

Victoria Glades – (MDC Side)

August 24, 2026

Here are some of the plants that drew our attention today. They do not include the non-glade plants we found in the wooded areas of the TNC side (such as *Circium altissimum*), the parking lot (such as *Euphorbia cyathophora*) or near the street (such as *Dasistoma macrophylla*).

	BOTANICAL NAME (with genus pronunciation)	FAMILY [CC] = Coefficient of Conservatism	COMMON NAME ☼ = Flowering 🌿 = Fruiting 🍄 = Fern
☐	<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i> (agg-uh-LY-niss)	Orobanchaceae (Lamiales) [CC7]	Pale Agalinis ☼
☐	<i>Allium stellatum</i> (AL-ee-um)	Amaryllidaceae [CC6]	Autumn Onion ☼
☐	<i>Amorpha canescens</i> (a-MOR-fuh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC8]	Leadplant 🌿
☐	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> (an-dro-PO-gon)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [CC5]	Big Bluestem / Turkeyfoot ☼
☐	<i>Asclepias viridis</i> (uh-SKLEE-pee-us)	Apocynaceae (Gentianales) [CC5]	Green Milkweed / Antelopehorn 🌿
☐	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (boo-tuh-LOO-uh)	Poaceae (Chloridoideae subfamily) [CC7]	Sideoats Grama 🌿
☐	<i>Buchnera americana</i> (book-NEER-uh)	Orobanchaceae (Lamiales) [CC10]	Bluehearts ☼
☐	<i>Campanulastrum americanum</i> (was <i>Campanula</i>) (kam-PAN-yoo-luh)	Campanulaceae [CC4]	Tall Bellflower ☼
☐	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> (kam-ee-KRISS-tuh)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae subfam) [CC2]	Partridge Pea ☼
☐	<i>Chamaecrista nictitans</i> (kam-ee-KRISS-tuh)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae subfamily) [CC2]	Sensitive Partridge Pea ☼
☐	<i>Cladonia cristatella</i> (klay-DOE-nee-uh)	Cladoniaceae (Lecanorales)	British Soldier Lichen
☐	<i>Clematis fremontii</i> (kleh-MATT-iss)	Ranunculaceae [CC10]	Fremont's Leatherflower 🌿
☐	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> (ko-MAN-druh)	Santalaceae [CC7]	False Toadflax
☐	<i>Coreopsis palmata</i> (kor-ee-OPP-sis)	Asteraceae (Coreopsidae tribe) [CC7]	Stiff Coreopsis
☐	<i>Cornus florida</i> (syn. <i>Benthamidia florida</i>) (KOR-nuss)	Cornaceae [CC5]	Flowering Dogwood
☐	<i>Crataegus</i> spp. (kruh-TEE-juss)	Rosaceae []	Hawthorn
☐	<i>Croton capitatus</i> (KROE-ton)	Euphorbiaceae [CC0]	Woolly Croton ☼
☐	<i>Croton monanthogynus</i> (KROH-ton)	Euphorbiaceae (Malpighiales) [CC2]	Prairie Tea / One-Seed Croton ☼
☐	<i>Dalea purpurea</i> (DAY-lee-uh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC8]	Purple Prairie Clover 🌿
☐	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> (dez-MAN-thus)	Fabaceae (Caesalpinioideae subfam) [CC3]	Illinois Bundleflower 🌿
☐	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (dee-OSS-pr-us)	Ebenaceae [CC3]	Persimmon Tree
☐	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> (er-RIN-jee-um)	Apiaceae (Apioidae subfamily) [CC8]	Rattlesnake Master 🌿
☐	<i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> (yoo-puh-TOR-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC3]	Tall Boneset ☼
☐	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i> (yoo-FOR-bee-uh)	Euphorbiaceae [CC3]	Flowering Spurge ☼
☐	<i>Frangula caroliniana</i> (FRANG-goo-luh)	Rhamnaceae [CC6]	Carolina Buckthorn / Indian Cherry 🌿
☐	<i>Helianthus mollis</i> (hee-lee-ANN-thus)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC6]	Ashy Sunflower ☼
☐	<i>Helianthus pauciflorus</i> (hee-lee-ANN-thus)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [intro or CC5]	Stiff Sunflower

