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# Flora of the Anacoco Prairie on Fort Polk, Louisiana

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## Abstract

The two major types of prairie in Louisiana are Cajun Prairie—a coastal prairie type located in southwest Louisiana—and the calcareous prairies that are scattered across central and north Louisiana. Fort Polk, located in west central Louisiana, is predominately longleaf pine forest, but also includes calcareous prairies. A floristic survey of the Anacoco Prairie on Fort Polk has been ongoing since 1991. Herbaceous species dominant in the small prairie openings, which are surrounded by strips of calcareous forests. A total of 177 species of vascular plants have been identified from the Anacoco Prairie. The top two families are Poaceae and Asteraceae with more than one-half of the herbaceous species. The next family with regard to number of species is Fabaceae. The genera with the most number of species include *Paspalum*, *Andropogon*, and *Liatris*.

**Keywords:** calcareous prairies, Anacoco Prairie, Poaceae, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, *Paspalum*, *Andropogon*, *Liatris*

## Introduction

The calcareous or inland prairie system occurs in the central and northern parts of Louisiana (Post 1969, Smith 1995) while Cajun Prairie, a coastal prairie type, is located in southwest Louisiana and was described by Allen and his colleagues (2001). The calcareous prairies occur in small patches in widely scattered locations, while Cajun Prairie occupied 2,470,000 acres that was only interrupted by the gallery forests that developed along the streams (Allen and Vidrine 1989). A calcareous forest surrounds most calcareous prairie patches while the Cajun Prairie grades into coastal marsh to the south, bottomland hardwood forests to the east, and pine savanna forest to the north and west. The soils in the Cajun Prairie are moderately acid silt loams underlain by a densely packed, hard clay pan located 7.8 to 15.6 inches below the surface (Allen and others 2001). The soils of the Anacoco Prairie are usually moderately alkaline clays (Soil Survey Staff 2003).

The calcareous prairie located in Vernon Parish in west-central Louisiana is known as the Anacoco Prairie (Post 1969). A large portion of this prairie occurs in the northwest corner of Fort Polk (Hart and Lester 1993; Allen 1994, 1995). Apparently, this prairie was more common in areas to the west and north of Fort Polk but those areas have been highly disturbed by agricultural and forestry practices. The prairie is located on Hornbeck clay soil (Soil Survey Staff 2003).

## Reports and Observations

The Anacoco Prairie flora is based on the published reports of Hart and Lester (1993), Johnson and others (1993), and Allen (1994, 1995, 1998) plus additional species observed by the authors. A floristic survey of Fort Polk was conducted from 1991 to 1992 (Johnson and others 1993) in which the

Anacoco Prairie species were lumped into the shortleaf loblolly pine system. Hart and Lester (1993) described the Anacoco Prairie and listed some of the species found there. Allen (1994, 1995) conducted an intensive search for Anacoco Prairie and provided a list of species. He also reported that the Anacoco Prairie consisted of 26 areas and about 2,090 acres. In a description of the entire vegetation of Fort Polk, Allen (1998) described the Anacoco Prairie and provided a list of species.

Since 2001, the authors have visited the Anacoco Prairie sites several times per year and documented the presence of additional species. Voucher specimens of many of the species have been collected and deposited in the Fort Polk Herbarium and/or the Herbarium of the University of Louisiana at Monroe (NLU).

## Results

A total of 177 species are reported from the Anacoco Prairie at Fort Polk. In the Anacoco Prairie, the family with the most species is the Poaceae with 46 species and was followed by the Asteraceae with 43 and the Fabaceae with 25. The genus with the most species (six) was *Paspalum* and two genera (*Andropogon* and *Liatris*) each had five species. Only 13 species (7.34 %) of the species are non-native. The nomenclature follows the USDA Plants Database (USDA, NRCS 2004).

