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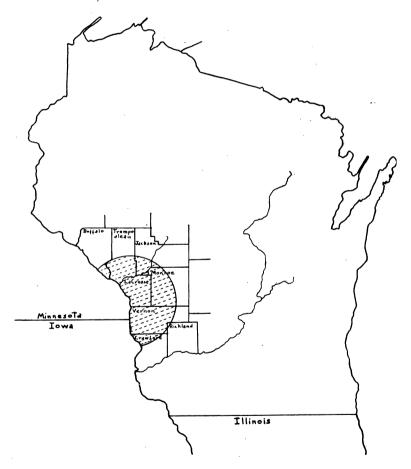
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A Comparison of the Floras of Southwestern Wisconsin and Northeastern Iowa

By Thomas G. Hartley

Botanically and geologically, one of the most interesting areas in the Upper Middle West is the "Driftless Area." Covering 15,000 square miles of southwestern Wisconsin and adjacent Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, this area is about twice the size of the state of New



Jersey. With the exception of certain marginal areas such as northeastern Iowa, the "Driftless Area" was apparently not covered by a continental glacier during the periodic glaciation of the Pleistocene epoch. These marginal areas are believed to have been glaciated 200

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during the earliest of these periods, the Nebraskan, and most of that resulting drift has been lost through weathering and erosion.

Lack of Pleistocene glaciation has given much of the "Driftless Area" a uniform nature expressed by a deep mantle of residual soil, maturely-dissected topography, and other features characteristic of long-term weathering and erosion such as crags, pinnacles and natural bridges. Also, the absence of features of erosion and deposition brought about by continental glaciation is in itself quite striking in this otherwise glaciated part of North America.

Because of its natural boundaries and possible phytogeographic significance, this area provides an excellent opportunity for floristic work. Although a number of botanists have collected and studied the plants of this area, nothing has been done in the way of a systematic survey of its entire flora.

With plans for more extensive investigation in the future, this writer spent most of the growing season of 1956 collecting in this area. This collecting was done in the part of Wisconsin shown by the shaded portion of Plate 1. Over 3,300 collections, representing 1,071 species of vascular plants, were made in the course of this study. The first set of these vouchers will be deposited in the herbarium of the State University of Iowa and the second set in the herbarium of the University of Wisconsin.

As one might expect, many of these plants are not known to occur in Iowa. Others are quite rare. Similar geological history and the close proximity of the two areas, however, suggest that many of these species may be expected and should be looked for in northeastern Iowa.

The following list of plants was compiled by Dr. Robert F. Thorne and the author. It is based entirely upon the collections made during 1956. In addition to those species that are rare or unknown for Iowa, species not known to occur in Illinois are included to indicate range more clearly. To make this list more useful the various species are listed by the habitats which they occupy. The presence or absence of these species in Iowa and Illinois is indicated in the following way:

Species not known from Iowa......Bold face type. Species not known from Illinois.....Marked with an asterisk.

Species not marked are those that are known to occur in Iowa, but are rather rare in northeastern Iowa.

The nomenclature used is largely that of Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th Ed., and the New Britton and Brown Illustrated Flora.

HABITAT LISTS OF VASCULAR PLANTS

1. Dry, upland woods . . . extremely sandy to somewhat loamy.

*Lycopodium clavatum L. Running Club-moss.

*Lycopodium obscurum L. Ground-pine.

Botrychium multifidum (Gmel.) Rupr. Leather Grape Fern.

Pinus banksiana Lamb. Jack-pine.
*Pinus resinosa Ait. Red or Norway Pine.

*Carex backii Boott

Panicum meridionale Ashe

Luzula campestris (L.) DC. Lonicera xylosteum L. Fly-honeysuckle. (Introduced)

Aster macrophyllus L.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng. Bearberry.

Epigaea repens L. Trailing Arbutus.
Gaultheria procumbens L. Aromatic Wintergreen.

Vaccinium angustifolium Ait. Low Sweet Blueberry.

Vaccinium myrtilloides Michx. Velvet-leaf-Blueberry.

Geranium bicknellii Britt.

Hypericum gentianoides (L.) BSP. Pineweed.

Lupinus perennis L. Wild Lupine.

Comptonia peregrina (L.) Coult. Sweet-fern.

Conopholis americana (L.) Wallr. Squawroot. Parasitic on roots of Quercus alba.

*Agrimonia striata Michx. Also found in sandy, open places.

*Amelanchier alnifolia Nutt.

*Amelanchier sanguinea (Pursh) DC.

Houstonia longifolia Gaertn.

Mitchella repens L. Partridge-berry.

Gerardia pedicularia L.

