

# Floristic Inventory of the Lake Louise Field Station, Lowndes County, Georgia

the 75<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Association of Southeastern  
Biologists, Spartanburg, South Carolina

April 2–5, 2014

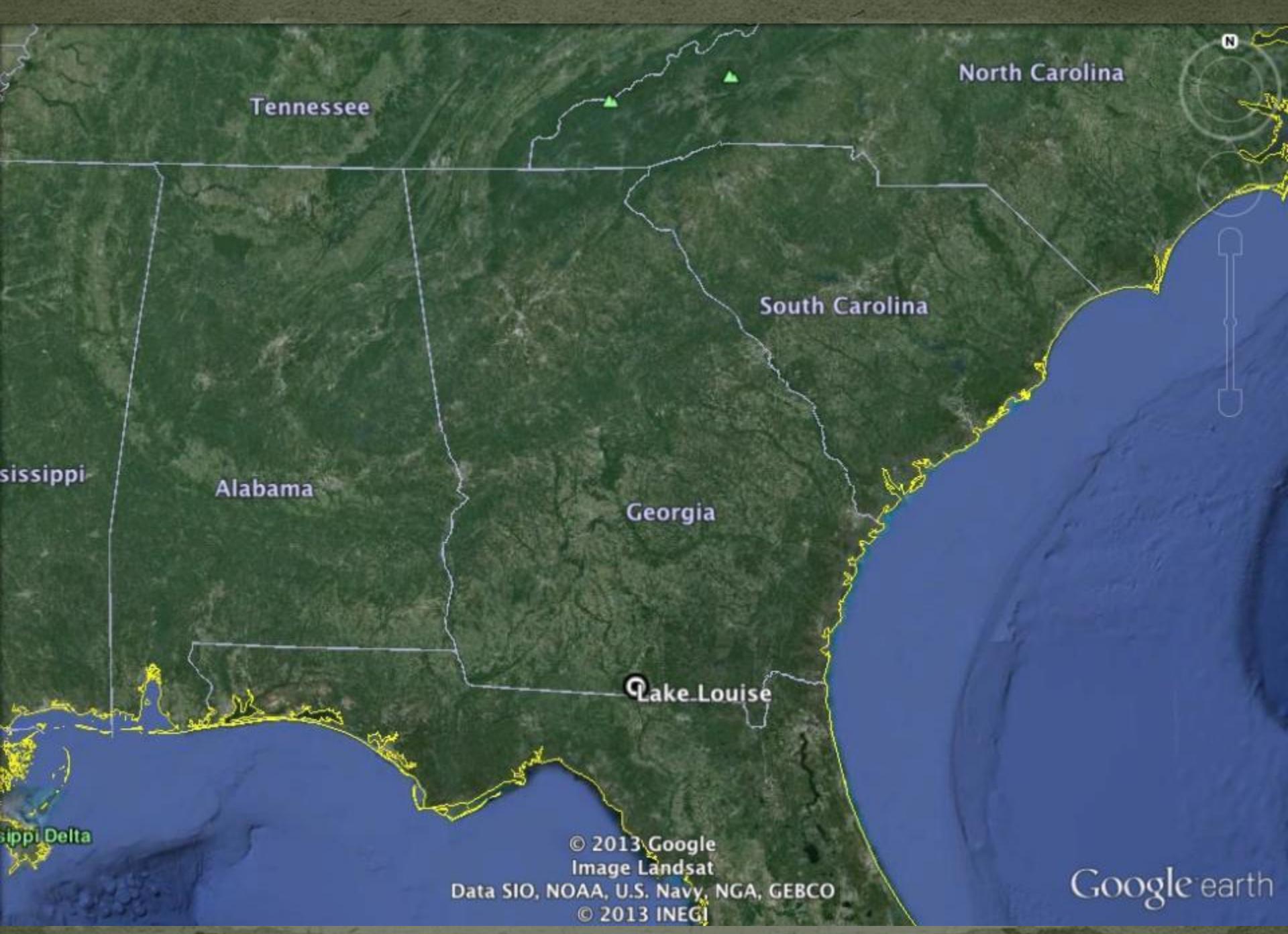
---

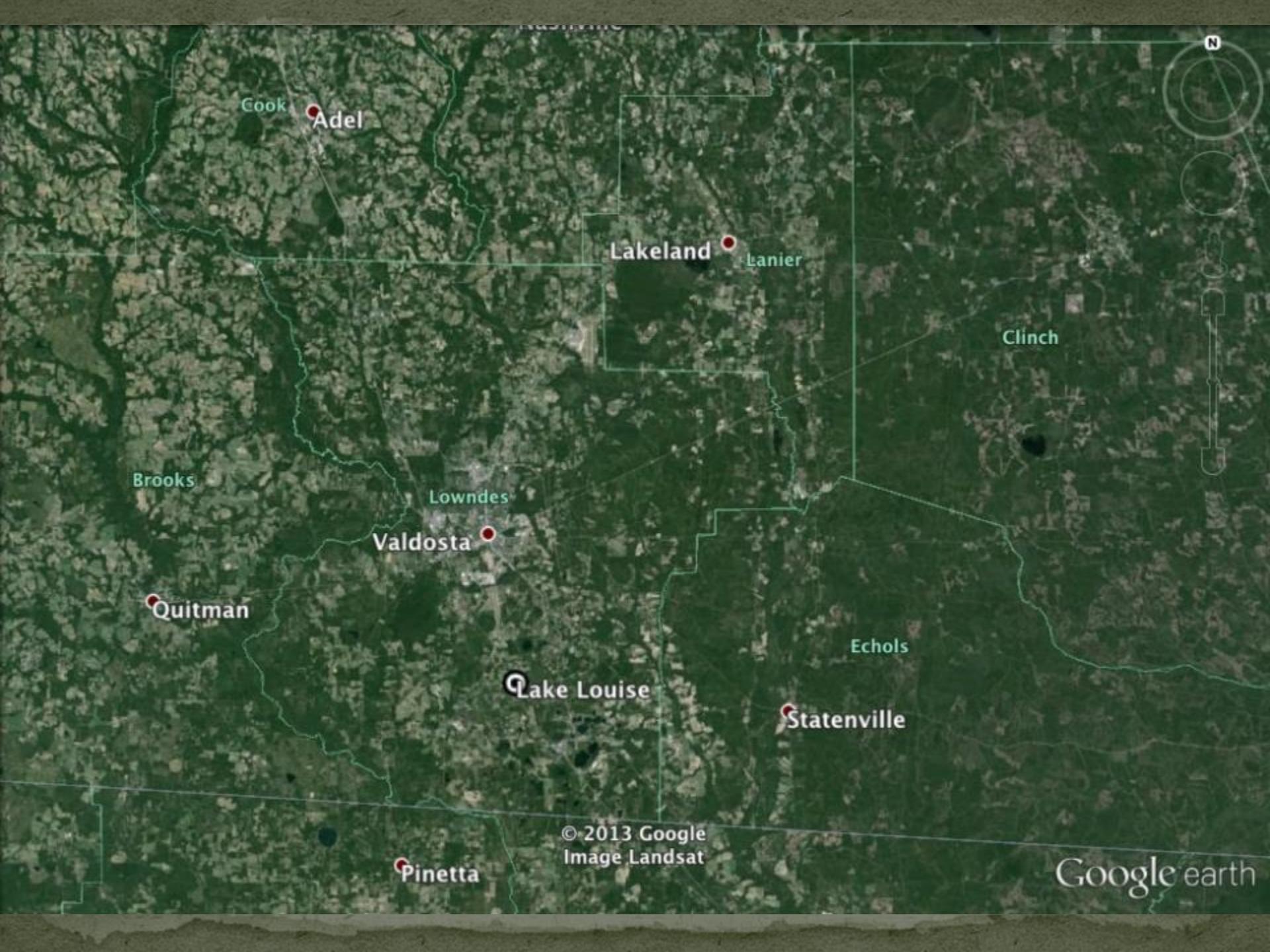
Joshua L. Steele and Richard Carter  
Herbarium (VSC)  
Biology Department  
Valdosta State University  
Valdosta, Georgia



# Floristic Inventory of the Lake Louise Field Station, Lowndes County, Georgia

Joshua Luke Steele and Richard Carter  
Department of Biology, Valdosta State University





