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James E. Ducey University of Nebraska-Lincoln, jim.ducey@hotmail.com

Catherine Wiederspan University of Nebraska-Lincoln

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BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VEGETATION AND FLORA OF FIELD-EDGES AND ROADSIDES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN EASTERN NEBRASKA

James Ducey* and Catherine Wiederspan

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Wildlife University of Nebraska-Lincoln Lincoln, Nebraska 68583-0819

Five hundred sixty-seven hectares of agricultural cropland in eastcentral Nebraska were sampled during a vegetative analysis and botanical survey in the summer of 1979. One hundred eighteen species of plants in 39 families were recorded. The number of species recorded in the various edge-areas sampled ranged from six to 34. The differences noted were that species composition varied and some plants were present in small numbers in some areas and absent or undetected in others. Differences could be attributed to variations in slope, soil characteristics, and management of the areas sampled.

† † †

Although cropland agriculture comprises the predominant land use in many areas of eastern Nebraska, there has been little analysis of the plants that are found on farmland. Farms have roadside and irrigation ditches, grass waterways, and fence lines as well as pastures that are areas of permanent vegetative cover.

To evaluate some of the characteristics of the flora of agricultural land, a vegetative analysis and botanical survey was conducted on three east-central Nebraska farms. Plants were examined as a part of the habitat analysis for a comparison of the biological communities of an organic and a conventional farm.

The area studied is agricultural land on the Platte River flood plain 6.4 km north and 3.2 km west of Valley, Douglas County. Soils there are of the Gibbon-Eudora-Wabash assoduring the spring of 1979.

400 Meters

FIGURE 1. Crop type and edge sample area identification numbers of agricultural land studied in east-central Nebraska.

22

Wheat

Corn

25

Alfalfa

ciation made up primarily of silt and clay with a wide range of

moisture drainage. Differences in land topography are slight

as the area is nearly flat. Two sections of land were north of

Nebraska Highway 36 (Sec. 3 and 4, T. 16 N., R. 9 E.) and a

small part (N½ Sec. 10) south of the highway. Three farms

comprising 567 ha were systematically surveyed. The great-

est number of hectares was devoted to corn production while

alfalfa, oats, rye, soybeans, and wheat were other crops produced (Fig. 1). In addition to cropland there was a cool-

season grass pasture on the organic farm. The pasture was grazed by 80 cattle during the study period. It was also burned

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North Alfalfa Corn Sovbeans Sovbeans Oats Rye Corn 12 20 14 13 Sovbeans 16 Pasture Corn 15 17 19 21

^{*}Current address: Department of Biology, 114 Allwine Hall, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68182.

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There were several differences in management noted on the farms. One farmer mowed frequently during the growing season while another mowed only some areas and with less frequency. The use of herbicide was another difference. Drift from field applications was noted to have an effect on plants growing adjacent to the area of application. Also, one ditch showed signs of having been burned in 1978.

METHODS

Field work took place from May through August of 1979, with efforts limited to edge-areas that comprised only 16 ha of the total farm area. A map of the study site was prepared and each edge-area was assigned a number. Those ditches and edge-areas oriented north and south were assigned even numbers, while those going east and west were given odd numbers (Fig. 1).

A modified ten-point sampling frame was used to determine percentage of bare ground, litter, and basal cover of vegetation. The sampling device consisted of a metal frame mounted on legs. Ten holes were drilled in the horizontal members to allow steel pins to be inserted and moved vertically. When the frame was set on the ground, each of the ten pins was pushed towards the ground until contact was made with a plant, vegetative litter, or bare ground. This feature was then recorded. In order to have an even sampling intensity the length and width of each area were considered. Longer and wider areas were subject to greater sampling effort. Percent composition was then calculated from the values derived from basal cover. Frequency of occurrence, expressed as a percentage of the area sample quadrats which contained the species, was calculated by use of a 0.1 m² quadrat placed on the ground once per 200 m² and recording the presence of each species. The number of species recorded in an area served as a measure of species richness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

List of Species

In addition to four crop species, Glycine max L. (soybean), Secale cereale L. (rye), Triticum aestivum L. (wheat), and Zea mays L. (corn), 114 species of 39 families were recorded as follow:

Aizoaceae

Mollugo verticillata L. Carpetweed

Amaranthaceae

Amaranthus retroflexus L. Rough pigweed

Anacardiaceae

Toxicodendron radicans (L.)

