CEDAR GLADE SPECIES LIST

PLANTS

- Prickly-Pear Cactus, Opuntia humifusa - perennial; only native cactus to Tennessee; flattened green stems; 2-3’ wide, 8’ tall; large yellow flowers May – June; Zone 2 & 3
- Sunnybell Lily, Schoenolirion croceum - bluish green leaves 15-24’ long; yellow petals April to May; Zones 2 & 3
- Hoary Puccoon, Lithospermum canescens - perennial; five unbranched stems 4-16’ long; golden yellow flowers April – May; Zones 2 & 3
- Nashville Mustard, Leavenworthia styloosa - annual; endemic to glade; solitary stalk 2-3’ tall; white and yellow petals February – May; Zone 2
- Price’s Wood Sorrel, Oxalis priceae - clover shaped leaves; ¼” wide yellow flowers with red spots; Zone 2
- St. John’s Wort, Hypericum sp – perennial; shrub, 3-4’ tall; distinctive yellow flowers with 5 petals and many stamen July – August; Zone 4
- Prairie Coneflower, Ratibida pinnata – perennial; 3-4’ tall; flower has cone shaped center disc with 2” long yellow ray petals May – August; Zone 3
- Missouri Evening Primrose, Oenothera macrocarpa – perennial; low-sprawling, narrow, silvery 6” long leaves; 5” wide yellow flowers May – June; 3” long, winged seed pods; Zone 2
- Tennessee Milk Vetch, Astragalus tennesseensis – perennial; 4–6” tall; compound leaves & flowers; yellowish-white, pea-like flowers April – May; Zone 3
- Wild Petunia, Ruellia humilis – perennial; 6-12” tall; blue violet trumpet-like flowers May – October; Zone 2 & 3
- Large Houstonia, Houstonia purpurea – 6-12” tall; ¼” pinkish flowers April – July; Zones 2 & 3
- Yellow Stargrass, Hypoxis hirsute – perennial; monocot; 3-6” tall grass-like leaves; star-shaped yellow flowers April – May; Zone 3
- Blue-Eyed Grass, Sisyrinchium albidum – perennial; monocot; 6-8” tall; flat, narrow, long leaf blades; small, blue flowers March – May; Zones 2 & 3
- Three-awn grass, Aristida oligantha – annual; monocot
- Poverty Grass, Sporobolus vaginiflorus – annual; monocot
- Little Bluets, Schizachyrium scoparium – perennial; monocot
- Glade Savory, Satureja glabella – perennial; endemic; 3-4” tall; smooth leaves; small, purple flowers with calyx (tube) June – August; Zone 3
- Gattinger’s Lobelia, Lobelia gattingeri – annual or biennial; endemic; 6-12” tall unbranched stems; ½” long, blue-purple flowers May – June; Zone 2
- Prairie Purple Coneflower, Echinacea simulata – perennial; rare plant; 24-36” tall, rough, hairy stems; reflexed, narrow, pink – purple blooms May – July; Zone 3
- Tennessee Coneflower, Echinacea tennesseensis – perennial; previously thought to be extinct; listed as federally endangered; endemic; 18” tall; disc flower with dark brown center and purple-pink ray petals May – October; Zone 3
- Gattinger’s Prairie Clover, Dalea gattingeri – perennial; endemic; low-growing with 5-7 leaflets; elongated rose-purple flowers on wiry, reddish stems May - June; Zones 2 & 3
- Lyreleaf Sage, Salvia lyrata – perennial; 12-18” tall; lobed leaves growing from base; pale-blue to lavender flowers April – June; Zones 3 & 4
- Glade Stonecrop, Sedum pulchellum – annual; 3” tall with succulent leaves; ¼” wide white to pink, cylindrical flowers May – June; Zone 2
- Nashville Breadroot, Pediomelum subcaule – perennial; large starchy tuber with thin root; 6” tall, palmately compound leaves; dense cluster of purplish-blue flowers April - May; Zone 3
- Pyne’s Ground Plum, Astragalus bibullatus – endemic; protected; fruit is a red, fleshy pod; 3-6” smooth stems with compound leaves; purple-blue pea-like flowers April – May; Zones 3 & 4
- Shooting Star, Dodecatheon meadia – perennial; 15-25” tall stalks; oval leaves for rosette at base; 5 white, reflexed petals flower April – June; 2 ecotypes: Zone 3 and Zone 4 & 5
- Glade Larkspur, Delphinium carolinianum – perennial; 3-4’ stem with dissected leaves; white, ¾” flowers with pink spurs May – July; Zones 2 & 3
- Glade Sandwort, Arenaria patula – annual; 3-6” tall with thin, linear leaves; ½” white/purple petals April – June; Zone 2
- Fame Flower, Talinum calcaricum – perennial; new endemic; ¾” long cyrved, cylindrical leaves; ½” wide, bright purplish flowers May – August; Zone 2
- Eastern Redcedar, Juniperus virginiana – coniferous evergreen; 50” tall; forms ring around glades; females have small, bluish, berry-like cones
- Leafy Prairie Clover, Dalea foliosa – perennial; endemic; federally endangered; 12-30” tall; pinnately compound and smooth leaves; dense, cylindrical head of 1-2” purple to white flowers June – August; Zone 3

PRODUCERS LIST
CEDAR GLADE SPECIES LIST

PRODUCER LIST cont...

