

### HERON POND CYPRESS SWAMP

Bottomlands along the Mississippi and its tributaries from southern Indiana to Louisiana are characterized by swamp forests. The cypress swamp in the Cache River Natural Area is one such example. This swamp which occurs near the northern limits of this vegetation type, however, contains fewer species than more southern swamps. Bald cypress dominates, although water tupelo is also common. Oaks, sweet gum, maple occur on the higher, better drained soils surrounding the swamp. Soils are formed from alluvial silts and clays; grayish soils result from gleization and reddish mottling within soils indicates the presence of iron oxides. This swamp forest has past evidence of timber cutting in parts. Action of beavers which have built dams in the area have generally raised the level of the water; beaver were once almost completely extirpated from the area due to hunting for their pelts. Human impacts have occurred as a result of the channelization of the Cache River, which has resulted in changes in streamflow and erosion in the watershed.

#### TREES - INUNDATED/WET AREAS

<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress
<i>Nyssa aquatica</i>	large tupelo

<i>Polygonum hydropiproides</i>	water-pepper
<i>Hottonia inflata</i>	featherfoil
<i>Bidens discoides</i>	beggar-ticks

#### TREES - INTERMEDIATE AREAS

<i>Populus heterophylla</i>	swamp poplar
<i>Salix nigra</i>	black willow
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	water locust
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple

#### OTHER BOTTOMLAND SPECIES

<i>Calamovilfa gigantea</i>	giant reed-grass
<i>Uniola latifolia</i>	broad-leaved spike-grass
<i>Alnus rugosa</i>	Hazel alder
<i>Dianthera americana</i>	water-willow

#### TREES - HIGHER, BETTER DRAINED AREAS

<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	overcup oak
<i>Q. michauxii</i>	basket oak
<i>Q. pagadaefolia</i>	Elliott s oak
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	sweet gum
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	button wood

#### MUSHROOMS

<i>Tremella foliacea</i>	leaf jelly
<i>Ramaria lagentii</i>	golden coral
<i>Strobilomyces flaccopus</i>	old-man-of- the-woods
<i>Clavicornia pyxidata</i>	crown coral
<i>Stereum ostrea</i>	false turkeytail
<i>Boletus ornatipes</i>	goldstalk
<i>Marasmius siccus</i>	orange pinwheel
<i>M. androsaceus</i>	horsehair mushroom
<i>Mycena haematopus</i>	bleeding fairy helmet
<i>Amanitas verna</i>	fool s mushroom
<i>A. rubescens</i>	blusher
<i>A. muscaria</i>	fly agaric
<i>Russula virescens</i>	green brittlegill
<i>Lactarius indigo</i>	Indigo milkcap
<i>L. rufus</i>	redhot milkcap

#### SHRUBS

<i>Planera aquatica</i>	water elm
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia willow
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	deciduous holly
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	rose-mallow
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	buttonbush

#### HERBS

<i>Homalocenchrus lenticularis</i>	catch-fly grass
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>	lizard s tail
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	false nettle

## SHAWNEE FOREST - SPECIAL HABITATS

Much of the forest we visit in the Shawnee National Forest is similar to habitats visited within the Ozarks. We will visit some bluff and rock ledge areas which have distinctive vegetation. The following lists some of the possible plant species we might encounter.

### LEDGES AND BARE ROCKS

(Not illustrated)

<i>Parmelia conspersa</i>	lichen
<i>Hedwigia ciliata</i>	moss
<i>Grimmia olneyi</i>	moss

### CRACKS AND CREVICES

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge
<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	oat-grass
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	winged elm
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	prickly pear cactus
<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>	farkleberry

### THIN SOIL AREAS

<i>Aristida dichotoma</i>	poverty grass
<i>Sedum pulchellum</i>	widow s cross
<i>Hypericum gentianoides</i>	false St. John s wort

(the ones below not illustrated)

<i>Cladonia</i>	lichen
<i>Grimmia olneyi</i>	moss
<i>Crotonopsis elliptica</i>	crotonopsis
<i>Talinum parvifolium</i>	flower-of-an-hour

### SOIL BORDERS

<i>Cheilanthes lanosa</i>	hairy lip-fern
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	sedge
<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>	catbriar
<i>Rhus crenata</i>	sumac
<i>Ascyrum hypericoides</i>	St. Andrew s cross
<i>Cunila origanoides</i>	stone mint
<i>Antennaria plantaginifolia</i>	plantain-leaf everlasting

(the ones below not illustrated)

<i>Polytrichum juniperum</i>	haircup moss
<i>Cladonia</i>	lichen

(the ones below illustrated under cracks and crevices)

<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	red cedar
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	broomsedge

<i>Danthonia spicata</i>	oat-grass
<i>Ulmus alata</i>	winged elm

### MEDIUM SOIL AREAS

<i>Quercus marilandica</i>	blackjack oak
<i>Q. coccinea</i>	scarlet oak
<i>Q. stellata</i>	post oak
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	persimmon

### DEEP SOIL AREAS

<i>Quercus velutina</i>	black oak
<i>Q. alba</i>	white oak
<i>Sassafras albida</i>	sassafras