O. Ktze. Poison ivy

Apiaceae

Cicuta maculata L.

Asclepiadaceae

Asclepias incarnata L. A. syriaca L. A. verticillata L.

Waterhemlock

Swamp milkweed Common milkweed Whorled milkweed

Common ragweed

Western ragweed

Willowleaf aster

Giant ragweed

White sage

Asteraceae

Ambrosia artemisiifolia L.
A. psilostachya DC.
A. trifida L.
Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
Aster praealtus Poir.
A. sp.
Carduus nutans L.
Conyza canadensis (L.) Cronq.
Erigeron strigosus Muhl.
Helianthus annuus L.
Lactuca canadensis L.
L. oblongifolia Nutt.
Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.)
Woot and Standl.
Taraxacum officinale Weber

Aster
Musk thistle
Horseweed
Daisy fleabane
Common sunflower
Wild lettuce
Blue lettuce
Prairie coneflower

Prairie coneflower Dandelion Goatsbeard

Bignoniaceae

Catalpa speciosa Warder

Trapogon dubius Scop.

Catalpa

Brassicaceae

Capsell bursa-pastoris (L.) Medic. Descurainia pinnata (Walt.) Britt. Lepidium virginicum L. Rorippa sinuata (Nutt.) Hitchc. Thlapsi arvense L. Shepherd's purse Tansy mustard Virginia peppergrass Spreading yellow cre Penny cress

Cannabaceae

Cannabis sativa L.

Hemp

Caryophyllaceae

Stellaria sp.

Chickweed

Celastraceae

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacq.

Wahoo

Chenopodiaceae

Chenopodium album L. Kochia scoparia (L.) Schrad.

Lamb's quarters Kochia

Commelinaceae

Commelina communis L. Tradescantia bracteata Small Dayflower Spiderwort

Convolvulaceae

Convolvulus arvensis L.

