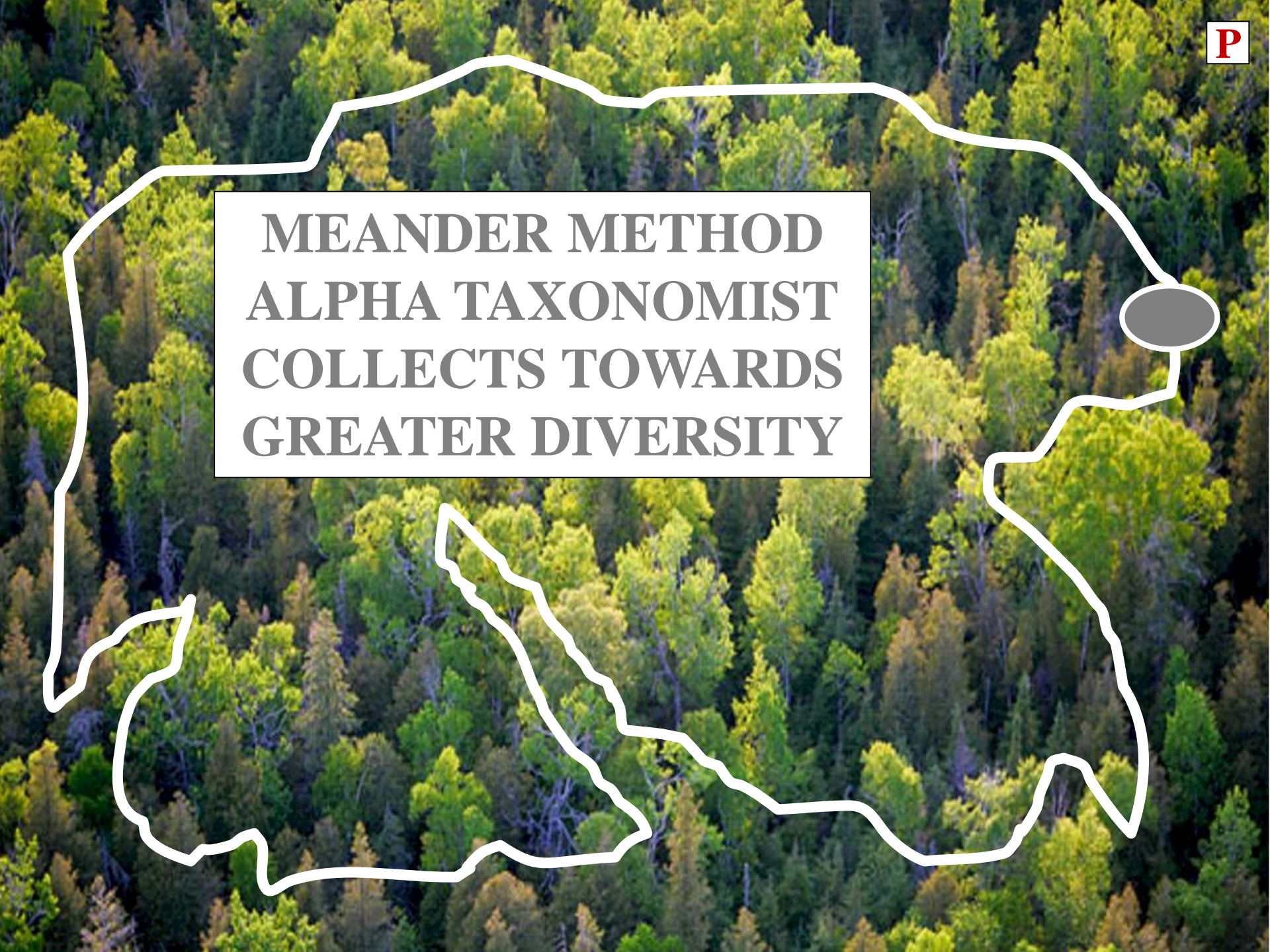


**MEANDER METHOD
ALPHA TAXONOMIST
COLLECTS TOWARDS
GREATER DIVERSITY**





PRACTICAL



PREP FIELD COLLECTIONS



**ALPHA TAXONOMIST
MOUNT & LABEL
SPECIMENS**





**ALPHA TAXONOMIST
ID & DATA BASE
SPECIMENS**





**ALPHA TAXONOMIST
SELECT & DEPOSIT
VOUCHER SPECIMENS**



VOUCHER SPECIMEN

VOUCHER SPECIMEN



VOUCHER SPECIMEN

FLORISTIC ID

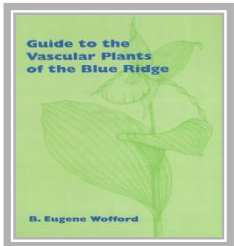
REFERENCE SPECIMEN

VOUCHER SPECIMEN

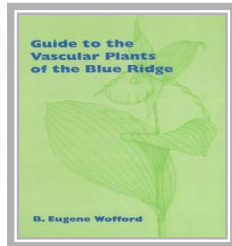


**BLUE RIDGE
FLORA**

WOFFORD



VOUCHER

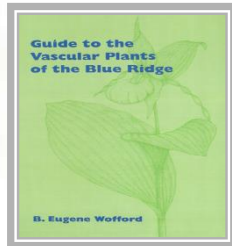


VOUCHER



**BLUE RIDGE
FLORA**

WOFFORD



VOUCHER



PUBLISH FLORA

FLORA COMPONENTS



FLORA COMPONENTS

GEOGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS

FLORA COMPONENTS



FLORA COMPONENTS

**GEOGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS
FLORISTIC HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS**

FLORA COMPONENTS



FLORA COMPONENTS

GEOGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS
FLORISTIC HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS
FLORA SYNOPSIS

