

Woodend Plant Life *through the Seasons*

Autumn



An AUDUBON NATURALIST SOCIETY Volunteer Project
by Janice & Allen Browne

Woodend Plant Life through the Seasons

Introduction

Scope & Purpose

- The objective of this reference is to help staff and visitors identify some of the trees, shrubs, and wildflowers that adorn the lovely grounds of the Audubon Naturalist Society's Woodend Nature Sanctuary in Chevy Chase, Maryland.
- It is certainly not a complete flora or inventory, but is a continuing project in that direction. Plant subjects include both planted and naturalized specimens, both native and introduced species, with invasives so indicated. (Plants in the Blair Native Plant Garden are not included because they are clearly labeled and documented elsewhere.)
- This guide is visually based. Photos are intended to illustrate the overall form of the plant in its particular location, as well as some of its distinctive features.

Organization

- The four notebooks are divided up by season, to gather together images that reflect what one might see on a ramble at a particular time of year. But remember that there is variation year to year in plant life cycles, as illustrated by the dates each photo was captured. There is a master index (all plants photographed so far, and in which seasons) in the appendix.
- The pages are sequenced alphabetically by each plant's primary common name. The Table of Contents at the beginning of each volume lists them in this order. (Apologies to botanists for this unscholarly approach.)
- The primary common names used here are those most typical in current local usage (see references in the appendix), with some alternatives noted. Scientific names are current as of summer 2011 per the United States Department of Agriculture database (<http://plants.usda.gov>), with some former and alternate classifications noted.
- Location information on photo page headings refers only to the particular plant specimen(s) whose photos appear on that page. Often you will find more examples of that species in other spots throughout the grounds.
- For finding particular plant locations, the map in the appendix may be helpful. Cardinal directions are relative to the house (e.g., "northeast lawn" is diagonally out from the northeast corner of the house; "lower east lawn" is down the hill toward the main entrance).
- The plant descriptions are intended to be very brief and very basic – focusing on family, natural distribution, habitat, whether native or cultivated, whether woody or herbaceous, size and/or growth habit, wildlife value, and any significance at Woodend. For more information, please see the references in the appendix.

AUTUMN TABLE OF CONTENTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>
American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys</i> sp.
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Black-Haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Box-Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>
Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Butterfly-Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
Devil's Walkingstick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern Hop-Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Eastern Red-Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Field Thistle	<i>Cirsium discolor</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Giant Ironweed	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Green-Headed Coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>
Indian Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>dissectum</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Japanese Maple (Champion)	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Late-Flowering Boneset	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Mistflower	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>
Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
New York Fern	<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>
Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> subg. <i>Hymenanthus</i>
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>
Sensitive Fern	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>
Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>

AUTUMN TABLE OF CONTENTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Strawberry Bush	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tulip-Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>
Winged Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Witch-Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

Appendix:

- Map of Grounds
- Authors & References
- Woodend Plant Photo Index

American Beech*Fagus grandifolia*

A medium-sized deciduous tree with smooth, light gray bark and a spreading crown. The thin, smooth bark tempts thoughtless people to leave their initials carved in it. Because of its shade tolerance, smaller trees are common in the understory of rich moist woods. The fruit is a bur with four sections containing two three-sided beech nuts. The toothy leaves remain on the tree in winter long after they have turned light brown.

Ranges over eastern North America as far west as Indiana and Mississippi, and as far south as northern Florida.

The nuts are eaten by turkeys and grouse as well as squirrels, bears and raccoons. Deer may browse the twigs and leaves. The nuts were a favorite food of the now-extinct Passenger Pigeon.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

American Beech

(*Fagus grandifolia*)

Locations: (1) West edge of west parking lot, above meadow
(2) South edge of south meadow

Season: Autumn

9/25/07

(1)



9/25/07



Beech nut

11/6/10

(2)



11/6/10



American Linden, Basswood, Lime Tree

Tilia americana

A tall tree with gray, furrowed bark and large, heart-shaped leaves. The flowers and fruit dangle below a large bract. A native tree of the mountains; widely planted in other areas.

