ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF EDGAR COUNTY, ILLINOIS

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ABSTRACT.—210 species of vascular plants in 72 families were collected in Baber Woods. Of the plants collected, 40 were new records for Edgar County. The species are listed with collection numbers.

In an ecological survey of the vegetation of Baber Woods, a number of plants were found that have not been previously recorded for Edgar County, Illinois. This woods, a natural area owned by the Nature Conservancy, is located in the NW1/4 of Section 18, T12N, R13W, Edgar County, Illinois. It is on a part of the Shelbyville Moraine which traverses this section of Illinois in an east-west direction and represents the southern extent of the Wisconsin glaciation. This woods is a remnant of a once larger forest on this moraine.

The Baber family purchased the first portion of the timber in 1835 and by 1894 had acquired more than 61 acres. Due to a road built in 1900, 10 acres of the original tract lies separated to the west and has been cleared of trees. Since 1900, the woods has been disturbed very little. Previous to 1900, however, a few trees were removed for firewood and fences and some herbs (ginseng) were removed. The woods has never been completely cut except for a three acre lot in the southwest corner. At this site once stood a one-room cabin and a small log barn. According to Mr. Adin Baber, these were not in use in 1903, and the buildings were hauled away for firewood. The woods has never been pastured during the Baber ownership.

A complete survey of the woody vegetation of Baber Woods was conducted by McClain and Ebinger (1968). In that survey, three distinct woody vegetation types were recognized. These vegetation types are: a white oak-sugar maple dominated region in the west and northwest parts of the woods, a disturbed region in the southwest corner where the cabin and barn once stood, and the remainder of the woods which is dominated by species of oaks and hickories.

During the present study, a total of 210 species of vascular plants in 72 families was collected in the woodlot. Of these, 9 were fern or fern-allies, 43 were monocots, and 158 were dicots. Of this latter group, 49 were trees, shrubs, or woody vines, while 109 were herbs. The largest family represented was the Compositae with 22 taxa, followed by the Gramineae with 15. Of the plants collected, 40 were new records for Edgar County, according to Jones and Fuller (1955) and Winterringer and Evers (1960). These new records encountered, with the collector, collecting number, and general distribution in the woods are listed below. All specimens are deposited in the Stover Herbarium of Eastern Illinois University.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Botrychium dissectum Spreng. Partial shade in disturbed area; Ebinger 7925.

Botrychium obliquum Muhl. Partial shade in disturbed area; Ebinger 7926.

Ophioglossum vulgatum L. Full sun in disturbed area; Kloker 39.

CYPERACEAE

Carex hirsutella Mack. Partial shade in disturbed area; Kloker 227.

Carex jamesii Schw. Southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Kloker 228.

Carex sparganioides Muhl. Disturbed area and southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7668.

GRAMINEAE

Leersia virginica Willd. Moist depressions in the oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7893.

Paspalum pubescens Muhl. Edge of woods; Ebinger 6037.

Poa compressa L. Disturbed area and open parts of oak-hickory area; Kloker 244.

JUNCACEAE

Juncus interior Wieg. Full sun in disturbed area; Ebinger 7666.

LILIACEAE

Hemerocallis fulva L. Edge of woods; Ebinger 7612.

Ornithogalum umbellatum L. Partial shade in disturbed area; Ebinger 5328.

ORCHIDACEAE

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. Partial shade in disturbed area; Ebinger 6621.

Corallorhiza wisteriana Conrad. Partial shade in disturbed area; Kloker 50.

Liparis lilifolia (L.) Rich. Partial shade in disturbed area; Kloker 251.

ACERACEAE

Acer saccharinum L. Disturbed area; Ebinger 7950.

ARALIACEAE

Panax quinquefolius L. Densely shaded part of oak-hickory area; Kloker 311.

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Asclepias exaltata (L.) Muhl. Shaded part of oak-hickory area; Kloker 87.

CAMPANULACEAE

Specularia perfoliata (L.) A. DC. Edge of road and oak-maple area; Kloker 250.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Viburnum recognitum Fern. In openings of the oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7670.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Stellaria media (L.) Vill. Full sun in disturbed area; Kloker 65.

COMPOSITAE

Aster lateriflorus (L.) Britt. Opening in oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7920.

Aster sagittifolius Wedem. Southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Kloker 232.

Aster shortii Lindl. Southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7922.

Prenanthes altissima L. Southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7924.

Solidago caesia L. Throughout open parts of woods; Ebinger 7921.

Solidago nemoralis Ait. Southern, open part of oak-hickory area; Kloker 219.

EBENACEAE

Diospyros virginiana L. Disturbed area; Ebinger 6039.

ERICACEAE

Monotropa lanuginosa Michx. Upland, shaded part of oak-maple area; Ebinger 7672.

Monotropa uniflora L. Upland, shaded part of oak-maple area; Ebinger 6044.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Acalypha virginica L. Full sun in disturbed area; Ebinger 7923.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Ellisia nyctelea L. Shaded parts of oak-hickory area; Kloker 223.

JUGLANDACEAE

Carya glabra (Mill.) Sweet. Throughout woods; Ebinger 6041.

LABIATAE

Monarda fistulosa L. Full sun in disturbed area; Ebinger 5795.

LEGUMINOSAE

Amphicarpa bracteata (L.) Fern. Vine in shaded parts of oak-hickory and oak-maple area; Ebinger 7892.

Desmodium paniculatum (L.) DC. Full sun in disturbed area; Ebinger 7900.

POLYGONACEAE

Rumex crispus L. Partial shade in disturbed area; Kloker 94.

Rumex obtusifolius L. Moist depressions in the oak-hickory area; Ebinger 7966.

ROSACEAE

Rubus occidentalis L. Disturbed area; Ebinger 7957.

SOLANACEAE

Physalis heterophylla Nees. Partial shade in disturbed area; Kloker 257.

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