Location

The English Creek Preserve is located in Hillsborough County, just north of SR 60 and west of County Line Road in the city of Bealsville. This property encompasses the English Creek itself and 380 acres of protected land surrounding it.

English Creek Property

English Creek is owned and managed by the Institute of Florida Studies at Hillsborough Community College (HCC) and the Hillsborough County Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program. The preserve consists of bottomland hardwood forests, pine flatwoods, and sandhills. English Creek is jointly utilized by HCC and the University of Florida through an educational partnership. For more information please contact:

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Acknowledgements

C. Harris and M. W. Harris, "Plant Identification Terminology: An Illustrated Glossary" by J. R. Crowdy.

Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of Georgia and North Florida" by B. F. Hansen.

Guide to the Trees of the Southeast" by H. Miller, M. Miller.

Silvics of North America" Volumes 1 & 2" US Department of Agriculture.

Forest Plants of the Southeast" by H. Miller, K. W. Wunderlin.

References
Your Opinion Counts!

We would like to know what you think! Please take a moment and fill out this short questionnaire about your experience on the English Creek Native Tree and Plant Tour. When you finish, tear along the dotted line and place this sheet in the drop box at the Environmental Study Center before you leave the Preserve, scan and email it to mandreu@ufl.edu, or snail mail it to:

Dr. Michael G. Andreu
University of Florida-IFAS
1200 North Park Road
Plant City, FL 33563

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated!

Please rate on a scale of 1-5, with 5 being the highest score.

1. Rate your level of knowledge about native trees and plants of central Florida before this tour? 1 2 3 4 5

2. Rate your level of knowledge about native trees and plants of central Florida after this tour? 1 2 3 4 5

3. This tour was a good use of my time.
   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

4. I would recommend this tour to someone interested in learning about native trees and plants of central Florida.
   Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

5. Additional Comments: ___________________________________________ _________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

Optional Section

Age: 0-18 ____ 50-59 ____ Sex: M ____ Race: Asian
19-29 ____ 60-69 ____ F ____ Black
30-39 ____ 69-70 ____ Caucasian
40-49 ____ 70+ ____ Indian
Native American
Other: ________

If you are interested in future programs offered by the University of Florida or Hillsborough Community College, legibly provide your name, e-mail address, and/or mailing address on the lines provided:

__________________________________________________________________________

English Creek Native Tree & Plant Tour

The English Creek Native Tree & Plant Tour was created as an educational tool for a variety of audiences ranging from those with a general interest in plants to those who work with plants professionally, and is appropriate for natural resource professionals, teachers, naturalists, gardeners, school groups, and nature enthusiasts.

The English Creek Native Tree & Plant Tour begins at the circular driveway and continues to the unpaved trail that leads to the raised boardwalk (see map on opposite page). Many of the species on this tour, especially along the boardwalk, are typical of those found in a bottomland hardwood forest. It is important to note that the English Creek Preserve also contains non-native species but because this tour focuses on native species, non-natives are not discussed in the booklet or on the tour.

How to Use this Booklet

Each page highlights at least one species. For each species you can find its common name bolded in the center, along with its scientific name underneath bolded and in italics. To the left of the species name is a number. This number corresponds to the one on the signs you will see as you go though the tour. To the right of the species name is information about whether it is deciduous or evergreen. Each page provides information about the species such as its maximum height, time of year it flowers and fruits, tolerance to shade, fire, and storms; commercial, horticulture, and wildlife uses; the range of habitats and locations where it can be found, and other information related to its identification.

As you may have already noticed, scientific names of trees and plants are not the only words bolded and italicized in this booklet. Such words can be located in the glossary starting on page 48 to aid in understanding these terms. Towards the back of the book on pages 52 and 53, space has been provided to assist with note taking. When you have reached the end of the tour, test your knowledge with the fun quiz provided on page 46. And lastly, your opinion counts! Please take time to fill out the form on page 54 and let us know what you think!
English Creek Preserve is owned and managed by the Institute of Florida Studies at Hillsborough Community College (HCC) and the Hillsborough County Environmental Lands Acquisition and Protection Program (ELAPP). The Preserve consists of 380 acres of bottomland hardwood forests, pine flatwoods, and sandhills.

HCC purchased the first 120 acres in 1987 with the intention of using the area for environmental studies. Two years later, Hillsborough County ELAPP purchased the remaining 260 acres to preserve and protect the northern prong of the Alafia River, also known as English Creek.

The Preserve houses several species of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and aquatic vertebrates and invertebrates. The federally endangered wood stork (Mycteria americana), state threatened gopher tortoise (Gopherus polyphemus), scarce but not listed Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus), and Eastern coral snake (Micrurus fulvius fulvius) are just a few of the species documented on the property.

Historically, this 380-acre property and areas adjacent were used to establish homesteads in 1865, after the American Civil War. Three years later, the first church in the area was built, Antioch Baptist Church, and still exists today. Local farmers continued farming and raising cattle on the improved pasture and farmland within the Preserve. Springs in the Preserve included a spring for the white oak, which is the only spring in the Preserve's boundaries that is still active in areas surrounding the Preserve.

About the Preserve

Thank you for your interest in native species and for taking part in this tour. We hope you find the tour enjoyable and educational. In our efforts to protect and restore the Preserve, please help us preserve the Preserve today and tomorrow. Preserve today and tomorrow is a more sustainable condition.

Thank you for visiting!
Welcome to the English Creek Native Tree & Plant Tour

Let’s begin!
Quiz Answers

Q1: cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); page 17, 21
Q2: resurrection fern (Polypodium polypodioides); page 7
Q3: bald cypress (Taxodium distichum); page 34-35, 37, 43
Q4: saw palmetto (Serenoa repens); page 20
Q5: sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua); page 13, 29
Q6: water oak (Quercus nigra); page 18-19
Q7: sugarberry (Celtis laevigata); page 30, 32
Q8: poison ivy (Toxicodendron radicans); page 42

Glossary

Simple - a single leaf blade produced by each leaf bud.

Spatulate - referring to the shape of a leaf that resembles a spatula, broader at the tip than at the base.

Spike - an elongated and unbranched inflorescence where flowers open from the bottom to the top.