Cook

Adel

Lakeland Lanier

Brooks

Lowndes

Valdosta

Quitman

Lake Louise

Echols

Statenville

Pinetta

© 2013 Google  
Image Landsat

Google earth



N

Dasher

Lake Louise

Browns Pond

© 2013 Google

Google earth

N

Lake Louise

© 2013 Google

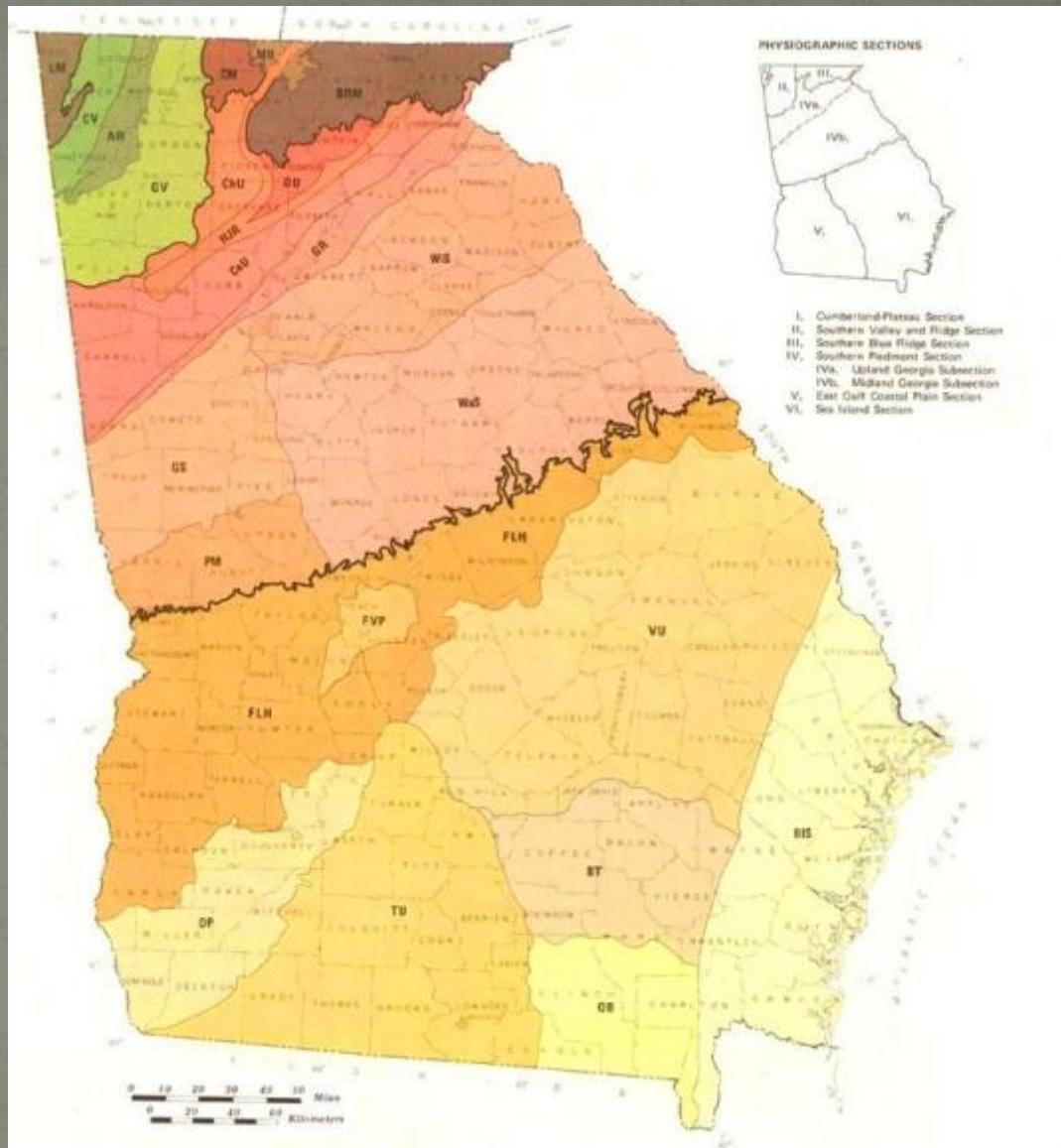
Google earth

# Lake Louise Field Station

- 76.9 hectare area owned by VSU
- Centered around karst pond
- Owned by Valdosta State University since 1995
- Past Research
  - Core samples for pollen (Watts 1971)
  - Diatoms (Hains & Sebring 1981)
  - Bee foraging (Pascarella 2007)

# Physiography

- Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Province (Thorne 1993)
- Tifton Upland District (Clark & Zisa 1976)



# Objectives

- Document and voucher occurrences of vascular plants with particular emphasis on rare and endangered species as well as invasive weeds
- Identify and describe plant communities within LLFS

# Floristic Inventory

- 10 collecting trips from March 2013-March 2014
- Vouchers will be deposited in the Valdosta State University Herbarium (VSC).

# Prediction

- Comparison of other inventories throughout SE US
- Species-area curve predicted 350 vascular plant species for an area of comparable size

# Results, thus far...

- 294 vascular plants vouchered
- 150 genera
- 69 families

# Largest Families

- 1) Poaceae – 36
- 2) Asteraceae – 29
- 3) Fabaceae - 17
- 4) Cyperaceae - 13
- 5) Euphorbiaceae - 12
- 6) Fagaceae - 9
- 7) Ericaceae – 7
- 8) Aquifoliaceae - 5
- 9) Rubiaceae - 5
- 10) Clusiaceae - 4

# Rare Plants

- *Baptisia lecontei* Torr. & A. Gray
- *Carex decomposita* Muhl.
- *Desmodium sessilifolium* (Torr.) Torr. & A. Gray
- *Eustachys floridana* Chapm.
- *Palafoxia integrifolia* (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray
- *Peltandra sagittifolia* (Michx.) Morong.
- *Pinckneya bracteata* (Bartr.) Raf.
- *Rhynchospora microcarpa* (Baldw.) ex A. Gray
- *Tillandsia recurvata* (L.) L.