## Discussion

The Louisiana Flora as reported by Thomas and Allen (1993, 1996, 1998) includes 3,249 taxa—177 (5.4 %) were identified from the Anacoco Prairie. The 177 taxa or 5.4 % is notable given the small total area of the Anacoco Prairie. A total of

128 species, 72.3 % of the 177 Anacoco Prairie species were in common with Cajun Prairie (Allen and others 2001). Smith and others (1989) report 314 species from Keiffer Prairie/forest complex, another calcareous prairie system located in Winn Parish, Louisiana. The Anacoco Prairie has 78 (44.1 %) of the 177 species in common with the Keiffer system. When compared to the Konza Prairie in Kansas (Freeman and Hulbert 1985), there are also 78 (44.1 %) species of the 177 in the Anacoco Prairie that are also in the Konza Prairie. Only 67 (37.9 %) species in the Anacoco Prairie are also reported from one or more Iowa prairies (Sorensen 1962, Crum 1972, Glenn-Lewin 1976, Wetzel and others 1999). Note the decrease in species in common with the increase in distance.

This is a floristic listing of the species of the Anacoco Prairie on Fort Polk, Louisiana. It provides other prairie researchers a flora for comparison. The prairie on Fort Polk is a refugium for the species and the ecosystem as it is protected from agricultural disturbance that has virtually destroyed this prairie at other locations.

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## Appendix 1.

List of taxa by major plant group and then by Family from Anacoco Prairie, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

Key: \*before name = introduced taxon

The superscripted letter, if present, <sup>c</sup> indicates a report also from Cajun Prairie in Louisiana (Allen and others 2001), <sup>i</sup> indicates a report also from one or more Iowa prairies (Sorensen 1962, Krum 1972, Glenn-Lewin 1976, Wetzel and others 1999), <sup>k</sup> indicates a report also from Konza Prairie (Freeman and Hulbert 1985), and <sup>w</sup> indicates a report also from Keiffer Prairie in Winn Parish, Louisiana (Smith and others 1989).

### PTERIDOPHYTES

#### MONOCOTYLEDONS

##### AGAVACEAE

*Manfreda virginica* (L.) Salisb. ex Rose <sup>cw</sup>

##### CYPERACEAE

*Carex cherokeensis* Schwein. <sup>cw</sup>

*Carex crinita* Lam.

*Carex meadii* Dewey<sup>ik</sup>

*Carex microdonta* Torr. & Hook.<sup>c</sup>

*Cyperus strigosus* L.<sup>ci</sup>

*Fimbristylis annua* (All.) Roemer & J.A. Schultes

*Fimbristylis puberula* (Michx.) Vahl <sup>cw</sup>

*Rhynchospora caduca* Ell.<sup>c</sup>

*Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small var. *globularis* <sup>c</sup>

*Rhynchospora inexpansa* (Michx.) Vahl

*Rhynchospora recognita* (Gale) Kral

##### IRIDACEAE

*Herbertia lahue* (Molina) Goldblatt ssp. *caerulea* (Herbert) Goldblatt

##### JUNCACEAE

*Juncus tenuis* Willd.<sup>i</sup>

##### LILIACEAE

*Nothoscordum bivalve* (L.) Britt.<sup>cw</sup>

##### POACEAE

*Agrostis hyemalis* (Walt.) B.S.P.<sup>cikw</sup>

*Andropogon gerardii* Vitman<sup>cikw</sup>

*Andropogon glomeratus* (Walt.) B.S.P.<sup>cw</sup>

*Andropogon gyrans* Ashe var. *gyrans*<sup>c</sup>

*Andropogon ternarius* Michx.<sup>c</sup>

*Andropogon virginicus* L. var. *virginicus*<sup>cw</sup>

*Aristida longispica* Poir. var. *longispica*<sup>cw</sup>

*Aristida oligantha* Michx.<sup>ckw</sup>

*Aristida palustris* (Chapman) Vasey

*Aristida purpurascens* Poir. var. *purpurascens*<sup>cw</sup>

\**Avena sativa* L.