Field bindweed

		-	•
Cornaceae		A. repens (L.) Beauv.	Quackgrass
Cornus sp.	Dogwood	A. smithii Rydb.	Western wheatgrass
		Agrostis stolonifera L.	Redtop
Cupressaceae		Andropogon gerardii Vitman	Big bluestem
Juniperus virginiana L.	Red cedar	Avena sativa L.	Oats
		Bromus inermis Leyss.	Smooth brome
Equisetaceae		B. japonicus Thunb.	Japanese brome
Equisetum arvense L.	Field horsetail	B. tectorum L.	Downy brome
E. laevigatum A. Br.	Smooth horsetail	Carex sp.	Sedge
		Cenchrus longispinus (Hack.)	
Euphorbiaceae		Fern	Field sandbur
Euphorbia maculata L.	Spotted euphorbia	Dicanthelium oligosanthes	
<i>E.</i> sp.	Euphorbia	(Shult.) Gould	Small panicgrass
		D. wilcoxianum (Vasey) Gould	
Fabaceae		and Clark	Wilcox panicum
Amorpha fruticosa L.	False indigo	Digitaria sanguinalis (L.) Scop.	Crabgrass
Desmanthus illinoensis (Michx.)		Echinochloa crusgalli (L.)	
MacM.	Bundleflower	Beauv.	Barnyard grass
Medicago lupulina L.	Black medic	Elymus canadensis L.	Canada wild rye
M. sativ a L.	Alfalfa	Eragrostis cilianensis (All.)	
<i>Melilotus alba</i> Desr.	White sweet clover	E. Mosher	Stink grass
M. officinalis (L.) Lam.	Yellow sweet clover	Hordeum jubatum L.	Foxtail barley
Strophostyles helveola (L.) Ell.	Wild bean	H. pusillum Nutt.	Little barley
Trifolium pratense L.	Red clover	Leersia oryzoides (L.) Sw.	Rice cutgrass
T. repens L.	White cover	Panicum virgatum L.	Switchgrass
<i>Vicia americana</i> M uhl.	American vetch	Phalaris arundinaceae L.	Reed canarygrass
V. villosa Roth	Hairy vetch	Poa pratensis L.	Kentucky bluegrass
		Setaria faberi Herrm.	Chinese foxtail
Hydrophyllaceae		S. glauca (L.) Beauv.	Yellow foxtail
Ellisia nyctelea L.	Waterpod	S. verticillata (L.) Beauv.	Bristly foxtail
		S. viridus (L.) Beauv.	Green foxtail
Lamiaceae		Spartina pectinata Link.	Prairie cordgrass
Nepeta cataria L.	Catnip	Sphenopholis obtusata (Michx.)	
		Scribn.	Prairie wedgegrass
Liliaceae		Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torr.)	
Allium canadense L.	Wild onion	Gray	Sand dropseed
Polygonatum biflorum (Walt.) Ell.	Solomon's seal	S. heterolepis (Gray) Gray	Prairie dropseed
Smilacina racemosa (L.) Desf.	False spikenard		
M		Polygonaceae	
Moraceae	XX 71 · 4 11	Polygonum arenastrum Jord.	
Morus alba L.	White mulberry	ex Bor.	Common knotweed
M. rubra L.	Red mulberry	P. ramosossimum Michx.	Bushy knotweed
Oleaceae		P. sp.	Knotweed
	C 1	Rumex sp.	Dock
Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.	Green ash	D: 1	
Oxalidaceae		Primulaceae	D: 11 .:C
Oxalis stricta L.	V-111	Lysimachia ciliata L.	Fringed loosestrife
Osans stricta L.	Yellow wood sorrel	Ranunculaceae	
Plantaginaceae			M. J
Plantago rugelii Dene.	Dugal'a plantain	Anemone canadensis L.	Meadow anemone
- umago rugetti Dene.	Rugel's plantain	Possesses.	
Poaceae		Rosaceae Potentilla recta L.	Culmbur oir augfail
Agropyron canimum (L.) Beauv.	Clander wheeters		Sulphur cinquefoil
-o. Spyron cummum (L.) Beauv.	Slender wheatgrass	Rosa sp.	Rose

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Rubiaceae Galium aparine L. Catchweed bedstrav	Į
Salicaceae Salix interior (Rowlee) Cronq. Long-leaf willow	
Solanaceae	
Solanum carolinense L. Horse nettle	
Typhaceae	
Typha latifolia L. Common cattail	
Ulmaceae	
Ulmus americana L. American elm	
Urticaceae	
Parietaria pensylvanica Muhl.	
ex Willd. Pennsylvania pellito	rs /
Urtica dioica L. Stinging nettle	ı y
Stringing notice	
Verbenaceae	
Phyla lanceolata (Michx.) Greene Fog fruit	
Verbena bipinnatifida Nutt. Vervain	
V. bracteata Lag. and Rodr. Bracted vervain	
V. stricta Vent. Hoary vervain	
Trouty volvani	
Violaceae	
Viola sp. Wild violet	

Vegetative Analysis

The most common species were three grasses, smooth brome, Kentucky bluegrass, and big bluestem (Tables I and II). Smooth brome was the only species recorded in every area. It was also the most frequent species in the pasture (Table III). Analysis of the pasture showed it had 7.2% vegetative cover, litter was 92.4% of the cover, and bare ground was 0.4%.

Differences were noted between the species composition within the edge-areas with some plants present in small numbers in some locations and absent or undetected in others. These differences could be attributed to slope, soil type and texture, water holding capacity, available moisture, etc., and management that could influence plant distribution and occurrence. Physical barriers such as a ditch with steep side slopes or standing water all or part of the year also would influence the presence of a species. These barriers meant an area was inaccessible to farm machinery and could not be mowed. Also, fence lines would prevent an area directly under the fence strands from being mowed. The tall forbs, shrubs, and tree saplings in such areas provided habitat suitable for wildlife and many birds had nest sites in this upright vegetation (Ducey and Miller, 1980).

Although sampling intensity differed with the size of an area, several ditches were of similar size and thus equally sampled. Comparisons were made between three groups of

TABLE I. Number of species and frequency of occurrence (in percentage) in area sample quadrats which contained the species Species are listed in order from most to least abundant.