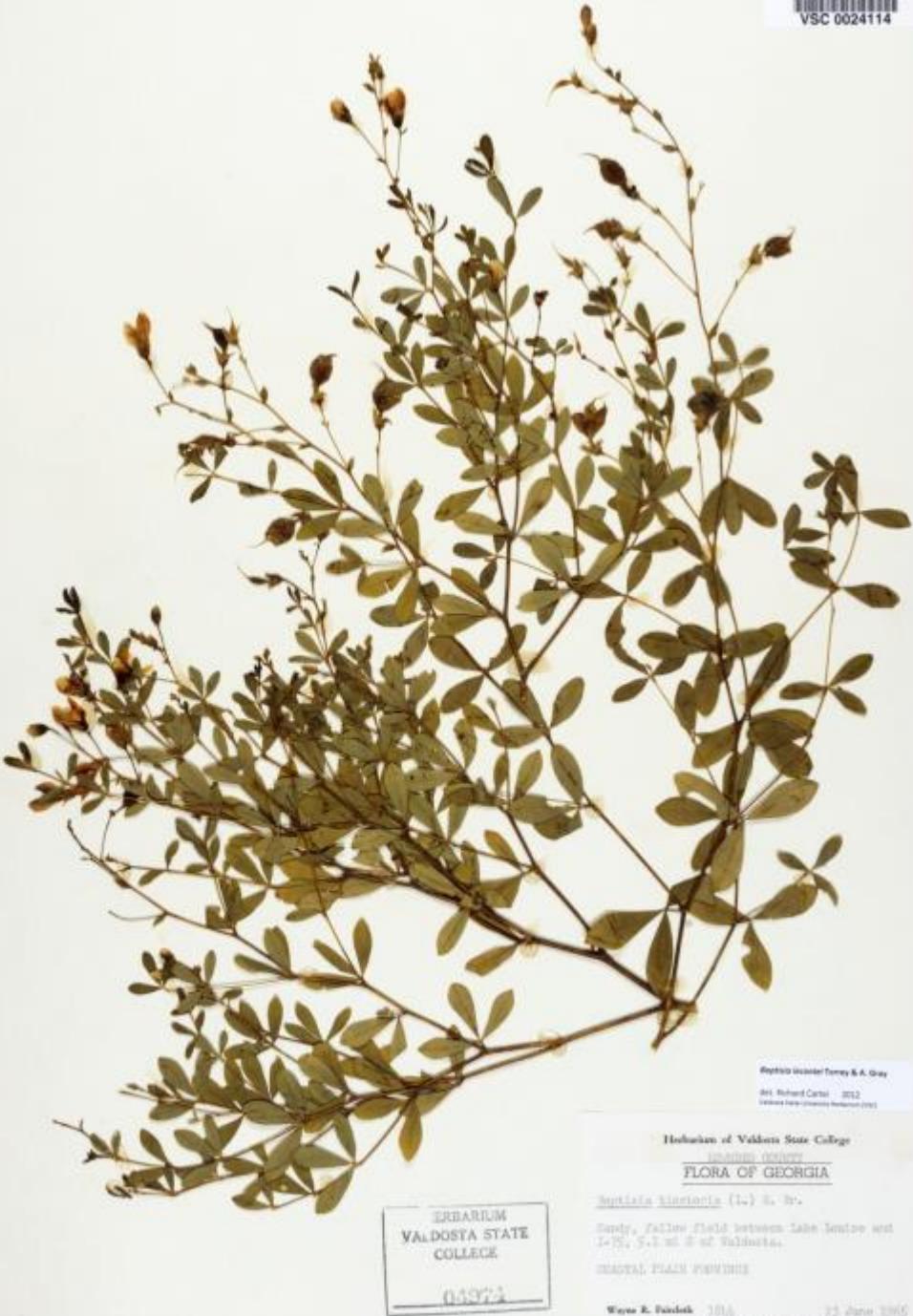
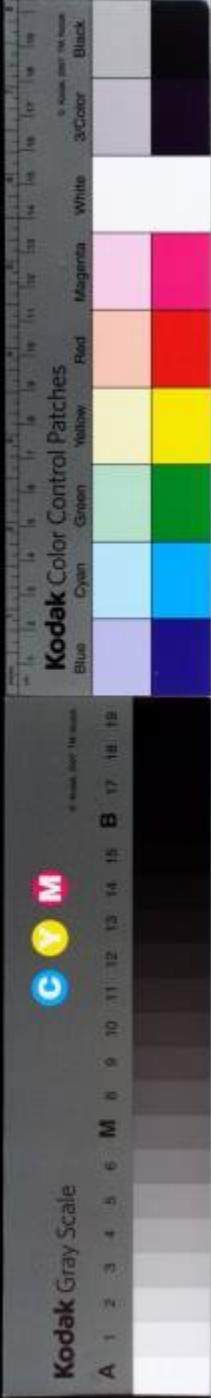
Georgia Department of Natural Resources ,Wildlife Resources  
Division, Georgia Rare Species and Natural Community Data,  
<http://georgiawildlife.com/conservation/species-of-concern>

*Baptisia lecontei*

Global rank: G4?

State rank: S1

Source: *The Valdosta State University Virtual Herbarium*,  
<http://herb.valdosta.edu>



# *Carex decomposita*

Global rank: G<sub>3</sub>

State rank: S<sub>2?</sub>



Valdosta State University  
Herbarium (VSC)  
52913



*Carex decomposita*, as det. - Nice material!

det. Charles T. Bryson

Carter 16495

v-2008

CYPERACEAE

*Carex decomposita* Muhl.

U.S.A., GEORGIA, Lowndes County: ca. 8 miles S Valdosta city center by Loch Lomond Road and Teachers Road, Lake Lanier Field Station, 30° 43' 36.3E N, 83° 15' 22.9W; place local, on exposed, on decaying log at edge of Lake Lanier; a limestone pond.

Richard Carter 16495  
det. R. Carter

28 Aug 2008

VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY HERBARIUM (VSC)

Source: *The Valdosta State University Virtual Herbarium*,  
<http://herb.valdosta.edu>

*Desmodium sessilifolium*

Global rank: G5

State rank: S1?

Source: USDA Plants Database,  
<http://plants.usda.gov>

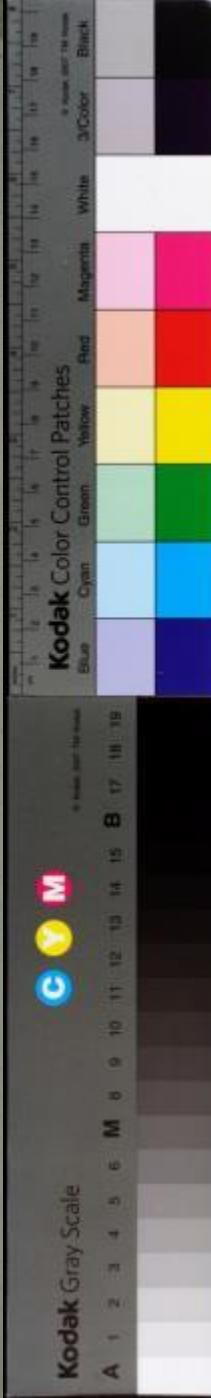


# *Eustachys floridana*

Global rank: G2?