\**Bothriochloa ischaemum* (L.) Keng var. *songarica* (Rupr. ex Fisch. & C.A. Mey.) Celarier & Harlan <sup>ckw</sup>

*Bouteloua rigidisetia* (Steud.) Hitchc.

*Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desv. ex Poir.) Gould & C.A. Clark<sup>cw</sup>

*Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Sw.) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum*<sup>cikw</sup>

*Dichanthelium depauperatum* (Muhl.) Gould

*Dichanthelium oligosanthos* (J.A. Schultes) Gould var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Gould<sup>cikw</sup>

*Eragrostis elliottii* S. Wats.<sup>c</sup>

*Eragrostis hirsuta* (Michx.) Nees<sup>c</sup>

*Eragrostis lugens* Nees<sup>c</sup>

*Eragrostis refracta* (Muhl.) Scribn.<sup>c</sup>

*Eragrostis spectabilis* (Pursh) Steud.<sup>cikw</sup>

*Gymnopogon brevifolius* Trin.<sup>c</sup>

*Hordeum pusillum* Nutt.<sup>ck</sup>

*Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lam.) Trin.<sup>cw</sup>

*Panicum anceps* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>

*Panicum flexile* (Gattinger) Scribn.<sup>w</sup>

*Panicum virgatum* L.<sup>cikw</sup>

\**Paspalum dilatatum* Poir.<sup>cw</sup>

*Paspalum floridanum* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>

*Paspalum plicatulum* Michx.<sup>c</sup>

*Paspalum pubiflorum* Rupr. ex Fourn.

*Paspalum setaceum* Michx.<sup>cik</sup>

\**Paspalum urvillei* Steud.<sup>cw</sup>

*Saccharum giganteum* (Walt.) Pers.

*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash var. *scoparium*<sup>cikw</sup>

*Schizachyrium tenerum* Nees<sup>c</sup>

*Setaria parviflora* (Poir.) Kerguelen<sup>cw</sup>

*Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash<sup>cikw</sup>

*Sporobolus compositus* (Poir.) Merr.<sup>ckw</sup>

*Sporobolus junceus* (Beauv.) Kunth<sup>cw</sup>

*Sporobolus neglectus* Nash<sup>k</sup>

*Tridens ambiguus* (Ell.) J.A. Schultes<sup>c</sup>

*Tridens strictus* (Nutt.) Nash<sup>cw</sup>

*Tripsacum dactyloides* (L.) L.<sup>ck</sup>

*Trisetum interruptum* Buckl.

### DICOTYLEDONS

#### ACANTHACEAE

*Ruellia humilis* Nutt.<sup>cikw</sup>

#### APIACEAE

*Chaerophyllum tainturieri* Hook.<sup>c</sup>

*Eryngium yuccifolium* Michx.<sup>ci</sup>

#### APOCYNACEAE

*Apocynum cannabinum* L.<sup>ikw</sup>

#### ASCLEPIADACEAE

*Asclepias obovata* Ell.<sup>cw</sup>

*Asclepias tuberosa* L.<sup>cikw</sup>

*Asclepias verticillata* L.<sup>cik</sup>

*Asclepias viridis* Walt.<sup>ckw</sup>

#### ASTERACEAE

*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L.<sup>cik</sup>

*Ambrosia bidentata* Michx.<sup>c</sup>

*Cirsium horridulum* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>

*Coreopsis lanceolata* L.<sup>cw</sup>

*Coreopsis pubescens* Ell. var. *debilis* (Sherff) E.B. Sm.<sup>c</sup>

*Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt.<sup>ck</sup>

*Echinacea pallida* (Nutt.) Nutt.<sup>cw</sup>

*Echinacea purpurea* (L.) Moench

*Echinacea sanguinea* Nutt.

