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## THE FLORA OF IZARD COUNTY

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The present paper is the initial one in a series which will attempt to give a systematic reporting covering the major groups of the Tracheophyta found in IZARD County. In view of the economic importance of forests in the State, the ligneous flora is receiving first attention.

IZARD County lies in the north central area of Arkansas and is situated on the Salem Plateau. It is bounded on the north by Fulton County; the south, White River; the east, Sharp County; the west, Baxter County. Elevations over most of the region range from 900' to 1200' except for an area parallel to White River where altitudes are from 350' to 450'. In the latter the land is deeply dissected by valleys with rather precipitous sides and usually with streams in the bottoms. The soil is sandy with chert or dolomite limestone. The best agricultural land is found in the northeastern quarter of the country. Numerous areas of limestone or sandstone flats are scattered about the area and are known locally as "glades." The growing season extends from 170 to 210 days and annual precipitation is from 42 to 50 inches. A more complete description than space permits here may be found in Soils(3).

The reportings here presented are based on collections made by the writer. Identifications are based on Sargent(2) and Steyermark(4) with nomenclature subsequently correlated with Fernald(1) when possible. The Herbarium of the University of Arkansas will be supplied with duplicates of the genera and species listed herein. A description

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in detail of individual habitats is not permitted by space limitations, but a reference to Steyermark(4) will supply such information. Names on the right refer to the localities of collection.

## Aceraceae

IZ - 1	<u>Acer negundo</u> L. . . . .	Lafferty
IZ - 2	<u>A. rubrum</u> L. . . . .	Gid
IZ - 3	<u>A. saccharinum</u> L. . . . .	Oxford
IZ - 4	<u>A. saccharum</u> Marsh. . . . .	Twin Creek

## Anacardiaceae

IZ - 5	<u>Cotinus obovatus</u> Raf. . . . .	Guion
IZ - 6,7	<u>Rhus aromatica</u> v. <u>serotina</u> (Greene) Rehd. . . . .	Sylamore Calico Rock
IZ - 8	<u>R. copallina</u> L. . . . .	Franklin
IZ - 9	<u>R. glabra</u> L. . . . .	Piney Creek
IZ - 10	<u>R. radicans</u> L. . . . .	Gid

## Annonaceae

IZ - 11	<u>Asimina triloba</u> (L.) Dunal. . . . .	Gid
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## Betulaceae

IZ - 13	<u>Betula nigra</u> L. . . . .	Oxford
IZ - 14	<u>Carpinus caroliniana</u> v. <u>virginiana</u> (Marsh.) Fern. . . . .	Twin Creek
IZ - 16	<u>Ostrya virginiana</u> (Mill) K. Koch . . . . .	Gid

## Caprifoliaceae

IZ - 17,85	<u>Viburnum rufidulum</u> Raf. . . . .	Piney Creek Franklin
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## Cornaceae

IZ - 18	<u>Cornus drummondii</u> Meyer. . . . .	Piney Creek
IZ - 19,20	<u>C. florida</u> L. . . . .	Franklin Piney Creek

## Ebenaceae

IZ - 94	<u>Diospyros virginiana</u> L. . . . .	Franklin
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## Ericaceae

