LOUISIANA COASTAL PRAIRIE VASCULAR FLORA CHECKLIST WITH COEFFICIENTS OF CONSERVATISM FOR FLORISTIC QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

Brian Sean Early*

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
2000 Quail Drive
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808, U.S.A.
**Correspondence: bearly@wlf.la.gov*

Christopher S. Reid

School of Renewable Natural Resources
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, U.S.A.
creid4@lsu.edu

Chase L. Mathey

17-20 Himrod Street, #3L
Ridgewood, New York 11385, U.S.A.
chasemathey@proton.me

Chris Doffitt

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
1995 Shreveport Hwy
Pineville, Louisiana 71360, U.S.A.
cdoffitt@wlf.la.gov

ABSTRACT

Coastal prairie historically ranged across ~3.6 million ha in Texas and Louisiana, with approximately 1.01 million ha in Louisiana. This once-expansive grassland is now critically imperiled, with less than one percent remaining (0.02% remaining in Louisiana). This work was inspired by recent discovery of defensible prairie remnants on grazing lands in Calcasieu and Cameron parishes of Louisiana. Despite the dire status of coastal prairie, there are exciting conservation opportunities across Louisiana's coastal prairie ecoregion. We present a vouchered checklist of the vascular flora of Louisiana's coastal prairie based on original fieldwork and upon specimens preserved in regional herbaria. We assigned coefficients of conservatism (C-values) for each species to enable quantitative floristic quality assessments (FQA). We provide ancillary data, including physiognomic traits and wetland indicator ratings, for each species. Our C-values ranged from -3 to 10. Unlike other FQA systems, some native taxa injurious to coastal prairie received negative C-values, along with damaging non-natives. Our C-value criteria are stated herein, with functional guilds explained in detail. The coastal prairie flora consists of 728 species and subspecific taxa distributed among 94 families and 323 genera. Of the 728 taxa, 662 (90.93%) are native and 66 (9.07%) are non-native. Proportionally the families Poaceae, Cyperaceae, and Asteraceae represent the largest number of taxa in this flora. Of the 728 taxa, we regard 331 as true (determinative) coastal prairie taxa (having a C-value of ≥5). Determinative coastal prairie species represent 45 families and 150 genera. The mean C-value for the entire flora (728 taxa) was 4.09. Mean C-value for native taxa was 4.58. Mean C-value for determinative taxa was 7.04. We present an analysis of the coastal prairie flora with respect to FQA, physiognomic traits (e.g., Raunkiaer Life Forms), and wetland indicator ratings. Our work will enable more robust floristic quality assessments in Louisiana's coastal prairie ecoregion, where prairie stewardship and re-establishment projects have increased.

RESUMEN

Históricamente, las praderas costeras ocupaban aproximadamente 3,6 millones de hectáreas en Texas y Luisiana, de las cuales 1,01 millones se encontraban en Luisiana. Esta pradera, antaño tan extensa, se encuentra ahora en peligro crítico, y solo se conserva con menos del uno por ciento (el 0,02% en Luisiana). Este trabajo se inspiró en el reciente descubrimiento de restos de pradera defendibles en tierras de pastoreo de las parroquias de Calcasieu y Cameron, en Luisiana. A pesar de la grave situación de la pradera costera, existen interesantes oportunidades de conservación en toda la ecorregión de la pradera costera de Luisiana. Presentamos el catálogo, de la flora vascular de la pradera costera de Luisiana refrendado con especímenes, basado en el trabajo de campo original y en especímenes depositados en herbarios regionales. Asignamos coeficientes de conservadurismo (valores C) a cada especie para permitir evaluaciones cuantitativas de la calidad florística (FQA). Proporcionamos datos complementarios, como rasgos fisonómicos y clasificaciones de indicadores de humedales, para cada especie. Nuestros valores C oscilan entre –3 y 10. A diferencia de otros sistemas FQA, algunos taxones nativos perjudiciales para la pradera costera recibieron valores C negativos, junto con los no nativos perjudiciales. A continuación se exponen nuestros criterios de valores C y se explican detalladamente los grupos funcionales. La flora de la pradera costera consta de 728 especies y taxones subespecíficos distribuidos en 94 familias y 323 géneros. De los 728 taxones, 662 (90,93%) son autóctonos y 66 (9,07%) son alóctonos. Proporcionalmente, las familias Poaceae, Cyperaceae y Asteraceae representan el mayor número de taxones de esta flora. De los 728 taxones, consideramos 331 como taxones característicos (determinantes) de la pradera costera (con un valor C de ≥5). Las especies determinantes de praderas costeras representan 45 familias y 150 géneros. El valor C medio para toda la flora (728 taxones) fue de 4,09. El valor C medio para los taxones nativos fue de 4,58. El valor C medio de los taxones determinantes fue de 7,04. Presentamos un análisis de la flora de la pradera costera con respecto a FQA, rasgos fisonómicos (por ejemplo, formas de vida Raunkiaer) y clasificaciones de indicadores de

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humedales. Nuestro trabajo permitirá realizar evaluaciones más sólidas de la calidad florística en la ecorregión de la pradera costera de Luisiana, donde han aumentado los proyectos de custodia y restablecimiento de praderas.

INTRODUCTION

The coastal prairie of Louisiana and Texas, historically covering over 3.6 million ha (~9 million acres), is the southernmost extension of the North American Tallgrass Prairie biome (Smeins et al. 1991). While this community does contain significant components of the North American Tallgrass prairie (Allen et al. 2001; Feher et. al. 2021), it also contains significant subtropical components as well as many endemic or near endemic coastal plain species. The Louisiana portion of the coastal prairie ecoregion encompasses 1.01 million ha (2.5 million acres) (U.S. EPA 2013) of which tallgrass prairie historically occupied approximately 0.9 million ha (2.22 million acres) (Grace et. al. 2000) in an area roughly forming a triangle between the cities of Jeanerette, Vinton, and Ville Platte (Fig. 1).

Louisiana's coastal prairie was once a large-scale grassland interrupted by relatively narrow gallery forests flanking some streams and merging with other habitats on the margins of the prairie region (Baldwin & Allain 2017). Edaphic features combined with recurring fire inhibited forest development, accounting for a robust grassland in a humid, subtropical climate (Brown 1972; Allen & Vidrine 1989; Fearn 1995; Vidrine 2010). The coastal prairie region is bound by coastal fresh and intermediate marshes to the south, longleaf pine flatwood savannas to the north, and broad floodplain forests to the east and west. Coastal prairie occurred across a broad elevation range, from ca. 0.6 m (2 ft.) above mean sea level (msl) on the southern boundary to ca. 23 m (75 ft.) on the northern end. The prairie is fairly level at the regional scale, with a gentle downward tilt to the Gulf of Mexico (Ahmed 1935). Coastal prairie remnants typically have micro-topographic features including small circular to elliptical mounds (pimple mounds, hillocks, or mima mounds) (Bridges 1988; Starowitz 1994; Seifert et al. 2009; Wilcox et al. 2011) and circular, elliptical, or sinuous depressions (ephemeral ponds, marais, platins, or potholes) (Starowitz 1994; Moulton et al. 2000; Wilcox et al. 2011). These ancient topographic features in tandem allow drastically different environments to occur within a short spatial scale having a profound effect of species richness, diversity, hydrogeomorphology, and overall ecosystem function. The mounds have drier upland conditions (sometimes subxeric) and the depressions provide strongly hydric conditions. Broad flats, the matrix setting in which features such as pimple mounds and depressions are embedded, range from mesic to hydric (Starowitz 1994; Moulton et al. 2000; Wilcox et al. 2011). Historically numbering in millions, pimple mounds covered large sections of the coastal prairie region (Bridges 1988; Saucier 1994; Seifert et al. 2009). Site preparation leveling for agriculture and urban development erased a staggering proportion of pimple mounds and ephemeral ponds from the landscape (Bridges 1988; Saucier 1994; Seifert et al. 2009). Range-wide, coastal prairie has been reduced to less than one percent of its historical extent by agricultural conversion, incompatible grazing practices, alteration to fire regime, and urban and suburban development (Smeins et al. 1991).

Several sources (Allen & Vidrine 1989; Grace et al. 2000; Allain et al. 2004; Allen & Thames 2007) estimated that fewer than 200 ha (494 acres) of coastal prairie remain in Louisiana, mostly in the form of linear strips along transportation corridors (e.g., railroads) and with a lesser amount expressed on islands or other low-lands fringing coastal marsh. However, we have recently discovered significant coastal prairie remnants on the cattle-grazing lands (rangelands) in the vicinity of Lake Charles. We were inspired to write this paper by the discovery of the rangeland prairies and our nearly 10 years of research in them. Taking into account all prairie remnants, our current estimate of coastal prairie in Louisiana stands at about 1,600 ha (4,000 acres) (0.02% of the original 0.9 million ha) with a majority occurring in Calcasieu and Cameron parishes. Due to its historical large-scale extent, current rarity, threats, and importance to 60 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) (Holcomb et al. 2015) coastal prairie ranks as a top conservation priority (Tier 1) in Louisiana. Despite the extreme rarity and dire status of Louisiana's coastal prairie, the relatively recent discovery of the rangeland prairies offers exciting conservation opportunities due to their larger sizes, more defensible landscape contexts, and positive landowner relationships.

Over the last ca. 150 years, botanists have collected plants from prairie remnants, as evidenced by

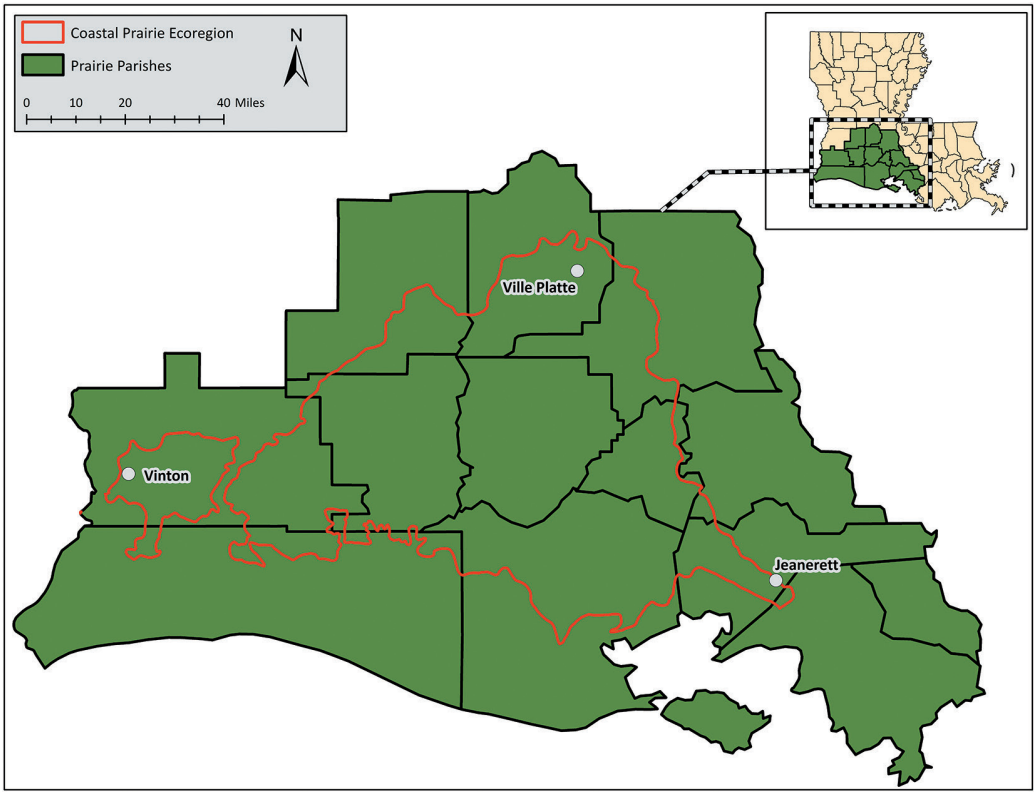

Fig. 1. Louisiana coastal prairie ecoregion (1.01 million ha) based on the U.S. EPA Level IV Ecoregions of the Conterminous United States (2013) superimposed over Louisiana parish boundaries.

numerous specimens viewable on Southeast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections (SERNEC) (2023). Allen et al. (2001) studied the flora of 10 linear interior and northern coastal prairie remnants along transportation corridors (prairie "strips") and documented 512 taxa. Of the 512 documented taxa, they regarded 244 as being truly prairie species, with the rest being adventive, or longleaf pine savanna species (from their northernmost study sites). Grace et al. (2000) studied the vegetation of a coastal prairie remnant located at the southern boundary of the prairie region on an island (less than 1 m above msl) embedded in freshwater marsh and recorded 96 plant species. Allain et al. (2004) reported 596 species from Louisiana's coastal prairie. While some specimens were collected in their studies, neither Allain et al. (2004), Allen et al. (2001), nor Grace et al. (2000) cite voucher specimens in their respective publications.

Reid (2016) studied the flora of wet coastal prairie remnants with all of his study sites located south of the remnants studied by Allen et al. (2001). Reid (2016) made extensive plant collections from five rangeland prairie remnants, which previously had received no botanical attention. Also included in Reid's checklist was a small urban remnant, and a marsh-fringing prairie located near the study site of Grace et al. (2000). Reid's (2016) list, coincidentally, had 512 taxa, with 255 being true prairie species in his estimation. To date, the studies of Allen et al. (2001) and Reid et al. (2016) represent the most comprehensive efforts to document Louisiana's coastal prairie flora. Remnants studied by these authors were geographically non-overlapping with Allen et al. (2001) studying higher-elevation sites and Reid (2016) surveying lower and wetter sites. Only 264 (57%) of the native taxa documented by Reid (2016) were reported by Allen et al. (2001). Therefore, these two works complement each other.

Allain et al. (2004) proposed the first coastal prairie Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA) system, wherein the authors assigned coefficients of conservatism (C-values) and provided an "adjusted" Floristic Quality Index (AFQI) which accounted for both native and non-native species, rather than exclusively native species (Swink & Wilhelm 1979). Reid (2016) also provided C-values for the expressions of coastal prairie that he studied. His approach was similar to that of Allain et al. (2004) especially with respect to handling of non-native taxa. However, Allain et al. (2004) reserved negative C-values for non-native taxa, and assigned a C-value of 0 to the least conservative natives, while Reid (2016) assigned a value of 0 to benign non-natives and 1 to the least conservative natives.

A single body of work incorporating the entire coastal prairie region of Louisiana has not yet been published. A more comprehensive understanding of coastal prairie flora and land use types would benefit conservation, restoration, and reestablishment efforts. Such efforts are increasing in interest, especially among wetland mitigation bankers, government regulatory agencies, non-governmental organizations, naturalists, hunters, and retail seed companies.

As interests and efforts increase to restore coastal prairie and reestablish grasslands in southwest Louisiana, baseline data to develop conservation management and restoration plans are of paramount need (Allain et al. 2004; Cohen et al. 2004; Reid 2016). Coefficients of conservatism have been used extensively to measure the success of wetland construction (Cretini et al. 2012), for the purposes of compensatory mitigation and mitigation ratios, and jurisdictional wetland determinations (Matthews et al. 2005). Government agencies charged with regulatory responsibilities for developing mitigation bank performance standards are in need of quantifiable and reproducible metrics (Freyman et al. 2016) to set restoration targets, evaluate restoration progress, and assess reestablishment potential for coastal prairie mitigation banks and other restoration projects. Plant communities are often assessed through plant frequency, cover, biomass, species richness, and biodiversity metrics (Chamberlain & Ingram 2012; Cretini et al. 2012; Ladd & Thomas 2015). These standardized metrics are useful in quantifying vegetation characteristics; however, they are insufficient in capturing natural community integrity or quality (Chamberlain & Ingram 2012; Cretini et al. 2012; Ladd & Thomas 2015; Taft 2016). This is especially the case when plant assemblages are abundant in non-native and ruderal species producing high diversity and species richness, but are greatly lacking in quality. Therefore, quantitative metrics differentiating taxon disturbance tolerance and habitat fidelity are needed for assessing floristic quality and temporal vegetation responses to management actions at an ecoregional, community, and site level (U.S. EPA 2002; Chamberlain & Ingram 2012; Cretini et al. 2012; Ladd & Thomas 2015; Taft 2016).

Our primary objective is to build upon previous works by presenting a more complete vouchered checklist for Louisiana's coastal prairie based on our fieldwork and upon specimens deposited at various regional herbaria. We also propose C-value criteria relevant to modern coastal prairie restorations and assign C-values to all taxa to enable calculation of floristic quality indices (Swink & Wilhelm 1979; Allain et al. 2004).

METHODS

This work encompasses the vascular flora from the eastern extent of the coastal prairie ecoregion, which resides in the geo-political boundary of Louisiana. Coastal prairie remnants were visited and surveyed intermittently between 2000 and 2023. However, the bulk of our fieldwork took place between 2013 and 2024. Most coastal prairie remnants were surveyed several times across seasons. In addition to our own field surveys, we examined literature, and extensively searched herbarium records to develop the Louisiana coastal prairie flora checklist presented herein, complete with ancillary data for each taxon, which includes an assigned coefficient of conservatism (C-value), taxon provenance, physiognomic characteristics (life cycle and growth forms), and wetland indicator ranks.

Checklist development and nomenclature.—A comprehensive Louisiana coastal prairie vascular flora list was compiled by the authors from their original fieldwork, from literature (Allen et al. 2001; Allain et al. 2004; Reid 2016), and herbarium records. The Southeast Regional Network of Expertise and Collections (SERNEC) (https://sernecportal.org/portal/) database was used to view and verify voucher specimens from

the study region. In addition, specimens housed at the USGS Wetland and Aquatic Research Center, in Lafayette, Louisiana were reviewed since these specimens have not yet been digitized. The checklist is composed only of those taxa with a specimen label clearly indicating the specimen to be from the Louisiana coastal prairie ecoregion and occurring in a coastal prairie remnant. At least one voucher for each taxon is cited in Appendix A. Unlike previous coastal prairie plant lists, this work excludes vascular flora from prairie re-establishment projects, fallow fields, and adjacent non-prairie plant assemblages. The nomenclature used to develop this index follows that of Weakley (2024).

Coefficient of conservatism criteria.—The C-Value assignments described here differ slightly from Allain et al. (2004) and Reid (2016) which were based on checklists from smaller subsets of coastal prairie remnants. The primary reason for this deviation is that a greater understanding of the coastal prairie flora has been gained through field observations on several projects, particularly the effects of a reestablished fire regime on some remnants (unpublished LDWF Data) and the difficulties of eliminating encroaching non-prairie taxa (native and non-native). Additionally, this work reflects the entire Louisiana coastal prairie, which includes a larger array of remnants with greater variance in size, land use histories, and site perturbation frequencies and intensities.