*Erechtites hieraciifolia* (L.) Raf. ex DC.<sup>ciw</sup>

*Erigeron strigosus* Muhl. ex Willd.<sup>cikw</sup>

*Eupatorium capillifolium* (Lam.) Small<sup>c</sup>

*Eupatorium hyssopifolium* L.<sup>c</sup>

*Eupatorium rotundifolium* L. var. *rotundifolium*<sup>c</sup>

*Eupatorium serotinum* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>

*Eurybia hemispherica* (Alexander) Nesom<sup>cw</sup>

*Euthamia leptcephala* (Torr. & Gray) Greene<sup>cw</sup>

*Gaillardia aestivalis* (Walt.) H. Rock var. *aestivalis*<sup>c</sup>



- \**Helenium amarum* (Raf.) H. Rock<sup>c</sup>  
*Helianthus angustifolius* L.<sup>c</sup>  
*Helianthus hirsutus* Raf.<sup>cw</sup>  
*Ionactis linariifolius* (L.) Greene  
*Liatis aspera* Michx.<sup>ikw</sup>  
*Liatis elegans* (Walt.) Michx.<sup>c</sup>  
*Liatis pycnostachya* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>  
*Liatis spicata* (L.) Willd.<sup>c</sup>  
*Liatis squarrosa* Michx.<sup>w</sup>  
*Oligoneuron nitidum* (Torr. & Gray) Small<sup>cw</sup>  
*Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michx.) Nutt.<sup>c</sup>  
*Pseudognaphalium helleri* (Britt.) A. Anderb.  
*Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium* (L.) Hilliard & Burt<sup>ci</sup>  
*Pyrhopappus carolinianus* (Walt.) DC.<sup>cw</sup>  
*Ratibida pinnata* (Vent.) Barnh.<sup>i</sup>  
*Rudbeckia hirta* L.<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Rudbeckia missouriensis* Engelm. ex C.L. Boynt. & Beadle  
*Silphium gracile* Gray<sup>c</sup>  
*Silphium laciniatum* L.<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Solidago canadensis* L.<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Solidago odora* Ait.<sup>c</sup>  
*Solidago rugosa* P. Mill.<sup>c</sup>  
*Symphotrichum dumosum* (L.) Nesom<sup>cw</sup>  
*Symphotrichum patens* (Ait.) Nesom var. *patens*<sup>cw</sup>  
*Symphotrichum pratense* (Raf.) Nesom<sup>ckw</sup>
- BORAGINACEAE**  
*Heliotropium tenellum* (Nutt.) Torr.<sup>w</sup>  
*Myosotis verna* Nutt.<sup>ck</sup>
- BUDDLEJACEAE**  
*Polypterygium procumbens* L.<sup>cw</sup>
- CAMPANULACEAE**  
*Triodanis perfoliata* (L.) Nieuwl. var. *biflora* (Ruiz & Pavón) Bradley<sup>w</sup>  
*Triodanis perfoliata* (L.) Nieuwl. var. *perfoliata*<sup>cik</sup>
- CLUSIACEAE**  
*Hypericum drummondii* (Grev. & Hook.) Torr. & Gray<sup>c</sup>
- CONVOLVULACEAE**  
*Dichondra carolinensis* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>
- EUPHORBIACEAE**  
*Acalypha gracilens* Gray<sup>cw</sup>  
*Chamaesyce maculata* (L.) Small<sup>ci</sup>  
*Chamaesyce serpens* (Kunth) Small<sup>k</sup>  
*Croton capitatus* Michx.<sup>ck</sup>  
*Croton monanthogynus* Michx.<sup>k</sup>  
*Euphorbia corollata* L.<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Euphorbia marginata* Pursh<sup>k</sup>  
