Floral data for Western Black Hills - Lab Manual (for Black Hill foothills and mountains only; BHFLORA.dbf, from Marriott 1985)

**General Coding Guide and Variable Names**

Species (SPECIES)Full species name

Genus mark (GM)Marks one species of each genus

Number of Species (NOS)Number of species indicated by entry, if more than one.

Number in Yanovsky (NIY)Number of species of the particular genus present and used as indicated by Yanovsky (1936).

Abundance (AB)Relative abundance of plants, from Marriott (1985)

County (CNTY)County, for only a few species (from Marriott 1985)

Lower elevation (LELE)Lower elevation of species distribution (from Marriott 1985)

Upper elevation (UELE)Upper elevation of species distribution (from Marriott 1985)

Geomorphic subdivision (GEOMORSUBD)Geomorphic subdivision of distribution of species (from Marriott 1985)

Ecological zone (EC)General ecological zone of species distribution (interpreted from Marriott's 1985 Geomorphic subdivision and Vegetative community).

Vegetation communities (COMMUNITY)Vegetation communities throughout which species is distributed.

Major community (GC)Major community in which the species is located; if any.

Roots (R)Roots

Seeds (S)Seeds

Leaves (L)Leaves

Flowers (F)Flowers

Other Plant part (O)Other specified plant part (e.g., stems, pulp)

Other used part (U)Other, unspecified or multiple plant parts used.

Type of use (TU)Type of use for unspecified plant parts (U)

Danger of use (D)Danger from ingestion, plant poisonous or may be poisonous.

Common name (COMMONNAME)Common name of species or entire genus

Comments (COMMENTS)Any other possibly relevant information about the species.

**Specific coding conventions for selected variables**

ABC=common;

R=rare/restricted;

S=scattered;

U=unknown;

W=widespread.

CNTYCR=Crook.

GEOMORSUBDBL=Bearlodge Mountains;

HR=Hogback rim;

LP=Limestone Plateau;

MF=Minnelusa foothills;

RV=Red valley.

PB=Powder River Basin

ECFM=foothills and high mountains;

FT=foothills (HR and RV);

MO=high mountains (BL, LP and MF);

Coding of this variable is based on geomorphic subdivision (HR, RV, BL, LP, and MF), vegetation community, and elevation given in Marriott (1985). HR and RV subdivisions were automatically assigned to foothills 'FT' category; BL, LP, and MF subdivisions were likewise assigned to the high mountains 'MO' category. The species indicating both the former and later geomorphic subdivisions were assigned to the 'FM' category. Species not given geomorphic subdivision were categorized on the basis of vegetation community and elevation. Generally species in forest communities (aspen, birch, or spruce) were assigned high mountain ('MO') for ecological zone, while the woodland communities (oak and pine), shrubland, and grassland communities were assigned foothills ('FT') for ecological zone. Those indicating both were assigned 'FM,' foothills and mountains category. Along with this criteria an elevation between 4000' and 5000' was used as a cuttoff between 'FT' and 'MO' zones, the lower elevations assigned 'MO' only in the northern areas or on north facing slopes. Even lower elevations for northern slopes was allowed. If no other information was available species distributed between 3000' and 6000' were coded as 'FM'.

COMMUNITY Forests and woodlands:

af=aspen forest;

bf=birch forest;

fw=floodplain woodland;

ow=oak woodland;

pf=pine forest;

pj(pjw)=pine-juniper woodland;

pw=pine woodland;

rw=ravine woodland;

sf=spruce forest.

Shrubland: ms(msh)=mountain mahogany shrubland;

sb(sbg)=sagebrush-grassland;

ss(sst)=streamside grassland.

Grassland: gr(g)=grassland);

mm(mmd)=mountain meadow;

st(stg)=streamside grassland.

Barren substrates: ig=igneous outcrop;

ls=limestone outcrop;

rb=redbed badlands;

so(ss)=sandstone outcrop.

Wetlands: la(lac)=lacustrine;

pa(pal)=palustrine;

ri(riv)=riverine;

di(dis)=disturbed.