FLORA COMPONENTS

GEOGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS



GEOLOGIC HISTORY

P

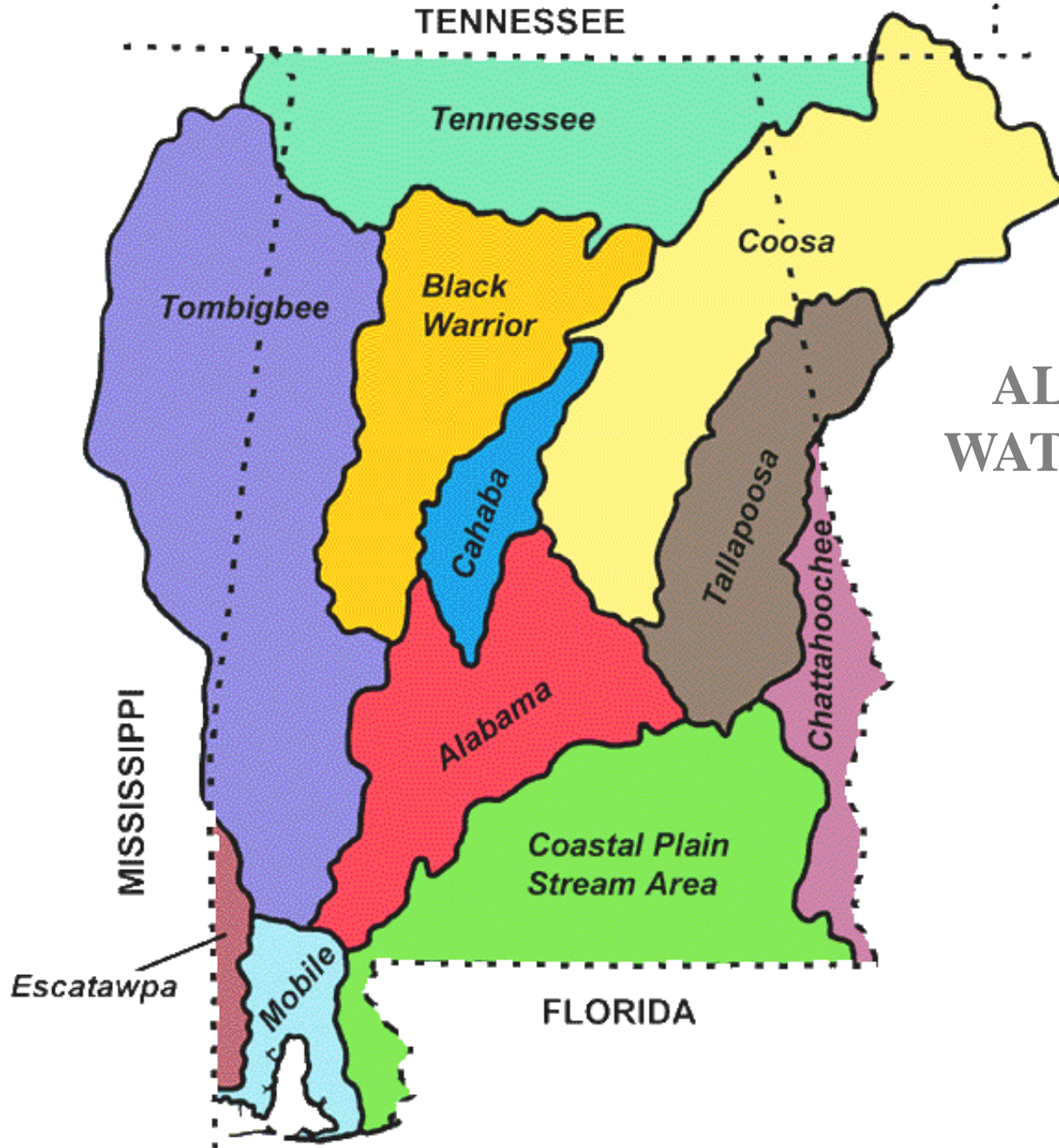
GEOLOGICAL HISTORY



GLACIAL EVENTS



PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREAS



ALABAMA WATERSHEDS



SOIL TOPOGRAPHY

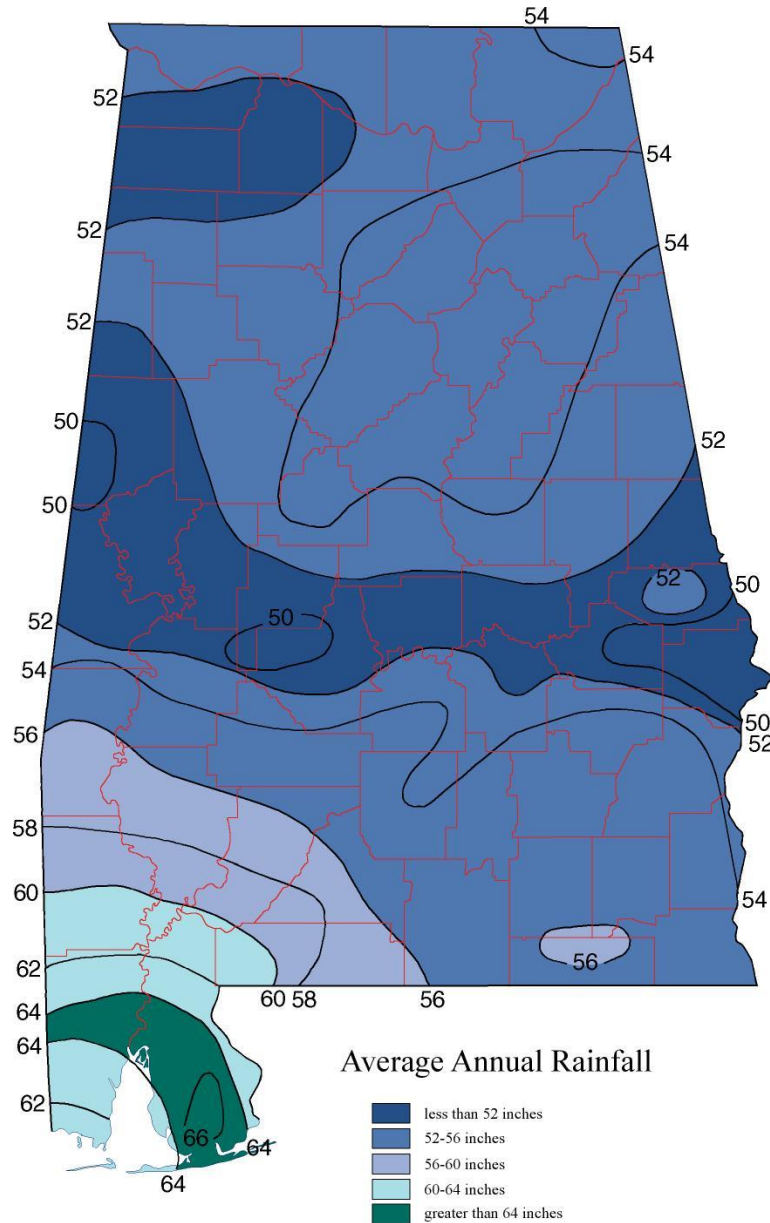


CLIMATIC EXTREMES



ALABAMA CLIMATE EXTREMES

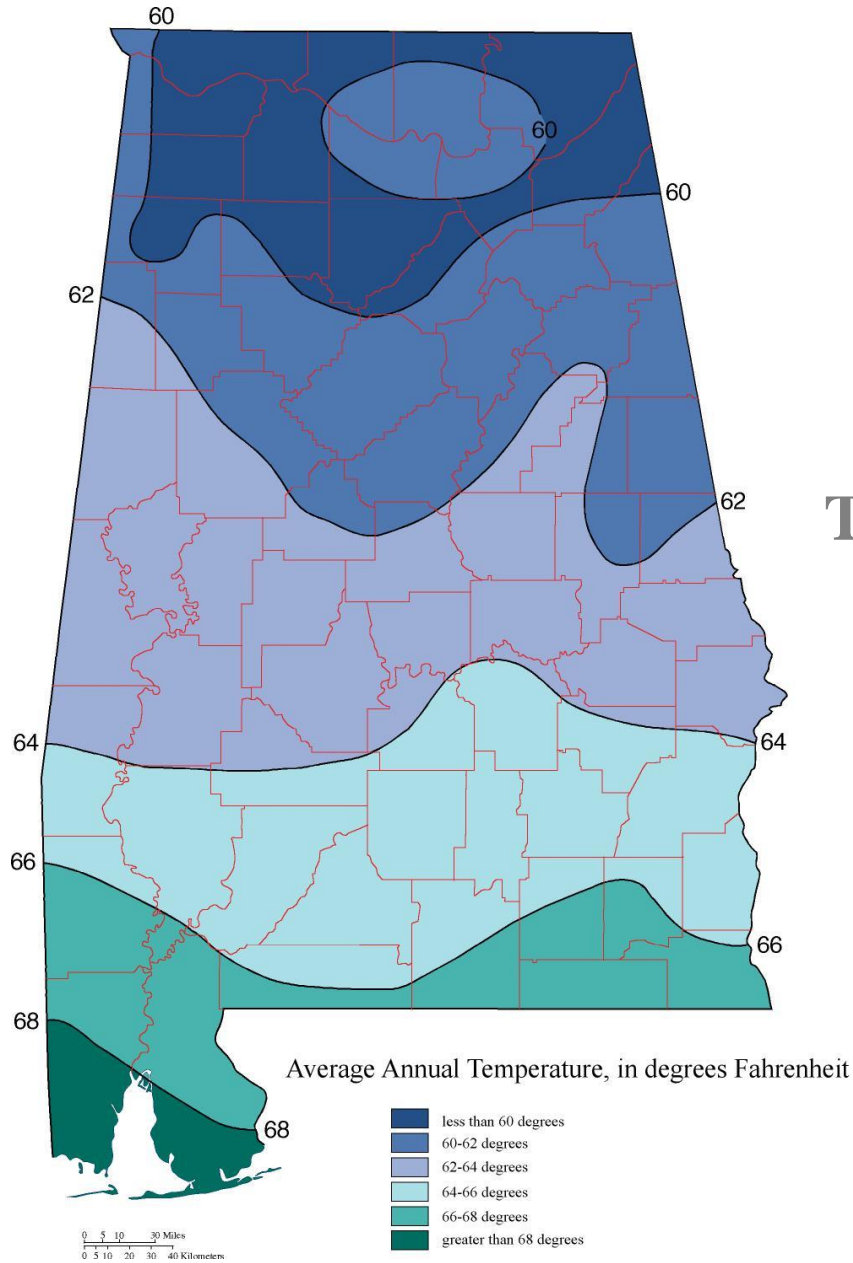
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL





ALABAMA CLIMATE EXTREMES

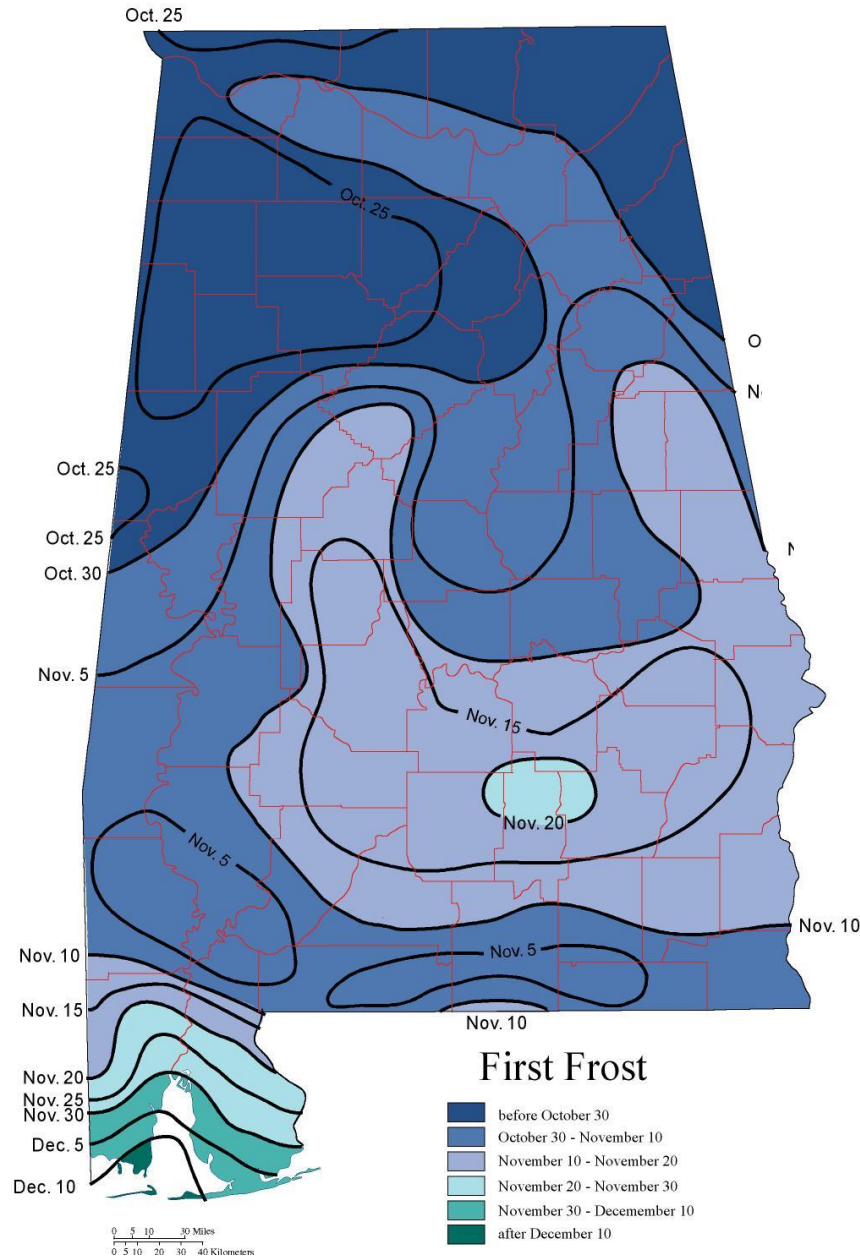
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ALABAMA CLIMATE EXTREMES