2. Wooded slopes and ravines . . . sandy to somewhat loamy.

*Equisetum pratense Ehrh. Meadow-horsetail.

Equisetum scirpoides Michx. Dwarf Scouring-rush. Found on a rather moist bank above a spring in a wooded ravine.

*Tsuga canadensis (L.) Carr. Hemlock.

Carex plantaginea Lam. Recently collected in Jackson County, Iowa, by T. S. Cooperrider.

*Carex scabrata Schwein. Found on moist soil near a spring in a wooded

Milium effusum L. Millet-grass. Found on moist soil near a spring in a wooded ravine.

Oryzopsis pungens (Torr.) Hitchc. Recently collected in Clayton County, Iowa, by R. F. Thorne.

Polygonatum pubescens (Willd.) Pursh. Also in tamarack bogs. Recently collected in Allamakee County, Iowa, by R. F. Thorne.

*Streptopus roseus Michx. Twisted-stalk.

Cypripedium acaule Ait. Stemless Lady's-slipper.

*Acer spicatum Lam. Mountain-maple.

*Corylus cornuta Marsh. (C. rostrata Ait.) Beaked Hazel.

Viburnum acerifolium L. Maple-leaved Viburnum.

*Hieracium floribundum Wimm. & Grab. King Devil. (Introduced)

Chimaphila umbellata (L.) Bart. Pipsissewa.

Pyrola rotundifolia L. Wild Lily-of-the-Valley.

Vicia caroliniana Walt. Wood-vetch.

Corydalis sempervirens (L.) Pers. Pale Corydalis.

Lysimachia quadrifolia L. Whorled Loosestrife,

*Clematis verticillaris DC.

Hepatica americana (DC.) Ker.

3. Alluvial woods.

Carex intumescens Rudge.

Carex tuckermani Boott.

Callitriche deflexa A. Br.

*Crataegus pedicellata Sarg. Hawthorn.

4. Moist, acid depressions in sandy woods.

*Carex canescens L.

*Scirpus expansus Fern.

*Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.

Habenaria psycodes (L.) Spreng. Small Purple Fringed Orchis.

Acer rubrum L. Red Maple or Swamp-maple. Also in tamarack bogs and upland woods.

Ilex verticillata (L.) Gray Winterberry. Also in tamarack bogs and on wooded slopes.

*Polygonum cilinode Michx. Climbing Buckwheat.

*Amelanchier huronensis Wieg.

Rubus hispidus L. Dewberry. Also in acid meadows.

*Hydrocotyle americana L. Water-pennywort.

5. Seepage hogs at the bases of sandy, wooded slopes.

Carex bromoides Schkuhr. Also in alluvial woods.

*Poa alsodes Gray.

Floerkea proserpinacoides Willd. False Mermaid.

Chrysosplenium americanum Schwein. Water-mat.

Viola cucullata Ait.

6. Tamarack bogs.

Equisetum palustre L. Marsh-horsetail. Osmunda cinnamomea L. Cinnamon-fern.

Osmunda regalis L. Royal Fern. Also in acid meadows and alluvial woods.

Larix laricina (DuRoi) K. Koch Tamarack.

Calla palustris L. Wild Calla.

Carex disperma Dewey.

Carex leptalea Wahl.

*Clintonia borealis (Ait.) Raf. Corn-lily. Also on north-facing, sandy, wooded slopes.

Cypripedium reginae Walt. Showy Lady's-slipper.

Rhus vernix L. Poison Sumac.

*Nemopanthus mucronata (L.) Trel. Mountain-holly.

Betula pumila L. Low or Swamp-Birch.

Linnaea borealis L. var. americana (Forbes) Rehd. Twinflower.

*Helianthus giganteus L.

Solidago uliginosa Nutt.

Cornus canadensis L. Bunchberry. Also on sandy, wooded slopes.

*Pyrola asarifolia Michx. Pink Pyrola.

Ribes hirtellum Michx.

Epilobium strictum Muhl.

Trientalis borealis Raf. Star-flower. Also on rather moist slopes in sandy, upland woods.

*Coptis groenlandica (Oeder) Fern. Goldthread.

*Pyrus decora (Sarg.) Hyland Mountain-ash.
Pyrus melanocarpa (Michx.) Willd. Black Chokeberry.

Rubus pubescens Raf.

*Galium labradoricum (Wieg.) Wieg. Also in open marshes.

Viola conspersa Reichenb. Also in acid meadows and moist ravines in sandy, upland woods.

*Viola incognita Brainerd.

*Viola nephrophylla Greene.

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7. Moist, open, acid meadows.

*Equisetum sylvaticum L. Wood-horsetail. Also in tamarack bogs.