State rank: S1?

Source: *The Valdosta State University Virtual Herbarium*,  
<http://herb.valdosta.edu>



A close-up photograph of several flower spikes of Palafoxia integrifolia. The flowers are white with distinct red stamens extending from the center. The background is dark and out of focus.

*Palafoxia integrifolia*

Global rank: G3G4

State rank: S2?

*Peltandra sagittifolia*

Global rank: G<sub>3</sub>G<sub>4</sub>

State rank: S<sub>2</sub>?



Source: *Southeastern Flora*,  
<http://www.southeasternflora.com>

Copyright© 2006 John R. Gwaltney. All rights reserved.

*Pinckneya bracteata*

Florida: Threatened

Georgia: no special status



# *Rhynchospora microcarpa*

Global rank: G5

State rank: S1S2

Source: *The Valdosta State University Virtual Herbarium*,  
<http://herb.valdosta.edu>



Cyperaceae  
*Rhynchospora microcarpa* Baldw. ex Gray  
GEORGIA. Bryan County: Ft. Stewart Military Reservation, Training Area A-1, Grid Coor. 636176; Jct. Hwy. GA 67 and Hwy. GA 144, just west of Richmond Hill Fire Tower; pond in sand pit; perennial herb, locally common.

N. Carter 3981  
6 J. Lusk  
Det. N. Carter

25 June 1992

*Tillandsia recurvata*

Global rank: G5

State rank: S1



# Invasive weeds

- *Albizia julibrissin* Durazz.
- *Bidens bipinnata* L.
- *Lonicera japonica* Thunb.
- *Ligustrum sinense* Lour.
- *Lygodium japonicum* (Thunb. ex Murr.) Sw.
- *Paspalum notatum* Flueggé