Stalk - the structure that supports the flower.

Stamen - male reproductive part of a flower generally consisting of a filament and anther.

Stipule scar - scars left by leaf-like structures at the base of a leaf blade.

Stolon - a stem that grows horizontally along the ground and roots at the nodes or tip and makes a new plant.

Submesic - less than balanced between wet and dry conditions.

Teeth - sharp thorn-like spikes along the edge of the petiole.

Terminal - at the end.

Terminial - at the end.

Submersed - less than half submerged between wet and dry conditions.

Supernumeral - excess leaves emerging between the true leaves and roots at the base of a leaf blade.

Sylphon - a siphon from the ground to a leaf at the base of a leaf blade.

Fluorescent - the structure that supports the flower.

Simple - a single leaf blade produced by each leaf bud.

Crosscut

Quiz Answers

Q1: cabbage palm (Sabal palmetto); page 17, 21
Q2: resurrection fern (Polypodium polypodioides); page 7
Q3: bald cypress (Taxodium distichum); page 34-35, 37, 43
Q4: saw palmetto (Serenoa repens); page 20
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Glossary

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Sylphon - a siphon from the ground to a leaf at the base of a leaf blade.

Fluorescent - the structure that supports the flower.

Simple - a single leaf blade produced by each leaf bud.

Crosscut
Glossary

Native - In America; a species that was present in an area prior to European settlement.

Naturalized - a plant that has been introduced to an area and become established as if native.

Node - the part of the stem where leaves or branches originate.

Non-native - a plant grown outside of its natural range.

Nutlet - a small hard fruit with a hard surface and single seed.

Opposite - see 'leaf arrangement'.

Panicle - an elongated, branched inflorescence with stalked flowers maturing from the bottom upward.

Pedicel - the stalk of a single flower.

Petiole - a stalk that attaches the leaf to the stem.

Plywood - thin layers of wood glued together to make a thicker piece of wood; more economical than solid wood and is not as prone to warping or cracking.

Polymorphic - having many forms.

Pubescence - small soft hairs.

Pulpwood - used to make wood pulp (separated wood fibers); used in the manufacturing of paper and other products.

Racemes - an elongated, un-branched inflorescence with stalked flowers maturing from the bottom upward.

Revolute - rolled backward or downward.

Root sprouts - plant that is spawned from the root of another plant.

Rootstock - a plant on which others are grafted.

Runner - a horizontal stem or stolon that roots at the nodes of a plant.

Samara - a dry winged fruit.

Sandhill - ecosystems consisting of dry sandy soils that are well draining (as opposed to the poorly drained soils of flatwoods).

Saw timber - timber suitable for lumber.

Scientific name - the Latin name given to an living organism in the form of a genus and species; only one Latin name for each species.

Serrate - sharp jagged grooves moving forward along the leaf margin.

Number 2  Resurrection Fern
Polypodium polypodioides

Habitat: Mixed forests, mesic and upland types, trunks and limbs of large trees, old logs and rocks

Range: Eastern US to FL Keys, west to TX

Information: This fern is an epiphyte and has a commensal relationship with its host. Required nutrients for this fern are provided by dust and debris in crevices of tree bark, along with water.

Note: During dry weather this fern appears to be dead, curling up and turning a gray-green color. However, when moisture returns to the area the fern uncurls and becomes a deep green. If you have resurrection fern on a tree at home give it water when it’s dormant and watch it unfold in several hours. Hint: it takes more water than you might think!
Evergreen - leaves remain throughout the winter.

Fascicle - a small bundle or tight cluster, generally refers to pine needles.

Filament - long stalk that holds up the anther (together they form the stamen).

Flatwoods - ecosystem located on low lying, flat land with poorly-drained, sandy soils.

Gland - a structure that secretes sticky or oily substances.

Glossy - having a shiny surface.

Hand lens - a magnifying glass held with the hand.

Inflorescence - the flowering part of the plant.

Leaf arrangement - a description of how the leaves are arranged on a given plant, can be a key characteristic used in identifying a plant.

Alternate - leaves appear singly at each node.

Opposite - leaves appear across from one another at the same node.

Lateral - leaves appear singly at each node.

Lateral vein - a vein that runs from the mid-vein to the margin of a leaf.

Leaf blade - the broad part of the leaf on either side of the mid-vein.

Leaf axis - angle formed between the leaf and another structure such as the petiole.

Leaflet - a single unit of a compound leaf.

Lenticels - a slightly raised, somewhat corky, open lenticel-like area on the surface of a stem.

Lichen - fungus that has a specific relationship with algae, is crust-like and can be found on soil, rock, and tree or limb surfaces.

Leaf - the blade of a leaf blade.

Leaf margin - the edge of a leaf blade.

Leaflet arrangement and glands.

Leaflet: Alternate leaf margin.

Leaf: Alternate leaf margin.

Lobe - deep indentations on a leaf margin.

Margin - the edge of a leaf blade.

Mesic - a moderately moist habitat.

Mid-vein - the vein that runs in the center of a leaf or leaf blade.

Monoecious - male and female reproductive parts occur on the same individual tree.

Filament - long stalk that holds up the anther (together they form the stamen).

Flowers: Spring; white solitary flowers arranged in racemes.

Fruiting: Drupe, black when ripe.

Flowering: Spring; white solitary flowers arranged in racemes.

Range: Eastern US to central FL.

Habitat: Mixed forests, edge and hedgerows, cut-over areas.

Wildlife Uses: Forage, cover, and food for birds.

Commercial Uses: Tannin and wildlife.

Shelter: Provides cover and wind resistance.

Field ID: Black cherry leaves are simple, alternate, serrate, and have two glands at the base of each leaf blade. Bark looks gray to brown in color and has horizontal grooves in it due to lenticels.

CAUTION: Due to cyanic acid content in the leaves this tree can cause illness/death to livestock if grazed.