Possible MOSSES in glades & neighboring woods:
- Open Glades:
  - Pleurochaete squarrosa (very common on soil)
  - Grimmia apocarpa, Orthotrichum strangulatum (black clumps on rock)
- Ferns in more protected or shaded areas:
  - Ebony Spleenwort
  - Grape Fern
  - Hairy Lip Fern
  - Purple Cliffbrake
  - Common Woodsia
- Possible FERNS in glades & neighboring woods:
  - Adderstongue Fern, Ophioglossum engelmannii – open Glade; perennial; primarily reproduces by underground rhizomes; single leaf-like frond and spore-bearing stalk April – May; Zone 3

DECOMPOSER LIST

DECOMPOSERS: Many of these may be sparse except around small tree areas, if existent
- Devil’s Urn, Urnula vaterium - fallen deciduous wood (winged elm, perhaps in glade)
- Earthstar
- Turkey Tail, Trametes variscolor - dead deciduous wood
- False Turkey Tail, Stercum ostrea, stumps of deciduous wood, especially oak
- Puffballs, Lycopedales order; open woods
- Elm Oyster, Hypizygous tessulatus, deciduous, especially elm

PREDATOR-PREY FAUNA LIST

REPTILES
- Eastern Box Turtle, Terrapene carolina carolina – omnivorous; eats fruit, berries, and worms
- Northern Fence Lizard, Sceloporus undulatus – often on rotting stumps & logs; insectivorous but will eat spiders & other arthropods
- Five-lined Skink, Eumeces fasciatus - on stumps, woodlots, sawdust piles, etc.; insectivorous
- Eastern Garter Snake, Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis - eats frogs, toads, salamanders, fish, earthworms, leeches, small mammals, etc
- Black King Snake, Lampropeltis getula nigra - open woods, dry areas; eat snakes, lizards, rodents, bird & their eggs, & turtle eggs
- Black Rat Snake, Elaphe obsolete obsolete - excellent climber; eat mice, young birds, young rats, lizards, frogs
- Northern Black Racer, Coluber constrictor constrictor - eats rodents, small birds, lizards, snakes, frogs, & insects

ARACHNIDS (Spider & Relatives)
- Tick, Loxididae family - cling to plants, especially larvae; both larvae & adults seek blood of mammals
- Jumping Spider, Salticidae family - these have good vision and pounce on prey (small insects)
- Nursery-web Spider, Pisaurina mira - feeds on small insects
- Micrathena sp - small insects

CYANOBACTERIA
- Nostoc, Nostoc commune – also known as Witches butter; gelatin-like when wet, hard, dark and crusty when dry; Zones 1 & 2

Possible LICHENS found in Cedar Glades:
- Reindeer Moss Cladonia furcata and C. turgid - actually a lichen; grayish-green mounds 6-12” across; Zone 4

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CEDAR GLADE SPECIES LIST

PREDATOR-PREY FAUNA LIST cont.

INSECTS

- **Butterflies & Moths**
  - Falcate Orangetip, *Falcapsia Claudia* - caterpillar feeds on Smooth Rock Cress, Leavenworthia, & other Mustards
  - Eastern Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia* - caterpillar frequents violets
  - Sachem, *Atalopedeo campestris* - caterpillar feeds on grasses
  - Cloudless Sulfur - partridge pea & sennas
  - Wax Moth, *Melitara denioenalis* - caterpillar bores into fleshy pads
  - White-lined Sphinx Moth, *Hyles lineate* - caterpillar feeds on chickweed & evening primrose; will fly during daylight & night hours
  - Common Clearwing/ Hummingbird Moth, *Hemaris thysbe* - caterpillar feeds on foliage of honeysuckle family; often flies in daylight hours
  - Silver Spotted Skipper - caterpillar eats foliage of legumes and sticktights

- **Beetles**
  - Ladybug Beetle, *Coccinella* sp. - eats aphids
  - Spotted Cucumber Beetle, *Diabrotica undecimpunctata* - damages flowers and foliage of many plants
  - Bombardier Beetle - toxic liquid will stain human skin; metallic in appearance; live near temporary pools
  - Eyed Click Beetle, *Alaus ascalates*
  - Eastern Hercules Beetle, *Dynastes titys*
  - Green June Beetle, *Cotinis nitida*
  - Stag Beetle, *Lucanus elaphus*
  - Fireflies - larvae are carnivorous, feed on slugs, worms, snails

- **Other Insects**
  - Green Stinkbug, *Acroternum hilare* - feed on juice of foliage, plants, & flowers
  - Aphid - wingless sucking, tiny, soft-bodied insects; also known as plant lice
  - Cicada – males make a loud clicking sound, nymphs live underground and feed on root juices, preyed upon by birds
  - Milkweed bug – black and orange insects that feed on milkweed sap; distasteful to predators, their bright colors signal bad taste
  - Leaf Hoppers – feed on plant sap and have bazaar shapes
  - Assassin Bug – predatory, feed on other insects

