

responsible for the AMH ranges from between 2.8-2.9 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.

#### CONCLUSIONS

A reasonable first-approximation geophysical model for the AMH would be a marginally mafic intrusion with a lower than average magnetite content flush with the felsic crystalline basement. The Adams intrusive body may be the result of magma injection along a fault related to the Ste. Genevieve Fault as it extends into southwest Kentucky.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## A CHECKLIST OF THE VASCULAR PLANTS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY OAK RIDGE RESERVATION

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#### ABSTRACT

Plants have been collected on the Department of Energy Oak Ridge Reservation for over 30 years in conjunction with environmental research at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. The site includes a wide diversity of habitats, ranging from open water to mesic forests, including several cedar barrens. The vascular plant checklist of the site contains 114 families, 458 genera, and 842 species, subspecies, and varieties, and includes a number of rare species. A summary of numbers of species in different habitats indicates that the greatest diversity occurs in open woods or thickets or mesic sites.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The Department of Energy (DOE) Oak Ridge Reservation, including the Oak Ridge National Environmental Research Park (NERP), consists of approximately 15,000 ha in Anderson and Roane counties, Tennessee (Fig. 1). The reservation, purchased from individual landowners in 1942 for the Manhattan Project, provides buffer zones for nuclear production and research facilities operated for DOE at Oak Ridge. Environmental research has been conducted at the site for many years. The area is bordered on the south, west, and east by the Watts Bar and Melton

Hill Lake impoundments of the Clinch River and on the north and northeast by Black Oak Ridge and the city of Oak Ridge. The study area includes most of the originally purchased reservation land, except for that occupied by the residential portion of the city of Oak Ridge.

The reservation lies within the Ridge and Valley Province of the southern Appalachians and is characterized by parallel southwest-northeast ridges of sandstone, shale, and cherty dolomite separated by valleys underlain by less weather-resistant limestone and shale (McMaster, 1963). Elevations range from approximately 230 m along the river to over 400 m at the crest of Copper Ridge, one of the six major ridges traversing the site. The gently sloping valleys are at approximately 260 m. Soils are primarily Ultisols with Inceptisols in the major drainages (Mann and Kitchings, 1982).

The general ecology of the area was previously described (Kitchings and Mann 1976) and will only be outlined in this paper. Except for forest management, the reservation has been relatively undisturbed since the early 1940's, although it was extensively farmed prior to that time. Approximately one-third of the total acreage either has been planted in pine, primarily *Pinus taeda*, or is in natural pine (*Pinus echinata* and *P. virginiana*). In many locations the natural pine is being replaced by upland hard-

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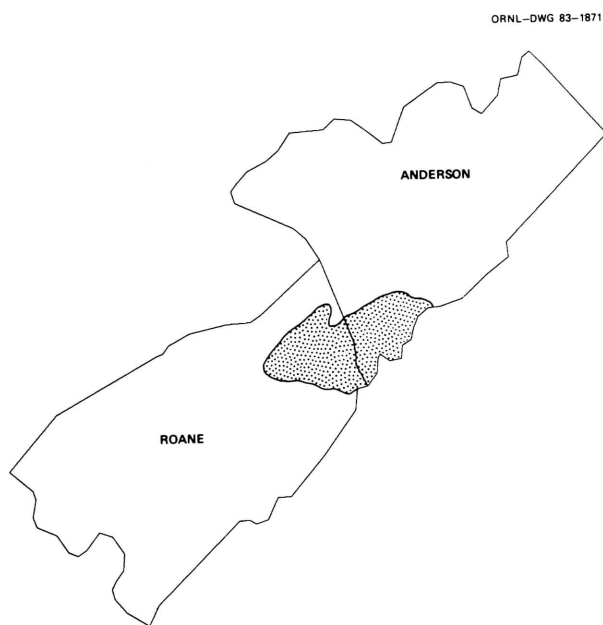


FIG. 1. Location of Oak Ridge Reservation, TN.

woods, dominated by *Quercus* spp., primarily *Quercus prinus*, with *Carya* spp., *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Oxydendrum arboreum*, and occasionally *Pinus strobus* being abundant. Some areas, such as pipeline and power-line rights-of-way and a few field research sites, are maintained as open fields.