Thornhill Aug'06

Black Cherry: Prunus serotina

- Deciduous
- Height: Up to 130'
- Flowering: Spring; white solitary flowers arranged in racemes.
- Fruiting: Drupe, black when ripe.
- Habitat: Mixed forests, edge and hedgerows, cut-over areas.
- Wildlife Uses: Forage, cover, and food for birds.
- Commercial Uses: Tannin and wildlife.
- Shelter: Provides cover and wind resistance.
- Field ID: Black cherry leaves are simple, alternate, serrate, and have two glands at the base of each leaf blade. Bark looks gray to brown in color and has horizontal grooves in it due to lenticels.

Information:

- Black cherry flowers and fruits when it is small or shrub-like, and seedlings come up quickly from dropped fruits. When cut, stump sprouts will form readily.

- Can cause illusion/death to livestock if grazed.

- Thornhill Aug'06
Number 4  Carolina Laurel Cherry  
*Prunus caroliniana*  
Evergreen

**Height:** Up to 44’  
**Flowering:** Early spring; small white flowers  
**Fruiting:** *Drupe,* dull black when ripe  
**Shade Tolerance:** Moderately tolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Storm Tolerance:** Very low wind resistance  
**Commerical Use:** Little to none  
**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, hedges, screens  
**Wildlife Use:** Fruits eaten by a variety of birds  
**Habitat:** Mixed upland woodlands, wooded slopes and bluffs, levees along rivers and streams, hammocks, scrub, vacant lots  
**Range:** Southeast NC to central FL, west to eastern TX  

**Information:** This tree forms stump sprouts readily.  
**Field ID:** Similar to black cherry, Carolina laurel cherry’s *leaf arrangement* is *simple* and *alternate,* and its bark has horizontal lines in it due to *lenticels.* It too has *serrated margins* but this trait is inconsistent. The distinguishing characteristic for this species is its *lack of glands* on the *petiole* and crushed leaves smell like maraschino cherries.  
**Right:** Rough textured bark of mature tree.  
**Bottom right:** Leaf *margins* showing variation.  
**Below:** *Leaf arrangement* and no *glands on petiole.*
Q6: The leaves of this tree have variable shapes but nearly all leaves have pubescence on their underside where the mid-vein meets the lateral veins. What tree is this?

Q7: This tree has alternate leaves the shape of tear drops and its bark is often warty like; a characteristic of this tree. What tree is this?

Q8: When this vine comes into view, it is best avoided. Though some people may be less sensitive to it than others, most react with a blistery rash when contact has been made between the skin and plant oils (occur throughout the plant). What vine is this?

**Number 5**

**Wild Coffee**

**Psychoactive Poisona**

**Evergreen**

**Height:** 5 feet

**Flowering:** Spring and summer, white flowers in small clusters at end of branchlets

**Fruiting:** Drupes, green then turning red when ripe in fall

**Range:** Northeast FL, south to the FL Keys

**Shade Tolerance:** Grows well in shady areas, will grow in full sun

**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Commercial Use:** Pioneers used drupes as a coffee substitute

**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, moderately drought tolerant

**Wildlife Use:** Birds and small mammals eat fruits

**Flowers:** Bottom Left

**Immaculate fruil:**

**Bottom Right:** Drupes

**Flowers:**

Leaf: Left

**Field ID:** Leaves are green and glossy.

**Range:** Northeast FL, south to the FL Keys

**Habitat:** Shaded areas and moist soil

**Wildlife Use:** Birds and small mammals eat fruits

**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, moderately drought tolerant

**Commercial Use:** Pioneers used drupes as a coffee substitute

**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Shade Tolerance:** Grows well in shady areas, will grow in full sun

**Flowering:** Spring and summer, white flowers in small clusters at end of branchlets.

**Height:** 5 feet

**Flowering:**

**Fruiting:**

**Range:** Northeast FL, south to the FL Keys

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**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Commercial Use:** Pioneers used drupes as a coffee substitute

**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, moderately drought tolerant

**Wildlife Use:** Birds and small mammals eat fruits

**Flowers:**

**Immaculate fruil:**

**Bottom Left:** Flowers.

**Bottom Right:** Immature fruit.

**Leaf:**

**Field ID:** Leaves are green and glossy.

**Range:** Northeast FL, south to the FL Keys

**Habitat:** Shaded areas and moist soil

**Wildlife Use:** Birds and small mammals eat fruits

**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, moderately drought tolerant

**Commercial Use:** Pioneers used drupes as a coffee substitute

**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Shade Tolerance:** Grows well in shady areas, will grow in full sun

**Flowering:** Spring and summer, white flowers in small clusters at end of branchlets.

**Height:** 5 feet

**Flowering:**

**Fruiting:**

**Range:** Northeast FL, south to the FL Keys

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**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

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**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental, moderately drought tolerant

**Wildlife Use:** Birds and small mammals eat fruits

**Flowers:**

**Immaculate fruil:**

**Bottom Left:** Flowers.

**Bottom Right:** Immature fruit.

**Leaf:**
At this point in the tour you have reached the end of the boardwalk. The shortest and most direct route back to the parking area and the main building is to turn left.

On your walk, take this short quiz to see how much you remember about the trees and plants you just learned. Write your answers in the spaces provided after each question. Then, compare your responses with the correct answers listed at the bottom of page 51. Good luck and have fun!

QUIZ YOURSELF!

Q1: This tree is the Florida state tree, the source of “swamp cabbage”, and has boots but they are not made for walkin’. What tree is this?

Q2: This plant is an epiphyte and has a commensal relationship with its host. During dry times this plant may seem dead but after a rain, it rises again to flourish. What plant is this?

Q3: This tree is characteristic of habitats prone to both dry and wet seasons. It was a heavily logged species in the 19th and 20th centuries and plays a role in recharging and purifying our underground water supply. What tree is this?

Q4: Bees make honey out of this palm, its fruit is commonly used in herbal medicines, and a naturally occurring blue variety exists. What palm is this?

Q5: This tree has alternate leaves with 5 lobes, spiky fruit, and corky bark. What tree is this?