IZ - 21      Vaccinium arboreum Marsh. . Franklin

## Fagaceae

IZ - 22      Castanea ozarkensis Ashe. . Sylamore

IZ - 23,24,  
25      Quercus alba L. . . . . Franklin  
Piney Creek

IZ - 26,27,  
28      Q. falcata Michx. . . . . Franklin  
Piney Creek

IZ - 29,30      Q. imbricaria Michx. . . . . Oxford  
Franklin

IZ - 31      Q. macrocarpa Michx. . . . . Franklin

IZ - 32,33      Q. marilandica Muench. . . . . Franklin

IZ - 34,35      Q. muehlenbergii . . . . . Franklin  
Engelm. Piney Creek

IZ - 40      Q. shumardii Buhl. . . . . Franklin

IZ - 41,42      Q. stellata Wang. . . . . Franklin

IZ - 43,44  
45      Q. velutina Lam. . . . . Piney Creek  
Franklin

## Hamamelidaceae

IZ - 15      Hamamelis vernalis Sarg. Twin Creek

IZ - 46      Liquidambar styraciflua  
L. . . . . Piney Creek

## Juglandaceae

IZ - 48      Carya cordiformis (Wang.)  
K. Koch. . . . . Gid

IZ - 49      C. texana Buckl. . . . . Violet Hill

IZ - 50,51      C. tomentosa Nutt. . . . . Franklin, Gid

IZ - 52      Juglans nigra L. . . . . Franklin

## Lauraceae

IZ - 53      Sassafras albidum v. molle  
(Raf.) Fern. . . . . Piney Creek

## Leguminosae

IZ - 54,55      Cercis canadensis L. . Franklin, Gid

IZ - 56,58      Gleditsia triacanthos L. Piney Creek  
Oxford

IZ - 59      Robinia pseudacacia L. Gid



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## Rutaceae

- IZ - 74      Ptelea trifoliata L. . . . Franklin

## Salicaceae

- IZ - 75      Populus alba L. . . . . Franklin  
 IZ - 76      P. deltoides Marsh. . . . Calico Rock  
 IZ - 77      Salix caroliniana Michx. . Franklin  
 IZ - 78      S. nigra Marsh. . . . . Love

## Scrophulariaceae

- IZ - 79      Paulownia tomentosa  
                   (Thumb.) Steud. . . . . Melbourne

## Ulmaceae

- IZ - 80      Celtis occidentalis L. . . . . Love  
 IZ - 86      C. laevigata Wild. . . . . Franklin  
 IZ - 81      Ulmus alata Michx. . . . . Franklin  
 IZ - 82      U. americana L. . . . . Love  
 IZ - 84      U. rubra Muhl. . . . . Franklin

## Verbenaceae

- IZ - 91      Callicarpa americana L. . Twin Creek

## Vitaceae

- IZ - 87      Parthenocissus quinquefolia  
                   (L.) Planch. . . . . Twin Creek  
 IZ - 88      Vitis labrusca L. . . . . Twin Creek

Of the foregoing genera            species

Of the foregoing genera and species reported, most are of ubiquitous distribution in this area. Notable exceptions are noted below.

The genera Carpinus, Castanea, Cotinus, and Magnolia tend to be restricted to the slopes and valleys of the White River region.

Acer, Asimina, Betula, Ceanothus, Fraxinus, Hamamelis, Liquidambar, Platanus, Populus, and Salix are largely confined to watercourses.

Paulownia tomentosa and Populus alba are frequently planted as ornamentals and tend to persist long after the dwellings around which they have been cultivated have disappeared.

The various species of Carya largely populate

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the drier upland areas with the exception of C. cordiformis which is restricted to habitats along streams.

Cercis and Gleditsia are frequently associated with the "glade" localities which are characterized by xeric conditions and poor soil.

The overwhelming dominance of the genus Quercus in the ligneous flora of the county merits special comment. Of the species reported, marilandica, stellata, falcata, and velutina are most numerous in about this order. All four species tend to dominate in locations where the soil is stony and poor. Alba appears uniformly distributed throughout the region. Shumardii, imbricaria, and macrocarpa are confined to streams, Muehlenbergii is the dominant oak in the limestone and sandstone glade areas. It is not seen with any frequency outside these locales. Hybrids abound, but this study does not concern itself with them at the moment since hybridization in this genus is a major study in itself.

Juniperus virginiana L. also deserves some special mention. In many areas it assumes almost complete dominance forming areas known as "cedar glades." It is one of the first ligneous plants to invade abandoned fields and pastures. Its presence is very marked in the winter months when the deciduous species have shed their leaves and the dark green foliage of Juniperus constitutes about the only green coloration to be seen in the woodlands.

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