Georgia Exotic Pest Plant Council (GA EPPC),  
<http://www.gaeppc.org>

# *Albizia julibrissin*

Category 1



1581039



Photo credit: John Ruter; T. Davis Sydnor  
Source: invasive.org

*Lonicera japonica*

Category 1



Photo credit: Leslie J. Mehrhoff  
Source: invasive.org

*Ligustrum sinense*

Category 1

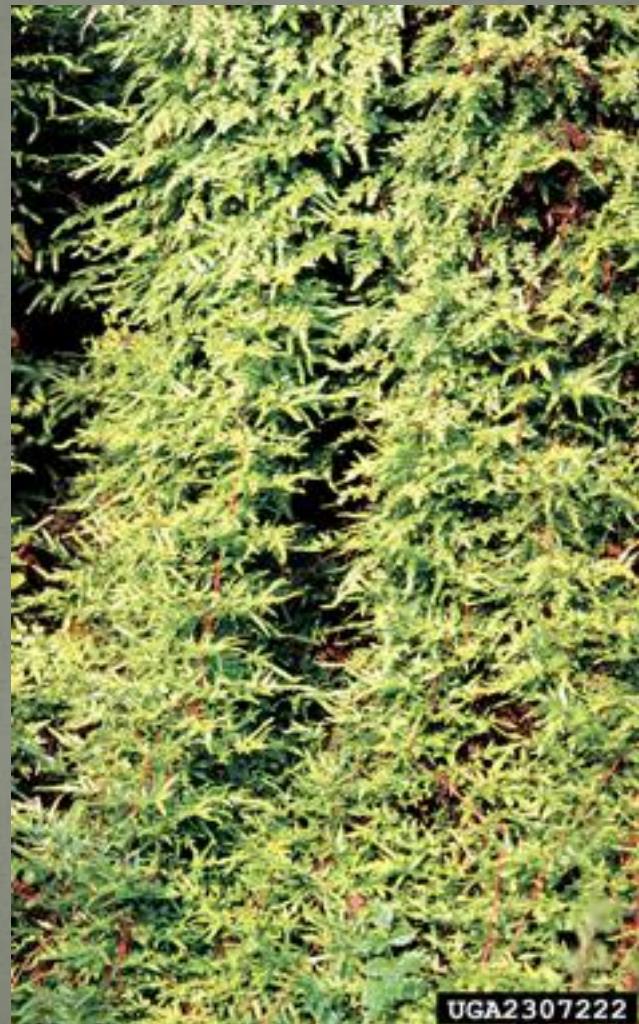


# *Lygodium japonicum*

Category 1



UGA2307223



UGA2307222

Photo credit: James H. Miller

Source: invasive.org

*Paspalum notatum*

Category 2



UGA1120362



UGA1120360

Photo credit: James H. Miller & Ted Bodner

Source: invasive.org

*Bidens bipinnata*

Category 4

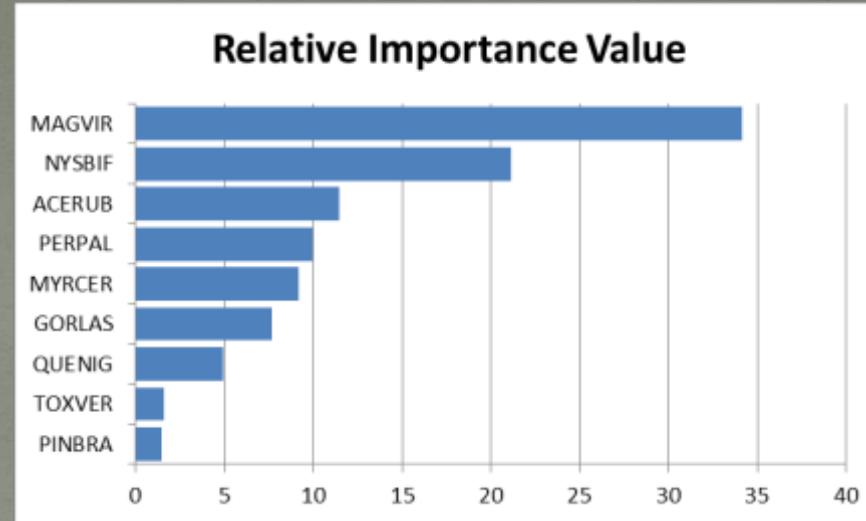


Photo credit: James H. Miller & Ted Bodner  
Source : [invasive.org](http://invasive.org)

# Plant communities

- Plant communities were described based on relative importance of tree species
- Point quarter sampling
  - At least 3 replicates per community type
- Six communities recognized

# Bayswamp



Most important trees:  
*Magnolia virginiana*  
*Nyssa biflora*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Persea palustris*  
*Myrica cerifera*



# Bayswamp

## Other characteristic species:

Trees – *Gordonia lasianthus*, *Quercus nigra*, *Toxicodendron vernix*, *Pinus serotina*

Shrubs – *Cyrilla racemiflora*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Ilex coriacea*, *Itea virginica*, *Leucothoe racemosa*, *Lyonia lucida*, *Viburnum nudum*

Vines – *Smilax laurifolia*, *Smilax walteri*

Misc. – *Woodwardia areolata*, *W. virginica*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. regalis*, *Sphagnum* spp.