Coefficients of conservatism were independently assigned by each author to each taxon. Final C-values were assigned following debate and consensus among authors. All C-value assignments were derived from the cumulative expertise the authors have acquired from extensive fieldwork in coastal prairie. Each taxon was evaluated based on disturbance tolerance, potential deleterious effects on coastal prairie remnants, and fidelity to coastal prairie as compared to other plant assemblages within the coastal prairie ecoregion. The C-value ranking was not based on taxon rarity or legal status. The C-value range for this study was adapted to incorporate the gradient of injurious taxa (non-native and native) on coastal prairie plant assemblages. A wider range of C-Values coupled with the inclusion of injurious native plant taxa on the negative scale continues to facilitate FQA of natural areas and comparisons to non-natural areas or highly degraded areas all on the same scale. This allows better comparison of plant community responses to restoration actions selecting against injurious taxa and better monitoring of the transition of highly disturbed areas to prairie-like grassland communities following reestablishment efforts. The C-Value range of –3 to 10 was utilized for this study where the most injurious taxa were assigned a C-value of –3, while a C-value of 10 was assigned to the most conservative taxa with the greatest fidelity to coastal prairie natural communities. C-values from –3 to –1 were applied to non-native or native injurious taxa. C-value of 0 was reserved for relatively benign non-native taxa. C-values from 1 to 10 were assigned to native taxa. In addition to individually assigned C-values, functional guilds were created for broader analysis of the coastal prairie flora and to better represent cohorts of plants with similar ecological functionality. The C-values and functional guilds are defined in Table 1. In general, the three functional guilds, ranging from semi-conservative to highly conservative, which include taxa with a C-value ≥5, have the greatest accuracy in predicting the presence and health of Louisiana coastal prairie. In this paper we refer to these guilds (semi-conservative to highly conservative) or taxa with a C-value ≥5 as the determinative prairie guilds or taxa.

In this study, native taxa are defined as those plants that were a component of the ecoregional flora prior to European settlement and were thus subject to the same regional evolutionary pressures as other plants within the ecoregion. Non-native taxa are defined as those plants that were not present in the ecoregion prior to European settlement and were not subject to the same evolutionary pressures as the plants within the ecoregion (e.g., *Pinus elliottii* is native to southeastern Louisiana but not the coastal prairie ecoregion; therefore this taxon is classified as non-native in the study area). Invasive plants are defined as non-native taxa that cause ecological harm, either as an individual taxon or collectively. The numerical C-value range and descriptive group naming criteria of native and non-native taxa are further described below in Table 1.

Two metrics are typically employed to assess floristic integrity or quality: calculation of mean C-value and the FQI. In this study, we use an adjusted floristic quality index (AFQI) to account for non-native taxa (sensu Allain et al. 2004). The FQI is calculated as the product of the average coefficient of conservatism

Table 1. Functional guild descriptions of C-values for assessing the Louisiana coastal prairie flora.

C-value Classes	Functional Guild	Criteria
-3 & -2	Highly Injurious Taxa (non-native and native)	Non-native and native taxa that impair coastal prairie function. Most native taxa in this class are woody and encroach substantially, reducing the herbaceous cover, eventually eliminating grassland vegetation and precluding fire penetration. These taxa have no value for predicting the presence of coastal prairie.
-1 & 0	Moderately Injurious to Benign Taxa	Taxa whose impact to coastal prairie integrity is thought to be minor to negligible. However, the cumulative effects of this group likely impose some deleterious impacts on coastal prairie. These taxa have no value for predicting the presence of coastal prairie.
1 & 2	Obligate Ruderal Taxa	Ruderal taxa, dependent upon frequent disturbances to persist. These taxa are reliable indicators of disturbance and typically depend on minimal competition to thrive. Taxa in this class typically thrive under or at least tolerate repeated intensive grazing. These taxa have no value for predicting the presence of coastal prairie.
3 & 4	Ruderal to Early Successional Taxa	Ruderal taxa, including most early successional taxa that tolerate and thrive under frequent disturbances. These taxa are indicators of disturbance and typically depend on minimal competition to thrive. Taxa in this class typically thrive under or at least tolerate repeated intensive grazing. These taxa can be characteristic of grasslands, but have no value for predicting the presence of coastal prairie.
5 & 6	Semi-conservative Prairie Taxa	Disturbance-tolerant taxa that are predicted to have been historical members of the coastal prairie flora. While tolerant of mild site perturbation, taxa in this class can be found in less-disturbed coastal prairie. These taxa have good dispersal ability. The presence of taxa in this class may be interpreted as positive indicators of ecological trajectory in *de novo* prairie restorations, and provide a moderate indicator value in determining remnant status of a grassland.
7 & 8	Conservative Prairie Taxa	Taxa in this class are conservative members of the coastal prairie flora. They tolerate light to moderate perturbations and are typically intolerant of continuous grazing. Taxa in this class typically do not have rapid or long-range seed dispersal methods. These taxa have a high coastal prairie predictive value.
9 & 10	Highly Conservative Prairie Taxa	This class includes the most conservative coastal prairie taxa, characterized by longer life spans, perennial duration, limited seed dispersal ability, intolerance of soil disturbance, and very slow re-recruitment following local extinction. Taxa, especially grasses, in this class are typically intolerant of continuous grazing and require rest from grazing during the growing season. Taxa in this class indicate remnant coastal prairie with practically 100% accuracy.

(C-Value) ($\overline{C}$) and the square root of number of native taxa ($\sqrt{n_1}$) for a given area (Swink &Wilhelm 1979; Allain et al. 2004; Matthews et al. 2005; Ladd & Thomas 2015):

$$FQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{n_1}$$

The AFQI is calculated as the product of the mean C-value and the square root of number of all species occurring in the study area ($\sqrt{n_2}$) (Allain et al. 2004).

$$AFQI = \overline{C}\sqrt{n_2}$$

The intent of this variant formula is to capture impacts of non-native taxa to obtain a more accurate estimate of floristic integrity for a given area.

Physiognomy.—Each taxon in this work is assigned physiognomic characteristics based on life cycle classification, general growth form, and Raunkiaer life form. The assigned characteristics are based on the prevailing behavior of each taxon within the coastal prairie region and may not reflect range-wide physiognomic traits

Three life cycle categories; Annual, Biennial, or Perennial were used in this work. Taxon life cycle data was retrieved from Plants of the World (POWO) (2023). If a plant taxon or life cycle was not provided in POWO (2023) the authors defaulted to Kartesz (2015), Flora of North America (FNA) (2023), USDA-NRCS (2023), and their respective experience with local taxa. When a life cycle range was provided such as "annual

and perennial," additional literature sources and authors' experiences with the ecological behavior of local taxa on coastal prairie remnants were utilized to make a single life cycle determination for each taxon.

Life form classification is an important aspect of vegetation classification and assessment, ranking next to floristic composition (Batalha & Martins 2004). Two life form systems were assigned to each taxon. The first system is the general growth form, which is based largely on higher taxonomic ranks, plant habit, and size. The second system employs Raunkiaer (1934) life forms, which organizes vascular plants into five major classes according to the increased protection of the renewing buds.

Each plant taxon received one of thirteen general growth forms, which are listed and defined in Table 2. General growth form data was retrieved from POWO (2023). If a plant taxon or life cycle was not provided in POWO (2023) the authors defaulted to Kartesz (2015), FNA (2023), USDA-NRCS (2023), and their experience with local taxa.

Raunkiaer life form data was retrieved from POWO (2023). If a plant taxon or life cycle was not provided in POWOs (2023) the authors keyed each unlisted taxa to one of the five basic life forms classes based on structure and function similarities using Ellenberg and Mueller-Dombois (1967). The five basic Raunkiaer life forms are listed and defined in Table 3.

Table 2. General growth forms and definitions used to describe Louisiana coastal prairie flora.

General Growth Form	Definition
Fern	Pteridophytes (ferns and lycophytes), members of Divisions Lycophyta and Pteridophyta
Sedge	Members of family Cyperaceae
Grass	Members of family Poaceae
Rush	Members of family Juncaceae
Forb-Monocot	Herbaceous monocots outside of Cyperaceae, Juncaceae, and Poaceae (i.e., *Xyris* spp., *Iris* spp.)
Forb-Eudicot	Herbaceous broad-leaved eudicots (i.e., *Symphyotrichum* spp.)
Vine-Herbaceous	Herbaceous broad-leaved plants (eudicots and some monocots) whose above ground parts die back each year and whose stem requires support and which trails, twines, or climbs and sometimes attaches by tendrils or creeps along the ground (*Passiflora incarnata*, *Strophostyles* spp.)
Vine-Woody	Woody broad-leaved plants (eudicots and some monocots) whose stem requires support and which trails, twines, or climbs and sometimes attaches by tendrils, hairs, suckers, or creeps along the ground (*Smilax* spp., *Vitis* spp.)
Suffrutescent	Herbaceous plants with woody bases and semi-woody stems that die back annually (i.e., *Hibiscus* spp.)
Suffruticose	Woody plants that have permanent woody stems and extend to about 0.25 to 1 meter above ground (i.e., *Hypericum spp.*)
Fruticose	Woody plants generally < 3 m tall, generally having branched woody stems in the form of a distinct shrub (i.e., *Callicarpa americana*)
Arborescent	Woody plants generally < 6 m tall, having one to many primary stems, sometimes developing a low canopy (i.e., *Morella cerifera, Ilex vomitoria*)
Arboreous	Woody plants generally > 6 m tall, usually having a dominant trunk, and a definite crown (i.e., *Pinus* spp., *Quercus* spp.)

Table 3. Raunkiaer Plant life forms derived from Ellenberg and Mueller-Dombois (1967).

Raunkiaer Life Form	Definition
Phanerophytes	Woody or herbaceous perennial plants whose height is typically taller than 25–50 cm, or whose shoots do not die back periodically to that height limit.
Chamaephytes	Woody or herbaceous perennial plants with mature perennial branches or shoots maintained within 25–50 cm above ground, or plants that extend beyond 50 cm, but whose shoots die back to that height limit.
Hemicryptophytes	Perennial or biennial herbaceous plants with periodic shoot reduction to the ground surface.
Geophytes	Perennial or biennial herbaceous plants with complete shoot reduction to storage organs below the soil surface.
Therophytes	Annual plants whose shoot and root systems dies after seed production (one year life cycle).

(*) Geophyte is synonymous to cryptophyte as it is sometimes referred to in other works.

The Raunkiaer life form data from this flora was compared to the Raunkiaer's normal spectrum, which represents the world-wide distribution of species among the Raunkiaer life forms (Cain 1950), and Raunkiaer life form spectrum data from the southeastern United States summarized by Cain (1950). According to Cain (1950), hemicryptophytes tend to occupy approximately fifty percent or more of the flora at humid mid-latitudes outside of the tropics, which is what would be expected for the Louisiana coastal prairie flora as well.

Wetland Indicators.—Plant wetland indicator ranks were derived from U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) (USACE 2018). The assigned indicator status reflects the likelihood that a particular plant species occurs in a wetland or non-wetland as defined by USACE (1987) for jurisdictional determination purposes. The wetland indicator definitions follow that of Lichvar et al. (2012):

Obligate (OBL): plants that almost always occur in wetlands (>99%);
Facultative Wet (FACW): plants that usually occur in wetlands (67–99%), but may occur in non-wetlands;
Facultative (FAC): plants that occur in both wetlands and non-wetlands (34–66%);
Facultative Upland (FACU): plants that occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands (1–33%); and
Upland (UPL): plants that almost always occur in non-wetlands (wetland occurrence is <1%).

Taxa with a wetland indicator of OBL, FACW, or FAC are regarded as hydrophytes (Lichvar et al. 2016), while FACU and UPL indicators are considered non-wetland plants or nonhydrophytes.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain (AGCP) region of the NWPL was used as the default region for wetland indicator rank assignment. However; if a taxon was not listed for the AGCP but was listed in an adjacent NWPL region, then the wetland indicator from the adjacent region was used. If a taxon did not appear on the AGCP NWPL list but was listed for two adjacent regions with different wetland indicators, the authors used best judgment and local experience to select the indicator from the region most similar to the AGCP. According to the USACE, plant species lacking an assigned indicator rank are likely UPL or non-wetland plants; however, there are many taxa that have yet to be evaluated (USACE 2010). There are many examples of Louisiana coastal prairie taxa that have not been reviewed by the USACE and are often found in jurisdictional wetland plant communities (e.g., *Carex hirsutella, Cyperus cephalanthus, Rudbeckia texana, Asclepias obovata, Asclepias viridiflora, Asclepias viridis, Baptisia sphaerocarpa, Dichanthelium arenicoloides, Dichanthelium linearifolium, Dichanthelium neuranthum, Diodia harperi, Eragrostis silveana, Paspalum minus, Eleocharis macrostachya, Orthochilus ecristatus,* and many more) within and outside of the Louisiana coastal prairie region. Taxa not listed in the NWPL or without a taxonomic equivalent in the NWPL were all classified as no-indicator (NI) in the study. Each taxon classified as NI was also assigned a wetland indicator for experimental analysis, based on available literature, herbarium specimen notes, and the author's experiences with the taxon. The NWPL assigned wetland indicators are expressed with capital letters, while experimental wetland indicators were denoted by lowercase abbreviations in Appendix A. When discussing or presenting data in this paper, the NWPL refers to USACE 2018 published NWPL, while the experimental list refers to NWPL plus the experimental wetland indicators for those taxa designated as NI.

RESULTS

Taxa summary.—This research resulted in the identification of 728 vascular plant species and subspecific taxa, representing 94 families and 323 genera, occurring in the Louisiana coastal prairie flora (Appendix A). This checklist contains 89 species with subspecific taxa, however; of these 89 only seven species have more than one subspecific rank rendering 720 taxa unique at the species level. Species and subspecific taxa are hereafter referred to as the taxa of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora. Cited herbarium specimens for each taxon reside in Appendix A along with ancillary data assigned to each taxon. Native taxa accounted for 90.93 percent (662 taxa), while non-native taxa account for 9.07 percent (66 taxa) (Table 4). The Louisiana coastal prairie flora and higher taxonomic divisions are summarized in Table 4.

The determinative coastal prairie flora (taxa with C-value ≥ 5) is composed of 331 taxa, 45 families, and 150 genera (Table 5). The determinative taxa account for 45.47 percent of the total Louisiana coastal prairie flora. Higher taxonomic divisions of the determinative taxa are summarized in Table 5.

Table 4. Summary of Louisiana coastal prairie vascular flora.

Higher Divisions	Families	Genera	All Taxa	Native Taxa	Non-Native Taxa
Eudicots	75	234	437	400	37
Monocots	13	83	284	257	27
Pteridophytes	3	3	3	2	1
Gymnosperms	2	2	3	2	1
Basal Angiosperms	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	94	323	728	662	66

Table 5. Summary of Louisiana coastal prairie determinative taxa.

Higher Divisions	Families	Genera	Determinative Taxa
Eudicots	36	104	200
Monocots	8	45	130
Pteridophytes	1	1	1
Gymnosperms	0	0	0
Basal Angiosperms	0	0	0
Totals	45	150	331

The five most species rich families of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora are Poaceae (134), Asteraceae (102), Cyperaceae (100), Fabaceae (42), and Lamiaceae (22), which also have the greatest number of native taxa (Fig. 2, Appendix A). These five families also have the greatest number of determinative coastal prairie taxa: Poaceae (67), Asteraceae (58), Cyperaceae (45), Fabaceae (26), and Lamiaceae (15) (Appendix A). Grasses, sedges, and composites (Poaceae, Cyperaceae, and Asteraceae) combined account for 336 taxa or 46.15 percent of the total Louisiana coastal prairie vascular flora. These families also account for 306 native taxa or 46.22 percent of the native coastal prairie flora. These families plus Fabaceae also contained the largest number of non-native taxa: Poaceae (21), Fabaceae (6), Cyperaceae (5), and Asteraceae (4). Although these families are the richest in non-native species, they maintain a relatively high mean C-value: 4.19, 4.74, 4.36, and 5.10, respectively (Fig. 2). In total, 68 families are comprised of all native taxa (Appendix A). Only five families were comprised entirely of non-native species; each represented by only one taxon; these families are Lygodiaceae (*Lygodium japonicum*), Sphenocleaceae (*Sphenoclea zeylanica*), Amaranthaceae (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), Phyllanthaceae (*Emblica urinaria*, synonymy: *Phyllanthus urinaria*), and Oleaceae (*Ligustrum sinense*) (Appendix A).

In total 30 of the 323 genera are represented by only non-native species, of which only one genus (*Lolium*) is represented by more than a single non-native species. In total 293 genera contain native taxa and 270 genera are comprised of all native species (Appendix A). The most species rich native genera include *Rhynchospora* (25), *Cyperus* (22), *Dichanthelium* (18), *Carex* (17), *Juncus* (16), *Eleocharis* (13), *Symphyotrichum* (12), and *Paspalum* (10) (Appendix A). *Paspalum* and *Cyperus* also contained the most non-natives, with 5 and 4 species respectively (Appendix A).

C-value distributions.—Distribution of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora across C-values is presented in Figure 3. C-value distribution is essentially unimodal; although, those taxa assigned a C-value of 1 were more numerous than all others (Fig. 3). The mean C-value of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora (native and non-native taxa) is 4.09, while the mean C-value for the native Louisiana coastal prairie flora is 4.58 and the mean C-value for the determinative flora is 7.04.

The distribution of the coastal prairie flora functional guilds exhibits a broad bell curve (Fig. 4). The two

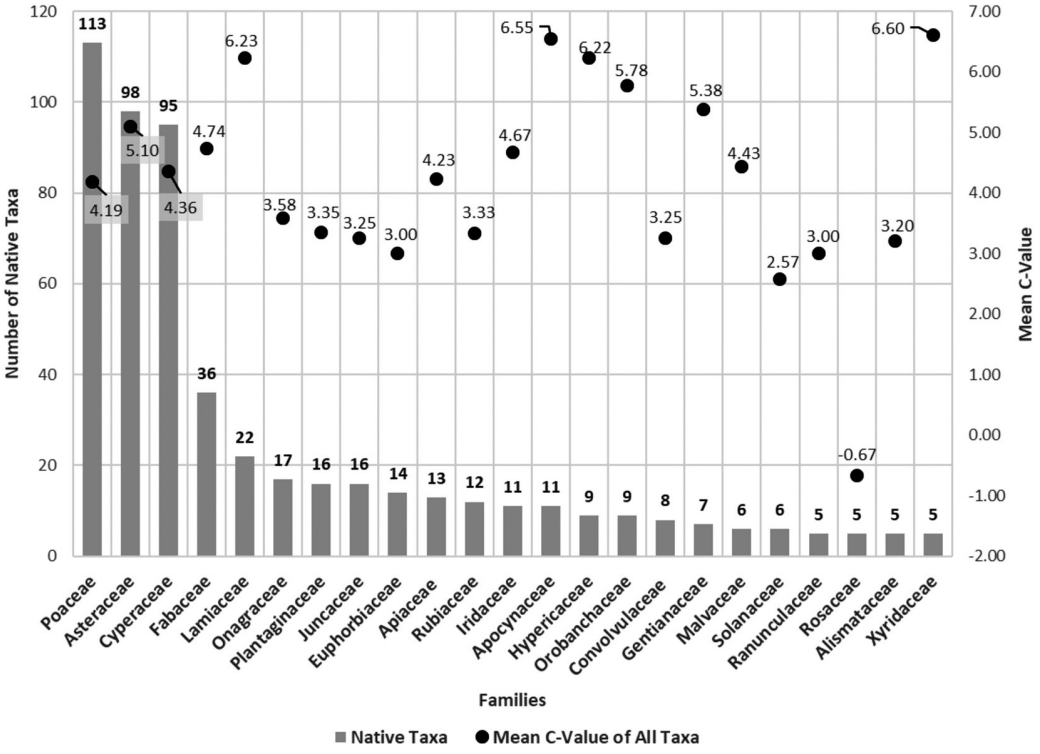

Fig. 2. Summary of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora native taxa distributions across vascular plant families with ≥ 5 native taxa.

upper functional guilds (Conservative and Highly Conservative Prairie taxa) (right bell curve tail) represent approximately 26.51 percent of the total flora (Fig. 4). Whereas the opposite end of the bell curve consisting of Injurious and Moderately Injurious to Benign guilds represent 12.64 percent of the coastal prairie flora (Fig. 4). The determinative coastal prairie guilds (solid bars) account for 45.47 percent, while obligate ruderal to injurious guilds (diagonal fill bars) account for about a third (33.52%) of the flora (Fig. 4). The remaining percentage (21.01%) (horizontally striped bar) is comprised of one guild (ruderal or early successional taxa) (Fig. 4). Taxa of the ruderal or early successional guild have no predictive value in the identification of coastal prairie plant assemblages but may have historically and/or ephemerally occurred at low densities in naturally disturbed coastal prairies.