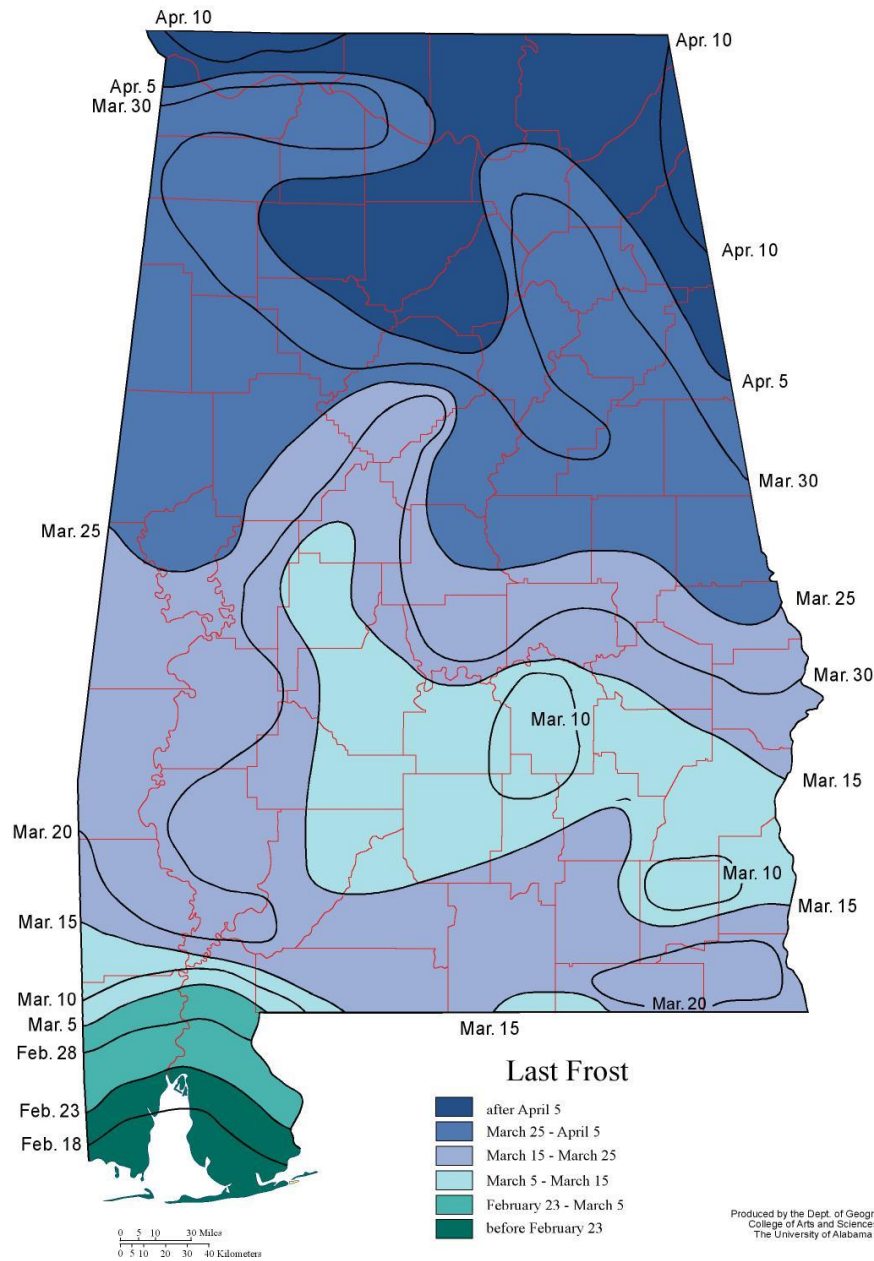
AVERAGE ANNUAL FIRST FROST





ALABAMA CLIMATE EXTREMES

AVERAGE ANNUAL LAST FROST





**PREVIOUS
&
CONTEMPORARY
LAND USE**



% FOREST LAND





% AGRICULTURE LAND





% MINING LAND



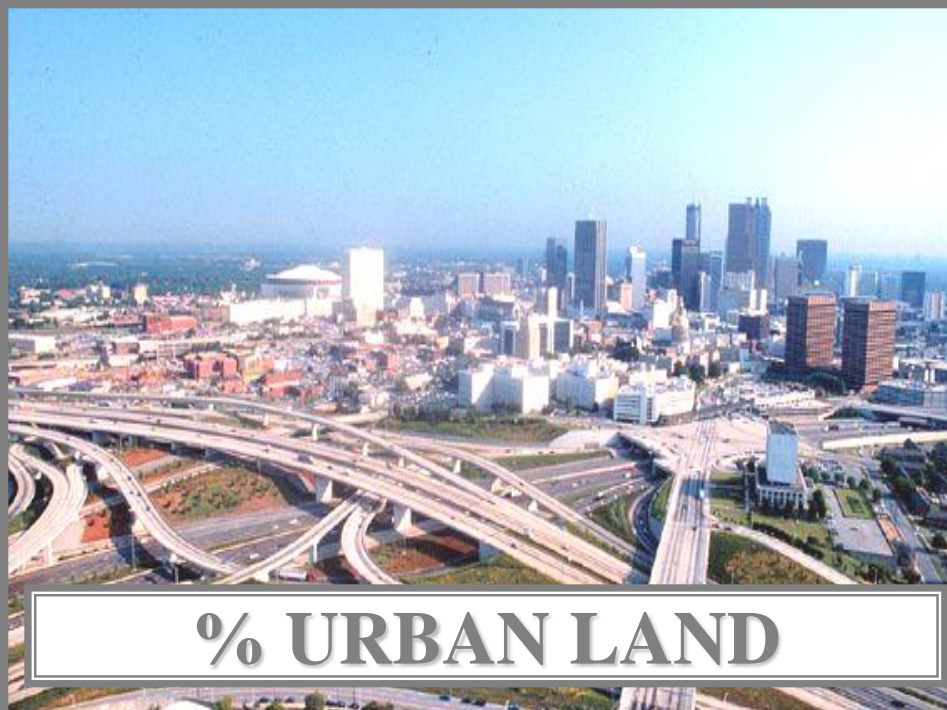
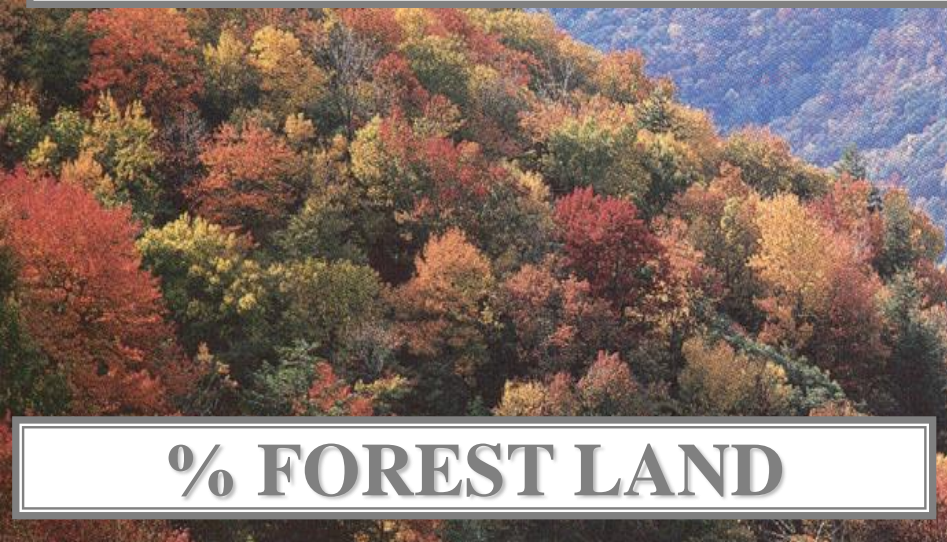


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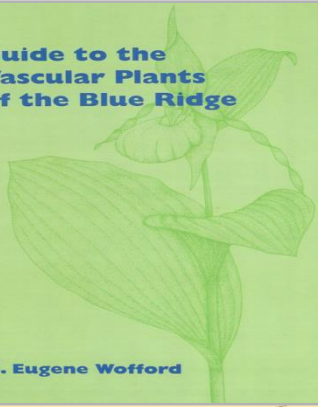
% URBAN LAND



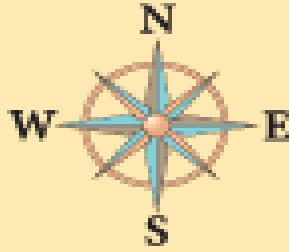
CONTEMPORARY LAND USE



Guide to the
Vascular Plants
of the Blue Ridge



B. Eugene Wofford



NO GEOGRAPHIC SYNOPSIS



Kentucky

West
Virginia

Maryland

Virginia

Tennessee

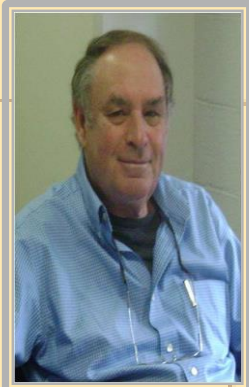
North
Carolina

Blue Ridge Mountains

Georgia

South
Carolina

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

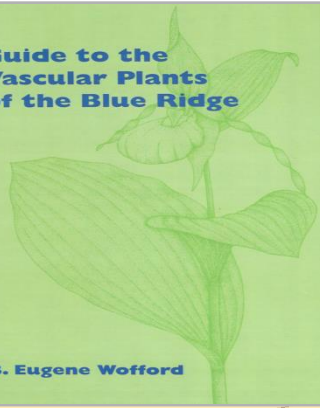


FLORISTIC HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

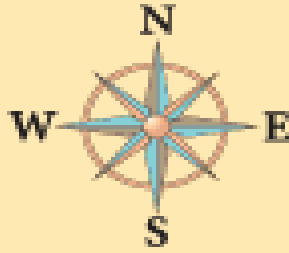


PREVIOUS PUBLISHED FLORAS

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Vascular Plants
of the Blue Ridge



B. Eugene Wofford



NO
PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED
FLORA



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Virginia

Maryland

Virginia

Tennessee

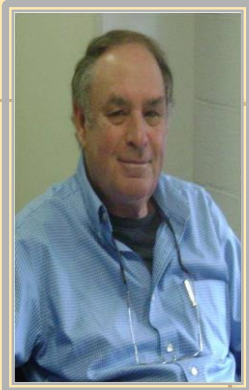
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Carolina

