

## **Part 3**

# **THE VEGETATION TYPES OF TEXAS** **Including Cropland**

**An Illustrated Synopsis to  
Accompany the Map**

**by**

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**Live Oak – Ashe Juniper Woods**



Craig McMahan

(30a) Post Oak Parks/Woods

(30b) Post Oak Woods, Forest and Grassland Mosaic

(30c) Post Oak Woods/Forest

Post Oak Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants (Post Oak Savannah):** Blackjack oak, eastern redcedar, mesquite, black hickory, live oak, sandjack oak, cedar elm, hackberry, yaupon, poison oak, American beautyberry, hawthorn, supplejack, trumpet creeper, dewberry, coral-berry, little bluestem, silver bluestem, sand lovegrass, beaked panicum, three-awn, spranglegrass, tickclover.

**Distribution:** Most apparent on the sandy soils of the Post Oak Savannah.



Glen Mills

(31) Willow Oak-Water Oak-Blackgum Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Beech, overcup oak, chestnut oak, cherrybark oak, elm, sweetgum, sycamore, southern magnolia, white oak, black willow, bald cypress, swamp laurel oak, hawthorn, bush palmetto, common elderberry, southern arrowwood, poison oak, supplejack, trumpet creeper, crossvine, greenbriar, blackberry, rhomboid copperleaf, St. Andrew's Cross.

**Distribution:** Principally in the lower flood plains of the Sulphur, Neches, Angelina, Trinity and Sabine Rivers in the Pineywoods.



Roy Frye

(32) Sandsage-Havard Shin Oak Brush

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Skunkbush sumac, Chickasaw plum, Indiangrass, switchgrass, sand bluestem, little bluestem, sand lovegrass, big sandreed, sideoats grama, hairy grama, sand dropseed, sand paspalum, lead plant, scurfpea, scarletpea, slickseed bean, wild blue indigo, wild buckwheat, bush morningglory.

**Distribution:** Sandy soils of the northwestern High Plains and (Panhandle) Rolling Plains.



Roy Frye

(33) Ashe Juniper Parks/Woods

Ashe Juniper Woods

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Live oak, Texas oak, cedar elm, mesquite, agarito, tasajillo, western ragweed, scurfpea, little bluestem, sideoats grama, Texas wintergrass, silver bluestem, hairy tridens, tumblegrass, red three-awn.

**Distribution:** Principally on slopes of hills in Stephens and Palo Pinto Counties, Cross Timbers and Prairies.



David Riskind

(34) Juniper-Mixed Brush

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Red-berry juniper, one-seeded juniper, tasajillo, catclaw, skunkbush sumac, lotebush, mesquite, Havard shin oak, mountain mahogany, yucca, red grama, sideoats grama, Texas grama, hairy grama, red lovegrass, gummy lovegrass, tumblegrass, buffalograss, curly mesquite, tobosa, western ragweed, bitterweed, wild buckwheat, James rushpea.

**Distribution:** Occurs on the Cap Rock Escarpment of the High Plains.



Craig McMahan

(35) Elm-Hackberry Parks/Woods      Elm-Hackberry Parks

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Mesquite, post oak, woollybucket bumelia, honey locust, coral-berry, pasture haw, elbowbush, Texas pricklypear, tasajillo, dewberry, silver bluestem, buffalograss, western ragweed, giant ragweed, goldenrod, frostweed, ironweed, prairie parsley, broom snakeweed.

**Distribution:** Occurs within the Blackland Prairie, primarily in Ellis, Navarro and Limestone Counties.



Carl Frentress

(36) Water Oak-Elm-Hackberry Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Cedar elm, American elm, willow oak, southern red oak, white oak, black willow, cottonwood, red ash, sycamore, pecan, bois d'arc, flowering dogwood, dewberry, coral-berry, dallisgrass, switchgrass, rescuegrass, bermudagrass, eastern gamagrass, Virginia wildrye, Johnsongrass, giant ragweed, yankeeweed, Leavenworth eryngo.

**Distribution:** Occurs in the upper flood plains of the Sabine, Neches, Sulphur and Trinity Rivers and tributaries.



Roy Frye

(37) Cottonwood-Hackberry-Saltcedar Brush/Woods

Cottonwood-Hackberry-Saltcedar Brush

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Lindheimer's black willow, buttonbush, groundsel-tree, rough-leaf dogwood, Panhandle grape, heartleaf ampelopsis, false climbing buckwheat, cattail, switchgrass, prairie cordgrass, salt grass, alkali sacaton, spikesedge, horsetail, bulrush, coarse sumpweed, Maximilian sunflower.

**Distribution:** Principal drainages within the Canadian and Red River Basins.



Craig McMahan

(38) Pecan-Elm Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants:** American elm, cedar elm, cottonwood, sycamore, black willow, live oak, Carolina ash, bald cypress, water oak, hackberry, virgin's bower, yaupon, greenbriar, mustang grape, poison oak, Johnson-grass, Virginia wildrye, Canada wildrye, rescuegrass, frostweed, western ragweed.

**Distribution:** Bottomlands in the Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio and Frio River basins and Gulf Coast Prairie reaches of the San Bernard, Navidad and Lavaca Rivers.



Leroy Williamson

(39) Bald Cypress-Water Tupelo Swamp

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Water oak, water hickory, swamp blackgum, red maple, swamp privet, buttonbush, possum haw, water elm, black willow, eardrop vine, supplejack, trumpet creeper, climbing hempweed, bog hemp, water fern, duckweed, water hyacinth, bladderwort, beggar-ticks, water paspalum, St. John's wort.