Wetland indicators.—Distributions of Louisiana coastal prairie taxa per wetland indicator according to the National Wetland Plant List (NWPL), the experimental list (NWPL with assigned indicators to unranked taxa), and the determinative coastal prairie taxa are depicted in Figure 5. In total, 79.26 percent (577 taxa) of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora were ranked on the NWPL (Fig. 5, Table 5). The remaining 20.74 percent (151 taxa) were classified as no-indicator (NI) or were not listed on the NWPL (Fig. 5, Table 5). The 151 taxa absent from the NWPL were evaluated by the authors, of which 54 taxa were ranked as occurring in wetlands (OBL to FAC), while 97 taxa were ranked as non-wetland plants. The authors assigned the 151 experimental wetland indicators as follows OBL (7), FACW (8), FAC (39), FACU (48), and UPL (49) (Fig. 5).

In total 443 taxa (60.85%) of the coastal prairie flora cited on the NWPL are hydrophytes, 134 taxa (18.41%) are ranked as nonhydrophytes, and 151 taxa (20.74%) are not ranked (Table 6). The experimental list divides the coastal prairie flora into 68.27 percent wetland and 31.73 non-wetland taxa (Table 6). Of the determinative coastal prairie taxa, 212 (64.05%) are hydrophytes and 119 (35.95%) non-wetland taxa (Fig. 5, Table 6).

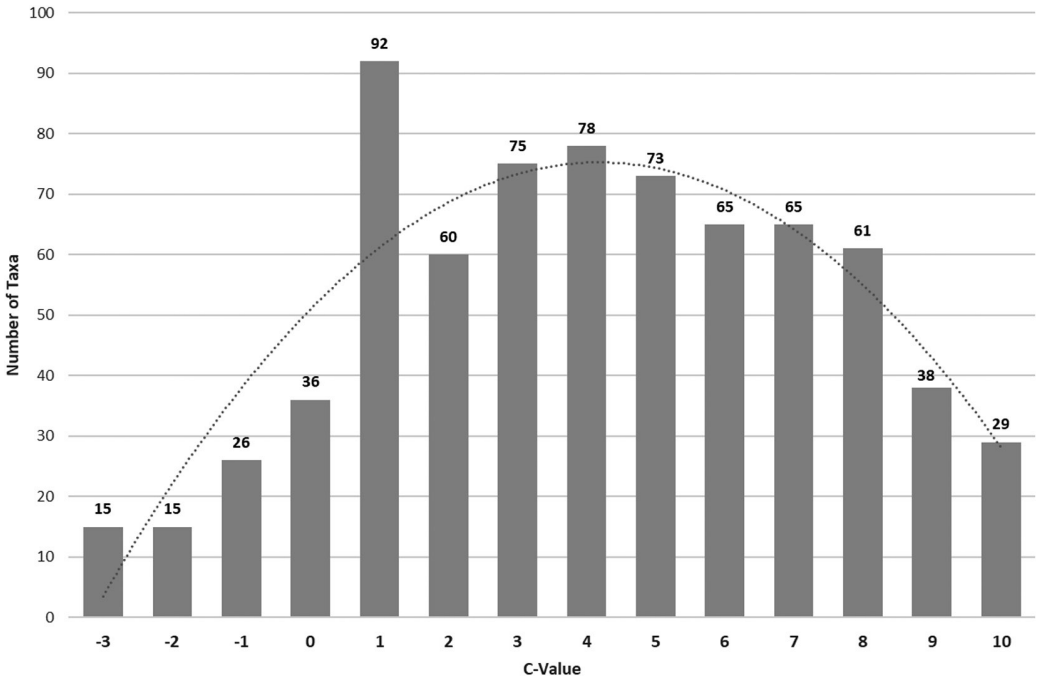

Fig. 3. C-value distributions among the Louisiana coastal prairie flora.

The mean C-value increases among all wetland indicators once the experimental indicators were added to the NWPL replacing the NI indicators (Fig. 6). Between the NWPL and the experimental list, the upland taxa have the greatest mean C-value difference (3.99), while the obligate taxa had the smallest difference (0.07) (Fig. 6).

When the experimental indicators were included, native taxa mean C-values were also greater at the nonhydrophytic end of the wetland indicator range. Data presented in Table 7 and Figure 6, indicates non-wetland coastal prairie taxa, particularly the native UPL taxa have greater mean C-values.

The FACU wetland indicator rank has the greatest number on non-native taxa in both the NWPL (21 taxa) and among the experimental list (31 taxa) (Fig. 7). On the NWPL, the FACU (10 taxa) and OBL (1 taxon) wetland indicators were the only indicators to contain unlisted non-native taxa (Fig. 7). The wetland indicator extremes (OBL and UPL) have the fewest non-native taxa, at 5 and 4 respectively (Fig. 7).

Physiognomy.—Perennials composed a significant proportion of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora with 537 (73.76%) total taxa, 505 native taxa and 32 non-native taxa (Table 8). Annuals represented the second most abundant plant life cycle with 182 (25.00%) taxa (Table 8). The annual plants consist of 148 native taxa and 34 non-native taxa. Plants with a true biennial life cycle represented the smallest portion of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora with 9 total taxa consisting of 1.24 percent of the total flora (Table 8).

Eudicot forbs with 362 taxa (49.73%) account for the largest portion of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora, other significant general life forms include grasses, 134 taxa (18.41%), and sedges, 100 taxa (13.74%) (Table 9). The ten remaining general life forms are represented by 132 taxa (18.13%). None of the ten remaining general life forms individually exceeded 5 percent. However, the greatest mean C-values of the total flora were among taxa classified as Suffruticose (6.33), Suffrutescent (6.29), and Forb-Monocot (5.03).

The prevailing general physiognomy (life cycle and general life form) of the native Louisiana coastal prairie flora is composed of perennial forb-eudicots (28.85%, 210 taxa), annual forb-eudicots (15.25%, 111 taxa), perennial grasses (12.91%, 94 taxa), perennial sedges (11.40%, 83 taxa), and perennial forb-monocots

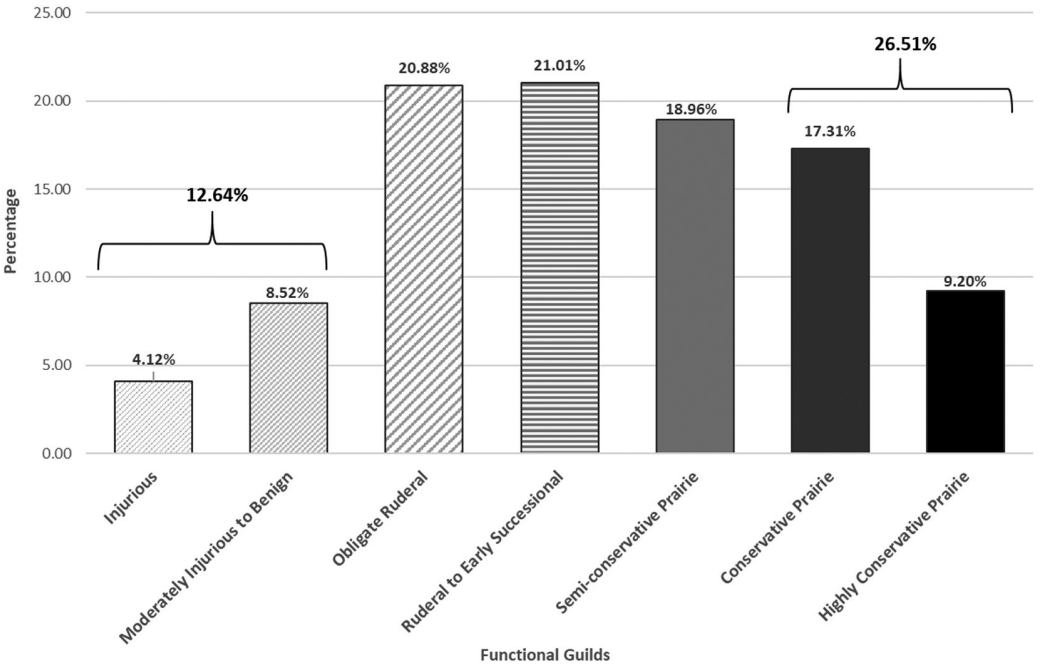

Fig. 4. Functional Guild percentages of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora. Every interval of two on the C-value scale (–3 to 10) represents a functional guild described in Table 1. The deeper the shading the more conservative and greater the predictive value a guild has for identifying Louisiana coastal prairie natural areas. The determinative coastal prairie guilds are represented by solid bars, ruderal or early successional guild is represented by a horizontally striped bar, and the obligate ruderal to injurious guilds are represented by diagonal stripped bars.

(4.26%, 31 taxa) (Table 10). All other general physiognomic groupings of the native taxa compose <3.00 percent (Table 10). Under the native category, Suffruticose-Perennials (9 taxa, largely *Hypericum* spp.) have the greatest mean C-value of 6.33; while Arboreous-Perennials (15 taxa) reflect the lowest mean C-value (-1.00) (Table 10). Other important native physiognomic classes include Suffrutescent-Perennials (7 taxa, mean C-value 6.29), Forb-Eudicot-Perennials (210 taxa, mean C-value 5.80), Grass-Perennial plants (94 taxa, mean C-value 5.68), Forb-Eudicot-Biennial plants (9 taxa, mean C-value 5.33), and Forb-Monocot-Perennial (31 taxa, mean C-value 5.23) (Table 10). Native physiognomic classes with annuals and/or woody plants exhibit the lowest mean C-values (Table 10). General physiognomic groupings on the non-native taxa were also proportionally well represented by annual forb-eudicots (3.16%, 23 taxa), perennial grasses (1.92%, 14 taxa), perennial forb-eudicots (1.24%, 9 taxa) and annual grasses (0.96%, 7 taxa) (Table 10). All other physiognomic groupings of the non-native taxa were < 0.50 percent (Table 10).

The mean C-value range for the determinative taxa was broad 10.00 to 5.50 (Fig. 8). However, the upper end of the range occupied by the Fruticose-Perennial group (mean C-value 10.00) (Fig. 8) is somewhat of an outlier since it is represented by a single taxon *Salix humilis*. The lower end of the range is represented by annual grasses (4 taxa, mean C-value 5.50). Perennial forb-eudicots (43.20%), perennial grasses (19.03%), and perennial sedges (12.69%) represent 74.92 percent of the determinative prairie taxa with a mean C-value range between 6.98 and 7.36 (Fig. 8).

On the Raunkiaer floristic spectrum, Hemicryptophytes occupied the largest proportion of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora with 387 taxa (53.16%) (Fig. 9). The remaining flora consists of Therophytes with 173 taxa (23.76%), Geophytes with 109 taxa (14.97%), Phanerophytes with 51 taxa (7.01%), and lastly Chamaephytes, with 8 taxa (1.10%). The distribution proportions of the native flora was similar to the overall flora (Fig. 9).

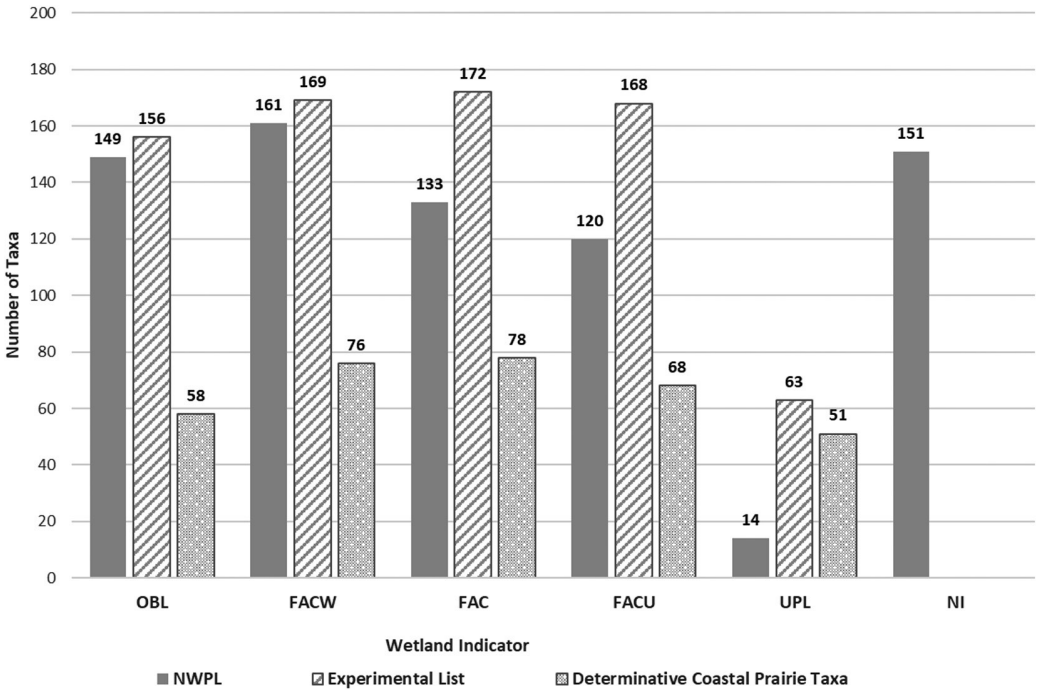

Fig. 5. Distribution of Louisiana coastal prairie taxa across wetland indicators for the NWPL, experimental list, and the determinative coastal prairie taxa from the experimental list.

Table 6. Summary of wetland and non-wetland taxa for the Louisiana coastal prairie flora for the NWPL, the experimental list, and the determinative coastal prairie taxa from the experimental list.

Wetland Status	NWPL	Experimental List	Determinative Taxa	NWPL Percentage	Experimental List Percentage	Determinative Taxa Percentage
Hydrophytes	443	497	212	60.85	68.27	64.05
Nonhydrophytes	134	231	119	18.41	31.73	35.95
NI	151	0	0	20.74	0.00	0.00
Total	728	728	331	100*	100	100

(*) NWPL percentage sum equals 100 when rounded to a hundred thousandths.

The non-native component of the flora proportionally contains more Therophytes (4.67% of the total flora, 34 taxa) than other Raunkiaer life forms (Fig. 9).

The Louisiana coastal prairie flora Raunkiaer life form spectrum deviated from the Raunkiaer normal spectrum with substantially greater percentages of Hemicryptophytes, Geophytes, and Therophytes (Fig. 10). Conversely, the Louisiana coastal prairie flora Raunkiaer life form spectrum contains significantly fewer Phanerophytes and Chamaephytes than the Raunkiaer normal spectrum (Fig. 10). The Louisiana coastal prairie flora was also compared to a sample set from the southeastern United States (including MS, AL, GA, NC, TN, and VA) as summarized in Table 7 of Cain (1950). Hemicryptophytes represent the largest increase in life form percentage; ranging from 26 percent in Raunkiaer's normal spectrum to 68 percent in the determinative prairie taxa spectrum (Fig. 10). Therophytes of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora are nearly double

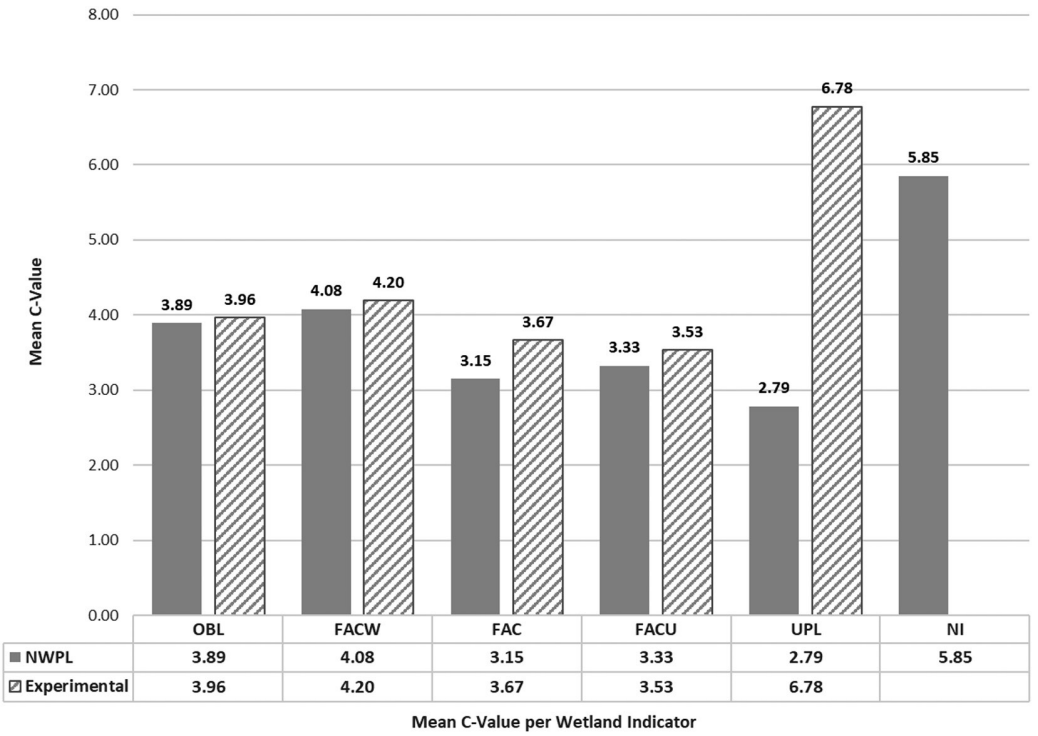

Fig. 6. Mean C-value per wetland indicator rank for the Louisiana coastal prairie flora.

Table 7. Mean C-values of native taxa for wetland indicator both the experimental list and NWPL.

Wetland Indicators	NWPL Mean C-Value	Experimental Mean C-Value	Mean C-Value Difference
OBL	4.04	4.13	0.09
FACW	4.40	4.51	0.11
FAC	3.74	4.16	0.43
FACU	4.16	4.44	0.28
UPL	4.30	7.31	3.01

that of the other spectrums, 25 and 12 to 13 percent respectively (Fig. 10). Geophytes remain relatively high in the three regional spectrums (14–16%), and are more than twice the percentage of Raunkiaer's normal spectrum (6%). Phanerophytes decrease by more than half between each spectrum. Phanerophytes account for the largest proportion in Raunkiaer's normal spectrum (46%) and are at the lowest proportion in the Determinative prairie taxa spectrum (3%) (Fig. 10). The percentage of Chamaephytes are relatively low in the four spectrums with 9 percent in Raunkiaer's normal spectrum and only 1–3 percent in the regional spectrums (Fig. 10).