## Rare plants:

*Peltandra sagittifolia*, *Pinckneya bracteata*

## Misc.:

Most specimens of *Persea palustris* are dead or moribund, exhibiting the effects of laurel wilt disease (LWD); first detected at LLFS in 2012, LWD is a fungal disease transmitted by an exotic ambrosia beetle (*Xyleborus glabratus*).

## NatureServe Classification:

*Gordonia lasianthus* - *Magnolia virginiana* - *Persea palustris* / *Sphagnum* spp.

Forest

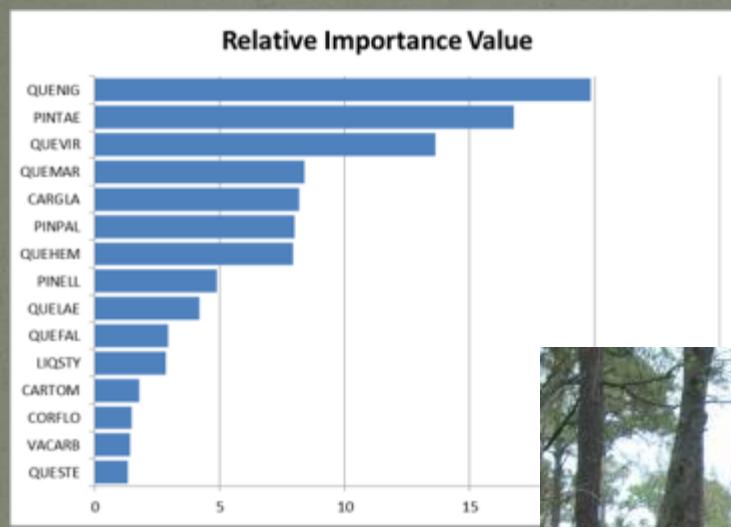
Translated Name: Loblolly-bay - Sweetbay - Swamp Bay / Peatmoss species Forest

Common Name: Loblolly-bay Forest

Unique Identifier: CEGL007044

Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

# Upland Subxeric Mixed Pine Hardwood



Most important trees:

*Quercus nigra*

*Pinus taeda*

*Quercus virginiana*

*Quercus margarettae*

*Carya glabra*

*Pinus palustris*



# Upland Subxeric Mixed Pine Hardwood

## Other characteristic species:

Trees - *Quercus hemisphaerica*, *Pinus elliottii*, *Quercus laevis*, *Quercus falcata*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Carya tomentosa*, *Cornus florida*, *Vaccinium arboreum*, *Quercus stellata*, *Quercus incana*

Shrubs - *Ilex glabra*, *Serenoa repens*, *Vaccinium stamineum*, *Lyonia ferruginea*, *Cartrema (Osmanthus) americana*, *Asimina longifolia*, *Vaccinium myrsinites*

Vines - *Smilax auriculata*, *Gelsemium sempervirens*

Misc. - *Pteridium aquilinum*

## Rare plants:

*Eustachys floridana*

## NatureServe Classification:

*Pinus palustris* - *Pinus (echinata, taeda)* - *Quercus (incana, margarettiae, falcata, laevis)* Woodland