Ranges over eastern North America as far north as New Brunswick, as far south as the mountains of South Carolina, and as far west as Nebraska and Texas.

The seeds are popular with squirrels and chipmunks. The leaves and bark feed rabbits and deer.

Linden Family (Tiliaceae)

American Linden: Montgomery County Champion (*Tilia americana*)

Location: North lawn by sanctuary shop

Season: Autumn

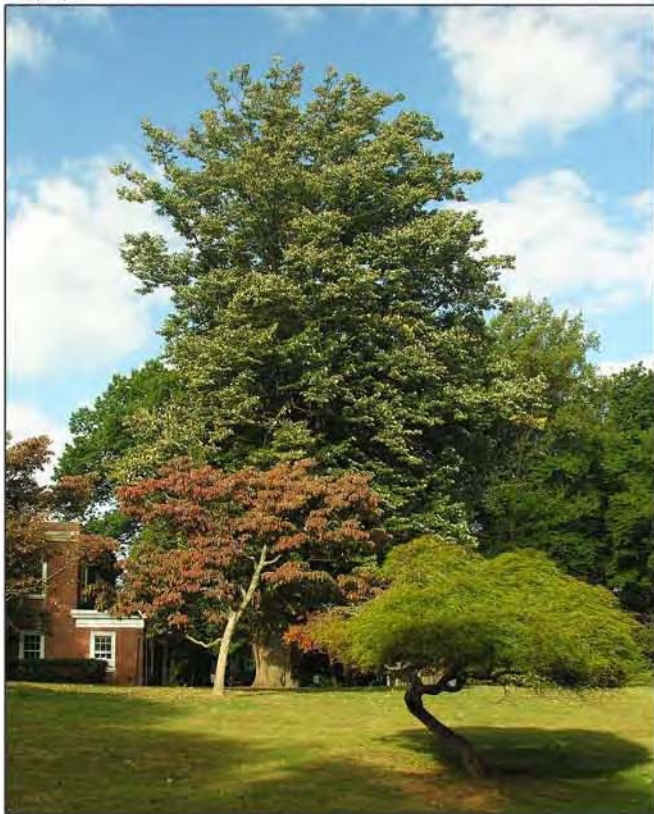
10/13/10



10/13/10



10/2/07



10/13/10



Bamboo

Phyllostachys sp.

The hard hollow stems (called culms) of this giant Asian grass are familiarly used as bamboo poles. Its height and willowy evergreen foliage create an attractive thick green screen. The young shoots are edible but their quality differs among species. Bamboo is extremely fast growing. It spreads so quickly and inexorably that it has become a dangerous non-native invasive in North America.

Grass Family (Poaceae)