Hemicryptophytes and Geophytes had the greatest mean C-values of 4.99 and 4.94 respectively, for the total flora (Fig. 11). Hemicryptophytes and Geophytes also have the highest native flora mean C-value of 5.42 and 5.01, respectively. Chamaephytes display a moderate mean C-value for the total flora (4.25) and native flora (4.86). Therophytes had relatively low mean C-values, while Phanerophytes had the lowest mean C-values (Fig. 11).

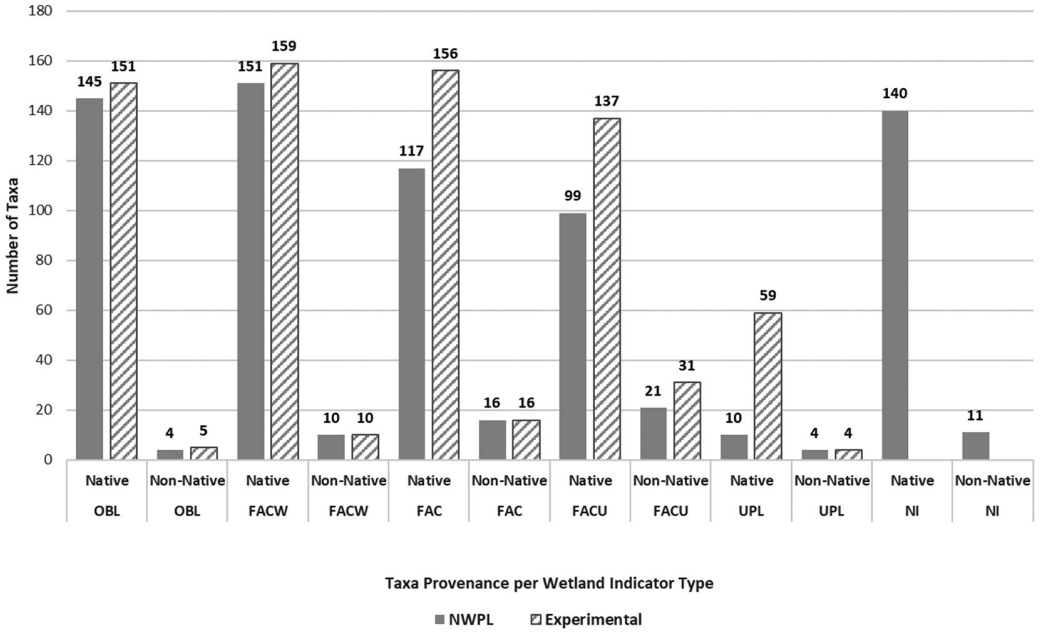

Fig. 7. Number of native and non-native taxa per wetland indicator rank for the Louisiana coastal prairie flora.

Table 8. General life cycle composition of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora. Percentages are based on the 728 taxa of the total flora.

Taxa Type	Metric	Perennial	Life Cycle Annual	Biennial
All Taxa	Number	537	182	9
	Percent	73.76	25.00	1.24
	Mean C	4.63	2.46	5.33
Native Taxa	Number	505	148	9
	Percent	69.37	20.33	1.24
	Mean C	5.00	3.07	5.33
Non-Native Taxa	Number	32	34	0
	Percent	4.40	4.67	0.00
	Mean C	–1.38	–0.21	–
Determinative Taxa	Number	284	42	5
	Percent	39.01	5.77	0.69
	Mean C	7.18	6.02	7.40

Table 9. General life form composition of the Louisiana coastal prairie flora. Percentages for native, non-native and determinative taxa are based on the number of taxa within their respective groups.*

	All Taxa			Native Taxa			Non-Native Taxa			Determinative Taxa		
Form	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***
Forb-Eudicot	362	49.73	4.45	330	49.85	4.90	32	48.48	−0.22	183	55.29	7.09
Grass	134	18.41	4.19	113	17.07	5.17	21	31.82	−1.10	67	20.24	6.90
Sedge	100	13.74	4.36	95	14.35	4.64	5	7.58	−1.00	45	13.60	7.00
Forb-Monocot	33	4.53	5.03	32	4.83	5.19	1	1.52	–	18	5.44	6.72
Vine-Herbaceous	18	2.47	3.11	17	2.57	3.29	1	1.52	0.00	3	0.91	6.33
Arboreous	17	2.34	−1.24	15	2.27	−1.00	2	3.03	−3.00	0	0.00	–
Rush	16	2.20	3.25	16	2.42	3.25	0	0.00	–	0	0.00	–
Vine-Woody	15	2.06	−0.13	13	1.96	0.23	2	3.03	−2.50	1	0.30	7.00
Suffruticose	9	1.24	6.33	9	1.36	6.33	0	0.00	–	7	2.11	7.43
Arborescent	7	0.96	−1.00	6	0.91	−0.67	1	1.52	−3.00	0	0.00	–
Fruticose	7	0.96	2.57	7	1.06	2.57	0	0.00	–	1	0.30	10.00
Suffrutescent	7	0.96	6.29	7	1.06	6.29	0	0.00	–	5	1.51	7.80
Fern	3	0.41	2.33	2	0.30	4.50	1	1.52	−2.00	1	0.30	7.00

(*) *Percentage sums equal 100 at the hundred thousandths place.*

Table 10. General physiognomy, number of taxa, and mean C-value for the Louisiana coastal prairie flora ranked by general physiognomic percentage and sorted by taxa provenance. Determinative taxa percentages are based on the 331 taxa in this group.

			All Taxa			Determinative Taxa		
Taxa Provenance	**Form**	**Life Cycle**	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***	**No.**	**%**	***Mean C***
Native	Forb-Eudicot	Perennial	210	28.85	5.80	143	43.20	7.36
Native	Forb-Eudicot	Annual	111	15.25	3.16	35	10.57	5.97
Native	Grass	Perennial	94	12.91	5.68	63	19.03	6.98
Native	Sedge	Perennial	83	11.40	4.83	42	12.69	6.98
Native	Forb-Monocot	Perennial	31	4.26	5.23	18	5.44	6.72
Native	Grass	Annual	19	2.61	2.63	4	1.21	5.50
Native	Rush	Perennial	15	2.06	3.33	0	0	–
Native	Arboreous	Perennial	15	2.06	−1.00	0	0	–
Native	Vine-Herbaceous	Perennial	13	1.79	3.77	3	0.91	6.33
Native	Vine-Woody	Perennial	13	1.79	0.23	1	0.30	7.00
Native	Sedge	Annual	12	1.65	3.33	3	0.91	7.33
Native	Forb-Eudicot	Biennial	9	1.24	5.33	5	1.51	7.40
Native	Suffruticose	Perennial	9	1.24	6.33	7	2.11	7.43
Native	Suffrutescent	Perennial	7	0.96	6.29	5	1.51	7.80
Native	Fruticose	Perennial	7	0.96	2.57	1	0.30	10.00
Native	Arborescent	Perennial	6	0.82	−0.67	0	0	–
Native	Vine-Herbaceous	Annual	4	0.55	1.75	0	0	–
Native	Fern	Perennial	2	0.27	4.50	1	0.30	7.00
Native	Forb-Monocot	Annual	1	0.14	4.00	0	0	–
Native	Rush	Annual	1	0.14	2.00	0	0	–
Non-Native	Forb-Eudicot	Annual	23	3.16	−0.17	0	0	–
Non-Native	Grass	Perennial	14	1.92	−1.50	0	0	–
Non-Native	Forb-Eudicot	Perennial	9	1.24	−0.33	0	0	–
Non-Native	Grass	Annual	7	0.96	−0.29	0	0	–
Non-Native	Sedge	Perennial	3	0.41	−1.33	0	0	–
Non-Native	Sedge	Annual	2	0.27	−0.50	0	0	–
Non-Native	Vine-Woody	Perennial	2	0.27	−2.50	0	0	–
Non-Native	Arboreous	Perennial	2	0.27	−3.00	0	0	–
Non-Native	Vine-Herbaceous	Annual	1	0.14	0.00	0	0	–
Non-Native	Forb-Monocot	Annual	1	0.14	0.00	0	0	–
Non-Native	Fern	Perennial	1	0.14	−2.00	0	0	–
Non-Native	Arborescent	Perennial	1	0.14	−3.00	0	0	–

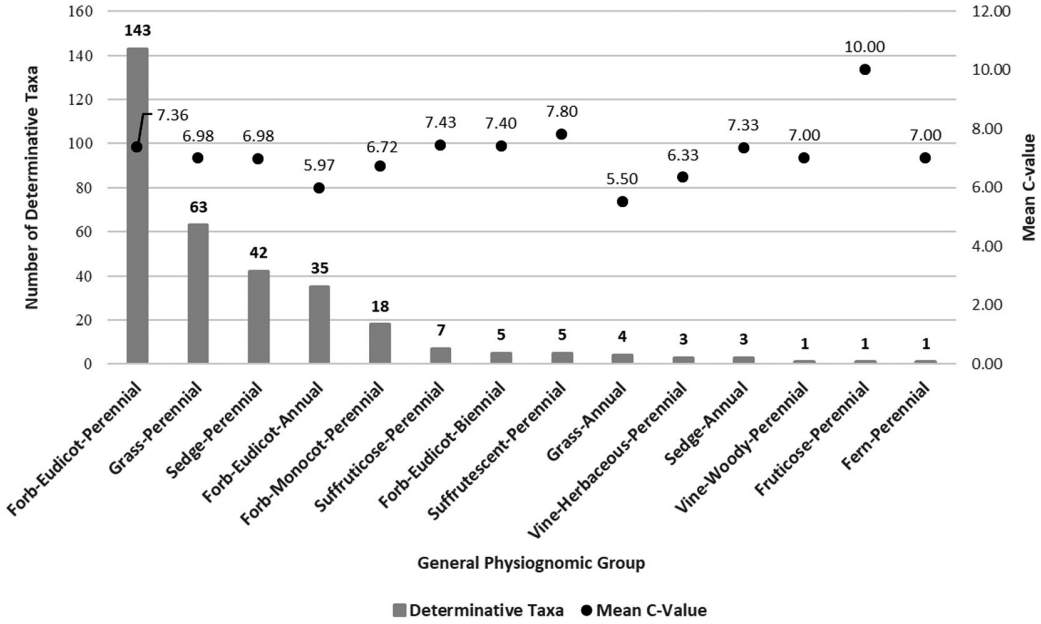

Fig. 8. Mean C-value and number of taxa for the determinative Louisiana coastal prairie flora. The left y-axis measures the number of taxa per physiognomic group and the right y-axis measures the mean C-value per physiognomic group.

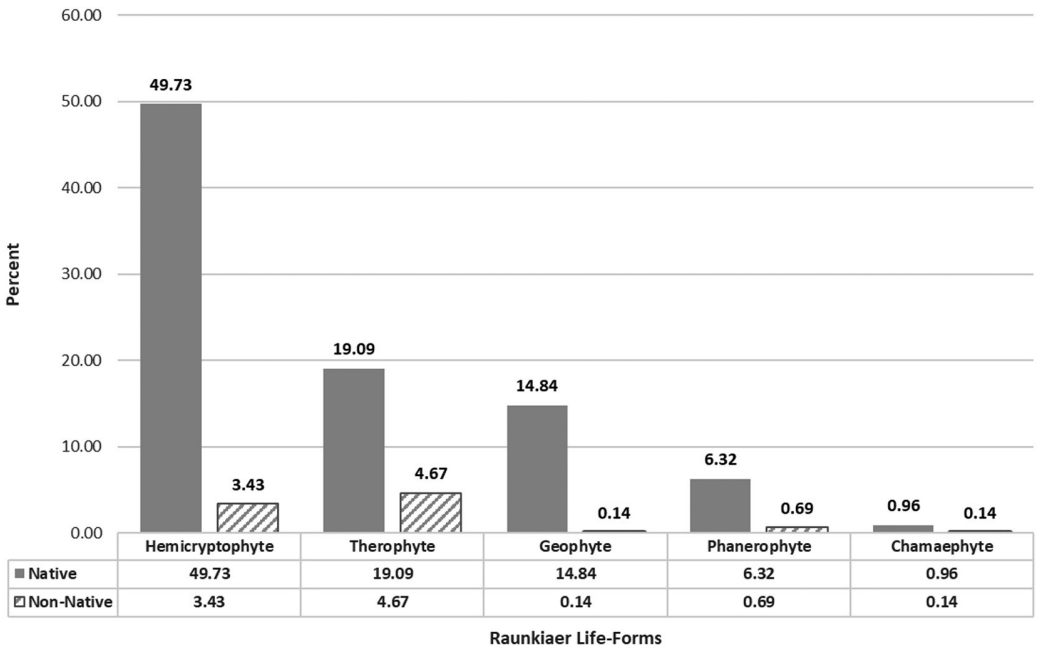

Fig. 9. Raunkiaer life form distribution among the Louisiana coastal prairie native and non-native flora. Percentages on the y-axis are based on the Louisiana coastal prairie flora (728 taxa).

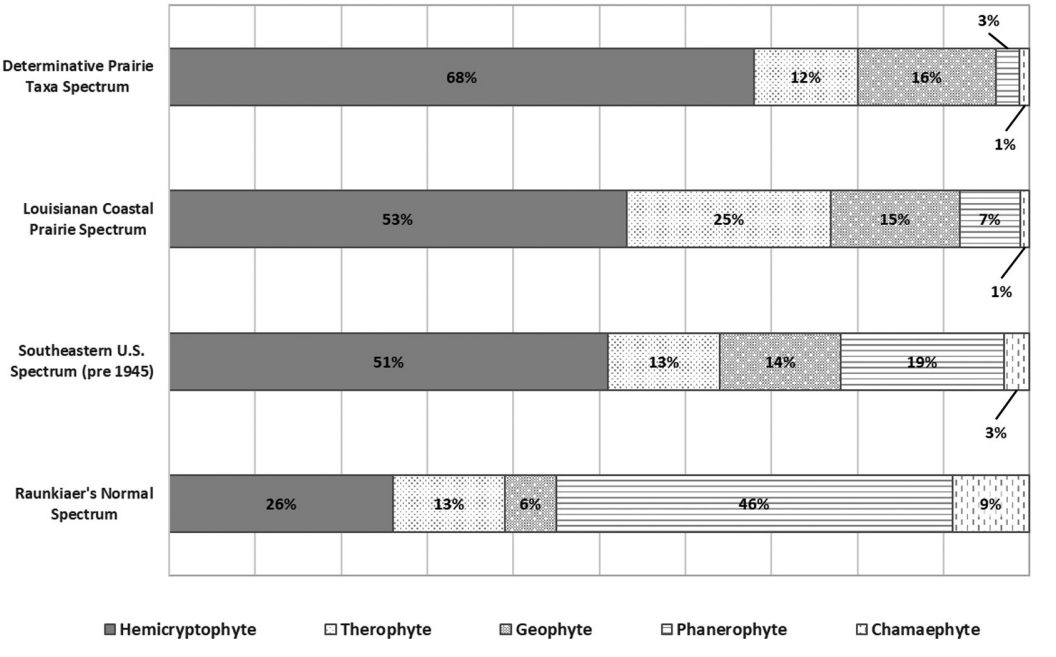

Fig. 10. Comparison of Raunkiaer life form normal spectrum and southeastern U.S. spectrum to the Louisiana coastal prairie flora. The southeastern United States spectrum data is derived from Table 7 in Cain (1950) which includes data from Mississippi (Ennis 1928), Alabama (Ennis 1928), Georgia (Raunkiaer 1934), North Carolina (Cain 1945), Tennessee (Cain 1945), and Virginia (Allard 1944). Louisiana coastal prairie spectrum data was rounded to the nearest whole number to align with the comparative data.

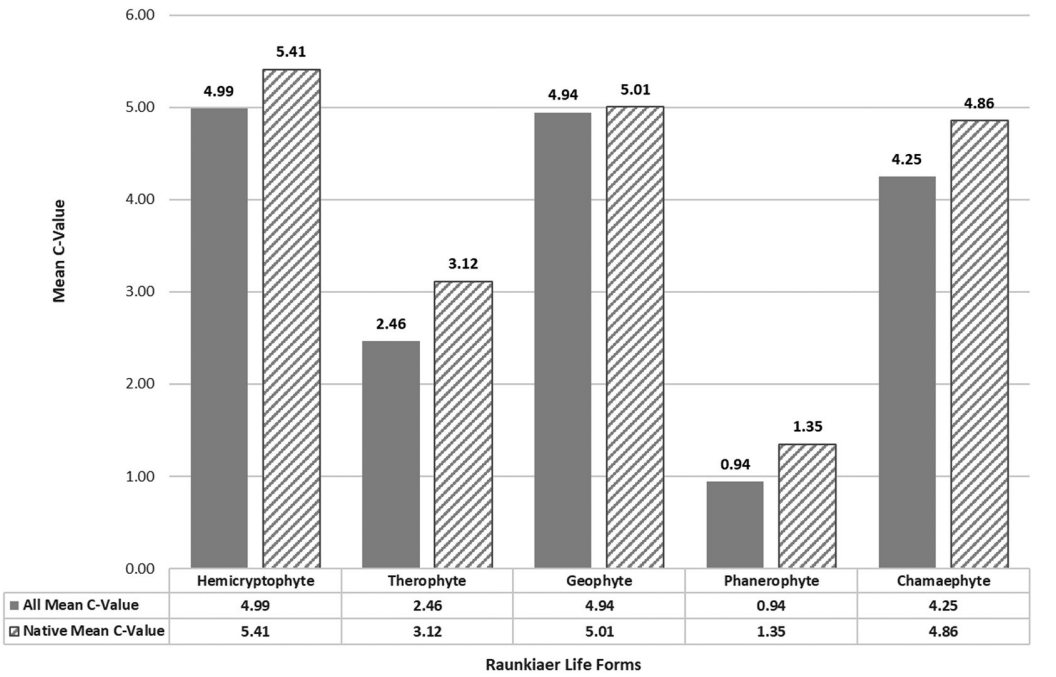

Fig. 11. Mean C-Value according to Raunkiaer life form distribution among the Louisiana coastal prairie flora and native only flora.

DISCUSSION

In this paper, we present a rigorously vouchered checklist of the coastal prairie vascular flora, including all known expressions of prairie across this ecoregion in Louisiana. The coefficients of conservatism afford regulators and restoration practitioners the ability to calculate reproducible quantifiable metrics to assess the floristic quality of plant assemblages, aid in setting restoration targets, evaluate restoration progress, determine the health of coastal prairie remnants, and assess reestablishment potential for coastal prairie mitigation banks and other like projects. By employing FQA metrics the health or natural integrity of a plant assemblage over a given area can be quantified. This is especially important when plant assemblages are heavily represented by non-native and ruderal species, and/or encroaching species which might boost diversity and richness indices, but are greatly impairing natural community integrity. Quantifiable assessments of community quality is an important metric for land managers and regulators because it provides critical information for identifying unique habitats, prioritizing conservation efforts, evaluating restoration progress, and monitoring long term land condition trends.

