



Neumiller Woods, Somers, WI – Vegetation List

SUMMARY: A total of 116 species were identified on site, including 83 native species and 33 non-native species. The mean C-value (coefficient of conservatism) for the site is 2.2 and the total C-value for all species is 250. The species richness value is 116, and the FQI (floristic quality index) is 23.3.

Species	Common Name	Native / Non-Native	C-Value	Life History Notes
TREES				
<i>Acer negundo</i>	box elder	native	0	Potential problem species, commonly found in disturbed sites; seeds are a food source for birds; tree harbors arthropods that are eaten by birds
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple	native	2	Common component of floodplain forests; seeds are a food source for birds and mammals
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	sugar maple	native	5	Important component of deciduous forests; seeds are a food source for birds and mammals; twigs provide browse for deer; important long-lived cavity trees for nesting birds
<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	Ohio buckeye	native	3	Grows in moist woods, bottomlands; seeds are poisonous to wildlife, southern US species
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash	native	2	Common component of floodplain forests; seeds are a food source for birds, branches are food source for mammals; can become weedy and thinning may be desired in order to increase floristic diversity; emerald ash borer a threat
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	honey locust	native	7	Occurs in moist, rich woods and along streams; large seedpods eaten by wildlife
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	black walnut	native	3	Important source of food and cover for wildlife; secretes an allelopathic chemical from its roots that is highly toxic to other plants
<i>Morus alba</i>	Russian mulberry	non-native		Seeds are a food source for birds and mammals; can become weedy
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	black cherry	native	3	Important component of mixed hardwood forests; fruit is important food source for birds and mammals; tree harbors arthropods that are eaten by birds
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust	non-native		Thorny tree found in moist woods; shade intolerant; introduced from Appalachian Mountains
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow	non-native		Buds, twigs are a food source for birds and mammals
<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	native	3	Common component of moist deciduous forests; buds, seeds, and bark are an important source of food for mammals and birds in late winter and early spring
<i>Ulmus rubra</i>	slippery elm	native	4	Common in woodlands; rabbits and deer eat twigs, porcupines may eat growing layer under bark.

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SHRUBS				
<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	gray dogwood	native	2	Fruits are important food source for birds and mammals; provides cover for animals; can become weedy and thinning may be desired in order to increase floristic diversity
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i>	wahoo	native	8	Shrub of shaded floodplains; fruits may be poisonous to humans; bird use minimal
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	common honeysuckle	non-native		Invasive plants of major concern – highly invasive shrub
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	choke-cherry	native	3	Ecologically important shrub; berries are important food source for birds and mammals
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	common buckthorn	non-native		Invasive plant of major concern – highly invasive shrub
<i>Ribes americana</i>	American black currant	native	4	Berries are important food source for birds and mammals; provides cover for animal
<i>Rubus alleghensis</i>	common blackberry	native	2	High ecological value; provides food for a variety of insects, birds, and mammals; provides winter cover
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	black raspberry	native	2	Berries are important food source for birds and mammals; provides cover for animals
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	elderberry	native	3	Berries are important food source for birds; leaves are a food source for mammals
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	high-bush cranberry	non-native		Common in disturbed forests; berries may provide food for birds and mammals, but are thought to be more tart and less desirable than the native species
<i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i>	prickly ash	native	3	Common in disturbed moist forests and forest edges; fruits eaten by woodland birds and mammals; can be weedy
VINES				
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>	wild cucumber	native	2	Common annual vine in floodplains
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	native	5	Berries are important food source for birds and mammals; common understory plant in woodlands
<i>Smilax ecirrhata</i>	upright carrion	native	5	Herbaceous annual vine; grows in woods and rich soil; berries are eaten by songbirds
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet nightshade	non-native		HAZARDOUS! Seeds poisonous to humans; common perennial weed found in disturbed areas