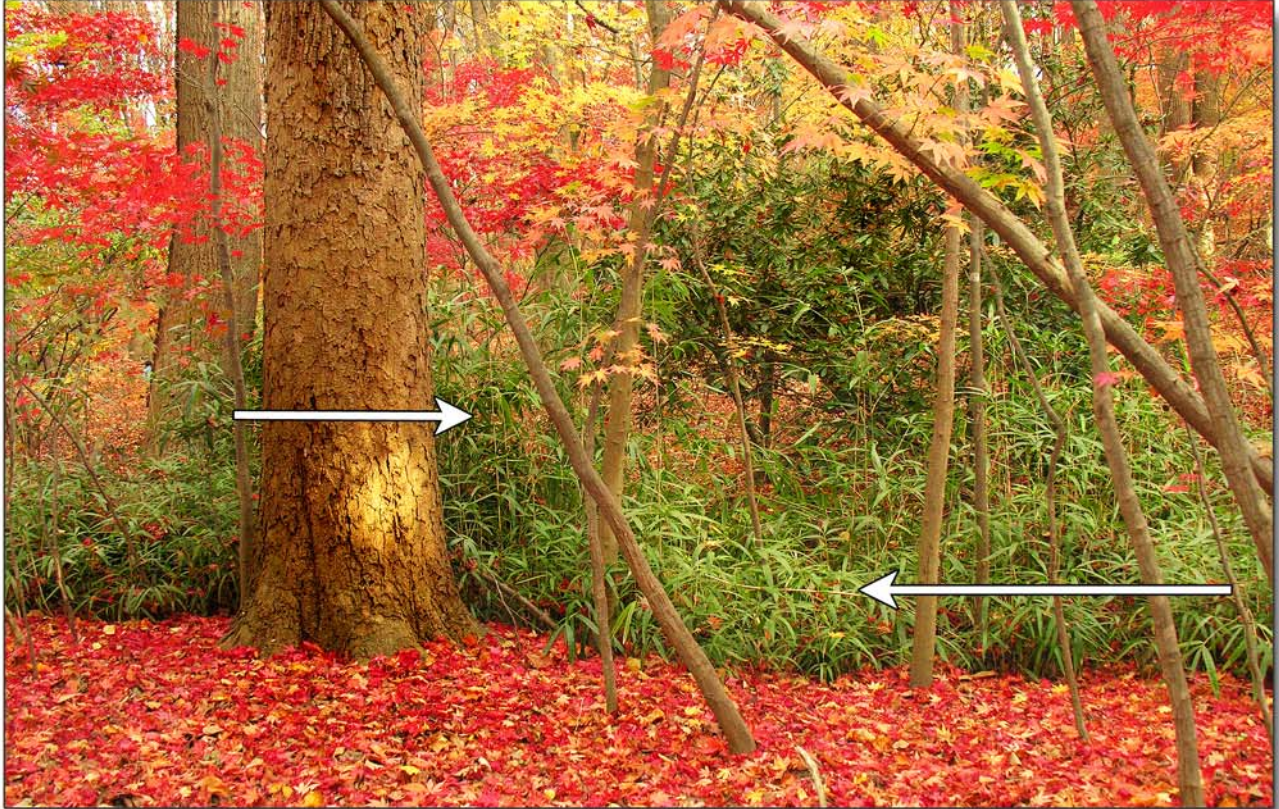
Bamboo

(probably *Phyllostachys* sp.)

Locations: Woodland trail by creek and footbridge

Season: Autumn

11/9/08



11/6/10



Black Cherry, Wild Cherry

Prunus serotina

A large native tree with sprays of small white flowers and black bittersweet juicy berries. Flowers appear in the spring, the red or black berries in the fall. The bark of older trees has irregular scaly plates. The dark fine-grained wood is prized for furniture. The juice of the berries has been used to flavor beverages and cough medicines.

The wild black cherry ranges over the eastern United States and parts of Canada.

Bears and songbirds eat the berries. The pits and seeds are eaten by small mammals. The wilted leaves are said to be extremely poisonous.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Black Cherry

(*Prunus serotina*)

Locations: (1) East lawn, below hemlock grove, by path
(2) North of east driveway, halfway up hill, behind cedar