Of the 662 native species documented from numerous coastal prairie remnants, 331 are, in our estimation, determinative prairie taxa, with the balance likely adventive due to disturbance, degradation, and edge-effect present on the contemporary coastal prairie landscape. Anthropogenic impacts are reflected in the flora with the largest number of taxa being assigned a C-value of 1 (obligate ruderal taxa). The abundance of injurious and ruderal taxa in the Louisiana coastal prairie flora reduce the mean C-value to 4.09. This low mean C-value is an equivalent of an early successional functional plant assemblage, which is indicative of the anthropogenic impacts and fragmented nature of this critically imperial natural community. Despite the abundance of weedy taxa in the overall flora and these deleterious anthropogenic impacts to the coastal prairie and floristic quality, there is much to be celebrated by the richness of the determinative prairie taxa that remains. After all, the 331 determinative coastal prairie taxa account for 45.53 percent of the flora and it is in the presence and abundance of these taxa at a site that will determine the ecological trajectory in *de novo* prairie restorations and native grassland reestablishment success. Therefore a cover-weighted mean C-value and FQA-cover metric would best determine site specific floristic quality and restoration success.

The modern coastal prairie flora has a strong wetland affinity, likely due to many remnants occurring in hydric conditions or having embedded wetlands, and to the intermixing of hydrophytes and nonhydrophytes expected with a hydro-xeric soil moisture regime which is characteristic of claypan soils. Based on data presented in Figures 6, & 7, and Table 7, coastal prairie flora on the NWPL is composed of predominately hydric species, but in general those species have a lower mean C-value. The static trend for the NWPL native taxa mean C-values is likely due to the lack of non-wetland plants on the NWPL. However the inverse distributions between native taxa wetland indicators and native taxa C-values supports the work by Grace et al. (2000), suggesting the importance of topographic variation (e.g., pimple mounds) to maintaining a healthy functioning coastal prairie natural community. Pimple mounds and other dry areas of coastal prairies may serve as a form of refugium from extreme soil conditions or changes resulting from hydrologic fluctuations. Pimple mounds provide space where more conservative specialist taxa can outcompete less conservative hydrophytic generalists of the prairie flora and adjacent ecoregions.

The role of physical interactions (e.g., hydrology, soil chemistry, and soil structure) among topographic variations on plant assemblages and phylogenetic diversity is poorly understood in the coastal prairie region and needs further investigations.

As Allen et al. (2001) stated, the prairie flora is represented by interior North American taxa (Great Plains) and coastal plain flora. Another source for prairie flora is tropical America; well-represented species such as *Schizachyrium tenerum*, and *Paspalum plicatulum* are tropical elements (POWO 2023). The flora also contains components with distribution more prevalent in or restricted to the Gulf of Mexico coastal region of North and South America such as *Spartina spartinae, Sporobolus junceus, and Dichanthelium caerulescens* (POWO 2023). Some of the wetland taxa (e.g., *Leersia hexandra*) have pantropical or transatlantic distributions

(POWO 2023). A detailed analysis of biogeographical origins of the coastal prairie flora would be a worthwhile endeavor.

It is expected that hemicryptophytes are the most abundant Raunkiaer life form in this flora and the southeastern flora, since hemicryptophytes tend to occupy approximately fifty percent or more of the flora at humid mid-latitudes outside of the tropics (Cain 1950). Raunkiaer's normal spectrum describes a phanerophytic community so it is not surprising that Louisiana coastal prairie, a grassland community, greatly deviates from the normal spectrum. Phanerophytic climates are associated with warm humid tropics, while hemicryptophytic climate is typically of mid latitudes including both needle-leaved and broad-leaved deciduous forests (Cain 1950). The Louisiana coastal prairie Raunkiaer floristic spectrum was similar to the southeastern United States. Though it contains slightly more geophytes than the hemicryptophytic climate spectrum, perhaps due to their strong wetland affinities in robust genera that are well represented in the Louisiana coastal prairie flora such as *Cyperus, Carex, Rhynchospora, Scleria, and Sagittaria*. The abundance of Therophytes in the coastal prairie flora is nearly double that of the southeastern flora and normal spectrum, which may account for the degree of degradation of coastal prairie due to anthropogenic disturbances. Phanerophytes richness, on a global scale tends to increase with decreasing latitude and increasing rainfall (Cain 1950; Severin et al. 2020). However, the scanty Phanerophyte richness in the coastal prairie flora as compared to the other spectrums is likely due to the extreme environmental stressors brought on by edaphic characteristics and the long history of recurring fire in this region which select against many woody species, which may explain differences in determinative prairie taxa from other spectrums. The Raunkiaer floristic life forms have many lower ranks which were not identified in this study. Further analysis at these lower Raunkiaer floristic ranks may yield additional information about the coastal prairie flora and the ecology of this region.

CONCLUSIONS

The coastal prairie natural community is one of the most critically imperiled habitats in Louisiana. Coastal prairie has been reduced to less than one percent of its former 1.01 ha (2.2 million acre) extent by agricultural conversion, incompatible grazing practices, as well as, urban and suburban development. Fire suppression and the introduction of non-native and invasive species (i.e., *Triadica sebifera, Ligustrum sinense, Rosa bracteata, Sorghum halepense,* and *Paspalum urvillei*) have also impacted coastal prairie communities causing a precipitous decline in floristic quality or complete loss of remnants.

FQA affords land managers and researchers a relatively rapid, reliable, repeatable approach to quantifying the often subjective estimate of plant community quality of a given area (Taft et al. 2012; Chamberlain & Ingram 2012; Ladd & Thomas 2015). However, the FQA, like any ecological assessment or census metric, is influenced by many factors such as sampling effort, sampling size, survey timing and duration, and species identification proficiency (Mortellaro et. al. 2012). This checklist provides the most comprehensive account for the contemporary vascular plants of the Louisiana coastal prairie. This flora checklist could be and likely is missing flora that were not documented in historic surveys and were eliminated from the remnants of the contemporary coastal prairie landscape. Additionally, not all remnants have received equivalent botanical attention, largely due to access limitation and survey effort. Therefore, as more botanical surveys are performed at these sites, these efforts will likely yield new taxa for the coastal prairie vascular flora. It is also likely that new remnants may be discovered, which could also yield additional taxa and improve our understanding of the Louisiana costal prairie flora. As new information is gathered, this checklist and coefficients of conservatism will be periodically updated. The authors would appreciate notifications for any voucher specimens identified with species or subspecific taxa not present in this publication or subsequent updates.

APPENDIX

A checklist of list of the vascular plants of the Louisiana coastal prairie is organized alphabetically by family and species under the higher taxonomic rankings (Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Basal Angiosperms, Monocots, and Eudicots). Each taxon has a coefficient of conservatism (-3 to 10), wetland indicator, life cycle, general growth form, basic Raunkiaer life form, and vouchered specimen data. Non-native taxa are denoted with an "*" preceding the coefficient of conservatism or C-Value. Wetland indicator ranks from the National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) are denoted with capital letters (e.g. FACU) while assigned experimental wetland indicators are given with lowercase abbreviations (e.g., facu). Specimen voucher data includes primary collector's last name, collection number (if provided), collection year, and herbarium code.

PTERIDOPHYTES

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium pseudocaudatum (Clute) Christenh.
Syn.—*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn var. *pseudocaudatum* (Clute) A.Heller
7 / FACU / Perennial / Fern / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9135 (2015) LSU}

Lygodiaceae

Lygodium japonicum (Thunb.) Sw.
*–2 / FAC / Perennial / Fern / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9345 (2015) LSU}

Thelypteridaceae

Pelazoneuron kunthii A.R. Sm. & S.E. Fawc.
Syn.—*Thelypteris kunthii* (Desv.) C.V. Morton
2 / FACW / Perennial / Fern / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1613 (2019) LSU}

GYMNOSPERMS

Cupressaceae

Juniperus virginiana L.
–2 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9615 (2015) LSU}

Pinaceae

Pinus elliottii Engelm.
*–3 / FACW / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Early 1231 (2018) LSU}

Pinus taeda L.
–3 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9751 (2015) LSU}

BASAL ANGIOSPERMS

Lauraceae

Sassafras albidum (Nutt.) Nees
3 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9347 (2015) LSU}

MONOCOTS

Alismataceae

Echinodorus cordifolius (L.) Griseb.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Reid 9915 (2016) LSU}

Sagittaria graminea Michx.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Reid 9294 (2015) LSU}

Sagittaria lancifolia L.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Reid 7300 (2009) LSU}

Sagittaria papillosa Buchenau
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Urbatsch 11384 (2015) LSU}

Sagittaria platyphylla (Engelm.) J.G. Sm.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Early 1034 (2017) LSU}

Alliaceae

Allium mobilense Regel
Syn.—*Allium canadense* L. var. *mobilense* (Regel) Ownbey
8 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9807 (2016) LSU}

Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britton
3 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9122 (2015) LSU}

Amaryllidaceae

Hymenocallis liriosme (Raf.) Shinners
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9205 (2015) LSU}

Arecaceae

Sabal minor (Jacq.) Pers.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 6807 (2008) LSU}

Commelinaceae

Commelina erecta L.
5 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Reid 7464 (2010) LSU}

Tradescantia hirsutiflora Bush
6 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Chamaephyte {Reid 7389 (2010) LSU}

Cyperaceae

Bulbostylis ciliatifolia (Elliott) Fernald
4 / FAC / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Early 1253 (2018) LSU}

Carex alata Torr.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1488 (2018) LSU}
Carex albolutescens Schwein.
4 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Thieret 17610 (1964) GA}
Carex annectens (E.P. Bicknell) E.P. Bicknell
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Lasseigne 14137 (2004) LSU}
Carex aureolensis Steud.
2 / facw / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1662 (2019) LSU}
Carex cherokeensis Schwein.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1633 (2019) LSU}
Carex complanata Torr. & Hook.
4 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Mathey 53 (2019) LSU}
Carex festucacea Schkuhr ex Willd.
4 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9281 (2015) LSU}
Carex flaccosperma Dewey
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1841 (2020) LSU}
Carex glaucodea Tuck. ex Olney
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1242 (2018) LSU}
Carex hirsutella Mack.
7 / fac / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1882 (2020) LSU}
Carex hyalinolepis Steud.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1607 (2019) LSU}
Carex longii Mack.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1245 (2018) LSU}
Carex meadii Dewey
9 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1236 (2018) LSU}
Carex microdonta Torr. & Hook.
10 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 7388 (2010) LSU}
Carex triangularis Boeckeler
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 7073 (2009) LSU}
Carex verrucosa Muhl.
7 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1672 (2019) LSU}
Carex vulpinoidea Michx.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1838 (2020) LSU}
Cladium jamaicense Crantz
6 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1723 (2019) LSU}
Cyperus aggregatus (Willd.) Endl.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9533 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus articulatus L.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 7262 (2009) LSU}
Cyperus brevifolius (Rottb.) Endl. ex Hassk.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9358 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus cephalanthus Torr. & Hook.
9 / obl / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 6105 (2007) LSU}
Cyperus croceus Vahl
4 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Neyland 745 (1996) LSU}
Cyperus drummondii Torr. & Hook.
9 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 7059 (2009) LSU}
Cyperus echinatus (L.) Alph.Wood
6 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9979 (2017) LSU}
Cyperus entrerianus Boeckeler
*–2 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9510 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus esculentus L.
1 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 8928 (2014) LSU}
Cyperus filicinus Vahl
1 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7254 (2009) LSU}
Cyperus flavicomus Michx.
1 / FACW / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 8964 (2014) LSU}
Cyperus haspan L.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1629 (2019) LSU}
Cyperus hemidrummondii Goetg.
1 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 8801 (2014) LSU}
Note.—Noteworthy in that this is the second overall record for Louisiana; the first was collected by Thieret 32137 (1970) NCU; Caddo Parish.
Cyperus hortensis (Salzm. ex Steud.) Dorr
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid s.n. (2015) LSU}
Cyperus iria L.
*0 / FACW / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 9910 (2016) LSU}
Cyperus odoratus L. var. *odoratus*
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7265 (2009) LSU}
Cyperus oxylepis Nees ex Steud.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9354 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus pilosus Vahl
*–1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9854 (2016) LSU}
Cyperus polystachyos Rottb.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9935 (2016) LSU}
Cyperus pseudovegetus Steud.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 7074 (2009) LSU}
Cyperus reflexus Vahl
5 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Allen 14250 (1986) LSU}
Cyperus retrorsus Chapm.
4 / FACU / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9620 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus sanguinolentus Vahl
*–1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9911 (2016) LSU}
Cyperus sesquiflorus (Torr.) Mattf. & Kük.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9359 (2015) LSU}
Cyperus strigosus L.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9934 (2016) LSU}
Cyperus virens Michx.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9270 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) Roem. & Schult.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9172 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis cellulosa Torr.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1035 (2017) LSU}
Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott) Torr.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1636 (2019) LSU}

Eleocharis macrostachya Britton
3 / obl / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11365 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis microcarpa Torr. var. *filiculmis* Torr.
2 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Early 1837 (2020) LSU}
Eleocharis montana (Kunth) Roem. & Schult.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9262 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9258 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis obtusa (Willd.) Schult.
1 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 9306 (2015) LSU}
Eleocharis olivacea Torr. var. *olivacea*
3 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9931 (2016) LSU}
Eleocharis parvula (Roem. & Schult.) Link ex Bluff, Nees, & Schauer
2 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 8802 (2014) LSU}
Eleocharis quadrangulata (Michx.) Roem. & Schult.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1644.7 (2019) LSU}
Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michx.) Roem. & Schult.
6 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1037 (2017) LSU}
Eleocharis verrucosa (Svenson) L.J. Harms
4 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8805 (2014) LSU}
Fimbristylis autumnalis (L.) Roem. & Schult.
1 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Early 1682 (2019) LSU}
Fimbristylis caroliniana (Lam.) Fernald
6 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1681 (2019) LSU}
Fimbristylis castanea (Michx.) Vahl
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1786 (2019) LSU}
Fimbristylis dichotoma (L.) Vahl
1 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9969 (2017) LSU}
Fimbristylis littoralis Gaudich.
*–1 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Early 1106 (2017) LSU}
Fimbristylis puberula (Michx.) Vahl
6 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9256 (2015) LSU}
Fimbristylis tomentosa Vahl
6 / FACW / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Early 1990 (2020) LSU}
Fuirena breviseta (Coville) Coville
6 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9443 (2015) LSU}
Isolepis carinata Hook. & Arn. ex Torr.
1 / FACW / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 9194 (2015) LSU}
Isolepis cernua (Vahl) Roem. & Schult. var. *cernua*
3 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 9808 (2016) LSU}
Note.—New state record, and considered native in Louisiana
Rhynchospora angusta (Gale) Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley
5 / obl / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Mackenzie 442 (1898) NCU}
Rhynchospora caduca Elliott
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9254 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora careyana Fernald
8 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9977 (2017) LSU}
Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray var. *cephalantha*
8 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Allen 15278 (1987) LSU}
Rhynchospora chalarocephala Fernald & Gale
8 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Allen 15261 (1987) LSU}
Rhynchospora colorata (L.) H.Pfeiff.
6 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1652 (2019) LSU}
Rhynchospora corniculata (Lam.) A. Gray
1 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Thomas 98357 (1986) LSU}
Rhynchospora elliottii A.Dietrich
7 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9430 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michx.) Vahl
7 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 10104 (2018) LSU}
Rhynchospora filifolia A. Gray
7 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6527 (2008) LSU}
Rhynchospora globularis (Chapm.) Small
6 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9176 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora glomerata (L.) Vahl
5 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9424 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora gracilenta A. Gray
8 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11383 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora harveyi W.Boott
8 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 81765 (1982) LSU}
Rhynchospora inexpansa (Michx.) Vahl
3 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9301 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora macrostachya Torr. ex A. Gray
4 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1670 (2019) LSU}
Rhynchospora microcarpa Baldwin ex A. Gray
7 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6498 (2008) LSU}
Rhynchospora nitens (Vahl) A. Gray
4 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 7303 (2009) LSU}
Rhynchospora perplexa Britton
7 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 1638 (2019) LSU}
Rhynchospora pinetorum Britton & Small
7 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9453 (2015) NCU}
Rhynchospora plumosa Elliott
8 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Rosen 7007 (2016) LSU}
Rhynchospora pusilla Chapm. ex M.A. Curtis
6 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9217 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora rariflora (Michx.) Elliott
7 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9165 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora recognita (Gale) Kral
8 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9247 (2015) LSU}
Rhynchospora tracyi Britton
10 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9984 (2017) LSU}
Scleria bellii LeBlond
8 / fac / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 6539 (2008) LSU}
Scleria ciliata Michx.
7 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Allen 15073 (1987) LSU}

Scleria georgiana Core
8 / FACW / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 2175 (2021) LSU}
Scleria muehlenbergii Steud.
7 / OBL / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Early 2121 (2021) LSU}
Scleria pauciflora Muhl. ex Willd. var. *pauciflora*
8 / FAC / Perennial / Sedge / Geophyte {Reid 9246 (2015) LSU}
Scleria reticularis Michx.
7 / FACW / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Reid 9547 (2015) LSU}
Scleria verticillata Muhl. ex Willd.
9 / OBL / Annual / Sedge / Therophyte {Allen 16293 (1988) LSU}

Iridaceae
Alophia drummondii (Graham) R.C. Foster
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Correll 9589 (1938) DUKE}
Note.—Recently observed in 2014 and 2018 on pimple mounds at the Coulee Jacques and Cox prairies in southern Calcasieu Parish
Herbertia lahue (Molina) Goldblatt
9 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Lemmon 1178 (1966) LSU}
Iris brevicaulis Raf.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Allain 4971 (2016) LSU}
Iris flexicaulis Small
Syn.—*Iris hexagona* Walter var. *flexicaulis* (Small) R.C .Foster
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Early 1635 (2019) LSU}
Iris giganticaerulea Small
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Reid 9151 (2015) LSU}
Iris shrevei Small
Syn.—Iris virginica L. var. *shrevei (Small) E.Anderson*
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Crinder 54 (1977) LSU}
Sisyrinchium angustifolium Mill.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6103 (2007) LSU}
Sisyrinchium atlanticum E.P. Bicknell
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1609 (2019) LSU}
Sisyrinchium biforme E.P. Bicknell
5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9133 (2015) LSU}
Sisyrinchium langloisii Greene
4 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9121 (2015) LSU}
Sisyrinchium micranthum Cav.
*0 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Monocot / Therophyte {Reid 9240 (2015) LSU}
Sisyrinchium sagittiferum E.P. Bicknell
3 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 18798 (1966) LSU}

Juncaceae
Juncus acuminatus Michx.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Early 1261 (2018) LSU}
Juncus biflorus Elliott
4 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Early 1246 (2018) LSU}
Juncus brachycarpus Engelm.
4 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7392 (2010) LSU}
Juncus bufonius L.
2 / FACW / Annual / Rush / Therophyte {Reid 9124 (2015) LSU}
Juncus coriaceus Mack.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1894 (2020) LSU}
Juncus dichotomus Elliott
4 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Early 1254 (2018) LSU}
Juncus diffusissimus Buckley
1 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9169 (2015) LSU}
Juncus dudleyi Wiegand
3 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9190 (2015) LSU}
Juncus effusus L. ssp. *solutus* (Fernald & Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti
3 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9268 (2015) LSU}
Juncus elliottii Chapm.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Reid 9266 (2015) LSU}
Juncus interior Wiegand
4 / FACU / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9265 (2015) LSU}
Juncus nodatus Coville
4 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9269 (2015) LSU}
Juncus polycephalos Michx.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Allen 17884 (1994) LSU}
Juncus repens Michx.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11385 (2015) LSU}
Juncus tenuis Willd.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Rush / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15032 (1987) LSU}
Juncus validus Coville
3 / FACW / Perennial / Rush / Geophyte {Reid 9484 (2015) LSU}

