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The Vascular Plants of Berry Woods

DONALD G. DELISLE¹

Abstract. A list of the genera and species of vascular plants occurring in Berry Woods is presented. This 40 acre mixed hardwood forest, located in central Warren County, Iowa, is owned and maintained as a natural preserve by The Nature Conservancy.

Berry Woods, a 40 acre mixed hardwood forest, is located about two miles northwest of Indianola, Iowa in Warren County, (T-76N, R-24W, S.W. section 2). It was given to The Nature Conservancy in 1961 by Mr. and Mrs. Don L. Berry of Indianola as a memorial to Captain B. C. Berry and Senator W. H. Berry.

The woods covers a portion of the bluffs overlooking the flood plain of Middle River, in an area of Shelby loam with some Tama loam soils along the western edges. A small creek runs diagonally through the woods dividing it into predominantly eastern and western slopes. The area is completely fenced and is bordered on the west by a county road, on the south and east by agricultural land and on the north by cut-over woodland which is rapidly being cleared.

Since the woodland is now preserved for scientific study and teaching it was deemed advisable to make a thorough survey of the vascular flora for future references. Voucher collections made in Berry Woods during the past four years are maintained in the herbarium of Simpson College. Identification and nomenclature has followed the manuals of Gleason and Cronquist (1963) and Steyermark (1963). A total of 105 genera and 134 species of vascular plants have been collected and identified from this area.

The dominant tree species include *Quercus alba*, *Tilia americana*, *Carya ovata* and *Ostrya virginiana*. A typical pre-vernal flora is present during April and May and includes such forms as *Dicentra cucullaria*, *Claytonia virginica*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Asarum canadense*, *Hepatica acutiloba*, *Dentaria laciniata*, *Erythronium albidum*, *Isopyrum biternatum* and *Uvularia grandiflora*.

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Of special interest is the occurrence of Indian Pipe, *Monotropa uniflora* and the Showy Orchis, *Orchis spectabilis*. The latter species has been collected in a small open area in the east-central part of the woods occupied largely by black and red oaks. It occurs here in numerous small patches but has not been observed in any other sections of the woods.

The Indian Pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*, is somewhat ephemeral, but may be found in small scattered clumps throughout the woods from late June through October, depending upon climatic conditions.