Number 6  Trumpet Creeper  Deciduous

_Campsis radicans_

**Height:** Up to 30’ long  
**Flowering:** June-September, showy orange-red trumpet shaped flowers  
**Fruiting:** Long pods filled with flat light weight seeds carried by wind when pods open  
**Shade Tolerance:** Somewhat tolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Commercial Use:** Little to none  
**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental  
**Wildlife Use:** Good source of nectar for hummingbirds  
**Habitat:** Forest edges, stream banks, woods  
**Range:** Southeastern US  

**Information:** The stem of this vine is capable of reaching a large diameter of up to 4”.

**Note:** This vine is generally found growing up trees but can also form a small shrub. It is most often found by discovering its flowers on the ground after they have fallen.

Left: Oppositely arranged leaves (A) and leaflets (B) of a compound leaf.

Below: Trumpet shaped flowers.
**Number 41       Spiderlily**

**Hymenocallis rotata**

**Height:** 12 - 24”

**Flowering:** Spring - summer, showy white flowers

**Fruiting:** Summer, fleshy capsule that contains several seeds

**Habitat:** Wetlands, swamps, floodplain forests, wet woodlands, sloughs, ditches, spring runs, stream banks, margins of lakes

**Range:** Various species occur throughout the southeastern US and Mexico

**Information:** When in bloom the spiderlily is highly noticeable along the water’s edge due to its striking white flowers that are prostrate above the leaves of the same plant. During dormancy the deep green leaves remain evident. This plant forms large colonies and spreads with bulb divisions and seeds.

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**Number 7       Slash Pine**

**Pinus elliottii**

**Height:** Up to 120’

**Flowering:** Male cones deep purple and drop from tree once pollen is released in February or March; female cones green turn brown as they ripen

**Fruiting:** Female cones open and release seeds, remaining on tree until winter or spring of following year

**Shade Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Fire Tolerance:** Resistant due to thick bark and crown height

**Storm Tolerance:** Medium to low wind resistance

**Commercial Use:** Lumber, poles, pulp; most commonly planted pine in the SE

**Horticulture Use:** Landscape

**Wildlife Use:** Habitat for birds

**Habitat:** Low elevation poorly drained flatwoods and interdune hol lows near coastal areas

**Range:** Southeast SC to southern FL, west to southeastern MS and south-

**Field ID:** Determining the species of a pine tree can be difficult. Two key characteristics of pines are needle length and the number of needles per fascicle. Slash pine needles are 6-11” long and can have 2-3 needles per fascicle. Several other pine species can have similar needle length and number of needles per fascicle. Determining the species of a pine can be difficult. Two key characteristics of pines are needle length and the number of needles per fascicle. Slash pine needles are 6-11” long and can have 2-3 needles per fascicle. Several other pine species can have similar needle length and number of needles per fascicle.

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Johnson Mar’06

Andreu Jul’05
**Number 40  Spanish Moss**
*Tillandsia usneoides*

**Flowering:** Summer, flowers are inconspicuous yellow-green to green, up to 1/2” long  
**Fruiting:** Green capsule, brown when ripe  
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant  
**Commercial Use:** Craft projects, floral arrangements; historically used as filler for mattresses, vehicle upholstery, and furniture  
**Wildlife Use:** Insects, birds, and small mammals use moss for nests, homes, and food source  
**Habitat:** Epiphytic; draped on trees and shrubs, occasionally on fences and telephone lines  
**Range:** VA south to the FL Keys, west to TX, Mexico, West Indies, Central and South America  

**Information:** Spanish moss is *commensal* and uses trees as a platform. It acquires all of the moisture and nutrients it needs from that which is carried and contained in the air.

![Left: 1/2” long seed pod. Pods burst open and disseminate via wind and wildlife.](image)

**Right:** Typical draping look of Spanish moss.

---

**Number 8 & 24  Sweetgum**
*Liquidambar styraciflua*  
**Deciduous**  

**Height:** Up to 130’  
**Flowering:** Male flowers produced at end of branches prior to or just as leaves emerge; female flowers dangle below branches from a short *pedicel* attached at *leaf axis*  
**Fruiting:** Female flowers produce hard green spiked balls turning dark brown when ripe and release many seeds  
**Shade Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Storm Tolerance:** Medium to high wind resistance, flood tolerant  
**Commercial Use:** Veneer  
**Horticulture Use:** Landscape in moist areas  
**Wildlife Use:** Seeds eaten by small birds, ie: mourning doves, goldfinches, chipping sparrows  
**Habitat:** Wooded *mesic* and dry sites such as old fields, fence and hedge rows, wet or flooded swampy woodlands  
**Range:** Southern CT to central FL, west to eastern TX and southeast OK, north to southern IL, scattered in Mexico and Central America  

**Information:** If you cannot see the leaves or fruit of this tree the corky bark is the best and simplest way to indentify it, as a thumbnail can easily be pressed into it.

**Field ID:** Many people confuse sweetgum and red maple. Below and on the following page are differences between their leaf shape, *leaf arrangement*, fruit, seed, and bark to assist in distinguishing them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sweetgum</th>
<th>Red Maple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leaf</strong> (5 <em>lobes</em>)</td>
<td><strong>Leaf</strong> (3 main <em>lobes</em>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Sweetgum Leaf](image)  
![Red Maple Leaf](image)
Information:

- **Number 39**: Bald Cypress (knees)
- **Deciduous**
- **Taxodium distichum**

For species details see page 34, Number 29

Generally seen peering from the surface of swamps where cypress trees are near, are a lighter, more corky wood commonly known as cypress “knees.” It is not certain what their function is but it has been proposed they serve as an anchor during the wet season and also help supply air to roots during flooding. Knees are less likely to form in the absence of flooding or where water permanently stands 12” or deeper. For many years cypress knees have been commercially used to make humility and decorative items such as clocks and sculptures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Seeds</th>
<th>Arrangement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capsule</td>
<td>Seed</td>
<td>Opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Seed Capsule</td>
<td>Fruit and Seed Capsule</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number 38  
**Poison Ivy**  
*Toxicodendron radicans*  
Deciduous

**Flowering:** April - May; *axillary panicles*, petals white and purplish  
**Fruiting:** August - February, round and dry *drupe*, tan when ripe  
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Commercial Use:** Little to none  
**Horticultural Use:** Little to none  
**Wildlife Use:** Fruits eaten by songbirds, woodpeckers and sapsuckers; leaves browsed by white-tailed deer and marsh rabbits  
**Habitat:** *Mesic* to *xeric*, open to shady  
**Range:** AZ east to southern FL, north to southern Canada, west to NE  

**Information:** Older stem can be 4” in diameter, appearing hairy with numerous aerial rootlets and rough gray to brownish bark (top left picture below).