Liliaceae
Zephyranthes chlorosolen (Herb.) D.Dietr.
Syn.—*Cooperia drummondii* Herb.
6 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Thomas 66632 (1979) LSU}

Orchidaceae
Calopogon oklahomensis D.H. Goldman
9 / facw / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Goldman 906 (1996) TEX}
Orthochilus ecristatus (Fernald) Bytebier
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Allen 15541 (1987) LSU}
Spiranthes praecox (Walter) S. Watson
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Early 1247 (2018) LSU}
Spiranthes vernalis Engelm. & A. Gray
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6519 (2008) LSU}

Poaceae
Agrostis elliottiana Schult.
4 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9129 (2015) LSU}
Agrostis hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 5530 (2005) LSU}
Andropogon dealbatus (C.Mohr) Weakley & LeBlond
5 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8722 (2013) LSU}

Note.—previously considered but not synonymous with *Andropogon capillipes* Nash

Andropogon gerardi Vitman
10 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1734 (2019) LSU}

Andropogon gyrans Ashe
8 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8565 (1940) LSU}

Andropogon tenuispatheus (Nash) Nash
Syn.—*Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb. var. *pumilus* Vasey ex Dewey
3 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8659 (1940) LSU}

Andropogon ternarius Michx.
7 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9678 (2015) LSU}

Andropogon virginicus L. var. *virginicus*
3 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1230 (2018) LSU}

Anthenantia rufa (Elliott) Schult.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15665 (1987) LSU}

Anthenantia texana Kral
7 / facw / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8707 (2013) LSU}

Anthenantia villosa (Michx.) P.Beauv.
7 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8566 (1940) LSU}

Aristida dichotoma Michx.
4 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Langlois s.n. (1894) MO}

Aristida longespica Poir.
3 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9672 (2015) LSU}

Aristida oligantha Michx.
2 / upl / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Brown 8559 (1940) LSU}

Aristida palustris (Chapm.) Vasey
7 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Cocks s.n. (1906) LSU}

Aristida purpurascens Poir.
6 / UPL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9621 (2015) LSU}

Aristida ramosissima Engelm. ex A. Gray
5 / facu / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 8706 (2013) LSU}

Axonopus fissifolius (Raddi) Kuhlm.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9521 (2015) LSU}

Axonopus furcatus (Flüggé) Hitchc.
1 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7276 (2009) LSU}

Bothriochloa exaristata (Nash) Henrard
3 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 5804 (1935) LSU}

Bothriochloa ischaemum (L.) Keng
*–1 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14432 (1986) LSU}

Bothriochloa longipaniculata (Gould) Allred & Gould
3 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8875 (2014) LSU}

Bouteloua hirsuta Lag.
8 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Cocks s.n. (ca.1900) LSU}

Bouteloua rigidiseta (Steud.) Hitchc.
8 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6110 (2007) LSU}

Briza minor L.
*0 / FAC / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9141 (2015) LSU}

Bromus catharticus Vahl var. *catharticus*
*0 / facu / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9153 (2015) LSU}

Chrysopogon pauciflorus (Chapm.) Benth. ex Vasey
5 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 8960 (2014) LSU}
Note.—New state record, and considered native in Louisiana

Coleataenia anceps ssp. *anceps* (Michx.) Soreng
Syn.—*Panicum anceps* Michx. ssp. *anceps*
6 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1065 (2017) LSU}

Coleataenia anceps ssp. *rhizomata* (Hitchc. & Chase) Soreng
Syn.—*Panicum anceps* Michx. var. *rhizomatum* (Hitchc. & Chase) Fernald
6 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9549 (2015) LSU}

Coleataenia longifolia (Torr.) Soreng ssp. *longifolia*
Syn.—*Panicum longifolium* Torr. var. *longifolium*
5 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8567 (1940) LSU}

Coleataenia pulchra (F.Dietr.) Mabb. & LeBlond
Syn.—*Coleataenia longifolia* (Torr.) Soreng ssp. *elongata* (Pursh) Soreng, *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *elongatum* (Pursh) Freckmann & Lelong, *Panicum stipitatum* Nash
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9421 (2015) LSU}

Coleataenia rigidula (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond ssp. *rigidula*
Syn.—*Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum*
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9550 (2015) LSU}

Ctenium aromaticum (Walter) Wood
8 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 79290 (1981) LSU}

Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.
*–1 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9754 (2015) LSU}

Dichanthelium aciculare (Desv. ex Poir.) Gould & Clark
6 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2360 (2021) LSU}

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Sw.) Gould & Clark var. *acuminatum*
5 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1255 (2018) LSU}

Dichanthelium arenicoloides (Ashe) LeBlond
7 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2001 (2020) LSU}

Dichanthelium caerulescens (Hack. ex Hitchc.) Correll
6 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2116 (2021) NCU}

Dichanthelium dichotomum (L.) Gould var. *dichotomum*
4 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1661 (2019) LSU}

Dichanthelium dichotomum (L.) Gould var. *nitidum* (Lam.) LeBlond
4 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9861 (2016) NCU}

Dichanthelium filiramum (Ashe) LeBlond
5 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9222 (2015) LSU}

Dichanthelium leucothrix (Nash) Freckmann
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1018 (2017) LSU}

Dichanthelium linearifolium (Scribn.) Gould
8 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Palmer 7668 (1915) MO}

Dichanthelium longiligulatum (Nash) Freckmann
4 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9185 (2015) LSU}
Dichanthelium meridionale (Ashe) Freckmann
5 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1513 (2018) LSU}
Dichanthelium neuranthum (Griseb.) LeBlond
6 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1839 (2020) LSU}
Dichanthelium oligosanthes (Schult.) Gould var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Gould
6 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9123 (2015) LSU}
Dichanthelium portoricense (Ham.) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin
5 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9692 (2015) LSU}
Dichanthelium roanokense (Ashe) LeBlond
5 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1840 (2020) LSU}
Dichanthelium scoparium (Lam.) Gould
5 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9588 (2015) LSU}
Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon (Elliott) Gould
6 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2117 (2021) LSU}
Dichanthelium villosissimum (Nash) Freckmann var. *villosissimum*
6 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1991 (2020) LSU}
Dichanthium aristatum (Poir.) C.E. Hubb.
*0 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1204 (2017) LSU}
Digitaria ciliaris (Retz.) Koeler
1 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9487 (2015) LSU}
Digitaria filiformis (L.) Koeler var. *filiformis*
6 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8990 (2014) LSU}
Digitaria ischaemum (Schreb.) Muhl.
*–1 / UPL / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Early 2362 (2021) LSU}
Diplachne fascicularis (Lam.) P.Beauv.
2 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9559 (2015) LSU}
Distichlis spicata (L.) Greene
6 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2528 (2022) LSU}
Echinochloa walteri (Pursh) A.Heller
2 / OBL / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9560 (2015) LSU}
Eragrostis bahiensis (Schrad. ex Schult.) Schult.
5 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8845 (2014) LSU}
Note.—Considered native based on Peterson's Flora of North America treatment vol. 25 pg. 101
Eragrostis elliottii S.Watson
5 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1474 (2018) LSU}
Eragrostis hirsuta (Michx.) Nees.
5 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1207 (2017) LSU}
Eragrostis lugens Nees
6 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1208 (2017) LSU}
Eragrostis oxylepis (Torr.) Torr.
3 / UPL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1658 (2019) LSU}
Eragrostis refracta (Muhl.) Scribn.
5 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6815 (2008) LSU}
Eragrostis silveana Swallen
7 / facw / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8985 (2014) LSU}
Note.—New state record; extending range from Texas and Mexico
Eragrostis spectabilis (Pursh) Steud.
5 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6811 (2008) LSU}
Erianthus giganteus (Walter) P.Beauv.
Syn.—*Saccharum giganteum* (Walter) Pers.
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9596 (2015) LSU}
Festuca octoflora Walter
1 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 7390 (2010) LSU}
Gymnopogon brevifolius Trin.
9 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15632 (1987) LSU}
Hordeum pusillum Nutt.
1 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9127 (2015) LSU}
Hymenachne hemitomon (Schult.) C.C. Hsu
Syn.—*Panicum hemitomon* Schult.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6507 (2008) LSU}
Kellochloa brachyantha (Steud.) Lizarazu, Nicola, & Scataglini
Syn.—*Panicum brachyanthum* Steud.
7 / FAC / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Brown 8651 (1940) LSU}
Kellochloa verrucosa (Muhl.) Lizarazu, Nicola, & Scataglini
Syn.—*Panicum verrucosum* Muhl.
5 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9616 (2015) LSU}
Leersia hexandra Sw.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1469 (2018) LSU}
Leptoloma cognatum (Schult.) Chase
7 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8661 (1940) LSU}
Limnodea arkansana (Nutt.) L.H. Dewey
3 / fac / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Allen 15904 (1988) LSU}
Lolium arundinaceum (Schreb.) Darbysh.
*–1 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9279 (2015) LSU}
Lolium perenne L.
*–1 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15036 (1987) LSU}
Luziola fluitans (Michx.) Terrell & H.Rob. var. *fluitans*
1 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9927 (2016) LSU}
Mnesithea cylindrica (Michx.) de Koning & Sosef
Syn.—*Coelorachis cylindrica* (Michx.) Nash
9 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15091 (1987) LSU}
Mnesithea rugosa (Nutt.) de Koning & Sosef
Syn.—*Coelorachis rugosa* (Nutt.) Nash
7 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1414 (2018) LSU}
Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lam.) Trin.
7 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1653 (2019) LSU}
Panicum bergii Arechav.
6 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 5532 (2005) LSU}

Note.—Considered native based on Reid, C.S. and L. Urbatsch. 2012. Noteworthy plant records from Louisiana. JBRIT 6:1 273–278

Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx. var. *dichotomiflorum*
1 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9512 (2015) LSU}

Panicum virgatum L. var. *virgatum*
8 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9626 (2015) LSU}

Parapholis incurva (L.) C.E. Hubb.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Early 1239 (2018) LSU}

Paspalidium geminatum (Forssk.) Stapf
3 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1136 (2017) LSU}

Paspalum denticulatum Trin.
Syn.—*Paspalum lividum* Trin.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1676 (2019) LSU}

Paspalum dilatatum Poir. ssp. *dilatatum*
*–1 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9594 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum dissectum (L.) L.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9556 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum distichum L.
1 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9417 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum floridanum Michx.
10 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2174 (2021) LSU}

Paspalum laeve Michx.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8971 (2014) LSU}

Paspalum minus E.Fourn.
3 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9836 (2016) LSU}

Paspalum modestum Mez
*–3 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7677 (2010) LSU}

Paspalum notatum Flüggé
*–2 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9239 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum plicatulum Michx.
6 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9248 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum praecox Walter
8 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1643 (2019) LSU}

Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
*–1 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9426 (2015) LSU}

Paspalum setaceum Michx. var. *muhlenbergii* (Nash) Fernald
7 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1958 (2020) LSU}

Paspalum urvillei Steud.
*–3 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1461 (2018) LSU}

Paspalum vaginatum Sw.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2192 (2021) LSU}

Phalaris angusta Nees ex Trin.
1 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9196 (2015) LSU}

Phalaris caroliniana Walter
1 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9197 (2015) LSU}

Poa annua L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9142 (2015) LSU}

Polypogon monspeliensis (L.) Desf.
0 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 9285 (2015) LSU}

Sacciolepis indica (L.) Chase
*0 / FAC / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Reid 7670 (2010) LSU}

Sacciolepis striata (L.) Nash
3 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1101 (2017) LSU}

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash var. *divergens* (Hack.) Gould
8 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8628 (1940) LSU}

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michx.) Nash var. *scoparium*
8 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1770 (2019) LSU}

Schizachyrium tenerum Nees
10 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9528 (2015) LSU}

Setaria magna Griseb.
2 / FACW / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Doffitt 3381 (2015) LSU}

Setaria pallide-fusca (Schumach.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.
*–1 / FAC / Annual / Grass / Therophyte {Early 1479 (2018) LSU}

Setaria parviflora (Poir.) Kerguélen
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9259 (2015) LSU}

Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash
10 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8972 (2014) LSU}

Sorghum halepense (L.) Pers.
*–3 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2191 (2021) LSU}

Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhlenberg
Syn.—*Sporobolus pumilus* (Roth) P.M. Peterson & Saarela
6 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 54 (2019) LSU}

Spartina spartinae (Trin.) Merr. ex Hitchc.
Syn.—*Sporobolus spartinus* (Trin.) P.M. Peterson & Saarela
6 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9418 (2015) LSU}

Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.) Scribn.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9155 (2015) LSU}

Sporobolus compositus (Poir.) Merr. var. *compositus*
10 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8658 (1940) LSU}

Sporobolus compositus (Poir.) Merr. var. *drummondii* (Trin.) Kartesz & Gandhi
10 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9664 (2015) LSU}

Sporobolus compositus (Poir.) Merritt var. *macer* (Trin.) Kartesz & Gandhi
10 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9666 (2015) LSU}

Sporobolus indicus (L.) R.Br.
*–3 / FACU / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9237 (2015) LSU}

Sporobolus junceus (P.Beauv.) Kunth
10 / upl / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8634 (1940) LSU}

Sporobolus pyramidatus (Lam.) Hitchc.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9623 (2015) LSU}

Sporobolus silveanus Swallen
10 / fac / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Thieret 27977 (1967) GA}
Stapfochloa canterae (Arechav.) P.M. Peterson
*–1 / facu / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Lievens 4895 (1991) LSU}
Steinchisma hians (Elliott) Nash
3 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1644 (2019) LSU}
Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze
*0 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9830 (2016) LSU}
Tridens ambiguus (Elliott) Schult.
9 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7667 (2010) LSU}
Tridens strictus (Nutt.) Nash
4 / FACW / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9486 (2015) LSU}
Tripsacum dactyloides (L.) L. var. *dactyloides*
8 / FAC / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1378 (2018) LSU}
Zizaniopsis miliacea (Michx.) Döll & Asch.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Grass / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9760 (2015) LSU}

Typhaceae
Typha latifolia L.
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Geophyte {Mathey 51 (2019) LSU}

Xyridaceae
Xyris ambigua Beyr. ex Kunth
8 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9908 (2016) LSU}
Xyris difformis Chapm.
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7671 (2010) LSU}
Xyris iridifolia Chapm.
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 61 (2019) LSU}
Xyris jupicai Rich.
4 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Monocot / Therophyte {Mathey 60 (2019) LSU}
Xyris torta Sm.
9 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Monocot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15209 (1987) LSU}

EUDICOTS

Acanthaceae
Hygrophila lacustris (Schltdl. & Cham.) Nees
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 20223 (1968) LSU}
Justicia lanceolata (Chapm.) Small
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9231 (2015) LSU}
Ruellia humilis Nutt.
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9242 (2015) LSU}

Amaranthaceae
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.
*–1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9202 (2015) LSU}

Anacardiaceae
Rhus copallinum L.
2 / UPL / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Early 1885 (2020) LSU}
Toxicodendron radicans (L.) Kuntze
1 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9923 (2016) LSU}

Apiaceae
Centella erecta (L.f.) Fernald
4 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9624 (2015) LSU}
Cicuta maculata L. var. *maculata*
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9166 (2015) LSU}
Eryngium hookeri Walp.
4 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 14212 (1986) LSU}
Eryngium integrifolium Walter
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7672 (2010) LSU}
Eryngium prostratum Nutt. ex DC.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1644.4 (2019) LSU}
Eryngium yuccifolium Michx.
9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1715 (2019) LSU}
Hydrocotyle tribotrys Ruiz & Pav.
Syn.—*Hydrocotyle prolifera* Kellogg
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 39 (2019) LSU}
Hydrocotyle umbellata L.
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9112 (2015) LSU}
Limnosciadium pumilum (Engelm. & A. Gray) Mathias & Constance
4 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9284 (2015) LSU}
Polytaenia nuttallii DC.
10 / facu / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14933 (1987) LSU}
Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michx.) Raf.
3 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9255 (2015) LSU}
Ptilimnium texense Coult. & Rose
6 / obl / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Brown 20872 (1969) LSU}
Note.—Recently observed in 2016 at Coulee Jacques prairie in southern Calcasieu Parish
Spermolepis echinata (Nutt. ex DC.) A.Heller
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15901 (1988) LSU}

Apocynaceae
Amsonia glaberrima Woodson
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1610 (2019) LSU}
Note.—Many Louisiana specimens have been identified as *Amsonia rigida* Shuttlew. ex Small. The taxonomy has been somewhat rectified in Weakley 2024 keys but may still warent further investigations.
Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter
8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8361 (2012) LSU}

Asclepias hirtella (Pennell) Woodson
7 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Early 1453 (2018) LSU}
Asclepias lanceolata Walter
8 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Doffitt 3372 (2015) LSU}
Asclepias obovata Elliott
8 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Mathey 86 (2019) LSU}
Asclepias tuberosa L.
9 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Allen 16095c (1988) LSU}
Asclepias verticillata L.
7 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Allen 17100 (1990) LSU}
Asclepias viridiflora Raf.
8 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Allen 15259 (1987) LSU}
Asclepias viridis Walter
5 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9149 (2015) LSU}
Cynanchum laeve (Michx.) Pers.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Allen 15237 (1987) LSU}
Thyrsanthella difformis (Walter) Pichon
Syn.—*Trachelospermum difforme* (Walter) A. Gray
2 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Chamaephyte {Doffitt s.n. (2016) LSU}

Aquifoliaceae
Ilex decidua Walter
–1 / FACW / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Early 1201 (2017) LSU}
Ilex opaca Aiton
–1 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9761 (2015) LSU}
Ilex vomitoria Aiton
–3 / FAC / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Reid 9600 (2015) LSU}

Asparagaceae
Manfreda virginica (L.) Salisb. ex Rose
Syn.—*Agave virginica* L.
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Brown 5832 (1935) LSU}

Asteraceae
Acmella repens (Walter) Rich.
2 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9499 (2015) LSU}
Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 11333 (1981) LSU}
Ambrosia psilostachya DC.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6822 (2008) LSU}
Anthemis cotula L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9203 (2015) LSU}
Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H.Rob. var. *lanceolatum* (Nutt.) D.B. Ward
8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1098 (2017) LSU}
Arnoglossum plantagineum Raf.
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Cocks s.n. (1911) LSU}
Baccharis angustifolia Michx.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 7301 (2009) LSU}
Baccharis halimifolia L.
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Early 1477 (2018) LSU}
Bidens aristosa (Michx.) Britton
5 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 2370 (2021) LSU}
Bigelowia nuttallii (Michx.) DC.
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Orzell 8547 (1988) NCU}
Boltonia asteroides (L.) L'Hér. var. *glastifolia* (Hill) Fernald
3 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9553 (2015) LSU}
Boltonia diffusa Elliott var. *diffusa*
5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8563 (1940) LSU}
Bradburia pilosa (Nutt.) Semple
Syn.—*Chrysopsis pilosa* Nutt.
7 / upl / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 7659 (2010) LSU}
Chromolaena ivifolia (L.) R.M. King & H. Rob.
6 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7272 (2009) LSU}
Chrysopsis mariana (L.) Elliott
8 / UPL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8623 (1940) LSU}
Cirsium horridulum Michx.
2 / FAC / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9146 (2015) LSU}
Conoclinium coelestinum (L.) DC.
4 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6830 (2008) LSU}
Coreopsis lanceolata L.
6 / UPL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 13 (2019) LSU}
Coreopsis linifolia Nutt.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 10814 (2013) LSU}
Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt. var. *tinctoria*
4 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9572 (2015) LSU}
Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.
9 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 9293 (1942) LSU}
Eclipta prostrata (L.) L.
1 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9514 (2015) LSU}
Erechtites hieraciifolius (L.) Raf. ex DC.
1 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1485 (2018) LSU}
Erigeron bonariensis L.
Syn.—*Conyza bonariensis* (L.) Cronquist
*0 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9855 (2016) LSU}
Erigeron philadelphicus L. var. *philadelphicus*
1 / FAC / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2588 (2023) LSU}
Erigeron pusillus Nutt.
Syn.—*Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist var. *pusilla* (Nutt.) Cronquist
2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9699 (2015) LSU}

