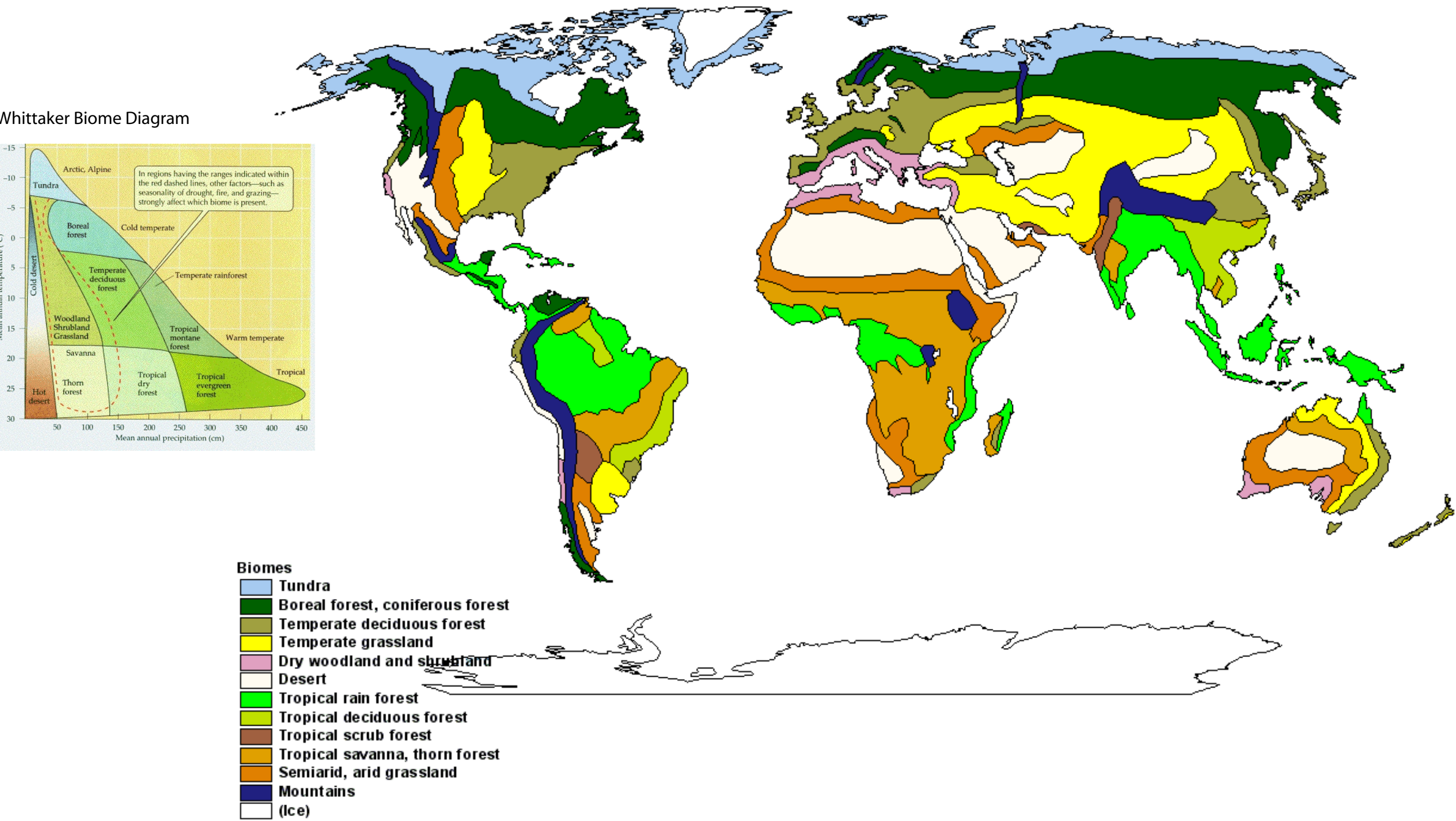