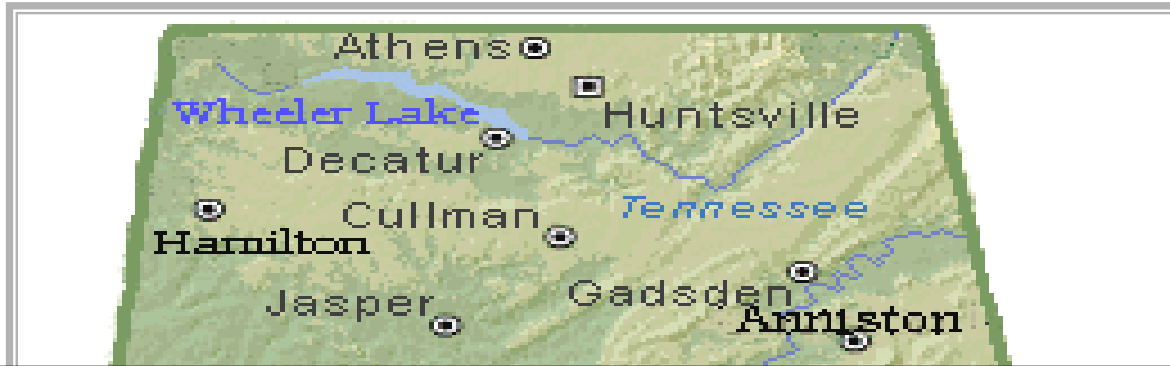
Blue Ridge Mountains

Georgia

South
Carolina

ATLANTIC
OCEAN





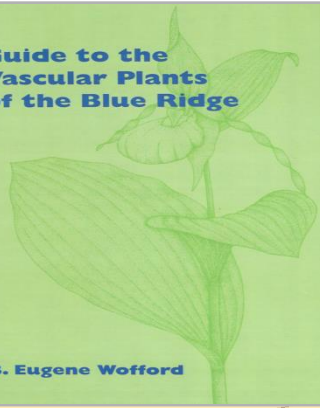
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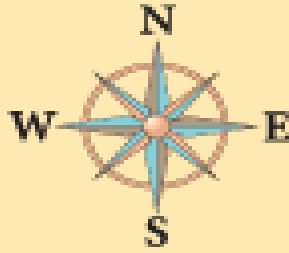


HISTORIC COLLECTORS

Guide to the
Vascular Plants
of the Blue Ridge



B. Eugene Wofford



NO
HISTORIC COLLECTORS



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Virginia

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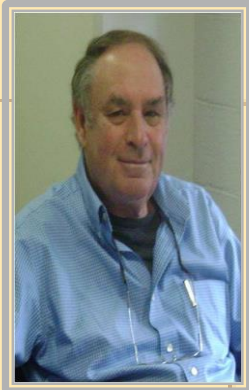
North
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Georgia

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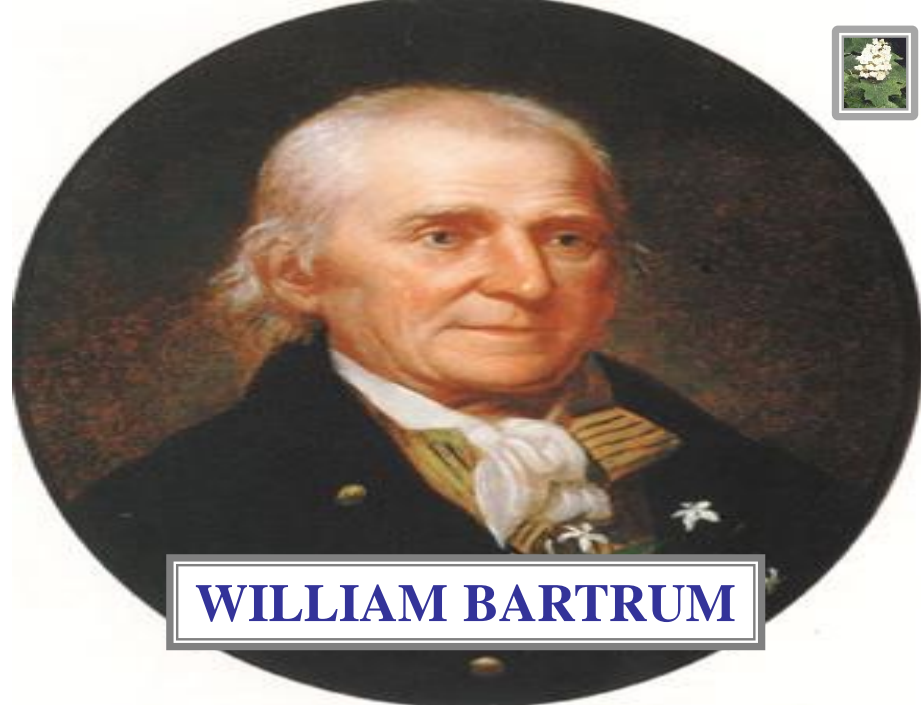
ATLANTIC
OCEAN



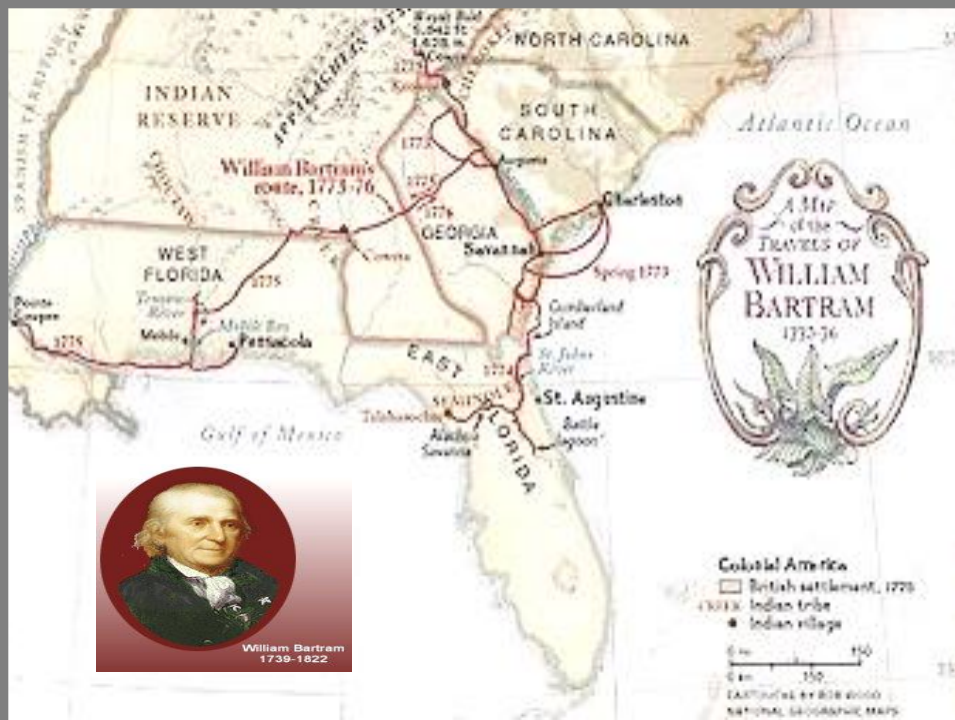
NUMEROUS HISTORIC COLLECTORS

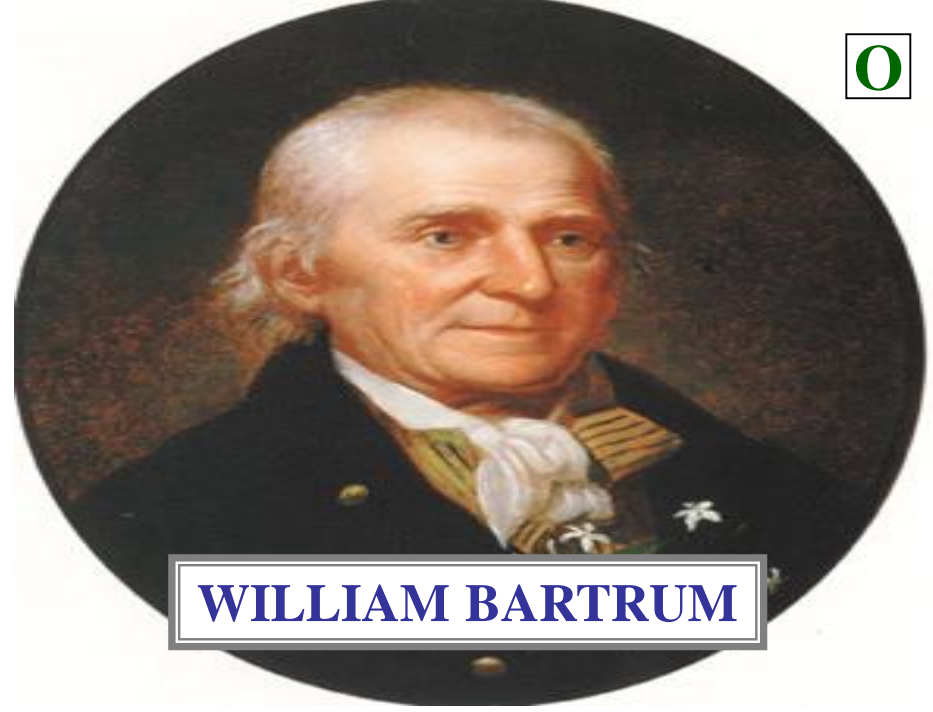


NUMEROUS HISTORIC COLLECTORS



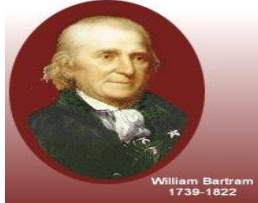
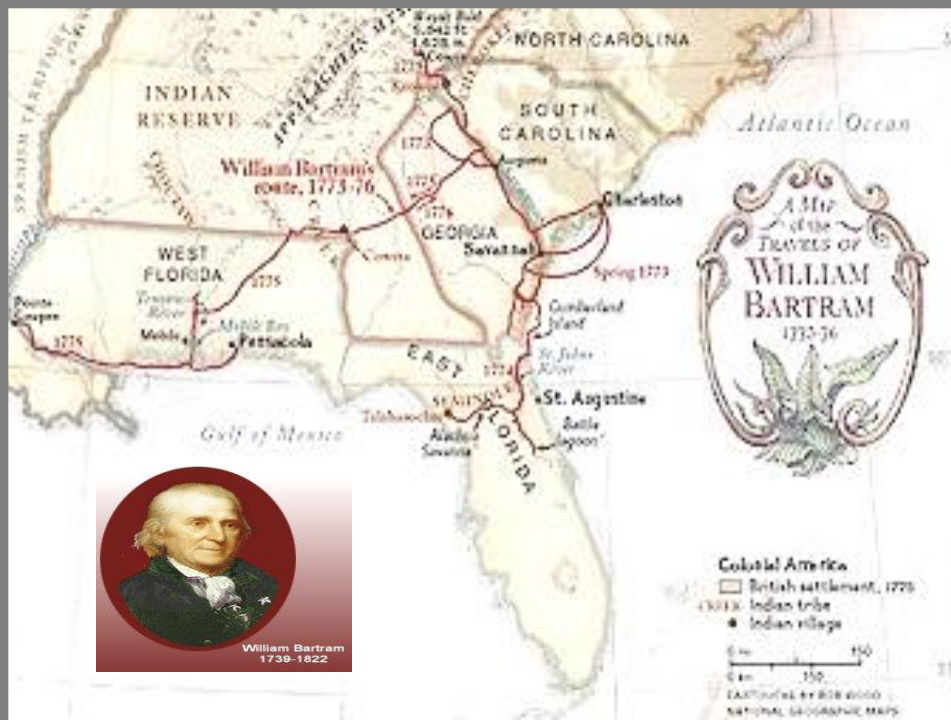
WILLIAM BARTRAM