Season: Autumn

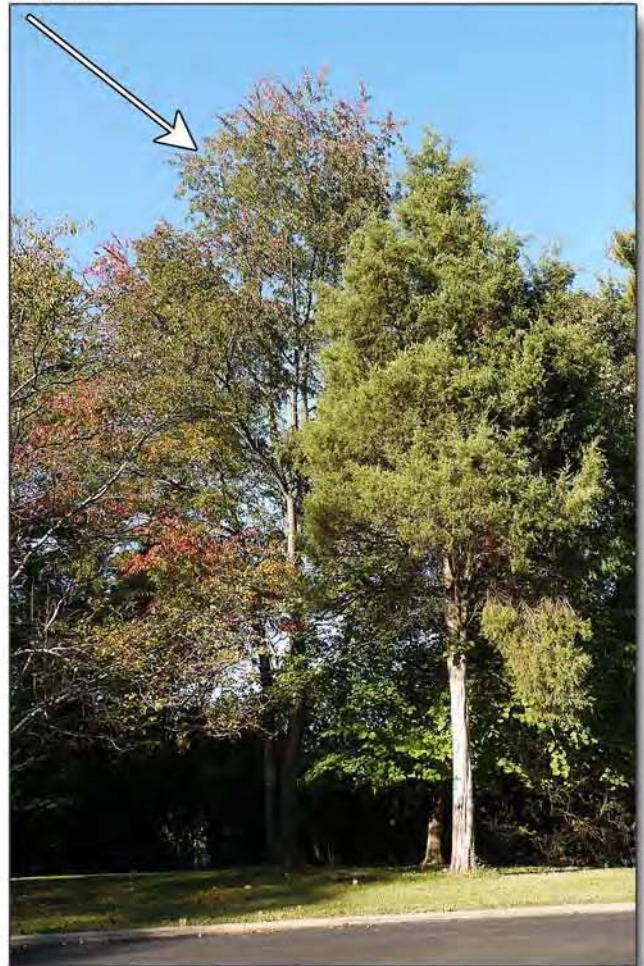
10/13/10

(1)



10/13/10

(2)



10/13/10



10/13/10



Black-Haw

Viburnum prunifolium

A shrub or small tree 6-24 feet tall with dark bark. The small white fragrant flowers appear in spring, followed by dark blue berries in fall. A native woody plant of woods, thickets and roadsides.

Ranges in the eastern United States from Connecticut south to Texas, and west to eastern Kansas.

Berries are eaten by birds and mammals. Twigs are browsed by deer.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Pending: Muskroot Family (Adoxaceae)

Black-Haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*)

Location: Southeast corner of north parking lot, by driveway

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/13/10



10/2/07



Black Walnut

Juglans nigra

A large native tree of rich soils in woods or open fields with dark bark and large compound leaves with 15-23 leaflets. The hard black nuts are covered by a green husk with a citrus smell.

Found throughout the central and eastern United States.

Nuts are an important winter food for squirrels.

Walnut Family (Juglandaceae)

Black Walnut

(*Juglans nigra*)

Location: North side of driveway, above sunken garden

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



9/25/07



Box-Elder, Ash-Leaved Maple

Acer negundo

A fast-growing maple tree with compound leaves. Green twigs are a distinctive feature of this small tree. The fruits are the familiar maple helicopters.

Box Elder is native to North America and ranges across most of the United States, especially the eastern piedmont and upper midwest.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Box-Elder

(*Acer negundo*)

Location: West edge & northwest corner of north parking lot

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



Bush Honeysuckle, Amur Honeysuckle

Lonicera maackii

This large deciduous non-native shrub is invasive in North America but ironically endangered in its native Japan. Paired sweet-smelling white flowers form in late spring and early summer and turn yellow as they get older. Red berries follow in the Fall.

Bush honeysuckle can be found all over eastern North America.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Invasive

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*)

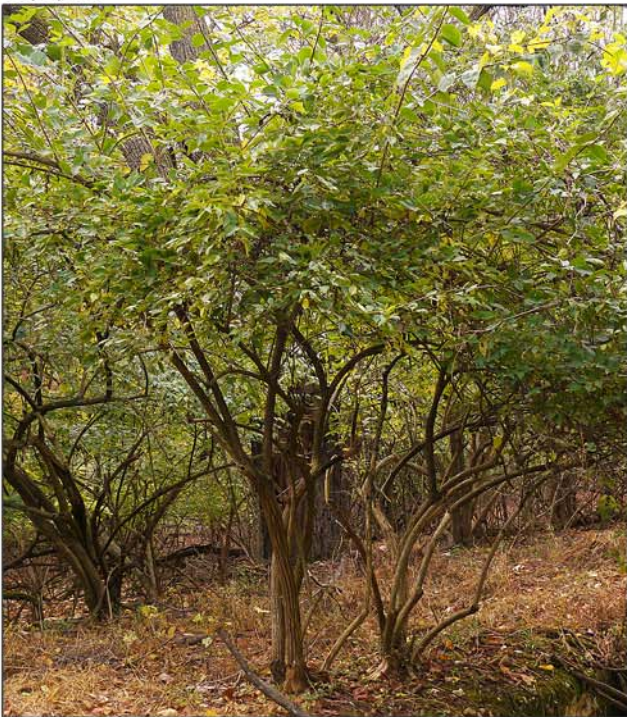
Location: East entrance to woodland trail