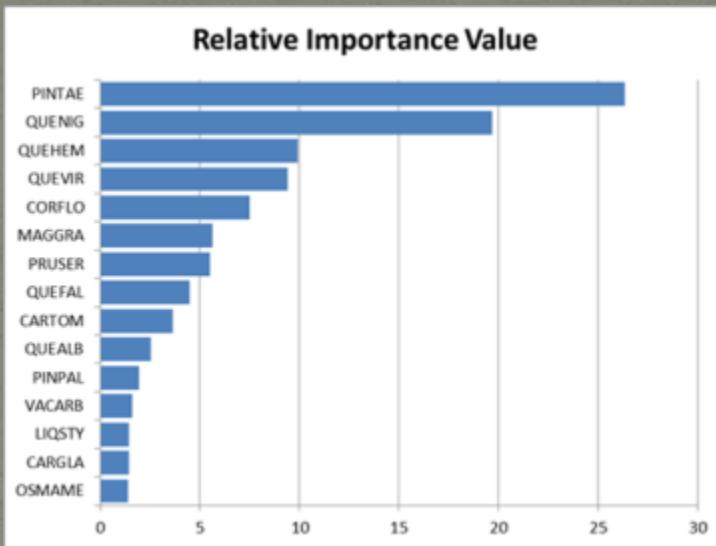
**Translated Name:** Longleaf Pine - (Shortleaf Pine, Loblolly Pine) - (Bluejack Oak, Sand Post Oak, Southern Red Oak, Turkey Oak) Woodland

**Common Name:** Fire-Suppressed Longleaf Sandhill

**Unique Identifier:** CEGL007511

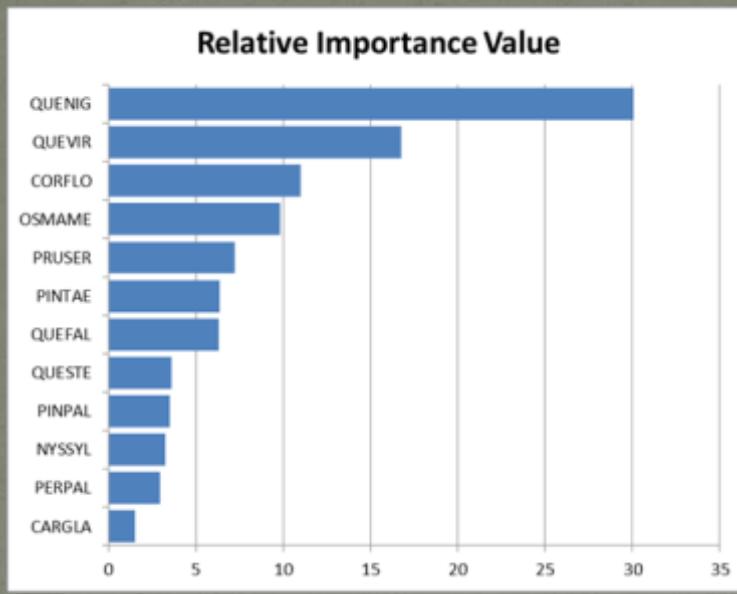
**Classification Approach:** International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

# Liveoak Hammock Slope



Most important trees:  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Quercus nigra*  
*Quercus hemisphaerica*  
*Quercus virginiana*  
*Cornus florida*

# Liveoak Hammock Flat



Most important trees:

*Quercus nigra*

*Quercus virginiana*

*Cornus florida*

*Cartrema (Osmanthus) americana*

*Prunus serotina*

# Liveoak Hammock

## Other characteristic species:

Trees – *Quercus falcata*, *Quercus stellata*, *Pinus palustris*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Persea palustris*, *Carya glabra*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Carya tomentosa*, *Quercus alba*, *Vaccinium arboreum*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Shrubs – *Ilex glabra*, *Serenoa repens*, *Vaccinium stamineum*, *Lyonia ferruginea*

Vines – *Vitis rotundifolia*, *Gelsemium sempervirens*

Misc. – *Pteridium aquilinum*

## Rare plants:

*Tillandsia recurvata*

## NatureServe Classification:

*Quercus virginiana* - *Quercus (hemisphaerica, nigra)* / *Serenoa repens* Forest

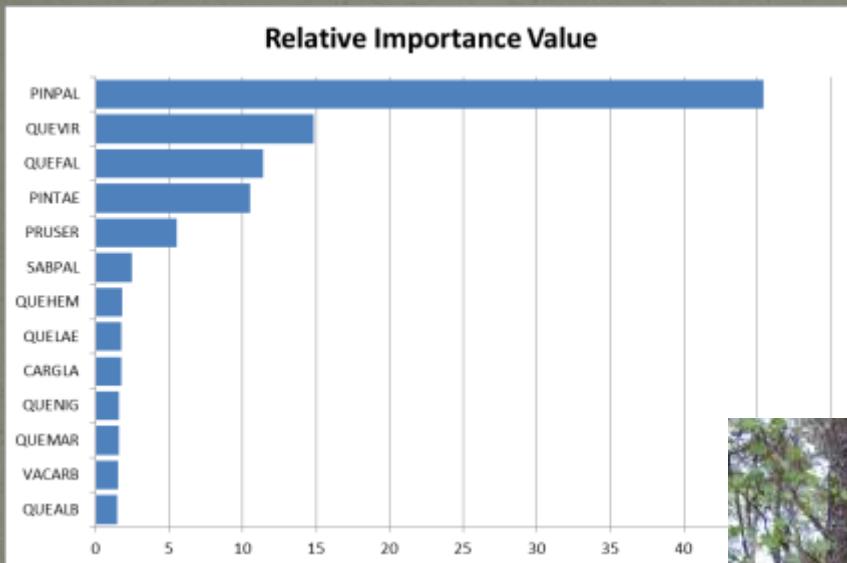
Translated Name: Live Oak - (Darlington Oak, Water Oak) / Saw Palmetto Forest