Erigeron strigosus Muhl. ex Willd. var. *strigosus*
5 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 8 (2019) LSU}
Erigeron tenuis Torr. & A. Gray
3 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11343.5 (2015) LSU}
Eupatorium capillifolium (Lam.) Small
1 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6808 (2008) LSU}
Eupatorium compositifolium Walter
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9729 (2015) LSU}
Eupatorium hyssopifolium L.
5 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1718 (2019) LSU}
Eupatorium leucolepis (DC.) Torr. & A. Gray
8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Carter 10464 (1992) VSC}
Eupatorium mohrii Greene
9 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 16240 (1988) BRIT:NLU}
Eupatorium perfoliatum L.
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2513 (2021) LSU}
Eupatorium rotundifolium L.
7 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9415 (2015) LSU}
Eupatorium semiserratum DC.
6 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8709 (2013) LSU}
Eupatorium serotinum Michx.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9728 (2015) LSU}
Eurybia hemispherica (Alexander) G.L. Nesom
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 79297 (1981) LSU}
Euthamia gymnospermoides Greene
6 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 10809 (2013) LSU}
Euthamia leptocephala (Torr. & A. Gray) Greene
6 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 10808 (2013) LSU}
Gaillardia aestivalis (Walter) H.Rock var. *aestivalis*
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8991 (2014) LSU}
Gamochaeta impatiens G.L. Nesom
*0 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9160 (2015) LSU}
Gamochaeta purpurea (L.) Cabrera
1 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1251 (2018) LSU}
Helenium amarum (Raf.) H.Rock
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9500 (2015) LSU}
Helenium drummondii H.Rock
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9790 (2016) LSU}
Helenium flexuosum Raf.
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 46 (2019) LSU}
Helianthus angustifolius L.
6 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9564 (2015) LSU}
Helianthus mollis Lam.
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7655 (2010) LSU}
Hymenopappus artemisiifolius DC. var. *artemisiifolius*
8 / upl / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9157 (2015) LSU}
Hypochaeris microcephala (Sch.Bip.) Cabrera var. *albiflora* (Kuntze) Cabrera
*0 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11351 (2015) LSU}
Iva angustifolia Nutt. ex DC.
2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9674 (2015) LSU}
Iva annua L.
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9718 (2015) LSU}
Krigia cespitosa (Raf.) K.L. Chambers
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9798 (2016) LSU}
Krigia dandelion (L.) Nutt.
4 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14947 (1987) LSU}
Krigia virginica (L.) Willd.
2 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allain 3828 (2006) USGS}
Liatris acidota Engelm. & A. Gray
10 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1099 (2017) LSU}
Liatris hesperelegans G.L. Nesom
9 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15643 (1987) LSU}
Liatris pycnostachya Michx.
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Langlois s.n. (1895) WIS}
Liatris resinosa Nutt.
Syn.—*Liatris spicata* (L.) Willd. var. *resinosa* (Nutt.) Gaiser
10 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98167 (1986) LSU}
Liatris squarrosa (L.) Michx. var. *squarrosa*
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98322 (1986) TENN}
Marshallia caespitosa Nutt. ex DC.
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8951 (1941) LSU}
Mikania scandens (L.) Willd.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6800 (2008) LSU}
Packera dubia (Spreng.) Trock & Mabb.
7 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15851 (1988) LSU}
Packera glabella (Poir.) C. Jeffrey
1 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1845 (2020) LSU}
Palafoxia callosa (Nutt.) Torr. & A. Gray
8 / upl / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Cocks s.n. (1911) LSU}
Pityopsis graminifolia (Michx.) Nutt.
9 / UPL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1746 (2019) LSU}
Note.—Clarification of this species presence in southwest Louisiana is needed. Most material in this region may be better classified as *Pityopsis tenuifolia* (Torr.) G.L. Nesom {*Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michx.) Nutt. var. *tenuifolia* (Torr.) Semple & F.D. Bowers}.

Pluchea baccharis (Mill.) Pruski
Syn.—*Pluchea rosea* R.K. Godfrey
4 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 44 (2019) LSU}
Pluchea camphorata (L.) DC.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 63 (2019) LSU}
Pluchea foetida (L.) DC. var. *foetida*
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1466 (2018) LSU}
Pluchea odorata (L.) Cass. var. *odorata*
3 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allain 3851 (2006) USGS}
Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (L.) Hilliard & B.L. Burtt
5 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thomas 98285 (1986) LSU}
Pterocaulon virgatum (L.) DC.
5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14413 (1986) LSU}
Pyrrhopappus carolinianus (Walter) DC.
2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9233 (2015) LSU}
Rudbeckia alismifolia Torr. & A. Gray
Syn.—*Rudbeckia grandiflora* (Sweet) DC. var. *alismaefolia*
9 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 5841 (1935) LSU}
Rudbeckia hirta L.
6 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1671 (2019) LSU}
Rudbeckia subtomentosa Pursh
9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1100 (2017) LSU}
Rudbeckia texana (Perdue) P.B. Cox & Urbatsch
10 / facw / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 34 (2019) LSU}
Silphium gracile A. Gray
9 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9414 (2015) LSU}
Silphium laciniatum L.
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 5830 (1935) LSU}
Solidago altissima L. var. *pluricephala* M.C. Johnst.
2 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6806 (2008) LSU}
Solidago mexicana L.
Syn.—*Solidago sempervirens* L. ssp. *mexicana* (L.) Semple
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7776 (2010) LSU}
Solidago nitida Torr. & A. Gray
7 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15446 (1987) LSU}
Solidago odora Aiton
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8988 (2014) LSU}
Solidago rigidiuscula (Torr. & A. Gray) Porter
Syn.—*Solidago speciosa* Nutt. var. *rigidiuscula* Torr. & A. Gray
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Cocks s.n. (1912) LSU}
Solidago rugosa Mill. var. *celtidifolia* (Small) Fernald
7 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 12109 (2012) LSU}
Solidago tortifolia Elliott
9 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7682 (2010) LSU}
Symphyotrichum divaricatum (Nutt.) G.L. Nesom
Syn.—*Symphyotrichum subulatum* (Michx.) G.L. Nesom var. *ligulatum* (Shinners) S.D. Sundb.
3 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1784 (2019) LSU}
Symphyotrichum dumosum (L.) G.L. Nesom var. *dumosum*
4 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8711 (2013) LSU}
Symphyotrichum dumosum (L.) G.L. Nesom var. *subulifolium* (Torr. & A. Gray) G.L. Nesom
4 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1788 (2019) LSU}
Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Willd.) G.L. Nesom
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9706 (2015) LSU}
Symphyotrichum ontarionis (Wiegand) G.L. Nesom var. *ontarionis*
6 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7772 (2010) LSU}
Symphyotrichum oolentangiense (Riddell) G.L. Nesom var. *poaceum* (Burgess) G.L. Nesom
9 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 10812 (2013) LSU}
Symphyotrichum patens (Aiton) G.L. Nesom
7 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1203 (2017) LSU}
Symphyotrichum praealtum (Poir.) G.L. Nesom
4 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1202 (2017) LSU}
Symphyotrichum pratense (Raf.) G.L. Nesom
7 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 8637 (1940) LSU}
Symphyotrichum racemosum (Elliott) G.L. Nesom
4 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9585 (2015) LSU}
Symphyotrichum subulatum (Michx.) G.L. Nesom
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 5514 (2005) LSU}
Symphyotrichum tenuifolium (L.) G.L. Nesom
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7298 (2009) LSU}
Vernonia gigantea (Walter) Trel.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1209 (2017) LSU}
Vernonia missurica Raf.
7 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1097 (2017) LSU}
Vernonia texana (A. Gray) Small
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Correll 9580 (1938) LSU}
Xanthium orientale L.
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9551 (2015) LSU}

Bignoniaceae
Bignonia capreolata L.
1 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Geophyte {Reid 9613 (2015) LSU}
Campsis radicans (L.) Seem. ex Bureau
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9606 (2015) LSU}

Boraginaceae
Euploca procumbens (Mill.) Diane & Hilger
Syn.—*Heliotropium procumbens* Mill.
2 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9561 (2015) LSU}

Heliotropium curassavicum L. var. *curassavicum*
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9852 (2016) LSU}
Myosotis verna Nutt.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15915 (1988) LSU}

Brassicaceae
Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9152 (2015) LSU}
Cardamine hirsuta L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15853 (1988) LSU}
Cardamine parviflora L. var. *arenicola* (Britton) O.E. Schulz
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1567 (2019) LSU}
Lepidium virginicum L. var. *virginicum*
1 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9296 (2015) LSU}

Campanulaceae
Lobelia appendiculata A.DC.
6 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9158 (2015) LSU}
Lobelia flaccidifolia Small
7 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Palmer 3722 (1915) FLAS}
Lobelia puberula Michx.
5 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9575 (2015) LSU}
Triodanis perfoliata (L.) Nieuwl.
2 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Urbatsch 11379 (2015) LSU}

Cannabaceae
Celtis laevigata Willd.
–2 / FACW / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9924 (2016) LSU}

Caprifoliaceae
Lonicera japonica Thunb.
*–2 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9119 (2015) LSU}
Valerianella radiata (L.) Dufr.
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reese 5903 (1962) USF}

Caryophyllaceae
Cerastium glomeratum Thuill.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9770 (2016) LSU}
Sagina decumbens (Elliott) Torr. & A. Gray
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9126 (2015) LSU}
Silene antirrhina L.
2 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15900 (1988) LSU}
Silene gallica L.
*0 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9191 (2015) LSU}
Spergularia marina (L.) Besser
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9128 (2015) LSU}

Celastraceae
Lepuropetalon spathulatum Elliott
2 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9772 (2016) LSU}

Cistaceae
Lechea mucronata Raf.
6 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15464 (1987) LSU}
Lechea tenuifolia Michx.
6 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15319 (1987) LSU}

Convolvulaceae
Convolvulus binghamiae Greene
Syn.—*Calystegia sepium* (L.) R.Br. ssp. *binghamiae* (Greene) Brummitt, *Calystegia sepium* (L.) R.Br. ssp. *limnophila* (Greene) Brummitt
4 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Reid 9291 (2015) LSU}
Cuscuta indecora Choisy
4 / fac / Annual / Vine-Herbaceous / Therophyte {Early 1490 (2018) LSU}
Cuscuta pentagona Engelm.
1 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9906 (2016) LSU}
Dichondra carolinensis Michx.
1 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Chamaephyte {Reid 9277 (2015) LSU}
Ipomoea cordatotriloba Dennst. var. *cordatotriloba*
1 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Reid 7684 (2010) LSU}
Ipomoea sagittata Poir.
6 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Doffitt 3373 (2015) LSU}
Jacquemontia tamnifolia (L.) Griseb.
1 / FACU / Annual / Vine-Herbaceous / Therophyte {Early 1415 (2018) LSU}
Stylisma aquatica (Walter) Raf.
8 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Chamaephyte {Allen 10859 (1981) LSU}

Cucurbitaceae
Cucumis melo L. var. *texanus* Naudin
1 / facu / Annual / Vine-Herbaceous / Therophyte {Reid 9598 (2015) LSU}
Melothria pendula L.
1 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9612 (2015) LSU}

Droseraceae
Drosera brevifolia Pursh
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9771 (2016) LSU}

Ebenaceae
Diospyros virginiana L.
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Early 1305 (2018) LSU}

Euphorbiaceae
Acalypha gracilens A. Gray
2 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9582 (2015) LSU}
Caperonia palustris (L.) A.St.-Hil.
*0 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1724 (2019) LSU}

Croton glandulosus L. var. *septentrionalis* Müll.Arg.
2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9976 (2017) LSU}
Croton lindheimeri (Engelm. & A. Gray) Alph.Wood
1 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9526 (2015) LSU}
Croton michauxii G.L. Webster
7 / upl / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thomas 89787 (1984) LSU}
Euphorbia bicolor Engelm. & A. Gray
6 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 8365 (2012) LSU}
Euphorbia corollata L.
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 5 (2019) LSU}
Euphorbia maculata L.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15311 (1987) LSU}
Euphorbia nutans Lag.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Ferguson 1029 (2003) LSU}
Euphorbia serpens (Kunth) Small
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 8375 (2012) LSU}
Euphorbia serpillifolia Pers.
1 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9524 (2015) LSU}
Euphorbia spathulata Lam.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Martin 10016 (1980) VDB}
Stillingia sylvatica Garden ex L.
9 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Chamaephyte {Reid 9274 (2015) LSU}
Tragia betonicifolia Nutt.
5 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15157 (1987) BRIT:NLU}
Tragia urticifolia Michx.
6 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Chamaephyte {Early 1197 (2017) LSU}
Triadica sebifera (L.) Small
*–3 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9501 (2015) LSU}

Fabaceae

Astragalus distortus var. *distortus* Torr. & A. Gray
6 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Small 11759 (1925) NY}
Baptisia lactea (Raf.) Thieret
Syn.—*Baptisia alba* (L.) Vent. var. *macrophylla* (Larisey) Isely
7 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1381 (2018) LSU}
Baptisia leucophaea Nutt.
Syn.—*Baptisia bracteata* Muhl. ex Elliott var. *laevicaulis* (A. Gray ex Canby) Isely, *Baptisia bracteata* Muhl. ex Elliott var. *leucophaea* (Nutt.) Kartesz & Gandhi
7 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1844 (2020) LSU}
Baptisia nuttalliana Small
7 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14929 (1987) LSU}
Baptisia sphaerocarpa Nutt.
9 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 89217 (1984) MO}
Centrosema virginianum (L.) Benth. var. *virginianum*
5 / fac / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Reid 8939 (2014) LSU}
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michx.) Greene
4 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9440 (2015) LSU}
Crotalaria sagittalis L.
8 / upl / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15093 (1987) LSU}
Dalea candida Michx. ex Willd.
9 / upl / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14115 (1986) LSU}
Desmodium ciliare (Muhl. ex Willd.) DC.
6 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1413 (2018) LSU}
Desmodium paniculatum (L.) DC. var. *paniculatum*
5 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15640 (1987) LSU}
Desmodium sessilifolium (Torr.) Torr. & A. Gray
7 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7668 (2010) LSU}
Erythrina herbacea L.
6 / fac / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Phanerophyte {Early 2193 (2021) LSU}
Galactia volubilis (L.) Britton
4 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Early 1463 (2018) LSU}
Lathyrus pusillus Elliott
2 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 5516 (2005) LSU}
Lespedeza capitata Michx.
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98317 (1986) LSU}
Lespedeza repens (L.) W.PC.Barton
5 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15596 (1987) LSU}
Lespedeza virginica (L.) Britton
8 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15586 (1987) LSU}
Medicago lupulina L.
*0 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15871 (1988) LSU}
Melilotus indicus (L.) All.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 17870 (1994) LSU}
Mimosa hystricina (Small ex Britton & Rose) B.L. Turner
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8861 (2014) LSU}
Mimosa microphylla Dryand.
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allain 2430 (1996) USGS}
Note.—More recently observed in 2023 and 2024 on Several small remnants near Black Bayou in Calcasieu Parish.
Mimosa strigillosa Torr. & A. Gray
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 40 (2019) LSU}
Neptunia lutea (Leavenw.) Benth.
7 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 9710 (1943) LSU}
Neptunia pubescens Benth.
5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6106 (2007) LSU}

Orbexilum pedunculatum (Mill.) Rydb.
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 21286 (1970) LSU}
Orbexilum simplex (Nutt. ex Torr. & A. Gray) Rydb.
9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15037 (1987) LSU}
Rhynchosia minima (L.) DC.
1 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15554 (1987) LSU}
Senna obtusifolia (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9511 (2015) LSU}
Sesbania drummondii (Rydb.) Cory
1 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9860 (2016) LSU}
Sesbania vesicaria (Jacq.) Elliott
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9520 (2015) LSU}
Strophostyles leiosperma (Torr. & A. Gray) Piper
5 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9508 (2015) LSU}
Strophostyles umbellata (Muhl. ex Willd.) Britton
5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9522 (2015) LSU}
Stylosanthes biflora (L.) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenb.
5 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98316 (1986) LSU}
Tephrosia onobrychoides Nutt.
10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9224 (2015) LSU}
Trifolium bejariense Moric.
5 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15968 (1988) LSU}
Trifolium campestre Schreb.
*0 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1252 (2018) LSU}
Trifolium repens L.
*0 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9805 (2016) LSU}
Trifolium resupinatum L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9147 (2015) LSU}
Vicia ludoviciana Nutt.
1 / FACU / Annual / Vine-Herbaceous / Therophyte {Early 1611 (2019) LSU}
Vicia villosa Roth
*0 / facu / Annual / Vine-Herbaceous / Therophyte {Reid 5521 (2005) LSU}
Vigna luteola (Jacq.) Benth.
3 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Reid 9513 (2015) LSU}

Fagaceae
Quercus nigra L.
−3 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9614 (2015) LSU}
Quercus virginiana Mill.
−3 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9595 (2015) LSU}

Gentianaceae
Centaurium pulchellum (Sw.) Druce
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Mathey 7 (2019) LSU}
Eustoma exaltatum (L.) Salisb. ex G.Don
5 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9416 (2015) LSU}
Sabatia angularis (L.) Pursh
4 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1657 (2019) LSU}
Sabatia brachiata Elliott
5 / FAC / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 17077 (1990) LSU}
Sabatia campanulata (L.) Torr.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7473 (2010) LSU}
Sabatia campestris Nutt.
5 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Urbatsch 11344 (2015) LSU}
Sabatia foliosa Fernald
9 / obl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2495 (2021) LSU}
Sabatia gentianoides Elliott
8 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thomas 81701 (1982) NCU}

Geraniaceae
Geranium carolinianum L.
1 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9115 (2015) LSU}

Haloragaceae
Proserpinaca palustris L.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6522 (2008) LSU}
Proserpinaca pectinata Lam.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9445 (2015) LSU}

Hamamelidaceae
Liquidambar styraciflua L.
−3 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9758 (2015) LSU}

Hydrophyllaceae
Hydrolea ovata Nutt. ex Choisy
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9515 (2015) LSU}

Hypericaceae
Hypericum cistifolium Lam.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Thomas 89297 (1984) LSU}
Hypericum crux-andreae (L.) Crantz
7 / FACW / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Early 1716 (2019) LSU}
Hypericum drummondii (Grev. & Hook.) Torr. & A. Gray
4 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Brown 5824 (1935) LSU}
Hypericum galioides Lam.
7 / OBL / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Early 1748 (2019) LSU}
Hypericum gymnanthum Engelm. & A. Gray
4 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Urbatsch 11367 (2015) LSU}
Hypericum hypericoides (L.) Crantz
4 / FAC / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 9439 (2015) LSU}
Hypericum lobocarpum Gatt.
Syn.—*Hypericum densiflorum* Pursh var. *lobocarpum* (Gatt.) Svenson

8 / FACW / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 9518 (2015) LSU}

Hypericum nudiflorum Michx. ex Willd.

