| OSMLON | 3 | Osmorhiza longistylis | ANISE ROOT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | APIACEAE |
| OSMCIN | 9 | Osmunda cinnamomea | CINNAMON FERN | FERN | -3 | FACW | OSMUNDACEAE |
| OSMCLN | 9 | Osmunda claytoniana | INTERRUPTED FERN | FERN | -1 | FAC + | OSMUNDACEAE |
| OSMREG | 8 | Osmunda regalis v. spectabilis | REGAL FERN | FERN | -5 | OBL | OSMUNDACEAE |
| OSTVIR | 4 | Ostrya virginiana | HOP HORNBEAM | TREE | 4 | FACU- | CORYLACEAE |
| OXACOR | * | OXALIS CORNICULATA | CREEPING WOOD SORREL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | OXALIDACEAE |
| OXADIL | 0 | Oxalis dillenii | COMMON WOOD SORREL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | OXALIDACEAE |
| OXAILL | 10 | Oxalis illinoensis | ILLINOIS WOOD SORREL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OXALIDACEAE |
| OXASTR | 0 | Oxalis stricta | TALL WOOD SORREL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | OXALIDACEAE |
| OXAVIO | 5 | Oxalis violacea | VIOLET WOOD SORREL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | OXALIDACEAE |
| OXYARB | * | OXYDENDRUM ARBOREUM | SOURWOOD | TREE | 3 | FACU | ERICACEAE |
| OXYRIG | 7 | Oxypolis rigidior | COWBANE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | APIACEAE |
| PACTER | - | PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS | JAPANESE SPURGE | SHURB | 5 | UPL | BUXACEAE |
| PANQUI | 7 | Panax quinquefolius | GINSENG | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ARALIACEAE |
| PANANC | 3 | Panicum anceps | BEAKED PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| PANAUB | 10 | Panicum auburne | RED-BROWN PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| PANBOR | 10 | Panicum boreale | NORTHERN PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| PANBOB | 5 | Panicum boscii | BEAROED BROAD-LEAVEO PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PANBOM | 5 | Panicum boscii v. molle | LARGE-FRUITED PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PANCAP | 0 | Panicum capillare | OLD WITCH GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| PANCLA | 4 | Panicum clandestinum | DEER-TONGUE GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| PANCOL | 10 | Panicum columbianum | HEMLOCK PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PANCOC | 7 | Panicum commutatum | PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| PANCOA | 7 | Panicum commutatum v, ashei | ASHE'S PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| PANDEP | 7 | Panicum depauperatum | STARVED PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PANDII | 0 | Panicum dichotomiflorum | FALL PANICUM | A-GRASS | -2 | FACW- | POACEAE |
| PANDIU | 6 | Panicum dichotomum | FORKED PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |
| PANFLE | 7 | Panicum flexile | SLENDER PANIC GRASS | A-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| PANGAT | 5 | Panicum gattingeri | GATTINGER'S PANIC GRASS | A-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| PANHIA | 5 | Panicum hians | PANIC GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PANIMP | 2 | Panicum implicatum | OLD FIELD PANIC GRASS |
| PANJOO | 10 | Panicum joorı | JOOR'S PANIC GRASS |
| PANLAT | 5 | Panicum latifolium | BROAD-LEAVED PANIC GRASS |
| PANLAX | 5 | Panicum laxiflorum | LOOSE-FLOWERED PANIC GRASS |
| PANLEI | 7 | Panicum leibergii | PRAIRIE PANIC GRASS |
| PANLID | 4 | Panicum lindheimeri | SMOOTH WODLLY PANIC GRASS |
| PANLIE | 7 | Panicum linearifolium | SLENDER-LEAVED PANIC GRASS |
| PANLON | 10 | Panicum longifolium | LONG-LEAVED PANIC GRASS |
| PANMAL | 10 | Panicum malacophyllum | SOFT-LEAVED PANIC GRASS |
| PANMAT | 5 | Panicum mattamuskeetense | FALSE BEARDED PANIC GRASS |
| PANMER | 7 | Panicum meridionale | MAT PANIC GRASS |
| PANMIC | 6 | Panicum microcarpon | SMALL-FRUITED PANIC GRASS |
| PANMIL | - | PANICUM MILIACEUM | BROOM-CORN MILLET |
| PANOLH | 5 | Panicum oligosanthes v. helleri | HELLER'S PANIC GRASS |
| PANOLS | 3 | Panicum oligosanthes v. scribnerianum | SCRIBNER'S PANIC GRASS |
| PANPER | 9 | Panicum perlongum | LONG-STALKED PANIC GRASS |
| PANPHI | 5 | Panicum philadelphicum | PHILADELPHIA PANIC GRASS |
| PANPOL | 6 | Panicum polyanthes | SMALL-FRUITED PANIC GRASS |
| PANPRA | 7 | Panicum praecocius | EARLY WHITE-HAIRED PANIC GRASS |
| PANRAV | 10 | Panicum ravenelii | RAVENEL'S PANIC GRASS |
| PANRIR | 6 | Panicum rigidulum | MUNRO GRASS |
| PANRIC | 6 | Panicum rigidulum v. condensum | MUNRO GRASS |
| PANSCO | 6 | Panicum scoparium | BROOM PANIC GRASS |
| PANSPH | 7 | Panicum sphaerocarpon | ROUND-FRUITED PANIC GRASS |
| PANSTI | 5 | Panicum stipitatum | STALK-FRUITED PANIC GRASS |
| PANVIV | 5 | Panicum villosissimum | WHITE-HAIRED PANIC GRASS |
| PANVIP | 5 | Panicum villosissimum v. pseudopubescens | FALSE WHITE-HAIRED PANIC GRASS |
| PANVIR | 4 | Panicum virgatum | PRAIRIE SWITCH GRASS |
| PANWIL | 10 | Panicum wilcoxianum | WILCOX'S PANIC GRASS |
| PANYAD | 10 | Panicum yadkinense | CAROLINA PANIC GRASS |
| PAPDUB | - | PAPAVER DUBIUM | POPPY |
| PAPRHO | * | PAPAVER RHOEAS | CORN POPPY |
| PAPSOM | - | PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM | COMMON POPPY |
| PARPEN | 2 | Parietaria pensylvanica | PENNSYLVANIA PELLITORY |
| PARGLA | 9 | Parnassia glauca | GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS |
| PARCAN | 5 | Paronychia canadensis | TALL FORKED CHICKWEED |
| PARFAS | 5 | Paronychia fastigiata | LOW FORKED CHICKWEED |
| PARHYS | * | PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS | SANTA MARIA |
| PARINT | 8 | Parthenium integrifolium | WILD QUININE |
| PARINS | 1 | Parthenocissus inserta | THICKET CREEPER |
| PARQUI | 2 | Parthenocissus quinquefolia | VIRGINIA CREEPER |
| PARTRI | - | PARTHENOCISSUS TRICUSPIDATA | BOSTON IVY |
| PASBUS | 4 | Paspalum bushii | HAIRY BEAD GRASS |

APPIENIDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PASCIC | 3 | Paspalum ciliatifolium | LENS GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PASCIM | 3 | Paspalum ciliatifolium v. muhlenbergii | DOWNY LENS GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PASCIS | 3 | Paspalum ciliatifolium v. stramineum | DOWNY LENS GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PASDIL | - | PASPALUM DILATATUM | DALLIS GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | PDACEAE |
| PASDIS | 8 | Paspalum dissectum | SWAMP BEAD GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| PASFLO | 7 | Paspalum floridanum | GIANT BEAD GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| PASFLU | 5 | Paspalum fluitans | SWAMP BEAD GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | PDACEAE |
| PASLAE | 2 | Paspalum laeve | SMOOTH LENS GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PASLEN | 10 | Paspalum lentiferum | TWO-ROWED BEAD GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PASPUB | 3 | Paspalum pubiflorum v. glabrum | FOUR-ROWED BEAD GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| PASINC | 3 | Passiflora incarnata | LARGE PASSION FLOWER | H-VINE | 3 | FACU | PASSIFLORACEAE |
| PASLUT | 6 | Passiflora lutea v. glabriflora | SMALL PASION FLOWER | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | PASSIFLORACEAE |
| PASSAT | * | PASTINACA SATIVA | WILD PARSNIP | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| PAUTOM | * | PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA | EMPRESS TREE | TREE | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PEDCAN | 7 | Pedicularis canadensis | WOOD BETONY | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PEDLAN | 9 | Pedicularis lanceolata | FEN BETONY | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PELATR | 9 | Pellaea atropurpurea | PURPLE CLIFF BRAKE | FERN | 5 | UPL | ADIANTACEAE |
| PELGLA | 8 | Pellaea glabella | PURPLE CLIFF BRAKE | FERN | 5 | UPL | ADIANTACEAE |
| PELVIR | 8 | Peltandra virginica | ARROW ARUM | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ARACEAE |
| PENALO | * | PENNISETUM ALOPECUROIDES | FOXTAIL MILLET | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PENALL | 10 | Penstemon alluviorum | LOWLAND BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENARK | 10 | Penstemon arkansanus | ARKANSAS BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENBRE | 10 | Penstemon brevisepalus | SHORT-SEPALLED BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENCAL | 3 | Penstemon calycosus | SMOOTH BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENCAN | 10 | Penstemon canescens v. brittonorum | HOARY BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENCOB | * | PENSTEMON COBAEA | SHOWY BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENDIG | 4 | Penstemon digitalis | FOXGLOVE BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENGRW | * | PENSTEMON GRACILIS v. WISCONSINENIS | SLENDER BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENGRN | 8 | Penstemon grandiflorus | LARGE-FLOWERED BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENHIR | 8 | Penstemon hirsutus | HAIRY BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENPAL | 6 | Penstemon pallidus | PALE BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENTUB | 5 | Penstemon tubaeflorus | WESTERN BEARD TONGUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| PENSED | 2 | Penthorum sedoides | DITCH STONECROP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| PERAME | 6 | Perideridia americana | THICKET PARSLEY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| PERFRU | * | PERILLA FRUTESCENS | BEEFSTEAK PLANT | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| PETHYU | * | PETASITES HYBRIDUS | BUTTERBUR | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PETSAX | * | PETRORHAGIA SAXIFRAGA | SAXIFRAGE PINK | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| PETAXI | * | PETUNIA AXILLARIS | WHITE PETUNIA | A-FDRB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| PETHYA | * | PETUNIA $\times$ HYBRIDA | GARDEN PETUNIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| PETVIO | * | PETUNIA VIOLACEA | VIOLET PETUNIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| PHABIP | 6 | Phacelia bipinnatifida | LEAFY PHACELIA | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | HYDROPHYLLACEAE |
| PHAGIL | 9 | Phacelia gilioides | GILIA PHACELIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | HYDROPHYLLACEAE |
| PHAPUR | 4 | Phacelia purshii | MIAMI MIST | A-FORB | 4 | FACU. | HYDROPHYLLACEAE |

APPIENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUTTERCUP PHACELIA | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | HYDROPHYLLACEAE |
| REED CANARY GRASS | P-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| BIRDSEED GRASS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| WILD KIDNEY BEAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| LONG BEECH FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | THELYPTERIDACEAE |
| BROAD BEECH FERN | FERN | 1 | FAC. | THELYPTERIDACEAE |
| AMUR CORK TREE | TREE | 5 | UPL | RUTACEAE |
| SWEET MOCK ORANGE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | PHILADELPHACEAE |
| FEW-FLOWERED MOCK ORANGE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | PHILADELPHACEAE |
| SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | PHILADELPHACEAE |
| DOWNY MOCK ORANGE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | PHILADELPHACEAE |
| TIMOTHY | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| CLEFF PHLOX | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLEMONIACEAE |
| CAROLINA PHLOX | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | POLEMONIACEAE |
| BLUE PHLOX | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLEMONIACEAE |
| SMOOTH PHLOX | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | POLEMONIACEAE |
| WILD SWEET WILLIAM | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLEMONIACEAE |
| GARDEN PHLOX | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLEMONIACEAE |
| SAND PRAIRIE PHLOX | P-FORB | 1 | FAC. | POLEMONIACEAE |
| PRAIRIE PHLOX | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | POLEMONIACEAE |
| SANGAMON PHLOX | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | POLEMONIACEAE |
| MOSS PHLOX | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | POLEMONIACEAE |
| MISTLETOE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | VISCACEAE |
| COMMON REED | P-GRASS | -4 | FACW + | POACEAE |
| LOPSEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PHRYMACEAE |
| HOARY FOG FRUIT | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | VERBENACEAE |
| FOG FRUIT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | VERBENACEAE |
| DAINTIES | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| BITTER WRACK | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CHINESE LANTERN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| CUT-LEAVED GROUND CHERRY | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | SOLANACEAE |
| BARBADOS GROUND CHERRY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| CLAMMY GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| TOMATILLO | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| TALL GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| LARGE-FRUITED GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| CUT-LEAVED GROUND CHERRY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| STRAWBERRY TOMATO | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| HAIRY GROUND CHERRY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| DWARF GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SMOOTH GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| TEXAS GROUND CHERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |


Alplinidix: Vegetation of Illinors Database

| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN ORCHID | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| TALL WHITE ORCHID | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| TUBERCLED ORCHID | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| TUBERCLED ORCHID | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| HOOKER'S ORCHIO | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ORCHIDACEAE |
| GREEN ORCHID | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| GREEN FRINGED ORCHID | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| PRAIRIE WHITE FRINGED ORCHID | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ORCHIDACEAE |
| ROUND-LEAVED ORCHID | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ORCHIDACEAE |
| PURPLE FRINGELESS ORCHID | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| PURPLE FRINGED ORCHID | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ORCHIDACEAE |
| BUTTONWOOD | TREE | -3 | FACW | PLATANACEAE |
| CAMPHOR WEED | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| CAMPHOR WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| GROVE BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| ANNUAL BLUE GRASS | A-GRASS | 1 | FAC- | POACEAE |
| TEXAS BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| PLAINS BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| AUTUMN BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| BULBOUS BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SPEAR GRASS | A-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| CANADIAN BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| WEAK BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| WOODLAND BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| MARSH BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| FOWL BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | -4 | $\mathrm{FACW}+$ | POACEAE |
| KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 1 | FAC. | POACEAE |
| WOODLAND BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 0 | FAC | POACEAE |
| MEADOW GRASS | P-GRASS | -3 | FACW | POACEAE |
| MEADOW BLUE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| MAY APPLE | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | BERBERIDACEAE |
| ROSE POGONIA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ORCHIDACEAE |
| PAINTED LEAF | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| TOOTHED SPURGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| CLAMMY WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPPARIDACEAE |
| CLAMMY WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPPARIDACEAE |
| JAMES' CLAMMY WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPPARIDACEAE |
| JACOB'S LADDER | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | POLEMONIACEAE |
| WIRY GOOSEFOOT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| CROSS MILKWORT | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | POLYGALACEAE |
| PINK MILKWORT | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | POLYGALACEAE |
| FLOWERING WINTERGREEN | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLYGALACEAE |
| PURPLE MILKWORT | B-FORB | 4 | FACU. | POLYGALACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POLSAN | 5 | Polygala sanguinea | FIELD MILKWORT | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLYGALACEAE |
| POLSEN | 7 | Polygala senega | SENECA SNAKEROOT | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLYGALACEAE |
| POLVER | 9 | Polygala verticillata | WHORLED MILKWORT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGALACEAE |
| POLVER | 5 | Polygala verticillata v. ambigua | WHORLED MILKWORT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGALACEAE |
| POLVER | 5 | Polygala verticillata $v$. isocycla | WHORLED MILKWORT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGALACEAE |
| POLBIF | 7 | Polygonatum biflorum | SMALL SOLOMON SEAL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| POLCOM | 4 | Polygonatum commutatum | GREAT SOLOMON SEAL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| POLPUB | 10 | Polygonatum pubescens | DOWNY SOLOMAN'S SEAL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| POLART | 9 | Polygonella articulata | JOINTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLACH | 0 | Polygonum achoreum | BEAK-SEEDED KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLAMP | 3 | Polygonum amphibium | WATER KNOTWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLARE | * | POLYGONUM ARENASTRUM | SIDEWALK KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLARI | 10 | Polygonum arifolium v. pubescens | HALBRED-LEAVED TEAR-THUMB | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLAVI | * | POLYGONUM AVICULARE | COMMON KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 1 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLBIC | 2 | Polygonum bicorne | LONG-STYLED KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLBUN | * | POLYGONUM BUNGEANUM | RICKLY SMARTWEED | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLBUX | 0 | Polygonum buxiforme | BOXWOOD KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCAR | 10 | Polygonum careyi | CAREY'S HEARTSEASE | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCES | * | POLYGONUM CESPITOSUM v. LONGISETUM | CREEPING SMARTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCON | * | POLYGONUM CONVOLVULUS | BLACK BIRDWEED | A-FORB | 1 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCRI | 4 | Polygonum cristatum | COPSE BINDWEED | H-VINE | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCUS | * | POLYGONUM CUSPIDATUM | JAPANESE KNOTWEED | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLERE | 0 | Polygonum erectum | ERECT KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLEXS | 0 | Polygonum exsertum | LONG-FRUITED KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLHYR | * | POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER | WATER PEPPER | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLHYO | 4 | Polygonum hydropiperoides | MILD WATER PEPPER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLLAP | 0 | Polygonum lapathifolium | CURTTOP LADY'S THUMB | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLNEG | - | POLYGONUM NEGLECTUM | LEAFY KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLOPE | 8 | Polygonum opelousanum | SCALY MILD WATER PEPPER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLORI | * | POLYGONUM ORIENTALE | KISS-ME-OVER-THE-GARDEN-GATE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLPEN | 1 | Polygonum pensylvanicum | PINKWEED | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLPER | * | POLYGONUM PERSICARIA | LADY'S THUMB | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLPRL | 0 | Polygonum prolificum | LEAFY KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLPUN | 3 | Polygonum punctatum | SMARTWEED | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLRAM | 3 | Polygonum ramosissimum | BUSHY KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLSAC | - | POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE | GIANT KNOTWEED | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLSAG | 5 | Polygonum sagittatum | ARROW-LEAVED TEARTHUMB | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLSCB | - | POLYGONUM SCABRUM | HEDGE CORNBIND | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLSCN | 2 | Polygonum scandens | CLIMBING FALSE BUCKWHEAT | H-VINE | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLSET | 7 | Polygonum setaceum v. interjectum | BRISTLY SMARTWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLTEN | 5 | Polygonum tenue | SLENDER KNOTWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLVIG | 3 | Polygonum virginianum | VIRGINIA KNOTWEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | POLYGONACEAE |
| POLCAN | 4 | Polymnia canadensis | PALE LEAFCUP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |

APPENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POLUVE | 6 | Polymnia uvedalia | BEAR'S FOOT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |
| POLPOM | 10 | Polypodium polypodioides v . michauxianum | GRAY POLYPODY | FERN | 5 | UPL | POLYPODIACEAE |
| POLVIN | 8 | Polypodium virginianum | COMMON POLYPODY | FERN | 5 | UPL | POLYPODIACEAE |
| POLPRC | 5 | Polypremum procumbens | RUST WEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LOGANIACEAE |
| POLACR | 5 | Polystichum acrostichoides | CHRISTMAS FERN | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| POLNUT | 8 | Polytaenia nuttallii | PRAIRIE PARSLEY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| PONCOR | 8 | Pontederia cordata | PICKEREL WEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | PONTEDERIACEAE |
| POPALB | * | POPULUS ALBA | WHITE POPLAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | SALICACEAE |
| POPBAL | 7 | Populus balsamifera | BALSAM POPLAR | TREE | -3 | FACW | SALICACEAE |
| POPCAN | * | POPULUS CANESCENS | GRAY POPLAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | SALICACEAE |
| POPDEL | 2 | Populus deltoides | EASTERN COTTONWOOD | TREE | -1 | FAC + | SALICACEAE |
| POPGIL | * | POPULUS $\times$ GILEADENSIS | BALM-OF-GILEAD | TREE | 5 | UPL | SALICACEAE |
| POPGRA | 4 | Populus grandidentata | BIG-TOOTH ASPEN | TREE | 3 | FACU | SALICACEAE |
| POPHET | 8 | Populus heterophylla | SWAMP COTTONWOOD | TREE | - 5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| POPNIG | * | POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA | LOMBARDY POPLAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | SALICACEAE |
| POPTRE | 3 | Populus tremuloides | QUAKING ASPEN | TREE | 0 | FAC | SALICACEAE |
| PORSTI | 6 | Porteranthus stipulatus | INDIAN PHYSIC | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PORTRI | 10 | Porteranthus trifoliatus | INDIAN PHYSIC | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PORGRA | * | PORTULACA GRANDIFLORA | MOSS ROSE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | PORTULACACEAE |
| POROLE | * | PORTULACA OLERACEA | PURSLANE | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | PORTULACACEAE |
| POTAMP | 10 | Potamogeton amplifolius | LARGE-LEAVED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTCRI | * | POTAMOGETON CRISPUS | BEGINNER'S PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTDIV | 6 | Potamogeton diversifolius | WATER-THREAD PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTEPI | 10 | Potamogeton epihydrus | RIBBON-LEAVED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTFOL | - 5 | Potamogeton foliosus | LEAFY PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTFRI | 10 | Potamogeton friesii | FRIES'S PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTGRA | 10 | Potamogeton gramineus | GRASS-LEAVED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTILL | 7 | Potamogeton illinoensis | ILLINOIS PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTNAT | 7 | Potamogeton natans | COMMON PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTNOD | 7 | Potamogeton nodosus | AMERICAN PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTPEC | 5 | Potamogeton pectinatus | COMB PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTPRA | 10 | Potamogeton praelongus | WHITE-STEMMED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTPUL | 10 | Potamogeton pulcher | SPOTTED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTPUS | 7 | Potamogeton pusillus | BABY PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTRIC | 10 | Potamogeton richardsonii | REDHEAD GRASS | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTROB | 10 | Potamogeton robbinsii | FERN PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTSTR | 10 | Potamogeton strictifolius | STIFF PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTVAS | 10 | Potamogeton vaseyi | VASEY'S PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTZOS | 8 | Potamogeton zosteriformis | FLAT-STEMMED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | POTAMOGETONACEAE |
| POTANS | 6 | Potentilla anserina | SILVERWEED | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| POTARE | * | POTENTILLA ARGENTEA | SILVERY CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| POTARU | 10 | Potentilla arguta | PRAIRIE CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ROSACEAE |
| POTFRU | 10 | Potentilla fruticosa | SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL | SHRUB | -3 | FACW | ROSACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOARY CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| INTERMEDIATE CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CINQUEFOIL | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | ROSACEAE |
| ROUGH CINQUEFOIL | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | ROSACEAE |
| MARSH CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ROSACEAE |
| CINQUEFOIL | A-FORB | . 4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| GRAY CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SULFUR CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CREEPING CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| BROOK CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| COMMON CINQUEFOIL | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ROSACEAE |
| THREE-TOOTHED CINQUEFOIL | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| LION'S FOOT | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| TALL WHITE LETTUCE | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| ROUGH WHITE LETTUCE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| GREAT WHITE LETTUCE | P-FORB | - 1 | FAC + | ASTERACEAE |
| GLAUCOUS WHITE LETTUCE | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| BIRD'S-EYE PRIMROSE | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | PRIMULACEAE |
| GOLDENWEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| DEVILS CLAW | A-FORB | -1 | FAC + | MARTYNIACEAE |
| MERMAIO WEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HALORAGIDACEAE |
| LAWN PRUNELLA | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| SELF-HEAL | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| AMERICAN PLUM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| WILD PLUM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CHICKASAW PLUM | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| APRICOT | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SWEET CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SOUR CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| WILD GOOSE PLUM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PERFUMED CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| BIG TREE PLUM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| WILD GOOSE PLUM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| CANADA PLUM | TREE | 4 | FACU- | ROSACEAE |
| EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PIN CHERRY | TREE | 4 | FACU. | ROSACEAE |
| PEACH | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| WILD BLACK CHERRY | TREE | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| SAND CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| NANKING CHERRY | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| COMMON CHOKE CHERRY | SHRUB | 1 | FAC | ROSACEAE |
| SILVERY SURFY PEA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| FRENCH GRASS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |

AP1M:NDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | w | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PSOPSO | 6 | Psoralea psoralioides v. eglandulosa | SAMPSON'S SNAKEROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| PSOTEN | 8 | Psoralea tenuiflora | SCURFY-PEA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| PTETRT | 4 | Ptelea trifoliata | WAFER ASH | SHRUB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | RUTACEAE |
| PTETRM | 6 | Ptelea trifoliatav. mollis | DOWNY WAFER ASH | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | RUTACEAE |
| PTEAQU | 5 | Pteridium aquilinum | BRACKEN FERN | FERN | 3 | FACU | DENNSTAEDTIACEAE |
| PTICOS | 10 | Ptilimnium costatum | MOCK BISHOP'S WEED | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | APIACEAE |
| PTINUT | 7 | Ptilimnium nuttallii | MOCK BISHOP'S WEED | A-FORB | -4 | FACW + | APIACEAE |
| PUCDIS | - | PUCCINELLIA DISTANS | ALKALI GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| PUELOB | * | PUERARIA LOBATA | KUOZU | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| PULPAT | 9 | Pulsatilla patens v. multifida | PASQUE FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| PYCALB | 10 | Pycnanthemum albescens | WHITE MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCINC | 8 | Pycnanthemum incanum | GRAY MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCMUT | 10 | Pycnanthemum muticum | BROAD-LEAVED MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCPIL | 6 | Pycnanthemum pilosum | HAIRY MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCPYC | 8 | Pycnanthemum pycnanthemoides | MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCTEN | 4 | Pycnanthemum tenuifolium | SLENDER MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCTOR | 10 | Pycnanthemum torrei | TORREY'S MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| PYCVIR | 5 | Pycnanthemum virginianum | COMMON MOUNTAIN MINT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | LAMIACEAE |
| PYRAME | 10 | Pyrola americana | ROUND-LEAVED SHINLEAF | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | PYROLACEAE |
| PYRELL | 8 | Pyrola elliptica | LARGE-LEAVED SHINLEAF | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PYROLACEAE |
| PYRCAR | 1 | Pyrrhopappus carolinianus | FALSE DANDELION | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| PYRCAL | * | PYRUS CALLERYANA | ORNAMENTAL PEAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PYRCOM | * | PYRUS COMMUNIS | PEAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| PYRPYR | * | PYRUS PYRIFOLIA | CHINESE PEAR | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| QUEALB | . 5 | Quercus alba | WHITE OAK | TREE | 3 | FACU | FAGACEAE |
| QUEBIC | 7 | Quercus bicolor | SWAMP WHITE OAK | TREE | -4 | FACW + | FAGACEAE |
| QUECOC | 7 | Quercus coccinea | SCARLET OAK | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| QUEELL | 5 | Quercus ellipsoidalis | HILL'S OAK | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| QUEFAL | 6 | Quercus falcata | SOUTHERN RED OAK | TREE | 3 | FACU | FAGACEAE |
| QUEIMB | 2 | Quercus imbricaria | JACK OAK | TREE | 1 | FAC- | FAGACEAE |
| QUELYR | 7 | Quercus Iyrata | OVERCUP OAK | TREE | - 5 | OBL | FAGACEAE |
| QUEMAC | 5 | Quercus macrocarpa | BURR OAK | TREE | 1 | FAC- | FAGACEAE |
| QUEMAR | 6 | Quercus marilandica | BLACKJACK OAK | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| QUEMIC | 7 | Quercus michauxii | BASKET OAK | TREE | -3 | FACW | FAGACEAE |
| QUENUT | 10 | Quercus nuttallii | NUTTALL'S OAK | TREE | -5 | OBL | FAGACEAE |
| QUEPAG | 5 | Quercus pagoda | CHERRYBARK OAK | TREE | 0 | FAC | FAGACEAE |
| QUEPAL | 4 | Quercus palustris | PIN OAK | TREE | -3 | FACW | FAGACEAE |
| QUEPHE | 7 | Quercus phellos | WILLOW OAK | TREE | -3 | FACW | FAGACEAE |
| QUEPRA | 5 | Quercus prinoides v. acuminata | CHINKAPIN OAK | TREE | 4 | FACU- | FAGACEAE |
| QUEPRN | 9 | Quercus prinus | BASKET OAK | TREE | 4 | FACU- | FAGACEAE |
| QUERUB | 5 | Quercus rubra | NORTHERN RED OAK | TREE | 3 | FACU | FAGACEAE |
| QUESHS | 7 | Quercus shumardii | SHUMARD'S OAK | TREE | -2 | FACW- | FAGACEAE |
| QUESSC | 7 | Quercus shumardii v. schneckii | SCHNECK'S RED OAK | tree | -2 | FACW- | FAGACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POST OAK | TREE | 4 | FACU- | FAGACEAE |
| BLACK OAK | TREE | 5 | UPL | FAGACEAE |
| LITTLE-LEAF BUTTERCUP | A-FORB | - 2 | FACW. | RANUNCULACEAE |
| TALL BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | 2 | FACW- | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SPEARWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CORN BUTTERCUP | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |
| BULBOUS BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CAROLINA BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SEASIDE CROWFOOT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| EARLY BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | RANUNCULACEAE |
| LESSER CELANDINE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| YELLOW WATER BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SMALL YELLOW WATER-CROWFOOT | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | RANUNCULACEAE |
| HARVEY'S BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | RANUNCULACEAE |
| ROUGH BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SPEARWORT | A-FORB | - 5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| WHITE WATER CROWFOOT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SMALL-FLOWERED CROWFOOT | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SMALL-FLOWERED CROWFOOT | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |
| BRISTLY CROWFOOT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SMALL SPEARWORT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| HOOKED BUTTERCUP | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CREEPING BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | RANUNCULACEAE |
| PLAINS BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| PAPILLOSE BUTTERCUP | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |
| CURSED CROWFOOT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SWAMP BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | RANUNCULACEAE |
| SWAMP BUTTERCUP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| WHITE WATER CROWFOOT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| WILD RADISH | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| RADISH | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| WILD RAPE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| LONG-HEADED CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| YELLOW CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BLOWOUT GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| JAPANESE WISTERIA | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| CHINESE WISTERIA | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| DYER'S ROCKET | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | RESEDACEAE |
| ALDER BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | RHAMNACEAE |
| CAROLINA BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | RHAMNACEAE |
| COMMON BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | RHAMNACEAE |
| DAHURIAN BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | RHAMNACEAE |
| GLOSSY BUCKTHORN | SHRUB | -1 | FAC + | RHAMNACEAE |