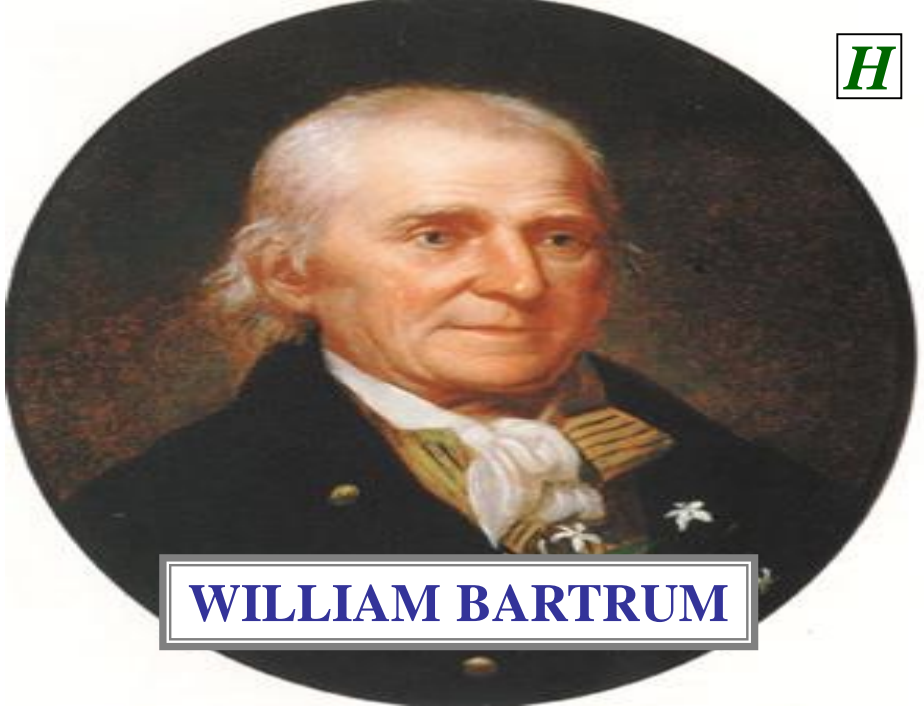
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WILLIAM BARTRAM

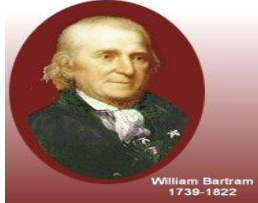
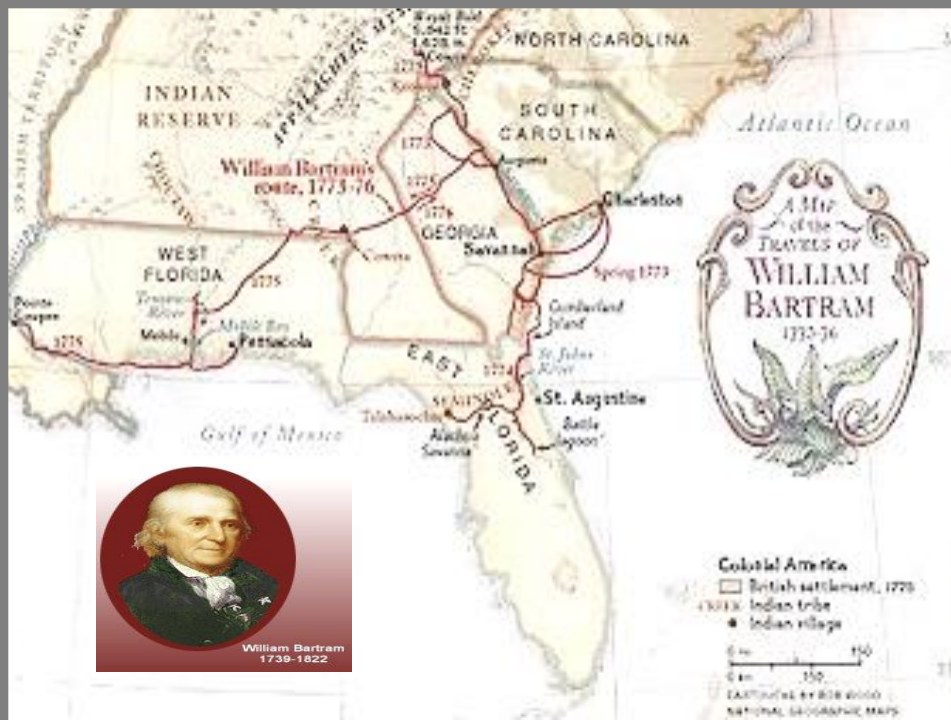


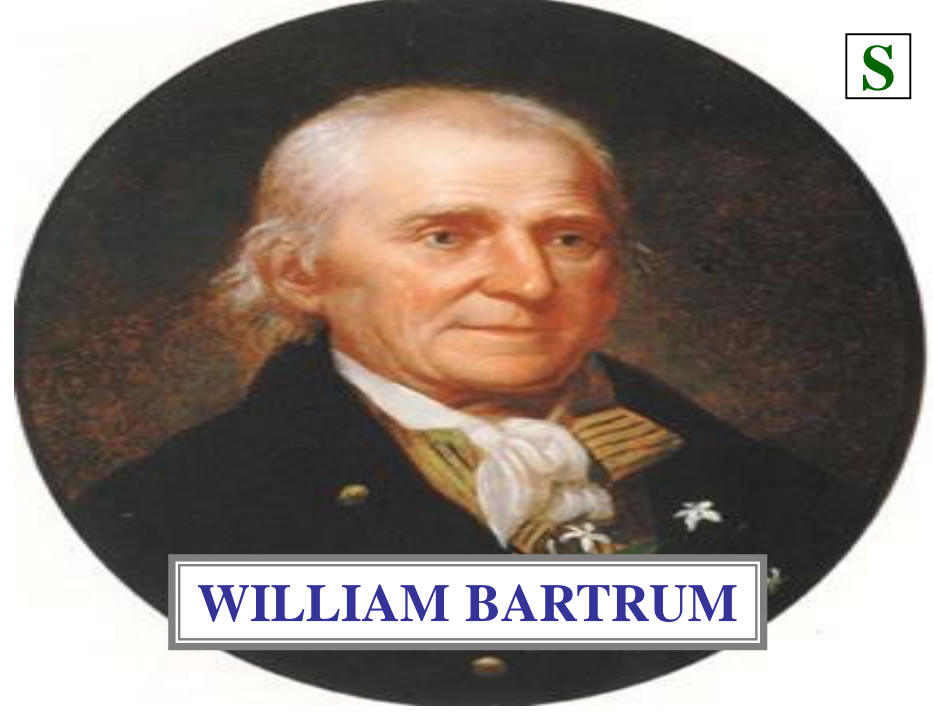
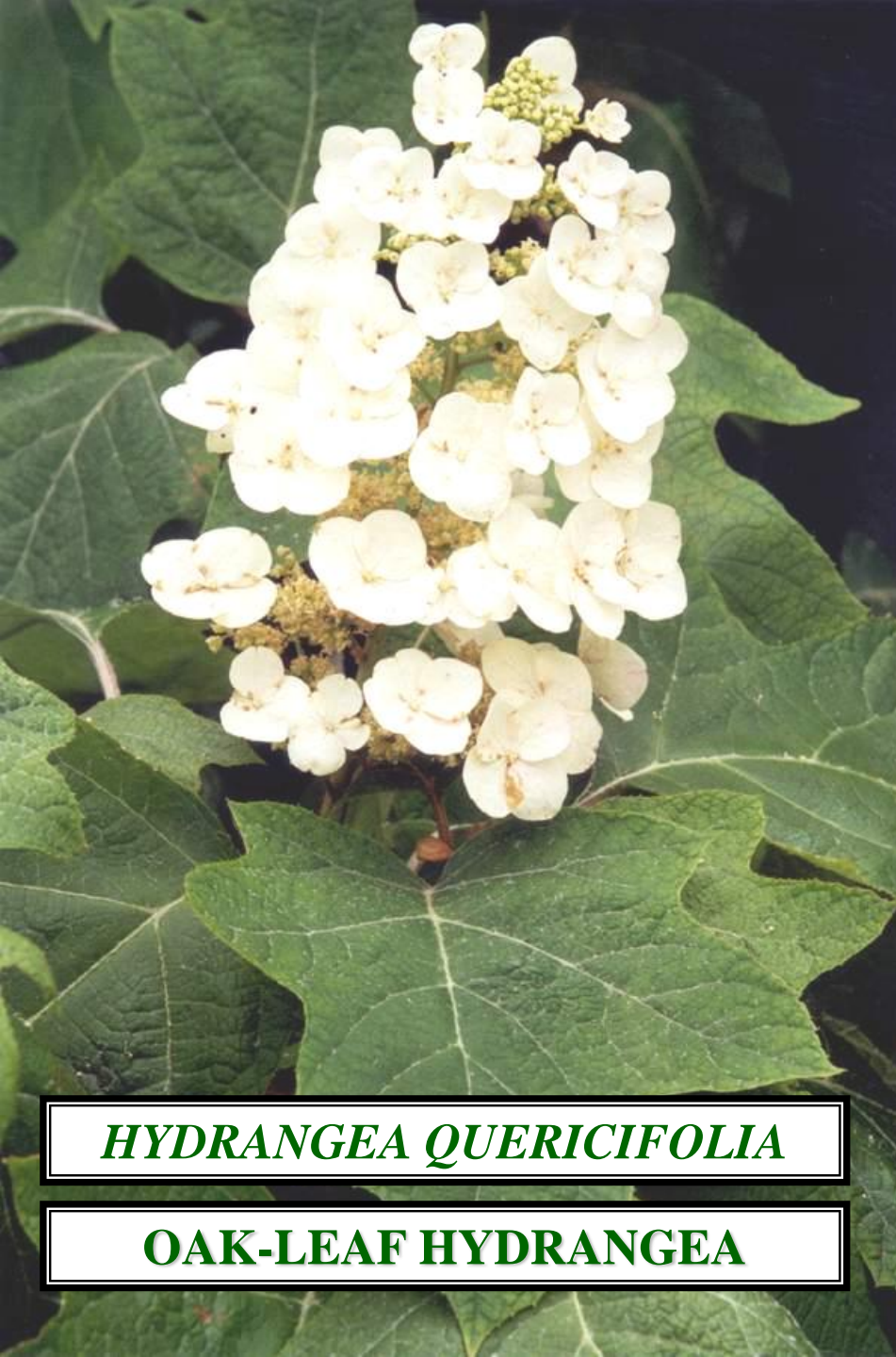