Common Name: Dry Live Oak Hammock

Unique Identifier: CEGLoo4408

Classification Approach: International Vegetation Classification (IVC)

# Upland Pine Flatwoods Successional to Hardwood Hammock



Most important trees:

*Pinus palustris*

*Quercus virginiana*

*Quercus falcata*

*Pinus taeda*

*Prunus serotina*



# Upland Pine Flatwoods Successional to Hardwood Hammock

## Other characteristic species:

Trees – *Quercus hemisphaerica*, *Quercus laevis*, *Carya glabra*,  
*Sabal palmetto*, *Quercus margarettae*, *Vaccinium arboreum*,  
*Quercus alba*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Ilex opaca*, *Juniperus virginiana*

Shrubs – *Ilex glabra*, *Serenoa repens*, *Vaccinium stamineum*,  
*Lyonia ferruginea*, *Cartrema (Osmanthus) americana*, *Cornus florida*, *Prunus umbellata*

Vines – *Smilax bona-nox*, *Vitis rotundifolia*

Misc. – *Pteridium aquilinum*

## Rare plants:

*Baptisia lecontei*

## Misc.:

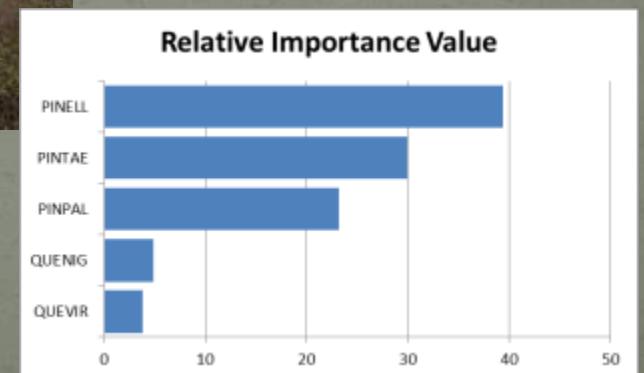
Fire has been excluded from this area.

# Pine Plantation Restoration

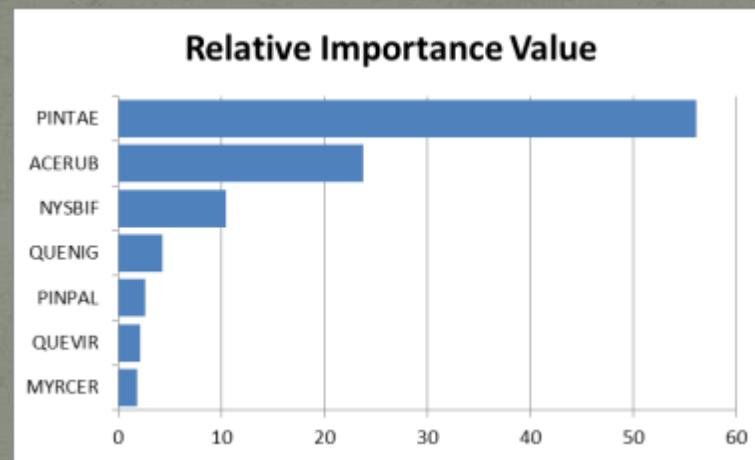


Rare plants:  
*Palafoxia integrifolia*  
*Desmodium sessilifolium*

Most important trees:  
*Pinus elliottii*  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Pinus palustris*  
*Quercus nigra*  
*Quercus virginiana*



# Barrow Pit South of Lake



Rare plants:  
*Rhynchospora microcarpa*

Most important trees:  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Acer rubrum*  
*Nyssa biflora*  
*Quercus nigra*  
*Pinus palustris*

# Bibliography

- Clark, Jr., W.Z., & A.C. Zisa. 1976. Physiographic Map of Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.
- Hains, J.J., & M.M. Sebring. 1981. Description and distribution of *Synedra planktonica* n. sp. (Bacillariophyceae). *Trans. Am. Microsc. Soc.* 100: 159-164.
- Pascarella, J.B. 2007. Forging patterns of the southeastern blueberry bee *Habropoda laboriosa* (Apidae, Hymenoptera): impact for understanding oliglecty. *J. Apicultural Res.* 46: 19-27.
- Riggs, P., J. Pascarella, & D. Bechler. 2010. The ethno- and research history of the Lake Louise Field Station, Valdosta State University, Valdosta, Ga. *Georgia Jour. Sci.* 68:149
- Thorne, R.F. 1993. Phytogeography. Pages 132-153, in Flora of North America Editorial Committee, *Flora of North America*, vol. 1. Oxford Univ. Press. New York.
- Watts, W.A. 1971. Postglacial and interglacial vegetation history of southern Georgia and central Florida. *Ecology* 52:676-690.

# Questions?