Family
RHAMNACEAE
RHAMNACEAE
RHAMNACEAE
POLYGONACEAE
MELASTOMATACEAE
MELASTOMATACEAE
ERICACEAE
ERICACEAE
ROSACEAE
ANACARDIACEAE
ANACARDIACEAE
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 Physiognomy


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PASTURE ROSE | SHRUB | 4 | FACU- | ROSACEAE |
| SWEETBRIER | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| FRENCH ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SMALL SWEETBRIER | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| MUSK ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| JAPANESE ROSE | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| SWAMPY ROSE | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ROSACEAE |
| RED-LEAVED ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| ROUGH ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| RUGOSE ROSE | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| ILLINOIS ROSE | SHRUB | 2 | FACU + | ROSACEAE |
| BURNET ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SUNSHINE ROSE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| VIRGINIA ROSE | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | ROSACEAE |
| WHEELWORT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | LYTHRACEAE |
| COMMON BLACKBERRY | SHRUB | 2 | FACU + | ROSACEAE |
| HIGHBUSH BLACKBERRY | SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | ROSACEAE |
| HIMALAYA BERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| ARCHING DEWBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| COMMON DEWBERRY | SHRUB | 4 | FACU- | ROSACEAE |
| SWAMPY DEWBERRY | SHRUB | -3 | FACW | ROSACEAE |
| CULTIVATED RASPBERRY | SHRUB | 2 | FACU + | ROSACEAE |
| CUT-LEAVED BLACKBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| BLACK RASPBERRY | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ROSACEAE |
| PURPLE FLOWERING RASPBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| YANKEE BLACKBERRY | SHRUB | 1 | FAC- | ROSACEAE |
| WINEBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| DWARF RASPBERRY | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| BRISTLY BLACKBERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| RED RASPBERRY | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | ROSACEAE |
| SOUTHERN DEWBERRY | SHRUB | 2 | FACU + | ROSACEAE |
| ORANGE CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| SULLIVANT'S ORANGE CONEFLOWER | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| LARGE BLACK-EYED SUSAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| BLACK-EYED SUSAN | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| WILD GOLDEN GLOW | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ASTERACEAE |
| MISSOURI BLACK-EYED SUSAN | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | AStERACEAE |
| SWEET BLACK-EYED SUSAN | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | AStERACEAE |
| BROWN-EYED SUSAN | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | AStERACEAE |
| WILD PETUNIA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ACANTHACEAE |
| HAIRY RUELLIA | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ACANTHACEAE |
| HAIRY RUELLIA | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ACANTHACEAE |
| STALKED WILD PETUNIA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ACANTHACEAE |

Family
ACANTHACEAE
POLYGONACEAE
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RUPPIACEAE
RUTACEAE
GENTIANACEAE
GENTIANACEAE
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
ALISMATACEAE
ALISMATACEAE
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ALISMATACEAE
ALISMATACEAE
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CHENOPODIACEAE
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| Common Name |
| :--- |
| SMOOTH RUELLIA |
| FIELD SORREL |
| PALE DOCK |
| CURLY DOCK |
| CRESTED DOCK |
| SOUR DOCK |
| LONG－LEAVED DOCK |
| GOLDEN DOCK |
| MEXICAN DOCK |
| BITTER DOCK |
| GREAT WATER DOCK |
| PATIENCE DOCK |
| SWAMP DOCK |
| DITCH GRASS |
| RUE |
| ROSE GENTIAN |
| PRAIRIE ROSE GENTIAN |
| PEARLWORT |
| SHORT－BEAKED ARROWLEAF |
| THICK－STALKED ARROWHEAD |
| ARUM－LEAVED ARROWHEAD |
| GRASS－LEAVED ARROWHEAD |
| COMMON ARROWHEAD |
| LONG－BEAKED ARROWHEAD |
| STIFF ARROWHEAD |
| GLASSWORT |
| WHITE WILLOW |
| WEEPING WILLOW |
| PEACH－LEAVED WILLOW |
| BEAKED WILLOW |
| HOARY WILLOW |
| GOAT WILLOW |
| CAROLINA WILLOW |
| GRAY WILLOW |
| PUSSY WILLOW |
| HEART－LEAVED WILLOW |
| SANDBAR WILLOW |
| CRACK WILLOW |
| HYBRID BLACK WILLOW |
| BLUE－LEAF WILLOW |
| PRAIRIE WILLOW |
| SHINING WILLOW |
| BLACK WILLOW |

CC Scientific Name

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ruellia strepens } \\
& \text { RUMFX ACETOS }
\end{aligned}
$$

RUMEX ACETOSELLA Rumex altissimus RUMEX CRISPUS RUMEX CRISTATUS Rumex hastatulus RUMEX LONGIFOLIUS Rumex maritimus $v$ ．fueginus Rumex mexicanus RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS Rumex orbiculatus RUMEX PATIENTIA Rumex verticillatus

Ruppia maritima v．rostrata RUTA GRAVEOLENS Sabatia angularis Sabatia campestris SAGINA PROCUMBENS Sagittaria brevirostra Sagittaria calycina Sagittaria cuneata Sagittaria graminea Sagittaria latifolia Sagittaria longirostra Sagittaria rigida SALIX ALBA
SALIX ALBA 'TRISTIS' Salix amygdaloides Salix bebbiana Salix candida SALIX CAPREA Salix caroliniana SALIX CINEREA Salix discolor Salix eriocephala Salix exigua SALIX FRAGILIS Salix $\times$ glat felteri Salix glaucophylloides v ．glaucophylla Salix humilis Salix lucida Salix nigra

Acronym
Acronym RUESTR RUMALT RUMCRP RUMCRT RUMHAS RUMLON RUMMAR RUMMEX RUMOBT RUMORB RUMPAT RUMVER RUPMAR RUTGRA SABANG SABCAM SAGPRO

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 SAGGRA SAGLAT SAGLON SAGRIG SALEUR SALALA SALALT SALAMY SALBEB SALCAN 

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\end{tabular} SALCAR SALCIN ふ

 SALEXI SALFRA SALGLA发 SALHUM号
APIINDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SALPED | 10 | Salix pedicellaris v. hypoglauca | BOG WILLOW | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| SALPEN | - | SALIX PENTANDRA | BAY-LEAVED WILLOW | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | SALICACEAE |
| SALPET | 6 | Salix petiolaris | MEADOW WILLOW | SHRUB | - 5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| SALPUP | - | SALIX PURPUREA | BASKET WILLOW | SHRUB | -3 | FACW | SALICACEAE |
| SALRIG | 5 | Salix rigida | HEART-LEAVED WILLOW | SHRUB | -4 | FACW + | SALICACEAE |
| SALRUB | * | SALIX $\times$ RUBENS | HYBRID CRACK WILLOW | TREE | -4 | FACW + | SALICACEAE |
| SALSEC | $B$ | Salix sericea | SILKY WILLOW | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| SALSES | 10 | Salix serissima | AUTUMN WILLOW | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| SALSYR | 6 | Salix $\times$ subsericea | WILLOW | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | SALICACEAE |
| SALSUB | 10 | Salix syrticola | DUNE WILLOW | SHRUB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | SALICACEAE |
| SALCOL | - | SALSOLA COLLINA | SALTWORT | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| SALIBE | - | SALSOLA IBERICA | RUSSIAN THISTLE | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| SALAZN | 9 | Salvia azurea v. grandiflora | BLUE SAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SALAZA | - | SALVIA AZUREA v. GRANDIFLORA | BLUE SAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SALLYR | 4 | Salvia lyrata | CANCER WEED | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | LAMIACEAE |
| SALNEM | * | SALVIA NEMOROSA | WILD SAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SALPRA | * | SALVIA PRATENSIS | MEADOW SAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SALREF | - | SALVIA REFLEXA | ROCKY MOUNTAIN SAGE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SALVER | - | SALVIA VERTICILLATA | SAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SAMCAN | 2 | Sambucus canadensis | COMMON ELDER | SHRUB | 4 | FACU- | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SAMRAC | 10 | Sambucus racemosa v. pubens | RED-BERRIED ELDER | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SAMVAL | 5 | Samolus valerandii | BROOKWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | PRIMULACEAE |
| SANCAD | 5 | Sanguinaria canadensis | BLOODROOT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | PAPAVERACEAE |
| SANCAE | 10 | Sanguisorba canadensis | AMERICAN BURNET | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | ROSACEAE |
| SANMIN | - | SANGUISORBA MINOR | GARDEN BURNET | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ROSACEAE |
| SANCAS | 4 | Sanicula canadensis | CANADIAN BLACK SNAKEROOT | B-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | APIACEAE |
| SANGRE | 2 | Sanicula gregaria | CLUSTERED BLACK SNAKEROOT | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | APIACEAE |
| SANMAR | 6 | Sanicula marilandica | BLACK SNAKEROOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| SANTRI | 8 | Sanicula trifoliata | BEAKED BLACK SNAKEROOT | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| SANPRO | - | SANVITALIA PROCUMBENS | CREEPING ZINNIA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SAPOFF | - | SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS | BOUNCING BET | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SARPUR | 10 | Sarracenia purpurea | PITCHER PLANT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SARRACENIACEAE |
| SASALB | 2 | Sassafras albidum | SASSAFRAS | TREE | 3 | FACU | LAURACEAE |
| SATHOR | * | SATUREJA HORTENSIS | SUMMER SAVORY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SAUCER | 5 | Saururus cernuus | LIZARD'S TAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SAURURACEAE |
| SAXFOR | 10 | Saxifraga forbesii | FORBES' SAXIFRAGE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| SAXPEN | 10 | Saxifraga pensylvanica | SWAMP SAXIFRAGE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| SAXVIR | 10 | Saxifraga virginiensis | EARLY SAXIFRAGE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| SCHPAN | 5 | Schedonnardus paniculatus | TUMBLE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SCHPAL | 10 | Scheuchzeria palustris v. americana | ARROW-GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | JUNCAGINACEAE |
| SCHPUR | 10 | Schizachne purpurascens | FALSE MELIC GRASS | P-GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| SCHSCO | 5 | Schizachyrium scoparium | LITTLE BLUESTEM | P-GRASS | 4 | FACU- | POACEAE |
| SCHUNC | 7 | Schrankia uncinata | CAT-CLAW | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | MIMOSACEAE |