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<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	poison ivy	native	4	HAZARDOUS! Sap causes skin irritation. Seeds eaten by birds; foliage eaten by deer and rabbits
<i>Vitis riparia</i>	river bank grape	native	2	Important component of floodplain forests; berries are an important food source for birds and mammals
FORBS				
<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	velvet-leaf	non-native		Perennial; common agricultural weed
<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	common agrimony	native	2	Common perennial woodland plant
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	northern water-plantain	native	4	Common semi-aquatic / aquatic plant found in shallow ponds and muddy soil
<i>Allaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	non-native		Invasive plant of major concern – highly invasive biennial
<i>Allium canadense</i>	wild garlic	native	4	Common perennial woodland plant; attracts butterflies
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	amaranth	non-native		Common to heavy soils of agricultural fields
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	common ragweed	native	0	Common annual agricultural weed; causes hay fever allergy; can form dense patches
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	giant ragweed	native	0	Common annual agricultural weed; causes hay fever allergy; can form dense patches
<i>Arctium minus</i>	common burdock	non-native		Common biennial weed found in disturbed areas and along agricultural fields; seeds pose dangerous threat to small migrating birds who can get caught in them
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	swamp milkweed	native	5	Common wetland perennial; excellent source of nectar for a variety of bees, wasps, butterflies, and flies; occasionally frequented by hummingbirds; foliage toxic to mammals
<i>Aster firmus</i>	shining aster	native	6	Excellent source of nectar for butterflies and bees; host plant for butterfly caterpillars; perennial
<i>Aster lanceolatus</i>	panicled aster	native	4	Common perennial along stream banks; provides food and cover for mammals, birds, and insects
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	calico aster	native	3	Common perennial in old field habitats and meadows; provides cover for birds and food for butterflies, bees, and occasionally mammals
<i>Aster pilosus</i>	frost aster	native	1	Common perennial in old field habitats and meadows; provides food for mammals, birds, and insects
<i>Aster sagittifolius</i>	arrow-leaved aster	native	3	Excellent source of nectar for butterflies and bees; host plant for butterfly caterpillars; foliage eaten by wild turkeys, deer, rabbits, and groundhogs; perennial
<i>Bidens cernuus</i>	nodding beggar-ticks	native	4	Annual; seeds eaten by birds and mammals

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<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	common beggar-ticks	native	1	Common wetland annual; seeds eaten by waterfowl; plants eaten by muskrats; provides cover
<i>Bidens vulgatus</i>	big devil's beggar-ticks	native	1	Annual; seeds eaten by birds and mammals
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	small-spike false nettle	native	6	Common moist woodland perennial; foliage eaten by a variety of caterpillars
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	lamb's-quarters	native		Common annual agricultural weed
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>	common water-hemlock	native	6	HAZARDOUS! Most poisonous plant in Wisconsin! Flowers similar to Queen-Anne's lace; common to floodplains and wooded wetlands
<i>Circaea lutetiana</i>	broad-leaf enchanter's-nightshade	native	2	Common perennial in floodplain forests
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>	field thistle	native	4	Perennial; common in old fields and prairies; flowers attract a variety of insects and finches; can be weedy
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	non-native		Common biennial weed found in disturbed areas and along agricultural fields
<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>	Canadian honewort	native	4	Somewhat common perennial in floodplain forests
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's-lace	non-native		Common biennial weed found in disturbed areas and along agricultural fields
<i>Epilobium coloratum</i>	eastern willow-herb	native	3	Relatively common wetland perennial; nectar and foliage provide food for a variety of insects
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual fleabane	native	0	Annual; source of nectar for butterflies
<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>	marsh fleabane	native	2	Biennial/perennial; nectar and foliage provide food for a variety of insects; foliage occasionally eaten by mammals
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i>	white snakeroot	native	1	Common woodland perennial; leaves and roots toxic to mammals; flowers attract a variety of insects
<i>Galium aparine</i>	annual bedstraw	native	2	Common annual in forests and shrub thickets
<i>Geum aleppicum</i>	yellow avens	native	3	Common perennial in moist prairies and sedge meadows
<i>Geum canadense</i>	white avens	native	2	Common perennial in dry to moist woods and disturbed sites; attracts a variety of insects
<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	creeping-Charlie, gill-over-the-ground	non-native		Common perennial in shaded meadows and lawns; can become weedy
<i>Hackelia virginiana</i>	stickseed	native	3	Common perennial in upland forests
<i>Helianthus grosseserratus</i>	sawtooth sunflower	native	2	Common to prairies and roadsides; nectar and pollen eaten by bees and flies; moth and butterfly caterpillars feed on plant