												A	rea											
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
Total Present	12	17	17	28	15	20	10	21	15	19	19	6	14	21	29	22	30	11	22	34	30	11	25	23
Frequency																								
Bromus inermis	20	50	25	50	100	60	100	55	65	45	30	95	10	85	96	85	78	20	68	20	75	90	95	100
Poa pratensis	*	40	65	35	35	35	35	35	50	5	-	5	80	5	63	65	44	50	29	13	27	15	55	57
Carex sp.	_	15	40	38	10	35	10	30	3	55	15		20	20	23	35	40		28	58	37	25	. 23	10
Viola sp.	_	15	_	8	10	10		5		5	30	_	10	5	10	15	10	_	3	18	10	5	2	10
Polygonum sp.		_	5	33	_	3	3	25	3	20	30	25	15	35	4	5	_	30	12	23	15	15	_	10
Oxalis stricta	8	50	20	15	10	15	_		_	65	_	15	_	15	10	25	3	_	2	20	-	_	2	3
Spartina pectinata	15	10	5	3	_	_		10	_	_	20	10	-	5	4	5	5	_	3	23	2		2	_
Rumex sp.				18		5	_	30	3	5	40	5	15		****	10	1	40	-	58	7	15	-	-
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	_				30	5	40	3	28	_	25	_	_	5	1	_		_	8	18	10	5	10	20
Amaranthus retroflexus	5	_	_	_	_	5	_	20	_	_	25	_	15	10	4	5	_ '	20	7	_	7	_	8	7
Hordeum jabatum	_	-	_	5	_	_			15	15	_	_	60	_	3	5	8	60	3	_	3	_	2	
Cenchrus longispinus	_	30	_	5	15	30	5	_	_	30		_	_	5	_	10	_	30	_	3	5	_	_	-
Taraxacum longispinus	_		_	8	5	15	_	3	30	5	_	_	20	_	_	30	1	30		3		_		-
Kochia scoparia	3	5	15	-		_	_	15	3	_	3	_	_	_	_	10	5	10	_	5	_	_	2	_
Trifolium pratense	_	_	-	5	_	_	_			_	5		_		15	35	4	_	3	5	3	_	2	7