☐	<i>Heliotropium tenellum</i> (hee-lee-o-TRO-pee-um)	Boraginaceae [CC8]	Pasture Heliotrope ☼
☐	<i>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</i> (hy-PAYR-i-kum)	Hypericaceae [CC5]	Round-Fruited St. John's Wort ☼
☐	<i>Ilex decidua</i> (EYE-lex)	Aquifoliaceae [CC5]	Possumhaw / Deciduous Holly 🌿
☐	<i>Lespedeza virginica</i> (less-peh-DEE-zuh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC5]	Slender Bush-Clover ☼
☐	<i>Leucospora multifida</i> (loo-ko-SPOR-uh)	Plantaginaceae / Lamiales [CC3]	Obi-Wan Conobea / Cut-Leaved Conobea
☐	<i>Liatris aspera</i> (ly-AY-triss)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC6]	Rough Blazing Star
☐	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i> (ly-AY-triss)	Asteraceae (Eupatorieae tribe) [CC7]	Cylindric or Dwarf Blazing Star ☼
☐	<i>Linum sulcatum</i> (LY-num)	Linaceae [CC5]	Grooved Yellow Flax ☼
☐	<i>Matelea decipiens</i> (muh-TEE-lee-uh)	Apocynaceae (Gentianales) [CC5]	Climbing Milkweed
☐	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> (par-THEEN-ee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC6]	Wild Quinine 🌿
☐	<i>Pedimelum tenuiflorum</i> (ped-ee-o-MEE-lum)	Fabaceae [CC8]	Scurfy Pea
☐	<i>Pycnanthemum tenuifolium</i> (pik-NANN-thuh-mum)	Lamiaceae (Nepetoideae subfamily) [CC4]	Narrowleaf Mountainmint ☼
☐	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> (KWERK-us)	Fagaceae [CC4]	Blackjack Oak
☐	<i>Quercus stellata</i> (KWERK-us)	Fagaceae [CC4]	Post Oak
☐	<i>Rhus aromatica</i> (ROOS)	Anacardiaceae [CC4]	Fragrant Sumac 🌿
☐	<i>Rosa carolina</i> (RO-zuh)	Rosaceae [CC4]	Carolina Rose 🌿
☐	<i>Rudbeckia missouriensis</i> (rood-BECK-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC6]	Missouri Coneflower ☼
☐	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i> (rood-BECK-ee-uh)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC3]	Brown-Eyed Susan ☼
☐	<i>Ruellia humilis</i> (roo-ELL-ee-uh)	Acanthaceae [CC3]	Hairy Wild Petunia ☼
☐	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (shih-ZACK-ree-um)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [CC5]	Little Bluestem ☼
☐	<i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> (SY-dr-o-ZY-lun)	Sapotaceae [CC5]	Gum Bumelia
☐	<i>Silphium integrifolium</i> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC4]	Rosinweed ☼
☐	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> (SILL-fee-um)	Asteraceae (Heliantheae tribe) [CC5]	Prairie Dock ☼
☐	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i> (SMY-lax)	Smilacaceae [CC3]	Saw Greenbrier
☐	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i> [<i>S. hispida</i>] (SMY-lax)	Smilacaceae (Liliales) [CC3]	Bristly Greenbrier 🌿
☐	<i>Solidago gattingeri</i> (so-lid-DAY-go)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC10]	Gattinger's Goldenrod
☐	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> (so-lid-DAY-go)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC2]	Gray Goldenrod / Old Field Goldenrod ☼
☐	<i>Solidago radula</i> (so-lid-DAY-go)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC6]	Rough Goldenrod
☐	<i>Solidago rigida</i> (so-lid-DAY-go)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC5]	Stiff Goldenrod
☐	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (sor-GAS-strum)	Poaceae (Panicoideae subfamily) [CC4]	Indian Grass ☼
☐	<i>Spiranthes lacera</i> (spy-RAN-theez)	Orchidaceae (Asparagales) [CC6]	Slender Ladies' Tresses ☼
☐	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (spor-O-bo-lus)	Poaceae (Chloridoideae subfamily) [CC6]	Prairie Dropseed ☼
☐	<i>Stenaria nigricans</i> (sten-AYR-ee-uh)	Rubiaceae [CC5]	Diamondflowers ☼