*Carex debilis Michx.

Eriophorum virginicum L. Tawny Cotton-grass.

Rhynchospora capitellata (Michx.) Vahl.

*Iris versicolor L. Blue Flag.

Juncus greenei Oakes & Tuckerm. Aletris farinosa L. Colicroot.

*Spiranthes romanzoffiana Cham.

Hieracium pratense Tausch King Devil. Sandy, moist edge of a meadow. (Introduced)

Chamaedaphne calyculata (L.) Moench. Leather-leaf.

Bartonia virginica (L.) BSP.

Hypericum canadense L. Also on moist, shaded sandstone ledges.

Oenothera perennis L. Polygala cruciata L. Cross-leaf Milkwort.

Rubus setosus Bigel.

Spiraea tomentosa L. Hardhack, Steeple-bush.

Angelica atropurpurea L. Alexanders.

8. Lakes, rivers, streams, sloughs, shores and marshes.

*Carex cephalantha (Bailey) Bickn.

Carex lurida Wahlenb. Also in acid meadows and alluvial woods.

Eleocharis ovata (Roth) R. & S.

*Scirpus pedicellatus Fern.

Glyceria canadensis (Michx.) Trin. Rattlesnake-grass. Also in acid meadows and moist thickets.

*Glyceria pallida (Torr.) Trin.

*Juncus brevicaudatus (Engelm) Fern.

Juncus effusus L. Soft Rush.

Lemna perpusilla Torr.
Myosotis scorpioides L. True Forget-me-not. (Introduced)

*Callitriche stagnalis Scop. (Introduced)
Bidens discoidea (T. & G.) Britt.

*Barbarea orthoceras Ledeb.

*Hypericum boreale (Britt.) Bickn.

Utricularia intermedia Hayne.

*Epilobium palustre L.

Polygonum arifolium L. Halberd-leaved Tearthumb.

Rosa palustris Marsh.

Veronica scutellata L. Marsh-speedwell.

9. Sandy plains, prairies and blowouts.

Carex abdita Bickn. Open, sandy plain bordering a river. Recently collected in Allamakee County, Iowa, by R. F. Thorne.

*Carex tonsa (Fern.) Bickn.

*Panicum columbianum Scribn. Dry to moist sand.

Hudsonia tomentosa Nutt. Poverty-grass. Recently collected in Jackson County, Iowa, by T. S. Cooperrider.

*Draba nemorosa L.

*Petalostemon villosum Nutt. Silky Prairie-clover.

Callirhoe triangulate (Leavenw.) Gray.

Polygala polygama Walt.

Talinum rugospermum Holsinzer. Fameflower.

*Penstemon gracilis Nutt.

10. Rocky "goat prairies" and ridges on river bluffs.

- *Woodsia oregana D. C. Eat. Oregon Woodsia. Also on moist sandstone in wooded ravines.
- *Zigadenus elegans Pursh. White Camass.

*Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake. Snowberry.

Artemisia dracunculus L.

Potentilla fruticosa L. Shrubby Cinquefoil.

*Rosa fendleri Crep. (R. woodsii Lindl. of Wisconsin authors.)

11. Sandstone ledges.

Lycopodium selago L. var. patens (Beauv.) Desv. Shaded sandstone in

Thelypteris phegopteris (L.) Slosson. Northern Beech-fern. Moist, shaded sandstone.

Woodsia ilvensis (L.) R. Br. Rusty Woodsia. Dry ledges in upland

Gnaphalium uliginosum L. Low Catfoot. Shaded sandstone ledge bordering a river.

12. Weedy places . . . roadsides, railroads, waste areas, etc.

Carex spicata Huds. (Introduced)

Agropyron desertorum (Fisch, Schult, (Introduced)

*Buchloe dactyloides (Nutt.) Engelm. (Adventive)

Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb. (Adventive)

Juncus bufonius L.

Myosoton aquaticum (L.) Moench. Giant Chickweed. Also in moist places. (Introduced)

Silene armeria L. None-so-pretty. (Apparently an escape) *Artemisia frigida Willd. Prairie-sagewort.

*Cirsium flodmani (Rydb.) Arthur.

*Descurainia richardsonii (Sweet) O. E. Schulz. Plantago media L. Hoary Plantain. (Introduced)

*Polygonum prolifium (Small) Robins.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Total number of species not known to occur in Iowa..... 81 Total number of species not known to occur in Illinois..... 57

A total of 53 of the species listed are known to occur in both Illinois and Iowa, but are rather rare in northeastern Iowa. Of the 57 species listed as not occurring in Illinois, 28 are known from Iowa, but are also rare in the northeastern part of the state.

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