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Butterfly-Bush

Buddleja davidii

This non-native shrub is popularly planted to attract butterflies. They are attracted to spikes of bright sweet-smelling flowers and rewarded with plentiful nectar. Other insects and even hummingbirds also love this bush. There are many named cultivated varieties with different flower colors suitable to different environments.

Butterfly-Bush Family (Buddlejaceae)

Pending: Figwort Family (Scrophulariaceae)

Butterfly-Bush

(*Buddleja davidii*)

Location: Northwest of north parking lot, by garden shed

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



Canada Goldenrod, Tall Goldenrod

Solidago canadensis (formerly *Solidago altissima*)

The yellow flowers in branching inflorescences of this perennial plant are often falsely blamed for the hay fever actually caused by ragweed. It springs up in disturbed areas and fields. There are many species of goldenrods which are difficult to tell apart. The generic name means healthful.

Native to North America, this plant is a dangerous invasive weed in China and Europe.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Formerly Composite Family (Compositae)

Canada Goldenrod

(*Solidago canadensis*)

Location: East meadow

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



11/7/07



Christmas Fern

Polystichum acrostichoides

This native evergreen fern has relatively large dark green leaves (fronds) with J-shaped leaflets (called pinnae on ferns). People remember this fern by these Christmas-stockingshaped pinnae. It provides green patches in the brown leaf litter in the winter woods. The ends of some of the fronds have smaller pinnae with spores on the back.

Christmas ferns grow all over the eastern United States and Canada as far west as Ontario in the north and Texas in the south.

Wood Fern Family (Dryopteridaceae)

Christmas Fern

(*Polystichum acrostichoides*)

Location: Along woodland trail

Season: Autumn

11/9/08



11/7/08



Devil's Walkingstick, Hercules' Club

Aralia spinosa

This exotic looking spiny shrub or small tree has huge feather-like fronds. Each of these fronds is a leaf, so when the leaves are dropped in autumn, the plant often appears as a naked thorn-covered stick. A huge plume of small white flowers appears in late summer, followed by an equally large array of black berries on purple stems.

Devil's Walkingstick ranges over eastern North America in the south, as far west as Texas in the north, and as far west as Illinois or Missouri.

Birds eat the black berries.

Ginseng Family (Araliaceae)

Devil's Walking Stick

(*Aralia spinosa*)

Location: Northeast edge of south lawn

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



9/25/07



10/23/10



Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis

An evergreen tree of moist cool woods.

Native to northern northeast North America and along the Appalachians.

Our hemlocks are planted a little south (or east) of their native range. The hemlock grove at Woodend is survival of the formal gardens planted by the Wellses, the original owners.

The seeds are popular with warblers and juncos. Sapsuckers drill their sap wells in the bark.

Pine Family (Pinaceae)

Eastern Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

Location: East lawn near house

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



Eastern Hop-Hornbeam, Ironwood

Ostrya virginiana

A native understory tree of moist forests and rocky slopes. The wood is very tough and hard. The shaggy peeling bark and hop-like seed clusters distinguish it from the American Hornbeam which is also called Ironwood.

Native to the eastern United States, southern Canada, and Mexico.

