

Rock Quarry Trail

October 30, 2023

	BOTANICAL NAME (with etymology & genus pronunciation)	FAMILY [CC] = Coefficient of Conservatism	COMMON NAME (with comments people shared)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Acer negundo</i> (= maple + leaf similar to <i>Vitex negundo</i>) (AY-sr)	Sapindaceae [CC1]	Boxelder (maple with compound leaves; samaras that might stay on the tree throughout winter)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aceria fraxiniflora</i> (maple + ash + flower) (a-SEER-ee-uh)	Eriophyidae (class Arachnida) [native]	Ash Flower Gall Mite (mite disfigures MALE ash flowers with tumorlike galls)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Aesculus glabra</i> (a type of tree + smooth [leaf]) (ESS-kyoo-luss)	Sapindaceae [CC5]	Ohio Buckeye (early to lose its leaves, chunky twigs, terminal buds are large, sharply-pointed)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Amelanchier arbora</i> (apple-like fruit + tree) (am-uh-LAN-kee-er)	Rosaceae [CC6]	Serviceberry (the buds we saw were long, green, and eager-looking)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Brachyelytrum erectum</i> (short + husk [glumes]) (brack-ee-ell-LY-trum)	Poaceae [CC5]	Long-Awned Woodgrass (In addition to the main parallel veins, magnification shows numerous cross-veins)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Campsis radicans</i> (bent [stamens] + rooting stems) (KAMP-sis)	Bignoniaceae [CC3]	Trumpet Vine (vine has lighter color)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Carya texana</i> (= nut tree + Texas) (KAYR-ee-uh)	Juglandaceae [CC5]	Black Hickory (found on top of ridge; has gold speckles on its buds)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Carya tomentosa</i> (= nut tree + short hairs [on leaf underside]) (KAYR-ee-uh)	Juglandaceae [CC5]	Mockernut Hickory (is mocking because of the big shell with small nutmeat inside of it)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cladonia subtenuis</i> (= branch + under + thin) (klay-DOE-nee-uh)	Cladoniaceae (a moss-like family of lichens; lichens are placed in the fungi kingdom)	Reindeer Moss (not a moss). A lichen is a composite organism made up of a photosynthesizer [such as algae] living in a mutualistic relationship with fungi.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Cunila origanoides</i> (= mint + resembling oregano) (KOO-nil-lah)	Lamiaceae [CC6]	Dittany (an acid soil indicator. We found quite a few, even one still in bloom)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Frangula caroliniana</i> (= brittle) (FRANG-goo-luh)	Rhamnaceae [CC6]	Carolina Buckthorn (orangish buds, leaves smooth, unlobed, Indian Cherry, thornless, Rhamnus)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Hackelia virginiana</i> (somebody's name) (hack-KEE-lee-uh)	Boraginaceae [CC3]	Stickseed (the first year's rosette has surprisingly large leaves)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Iris brevicaulis</i> (= short + stem) (EYE-riss)	Iridaceae [CC10]	Zigzag Iris (we didn't find this, but we looked where Kathy Bildner had seen it before)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Juglans cinerea</i> (= ash-colored) (JUG-lanz)	Juglandaceae [CC7]	Butternut (we made a side trip to visit a couple of large trees; searched for fruits but found none); trunk showed signs of Butternut Canker. Story of natives boiling fruits, skimming off oil for butter.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lespedeza hirta</i> (person's name + short, rather stiff hair) (less-peh-DEE-zuh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC7]	Hairy Bush-Clover (we saw quite a few of these round-leaved natives along the trail)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (person's name + aromatic gum) (lin-DEER-uh)	Lauraceae [CC5]	Spicebush (we were able to compare male and female trees side-by-side, showing the male buds to be much larger)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> (lily + tree + tulip-bearing) (leer-ee-o-DEN-dron)	Magnoliaceae [CC7]	Tulip Tree (duckbill buds with 2 lips [Kathy Thiele's joke Tu-lips])
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Muhlenbergia spp.</i> (= Gotthilf Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania botanist and clergyman) (myoo-len-BERG-ee-uh)	Poaceae (Chloridoideae subfamily) [CC mixed 0-10]	Muhly Grasses (we have about 10 different species in St. Louis; not sure which Muhly Grass we saw)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> (KWERK-us)	Fagaceae [CC4]	Blackjack Oak (tough, leathery leaf has a narrow base that flares up to a wide leaf-top with 3 lobes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> (iron + wood + woolly) (SY-dr-o-ZY-lun)	Sapotaceae [CC5]	Gum Bumelia (tough, slow-growing tree with some thorns, some leaves growing from spurs)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i> (= gather together + fruit + round [leaf]) (SIMM-for-ee-KARR-pos)	Caprifoliaceae [CC1]	Coralberry (the plants we saw were bearing clusters of red fruit)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (yew-like + 2-rows [of needles]) (tax-O-dee-um)	Cupressaceae [CC8]	Bald Cypress ("bald" because it drops its leaves in winter - unlike our evergreen gymnosperms)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i> (ash-colored) (teff-RO-see-uh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC5]	Goat's Rue (we found in gladey areas; Mark's joke: there because the goats didn't want them)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Tilia americana</i> (= linden tree) (TILL-ee-uh)	Malvaceae [CC5]	Basswood (asymmetric leaf base, hyaline tissue along leaf margins, upper surface glabrous)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Vaccinium pallidum</i> (vack-SINN-ee-um)	Ericaceae [CC4]	Lowbush Blueberry (scrawny plants, but proof that we were in acid soils)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Viola pedata</i> (= with feet) (vy-O-luh)	Violaceae [CC5]	Birdsfoot Violet (small, green, easy-to-recognize leaves looking forward to spring)

Other tidbits:

Why acid-loving plants in limestone? Chert in the limestone may explain it.

St. Louis County water has unusually high alkalinity (pH near 9) which would turn litmus paper blue.
However placing the water in a dish on the table would, over time, make the water acidic, turning the litmus paper red.

Losing Stream: a stream in which a significant amount of its water disappears underground.

Goldenrod or Aster? Goldenrods smell like carrots.

Terminal buds tell more of a story than the lateral buds.