Several of the more sheltered coves and bluffs support vegetation more typical of mesic escarpment forests of the nearby Cumberland Plateau, with *Fagus grandifolia*, *Tsuga canadensis*, *Tilia americana*, *Magnolia tripetala*, *M. acuminata*, and *Acer saccharum* as common dominants. Although most narrow, steep-sided, perennial stream drainages on the reservation have this mesophytic vegetation, it is well developed and extensive on only a few steep north-facing slopes and bluffs. Mesic bluff sites occur only along the Clinch River and its major embayments and Poplar Creek, a large tributary which originates in the Cumberland Plateau to the north. All of these bluffs are of Knox dolomite.

Many of the more uncommon species are restricted to shallow, droughty soils on Chickamauga limestone (Patrick et al. 1983). In general appearance and floristics, these areas are similar to the limestone cedar barrens of middle Tennessee (DeSelm et al. 1969) and contain prairie-like vegetation often interspersed with thickets of *Juniperus virginiana* and oaks.

#### METHODS

Prior to 1966, a herbarium was started at Oak Ridge National Laboratory for the Oak Ridge area. Collections for the herbarium were made from several parts of the reservation for specific projects (DeSelm and Shanks 1962, Nease 1953, Ellis 1961, Hedge 1979, Patrick et al. 1983) and sporadically by many individuals (including the

authors, J. S. Olson, E. E. Clebsch, F. Williams, S. Hale, G. Cristofolini, S. Cristofolini, F. G. Taylor, P. D. Parr, M. Pelton, and P. Neuman) with an interest in identifying and documenting the flora of the reservation. A preliminary list of species known to occur on the Oak Ridge Reservation and in the surrounding counties was published in 1966 (Olson et al. 1966), based on specimens from the University of Tennessee herbarium at Knoxville, the herbarium at Oak Ridge National Laboratory at Oak Ridge, and sight records. Because of the desultory manner in which collections were added to the Oak Ridge herbarium, collections from surrounding counties were included in this initial checklist to comprise a 'probable' species list. Species names, order and family codes, and county data were stored on computer cards.

To increase the utility of this listing as well as to provide a partially updated version, general habitat information was added to the checklist when it was revised in 1975 (Mann and Bierner 1975). Species were categorized by habitat according to successional stage and moisture conditions, resulting in 14 general groupings (Fig. 2). Habitat designations are based on a combination of personal observations and descriptions obtained from botanical manuals (Small 1933, Fernald 1950, Hitchcock 1950, Gleason 1952, Cronquist 1980, Radford et al. 1968). Because moisture requirements of many species that occur in disturbed areas were not available, these species were usually assigned to all moisture categories except that of open water. There is considerable overlap of taxa from one category to another; no attempt was made to limit a species to a particular category in which it most commonly occurs. This information was added to the original computer file.

Although a few new species have been added to the checklist since 1975, many species originally reported only from surrounding Morgan, Knox, and Loudon counties have since been collected at Oak Ridge, justifying the inclusion of these species in the initial 'probable' checklist. However, species from these three surrounding counties are not included in the present list for two reasons: (1) the ORNL herbarium has been expanded such that it contains a more accurate representation of the Oak Ridge Reservation flora than the original listing, and (2) the flora of Knox and Morgan counties, while very similar in many respects to that of Oak Ridge, also contains several unusual species (e.g., *Conradina verticillata* Jennison from Morgan County) and a disproportionately large number of species not likely to be found on the reservation. Of species collected from Anderson and Roane counties, an additional 280 species are in the University of Tennessee herbarium from locations outside the reservation. Many of these species probably do occur on the reservation but are not included due to a lack of documentation.

#### RESULTS

Included in the Oak Ridge checklist are 114 families, 458 genera, and 842 species, subspecies, and varieties. Several rare species are listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern in Tennessee (TN Dept. of Conservation, 1983). The documented species are *Delphinium exaltatum* Ait., *Solidago ptarmicoides* (Nees) B. Boivin, *Cimicifuga rubifolia* Kearns, *Fothergilla major* Loddig., *Hydrastis canadensis* L., *Panax quinquefolius* L., *Lilium canadense* L., *Saxifraga careyana* Gray, *Spiranthes ovalis* Lindl.,

		SERAL STAGE			
		Highly disturbed		Forested	
MOISTURE	Wet			1. Water	
		2. Disturbed	3. Open swamp	7. Swampy thickets	11. Forested swamps
			4. Wet fields	8. Wet or low thickets	12. Floodplain forests
			5. Fields	9. Rich open woods and thickets	13. Rich woods
			6. Dry fields	10. Dry open woods and thickets	14. Dry woods
	Dry				

FIG. 2. Matrix of plant habitats by seral stage and relative moisture gradient.