Birds eat the seeds and deer chew the twigs and bark in winter.

Birch Family (Betulaceae)

Eastern Hop-Hornbeam

(*Ostrya virginiana*)

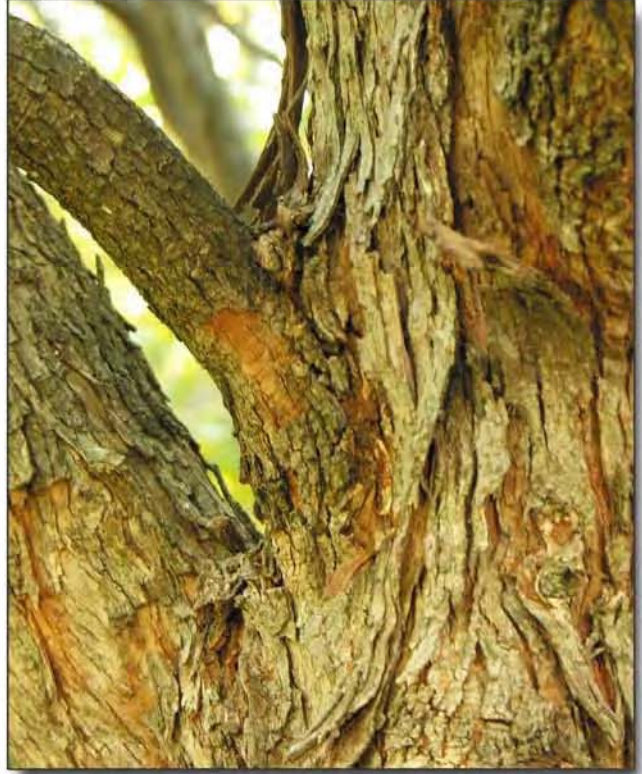
Location: South side of house, by west corner of tent

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/31/07



10/2/07



Eastern Red-Cedar, Virginia Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana

A small to medium evergreen tree with scale-like leaves. Spindle-shaped specimens of this pioneer tree are often seen along the eastern seaboard in abandoned farm fields and on other poor soils. Some red cedars can have a more conical habit in other places. The aromatic wood of these trees is well known for its insect-repellant and rot-resistant properties.

The specimen tree at Woodend is quite tall for a red cedar.

Eastern Red-Cedars range over the eastern United States as far west as the Dakotas, and as far south as Georgia.

The waxy blue "berries" are eaten by turkeys, quail and songbirds.

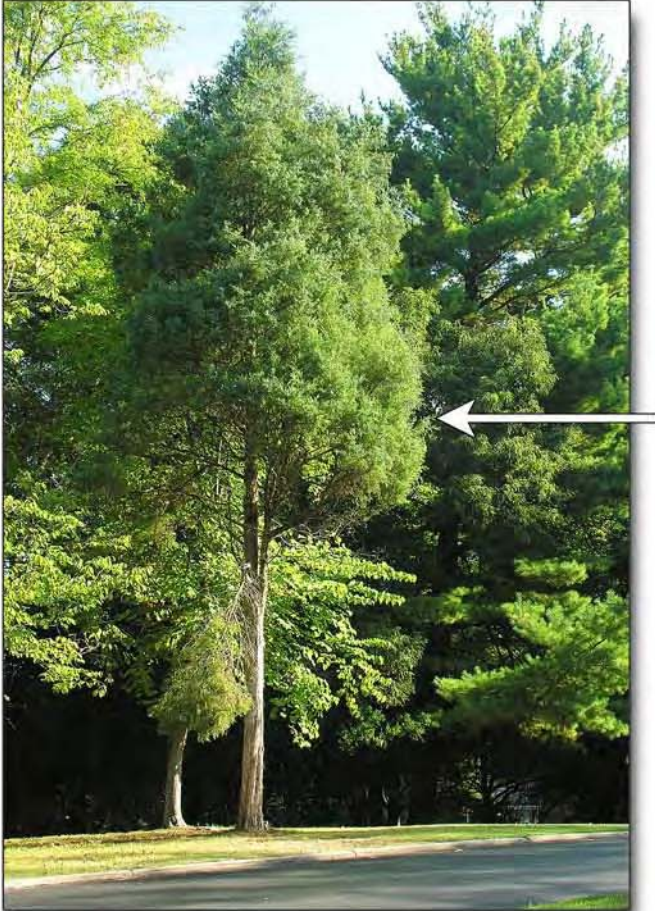
Cypress Family (Cupressaceae)