												A	rea											
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	25
Echinochloa crusgalli	_	5	_	_	10	5	15	23	_	20	_	_	10	_		6	_	_	_	13	_	_	_	
Anemone canadensis	_	5	15	10	5	_		3	_	_	_	-	-	-	1	5	_	_		18	~	_	_	13
Medicago lupulina	_	_	-	_	5	-	_	-	-	_	_	_	-	_	20	30	14	-	18	_	3	-	22	43
Flymus canadensis	30	_	25	_		_	-	3	_	10	20		10	_		_	_	_	-	8	2		-	-
Fauisetum laevigatum	-			8	_	20	_	3	_	_	_	_		_	1	15	19	-	_	_	25	_	5	_
Chenopodium album	-	5	-	_	-	_	_	3	_	10		_		5	1	15	_	_	_	13		-	-	3
Andropogon gerardii	35	_	5	-	20	_	_	5	-	_	-	_	-	5	3	_	6		_		_	_	_	\neg
Melilotus officinalis		-	_		_	_	_			_	_	_	35	5	1	10	-	~		3	-	_	7	3
Trifolium pratense	_	_	_	_	5	_	5	_		_	_	_		-	28	10	1		2		2	_		
Convolvulus arvensis	_		_	_	5	5	5	_	_		_	_		_	1	_	3	_	8	18	_	_	_	
Ambrosia psilostachya	_	_	_	_	_	5	_	-		-		-	-	5	4	_	16	_	3	_	2	_	_	7
Lactuca canadensis	_	_	_	3	_	_		3	-	_	_	_	_	5	-		4	_	-	3	2	_	_	7
Lepidium virginicum	_		_	3		_	5	-		5	15	-	_	_	-	_	_	_		10	_	_	2	_
Conyza canadensis	_	_	10	3	_	_	_		_	5	_	_	_	5	_	_	5		_	10		-		_
Verbena bracteata	_	_	_	10	5	_	5	_			5			5	_		_	_		_	_		_	7
Asclepias syriaca	3		_	_	_	5	_	8	_	_					-	_	14	_	2	_	_			
Bromus tectorum	_	5	~	10			_	_	_			_		-	3	_	1	_	_	_	7	_	_	7
Setaria verticillata	35	5	_	_		_	_	13		35	_			_		_	_	_		3	_	_	_	_
Hordeum pusillum	_	5		_	_	5	_	_	3	35	20		_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Phyla lanceolata	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	-		_	_		5	_			9	10	5	_	2	_	_	_
Lactuca oblongifolia	_	_		_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	5	_	1		_	-	2	3	_	5		_
Plantago rugellii	_	_	_	20	-	5	_	_	5	_		_	_			_	-	_	_	_	2		_	_
Setaria viridus		5	_	3	_			20	_		_	_		_	_	_		_	_	3	2	_	_	_
Aster sp.	_	_	-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	19	_		_	2		3	3
Erigeron strigosus	_	_	_	5		_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	1		1	_	_	_	_	10	_	_
Rosa sp.	3	_	5	3	_	_	_			_		_			_	_	_	_	_		5			
Cannabis sativa	_	_	45	_	_	-			_	_	45	-		_	_		_		_	3	_		_	_
Digitaria sanguinalis	_	10	_	5	-	_	_	_		25		_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_		_	
Ambrosia trifida		_	15	_	_		_	_	_	_	5		_	5	_		_		_	_	_	_	_	_
Panicum virgatum	20	_	_	_	_	_		_	3					_			_	_		_	2	_	_	_
Leersia oryzoides	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	5		_	_	_			_	8		_	_	2	
Potentilla recta	_	_	_	_	_	5	_		_	_	_		_	5	_	_	_	~	_	_	_	5	_	_
Agrostis stolonifera	_			_		_	_		_	_		_		_	_	_	_	_	2	_	2	10		_
Thlapsi arvense	_	_	_	-		_	_	_		_	_		_	_	1		1	_	_	10	_	_		_
Sphenopholis obtusata	_	_		_		_	_		_	_			_	_	1	_	9		_	_	2	_	_	_
Desmanthus illinoensis	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_		20	_		_	_	_	12	_
Setaria glauca			_	_			_	_	_	5	20			_	_		_		_		_		_	_
Equisetum arvense		_	15	8		_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_		_	_			_	_		_	
Verbena bipinnatifida	_	5	_	_	_	_	_	_	18	_	_	_	_	_	_						_		_	_
Eragrostis cilianensis	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_		_	_	5		15	_	-	_		_	_	_	
Parietaria pensylvanica	_		_	_	_	_	_		_	_	5	_	_	_	_	-		_	_	10				
Nepeta cataria	_	_	_	_	_	-5	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_	8	_	_		_
Helianthus annuus	_		_		-	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-0	_	_	2	10
Descurainia pinnata	_	_	_	_		_	_		_	_	_	_	_			_				€ 8	_	_	2	3
Polygonum ramosissimum	_	_	_	_	_		_		55	_	_	_	_	_		_	_		_	0	_	_	_	3
Strophostyles helvela	_	_	35		_	_		_	33	_	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Secale cereale			33	_		_	-	_	23	_	_		_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_		_
Agropyron caninum	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	23	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	20	_	_	_	_	_	_
Vicia villosa	_	_		10	_	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	_	20	-	-	_	_	_	_
- FillOSU		_	_	10	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	-		_	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	

^{*}Indicates no value.

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TABLE II. Percent basal vegetative cover for species with a cumulative value greater than 10%. Species are listed in order from most to least abundant.