APPI:NDIX: Vegetation of Illmois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCISIB | * | SCILLA SIBIRICA | SIBERIAN SQUILL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| SCIACU | 6 | Scirpus acutus | HEARD-STEMMED BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIAME | 3 | Scirpus americanus | CHAIRMAKER'S RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIATC | 10 | Scirpus atrocinctus | DARK-COLORED RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIATR | 4 | Scirpus atrovirens | DARK GREEN RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCICES | 10 | Scirpus cespitosus v. callosus | TUFTED BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCICYP | 5 | Scirpus cyperinus | WOOL GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIFLU | 3 | Scirpus fluviatilis | RIVER BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIGEO | 4 | Scirpus georgianus | BRISTLELESS DARK GREEN RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIHAL | 10 | Scirpus hallii | HALL'S TUFTED BULRUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIHAT | 5 | Scirpus hattorianus | EARLY DARK GREEN RUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIHET | 7 | Scirpus heterochaetus | SLENDER BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIKOI | 8 | Scirpus koilolepis | KEELED BULRUSH | A-SEDGE | -4 | FACW + | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIMIM | 7 | Scirpus micranthus | SMALL-FLOWERED RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIMID | 7 | Scirpus micranthus v. drummondii | SMALL-FLOWERED RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIMIP | 10 | Scirpus microcarpus | SMALL-FRUITED RUSH | P-SEDGE | - 5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIMUC | - | SCIRPUS MUCRONATUS | POINTED RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIPAL | 4 | Scirpus paludosus | ALKALI BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIPED | 10 | Scirpus pedicellatus | STALKED WOOL GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIPEN | 3 | Scirpus pendulus | RED BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIPOL | 10 | Scirpus polyphyllus | LEAFY WOOL GRASS | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIPUR | 10 | Scirpus purshianus | PURSH'S TUFTED BULRUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCISMI | 10 | Scirpus smithii | SMITH'S TUFTED BULRUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCISUB | 10 | Scirpus subterminalis | WATER BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCITAB | . 4 | Scirpus tabernaemontanii | GREAT BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCITOR | 9 | Scirpus torreyi | TORREY'S BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCIVER | 10 | Scirpus verecundus | BULRUSH | P-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLANN | * | SCLERANTHUS ANNUUS | KNAWEL | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SCLOLI | 10 | Scleria oligantha | SMOOTH-SEEDED NUT RUSH | P-SEDGE | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLPAP | 10 | Scleria pauciflora | FEW-FLOWERED NUT RUSH | P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLPAC | 10 | Scleria pauciflora v. caroliniana | FEW-FLOWERED NUT RUSH | P-SEDGE | 3 | FACU | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLRET | 10 | Scleria reticularis | NETTED NUT RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLTRI | 9 | Scleria triglomerata | TALL NUT GRASS | P-SEDGE | 0 | FAC | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLVER | 10 | Scleria verticillata | LOW NUT RUSH | A-SEDGE | -5 | OBL | CYPERACEAE |
| SCLDUR | * | SCLEROCHLOA DURA | FAIRGROUND GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SCRLAN | 5 | Scrophularia lanceolata | EARLY FIGWORT | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SCRMAR | 4 | Scrophularia marilandica | LATE FIGWORT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| SCUAUS | 6 | Scutellaria australis | SMALL SKULLCAP | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LAMIACEAE |
| SCUELL | 6 | Scutellaria elliptica | HAIRY SKULLCAP | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SCUGAL | 6 | Scutellaria galericulata | MARSH SKULLCAP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| SCUINC | 5 | Scutellaria incana | DOWNY SKULLCAP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| SCULAT | 4 | Scutellaria lateriflora | MAD-DOG SKULLCAP | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| SCULEO | 5 | Scutellaria leonardii | SMALL SKULLCAP | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LAMIACEAE |



| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SCUNER | 5 | Scutellaria nervosa |
| SCuOVA | 5 | Scutellaria ovata |
| SCUPAR | 6 | Scutellaria parvula |
| SECCER | - | SECALE CEREALE |
| SEDACR | * | SEDUM ACRE |
| SEDALO | - | SEDUM ALBO-ROSEUM |
| SEDALU | * | SEDUM ALBUM |
| SEDPUL | 8 | Sedum pulchellum |
| SEDPUR | - | SEDUM PURPUREUM |
| SEDRUP | * | SEDUM RUPESTRE |
| SEDSAR | - | SEDUM SARMENTOSUM |
| SEDSPU | * | SEDUM SPURIUM |
| SEDTEL | 10 | Sedum telephioides |
| SEDTER | 9 | Sedum ternatum |
| SELAPO | 7 | Selaginella apoda |
| SELECL | 10 | Selaginella eclipes |
| SELRUP | 8 | Selaginella rupestris |
| SENAUR | 4 | Senecio aureus |
| SENGLA | 0 | Senecio glaballus |
| SENJAC | * | SENECIO JACOBAEA |
| SENOBO | 8 | Senecio obovatus |
| SENPAU | 3 | Senecio pauperculus |
| SENPLA | 6 | Senecio plattensis |
| SENVIS | * | SENECIO VISCOSUS |
| SENVUL | * | SENECIO VULGARIS |
| SESMAC | 3 | Sesbania macrocarpa |
| SETFAB | * | SETARIA FABERI |
| SETGEN | 6 | Setaria geniculata |
| SETGLA | * | SETARIA GLAUCA |
| SETITA | * | SETARIA ITALICA |
| SETVER | * | SETARIA VERTICILLATA |
| SETVIV | * | SETARIA VIRIDIS |
| SETVIM | * | SETARIA VIRIDIS v. MAJOR |
| SHECAN | 10 | Shepherdia canadensis |
| SHEARV | * | SHERARDIA ARVENSIS |
| SIBVIR | 0 | Sibara virginica |
| SICANG | 3 | Sicyos angulatus |
| SIDELL | 5 | Sida elliottii |
| SIDSPI | * | SIDA SPINOSA |
| SIDHIS | 5 | Sidopsis hispida |
| SILANT | 1 | Silene antırrhina |
| SILARM | * | SILENE ARMERIA |
| SILCSE | - | SILENE CSEREI |


| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SILCUC | * | SILENE CUCUBALUS | BLADDER CAMPION | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILDIC | * | SILENE DICHOTOMA | FORKED CATCHFLY | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILNIV | 8 | Silene nivea | SNOWY CAMPION | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILNOC | - | SILENE NOCTIFLORA | NIGHT-FLOWERING CATCHFLY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILOVA | 10 | Silene ovata | WOODLAND CATCHFLY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILREG | 9 | Silene regia | ROYAL CATCHFLY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILSTE | 6 | Silene stellata | STARRY CAMPION | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILVIR | 9 | Silene virginica | FIRE PINK | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| SILINT | 5 | Silphium integrifolium | ROSIN WEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SILLAC | 5 | Silphium laciniatum | COMPASS PLANT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | AStERACEAE |
| SILPER | 4 | Silphium perfoliatum | CUP PLANT | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | AStERACEAE |
| SILSPE | * | SILPHIUM SPECIOSUM | ROSIN WEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SILTER | 4 | Silphium terebinthinaceum | PRAIRIE DOCK | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | ASTERACEAE |
| SILTRI | 10 | Silphium trifoliatum | ROSIN WEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SISALT | * | SISYMBRIUM ALTISSIMUM | TUMBLE MUSTARD | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | BRASSICACEAE |
| SISLOE | - | SISYMBRIUM LOESELII | TALL HEDGE MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| SISOFF | * | SISYMBRIUM OFFICINALE | HEDGE MUSTARD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| SISALB | 4 | Sisyrinchium albidum | COMMON BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | IRIDACEAE |
| SISANG | 5 | Sisyrinchium angustifolium | STOUT BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | IRIDACEAE |
| SISATL | 10 | Sisyrinchium atlanticum | EASTERN BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | IRIDACEAE |
| SISCAM | 6 | Sisyrinchium campestre | PRAIRIE BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | IRIDACEAE |
| SISMON | 9 | Sisyrinchium montanum | MOUNTAIN BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -1 | FAC+ | IRIDACEAE |
| SISMUC | 9 | Sisyrinchium mucronatum | BLUE-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -2 | FACW. | IRIDACEAE |
| SITHYS | * | SITANION HYSTRIX | BOTTLEBRUSH SQUIRREL TAIL | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SIUSUA | 5 | Sium suave | WATER PARSNIP | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | APIACEAE |
| SMIRAC | 4 | Smilacina racemosa | FEATHERY FALSE SOLOMON SEAL | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| SMISTE | 5 | Smilacina stellata | STARRY FALSE SOLOMON SEAL | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | LILIACEAE |
| SMIBON | 5 | Smilax bona-nox | BULL BRIER | W-VINE | 2 | FACU + | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIECI | 5 | Smilax ecirrhata | UPRIGHT CARRION FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIGLA | 6 | Smilax glauca | GREEN BRIER | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIHER | 4 | Smilax herbacea | CARRION FLOWER | H-VINE | 0 | FAC | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIHIS | 3 | Smilax hispida | BRISTLY GREEN BRIER | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIILL | 5 | Smilax illinoensis | ILLINOIS CARRION FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SMILACACEAE |
| SMILAS | 4 | Smilax lasioneuron | COMMON CARRION FLOWER | H-VINE | 5 | UPL | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIPUL | 5 | Smilax pulverulenta | DARK GREEN CARRION FLOWER | H-VINE | 3 | FACU | SMILACACEAE |
| SMIROT | 4 | Smilax rotundifolia | CAT BRIER | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | SMILACACEAE |
| SOLCAR | 0 | Solanum carolinense | HORSE NETTLE | P_FORB | 4 | FACU- | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLCOR | * | SOLANUM CORNUTUM | BUFFALO BUR | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLDIM | * | SOLANUM DIMIDIATUM | TORREY'S HORSE NETTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLDUL | * | SOLANUM DULCAMARA | BITTERSWEET NIGHTSHADE | W-VINE | 0 | FAC | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLELA | * | SOLANUM ELAEAGNIFOLIUM | WHITE HORSE NETTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLHET | * | SOLANUM HETERODOXUM v. NOVOMEXICANUM | PRICKLY HORSE NETTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLPTY | 0 | Solanum ptycanthum | BLACK NIGHTSHADE | A-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SOLANACEAE |