LIST OF SPECIES

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| <i>Acalypha rhomboidea</i> Raf. | <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. |
| <i>Achillea millefolium</i> L. | <i>Juncus tenuis</i> Willd. |
| <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> L. | <i>Leersia virginica</i> Willd. |
| <i>Aesculus glabra</i> Willd. | <i>Lobelia inflata</i> L. |
| <i>Agrimonia pubescens</i> Wallr. | <i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> L. |
| <i>Agrostis perennans</i> (Walt.) Tuck. | <i>Melilotus alba</i> Desf. |
| <i>Agrostis scabra</i> Willd. | <i>Menispermum canadense</i> L. |
| <i>Allium canadense</i> L. | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> L. |
| <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> L. | <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> L. |
| <i>Amphicarpa bracteata</i> (L.) Fern. | <i>Muhlenbergia brachyphylla</i> Bush. |
| <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> L. | <i>Muhlenbergia schreberi</i> Gmel. |
| <i>Arabis perstellata</i> Braun. | <i>Orchis spectabilis</i> (L.) Rydb. |
| <i>Argemone pubescens</i> Wallr. | <i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i> L. |
| <i>Arisaema dracontium</i> Schott. | <i>Osmorhiza claytoni</i> (Michx.) Clarke |
| <i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> (L.) Schott. | <i>Osmorhiza longistylis</i> (Torr.) D.C. |
| <i>Aristida oligantha</i> Michx. | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (Mill.) Koch. |
| <i>Asarum canadense</i> L. | <i>Oxalis europaea</i> Jord. |
| <i>Aster ontarionis</i> Wieg. | <i>Panicum lanuginosum</i> var. |
| <i>Aster sagittifolius</i> Wed. | <i>implicatum</i> (Scribn.) Fern. |
| <i>Barbarea vulgaris</i> R. Br. | <i>Panicum iligosanthes</i> Schultes |
| <i>Botrychium virginianum</i> (L.) Sw. | <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> |
| <i>Bromus inermis</i> Leyss. | (L.) Planch. |
| <i>Cacalia atriplicifolia</i> L. | <i>Phlox divaricata</i> L. |
| <i>Campanula americana</i> L. | <i>Phryma leptostachya</i> L. |
| <i>Carex blanda</i> Dew. | <i>Poa palustris</i> L. |
| <i>Carex brevior</i> (Dew.) Mack. | <i>Poa pratensis</i> L. |
| <i>Carex davisi</i> Schwein. & Torr. | <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> L. |
| <i>Carex pennsylvanica</i> Lam. | <i>Polygonatum canaliculatum</i> |
| <i>Carex rosea</i> Schk. | (Muhl.) Pursh. |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Wang.) Koch. | <i>Polygonum virginianum</i> L. |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) Koch. | <i>Potentilla norvegica</i> L. |
| <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> L. | <i>Potentilla simplex</i> Michx. |
| <i>Circaea quadrisulcata</i> (Maxim.) | <i>Prenanthes alba</i> L. |
| Franch. & Sav. | <i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L. |
| <i>Claytonia virginica</i> L. | <i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh. |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> L. | <i>Pyrus ioensis</i> (Wood) Carruth. |
| <i>Cornus drummondii</i> Meyer | <i>Quercus alba</i> L. |
| <i>Corylus americana</i> Walt. | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michx. |
| <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> L. | <i>Quercus rubra</i> L. |
| <i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i> (L.) D.C. | <i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam. |
| <i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> (L.) Bernh. | <i>Ranunculus abortivus</i> L. |
| <i>Delphinium tricornis</i> Michx. | <i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i> Poir. |
| <i>Dentaria laciniata</i> Muhl. | <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> L. |
| <i>Desmodium glutinosum</i> (Muhl.) | <i>Rhus occidentalis</i> L. |
| Wood | <i>Rhus radicans</i> L. |
| <i>Dicentra cucullaria</i> (L.) Barnh. | <i>Ribes cynosbati</i> L. |

- Echinochloa crus-galli* Beauv.
Ellysia nyctelea L.
Elymus villosus Muhl.
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers.
Erigeron strigosus Muhl.
Eupatorium purpureum L.
Eupatorium rugosum Houtt.
Erythronium albidum Nutt.
Festuca obtusa Biehler
Fragaria virginiana Duchesne
Fraxinus nigra Marsh.
Galium concinnum T. & G.
Geranium maculatum L.
Geum canadense Jacq.
Gleditsia triacanthos L.
Hackelia virginiana (L.) Johnst.
Hedeoma pulegioides (L.) Pers.
Helianthus strumosus L.
Hepatica acutiloba D.C.
Hydrophyllum appendiculatum
 Michx.
Hydrophyllum virginianum L.
Hystrix patula Moench.
Impatiens pallida Nutt.
Isopyrum biternatum (Raf.) T. & G.
- Ribes missouriense* Nutt.
Rubus occidentalis L.
Rubus allegheniensis Porter
Sanguinaria canadensis L.
Sanicula canadensis L.
Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.
Smilax tamnoides L. var. *hispida*
 (Muhl.) Fern.
Solidago rugosa Muhl.
Sphenopholis intermedia Rydb.
Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.)
 Scribn.
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench.
Thalyctrum dasycarpum Fisch &
 Ave-Lall.
Tilia americana L.
Triosteum perfoliatum L.
Ulmus rubra Muhl.
Urtica dioica L.
Uvularia grandiflora Sm.
Viola missouriense Greene
Viola papilionacea Pursh
Viola pensylvanica Michx.
Viola sororia Willd.
Zanthoxylum americanum Mill.

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Studies on Two Members of the Liceales With a Description of the Life Cycle of *Licea Biforis*

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Licea biforis was first described in 1893 by B. Morgan (Lister, 1911), and later by Lister (1911), Fullmer (1921), Macbride (1922), Hagelstein (1944), and Martin (1949). Distribution of the species as given by Hagelstein (1944) is: Iowa, Kansas, New York, Ontario, and Pennsylvania. Martin (1949) adds Po-

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