**Distribution:** Swampy flatlands in the Pineywoods.



David Riskind

(40) Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir Parks/Forest

Ponderosa Pine-Douglas Fir Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Southwestern white pine, bigtooth maple, alligator juniper, Gambel's oak, chinkapin oak, Emory oak, Texas madrone, Apache plum, mountain mahogany, Wright's silktassel, mountain snow-berry, southwestern chokecherry, Pringle needlegrass, finestem needlegrass, pinyon ricegrass, cliff muhly, pine dropseed, largeleaf oxalis, rock betony, trumpet currant.

**Distribution:** Elevation above 6,000 feet in the mountains of the Trans-Pecos; principally in Guadalupe Mountains National Park.



Bill Reaves

(41) Young Forest/Grassland

Young Forest

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Various combinations and age classes of pine and regrowth southern red oak, sweetgum, post oak, white oak, black hickory, blackgum, elm, hackberry, and water oak resulting from recent harvesting of pine or pine-hardwood forest and subsequent establishment of young pine plantation or young pine-hardwood forest. Shrubs include hawthorn, poison oak, sumac, holly, wax myrtle, blueberry, blackberry and red bay. This type may also portray grasslands resulting from clearing of forests.

**Distribution:** Pineywoods.



Brent Ortego

(42) Pine-Hardwood Forest

Subtype 1: Loblolly Pine-Sweetgum

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Shortleaf pine, water oak, white oak, southern red oak, winged elm, beech, blackgum, magnolia, American beautyberry, American hornbeam, flowering dogwood, yaupon, hawthorn, supplejack, Virginia creeper, wax myrtle, red bay, sassafras, southern arrowwood, poison oak, greenbriar, blackberry.

**Distribution:** Occurs throughout the Pineywoods.



Joseph Campo

(42) Pine-Hardwood Forest

Subtype 2: Shortleaf Pine-Post Oak-Southern Red Oak

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Loblolly pine, black hickory, sandjack oak, flowering dogwood, common persimmon, sweetgum, sassafras, greenbriar, yaupon, wax myrtle, American beautyberry, hawthorn, supplejack, winged elm, beaked panicum, spranglegrass, Indiangrass, switchgrass, three-awn, bushclover, tickclover.

**Distribution:** Northeast Texas counties of Bowie, Red River, Lamar, Cass, Camp, Titus, Franklin, Marion, Harrison, Upshur, Gregg, Smith, Wood, and Morris. Extends into southeastern Pineywoods along deep sand ridges.





Craig McMahan

(42) Pine-Hardwood Forest

Subtype 3: Loblolly Pine-Post Oak

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Black hickory, blackjack oak, eastern redcedar, cedar elm, hackberry, greenbriar, yaupon, elbowbush, purpletop, sand lovegrass, broomsedge bluestem, little bluestem, brownseed paspalum, bushclover, tickclover, gay feather, yellow neptunia, bitter sneezeweed, velvet bundleflower.

**Distribution:** The “Lost Pines” in Bastrop County and westward of the pine producing region of East Texas.



Brent Ortego

(42) Pine-Hardwood Forest

Subtype 4: Longleaf Pine-Sandjack Oak

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, blackjack oak, sand post oak, southern red oak, flowering dogwood, sweetgum, sassafras, American beautyberry, wax myrtle, yaupon, hawthorn, yellow jessamine, slender bluestem, broomsedge bluestem, little bluestem.

**Distribution:** Southeastern Pineywoods.



Lee Ann Johnson

(43) Marsh/Barrier Island

Subtype 1: Maidencane-Alligator Weed (fresh) Marsh

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Water hyacinth, cattail, water-pennywort, pickerelweed, arrowhead, white waterlily, cabomba, coontail, duckweed.

**Distribution:** Hydric lowlands landward of brackish marsh, Coastal Prairies and Marshes.



Kirby Brown

(43) Marsh/Barrier Island

Subtype 2: Marshay Cordgrass-Olneyi Three-Square-Leafy Three-Square (brackish) Marsh

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Big cordgrass, widgeongrass, California bulrush, seashore paspalum, sacahuista, common reed.

**Distribution:** Generally landward of normal tidelands to storm tide, Coastal Prairies and Marshes.



Lee Ann Johnson

(43) Marsh/Barrier Island

Subtype 3: Smooth Cordgrass-Marsh Saltgrass-Sea Ox-eye (saline) Marsh

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Black rush, vidrillos, black mangrove, glasswort, seashore paspalum, shoalgrass.

**Distribution:** Tidally-inundated shores of bays, Gulf Coast.



Jake Dameron

(43) Marsh/Barrier Island

Subtype 4: Seaots-Seacoast Bluestem Grassland

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Croton, single-spike paspalum, Pan American balsamscale, flat sedge, sea purslane, cenicilla, bulrush, beach morningglory, goatfoot morningglory, sea rocket, lime pricklyash.

**Distribution:** Sandy coastal barrier islands from high tide mark to leeward marshes.



Roy Frye

(44) Crops

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Cultivated cover crops or row crops providing food and/or fiber for either man or domestic animals. This type may also portray grassland associated with crop rotations.

**Distribution:** Statewide.



Roy Frye

(45) Other Native or Introduced Grasses

**Commonly Associated Plants:** Mixed native or introduced grasses and forbs on grassland sites or mixed herbaceous communities resulting from the clearing of woody vegetation. This type is associated with the clearing of forests in northeast and east-central Texas and may portray early stages of Type 41, Young Forest. Also occurs in the South Texas Plains where brush has been cleared. Such areas are particularly subject to change due to regrowth brush.

**Distribution:** Principally northeast, east-central and south Texas.