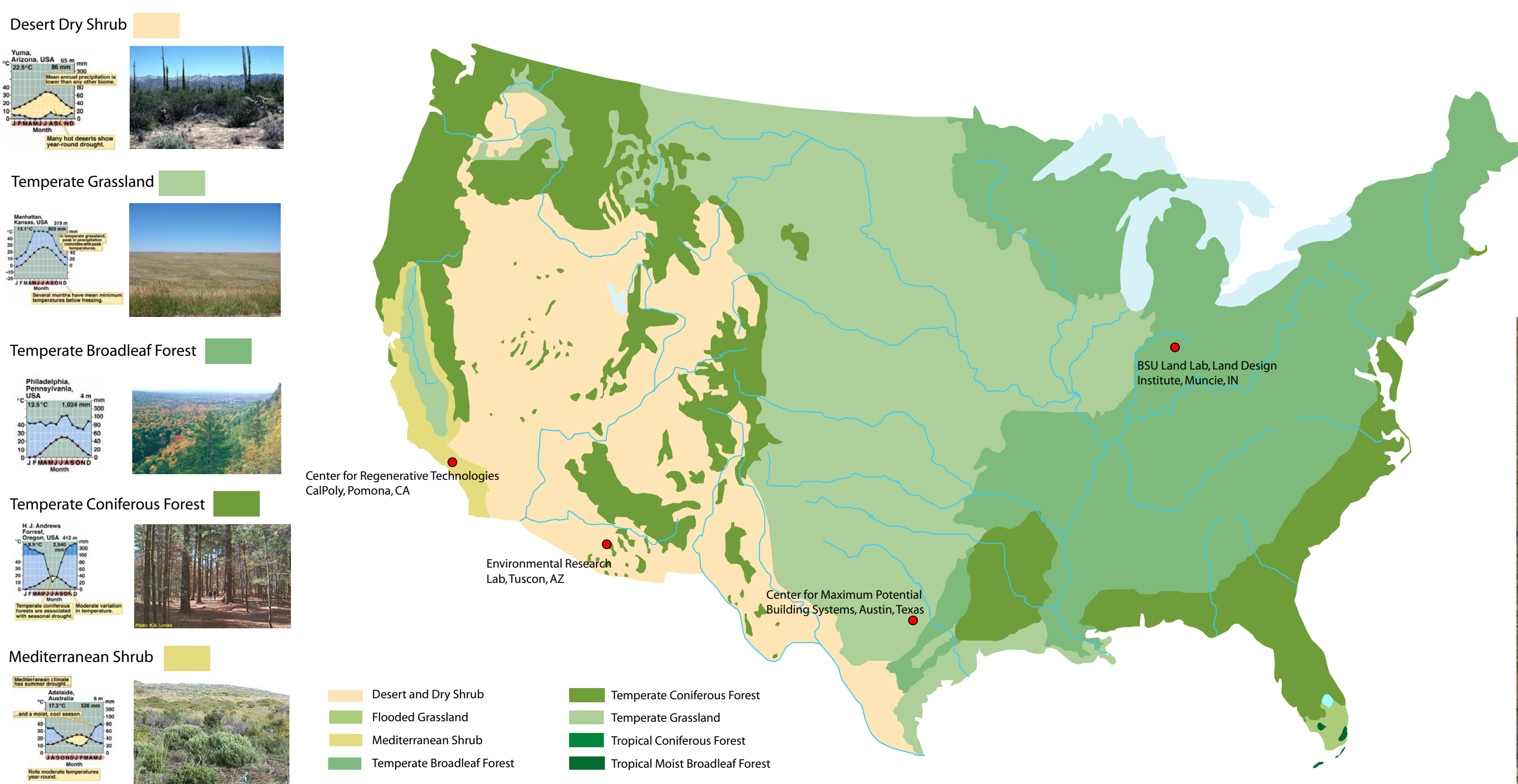