☐	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC5]	White Heath Aster
☐	<i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense</i> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC7]	Skyblue Aster
☐	<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC5]	Spreading Aster or Late Purple Aster
☐	<i>Symphyotrichum sericeum</i> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC9]	Silky Aster
☐	<i>Symphyotrichum turbinellum</i> (SIMM-fee-o-TRY-kum)	Asteraceae (Astereae tribe) [CC6]	Turbinate Aster / Prairie Aster
☐	<i>Tephrosia virginiana</i> (teff-RO-see-uh)	Fabaceae (Faboideae subfamily) [CC5]	Goat's Rue 🐐
☐	<i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> (try-ko-STEE-muh)	Lamiaceae [CC4]	Fluxweed / False Pennyroyal ☘
☐	<i>Trichostema coeruleum</i> formerly <i>T. brachiatum</i> (try-KOSS-teh-muh / kor-OO-lee-um)	Lamiaceae [CC4]	Glade Blue Curls / False Pennyroyal ☘

NOTES

WHERE WE WALKED:

We more or less wandered all around the glade – especially near clumps of trees where there are sometimes surprising plants to be found. And we found lots of them! John proffered that a clump of trees (a **COPSE**) might survive on an otherwise treeless glade because the trees are able to shade each other from the sun.

SOLIDAGO GATTINGERI:

All plants are equal, but some are more equal. John mentioned that there are people who would drive across the country just to see a C10 plant like *Solidago gattingeri*. Yet here we find it growing all over the place! (Same for our C10 “Fremont Leatherflower” – *Clematis fremontii* and our C10 “Bluehearts” – *Buchnera americana*). A wealth of riches!

COURT CASE:

We found a Hawthorn tree (some kind of *Crataegus* – they’re hard to tell apart). It didn’t look very happy, which led us to a discussion about a fungus known as “Cedar-Apple Rust”. (The fungus is quite interesting and even beautiful. You can see and read about it [HERE](#).) The fungus requires 2 hosts to complete its life cycle:

- some kind of apple-related tree and
- a Juniper of some sort (like our Redcedar).

In Virginia, there’s a law that prohibits growing Junipers within a 2-mile radius of an apple orchard. It seems that poor Dr. Miller didn’t know this. He was growing some 200 ornamental Junipers on his property and along his driveway when Bill Schoene, the State Entomologist, ordered him to remove them. No way. Dr. Miller filed suit against the State Entomologist. The case eventually made its way (believe it or not) to the United States Supreme Court. Long story short, the Junipers had to go. (You can read about the court case [HERE](#) – don’t worry about legalese, it’s a special “Kid’s Version”.)

FREE PHOTOS!

Kathy Bildner has again shared her always-excellent photos of today’s walk. You can find them on our Google Drive [HERE](#).

ORCHID FOUND!

It always feels “special” when we find an orchid. Today we found the beautiful green-throated *Spiranthes lacera* (Slender Ladies’ Tresses Orchid). Several in our group (including Prem, Dave, and of course Kathy) seem to have magical eyes that can find plants that the rest of us mortals can’t. Today we witnessed a bit of friendly rivalry between them when Prem jokingly complained that David was walking in front of her so that he could be the first to find the orchids. Everybody laughed.

UNDERGROUND GLADE

Somebody mentioned that one of the plants we found today (maybe it was the Bluehearts) never survives in gardens. John reminded us that the real glade isn't above ground but rather below ground – in the rhizobia and the mycorrhizal fungi that our garden soil probably doesn't have.

TIDBITS FROM JOHN:

- our Autumn Onion (which doesn't nod) is often confused with the Nodding Onion (which is rarely found here)
- the *Agalinis skinneriana* flower always happily faces upward, wide-open.
- “Bluehearts” is one of the longest-blooming plants in Missouri
- Ron Lance just released his new book: “Haws – a Guide to Hawthorns of the SE United States”
- *Liatris aspera* (Rough Blazing Star) is a late-bloomer
- the *Rudbeckia missouriensis* flower (which we saw everywhere today) is the logo of the Missouri Native Plant Society
- the Gum Bumelia tree is the last of our trees to blossom (except of course for the Witch-hazels)
- the *Solidago gattingeri* leaves get smaller as they ascend the stem – an identifiable trait
- the *Silphiums* can be identified by the net-venation in their leaves
- *Helianthus pauciflora* can be identified by its flat phyllaries

PARTICIPANTS:

There were 16 of us botanists today, who are (in alphabetical order):

Brenda Adams, Prem Barton, Kathy Bildner, Steve Bizub, David Bogler, Wayne Clark, Marsha Gebhardt, HD Key, Michael Laschober, John Oliver, Dan Pearson, Tina Richardson, David Steinmeyer, Kathy Thiele, George Van Brunt, and Laura Yates.