OAK-LEAF HYDRANGEA



WILLIAM BARTRAM

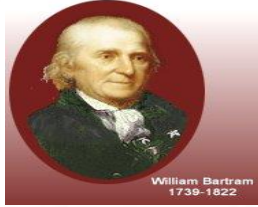
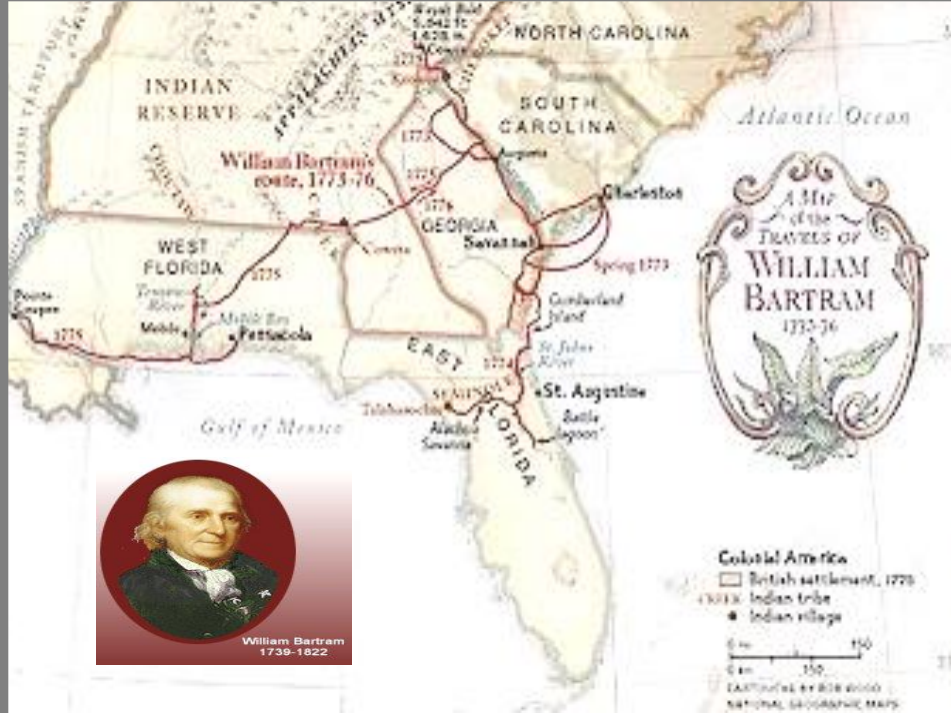




WILLIAM BARTRAM

HYDRANGEA QUERICIFOLIA

OAK-LEAF HYDRANGEA



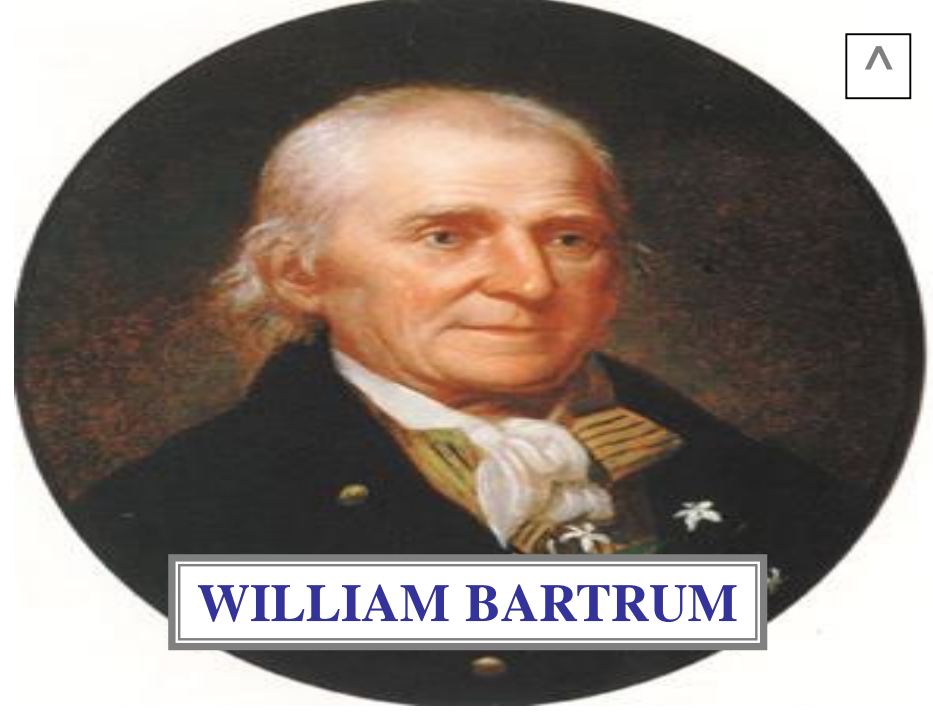
William Bartram
1739-1822



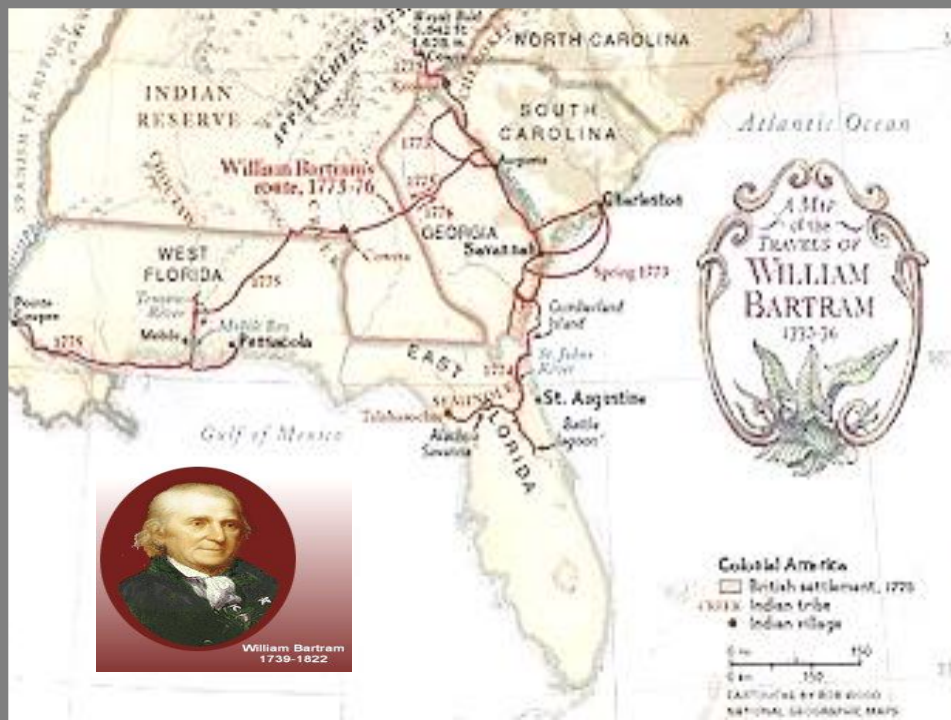
ALABAMA STATE WILDFLOWER

HYDRANGEA QUERICIFOLIA

OAK-LEAF HYDRANGEA



WILLIAM BARTRUM



FLORA SYNOPSIS

The Illustrated Flora of Illinois

FERNS

Robert H. Mohlenbrock



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Illustrated Flora of Illinois

T

SEDGES

cyperus to scleria

Robert H. Mohlenbrock





TAXONOMIC KEYS

GLOSSARY

Acuminate. Gradually tapering to a point.

Anastomosing. Forming a network of cross-veins.

Annual. Living only for one year.

Annulus. A ring of cells of the sporangium which functions in spore dispersal.

Apical. Relating to the apex or tip.

Apiculate. Ending abruptly in a small sharp tip.

Appressed. Lying flat or against a stalk or margin.

Areole. A small area formed by the interlocking of veins.

Asymmetrical. Of different shape on the two sides.

Attenuate. Long-tapering.

Auricle. An ear-like process.

Auriculate. Bearing an ear-like process.

Axil. The angle between the base of a leaf and the axis (stem) from which the leaf arises.

Axillary. Formed in the axils.

Bilobed. Divided into two rounded divisions.

Bipinnate. Divided once into distinct segments, with each segment in turn divided into distinct segments.

Bipinnate-pinnatifid. Divided once into distinct segments, with each segment in turn divided into distinct segments, which in turn are only partially divided.

Bipinnatifid. Divided part way

to the center, with each lobe again divided part way to its center.

Bivalved. With two valves, or coverings.

Blade. The expanded portion of the leaf.

Bulblet. A small bulb, or mass of tissue capable of developing into a new plant.

Caudate. Having a slender tail-like appendage.

Chaffy. Covered with scales.

Cilia. Marginal hairs.

Ciliate. Bearing marginal hairs.

Ciliolate. Bearing very short marginal hairs.

Circinate. Coiled, referring to the young frond before expansion.

Compound. Said of a structure which is divided into distinct units.

Cone. An aggregation of sporangia and their subtending sporophylls; a strobilus.

Confluent. Running together, in reference to some sori which merge with one another at maturity.

Connate. United, when referring to like parts.

Cordate. Heart-shaped.

Coriaceous. Leathery.