BSU-LDI Landlab as MIDWEST REGIONAL LANDLAB

Major Biomes of the World



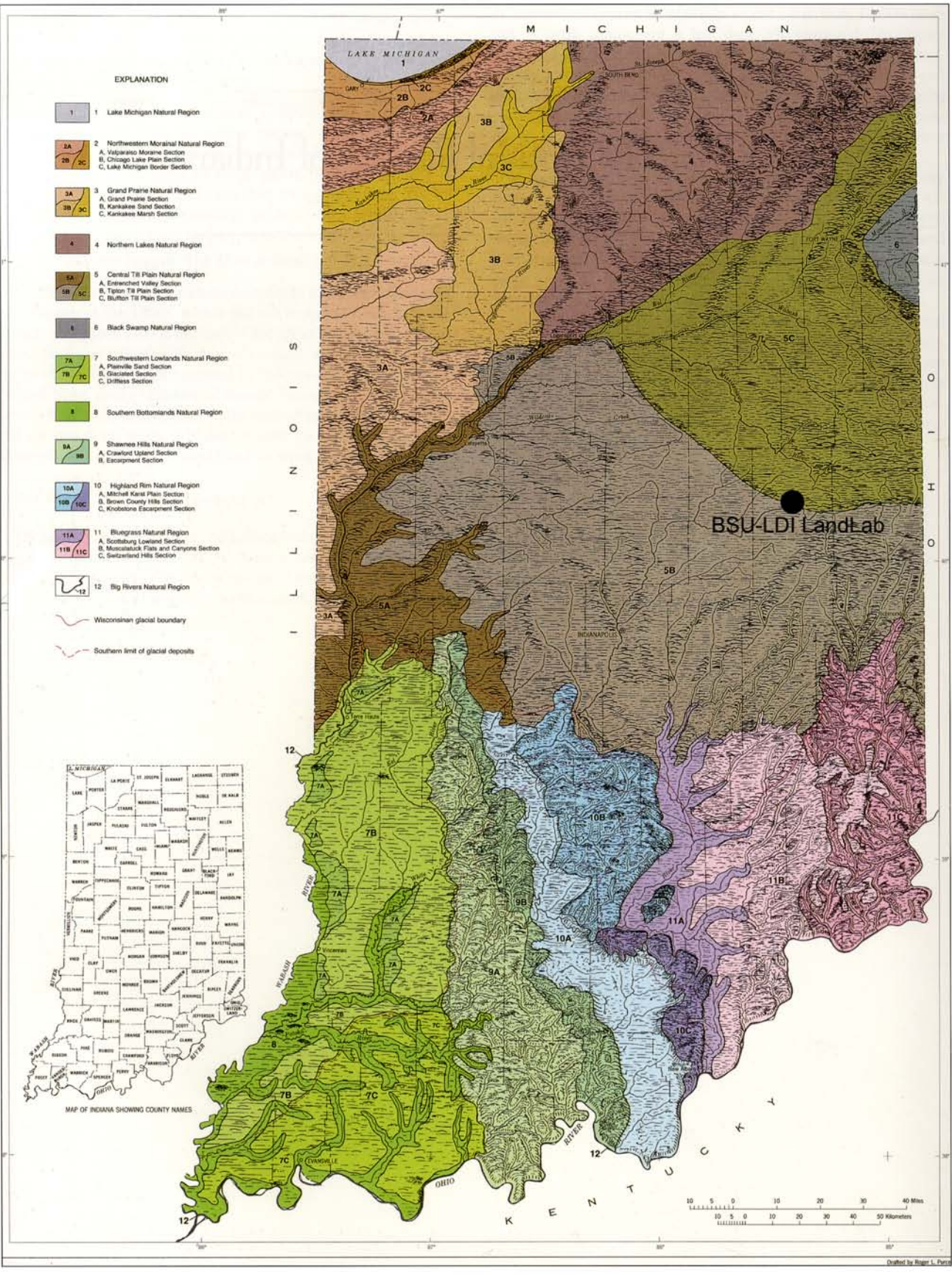
Major Biomes of the United States



Natural Regions of Indiana

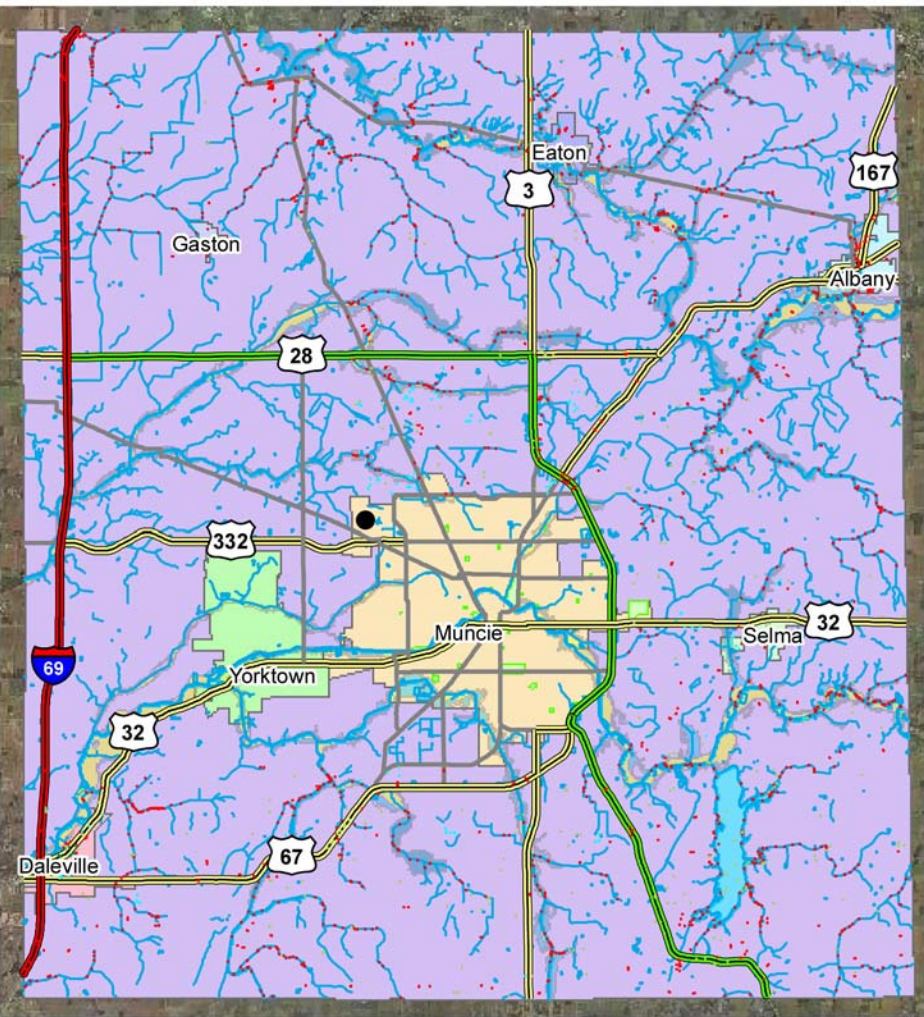
BSU LandLab straddles the Tipton Till Plain and Bluffton Till Plain

Central Till Plain is the largest natural region of Indiana. Mostly a “level to gently undulating, somewhat monotonous landscape that was formerly heavily forested.” “Deep, fertile glacial soils supported great forests of beech and maple, oak and ash and elm.” Flatwoods (forests occurring on relatively level and often poorly drained soils) were the most common forest type.



The Natural Regions of Indiana Map by Michael A. Homay

Delaware County and the BSU LandLab



Tipton Till Plain

Typical plants: Oak, red maple, green ash, American elm, sycamore, American beech, sugar maple, tuliptree, white oak, white ash, shagbark hickory, Trout lily, waterleaf, bloodroot, Dutchman's breeches, sharp-lobed hepatica, celandine poppy, cut-leaved toothwort, wild geranium, shrub buttonbush
Wildlife: Many amphibians, including western chorus frogs, spring peepers, and salamanders

Bluffton Till Plain

Similar to above. Forested swamps more common here than in other areas of Central Till Plain. These support St. John's wort, cottongrass, foxtail sedge, star sedge, mud sedge, and pitcher plant.



mud pine creek hill prairie represents one of the rarest community types in Indiana.



interior of beech-maple-dominated old-growth forest at big walnut nature preserve in Putnam County.

