Kettle Creek Battlefield

A Hidden Botanical Jewel in the Georgia Piedmont



THANKS to Kettle Creek Battlefield Assoc. for funding this project!

Thanks to photographers!

Hugh and Carol Nourse Alan Cressler Lee Shearer Jan Coyne

How this all began ...

Georgia Botanical Society ~

Field Trip 10 May 2014

Shagbark Hickory





Spreading Chervil



Chaerophyllum procumbens

Whitfield Gordon



Map from UGA's "Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Georgia"





Goals of the Project:

Document all the plants growing within the 14-acre core area of Kettle Creek Battlefield

Determine the types of natural communities within the study area

Create a collection of **voucher** plant specimens: pressed, dried, and mounted examples of all the plant species occurring within the study area







PLANTS OF GEORGIA

POACEAE Andropogon ternarius Michaux Splitbeard Bluestem

Wilkes County: Kettle Creek Battlefield, War Hill Road, 12 miles southwest of Washington, approx 33.69161229N / -82.88464464W. Clarke's Summit, northeast of War Hill and west of War Hill Road; dry woods on southwest-facing slope, with *Pinus taeda*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Quercus stellata*, *Celtis tenuifolia*, and *Ulmus alata*.

Linda G. Chafin s.n.

14 May 2015

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA HERBARIUM Athens, Georgia

A project of the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association, Inc., Washington, Georgia

Two more goals of the project

Determine what percent of KCB plants had never been documented in Wilkes County



University of Georgia Herbarium website "Atlas of Vascular Plants of Georgia" – County maps for more than 4000 species. Determine what percent of KCB plants are "calciphiles" – calcium-loving plants



Amphibolite bedrock – high in calcium, magnesium, and iron – raises the pH of the soils that form from it.

What we found out....

- Total plant species observed at KCB: 332+
- Calcium-loving plant species: 42 (13%)
- Plant species new to Wilkes County: 240 (72%)
- Exotic, invasive pest plant species: 3 (<1%)</p>
- Plant specimens collected & pressed: ~ 500
- Natural Communities or habitats: 5

The Natural Communities of Georgia

At KCB:

Mesic Forest Oak-Pine-Hickory Forest Piedmont Prairie Floodplain Forest Disturbed Areas



Mesic (moist) Forest: War Hill north-facing slopes, lower slopes, and toe slopes of other aspects

Of the 50 native tree species at KCB, 22 occur on the north-facing mesic slopes!

American Elm Beech **Bitternut Hickory Black Gum Black Walnut** Dogwood Florida Maple Hop Hornbeam Ironwood Loblolly Pine Mockernut Hickory

Pignut Hickory Red Maple Redbud Shagbark Hickory Sourwood Sweet Gum Sycamore **Tulip Tree** Water Oak White Ash White Oak

Mesic Forest: signature calciphile species is... Black Walnut Juglans nigra









Oak-Pine-Hickory Forest: War Hill south- and west-facing slopes, upper slopes of other aspects, and top of the hill

Oak – Pine – Hickory Forest: signature calciphile species is...



Shagbark Hickory ^{Carya} ovata



Oak-Pine-Hickory Forest at KCB

Post Oak Southern Red Oak White Oak

Loblolly Pine Shortleaf Pine

Mockernut Hickory Pignut Hickory Sand Hickory Shagbark Hickory - C

Florida Maple - C Hop Hornbeam - C



Piedmont Prairie: pocket-sized grasslands





Floodplains of Kettle Creek and Kelly Branch



Canebrakes – a lost southern plant community first described by William Bartram as "vast meadows." Estimated at 12 million acres – now reduced by 95%. River Cane Arundinaria gigantea

River Cane flowers once in 50 – 100 yrs





Floodplain Forest: signature calciphile species is...

Tall Pawpaw Asimina triloba



Disturbed Areas at KCB: Roadsides and ditches, parking areas, pine plantation



Butterfly Pea



Silver Plume Grass



Large-flowered Tick-seed



Sundrops

Early Spring.... Bloodroot



Sanguinaria canadensis, Poppy Family

Rhizome and roots of Bloodroot

Cherokee Indian basket dyed with Bloodroot sap





Two more early spring bloomers



Windflower Thalictrum thalictroides

> Hepatica Anemone americana



Find of the year – March 17!

Spring Coral-root

Corallorhiza wisteriana Orchid Family





NO leaves or other photosynthetic tissues!

High Spring: April and May





Foadshade Trillium Trillium cuneatum

Trillium rhizome – underground stem may live more than 100 years!

More flowers of high spring!





Indian-pink Spigelia marilandica

Rain-lily Zephyranthes atamasca



railing Phlox *Phlox nivalis*

Spring in the Piedmont Prairie





Fire Pink, Silene virginica



Hairy Spiderwort Tradescantia hirsuticaulis



Phacelia maculata



Climbing Milkvine Gonolobus suberosus

Early Summer in the Mesic Forest



Carolina Milkvine Matelea caroliniensis

Mid-Summer along suppy roadsides



Sensitive Briar Mimosa microphylla

Passion Flower

Passiflora incarnata



Late Summer and Fall: Grasses and Goldenrods



Splitbeard Bluestem Andropogon ternarius



Gray Goldenrod Solidago nemoralis

Purple-Top Love Grass *Eragrostis spectabilis*



Many thanks to Dr. Joe Harris and the Kettle Creek Battlefield Association for their interest and support!



Aerial View of Kettle Creek Battlefield