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<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	orange daylily	non-native		Invasive perennial commonly found in gardens and on roadsides; blooms Jun-Aug
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	dame's rocket	non-native		Short-lived perennial found in woody habitats; escaped from cultivation; can become weedy
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	orange jewelweed	native	2	Common annual along stream banks; excellent source of nectar for hummingbirds and insects; seeds eaten by birds
<i>Iris virginica</i>	blue flag	native	5	Perennial; provides nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies; seeds eaten by waterfowl and marsh birds; foliage eaten by muskrats; provides cover for fish, amphibians, and marsh birds
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	motherwort	non-native		Common perennial weed in disturbed, shaded areas
<i>Lilium lancifolium</i>	tiger lily	non-native		Perennial introduced from Asia; grows in yards and weedy areas
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	creeping-Charlie, creeping-Jennie	non-native		Common perennial in moist, shaded, disturbed sites; very low wildlife value; can be weedy
<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>	false Solomon's-seal	native	3	Common perennial in woodlands
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	field mint	native	3	Perennial; flowers attract a variety of flies and wasps
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	non-native		Introduced and naturalized to streams & springs; ecologically invasive
<i>Nepeta cataria</i>	catnip	non-native		Source of nectar for bees and butterflies; seeds eaten by birds; perennial
<i>Oenothera biennis</i>	evening primrose	native	1	Biennial/perennial; nectar and pollen used by moths, butterflies & hummingbirds; plants host to caterpillars of moths & butterflies; seeds eaten by goldfinch
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	common yellow oxalis	native	0	Common woodland perennial
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	ditch stonecrop	native	3	Common in muddy areas, stream banks and ditches
<i>Persicaria amphibia</i>	water smartweed	native	5	Wetland smartweed; nectar eaten by bees and flies; seeds eaten by songbirds & waterfowl
<i>Persicaria maculata</i>	spotted lady's-thumb	non-native		Excellent food source for waterfowl; annual
<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i>	pickweed	native	1	Excellent food source for waterfowl; annual
<i>Pilea pumila</i>	clearweed	native	3	Common annual in floodplain forests; several caterpillars feed on foliage
<i>Plantago major</i>	common plantain	non-native		Common biennial agricultural weed
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	giant Solomon's-seal	native	4	Common forest perennial wildflower

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<i>Polygonatum pubescens</i>	downy Solomon's-seal	native	6	Forest perennial wildflower
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	heal-all, self-heal	native	1	Excellent source of nectar for butterflies; perennial
<i>Ranunculus abortivus</i>	small-flowered buttercup	native	1	Biennial/perennial found in floodplains; nectar and pollen used by flies and bees; seeds fed on by turkey and wood duck
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	non-native		Naturalized weed that is not a serious problem at this point; nectar and pollen used by bees and flies
<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>	brown-eyed Susan	native	4	Biennial to short lived perennial prairie plant; pollen and nectar used by bees and flies, foliage browsed on by mammal.
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock	non-native		Common perennial weed found in disturbed areas
<i>Sanicula marilandica</i>	black snakeroot	native	5	Common woodland perennial
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod	native	1	Perennial; flowers provide nectar for butterflies; seeds and foliage eaten by a variety of birds and mammals; can be weedy
<i>Solidago gigantea</i>	giant goldenrod	native	4	Perennial; flowers provide nectar for butterflies; seeds and foliage eaten by a variety of birds and mammals
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow-thistle	non-native		Common annual agricultural weed; flowers attract a variety of insects; seeds eaten by goldfinches to a limited extent
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion	non-native		Common perennial weed of disturbed areas
<i>Teucrium canadense</i>	American germander	native	4	Common perennial, often found in disturbed habitats with moist soils
<i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>	rue-anemone	native	7	Common perennial in forests
<i>Typha</i> spp.	cattail	Hybrid of native and non-native species		Perennial; provides a source of food and cover for birds and mammals; can be weedy and may need to be thinned in order to improve habitat for birds; muskrats can provide adequate control
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	native	1	HAZARDOUS! Sap causes severe, burning skin irritation. Common perennial weed found in disturbed areas.
<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	hairy white vervain	native	2	Common annual/perennial of disturbed woodlands
<i>Viola sororia</i>	common blue violet	native	3	Common woodland perennial; source of food for butterfly caterpillars
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	common cocklebur	native	1	Common annual agricultural weed

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GRASSES, SEDGES & RUSHES				
<i>Carex blanda</i>	common wood sedge	native	3	Perennial; common woodland sedge; insect larvae feed on foliage; birds feed on seeds
<i>Carex normalis</i>	normal sedge	native	5	Provides wildlife cover; perennial
<i>Carex stipata</i>	common fox sedge	native	2	Provides wildlife cover; somewhat common perennial sedge
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	brown-headed fox sedge	native	2	Provides wildlife cover; somewhat common perennial sedge
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass	non-native		Common perennial grass of disturbed areas; often planted in pastures
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass	non-native		Annual; excellent food source for waterfowl
<i>Glyceria striata</i>	fowl manna grass	native	4	Common perennial grass in wet forests
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	rice cut grass	native	3	Common wetland perennial grass; seeds eaten by waterfowl and sparrows; rootstock eaten by waterfowl and muskrats; provides food and cover for fish, reptiles, and amphibians
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	reed canary grass	non-native		Invasive plant of major concern – highly invasive perennial grass ; common to open wetlands; less prevalent in shade
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass	non-native		Common perennial grass; escaped from lawns; can become weedy
<i>Schoenoplectus fluviatilis</i>	river bulrush	native	6	Important component of emergent marsh communities; an excellent source of food and cover for birds and mammals
<i>Setaria faberi</i>	giant foxtail	non-native		Common annual weedy grass of agricultural fields