

berry (*Rubus*), prairie rose (*Rosa setigera*), dense St. Johns wort (*Hypericum densiflorum*), falseindigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*), and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).

Along Fourche Maline Creek, black willow (*Salix nigra*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), American elm (*U. americana*), sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), and various oaks are characteristic. Mixed with the trees and shrubs in the summer are such herbs as brown-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia triloba*) and mistflower (*Eupatorium coelestinum*).

At certain times of the year, Lake Carlton itself may support an abundance of aquatic plants, such as pondweed (*Potamogeton*), bulrush (*Scirpus*), Brazilian parrotfeather (*Myriophyllum brasiliense*), water-willow (*Justicia americana*), and water hyssop (*Bacopa rotundifolium*). Frequent on the lake bor-

ders are cat-tail (*Typha domingensis*), water hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*), small-spike false-nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*), and rush (*Juncus*).

Roadsides and prairie openings support the growth of many grasses along with tree huckleberry (*Vaccinium arboreum*); smooth, winged, and fragrant sumac (*Rhus glabra*, *R. copallina*, and *R. aromatica*); aster (*Aster*); goldenrod (*Solidago*); and bush-clover (*Lespedeza*). In the fall such grasses as silver bluestem (*Andropogon saccharoides*), big bluestem (*A. gerardii*), little bluestem (*A. scoparius*), long-spike tridens (*Tridens strictus*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), and Johnson grass (*Sorghum halapense*) can be expected in one or both of these areas. At the forest edge, coralberry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) occurs often.