**Field ID:** This vine is often confused with Virginia creeper (number 22, page 27) due to similar looking leaves and climbing growth. However, poison ivy has 3 *leaflets* while Virginia creeper has 5.

**Caution:** Human contact with any part of this plant or smoke from burning plant parts may cause a blistering rash.

Left: Stem with hairy rootlets.

Bottom Left: *Alternate leaf arrangement* with *leaflets* of three.

Below: Fruit cluster.

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Number 9 & 11  
**Red Maple**  
*Acer rubrum*  
Deciduous

**Height:** Up to 90’  
**Flowering:** Male flowers produced at end of branches prior to or just as leaves emerge; female flowers dangle below branches from a short *pedicel* attached at *leaf axis*  
**Fruiting:** Female flowers produce *samaras* that ripen and fall from tree in January or February; each separating into two halves and releasing one seed  
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant due to thin bark  
**Storm Tolerance:** Medium to low wind resistance  
**Commercial Use:** Furniture  
**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental for landscape and its fall color  
**Wildlife Use:** Seeds are food source in winter for birds and small mammals  
**Habitat:** Swamps and wet woodlands, infrequently on wooded slopes and upland woodlands  
**Range:** Eastern Canada to south FL, west to eastern TX  

**Information:** Prior to new shoot growth, clusters of small red to yellowish flowers along with the development of *samaras* makes this tree quite noticeable in winter.

Refer to pictures on pages 13 and 14

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Number 10  
**Sweetbay**  
*Magnolia virginiana*  
Evergreen

**Height:** Up to 90’  
**Flowering:** 1-3” creamy white, fragrant flowers at end of *branchlets*  
**Fruiting:** Green knobby cone-like structure becoming dark purplish or reddish brown; seeds red and dangle on fine *filaments*  
**Shade Tolerance:** Intermediate  
**Fire Tolerance:** Moderately tolerant  
**Storm Tolerance:** Medium to high wind resistance, flood tolerant  
**Commercial Use:** *Veneer, pulpwood*, boxes, containers  
**Horticulture Use:** Landscape  
**Wildlife Use:** Serves as butterfly host, leaves browsed by deer and cattle, seeds eaten by small mammals and song and game birds  
**Habitat:** Swamps, bogs, shrub-tree bogs or bays, savannas, wet ravine and creek bottoms, wet flatwoods  
**Range:** Eastern MA to south FL, westward to eastern TX  

**Information:** Sweetbay can spread by *root sprouts* and will often flower when still a shrub statured plant.
Number 37  Summer Grape            Deciduous

*Vitis aestivalis*

**Height:**  Up to 70'

**Flowering:** May - July, yellow-green axillary panicles

**Fruiting:** June - October, soft skinned, green then black when mature, hanging in groups, 1 to 4 seeds

**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant

**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant

**Commercial Use:** Little to none

**Horticulture Use:** Landscape for arbors and fences

**Wildlife Use:** Fruit provides food for numerous birds and mammals such as fox, deer, opossum, and raccoon

**Habitat:** Moist to somewhat dry forests, forms arbors on shrubs and small tree canopies, less likely in stream or river banks

**Range:** MA south to south FL, west to TX

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Number 11  Red Maple                          Deciduous

*Acer rubrum*

For species details see page 15, Number 9

Note: The bark on this tree is typical of red maple. It has patches of handsome helens in various colors, the most common being white to brown.

For species details see page 15, Number 9

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Field ID: Summer Grape has a much larger, thicker, and rougher text than the more commonly seen muscadine grape. Summer grape’s fruit grows in large clusters where muscadine has single to very few grapes per cluster.
**Left:** Close up of numerous tiny flowers.

**Right:** A head of ripe elderberry fruit (drupes).

**Left:** Compound leaf with opposite arrangement and odd number of leaflets.

**Number 12 & 16**  
**Cabbage Palm**  
*Sabal palmetto*  
**Evergreen**

**Height:** Up to 60’
**Flowering:** Inflorescence are as long or longer than leaves; flowers are minute and cream colored
**Fruiting:** Shiny black drupe, brown seed inside
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant, however will grow in full sun
**Fire Tolerance:** Tolerant
**Storm Tolerance:** Resistant to most storm damage including flooding, wind, salt spray, soil salinity, breakage
**Commercial Use:** Little to none
**Horticulture Use:** Popular FL landscape palm
**Wildlife Use:** Provides nesting sites for squirrels and birds; fruit is food source for songbirds, small mammals, deer, bear, Monk butterflies
**Habitat:** Marshes, moist to wet hammocks, islands, coastal strands, tidal flats
**Range:** Southeastern NC, south to FL and the Bahamas

**Information:** This palm is the state tree of FL. Early settlers, both Native American and European, used cabbage palm as building material. Its central bud is the source of “Hearts of Palm” and “Swamp Cabbage” eaten by FL settlers, and is still enjoyed today. Unfortunately, this harvesting kills the palms and decimates palm populations.

**Note:** Remnants of leaves attached to the trunk are called “boots”. Some cabbage palms maintain their boots while others shed them, leaving their trunk looking smooth. Some people find it aesthetically pleasing to remove boots, a harmless act if the trunk is not damaged.
Number 35  Laurel Oak  Deciduous  
*Quercus laurifolia*
For species details see page 28, Number 23 

**Information:** This species is a multi-stemmed andおりがみštthat are found in very moist to wet locations, as evidenced by the creek that runs just beyond this tree. As with the American elm (number 33), this tree also shows buttressing at the base of the trunk to help keep it stable during wetter periods. 