												A	rea											
Species	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	-
Bromus inermis	21	20	26	17	72	41	93	46	30	44	12	75	3	59	29	44	30	19	44	12	46	79	50	:
Carex sp.	9	8	7	7	_*	12	_	4		6	25	2	4	6	3	12	26	2	23	26	36	17	3	
Poa pratensis		30	62	20	_	20	4	2	46	4	_	_	50	T	26	16	16	39	16	11	6	-	25	
Andropogon gerardii	44	10	T	1	9	_	3	4	_	_		_	_	6	T		2		_	11	-	4	_	
Polygonum sp.	_		2	3	_		-	19	_	_	13	2	3	19	_	_	_	2	T	_			_	
Cenchrus longispinus	_	2	_	5			-	5	_	2	11		_	_	1	T	_	3		1	_		-	
Rumex sp.	_		_	1	_	3	_	-	_	4	6	-	6	-	_	T	_	2	1	3	_	_		
Viola sp.	T		_	T	_	_	_	_	_	2	-	-		T	_	_		_	1	1	T	_	1	
Hordeum jubatum	T	-	_	1		-	_		2	4	_	-	8			_	T	5	_	_	-	_		
Taraxacum officinale		-	_	2	_	2	_	8				-	13	_	_	4		21	_	_	-	_	-	
Kochia scoparia		_	T	_	_	_	_	5	_	_	11		_	_		T	1		-	11		_	_	
Oxalis stricta	_	6	T	_	_		_	_	-	4	_		_	2	T	T	_	_	_	_			-	
Agropyron smithii		_	-	_	_	_	_	1	_	-	_	2	-	_	_	-	2	_	1	1		_	3	
Bromus tectorum	_		T	30					_	_	_	15	_		T	4		_	-	_	_	_	_	
Medicago lupulina	_		_	_			_		_	_		_	_	_	T	T	5		6			_	_	
Echinochloa crusgalli	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	5	1	3	1	_	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	
Hordeum pusillum	_	22	_		_		_		2	13	_	_	_			_		_	-	1	_	_	_	
Trifolium repens	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	13	7	_	_	_	_	4	-	_	
Equisetum arvense			T	_	_	8	-		_	_	-	_	_		_	-	3	_	1	-	_	_	_	
Anemone canadensis		_	_	3	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-		_	T			_	6	_	_	_	
Setaria verticillata	7	_	_	_	_	_	_	3		_	_	_	_	-	_	_				9		_	_	
Chenopodium album	11			T	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	T	_			_		_	_	_	
Polygonum ramosissimum	_	-	_	_	15	_		_	_	-	-	_	_		_	4	_	_	-	-	_	_		
Spartina pectinata		_	_	3		_	_	_		_	_	14	-			_	_	_	_		_	-		
Trifolium pratense	_			_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_		19	_	_	_			_	_		

^{*}Indicates no value.

edge-areas: (1) 1, 3, 19, and 21; (2) 15, 17, and 23; (3) 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16, 20, and 22. The number of species present ranged from 6 to 34 (Table I). Area 6 was a roadside ditch with the low value; area 20, a roadside irrigation ditch, had the most species recorded. A comparison of the three groups showed that site 21 of group 1 had the high value of 31 species. This was a wide roadside ditch adjacent to Nebraska Highway 36. It was subject to only a single pass with a mower next to the shoulder of the road.

Species richness values for group 2 ranged from 27 to 32.

Site 17 had the highest number of species and was a wide road-side ditch. Area 20 of the group had 34 species and was a ditch with very steep sides and standing water in the bottom. Mowing was limited to a portion of the ditch that a sickle-bar mower operating from the road could reach. It was interesting that area 8, north of and continuous with area 20, was similar in size and configuration, but only 21 species were recorded. The only apparent difference between the two was that area 20 was adjacent to the organic farm while area 8 was adjacent to conventionally farmed fields. Herbicide drift from the adjacent corn field could have influenced plant species occurrence.

T=Trace value of less than 1%.

TABLE III. Basal species cover and frequency of plants in a pasture of eastern Nebraska agricultural land. Values given as percentage.

Species	Basal Cover	Frequency
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	_	4
A. psilostachya	_	3
A. psilosiucity a Bromus inermis	71	99
B. tectorum	1	_
Carex sp.	_	2
Chenopodium album	1	1
Euphorbia maculata	MINA	11
Hordeum jubatum	1	1
Kochia scoparia	1	3
Lepidium virginicum	_	1
Medicago lupulina	1	7
M. sativa	_	5
Melilotus officinalis	_	3
Oxalis stricta	10	_
Poa pratensis	8	9
Taraxacum officinale	6	14

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