- **Crickets & Grasshoppers**
  - Grasshoppers
  - Spotted Camel Crickets/ Cave Crickets, *Ceuthophilus maculates* - feed on fungi, roots, foliage, fruits
  - Field Cricket, *Gryllus pennsylvanicus* - plant materials; dying & dead insects
  - Northern Katydid, *Pterophylla camellifolia* - feed on foliage of deciduous trees; both sexes make sounds
  - Walkingstick, Phasmidae Family - foliage of deciduous trees & shrubs

- **Flies & Similar Insects**
  - Mosquito, Culicidae family - male feeds on plant juices and female’s diet is the blood of birds and mammals
  - Robber Fly, *Tolmerus* sp - body juices from flying insects
  - Crane Fly, *Tipula* sp - adult doesn’t eat; this often resembles a huge mosquito and meets untimely deaths because of this appearance!
  - Deer Fly, *Chrysops* sp - male feeds on plant juices and female’s diet is the blood of mammals
  - Black Horse Fly, *Tabanus atratus* - male feeds on nectar and female feeds on blood of large mammals
  - American Horse Fly - male feeds on pollen & nectar; female on blood of large animals

- **Dragonfly**
  - Common Whitetail, *Libellula Lydia* - exposed mud and disturbed sites are included in the habitat; Feeds on deerflies, horseflies, midges, and mosquitoes
# CEDAR GLADE SPECIES LIST

**PREDATOR-PREY FAUNA LIST cont.**

## CENTIPEDES and MILIPEDES
- Centipedes
- Millipedes

## AMPHIBIANS
- Gray Tree Frog, *Hyla versicolor* - small trees & shrubs; water’s edge in breeding season; gray to green; eats insects & other invertebrates
- Green frog, *Rana clamitans melanota* - male tympanum is larger than eye; female is dame size as eye; long-legged
- Eastern Narrow-mouthed toad, *Gastrophryna carolinesis* - secretive; often runs rather than leap; short hops; feeds on insects (beetles, termites, & ants)
- Spotted Salamander, *Ambystoma maculatum* - round yellow to orange irregular patterned spots on dark back; earthworms & other invertebrates

## BIRDS
- Great Horned Owls - largest owl in Tennessee; ear tufts; eats raccoons, skunks, rodents
- Barred Owl - very vocal and social; has barring on its chest; “Who cooks for you- who cooks for you all” is the call of this bird; eats mice, squirrels, shrews, amphibians, reptiles, insects
- Eastern Screech Owl - smallest owl here in the area and has ear tufts; eats small rodents, arthropods, & fish
- Whip-por-will - says its name; nocturnal; eats insects, especially moths
- Eastern Towhee - often found scratching on the ground; says name, too; eats seeds, fruits, acorns, berries, some invertebrates
- Indigo Bunting - beautiful deep blue bird often appearing black until sun hits color right; seeds, fruit, berries
- Field Sparrow - descending whistle-like call (as if ping-pong ball were dropping...speeds up at end); eats few spiders; seeds of grasses, etc
- Common Nighthawk - called Bullbat by locals; white stripes in wing; eats insects
- Prairie Warbler - perches in the open glade often and has a distinctive wheezy song ascending. Eats primarily insects, feeding young caterpillars
- Chuck-will’s Widow - nocturnal & says its name; eats insects & occasionally small birds (hummingbirds, swallows, etc.)
- Brown Thrasher - a mimic like our Mockingbird; rusty brown in color; eats insects, invertebrates, berries, fruit, & nuts

## MAMMALS
- Opossum, *Marsupialis didelphis* - eat almost anything; ranges include leaves, corn, amphibians, insects, rabbits, millipedes, grasses, eggshells, etc.
- Rabbit, *Sylvilagus floridanus* - feed on green vegetation, bark, and strips
- Skunk, *Mephitis mephitis* - omnivore; grasshoppers, crickets, beetles, bees, wasp, spiders, earthworms, mice, larvae, bugs, berries; they are nearsighted.
- Raccoon, *Procyon lotor* - omnivore; insects, crayfish, berries, nuts, crickets, grasshoppers, acorns, baby rabbits, voles, eggs, turtles
- White-tailed Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* - twigs, shrubs, fungi, acorns, grass, herbs
- Red Fox, *Vulpes fulva* - insects, rabbits, mice, skunks
- Gray Fox, *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* - will climb trees; eats small mammals- including skunks, rabbits, eggs
- Coyote, *Canis latrans*
- White-footed Mouse, *Pomysus leucopus* - seeds, nuts, and insects
- Eastern Gray Squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis* - nut trees
- Eastern Chipmunk, *Tamias striatus* - solitary; seeds, bulbs, fruits, nuts, insects, meat, & eggs
- Bobcat, *Lynx rufus* - Small mammals, including raccoon