8 / FACW / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Allen 15158 (1987) LSU}

Hypericum sphaerocarpum Michx.

7 / FACU / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Thieret 17619 (1964) NCU}

Hypoxidaceae

Hypoxis hirsuta (L.) Coville

8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Mathey 41 (2019) LSU}

Hypoxis wrightii (Baker) Brackett

9 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9956 (2017) LSU}

Lamiaceae

Callicarpa americana L.

3 / FACU / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 9368 (2015) LSU}

Hedeoma hispida Pursh

2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9803 (2016) LSU}

Hyptis alata (Raf.) Shinners var. *alata*

7 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9485 (2015) LSU}

Lycopus americanus Muhl. ex W.P.C. Barton

6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15597 (1987) LSU}

Lycopus rubellus Moench

4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1722 (2019) LSU}

Monarda fistulosa L. var. *mollis* (L.) Benth.

8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Shinners 23621 (1956) Harvard}

Monarda lindheimeri Engelm. & A. Gray ex A. Gray

10 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Givens 4242 (1985) LSU}

Monarda punctata L. var. *punctata*

6 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9505 (2015) LSU}

Physostegia digitalis Small

8 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 5905 (1935) LSU}

Physostegia intermedia (Nutt.) Engelm. & A. Gray

6 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9171 (2015) LSU}

Physostegia virginiana (L.) Benth. ssp. *praemorsa* (Shinners) Cantino

7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9709 (2015) LSU}

Prunella vulgaris L. var. *lanceolata* (W.P.C. Barton) Fernald

3 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11347 (2015) LSU}

Pycnanthemum albescens Torr. & A. Gray

7 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mackenzie 553 (1898) NCU}

Pycnanthemum muticum (Michx.) Pers.

8 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 23 (2019) LSU}

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium Schrad.

8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1880 (2020) LSU}

Salvia azurea Michx. ex Lam. var. *azurea*

10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7683 (2010) LSU}

Salvia azurea Michx. ex Lam. var. *grandiflora*

10 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1198 (2017) LSU}

Salvia lyrata L.

3 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9802 (2016) LSU}

Scutellaria integrifolia L.

9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8857 (2014) LSU}

Scutellaria parvula Michx.

8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9120 (2015) LSU}

Stachys floridana Shuttlew. ex Benth.

1 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 16994 (1990) LSU}

Teucrium canadense L. var. *canadense*

3 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 16097 (1988) LSU}

Lentibulariaceae

Pinguicula pumila Michx.

9 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Urbatsch 11382 (2015) LSU}

Utricularia biflora Lam.

5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2179 (2021) LSU}

Utricularia radiata Small

6 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9958 (2017) LSU}

Utricularia subulata L.

7 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1842 (2020) LSU}

Linaceae

Linum curtissii Small

Syn.—*Linum medium* (Planch.) Britton ssp. *texanum* (Planch.) A.Haines, *Linum medium* (Planch.) Britton var. *texanum* (Planch.) Fernald

5 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9617 (2015) LSU}

Linum sulcatum Riddell

5 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thieret 8866 (1962) LSU}

Linderniaceae

Lindernia dubia (L.) Pennell var. *dubia*

2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9557 (2015) LSU}

Loganiaceae

Gelsemium sempervirens (L.) J.St.-Hil

3 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 6825 (2008) LSU}

Mitreola petiolata (J.F. Gmel.) Torr. & A. Gray

5 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1066 (2017) LSU}

Mitreola sessilifolia (J.F. Gmel.) G. Don

7 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9411 (2015) LSU}

Lythraceae

Cuphea carthagenensis (Jacq.) J.F. Macbr.

*–1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9581 (2015) LSU}

Lythrum lanceolatum Elliott
Syn.—*Lythrum alatum* Pursh ssp. *lanceolatum* (Elliott) A.Haines, *Lythrum alatum* Pursh var. *lanceolatum* (Elliott) Torr. & A. Gray ex Rothr.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9498 (2015) LSU}
Lythrum lineare L.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7258 (2009) LSU}
Rotala ramosior (L.) Koehne
1 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9912 (2016) LSU}

Malvaceae
Callirhoe papaver (Cav.) A. Gray
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15135 (1987) LSU}
Hibiscus aculeatus Walter
8 / FACW / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 62 (2019) LSU}
Hibiscus lasiocarpos Cav.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2170 (2021) LSU}
Hibiscus leucophyllus Shiller
6 / obl / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2168 (2021) LSU}
Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9970 (2017) LSU}
Melochia corchorifolia L.
*0 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1514 (2018) LSU}
Sida rhombifolia L. var. *rhombifolia*
1 / FACU / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 9504 (2015) LSU}

Melastomataceae
Rhexia mariana L. var. *mariana*
6 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9241 (2015) LSU}
Rhexia virginica L.
8 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 47937 (1975) LSU}
Note.—Recently observed in 2014 and 2020 at Coulee Jacques prairie in southern Calcasieu Parish

Myricaceae
Morella cerifera (L.)
–3 / FAC / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Reid 9610 (2015) LSU}

Nartheciaceae
Aletris aurea Walter
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 16019 (1988) LSU}
Aletris farinosa L.
9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Allen 16393 (1989) LSU}

Nelumbonaceae
Nelumbo lutea Willd.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Reid 9920 (2016) LSU}

Oleaceae
Ligustrum sinense Lour.
*–3 / FAC / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Reid 9611 (2015) LSU}

Onagraceae
Ludwigia decurrens Walter
1 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1104 (2017) LSU}
Ludwigia glandulosa Walter
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Lasseigne 11549 (1997) LSU}
Ludwigia grandiflora (Michx.) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & P.H. Raven
*–1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9288 (2015) LSU}
Ludwigia hexapetala (Hook. & Arn.) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & P.H. Raven
*0 / obl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2494 (2021) LSU}
Ludwigia hirtella Raf.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 6534 (2008) LSU}
Ludwigia linearis Walter var. *puberula* Engelm. & A. Gray
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7681 (2010) LSU}
Ludwigia microcarpa Michx.
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9907 (2016) LSU}
Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacq.) P.H. Raven
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1103 (2017) LSU}
Ludwigia palustris (L.) Elliott
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1747 (2019) LSU}
Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) P.H. Raven
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9919 (2016) LSU}
Oenothera biennis L.
4 / FACU / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allain 1773 (1996) USGS}
Oenothera filiformis (Small) W.L. Wagner & Hoch
Syn.—*Gaura biennis* L. var. *pitcheri* Torr. & A. Gray, *Gaura filiformis* Small ssp. *filiformis*, *Gaura longiflora* Spach
4 / fac / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7656 (2010) LSU}
Oenothera grandis (Britton) Smyth
5 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15099 (1987) LSU}
Oenothera heterophylla Spach ssp. *heterophylla*
7 / fac / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Correll 9586 (1935) LSU}
Oenothera laciniata Hill
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Brown 18795 (1966) LSU}
Oenothera lindheimeri (Engelm. & A. Gray) W.L. Wagner & Hoch
Syn.—*Gaura lindheimeri* Engelm. & A. Gray
6 / fac / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 27 (2019) LSU}
Oenothera linifolia Nutt.
6 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Mathey 6 (2019) LSU}
Oenothera pilosella Raf.
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 16069 (1988) LSU}
Oenothera spachiana Torr. & A. Gray
4 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 14951 (1987) LSU}

Orobanchaceae

Agalinis fasciculata (Elliott) Raf. var. *fasciculata*
4 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1750 (2019) LSU}

Agalinis harperi Pennell
7 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thomas 79301 (1981) LSU}

Agalinis heterophylla (Nutt.) Small
6 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15629 (1987) LSU}

Agalinis oligophylla Pennell
5 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 14418 (1986) LSU}

Agalinis purpurea (L.) Pennell
5 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 6515 (2008) LSU}

Agalinis skinneriana (Alph.Wood) Britton
5 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15667 (1987) NY}

Agalinis viridis (Small) Pennell
5 / facw / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 7664 (2010) LSU}

Buchnera floridana Gand.
7 / FAC / Biennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1379 (2018) LSU}

Pedicularis canadensis L.
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15916 (1988) LSU}

Oxalidaceae

Oxalis dillenii Jacq.
1 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Mathey 11 (2019) LSU}

Oxalis violacea L.
5 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9117 (2015) LSU}

Passifloraceae

Passiflora incarnata L.
4 / facu / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Geophyte {Reid 9295 (2015) LSU}

Phyllanthaceae

Emblica urinaria (L.) R.W. Bouman
Syn.—*Phyllanthus urinaria* L.
*–1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9383 (2015) LSU}

Phytolaccaceae

Phytolacca americana L.
1 / FACU / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9276 (2015) LSU}

Plantaginaceae

Bacopa caroliniana (Walter) B.L. Rob.
5 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1637 (2019) LSU}

Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pennell
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1650 (2019) LSU}

Bacopa rotundifolia (Michx.) Wettst.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9555 (2015) LSU}

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh var. *heterophylla*
1 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 86884 (1983) LSU}

Callitriche peploides Nutt.
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1238 (2018) LSU}

Callitriche terrestris Raf.
1 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9110 (2015) LSU}

Gratiola brevifolia Raf.
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 4725 (2003) LSU}

Gratiola virginiana L.
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1232 (2018) LSU}

Linaria canadensis (L.) Dum.Cours.
2 / facu / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9144 (2015) LSU}

Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small var. *acuminata*
4 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9618 (2015) LSU}

Micranthemum umbrosum (J.F. Gmel.) Blake
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9300 (2015) LSU}

Penstemon digitalis Nutt. ex Sims
9 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15043 (1987) LSU}

Penstemon laxiflorus Pennell
8 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9226 (2015) LSU}

Plantago virginica L.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9116 (2015) LSU}

Sophronanthe pilosa (Michx.) Small
Syn.—*Gratiola pilosa* Michx.
6 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9971 (2017) LSU}

Veronica arvensis L.
*0 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 16953 (1990) LSU}

Veronica peregrina L.
1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1237 (2018) LSU}

Polemoniaceae

Phlox pilosa L. ssp. *pilosa*
8 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 9988 (1980) LSU}

Phlox pilosa L. ssp. *pulcherrima* Lundell
9 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1306 (2018) LSU}

Polygalaceae

Senega appendiculata (Vell.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott
Syn.—*Polygala appendiculata* Vell.
7 / facw / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1630 (2019) LSU}

Senega mariana (Mill.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott
Syn.—*Polygala mariana* Mill.
6 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1647 (2019) LSU}

Senega sanguinea (L.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott
Syn.—*Polygala sanguinea* L.
6 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Urbatsch 4720 (1988) LSU}

Senega verticillata (L.) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott
Syn.—*Polygala verticillata* L.
5 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15105 (1987) LSU}

Polygonaceae

Acetosa hastatula (L.) Mill.
Syn.—*Rumex hastatulus* Baldwin
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1644.9 (2019) LSU}

Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michx.) Small
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1249 (2018) LSU}

Persicaria longiseta (Bruijn) Kitag.
Syn.—*Persicaria cespitosa* (Blume) Nakai var. *longiseta* (Bruijn) C.F. Reed
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9590 (2015) LSU}

Persicaria punctata (Elliott) Small
1 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9535 (2015) LSU}

Rumex chrysocarpus Moris
1 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1259 (2018) LSU}

Rumex crispus L.
*–1 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9150 (2015) LSU}

Rumex pulcher L.
*0 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9189 (2015) LSU}

Pontederiaceae

Heteranthera limosa (Sw.) Willd.
2 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9929 (2016) LSU}

Heteranthera reniformis Ruiz & Pav.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9914 (2016) LSU}

Pontederia cordata L. var. *cordata*
4 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1632 (2019) LSU}

Portulacaceae

Claytonia virginica L. var. *virginica*
4 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9767 (2016) LSU}

Potamogetonaceae

Potamogeton diversifolius Raf.
2 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Chamaephyte {Reid 9913 (2016) LSU}

Primulaceae

Anagallis arvensis L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Mathey 10 (2019) LSU}

Centunculus minimus L.
1 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1835 (2020) LSU}

Samolus ebracteatus Kunth var. *alyssoides*
7 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8374 (2012) LSU}

Ranunculaceae

Anemone caroliniana Walter
10 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Geophyte {Allen 16949 (1990) LSU}

Clematis crispa L.
4 / FACW / Perennial / Vine-Herbaceous / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 8917 (2014) LSU}

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhl. ex Bigelow
4 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14886 (1987) LSU}

Ranunculus laxicaulis (Torr. & A. Gray) Darby
3 / OBL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9139 (2015) LSU}

Ranunculus muricatus L.
*0 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1262 (2018) LSU}

Ranunculus pusillus Poir.
1 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1568 (2019) LSU}

Ranunculus sardous Crantz
*–1 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9143 (2015) LSU}

Rhamnaceae

Berchemia scandens (Hill) K.Koch
1 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9367 (2015) LSU}

Ceanothus americanus L. var. *pitcheri* Torr. & A. Gray
8 / upl / Perennial / Suffruticose / Phanerophyte {Brown 21285 (1970) LSU}

Ceanothus herbaceus Raf.
10 / upl / Perennial / Suffrutescent / Hemicryptophyte {Palmer 7650 (1915) LSU}

Rosaceae

Crataegus crus-galli L.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Early 1200 (2017) LSU}

Geum canadense Jacq.
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15265 (1987) LSU}

Prunus serotina Ehrh. var. *serotina*
–1 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9366 (2015) LSU}

Rosa bracteata J.C. Wendl.
*–3 / UPL / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9759 (2015) LSU}

Rubus pensilvanicus Poir.
Syn.—*Rubus argutus* Link
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9757 (2015) LSU}

Rubus trivialis Michx.
–2 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9536 (2015) LSU}

Rubiaceae

Cephalanthus occidentalis L.
3 / OBL / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Mathey 85 (2019) LSU}

Diodia harperi Small
5 / facw / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 79293 (1981) NLU}

Diodia virginiana L.
2 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9260 (2015) LSU}

Edrastima uniflora (L.) Raf.
Syn.—*Hedyotis glomerata* Elliott, *Hedyotis uniflora* (L.) Lam., *Oldenlandia uniflora* L.
2 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 8970 (2014) LSU}

Galium tinctorium L. var. *floridanum* Wiegand
2 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1642 (2019) LSU}

Galium virgatum Nutt.
5 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Allen 15902 (1988) LSU}
Hexasepalum teres (Walter) J.H. Kirkbr.
Syn.—*Diodella teres* (Walter) Small, *Diodia teres* Walter
3 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Doffitt s.n. (2015) LSU}
Houstonia micrantha (Shinners) Terrell
3 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Thomas 62576 (1979) LSU}
Houstonia nigricans (Lam.) Fernald var. *nigricans*
Syn.—*Houstonia angustifolia* Michx, *Hedyotis nigricans* (Lam.) Fosberg, *Stenaria nigricans* (Lam.) Terrell var. *nigricans*
8 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 10251 (1980) LAF}
Houstonia pusilla Schöpf
Syn.—*Hedyotis australis* W.H. Lewis & D.M. Moore
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9765 (2016) LSU}
Houstonia rosea (Raf.) Terrell
4 / fac / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9766 (2016) LSU}
Oldenlandia boscii (DC.) Chapm.
Syn.—*Hedyotis boscii* DC.
2 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9744 (2015) LSU}

Rutaceae
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis L.
3 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Early 1605 (2019) LSU}

Salicaceae
Salix humilis Marshall
10 / FACU / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Thieret 22975 (1966) NCU}
Salix nigra Marshall
–1 / OBL / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9925 (2016) LSU}

Sapindaceae
Acer rubrum L. var. *drummondii* (Hook. & Arn. ex Nutt.) Sarg.
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9602 (2015) LSU}

Sapotaceae
Sideroxylon lanuginosum Michx. ssp. *lanuginosum*
3 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9756 (2015) LSU}

Scrophulariaceae
Castilleja coccinea (L.) Spreng.
10 / FAC / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Palmer 7656 (1915) MO}

Smilacaceae
Smilax bona-nox L. var. *bona-nox*
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Geophyte {Reid 7311 (2009) LSU}
Smilax rotundifolia L.
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Geophyte {Reid 9527 (2015) LSU}
Smilax smallii Morong
–1 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Geophyte {Reid 9460 (2015) LSU}
Smilax walteri Pursh
7 / OBL / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Geophyte {Early 1634 (2019) LSU}

Solanaceae
Physalis angulata L.
*0 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Early 1836 (2020) LSU}
Physalis pubescens L.
2 / UPL / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9458 (2015) LSU}
Physalis pumila Nutt. var. *pumila*
7 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9134 (2015) LSU}
Solanum carolinense L. var. *carolinense*
1 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 7064 (2009) LSU}
Solanum dimidiatum Raf.
6 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 14407 (1986) LSU}
Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.
1 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98381 (1986) LSU}
Solanum emulans Raf.
1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9349 (2015) LSU}

Sphenocleaceae
Sphenoclea zeylanica Gaertn.
*0 / FACW / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Reid 9519 (2015) LSU}

Tetrachondraceae
Polypremum procumbens L.
1 / FACU / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Allen 15268 (1987) LSU}

Ulmaceae
Ulmus alata Michx.
–1 / FACU / Perennial / Arboreous / Phanerophyte {Reid 9608 (2015) LSU}

Verbenaceae
Glandularia aristigera (S.Moore) Tronc.
*0 / facu / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Chamaephyte {Brown 17829 (1963) LSU}
Phyla lanceolata (Michx.) Greene
3 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2483 (2021) LSU}
Phyla nodiflora (L.) Greene
2 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Reid 9578 (2015) LSU}
Verbena brasiliensis Vell.
*–1 / FACU / Annual / Forb-Eudicot / Therophyte {Urbatsch 11388 (2015) LSU}
Verbena halei Small
2 / upl / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 98280 (1986) LSU}

Viburnaceae
Sambucus canadensis L.
–1 / FACW / Perennial / Arborescent / Phanerophyte {Reid 9303 (2015) LSU}
Viburnum scabrellum (Torr. & A. Gray) Chapm.
Syn.—*Viburnum dentatum* L. var. *scabrellum* Torr. & A. Gray
–2 / FAC / Perennial / Fruticose / Phanerophyte {Reid 9280 (2015) LSU}

Violaceae
Viola sagittata Aiton
7 / FACW / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Thomas 67062 (1979) LSU}

Viola sororia Willd. var. *sororia*
3 / FAC / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 2363 (2021) LSU}
Viola vittata Greene
Syn.—*Viola lanceolata* L. ssp. *vittata* (Greene) Russell
6 / OBL / Perennial / Forb-Eudicot / Hemicryptophyte {Early 1566 (2019) LSU}

Vitaceae
Nekemias arborea (L.) J. Wen & Boggan
Syn.—Ampelopsis arborea (L.) Koehne
–3 / FAC / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Reid 9731 (2015) LSU}
Parthenocissus quinquefolia (L.) Planch.
4 / FACU / Perennial / Vine-Woody / Phanerophyte {Early 1955 (2020) LSU}

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