APPINIDIX: Vegetation of Illmors Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SOLSAR | * | SOLANUM SARACHOIDES | HAIRY NIGHTSHADE | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLTRI | - | SOLANUM TRIFLORUM | CUT-LEAVED NIGHISHADE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLTUB | - | SOLANUM TUBEROSUM | POTATO | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SOLANACEAE |
| SOLARG | 10 | Solidago arguta | SHARP-TOOTHED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLBIC | 7 | Solidago bicolor | SILVERROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLBOO | 10 | Solidago boottii | BOOTT'S GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLBUC | 8 | Solidago buckleyi | BUCKLEY'S GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLCAE | 7 | Solidago caesia | BLUESTEM GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLCAN | 1 | Sotidago canadensis | CANADA GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLDRU | 6 | Solidago drummondii | DRUMMOND'S GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLFLE | 6 | Solidago flexicaulis | BROAD-LEAVED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLGIG | 3 | Solidago gigantea | LATE GOLDENROD | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLHIS | 7 | Solidago hispida | WHITE GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLJUN | 4 | Solidago juncea | EARLY GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLLUT | 10 | Solidago $\times$ lutescens | UPLAND ASTER | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLMIS | 4 | Solidago missouriensis | MISSOURI GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLNEM | 3 | Solidago nemoralis | OLD FIELD GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLOHI | 10 | Solidago ohioensis | OHIO GOLDENROD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLPAT | 9 | Solidago patula | ROUGH-LEAVED GOLDENRODVED | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLPET | B | Solidago petiolaris | DOWNY GOLDENROD | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLPTA | 9 | Solidago ptarmicoides | STIFF ASTER | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLRAD | 7 | Solidago radula | ROUGH GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLRID | 7 | Solidago riddellii | RIDDELL'S GOLDENROD | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLRIG | 4 | Solidago rigida | RIGID GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 4 | FACU. | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLRUG | 8 | Solidago rugosa | ROUGH GOLDENROD | P-FORB | - 1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLSCI | 10 | Solidago sciaphila | CLIFF GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLSEM | * | SOLIDAGO SEMPERVIRENS | SEASIDE GOLDENROD | P.FORB | -2 | FACW. | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLSPE | 7 | Solidago speciosa | SHOWY GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLSPH | 10 | Solidago sphacelata | BLIGHTED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLSTR | 10 | Solidago strigosa | HAIRY GOLDENROD | P.FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLULI | 10 | Solidago uliginosa | BOG GOLDENROD | P-FORB | - 5 | OBL | ASTERACEAE |
| SOLULM | 5 | Solidago ulmifolia | ELM-LEAVED GOLDENROD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| SONARA | * | SONCHUS ARVENSIS | FIELD SOW THISTLE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC. | ASTERACEAE |
| SONARG | * | SONCHUS ARVENSIS v. GLABRESCENS | FIELD SOW THISTLE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| SONASP | * | SONCHUS ASPER | PRICKLY SOW THISTLE | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| SONOLE | * | SONCHUS OLERACEUS | COMMON SOW THISTLE | A.FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| SORAUC | * | SORBUS AUCUPARIA | EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH | TREE | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| SORDEC | 10 | Sorbus decora | AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH | TREE | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ROSACEAE |
| SORNUT | 4 | Sorghastrum nutans | INDIAN GRASS | P.GRASS | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | POACEAE |
| SORALM | * | SORGHUM $\times$ ALMUM | SORGHUM GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SORBIC | * | SORGHUM BICOLOR | SORGHUM | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SORHAL | * | SORGHUM HALEPENSE | JOHNSON GRASS | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| SORSUD | * | SORGHUM SUDANENSE | SUDAN GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |

Acronym CC Scientific Name
SPAAME 10 Sparganium americanum SPAAME
SPAAND

SPACHL

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SPAPEC
SPEARV
SPEMAR
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$\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$
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$\omega$ SPIMAR SPIALB $\frac{a}{\frac{a}{a}}$ $\stackrel{\llcorner }{\stackrel{⿺}{\bar{o}}}$ $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{c}$
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心 $\sum_{0}$
$\frac{1}{\infty}$ $\frac{\pi}{4}$
$\frac{0}{0}$
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$\frac{2}{a}$
$\frac{2}{\infty}$
 $\stackrel{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{a}}$ $\stackrel{\substack{\sim \\ 山}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega}}$ SPIPOL SPIPUN SPOASP SPOCLA 2
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0
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i SPOPYR SPOVAG STAASP STABYZ

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| STANUT | 10 | Stachys nuttallii | HEART-LEAVED HEDGE NETTLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| STAPAL | 5 | Stachys palustris | WOUNDWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| STATET | 5 | Stachys tenuifolia | SMOOTH HEDGE NETTLE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| STATEH | 5 | Stachys tenuifolia v. hispida | MARSH HEDGE NETTLE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LAMIACEAE |
| STATRI | 5 | Staphylea trifolia | BLADDERNUT | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | STAPHYLEACEAE |
| STEGRN | * | STELLARIA GRAMINEA | STARWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STELON | 6 | Stellaria longifolia | STITCHWORT | P-FORB | 4 | FACW + | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STEMED | - | STELLARIA MEDIA | COMMON CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STEPAL | * | STELLARIA PALLIDA | SAND CHICKWEED | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STEPUB | 10 | Stellaria pubera | GREAT CHICKWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| STEGRM | 10 | Stenanthium gramineum | FEATHERBELLS | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LILIACEAE |
| STICOM | * | STIPA COMATA | NEEDLE-AND-THREAD | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| STISPA | 6 | Stipa spartea | PORCUPINE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| STIVIR | - | STIPA VIRIDULA | GREEN NEEDLE GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| STRHEL | 3 | Strophostyles helvola | TRAILING WILD BEAN | A-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | FABACEAE |
| STRLEI | 4 | Strophostyles leiosperma | SMALL WILD BEAN | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| STRUMB | 5 | Strophostyles umbellata | CLUSTERED WILD BEAN | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| STYPIC | 9 | Stylisma pickeringii v. pattersonii | PATTERSON BINDWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CONVOLVULACEAE |
| STYDIP | 9 | Stylophorum diphyllum | CELANDINE POPPY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PAPAVERACEAE |
| STYBIF | 5 | Stylosanthes biflora | PENCIL FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| STYAME | 10 | Styrax americana | AMERICAN STORAX | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | STYRACACEAE |
| STYGRA | 10 | Styrax grandifolia | LARGE-LEAVED STORAX | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | STYRACACEAE |
| SUADEP | * | SUAEDA DEPRESSA | SEA BLITE | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | CHENOPODIACEAE |
| SULREN | 10 | Sullivantia renifolia | SULLIVANT'S SAXIFRAGE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SAXIFRAGACEAE |
| SYMALA | B | Symphoricarpos albus | SNOWBERRY | SHRUB | 4 | FACU. | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SYMALL | * | SYMPHORICARPOS ALBUS v. LAEVIGATUS | GARDEN SNOWBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SYMOCC | 6 | Symphoricarpos occidentalis | WOLFBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SYMORB | 1 | Symphoricarpos orbiculatus | CORALBERRY | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| SYMOFF | * | SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE | COMMON COMFREY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | BORAGINACEAE |
| SYMFOE | 8 | Symplocarpus foetidus | SKUNK CABBAGE | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ARACEAE |
| SYNHIS | 10 | Synandra hispidula | SYNANDRA | B-FORB | 0 | FAC | LAMIACEAE |
| SYRVUL | * | SYRINGA VULGARIS | LILAC | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | OLEACEAE |
| TAEINT | 7 | Taenidia integerrima | YELLOW PIMPERNEL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| TALCAL | 10 | Talinum calycinum | FAME FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PORTULACACEAE |
| TALPAR | 10 | Talinum parviflorum | PRAIRIE FAME FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PORTULACACEAE |
| TALRUG | 9 | Talinum rugospermum | FAME FLOWER | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | PORTULACACEAE |
| TAMGAL | * | TAMARIX GALLICA | FRENCH TAMARISK | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | TAMARICACEAE |
| TANPAR | * | TANACETUM PARTHENIUM | FEVERFEW | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TANVUL | * | TANACETUM VULGARE | COMMON TANSY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TARLAE | * | TARAXACUM LAEVIGATUM | RED-SEEDED DANDELION | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TAROFF | * | TARAXACUM OFFICINALE | COMMON DANDELION | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| TAXDIS | 7 | Taxodium distichum | BALD CYPRESS | TREE | - 5 | OBL | TAXODIACEAE |
| TAXCAN | 10 | Taxus canadensis | CANADA YEW | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | TAXACEAE |