*Tomanthera auriculata* (Michx.) Raf., *Liatris cylindracea* Michx., *Aureolaria patula* (Chapm.) Pennell, *Platanthera flava* (L.) Lindl., and *Diervilla lonicera* Mill.

*Delphinium exaltatum*, although more widespread outside the state, is currently known only from the vicinity of Oak Ridge in Tennessee. There is a small population outside the reservation in Anderson County and another small population in Roane County within previous reservation boundaries. The largest known population in the state is on the reservation in Anderson County and covers several hectares including woodland, roadbanks, and pipeline and power-line rights-of-way. This species is restricted to cedar barrens as are *Solidago ptarmicoides*, *Tomanthera auriculata*, and *Liatris cylindracea* at Oak Ridge. Occurrence of the other rare species at Oak Ridge is documented elsewhere (Parr and Taylor 1979, Patrick et al. 1983, Parr, 1984).

An analysis of species richness in relation to habitat data at Oak Ridge (Fig. 3) shows decreasing numbers of species in habitats with a closed canopy. The greatest variety of species occurs in open woods or thickets on mesic sites. Curiously, numbers of species on floodplains and other areas of often saturated soils closely parallel numbers of species on xeric sites. This may reflect a similar level of stress in these sites and a tendency for there to be a fewer species with ecological strategies especially adapted for exploiting such habitats (McNaughton and Wolfe 1979).

In Table I, species are listed alphabetically within families. Families are arranged alphabetically within great groups. Nomenclature follows the National List of Scientific Plant Names (USDA/SCS 1982) with the following exceptions: *Scutellaria pseudoserrata* Epling (Collins 1976), *Silphium trifoliatum* (Cronquist 1980), *Trillium sulcatum* Patrick (Patrick 1984), *Erythronium americanum* Ker-Gawl. (Parks and Hardin 1963).

The checklist of species at Oak Ridge has provided indi-

viduals engaged in environmental research and land-use planning at the site with a readily accessible reference of species distribution. The computerized data file of species occurrence and habitat makes possible the identification of species most likely to occur in a given area or habitat. In addition, potentially suitable species for different moisture conditions can be selected.

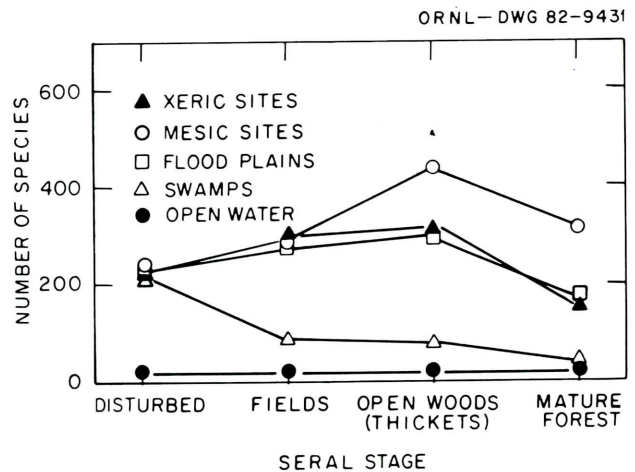


FIG. 3. The relationship of species richness to seral stage and moisture.