**Note:** Fruit is used to make jams, jellies, and preserves.

**Buttresses** can be up to 6.5' tall on large trees in floodplain forests.

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Number 36  Elderberry  Deciduous  
*Sambucus nigra*

- **Height:** Up to 14'
- **Flowering:** Large white flat-topped heads terminal on branches, peak blooming mid-summer; some all growing season
- **Fruiting:** Juicy, purplish black berry containing 3 to 5 stony seeds
- **Shade Tolerance:** Moderately tolerant
- **Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant
- **Commercial Use:** Little to none
- **Horticulture Use:** Ideal for landscape use in damp areas
- **Wildlife Use:** Fruit serves as food source for small mammals, over 50 species of birds, and white-tailed deer feed on foliage
- **Habitat:** Moist to wet open spaces, borders of swamps and wet woodlands, ditches, banks of canals and bayous, abundantly colonizing wet clearings and disturbed sites
- **Range:** Throughout the eastern USA

**Information:** This species is a multi-stemmed and upright shrub that forms colonies. When in bloom, its large heads of white flowers are very noticeable. However, its fruits tend to be eaten as soon as they are ripe so are seen less frequently.

**Note:** Fruit of this species is used to make jams, jellies, and beverages.

**Field ID:** Leaves are compound with an odd number of leaflets and opposite in arrangement. 

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Number 13  Water Oak  Deciduous  
*Quercus nigra*

- **Height:** Up to 125'
- **Fruiting:** Acorns mature in 2 years
- **Shade Tolerance:** Intolerant, seedlings require moderate light
- **Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant
- **Storm Tolerance:** Very low wind resistance, intolerant of salt spray or periods of prolonged flooding, susceptible to insects and diseases after stressful storm events
- **Commercial Use:** Timber, plywood, veneer, firewood, pulpwood
- **Horticulture Use:** Shade tree but has high susceptibility to damage by air pollution and various diseases; generally dies earlier than other oaks
- **Wildlife Use:** Provides habitat and food source (acorns) for birds and small mammals
- **Habitat:** Mixed upland woodlands, pine flatwoods, river and stream banks, floodplain woodlands, fields, fencerows
- **Range:** DE to central FL, west to TX, north to OK and Missouri

**Information:** This tree has a propensity to produce epicormic sprouts if stressed. 

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**Field ID:** Leaves are extremely variable, even on the same tree. They are considered to be flat-pressed on white-tailed deer antlers. 

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**Field ID:** Leaves are compound with an odd number of leaflets and opposite in arrangement. 

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**Field ID:** Leaves are compound with an odd number of leaflets and opposite in arrangement. 

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**Field ID:** Leaves are compound with an odd number of leaflets and opposite in arrangement.
Number 33  American Elm  Deciduous

*Ulmus Americana*

For species details see page 31, Number 26.

**Information:** This elm is an example of a large, well-formed specimen. Due to its location, the outflow from the spring has subjected this tree to frequent periods of inundation. An adaptive characteristic that helps keep this American elm stable during floods is **buttressing** at the base of the trunk.

Number 34  Red Mulberry  Deciduous

*Morus rubra*

**Height:** Up to 70’

**Flowering:** Normally *dioecious* but occasionally *monoecious*, male and female flowers produced in *catkins*

**Fruiting:** 1-2” long aggregate of *drupes*, deep red then becoming dark purplish-red at maturity

**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant

**Storm Tolerance:** Medium to low wind resistance, brief flood tolerance

**Commercial Use:** Fence posts, furniture, caskets

**Horticulture Use:** Fruit producing tree, understory species in wooded areas; taller in open areas

**Wildlife Use:** Birds, small mammals, and humans feed on fruit produced from female trees

**Habitat:** Rich woodlands, rises in bottomland woodlands, floodplain woodlands

**Range:** VT west to SD, south to central TX, southeast to south FL

**Note:** Fruit is used to make jams, jellies, pies and refreshments. In the past, red mulberry was a food source for fattening hogs and poultry.

**Field ID:** Leaf shape of this species is **polymorphic**, making variable leaf shape a characteristic of this species.

**Below:** Variability in shape between 3 leaves from the same branch of one tree.

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**Below:** Characteristic of all water oaks is **pubescence** occurring on the underside of leaves where the *lateral veins* meet the *mid-vein* (may require a hand lens for viewing).

Number 14  Wild Azalea  Deciduous

*Rhododendron viscosum*

**Height:** Up to 10’

**Flowering:** May - August, tubular shaped, white, and fragrant

**Fruiting:** Red capsule containing many seeds

**Shade Tolerance:** Semi tolerant

**Storm Tolerance:** Tolerant of flooding

**Horticulture Use:** Common landscape item due to showy flowers

**Habitat:** Damp areas, low wet floodplain woodlands and depressions, stream banks, swamp borders, hillside bogs, ditch banks, and clearings

**Range:** ME to peninsular Florida, west to TX

**Information:** This species requires acidic soil and grows in clumps.

**Below:** White showy flowers.

**Below:** *Bud* and leaves.
Number 31  Bald Cypress             Deciduous
Taxodium distichum 

*Note:* For species details see pages 34-35.

This is a large well formed cypress tree. The photo on the front cover of this book is the tree that stands before you. No citrus species are truly native to North America. The juice of this fruit can be used in cooking and to marinate meats.

**Thornhill Aug'06**

*Note:* The juice of this fruit can be used in cooking and to marinate meats.

**Andreu Aug'06**

**Information:** This species was cultivated in the tropics for many citrus species details see pages 34-35, Number 29.
Number 30a and b  Bitter Pecan  Deciduous  
*Carya aquatica*

**Information:** Tree 30a was severely damaged in the hurricane season of 2004, where the entire crown was detached from the tree. All limb and leaf growth on this tree has since developed via **epicormic** sprouting. Though this tree will not regain trunk height nor its well formed canopy, it is interesting to see how this species recovers from such an event. On the other hand, tree 30b is an example of a well formed bitter pecan for comparison.

Below: Solid white line indicates location of snapped trunk (A) and dotted white line shows shape of the tree canopy.

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Number 16  Cabbage Palm  Evergreen  
*Sabal palmetto*

*For species details see page 17, Number 12*

**Note:** It is common to confuse cabbage palms and saw palmettos when they are smaller.

**Field ID:** Below is a cabbage palm leaf and on the previous page is a saw palmetto leaf. A distinct characteristic of each species can be found where the **petiole** and **leaf blades** meet. The **petiole** of the saw palmetto ends nearly flat (A; page 20) while that of the cabbage palm ends in a triangle (B). Another difference between the two is that the cabbage palm **petiole** is smooth while the saw palmetto **petiole** has **teeth** along the edge. These two species are side by side on this tour to aid in making comparisons.
Above: Bald cypress leaves on a branchlet; notice how the leaves lay flat.