*Tragia betonicifolia* Nutt.<sup>ck</sup>
- FABACEAE**  
*Acacia angustissima* (P. Mill.) Kuntze var. *hirta* (Nutt.) B.L. Robins.<sup>w</sup>  
*Baptisia alba* (L.) Vent. var. *macrophylla* (Larisey) Isely<sup>cw</sup>  
*Baptisia nuttalliana* Small<sup>c</sup>  
*Centrosema virginianum* (L.) Benth.<sup>c</sup>  
*Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michx.) Greene<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Crotalaria sagittalis* L.<sup>ckw</sup>  
*Dalea candida* Michx. ex Willd.<sup>cikw</sup>  
*Dalea purpurea* Vent.<sup>ikw</sup>  
*Galactia volubilis* (L.) Britt.<sup>cw</sup>
- \**Glottidium vesicarium* (Jacq.) Harper<sup>cw</sup>  
 \**Lespedeza cuneata* (Dum.-Cours.) G. Don  
*Lespedeza repens* (L.) W. Bart.<sup>c</sup>  
*Mimosa nuttallii* (DC.) B.L. Turner<sup>k</sup>  
*Neptunia lutea* (Leavenworth) Benth.<sup>cw</sup>  
*Orbexilum pedunculatum* (P. Mill.) Rydb.<sup>c</sup>  
*Tephrosia virginiana* (L.) Pers.)  
*Vicia minutiflora* F.G. Dietr.<sup>w</sup>
- GENTIANACEAE**  
*Sabatia angularis* (L.) Pursh<sup>w</sup>
- GERANIACEAE**  
*Geranium carolinianum* L.<sup>cik</sup>  
 \**Geranium dissectum* L.<sup>w</sup>
- LAMIACEAE**  
*Hedeoma hispida* Pursh<sup>ikw</sup>  
*Salvia azurea* Michx. ex Lam.<sup>cw</sup>  
*Salvia lyrata* L.<sup>cw</sup>
- LYTHRACEAE**  
*Lythrum alatum* Pursh var. *lanceolatum* (Ell.) Torr. & Gray ex Rothrock<sup>ci</sup>
- ONAGRACEAE**  
*Gaura longiflora* Spach<sup>cw</sup>
- PRIMULACEAE**  
 \**Anagallis arvensis* L. ssp. *arvensis*<sup>c</sup>  
 \**Anagallis arvensis* L. ssp. *foemina* (P. Mill.) Schinz & Thellung  
*Anagallis minima* (L.) Krause<sup>c</sup>
- RANUNCULACEAE**  
*Ranunculus fascicularis* Muhl. ex Bigelow<sup>ci</sup>
- RHAMNACEAE**  
*Ceanothus americanus* L.<sup>cw</sup>
- ROSACEAE**  
 \**Rosa bracteata* J.C. Wendl.  
*Rubus argutus* Link<sup>cw</sup>  
*Rubus trivialis* Michx.<sup>cw</sup>
- RUBIACEAE**  
*Galium pilosum* Ait.<sup>w</sup>  
*Galium tinctorium* L.<sup>ci</sup>  
*Galium virgatum* Nutt.<sup>c</sup>  
*Hedyotis nigricans* (Lam.) Fosberg<sup>ckw</sup>  
*Houstonia micrantha* (Shinners) Terrell  
*Oldenlandia boscii* (DC.) Chapman<sup>c</sup>  
 \**Sherardia arvensis* L.
- SCROPHULARIACEAE**  
*Agalinis oligophylla* Pennell<sup>cw</sup>  
*Agalinis pulchella* Pennell  
*Agalinis purpurea* (L.) Pennell<sup>i</sup>  
*Agalinis viridis* (Small) Pennell<sup>c</sup>  
*Mecardonia acuminata* (Walt.) Small<sup>cw</sup>
- SOLANACEAE**  
*Physalis heterophylla* Nees<sup>ik</sup>  
*Physalis longifolia* Nutt. var. *subglabrata* (Mackenzie & Bush) Cronq.<sup>i</sup>  
*Physalis pumila* Nutt.<sup>kw</sup>
- VERBENACEAE**  
 \**Verbena brasiliensis* Vell.<sup>cw</sup>
- VITACEAE**  
*Ampelopsis arborea* (L.) Koehne<sup>cw</sup>