GCBA=barren;

DI=disturbed;

FO=forest;

GR=grassland;

MC=many communities;

SH=shrub;

ST=streamside;

WE=wetland;

WO=woodland.

R to OCOO=cooked;

CPF=cooked or processed into flour;

MED=used for medicine;

NOT=part not used;

POS=part possibly used;

PRF=Processed into flour;

RAC=raw or cooked;

RAW=raw;

RCD=raw, cooked or dried;

RCP=raw cooked or processed into flour;

RDR=raw or dried;

UNS=unspecified how processed.

UN=no other plant part used;

O=other type of use;

U=used.

TUF or unspecified plant part only (U=U).

G=greens;

M=medicine;

N=none (for plants where variables R to O are indicated);

O=other;

U=gum;

W=water;

Y=syrup.

DNE=edible;

?=possibly dangerous, may need special processing;

D=dangerous/poisonous.

Floral data for Western Black Hills - Lab Manual (for Powder River basin only, PRBFLOR.dbf; from Zeimens and Walker 1977 [which is actually from Atlantic Richfield 1976], Latady 1982, Department of the Interior 1979)

**General Coding Guide and Variable Names**

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Number of Species (NOS)Number of species indicated by entry, if more than one

Roots (R)Roots

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Danger of use (D)Danger from ingestion, plant poisonous or may be poisonous.

Common name (COMMONNAME)Common name of species or entire genus

Comments (COMMENTS)Any other possibly relevant information about the species.

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Floral data for Western Black Hills - Lab Manual (for the major three northeast Wyoming [CROW] ecozones, CRWFLOR1.dbf; combined PRBFLOR.dbf and BHFLORA.dbf; caution should be exercised as NOS, NIY and the exact species may not include all members of the Genus present in all three ecological zones; AB to GC refers only to the area surveyed by Marriott 1985, the Black Hills mountains and foothills and NOS and NIY also refers mainly to these, although it is unlikely that many species occurring in the Powder River Basin are different than those in the Black Hills)

**General Coding Guide and Variable Names**

Species (SPECIES)Full species name

Genus mark (GM)Marks one species of each genus

Number of Species (NOS)Number of species indicated by entry, if more than one

Number in Yanovsky (NIY)Number of species used as indicated by Yanovsky (1936), only for selected species.

Abundance (AB)Relative abundance of plants, from Marriott (1985)

County (CNTY)County, for only a few species (from Marriott 1985)

Lower elevation (LELE)Lower elevation of species distribution (from Marriott 1985)

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W=widespread.

CNTYCR=Crook.

GEOMORSUBDBL=Bearlodge Mountains;

HR=Hogback rim;

LP=Limestone Plateau;

MF=Minnelusa foothills;

RV=Red valley.

PB=Powder River Basin

ECAL=all ecological zones;

FM=foothills and high mountains;

FP=foothills and Powder River basin;

FT=foothills (HR and RV);

MO=high mountains (BL, LP and MF);

PB=Powder River basin.

PM=Powder River Basin and BH Mountains only (probably also in foothills but not recorded there by any of the surveys)

Coding of this variable is based on geomorphic subdivision (HR, RV, BL, LP, and MF), vegetation community, and elevation given in Marriott (1985). HR and RV subdivisions were automatically assigned to foothills 'FT' category; BL, LP, and MF subdivisions were likewise assigned to the high mountains 'MO' category. The species indicating both the former and later geomorphic subdivisions were assigned to the 'FM' category. Species not given geomorphic subdivision were categorized on the basis of vegetation community and elevation. Generally species in forest communities (aspen, birch, or spruce) were assigned high mountain ('MO') for ecological zone, while the woodland communities (oak and pine), shrubland, and grassland communities were assigned foothills ('FT') for ecological zone. Those indicating both were assigned 'FM,' foothills and mountains category. Along with this criteria an elevation between 4000' and 5000' was used as a cuttoff between 'FT' and 'MO' zones, the lower elevations assigned 'MO' only in the northern areas or on north facing slopes. Even lower elevations for northern slopes was allowed. If no other information was available species distributed between 3000' and 6000' were coded as 'FM'.

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