Left: For comparison, pond cypress branchlets and leaves are erect on the branch.

Below: The nail in tree 29 was measured at 19mm (approximately 0.75") on June 16, 2006. Since trees add new outer rings yearly, we can track this tree's rate of growth by measuring this nail's length. How long (or short) is the nail now?

Friedman July '08

Branchlet
Leaves

Information: This tree is also called "Ironwood" due to its dense wood.

Range: Canada to central FL, east to TX

Habitat: Floodplain woodlands, lowest floodplain slopes by streams

Wildlife Use: Rabbits and deer browse leaves and fruit is food source

Commercial Use: Pulpwood

Shade Tolerance: Very tolerant

Flowering: Male and female flowers in catkins on same plant in spring

Height: Up to 35'

Deciduous
Ironwood or Hornbeam
Carpinus caroliniana

Number 17

Thornhill Jul'06

Left: Trunk.

Below: Alternate leaf arrangement and doubly serrate margin.

Right: Leaves appear similar to American elm (page 31) because of the doubly serrate margin but the leaf base of this species is equal on both sides. Additionally, the trunk is short and crooked with smooth bark. Even the gray bark.
Number 29, 31 & 39  Bald Cypress  Deciduous  
*Taxodium distichum*

**Height:** Up to 130’
**Flowering:** Male and female cones at different locations on same tree, males cones shed pollen before being dropped
**Fruiting:** Female cones develop and drop in same year, cones 1/2-1.5” in diameter and turn from green to brownish purple
**Shade Tolerance:** Intermediate
**Fire tolerance:** Intolerant
**Storm Tolerance:** High wind resistance, brief periods of salt spray
**Commercial Use:** Building materials, fences, boats, furniture, cabinetry, flooring, shingles, greenhouse construction, mulch
**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental landscape trees
**Wildlife Use:** Raptors nest in trees, seeds provide food source for squirrels, wild turkey, water fowl, wading birds
**Habitat:** River banks and floodplains, lower reaches of spring runs or small streams, in and along major sloughs, draining impoundments, natural ponds, lakes
**Range:** DE south to FL, west to east TX, north along rivers and streams

**Information:** Bald cypress can grow 40-50’ the first 15-25 years but then grows more slowly throughout its life. They are estimated to live 1000+ years old! It takes ~200 years to reach a size that will yield a high proportion of heartwood lumber. In the later 1800’s and early 1900’s nearly all cypress trees were harvested for their wood. “Pecky Cypress” is a highly sought after wood for decorative wall paneling. This is due to its holey texture caused by a fungus that infected the tree.

**Note:** Bald cypress trees are important to our wetlands, floodplains, and ecosystems. They cause floodwaters to spread out, slow down, and therefore soak in and recharge aquifers. This reduces damage from floods, helps trap sediment and pollutants carried by water, and replenishes our potable water supply. Though found growing in standing water (an element important for seed dispersal) seeds will only germinate on dry ground. Once the sapling is established it can survive standing water.

**Field ID:** This small tree growing beside the boardwalk can be examined closely. It appears to have *compound* leaves (photo A) but this is actually a *branchlet* with many linear shaped leaves arranged *alternately*.

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Number 18  Buttonbush  Deciduous  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*

**Height:** Up to 10’
**Flowering:** Globes of tiny white flowers on long *stalks* on both *terminal* and *axillary* twigs
**Fruiting:** Round flower head ~3/4” in size containing many small *nutlets*
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant
**Commercial Use:** Little to none
**Horticulture Use:** Used for showy flowers and wet sites
**Wildlife Use:** Little to none
**Habitat:** Swamps, sloughs, shallow ponds, in and on the banks of small streams, marshes, ponds, and lakes
**Range:** Eastern Canada to south FL, west to TX, Mexico, West Indies

**Information:** Easily recognized by flowers and seed heads during the summer.

**Field ID:** *Leaf arrangement* of this plant is *opposite* or *whorled*.

Below: Immature flower head (left) and flower in bloom (white globe).
Number 28       Basswood                           Deciduous
Tilia americana
Height: Up to 80’
Flowering: In spring, fragrant, cream to yellow, dangling flowers on long stalks on leafy bract
Fruiting: Ripen in fall, nutlets in clusters of 5 to 10
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Fire Tolerance: Intolerant
Commercial Use: Wood used for hand carving and fiber used for rope
Horticulture Use: Landscaping and shade trees
Wildlife Use: Seeds provide food source for birds and small mammals; sapsuckers feed on sap; nectar attracts bees; a popular source of honey
Habitat: Mesic to submesic mixed woodlands
Range: Temperate east North America
Information: As indicated by neatly drilled lines of holes on the trunk of this tree, sapsuckers have been utilizing it for its sap. Though not a direct threat to this tree, other tree species have died due to intensive drilling. In addition, drilled lines on live trees devalues the wood.
Field ID: Leaf arrangement is simple and alternate.

Number 19         Pop Ash                                Deciduous
Fraxinus caroliniana
Height: Up to 50’
Flowering: Insignificant
Fruiting: Straw colored broad samaras hang in small clusters
Shade tolerance: Tolerant when young becoming less tolerant with age
Fire Tolerance: Very intolerant
Storm Tolerance: Medium to low wind resistance; flood tolerant
Commercial Use: Pulpwood
Horticulture Use: Useul in wet areas as landscape tree
Wildlife Use: Leaves are browse for deer; seeds are eaten by birds; nectar attracts bees
Habitat: Swamps, floodplains, bottomlands, depressions, wet shores, bogs
Range: VA to southern FL, west to AR and TX
Field ID: This species has compound leaves arranged opposite with 5 - 7 leaflets per compound leaf.

Leaf arrangement is simple and alternate.
Number 27  Sugarberry  Deciduous
_Celtis laevigata_

For species details see page 30, Number 25

Information: Feel the bark of this tree as it is close enough to touch. Can you press your finger nail into the ‘warts’?