APPENDIX: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TEPVIR | 7 | Tephrosia virginiana | GOAT'S RUE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TEUCAB | 3 | Teucrium canadense v. boreale | GRAY GERMANDER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | LAMIACEAE |
| TEUCAV | 3 | Teucrium canadense $v$. virginicum | AMERICAN GERMANDER | P-FORB | -2 | FACW. | LAMIACEAE |
| THADEA | 5 | Thalia dealbata | POWDERY THALIA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | MARANTACEAE |
| THADAD | 5 | Thalictrum dasycarpum | PURPLE MEADOW RUE | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | RANUNCULACEAE |
| THADAH | 5 | Thalictrum dasycarpum v. hypoglaucum | SMOOTH MEADOW RUE | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | RANUNCULACEAE |
| THADIO | 5 | Thalictrum dioicum | EARLY MEADOW RUE | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | RANUNCULACEAE |
| THAREV | 5 | Thalictrum revolutum | WAXY MEADOW RUE | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | RANUNCULACEAE |
| THATHA | 5 | Thalictrum thalictroides | RUE ANEMONE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | RANUNCULACEAE |
| THABAR | 7 | Thaspium barbinode | HAIRY MEADOW PARSNIP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| THATRT | 6 | Thaspium trifoliatum | PURPLE MEADOW PARSNIP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| THATRF | 6 | Thaspium trifoliatum v. flavum | YELLOW MEADOW PARSNIP | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| THEGRA | * | THELESPERMA GRACILE | GREEN THREAD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| THENOV | 10 | Thelypteris noveboracensis | NEW YORK FERN | FERN | -1 | FAC + | THELYPTERIDACEAE |
| THEPAL | 7 | Thelypteris palustris v. pubescens | MARSH SHIELD FERN | FERN | -4 | FACW + | THELYPTERIDACEAE |
| THIAME | 10 | Thismia americana | THISMIA | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | BURMANNIACEAE |
| THLARV | * | THLASPI ARVENSE | FIELD PENNY CRESS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| THLPER | * | THLASPI PERFOLIATUM | PERFOLIATE PENNY CRESS | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | BRASSICACEAE |
| THUOCC | 10 | Thuja occidentalis | ARBOR VITAE | TREE | -5 | OBL | CUPRESSACEAE |
| THYPAS | * | THYMELAEA PASSERINA | SPARROW WEED | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | THYMELAEACEAE |
| THYPRA | * | THYMUS PRAECOX | CREEPING THYME | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| TIDLAN | * | TIDESTROMIA LANUGINOSA | WOOLLY TIDESTROMIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | AMARANTHACEAE |
| TILAME | 5 | Tilia americana | AMERICAN LINDEN | TREE | 3 | FACU | TILIACEAE |
| TILHET | 10 | Tilia heterophylla | WHITE BASSWOOD | TREE | 4 | FACU- | TILIACEAE |
| TIPDIS | - 7 | Tipularia discolor | CRANE-FLY ORCHID | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ORCHIDACEAE |
| TOFGLU | 10 | Tofieldia glutinosa | FALSE ASPHRODEL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LILIACEAE |
| TOMAUR | B | Tomanthera auriculata | EARED FALSE FOXGLOVE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| TORARV | * | TORILIS ARVENSIS | FIELD HEDGE PARSLEY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| TORJAP | * | TORILIS JAPONICA | JAPANESE HEDGE PARSLEY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | APIACEAE |
| TORPAL | 10 | Torreyochloa pallida | PALE MANNA GRASS | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| TOXRAD | 1 | Toxicodendron radicans | POISON IVY | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | ANACARDIACEAE |
| TOXTOX | * | TOXICODENDRON TOXICARIUM | POISON OAK | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ANACARDIACEAE |
| TOXVER | 10 | Toxicodendron vernix | POISON SUMAC | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ANACARDIACEAE |
| TRADIF | 7 | Trachelospermum difforme | CLIMBING DOGBANE | W-VINE | -3 | FACW | APOCYNACEAE |
| TRABRA | 7 | Tradescantia bracteata | LONG-BRACTED SPIDERWORT | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | COMMELINACEAE |
| TRAOHI | 3 | Tradescantia ohiensis | COMMON SPIDERWORT | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | COMMELINACEAE |
| TRASUB | 5 | Tradescantia subaspera | BROAD-LEAVED SPIDERWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | COMMELINACEAE |
| TRAVIR | 7 | Tradescantia virginiana | VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | COMMELINACEAE |
| TRACOR | 9 | Tragia cordata | TRAGIA | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | EUPHORBIACEAE |
| TRADUB | * | TRAGOPOGON DUBIUS | SAND GOAT'S BEARD | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TRAPOR | * | TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS | OYSTER SALSIFY | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TRAPRA | * | TRAGOPOGON PRATENSIS | COMMON GOAT'S BEARD | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| TRACAR | 10 | Trautvetteria caroliniensis | FALSE BUGBANE | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | RANUNCULACEAE |


| Acronym | CC | Scientlic Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TREAET | 4 | Trepocarpus aethusae | DARK GREEN CHERVIL | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | APIACEAE |
| TRIFRS | 8 | Triadenum fraseri | FRASER'S ST. JOHN'S WORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYPERICACEAE |
| TRITUB | 8 | Triadenum tubulosum | MARSH ST. JOHN'S WORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYPERICACEAE |
| TRIVIG | 10 | Triadenum virginicum | MARSH ST, JOHN'S WORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYPERICACEAE |
| TRIWAL | 10 | Triadenum walteri | MARSH ST. JOHN'S WORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYPERICACEAE |
| TRITER | * | TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS | PUNCTURE VINE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | ZYGOPHYLLACEAE |
| TRIINS | * | TRICHACHNE INSULARIS | SOUR GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| TRIBOS | 10 | Trichomanes boschianum | FILMY FERN | FERN | -3 | FACW | HYMENOPHYLLACEAE |
| TRIBRA | 7 | Trichostema brachiatum | FALSE PENNYROYAL | A.FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| TRIDIC | 6 | Trichostema dichotomum | BLUE CURLS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LAMIACEAE |
| TRIFLA | 1 | Tridens flavus | COMMON PURPLETOP | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| TRISTR | 4 | Tridens strictus | SPIKED PURPLETOP | P-GRASS | 3 | FACU | POACEAE |
| TRIBOR | 10 | Trientalis borealis | STARFLOWER | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | PRIMULACEAE |
| TRIARV | * | TRIFOLIUM ARVENSE | RABBIT-FOOT CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRIAUM | * | TRIFOLIUM AUREUM | YELLOW HOP CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRICAM | * | TRIFOLIUM CAMPESTRE | LOW HOP CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRIDUB | * | TRIFOLIUM DUBIUM | LITTLE HOP CLOVER | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| TRIFRG | * | TRIFOLIUM FRAGIFERUM | STRAWBERRY CLOVER | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | FABACEAE |
| TRIHYB | * | TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM | ALSIKE CLOVER | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | FABACEAE |
| TRIINC | * | TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM | CRIMSON CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRIPRA | * | TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE | RED CLOVER | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | FABACEAE |
| TRIREF | 9 | Trifolium reflexum | BUFFALO CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRIREP | * | TRIFOLIUM REPENS | WHITE CLOVER | P-FORB | 2 | $\mathrm{FACU}+$ | FABACEAE |
| TRIRES | * | TRIFOLIUM RESUPINATUM | PERSIAN CLOVER | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| TRIMAR | 10 | Triglochin maritima | COMMON BOG ARROW GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | JUNCAGINACEAE |
| TRIPAL | 10 | Triglochin palustris | SLENDER BOG ARROW GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | JUNCAGINACEAE |
| TRICER | 10 | Trillium cernuum v. macranthum | NODDING TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | LILIACEAE |
| TRICUN | 10 | Trillium cuneatum | WEDGE TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| TRIERE | 10 | Trillium erectum | ILL-SCENTED TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| TRIFLE | 7 | Trillium flexipes | DECLINED TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | LILIACEAE |
| TRIGRA | B | Trillium grandiflorum | LARGE WHITE TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| TRINIV | B | Trillium nivale | SNOW TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| TRIREC | 5 | Trillium recurvatum | RED TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | LILIACEAE |
| TRISES | 8 | Trillium sessile | SESSILE TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 4 | FACU | LILIACEAE |
| TRIVID | 9 | Trillium viride | GREEN TRILLIUM | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| TRILEP | 8 | Triodanis leptocarpa | VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| TRIPEP | 2 | Triodanis perfoliata | VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | CAMPANULACEAE |
| TRIPEB | 4 | Triodanis perfoliata v. biflora | VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAMPANULACEAE |
| TRIANG | 7 | Triosteum angustifolium | YELLOW HORSE GENTIAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| TRIAUT | 5 | Triosteum aurantiacum | EARLY HORSE GENTIAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| TRIILL | 5 | Triosteum illinoense | ILLINOIS HORSE GENTIAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| TRIPEF | 5 | Triosteum perfoliatum | LATE HORSE GENTIAN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| TRITRI | 9 | Triphora trianthophora | NODDING POGONIA | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ORCHIDACEAE |


| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PURPLE SANDGRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| GAMA GRASS | P-GRASS | -1 | FAC + | POACEAE |
| WHEAT | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| JOINTED GOAT GRASS | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| COLT'SFOOT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| NARROW-LEAVED CATTAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | TYPHACEAE |
| HYBRID CATTAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | TYPHACEAE |
| BROAD-LEAVED CATTAIL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | TYPHACEAE |
| WINGED ELM | TREE | 3 | FACU | ULMACEAE |
| AMERICAN ELM | TREE | -2 | FACW- | ULMACEAE |
| ENGLISH ELM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ULMACEAE |
| SIBERIAN ELM | TREE | 5 | UPL | ULMACEAE |
| SLIPPERY ELM | TREE | 0 | FAC | ULMACEAE |
| ROCK ELM | TREE | -1 | FAC + | ULMACEAE |
| Clustered nettle | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | URTICACEAE |
| TALL NETTLE | P-FORB | -1 | FAC+ | URTICACEAE |
| BURNING NETTLE | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | URTICACEAE |
| HORNED BLADDERWORT | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | LENTIBULARIACEAE |
| HUMPED BLADDERWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LENTIBULARIACEAE |
| FLAT-LEAVED BLADDERWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LENTIBULARIACEAE |
| SMALL BLADDERWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LENTIBULARIACEAE |
| COMMOM BLADDERWORT | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | LENTIBULARIACEAE |
| BELLWORT | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| MERRYBELLS | P-FORB | 1 | FAC- | LILIACEAE |
| COW HERB | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | CARYOPHYLLACEAE |
| EARLY LOW BLUEBERRY | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ERICACEAE |
| FARKLEBERRY | SHRUB | 3 | FACU | ERICACEAE |
| HIGHBUSH BLUEBERRY | SHRUB | -3 | FACW | ERICACEAE |
| LARGE CRANBERRY | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ERICACEAE |
| CANADA BLUEBERRY | SHRUB | -2 | FACW- | ERICACEAE |
| SMALL CRANBERRY | SHRUB | -5 | OBL | ERICACEAE |
| LATE LOW BLUEBERRY | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | ERICACEAE |
| DEERBERRY | SHRUB | 4 | FACU- | ERICACEAE |
| COMMON VALERIAN | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | VALERIANACEAE |
| GARDEN HELIOTROPE | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | VALERIANACEAE |
| PINK VALERIAN | P-FORB | -2 | FACW- | VALERIANACEAE |
| MARSH VALERIAN | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | VALERIANACEAE |
| GREAT LAKES CORN SALAD | A-FORB | 1 | FAC- | VALERIANACEAE |
| CORN SALAD | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | VALERIANACEAE |
| EUROPEAN CORN SALAD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | VALERIANACEAE |
| CORN SALAD | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | VALERIANACEAE |
| CORN SALAD | A-FORB | -1 | FAC + | VALERIANACEAE |
| NORTHERN CORN SALAD | A-FORB | -3 | FACW | VALERIANACEAE |