Eastern Red-Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

Location: North side of east driveway, about halfway up

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/23/10



10/23/10



Eastern White Cedar, Northern White Cedar, Arborvitae
Thuja occidentalis

A native evergreen tree with fan-like branchlets covered with scale-like leaves. This tree is often shrub sized in the south but can grow quite tall in the north. The bark is tough, stringy, and reddish brown. In spring, small male "flowers" appear at the ends of the branches. Female cones start out purplish but become brown and resemble a small wooden flower. It is widely planted and has several cultivated varieties. The Northern White Cedar can be very long-lived; some are known to be over 1,000 years old.

It is called arborvitae, "tree of life," especially in the nursery trade, because the French explorer Cartier in 1536 found that a tea made from the leaves and twigs of this tree cured the disease, probably scurvy, that his men were suffering from. Like other trees called 'cedar' in North America, this tree is not a true cedar but a member of the Cypress family.

Deer browse the leafy twigs in winter.

The native range of the Northern White Cedar covers Eastern North America from the Carolinas north to northern Manitoba.

Cypress Family (Cupressaceae)

Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae)

(*Thuja occidentalis*)

Location: West side of house, near shop

Season: Autumn

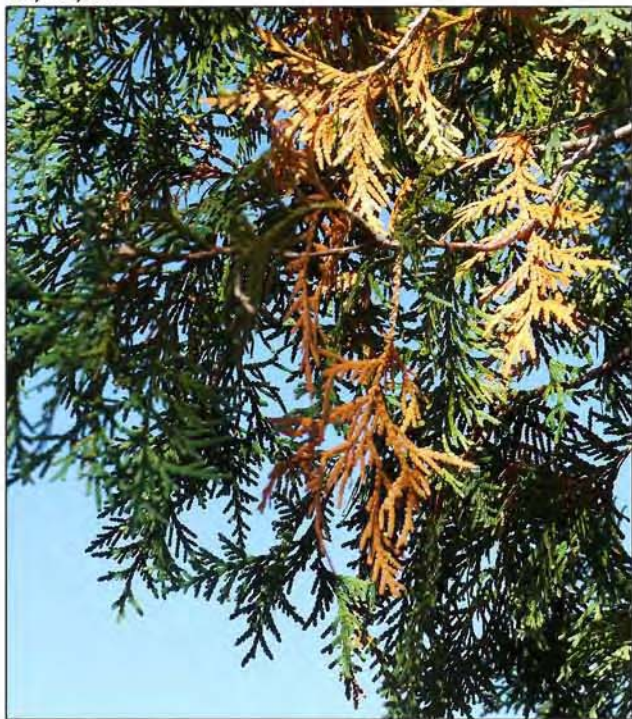
10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



Eastern White Pine, Soft Pine, Weymouth Pine

Pinus strobus

A tall evergreen forest tree with bluish-green needles in feathery bundles of five. Look for white lines along two sides of the three sided needles.

Ranges across northeastern North America, as far west as Michigan, and as far south as northern Georgia.

Large pines provide nesting places for owls and hawks, ravens and jays. The seeds are popular with songbirds, and the cones are stripped and eaten by squirrels mice and voles. Deer will eat the bark late in the winter when other food is scarce.