- MALVACEAE  
 HIBISCUS LAEVIS  
 HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTUS  
 SIDA SPINOSA  
 MENISPERMACEAE  
 COCCULUS CAROLINUS  
 MENISPERMUM CANADENSE  
 MORACEAE  
 MAELURA POMIFERA  
 MORUS RUBRA  
 NYSSACEAE  
 NYSSA SYLVATICA  
 OLEACEAE  
 CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICUS  
 FRAXINUS AMERICANA  
 VAR AMERICANA  
 FRAXINUS AMERICANA  
 VAR BILTIMOREANA  
 FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA  
 VAR PENNSYLVANICA  
 FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA  
 VAR SUBINTEGERRIMA  
 FRAXINUS QUADRANGULATA  
 LIGUSTRUM SINENSE  
 LIGUSTRUM VULGARE  
 ONAGRACEAE  
 CIRCAEA LUTETIANA  
 SUBSP CANADENSIS  
 EPILIBIUM COLORATUM  
 GAURA BIENNIS  
 GAURA FILIPES  
 LUDWIGIA ALTERNIFOLIA  
 LUDWIGIA DECURRENS  
 LUDWIGIA PALUSTRIS  
 OENOTHERA BIENNIS  
 OENOTHERA FRUTICOSA  
 OENOTHERA LACINIATA  
 DRUBANCHACEAE  
 CONOPOLIS AMERICANA  
 EPIFAGUS VIRGINIANA  
 OXALIDACEAE  
 OXALIS DILLENI  
 OXALIS STRICTA  
 OXALIS VIOLACEA  
 PAPAVERACEAE  
 SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS  
 STYLOPHORUM DIPHYLUM  
 PASSIFLORACEAE  
 PASSIFLORA EDULIS  
 PASSIFLORA LUTEA  
 PHRYMACEAE  
 PHRYMA LEPTOSTACHYA  
 PHYTOLACCACEAE  
 PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA  
 PLANTAGINACEAE  
 PLANTAGO ARISTATA  
 PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA  
 PLANTAGO MAJOR  
 PLANTAGO RUGELII  
 PLANTAGO VIRGINICA  
 PLATANACEAE  
 PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS  
 POLEMONIACEAE  
 PHLOX AMOENA  
 PHLOX AMPLIFOLIA  
 PHLOX DIVARICATA  
 PHLOX GLABERRIMA  
 PHLOX MACULATA  
 VAR PYRAMIDALIS  
 PHLOX PANICULATA  
 PHLOX PILOSA  
 POLEMONIUM REPTANS  
 POLYGALACEAE  
 POLYGALA CURTISII  
 POLYGALA SANGUINEA  
 POLYGALA SENECA  
 POLYGALA VERTICILLATA  
 VAR VERTICILLATA  
 POLYGALA VERTICILLATA  
 VAR AMBIGUA  
 POLYGONACEAE  
 POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES  
 VAR HYDROPIPEROIDES  
 POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES  
 VAR SETACEUM  
 POLYGONUM LAPATHIFOLIUM  
 POLYGONUM PENNSYLVANICUM  
 POLYGONUM PERSICARIA  
 POLYGONUM PUNCTATUM  
 POLYGONUM SAGITTATUM  
 POLYGONUM SCANDENS  
 VAR SCANDENS  
 POLYGONUM SCANDENS  
 VAR CRISTATUM  
 POLYGONUM VIRGINIANUM  
 RUMEX ACETUSSELLA  
 RUMEX CRISPUS  
 RUMEX OBTUSIFOLIUS  
 PURTULACACEAE  
 CLAYTONIA CAROLINIANA  
 CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA  
 PRIMULACEAE  
 ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS  
 DUROCATHEON MEADII  
 LYSIMACHIA CILIATA  
 LYSIMACHIA LANCEOLATA  
 LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA  
 LYSIMACHIA QUADRIFOLIA  
 SAMOLUS PARVIFLORUS  
 PYROLACEAE  
 CHIMAPHILA MACULATA  
 HYPOPIYUS MONOTROPA  
 MONOTROPA UNIFLORA  
 HANUNCULACEAE  
 ACONITUM UNCINATUM  
 ACTAEA PACHYPODA  
 ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA  
 ANEMONE VIRGINIANA  
 AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS  
 CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA  
 CIMICIFUGA RUBIFOLIA  
 CLEMATIS VIORNA  
 CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA  
 DELPHINIUM EXALTATUM  
 DELPHINIUM TRICLORUM  
 HEPATICA NOBILIS  
 VAR ACUTA  
 HEPATICA NOBILIS  
 VAR OBTUSA  
 HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS  
 RANUNCULUS ABORTIVUS  
 RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS  
 RANUNCULUS CAROLINIANUS  
 RANUNCULUS FASCICULARIS  
 RANUNCULUS HISPIDUS  
 RANUNCULUS RECURVATUS  
 RANUNCULUS REPENS  
 RANUNCULUS SCLEERATUS  
 RANUNCULUS SCLEERATONALIS  
 THALICTRUM OIOLICUM  
 THALICTRUM REVOLUTUM  
 THALICTRUM THALICTROIDES  
 RHAMNACEAE  
 BERCEHIA SCANDENS  
 CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS  
 RHAMNUS CAROLINIANA  
 ROSACEAE  
 AGRIMONIA PARVIFLORA  
 AGRIMONIA PUBESCENS  
 AGRIMONIA ROSTELLATA  
 AMELANCHIER ARBOREA  
 ARUNDO OIOLICUS  
 CRATAEGUS CRUS-GALLI  
 CRATAEGUS MARSHALLII  
 DUCHESNEA INDICA  
 FRAGRARIA VIRGINIANA  
 GEUM CANADENSE  
 GEUM VIRGINIANUM  
 MALUS PUMILA  
 PORTERANTHUS TRIFOLIATUS  
 POTENTILLA CANADENSIS  
 POTENTILLA NORVEGICA  
 POTENTILLA RECTA  
 POTENTILLA SIMPLEX  
 PRUNUS AMERICANA  
 PRUNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA  
 PRUNUS MUNSONIANA  
 PRUNUS PERSICA  
 PRUNUS SEROTINA  
 PYRUS COMMUNIS  
 ROSA CAROLINA  
 ROSA MULTIFLORA  
 ROSA SETIGERA  
 RUBUS ARGUTUS  
 RUBUS BETULIFOLIUS  
 RUBUS FLAGELLARIS  
 RUBUS HISPIDUS  
 RUBUS OCCIDENTALIS  
 SPIRAEA DOUGLASII  
 SPIRAEA TOMENTOSA  
 WALDSTEINIA FRAGRARIODES  
 VAR PARVIFLORA  
 RUBIACEAE  
 CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS  
 DIDYMA TERES  
 DIDYMA VIRGINIANA  
 GALIUM APRINE  
 GALIUM CIRCAEZANS  
 GALIUM PILOSUM  
 GALIUM TINCTORIUM  
 GALIUM TRIFLORUM  
 HOUSTONIA CAERULEA  
 HOUSTONIA CANADENSIS  
 HOUSTONIA LONGIFOLIA  
 HOUSTONIA NIGRICANS  
 HOUSTONIA PURPUREA  
 VAR PURPUREA  
 HOUSTONIA PURPUREA  
 VAR CALYCOSA  
 MITCHELLA REPENS  
 SALICACEAE  
 POPULUS ALBA  
 POPULUS DELTOIDES  
 POPULUS X JACKII  
 SALIX EDIGUA  
 SUBSP INTERIOR  
 SALIX HUMILIS  
 SALIX NIGRA  
 SAURURACEAE  
 SAURURUS CERNUUS  
 SAXIFRAGACEAE  
 HEUCHERA AMERICANA  
 HEUCHERA VILLOSA  
 HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS  
 ILEA VIRGINICA  
 PHILADELPHUS HIRSUTUS  
 PHILADELPHUS INDOURUS  
 SAXIFRAGA CAHEYANA  
 TIARELLA CORDFOLIA  
 SCHOPHULARIACEAE  
 AGALINUS PURPUREA  
 AGALINUS TENUIFOLIA  
 AUREOLARIA FLAVA  
 AUREOLARIA LAEVIGATA  
 AUREOLARIA PATULA  
 AUREOLARIA VIRGINICA  
 CHELONE GLABRA  
 LINARIA VULGARIS  
 LINDERNIA ANAGALLIDEA  
 LINDERNIA DUBIA  
 MECARDONIA ACUMINATA  
 MIMULUS ALATUS  
 MIMULUS RINGENS  
 PAULOWNIA TOMENTOSA  
 PEDICULARIS CANADENSIS  
 PENSTEMON LAEVIGATUS  
 TOMANTHERA AURICULATA  
 VERBASCUM BLATTARIA  
 VERBASCUM THAPSUS  
 VERONICA ANAGALLIS-AQUATICA  
 VERONICA ARVENSIS  
 VERONICA OFFICINALIS  
 VERONICA PEREGRINA  
 VERONICA SERPYLLIFOLIA  
 VERONICA STRUM VIRGINICUM  
 SIMARUBACEAE  
 AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA  
 SOLANACEAE  
 DATURA STRAMONIUM  
 NICANDRA PHYSALODES  
 PHYSALIS LONGIFOLIA  
 VAR SUBGLABRATA  
 PHYSALIS PUBESCENS  
 VAR INTEGRIFOLIA  
 PHYSALIS VIRGINIANA  
 SOLANUM CAROLINENSE  
 SOLANUM PYTCANTHUM  
 STAPHYLEACEAE  
 STAPHYLEA TRIFOLIA  
 TILIACEAE  
 TILIA AMERICANA  
 ULMACEAE  
 CELTIS LAEVIGATA  
 CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS  
 CELTIS TENUIFOLIA  
 ULMUS ALATA  
 ULMUS AMERICANA  
 ULMUS RUBRA  
 URTICACEAE  
 BOEHMERIA CYLINDRICA  
 Pilea PUMILA  
 VALERIANACEAE  
 VALERIANELLA RADIATA  