Field ID: The texture of the bark is a distinct characteristic for this species.

Number 20  Walter’s Viburnum  Semi-Evergreen
_Viburnum obovatum_

Height: Up to 25’
Flowering: Early spring, clusters of white flowers open during emergence of new shoots
Fruiting: Drupes turn from green to red to black during maturation
Shade Tolerance: Tolerant
Fire Tolerance: Intolerant
Commercial Use: Little to none
Horticulture Use: Cultivated for landscape use; commercial varieties have been established
Wildlife Use: Fruit is food source for birds
Habitat: Stream banks, wet hammocks, floodplain woodlands, wet pine flatwoods
Range: SC to south FL, west to southeastern AL

Information: A showy plant when in bloom and fruiting.
Number 26 & 33  American Elm                          Deciduous
Ulmus americana

Height: Up to 125'
Flowering: Spring, 2-3 weeks before leaves emerge, tiny red and green flowers with 3-4 per stalk
Fruiting: Samaras
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate tolerance
Fire Tolerance: Intolerant
Storm Tolerance: Medium to low wind resistance, brief flooding and inundation
Commercial Use: Furniture, construction, veneer, pulp, hockey sticks
Horticulture Use: Often planted for shade, drought resistant species
Wildlife Use: Seeds serve as food source for mammals and birds; gray squirrels additionally feed on buds, flowers, and fruit
Habitat: Bottomland forests, wet hammocks, occasionally on wooded slopes
Range: Eastern Canada, south to south central FL, west to east TX

Information: This is a long lived species sometimes surviving >300 years, most reaching at least 75 to 200 years of age. However, Dutch elm disease was introduced into the United States in the early 1930's and has since wiped out many of these trees. Although elm is considered an important North American tree species, most trees are susceptible to the disease, and many have been lost. This disease is caused by the wilt fungus Ceratocystis ulmi and is transmitted by beetles.

Field ID: American elm is easily identified by its leaves (see below).

Above: Compound leaf and 11 leaflets per compound leaf.

Below: Twigs showing alternate leaf arrangement. Twigs with 7 - 15 leaflets per compound leaf.

Number 21, 30a & 30b       Bitter Pecan                           Deciduous
Carya aquatica

Height: Up to 110'
Flowering: Males have catkins and females have short spikes
Fruiting: October - November, enclosed in thin husk that splits into four parts and releases a bitter seed/nut
Shade Tolerance: Intermediate
Fire Tolerance: Intolerant
Storm Tolerance: Medium-high wind resistance, brief flood tolerance
Commercial Use: Little commercial value, local value as firewood
Horticulture Use: Landscape use as shade tree
Wildlife Use: Fruit is food source for squirrels, hogs, and other wildlife
Habitat: Natural levees and banks of rivers and streams, floodplain forests where duration of flooding is brief
Range: Southeast VA to south central FL, westward to east TX

Note: At first glance bitter pecan may look similar to poplar ash (page 24), both having compound leaves. However, the differences in leaf arrangement, bark texture, fruit type, and number of leaflets may necessitate the use of binoculars to see these traits when limbs are at a considerable height.

Field ID: This species has compound leaves, with 7 - 15 leaflets per compound leaf.
Number 25 & 27  
Sugarberry  
*Celtis laevigata*  
Deciduous

**Height:** Up to 100’  
**Flowering:** Very small greenish-white flowers on st**alks**, not showy  
**Fruiting:** *Drupe* orange to brown then red when mature  
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant  
**Fire Tolerance:** Intolerant  
**Storm Tolerance:** Brief flooding and medium to low wind resistance  
**Commercial Use:** Furniture, veneer, containers  
**Horticulture Use:** Ornamental and street tree  
**Wildlife Use:** Seeds provide food source for birds  
**Habitat:** Bottomland forests with periodic flooding, upland mixed woodlands, river bluffs, ravines, old fields, fence and hedge rows  
**Range:** Southeast VA, west to KS, south to northeast Mexico, east to FL

**Information:** This tree flowers and fruits when relatively young.

**Field ID:** ‘Warty’ knobs on the trunk of this tree makes identification fairly easy when present.

**Above:** Fruiting.

**Below:** ‘Warty’ knobs on trunk of tree.

**Number 22**  
Virginia Creeper  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  
Deciduous

**Height:** High climbing woody vine  
**Flowering:** May to August, very small, 5 reddish petals, green edges  
**Fruiting:** Dark blue to black berry containing 1-3 seeds  
**Shade Tolerance:** Tolerant  
**Wildlife Use:** Several species of birds and small mammals use berries as food source  
**Habitat:** Diverse mixture of upland and bottomland woodlands, thickets and hedge rows  
**Range:** All of FL, west to TX, north to MN, east to MA

**Field ID:** Often confused with poison ivy (page 42) due to their similar looking *compound leaves* and *alternate leaf arrangement*. Virginia creeper has *leaflets* of 3, 4, or 5 while poison ivy will only have 3.

**Left:** *Alternate leaf arrangement* with 5 *leaflets* and tendrils.

**Below:** Ripe berries.
Number 23 & 35
Laurel Oak
Deciduous
Quercus laurifolia

Height:
Up to 80'

Flowering:
Male and female flowers on catkins in spring

Fruiting:
Small grey or tan acorns require 2 years to mature

Shade Tolerance:
Tolerant

Fire Tolerance:
Very intolerant

Storm Tolerance:
Low wind resistance, flood tolerant

Commercial Use:
Pulpwood, saw timber, flooring

Horticulture Use:
Widely used as an ornamental and shade tree

Wildlife Use:
Important food source; provides large crop of acorns for many bird and mammal species

Habitat:
Floodplain forests and bottomland woodlands, river and stream banks, shores of lakes and impoundments, swamps

Range:
Southern NJ to south FL, west to east TX

Information:
This tree is a fast growing species, reaching maturity at about 50 years of age. When cut or burned it can produce many stump sprouts.

Bottom Left: Underneath of leaf showing lack of pubescence (where water oak, page 18 - 19, has pubescence).