Corm. A short, hard or fleshy, upright underground stem.

Crenate. With round teeth.

Crenulate. With small, round teeth.



TAXONOMIC KEY

1. Rachis winged throughout, or only the basal pair of pinnae stalked; indusium none.
 2. Rachis winged only above the two basal pinna pairs, the wings not extending to the lowest pair of pinnae; blades pinnate-pinnatifid; rachis rather densely brown-scaly... 1. *T. phegopteris*
 2. Rachis winged throughout; blades bipinnatifid; rachis sparsely white-scaly..... 2. *T. hexagonoptera*
1. Rachis not winged, the pinnae separate from it nearly to apex of blade; indusium cordate.
 3. Lowest pinnae strongly reduced..... 3. *T. noveboracensis*
 3. Lowest pinnae only slightly reduced or not at all.....
 - 4. *T. palustris*



BEECH FERN

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- Apiculate.** Ending abruptly in a small sharp tip.
- Appressed.** Lying flat or against a stalk or margin.
- Areole.** A small area formed by the interlocking of veins.
- Asymmetrical.** Of different shape on the two sides.
- Attenuate.** Long-tapering.
- Auricle.** An ear-like process.
- Auriculate.** Bearing an ear-like process.
- Axil.** The angle between the base of a leaf and the axis (stem) from which the leaf arises.
- Axillary.** Formed in the axils.
- Bilobed.** Divided into two rounded divisions.
- Bipinnate.** Divided once into distinct segments, with each segment in turn divided into distinct segments.
- Bipinnate-pinnatifid.** Divided once into distinct segments, with each segment in turn divided into distinct segments, which in turn are only partially divided.
- Bipinnatifid.** Divided part way to the center, with each lobe again divided part way to its center.
- Bivalved.** With two valves, or coverings.
- Blade.** The expanded portion of the leaf.
- Bulblet.** A small bulb, or mass of tissue capable of developing into a new plant.
- Caudate.** Having a slender tail-like appendage.
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- Connate.** United, when referring to like parts.
- Cordate.** Heart-shaped.
- Coriaceous.** Leathery.
- Corm.** A short, hard or fleshy, upright underground stem.
- Crenate.** With round teeth.
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CHARACTER GLOSSARY



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SPECIES SYNOPSIS

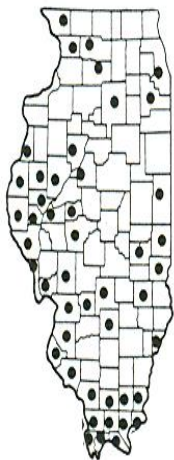
Thelypteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Weatherby, in Rhodora 21:179. 1919. Fig. 107.

Polypodium hexagonopterum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:271. 1803.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Fee, Gen. Fil. 243. 1850-52.

Dryopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) C. Chr. Ind. Fil. 270. 1905.

Rather delicate, deciduous perennial from branching rhizomes; leaves triangular, tapering to the tip, bipinnatifid, to 50 cm long, the pinnae up to 25 pairs, glandular-puberulent beneath, connected by a winged rachis which extends to the lowest pair of pinnae; petiole slender, sparsely scaly to glabrous; sori small, round, borne on the back of leaf segments; indusium absent.



COMMON NAME: Broad Beech Fern.

HABITAT: Rich woodlands.

RANGE: Quebec to Ontario, south to Texas and Florida.

ILLINOIS DISTRIBUTION: Fairly common throughout the state, but seemingly absent from many of the east-central counties.

The completely winged rachis separates this species from *T. phegopteris*.



SPECIES SYNOPSIS

THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA



CURRENT NOMENCLATURE

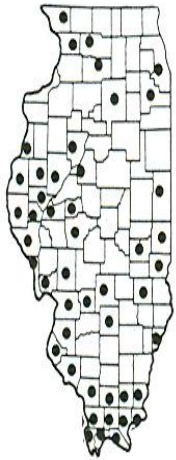
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CURRENT NOMENCLATURE

SPECIES SYNOPSIS



THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA



DIAGNOSTIC DESCRIPTION

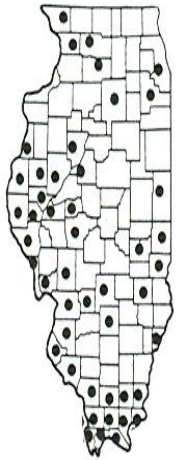
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SPECIES SYNOPSIS



THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA



SPECIMEN ILLUSTRATION

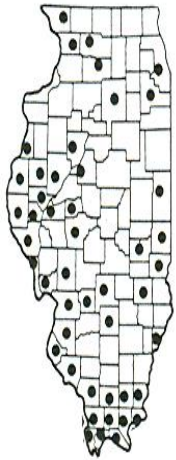
Thelypteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Weatherby, in Rhodora 21:179. 1919. Fig. 107.

Polypodium hexagonopterum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2:271. 1803.

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) Fee, Gen. Fil. 243. 1850-52.

Dryopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) C. Chr. Ind. Fil. 270. 1905.

Rather delicate, deciduous perennial from branching rhizomes; leaves triangular, tapering to the tip, bipinnatifid, to 50 cm long, the pinnae up to 25 pairs, glandular-puberulent beneath, connected by a winged rachis which extends to the lowest pair of pinnae; petiole slender, sparsely scaly to glabrous; sori small, round, borne on the back of leaf segments; indusium absent.



COMMON NAME: Broad Beech Fern.

HABITAT: Rich woodlands.

RANGE: Quebec to Ontario, south to Texas and Florida.

ILLINOIS DISTRIBUTION: Fairly common throughout the state, but seemingly absent from many of the east-central counties.

The completely winged rachis separates this species from *T. phegopteris*.

SPECIES SYNOPSIS



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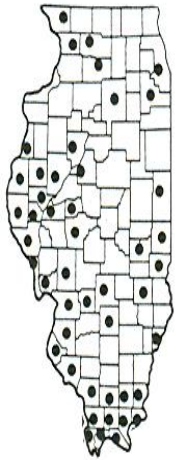
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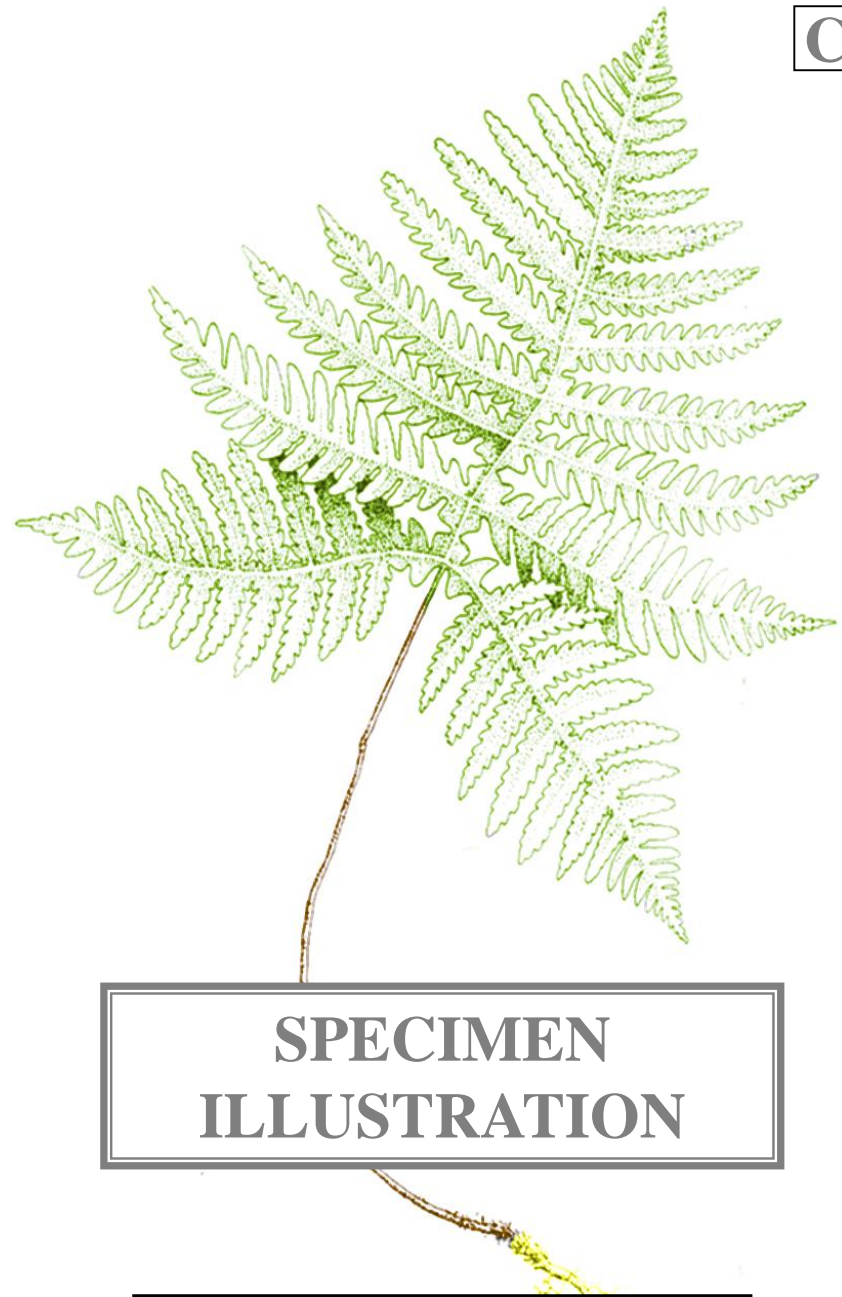
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CURRENT RANGE

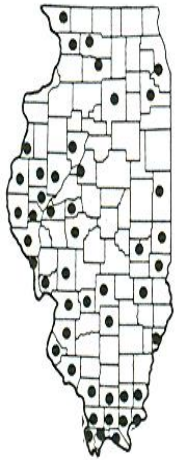
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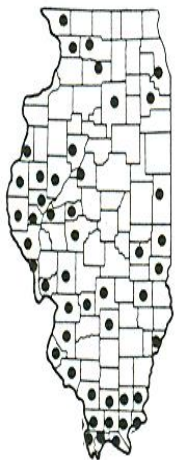
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CURRENT RANGE
DOT MAP