 VERBENACEAE  
 PHYLA LANCEOLATA  
 VERBENA SIMPLEX  
 VERBENA URTICIFOLIA  
 VIOLACEAE  
 HYBANTHUS CONCOLOR  
 VIOLA AFFINIS  
 VIOLA BICOLOR  
 VIOLA CANADENSIS  
 VIOLA CONSPERSA  
 VIOLA CUCULLATA  
 VIOLA HASTATA  
 VIOLA HIRSUTULA  
 VIOLA PALMATA  
 VIOLA PALMATA  
 VIOLA PAPILLONACEA  
 VIOLA PENNSYLVANICA  
 VIOLA PUBESCENS  
 VIOLA SAGITTATA  
 VIOLA SORORIA  
 VIOLA STRIATA  
 VIOLA TRILOBATA  
 VIOLA TRIPARTITA  
 VAR GLABERRIMA  
 VITACEAE  
 AMPPELOPIS CORDATA  
 PARTHENOCESSUS QUINQUEFOLIA  
 VITIS AESTIVALIS  
 VITIS CINEREA  
 VITIS RIPARIA  
 VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA  
 VITIS VULPINA  
 MONOCOTS  
 ALISMACEAE  
 ALISMACEAE  
 ALISMA SUBCORDATUM  
 SAGITTARIA CALYCINA  
 SAGITTARIA LATIFOLIA  
 VAR OBTUSA  
 SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDENSIS  
 AMARYLLIDACEAE  
 HYMENOCALLIS OCCIDENTALIS  
 HYPOXIS HIRSUTA  
 NARCISSUS PSEUDONARCISSUS  
 ARACEAE  
 ACORUS CALAMUS  
 ARISAEMA DRACONTIUM  
 ARISAEMA TRICHOPHYLLUM  
 ORONTIUM AQUATICUM  
 COMMLINACEAE  
 COMMLINA COMMUNIS  
 COMMLINA VIRGINICA  
 TRADESCANTIA SUBASPERSA  
 CYPERACEAE  
 BULBOSTYLIS CAPILLARIS  
 CAREX ABSCONDITA  
 CAREX AMPHIBOLA  
 CAREX ARTEFACTA  
 CAREX ATLANTICA  
 VAR INCOMPERTA  
 CAREX BAILEYI  
 CAREX BUSHII  
 CAREX CAROLINIANA  
 CAREX CEPHALOPHORA  
 CAREX COMPLANATA  
 CAREX CRINITA  
 CAREX DIGITALIS  
 CAREX EBURNEA  
 CAREX EMMONSII  
 CAREX FLACIOLLA  
 CAREX FRANKII  
 CAREX GRACILESCENS  
 CAREX GRACILLIMA  
 CAREX GRANULARIS  
 CAREX GRAYI  
 CAREX HIRSUTELLA  
 CAREX INTUMESCENS  
 CAREX LAXICULMIS  
 CAREX LAXIFLORA  
 CAREX LUPULINA  
 CAREX LURIDA  
 CAREX MUHLENBERGII  
 CAREX NIGROMARGINATA  
 CAREX NORMALIS  
 CAREX PENNSYLVANICA  
 CAREX RADIIATA  
 CAREX RETROFLEXA  
 CAREX SHORTIANA  
 CAREX SQUARROSA  
 CAREX STRIATULA  
 CAREX SWANII  
 CAREX TEXENSIS  
 CAREX TRIBULOIDES  
 CAREX VULPINODEA  
 CAREX WILDENOWII  
 CYPERUS ESCULENTUS  
 CYPERUS FERRUGINESCENS  
 CYPERUS FLAVESCENS  
 VAR POAEFORMIS  
 CYPERUS LANCASTRIENSIS  
 CYPERUS OVULARIS  
 CYPERUS STRIGOSUS  
 ELEOCHARIS ERYTHROPODA  
 ELEOCHARIS OBTUSA  
 FIMBRISTYLIS AUTUMNALIS  
 SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS  
 SCIRPUS CYPERINUS  
 SCIRPUS PENDULUS  
 SCIRPUS POLYTRILLUS  
 SCIRPUS VALIDUS  
 VAR CREBER  
 SCLERIA OLIGANTHA  
 SCLERIA TRIGLOMERATA  
 DIOSCOREACEAE  
 DIOSCOREA BATATAS  
 DIOSCOREA HIRTICAUUS  
 DIOSCOREA QUATERNATA  
 IRIDACEAE  
 GLADIOLUS X GANDAVENSIS  
 IRIS CRISTATA  
 IRIS X GERMANICA  
 SISYRINCHIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM  
 SISYRINCHIUM ATLANTICUM  
 SISYRINCHIUM MUCRONATUM  
 JUNCACEAE  
 JUNCUS ACUMINATUS  
 JUNCUS BIFLORUS  
 JUNCUS BUFONIUS  
 JUNCUS CORIACEUS  
 JUNCUS DEBILIS  
 JUNCUS EFFUSUS  
 VAR SOLUTUS  
 JUNCUS MARGINATUS  
 JUNCUS SECUNDUS  
 JUNCUS TENJIS  
 VAR TENJIS  
 JUNCUS TENJIS  
 VAR DUDLEYI  
 LUZULA ACUMINATA  
 VAR ACUMINATA  
 LUZULA ACUMINATA  
 VAR CAROLINAE  
 LUZULA BULBOSA  
 LUZULA ECHINATA  
 LUZULA MULTIFLORA  
 LILIACEAE  
 ALLIUM AMPELOPRASUM  
 ALLIUM CANADENSE  
 ALLIUM CERNUUM  
 ALLIUM VINEALE  
 AMIANTHUM MUSCAETOXICUM  
 ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS  
 CAMASSIA SCILLOIDES  
 CHAMAELIRIUM LUTEUM  
 DISPORUM LANUGINOSUM  
 ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM  
 ERYTHRONIUM UMBILICATUM  
 HEROCALLIS FULVA  
 LILIUM CANADENSE  
 MANFREDIA VIRGINICA  
 MEDEOLA VIRGINIANA  
 POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM  
 SMILACINA RACEMOSA  
 SMILAX BONA-NOX  
 SMILAX ECIRATA  
 SMILAX GLAUCA  
 SMILAX PULVERULENTA  
 SMILAX ROTUNDIFOLIA  
 STENANTHIUM GRAMINEUM  
 TRILLIUM CUNEATUM  
 TRILLIUM FLEXIPE  
 TRILLIUM LUTEUM  
 TRILLIUM SULCATUM  
 TRILLIUM VASEYI  
 UVULARIA GRANDIFLORA  
 UVULARIA PERFOLIATA  
 YUCCA FILAMENTOSA  
 VAR SMALLIANA  
 URCHIDACEAE  
 CORALLORRHIZA ODONTORHIZA  
 CORALLORRHIZA WISTERIANA  
 CYPRIEDIUM ACAULE  
 GALEARIA SPECTABILIS  
 GOODYERA PUBESCENS  
 HEXALECTRIS SPICATA  
 LIPARIS LILLIFOLIA  
 MALAXIS UNIFOLIA  
 PLATANATHERA CLAVELLATA  
 PLATANATHERA FLAVA  
 VAR HERBILIA  
 SPIRANTHES LACERA  
 SPIRANTHES OVALIS  
 SPIRANTHES VERNALIS  
 TIPULARIA DISCOLOR  
 POACEAE  
 AGROPYRON REPENS  
 AGROSTIS HYEMALIS  
 AGROSTIS PERENNANS  
 AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA  
 ALDOPECURUS CAROLINIANUS  
 ANDROPOGON ELLIOTTII  
 ANDROPOGON GERARDII  
 ANDROPOGON TERANOLIS  
 ANDROPOGON VIRGINICUS  
 ARISTIDA LONGESPICA  
 ARISTIDA OLIGANTHA  
 ARISTIDA VIRGATA  
 ARTHRAXON HISPIDUM  
 ARUNDINARIA GIGANTEA  
 BRACHELETURM ERECTUM  
 BROMUS COMMUTATUS  
 BROMUS JAPONICUS  
 BROMUS PUBESCENS  
 CHASMANIUM LATIFOLIUM  
 CINNA ARUNDINACEA  
 CYNODON DACTYLOM  
 DACTYLIS GLOMERATA  
 DANTHONIA SPICARIA  
 DIARRHENA AMERICANA  
 DICHTANTHELIUM ACUMINATUM  
 DICHTANTHELIUM BOSCI  
 DICHTANTHELIUM CLANDESTINUM  
 DICHTANTHELIUM COMMUTATUM  
 DICHTANTHELIUM DICHOTOMUM  
 DICHTANTHELIUM DIGLOSSANTHES  
 DICHTANTHELIUM SCOPARIUM  
 DICHTANTHELIUM SPHAEROCARPON  
 VAR SPHAEROCARPON  
 DICHTANTHELIUM SPHAEROCARPON  
 VAR ISOPHYLLUM  
 DIGITARIA ISCHAEMUM  
 DIGITARIA SANGUINALIS  
 ECHINOCHLOA CRUSGALLI  
 ECHINOCHLOA MURICATA  
 ELEUSINE INDICA  
 ELYMUS VILOSUM  
 ELYMUS VIRGINICUS  
 VAR VIRGINICUS  
 ELYMUS VIRGINICUS  
 VAR GLABRIFLORUS  
 ELYMUS VIRGINICUS  
 VAR HIRSUTULUM  
 ERAGROSTIS CAPILLARIS  
 ERAGROSTIS CILIANENSIS  
 ERAGROSTIS CURVULA  
 ERAGROSTIS HYPNODIS  
 ERAGROSTIS SPECTABILIS  
 ERIANTHUS ALDPECUROIDES  
 EULALIA VIMINEA  
 FESTUCA PRATENSIS  
 FESTUCA OBTUSA  
 GLYCERIA STRIATA  
 HYSTRIX PATULA  
 LEERSIA DRYZOIDES  
 LEERSIA VIRGINICA  
 LILIUM PERENNE  
 VAR MULTIFLORUM  
 HELICIA MUTICA  
 MUHLENBERGIA SCHREBERI  
 MUHLENBERGIA TENUIFOLIA  
 PANICUM ANCEPS  
 PANICUM CAPILLARE  
 PANICUM DICHOTOMIFLORUM  
 PANICUM FLEXILE  
 PANICUM PHILADELPHICUM  
 PANICUM RIGIDULUM  
 PASPALUM BOSCIANUM  
 PASPALUM DILATATUM  
 PASPALUM LAEVE  
 VAR LAEVE  
 PASPALUM LAEVE  
 VAR PILOSUM  
 PASPALUM PUBIFLORUM  
 VAR GLABRUM  
 PASPALUM SETACEUM  
 VAR MUHLENBERGII  
 PHELIUM PRATENSE  
 POA AUTUMNALIS  
 POA COMPRESSA  
 POA CUSPIDATA  
 POA PRATENSIS  
 SCHIZACHYRIUM SCOPARIUM  
 SETARIA CAPILLARE  
 SETARIA GLAUCA  
 SETARIA VIRIDIS  
 SORGHASTRUM ELLIOTTII  
 SORGHASTRUM NUTANS  
 SORGHUM HALENSE  
 SPHENOPHOLLIS NITIDA  
 SPHENOPHOLLIS OBTUSATA  
 SPOROBOLUS ASPER  
 SPOROBOLUS NEGLECTUS  
 SPOROBOLUS TENUIFLORUS  
 TRIDENS FLAVUS  
 TRIDENS X AESTIVUM  
 VULPIA OCTOFLORA  
 POTAMOGETONACEAE  
 POTAMOGETON CRISPUS  
 POTAMOGETON FOLIOSUS  
 TYPHACEAE  
 TYPHA LATIFOLIA

