Common Plants of Riparian Areas - South Central Texas With Wetland Indicator (WI) and Estimated Stability Rating (SR)

Sedges / Grasses WI SR Forbs WI SR Woodv WI SR Spikerushes (most) OBL 6 Water willow OBL 7 Buttonbush OBL 8 9 Emory sedge OBL Water primrose OBL 3 Bald Cypress OBL 10 Franks sedge OBL 8 Watercress * OBL 3 Indigobush amorpha OBL 7 Britton sedge 6/7 OBL Water hyssop OBL 3 Black willow FACW 7 Black sedge OBL 6 Water pnnywort OBL 3 Arroyo willow FACW 7 9 Sawgrass OBL 3 Water speedwell OBL Spiny aster FACW 8 Rice cutgrass OBL 6 Monkeyflower OBL 3 Box elder maple FACW 7 Southern wildrice OBL 9 Scouring rush Green ash OBL 6 FACW 6 Water bentgrass 4/5 OBL Water hemlock OBL 6 Possum haw FACW 6 Cattail OBL 9 Marsh fleabane OBL 5 Salt cedar FACW 7 9 Bulrushes (most) OBL OBL 5 Dwarf palmetto FACW 7 Smooth bidens 5 Porcupine sedge OBL Cardinalflower FACW 5 Sycamore 6 FAC Knotgrass FACW 6 FACW 5 Eastern cottonwood Tall aster FAC 6/7 Hairyseed paspalum FACW 6 FACW 8 Spiny aster Pecan FAC 6 Bushy bluestem FACW 5 FAC Large or small buttercup FACW 6 Little walnut 8 Flatsedges (most) FACW 5 Bog nettle FACW 5 Roosevelt baccharis FAC 6 White top sedge FACW 5/6 River primrose FACW 4 American elder FAC 6 Rushes (most) OBL or FACW 5-7 Dock (most) FACW 4 Roughleaf dogwood FAC 6 Aparejograss FACW 6 Mint * FACW 3 Sugar hackberry 5 FAC Barnyardgrass FACW 4 Smallhead sneezeweed 3 American elm FACW FAC 6 Rabbitsfoot grass * FACW 3 Sesbania FACW 3 Cedar elm FAC 6 Switchgrass FAC 9 Poison hemlock* FACW 5 Bur oak FAC 6 Eastern gammagrass FAC 9 Scarlet pimpernel FACW 2 Chinquapin oak FAC 6 Lindheimer muhly FAC 7 Smartweeds OBL or FACW 3-5 Lindheimer indigo FAC 5 Wildrye FAC 5 Frogfruit FAC Wafer ash (Ptelea) FAC 6 4 FAC 5 White tridens Late boneset FAC 5 Dewberry FAC 4 Vine-mesquite FAC 6 7 Dogbane FAC Greenbriar FAC 5 Seep muhly FAC 6 5 Ironweed 5 Poison ivy FAC FAC Broadleaf Uniola FAC 6 Shield fern Grape vine (most) 5 FAC 6 FAC Knotroot bristlegrass FAC 5 Japanese honeysuckle * Giant ragweed FAC 3 FAC 6 7 Dallisgrass * FAC Annual sumpweed FAC 3 Live oak FACU 6 Vaseygrass * 5 FAC Brazilian verbena * FAC 4 Netleaf hackberry FACU 5 Rustyseed paspalum FAC 5 Cocklebur FAC 3 Red mulberry FACU 6 Giant reed (Arundo)* 8 FAC Tall goldenrod FACU 6 Mesquite FACU 5 St Augustine grass * FAC 6 Common ragweed FACU 2 Huisache FACU 5 Torpedograss * 7 FAC Frostweed FACU 6 Western soapberry FACU 6 Indiangrass 7 FACU Maximilian sunflower FACU 6 Bumelia FACU 6 Johnsongrass * FACU 6 Clammyweed FACU 3 Black walnut FACU 6 Bermudagrass * FACU 5 Castor bean * 3 FACU Desert willow FACU 6 Dichanthelium (most) FACU 4 Turk's cap UPL 5 Carolina snailseed FACU 4 5 Southwestern bristle UPL Plateau goldeneye 5 Chinese tallow * 6 UPL FACU 5 King Ranch bluestem * UPL Texas buckeye FACU 6 *Indicates Introduced Species Bois d'arc UPL 6 Gravelbar bricklebush UPL 4/5 WI - Wetland Indicator Categories 4/5 Slender bricklebush UPL Burrobrush UPL 6 **OBL** <u>Obligate Wetland</u> These plants are very indicative of wet soil conditions Whitebrush UPL 6 Juniper UPL 5 and/or a high water table. Mexican persimmon UPL 5 FACW Facultative Wetland These Vitex * UPL 6 plants usually grow in wet and Ligustrum * UPL 5/6 seasonally moist areas Chinese privet UPL 6

FAC *Facultative* These plants can

FACU Facultative Upland These plants do not tolerate very wet conditions

and are indicative of dry locations.

UPL Obligate Upland Thse plants

almost always occur in non wet areas

tolerate wet conditions as well as

periodically dry condions.

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Chinaberry *

For comments, additions or corrections contact: Steve Nelle nelleangelo@suddenlink.net

UPL

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SR - Stability Ratings are on a scale of
1-10. The Stability Rating concept was
developed by Al Winward, retired USFS
Ecologist. (See GTR0-47) Bare ground
has a SR of 1. Anchored rock or logs
have a SR of 10. A combined SR of 6 is
considered the minimum for acceptable
bank stability in the Rio Grande Plains.
The ratings are subjective and based on
experience and observation. Woody
plants, when associated with stabilizing
grasses and sedges provide a higher
stability rating than if they occur alone.
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