Applinidix: Vegetation of Illinois Database

| Acronym | CC | Scientific Name | Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Famlly |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VALAME | 7 | Vallisneria americana | EEL GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | HYDROCHARITACEAE |
| VERWOO | 9 | Veratrum woodii | FALSE HELLEBORE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| VERBLA | - | VERBASCUM BLATTARIA | MOTH MULLEIN | B-FORB | 4 | FACU- | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERPHL | * | VERBASCUM PHLOMOIDES | CLASPING MULLEIN | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERSPE | - | VERBASCUM SPECIOSUM | SHOWY MULLEIN | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERTHA | - | VERBASCUM THAPSUS | WOOLLY MULLEIN | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERVIT | * | VERBASCUM VIRGATUM | PURPLE-STAMEN MULLEIN | B-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERBRA | 1 | Verbena bracteata | CREEEPING VERVAIN | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | VERBENACEAE |
| VERHAS | 3 | Verbena hastata | BLUE VERVAIN | P-FORB | -4 | FACW + | VERBENACEAE |
| VERSIM | 4 | Verbena simplex | NARROW-LEAVED VERVAIN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | VERBENACEAE |
| VERSTR | 2 | Verbena stricta | HOARY VERVAIN | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | VERBENACEAE |
| VERURT | 3 | Verbena urticifolia | WHITE VERVIAN | P.FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | VERBENACEAE |
| VERALT | 4 | Verbesina alternifolia | WINGSTEM | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| VERENC | - | VERBESINA ENCELIOIDES | GOLDEN CROWNBEARD | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| VERHEL | 6 | Verbesina helianthoides | YELLOW CROWNBEARD | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| VERVIA | 6 | Verbesina virginica | FROSTWEED | P-FORB | 4 | FACU- | ASTERACEAE |
| VERARK | 10 | Vernonia arkansana | SOUTHERN IRONWEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| VERBAL | 5 | Vernonia baldwinii | BALDWIN'S IRONWEED | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ASTERACEAE |
| VERFAS | 5 | Vernonia fasciculata | COMMON IRONWEED | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | ASTERACEAE |
| VERGIG | 4 | Vernonia gigantea | TALL IRON WEED | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| VERMIS | 5 | Vernonia missurica | MISSOURI IRONWEED | P-FORB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | ASTERACEAE |
| VERAGR | - | VERONICA AGRESTIS | FIELD SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERAME | 9 | Veronica americana | AMERICAN BROOKLIME | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERARV | * | VERONICA ARVENSIS | CORN SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERCAT | 7 | Veronica catenata | WATER SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERCHA | - | VERONICA CHAMAEDRYS | GERMANDER SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERHED | - | VERONICA HEDERAEFOLIA | IVY-LEAVED SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERLON | * | VERONICA LONGIFOLIA | GARDEN SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VEROFF | - | VERONICA OFFICINALIS | COMMON SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERPEG | 0 | Veronica peregrina | PURSLANE SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | . 4 | FACW + | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERPES | - | VERONICA PERSICA | BIRD'S-EYE SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERPOL | - | VERONICA POLITA | DWARF BIRD'S-EYE SPEEDWELL | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERSCU | 9 | Veronica scutellata | MARSH SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERSER | * | VERONICA SERPYLLIFOLIA | THYME-LEAVED SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | -3 | FACW | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERTEU | * | VERONICA TEUCRIUM | WOOD SAGE SPEEDWELL | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VERVIM | 6 | Veronicastrum virginicum | CULVER'S ROOT | P-FORB | 0 | FAC | SCROPHULARIACEAE |
| VIBACE | 9 | Viburnum acerifolium | MAPLE-LEAVED ARROWWOOD | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBDEN | * | VIBURNUM DENTATUM | ARROW-WOOD | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBDEA | 7 | Viburnum dentatum v. deamii | SOUTHERN ARROWWOOD | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBLAN | * | VIBURNUM LANTANA | WA YFARING TREE | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBLEN | 4 | Viburnum lentago | NANNYBERRY | SHRUB | -1 | $\mathrm{FAC}+$ | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBMOL | 10 | Viburnum molle | DOWNY ARROWWOOD | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |
| VIBOPU | * | VIBURNUM OPULUS | EUROPEAN HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY | SHRUB | 0 | FAC | CAPRIFOLIACEAE |

Common Name
BLACK HAW
DOWNY ARROWWOOD
SMOOTH ARROWWOOD
RUSTY NANNYBERRY
AMERICAN VETCH
WOOD VETCH
COW VETCH
WOOLLY-POD VETCH
COMMON VETCH
NARROW-LEAVED VETCH
FOUR-SEEDED VETCH
WINTER VETCH
COW PEA
LARGE PERIWINKLE
COMMON PERIWINKLE
WOODLAND BLUE VIOLET
WILD PANSY
CANADA VIOLET
DOG VIOLET
SAND VIOLET
HAIRY WHITE VIOLET
LANCE-LEAVED VIOLET
NARROW-LEAVED VIOLET
SMOOTH WHITE VIOLET
MISSOURI VIOLET
NORTHERN BLUE VIOLET
MARSH BLUE VIOLET
ENGLISH VIOLET
BIRD'S FOOT VIOLET
PRAIRIE VIOLET
COMMON BLUE VIOLET
CONFEDERATE VIOLET
PRIMROSE-LEAVED VIOLET
DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET
SMOOTH YELLOW VIOLET
WILD PANSY
ARROW-LEAVED VIOLET
NORTHERN BLUE VIOLET
WOOLLY BLUE VIOLET
COMMON WHITE VIOLET
JOHNNY-JUMP-UP
CLEFT VIOLET
PLAINS VIOLET
CO

| Common Name | Physiognomy | W | Wet | Family |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PANSY | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | VIolaceat |
| SUMMER GRAPE | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | VITACEAE |
| WINTER GRAPE | W-VINE | -2 | FACW- | VITACEAE |
| FOX GRAPE | W-VINE | 3 | FACU | VITACEAE |
| CATBIRD GRAPE | W-VINE | -5 | OBL | VITACEAE |
| RIVERVBANK GRAPE | W-VINE | -2 | FACW. | VITACEAE |
| SAND GRAPE | W-VINE | 4 | FACU- | VITACEAE |
| FROST GRAPE | W-VINE | -2 | FACW- | VITACEAE |
| BROME FESCUE | A GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| MOUSETAIL. FESCUE | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| SIX WEEKS FESCUE | A-GRASS | -2 | FACW- | POACEAE |
| BARREN STRAWBERRY | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | ROSACEAE |
| WISTERIA | W-VINE | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| KENTUCKY WISTERIA | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | FABACEAE |
| NIPPLED WATER MEAL | W-VINE | -5 | OBL | LEMNACEAE |
| WATER MEAL | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | LEMNACEAE |
| SPOTTED WATER MEAL | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | LEMNACEAE |
| BLADE DUCKWEED | A-FORB | -5 | OBL | LEMNACEAE |
| RUSTY WOODSIA | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| COMMON WOODSIA | FERN | 5 | UPL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| NETTED CHAIN FERN | FERN | -5 | OBL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN | FERN | -5 | OBL | ASPLENIACEAE |
| SPINY COCKELBUR | A-FORB | 3 | FACU | ASTERACEAE |
| COCKLEBUR | A-FORB | 0 | FAC | ASTERACEAE |
| YELLOW-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | XYRIDACEAE |
| TWISTED YELLOW-EYED GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | XYRIDACEAE |
| ADAM'S NEEDLE | P-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| HORNED PONDWEED | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | ZANNICHELLIACEAE |
| PRICKLY ASH | SHRUB | 5 | UPL | RUTACEAE |
| CORN | A-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |
| WHITE CAMASS | A-FORB | 5 | UPL | LILIACEAE |
| WILD RICE | A-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| SOUTHERN WILD RICE | P-GRASS | -5 | OBL | POACEAE |
| HEART-LEAVED MEADOW PARSNIP | P-FORB | 3 | FACU | APIACEAE |
| GOLDEN ALEXANDERS | P-FORB | -1 | FAC + | APIACEAE |
| WATER STAR GRASS | P-FORB | -5 | OBL | PONTEDERIACEAE |
| JAPANESE LAWN GRASS | P-GRASS | 5 | UPL | POACEAE |

CC Scientific Name
VIOWIT - VIOLA $\times$ WITTROCKIANA Vitis aestivalis Vitis cinerea VITIS LABRUSCA
Vitis palmata Vitis riparia Vitis rupestris Vitis vulpina Vitis vulpina mousetail fescue SIX WEEKS FESCUE barren sta Nipat mat WATER MEAL
SPOTTED WATER MEAL A.FORB FERN A-FORB P-FORB P-FORB SHRUB A.GRASS


## P-GRASS

Erigenia is a peer-reviewed journal published by the Illinois Native Plant Society. The journal publishes research papers, reviews, essays, and technical reports pertaining to the biota of Illinois and adjacent states.

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## ABSTRACTS

Research and technical papers should include a oneparagraph abstract of not more than 250 words. The abstract should state concisely the goals, principal results, and major conclusions of the paper.

## TAXONOMIC NAMES

Either a standard taxonomic manual should be cited whose names are followed consistently, or the scientific names should be followed by their authority. Common names, if used, should be referenced to a scientific name. Thereafter, scientific names are recommended, but either may be used if done so consistently.

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All illustrations, photographs, and special lettering should be capable of 50 to 66 percent reduction without loss of clarity or legibility. Originals should be sent only upon acceptance of the manuscript.
Tables must be typed double-spaced and without vertical rules. All tables should have complete but brief headings and should be numbered consecutively within the text. Table legends should be typed doublespaced on a separate sheet.
Photographic prints are requested for illustration. They should be sharp, glossy, black-and-white photographs no larger than $8.5 \times 11$ inches.
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and an indication of the top of the figure should be lightly penciled on the back of every figure. Figure legends should be typed double-spaced on a separate sheet.

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## Subheading on Own Line

Sub-subheading at beginning of line. The text continues
Sub-sub-subheading indented and at beginning of line. The text continues...

## Literature Citations

## In Text:

Braun (1950) or Parks et al. (1968) or (Mohlenbrock 1970, 1990) or (Swink and Wilhelm 1994; Young 1994).
In Literature Cited:
Braun, E. L. 1950. Deciduous forests of eastern North America. Blakiston, Philadelphia.
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