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MUCUS TRAIL FOLLOWING BY THE SLUG *DEROCERAS LAEVE* (MULLER)

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## ABSTRACT

Mucus trails of the slug *Deroceras laeve* were marked on the underside of a glass plate as they moved across the top. Tracings were used to produce permanent records for analytical comparisons. Individual slugs were found to occasionally follow their own trails as well as the trails of conspecifics. However, the degree of following in the experiments was not significantly different from the control tests for this species, indicating potential effects of aggression and habitat utilization.

## INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of mucus trail following has been observed and studied in several species of gastropods. It may, in fact, be a common characteristic of most gastropods (Wells and Buckley, 1972). Some of the earlier studies examined the homing ability in limpets. Cook et al. (1969) postulated that the homing ability in members of the genus *Patella* may be due to absorbed proteins since washing of a trail on a rock did not seem to inhibit follow-

ing. It was suggested that *Siphonaria normalis* may also be following some sort of chemical information (Cook, 1969).

Wells and Buckley (1972), in their well-known study, found that *Physa* traveled up the same arm of a Y-tube with a much higher frequency than would be predicted randomly. *Physa* followed its own trail as well as those laid down by other individuals. Another snail, *Biomphalaria glabrata*, will also follow its own trail and the trail of a conspecific with equal frequency (Townsend, 1974).

Following has been observed in the large terrestrial slugs *Limax grossui* Lupu. (Cook, 1977) and *L. pseudoflavus* (Cook, 1979). *Limax grossui*, in addition to following trails laid by members of its own species, also followed trails of *L. flavus*. It did not, however, follow the trails of *Deroceras reticulatum* or *Milax budapestiensis*, indicating trail discrimination between species exists.

This paper describes the results of an examination of trail following in the small slug *Deroceras* (= *Agrtolimax*) *laeve*. Individual following as well as following between conspecifics was studied.

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