SPECIES SYNOPSIS



THELYPTERIS HEXAGONOPTERA



HABITAT

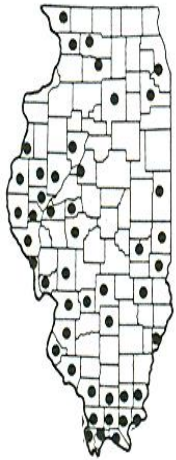
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HABITAT

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SPECIES SYNOPSIS



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CURRENT STATUS

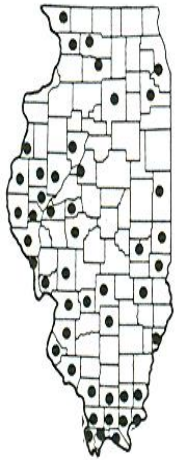
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FLORISTIC ORIGIN



**INDIGENOUS
PLANT
VS
NON-INDIGENOUS
PLANT**

INDIGENOUS PLANT

INDIGENOUS PLANT



INDIGENOUS PLANT

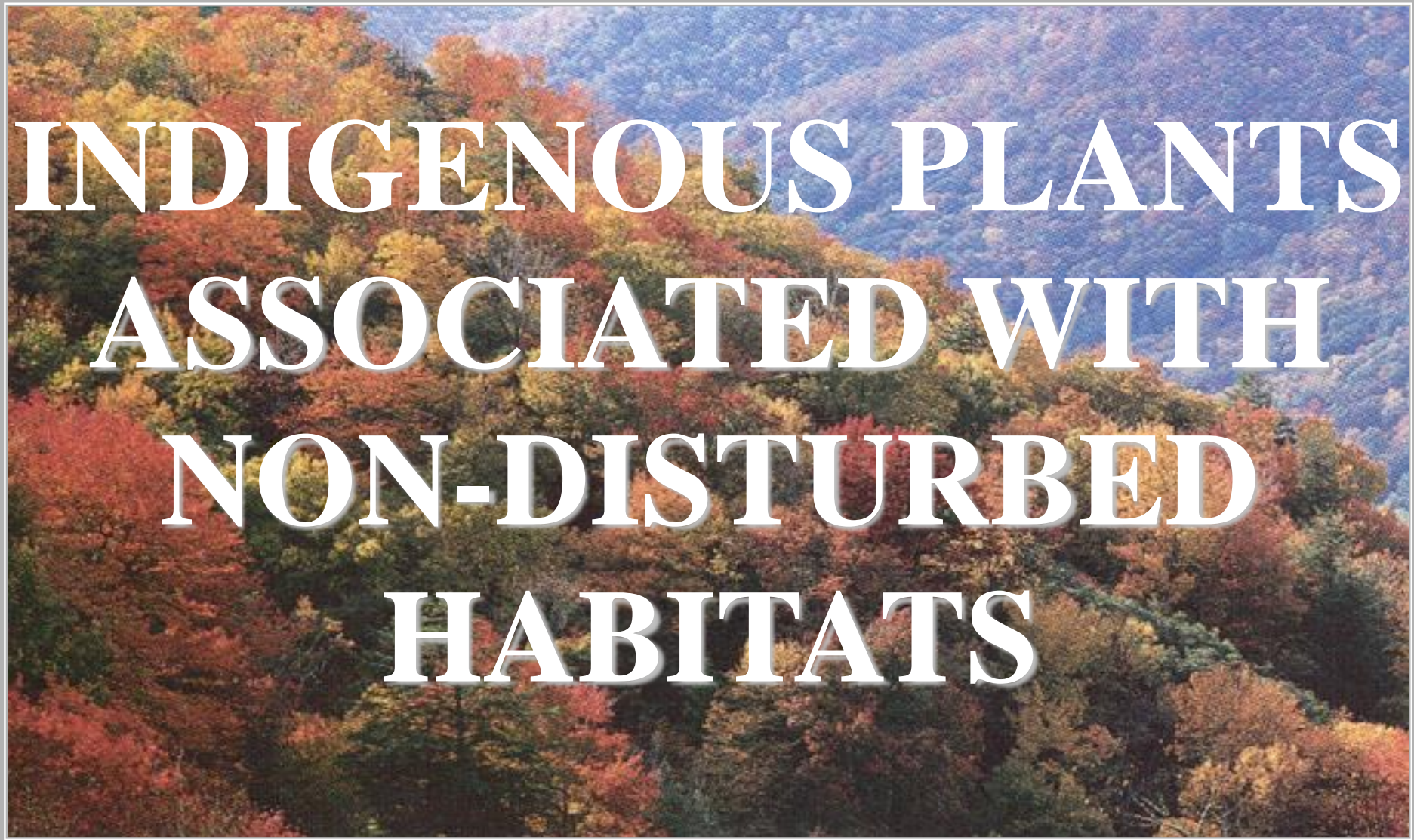
NATIVE PLANT

INDIGENOUS PLANT

INDIGENOUS PLANT



EG



INDIGENOUS PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH NON-DISTURBED HABITATS

ALABAMA FOREST



INDIGENOUS PLANTS TO ALABAMA





MOUNTAIN LAURAL





MOUNTAIN LAURAL



RHODODENDRON





MOUNTAIN LAURAL



RHODODENDRON



FIRE PINK





MOUNTAIN LAURAL



RHODODENDRON



FIRE PINK



LADY-SLIPPER ORCHID

**ENDEMIC
PLANT
VS
DISJUNCT
PLANT**

ENDEMIC PLANT



EG

ENDEMIC PLANT

**RESTRICTED
GEOGRAPHIC RANGE**

ENDEMIC PLANT

LESQUERELLA LYRATA

MUSTARD PLANT



LESQUERELLA LYRATA

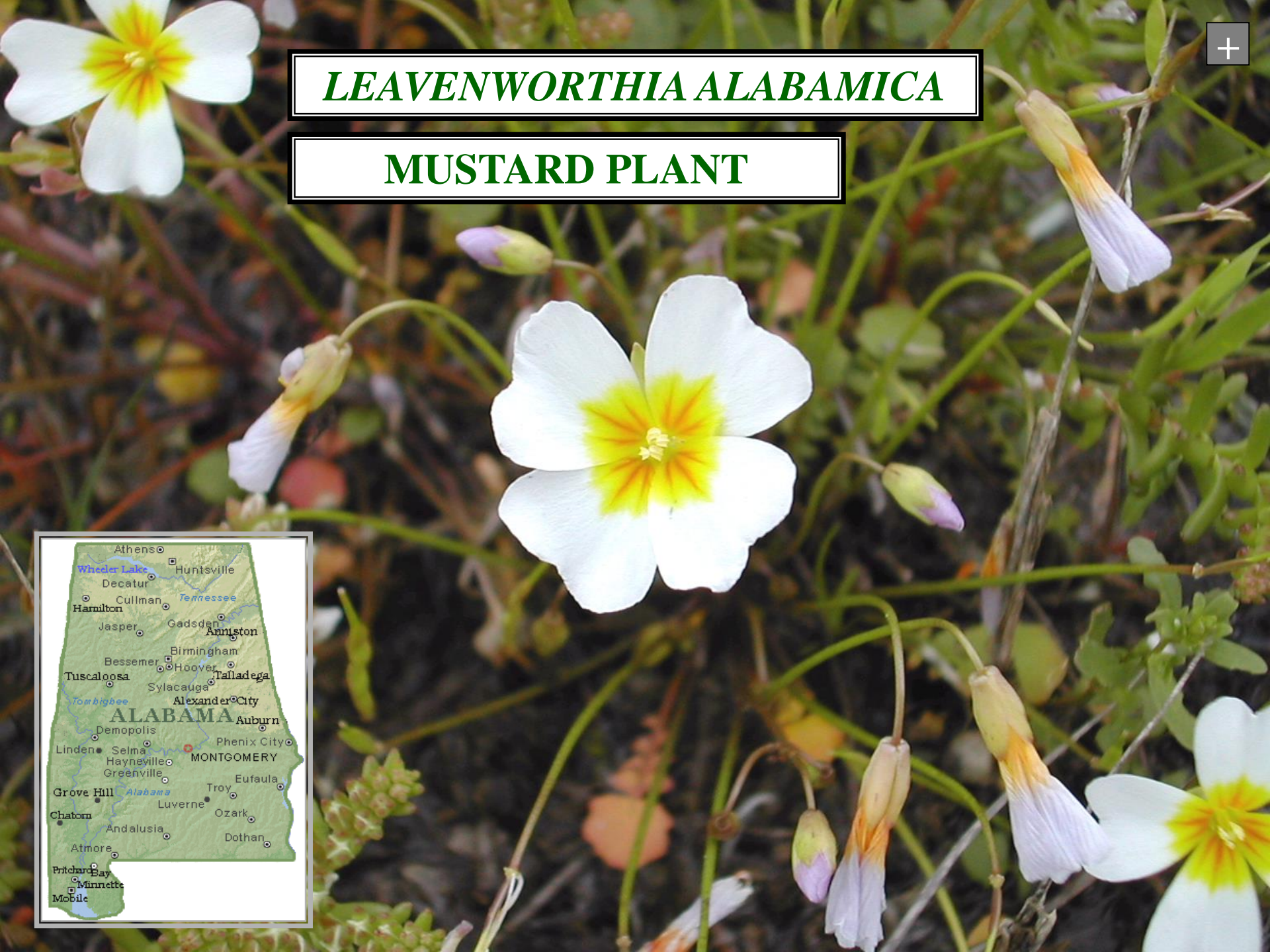
ALABAMA ENDEMIC





LEAVENWORTHIA ALABAMICA

MUSTARD PLANT





LEAVENWORTHIA ALABAMICA

ALABAMA ENDEMIC

^

D



DISJUNCT PLANT



EG

DISJUNCT PLANT

GEOLOGIC RELIC

DISJUNCT PLANT

TSUGA CANADENSIS

HEMLOCK

R



TSUGA CANADENSIS

ALABAMA RELIC



TSUGA CANADENSIS

ALABAMA RELIC



TSUGA CANADENSIS

ALABAMA RELIC



NON-INDIGENOUS PLANT

NON-INDIGENOUS PLANT

**NON-INDIGENOUS
PLANT**



NON-NATIVE PLANT

**NON-INDIGENOUS
PLANT**

NON-INDIGENOUS PLANT

A



**NON-INDIGENOUS
PLANTS
ASSOCIATED WITH
DISTURBED
HABITATS**

ALABAMA URBAN AREA