Pine Family (Pinaceae)

Eastern White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

Location: Jones Mill Road entrance, south of driveway

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



Field Thistle, Pasture Thistle

Cirsium discolor (*Carduus discolor*)

A native biennial wildflower of open fields, roadsides and stream banks. This plant occasionally survives the winter to become a short-lived perennial. The prickly first-year rosettes give way to tall plants with prickly leaves and stems. Purple, sometimes white, flower heads appear on the ends of branches in summer and later become heads of bristly seeds. The stiff dead stalks with raggedy seed heads can be found in winter.

The Field Thistle ranges across North America east of the Mississippi.

Butterflies nectar on the flowers in summer. The Painted Lady butterfly lays her eggs on thistles and her caterpillars live on them. Birds, especially goldfinches, love thistle seeds.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Field Thistle

(*Cirsium discolor*)

Location: Northeast meadow

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



Flowering Dogwood

Cornus florida

A familiar, small, somewhat shrubby understory tree of moist forests. The showy white “flower heads” (actually bracts) appear in spring, followed by red berries. Many cultivated varieties are planted including pink and even red-flowered types.

Wild Flowering Dogwoods range over the eastern United States as far north as Massachusetts, and as far west as east Texas.

Birds and squirrels eat the berries well into the winter.

Dogwood Family (Cornaceae)

Flowering Dogwood

(*Cornus florida*)

Location: North lawn (a matching pair)

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



Giant Ironweed, Tall Ironweed

Vernonia gigantea (formerly *Vernonia altissima*)

A tall native summer annual of well-drained soils. This species can grow up to eight feet tall. Purple flower heads appear in clusters atop the long stems in summer and early fall and later become fluffy seed heads.

Ranges across eastern North America as far west as Iowa, Kansas and Texas.

Butterflies are attracted to the nectar of the flowers. Birds eat the seeds.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Giant Ironweed

(*Vernonia gigantea*)

Location: Middle of east meadow

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



11/9/08



Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, 銀杏

Ginkgo biloba

This large spreading tree with distinctive fan-shaped leaves is often called a living fossil. It is the only living member of its division, order, family and genus of which there are many extinct members. The trees are of different sexes. Male trees, like the ones at Woodend, have branched pollen-producing structures (not really flowers) in the spring. Females develop a fruit that resembles a berry. The flesh of the fruit smells bad; some say it smells like vomit, others say feces. But the seed is edible. The leaves turn bright yellow in the fall. The hardy, disease and insect resistant Ginkgo is widely planted all over the world.

Ginkgo may be extinct in the wild. Small patches of seemingly wild Ginkgo in China are thought by some to have been planted by monks.

Ginkgo Family (Ginkgoaceae)

Ginkgo

(*Ginkgo biloba*)

Location: East lawn between house & hemlock grove

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



Green-Headed Coneflower, Cut-Leaved Coneflower

Rudbeckia laciniata

This native summer wild flower resembles its cousin, the Black Eyed Susan, but the green not brown centers of the yellow composite flowers are swollen into a thimble shape and the leaves are divided into leaflets. It is said that the young leaves may be eaten in salad.

A wide variety of insects are attracted to the nectar of the flowers and goldfinches eat the seeds.

Green-Headed Coneflower ranges all over North America except for the west coast.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Green-Headed Coneflower

(*Rudbeckia laciniata*)

Location: North side of driveway across from shop

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



10/2/07



Indian Hemp, Dogbane, Amy Root, Rheumatism Root, Wild Cotton
Apocynum cannabinum

A native perennial of open moist places, Indian Hemp grows up to six feet tall. Its reddish fibrous stems were used by the Native Americans to make cordage. Greenish-white flowers appear from May to late August and produce long double pods containing many feathery seeds. The leaves and stems contain milky latex and cardiac glycosides. This plant is poisonous, not just to dogs.

Indian hemp is found all over the United States and Canada except the Yukon and Alaska.

Dogbane Family (Apocynaceae)

Indian Hemp

(*Apocynum cannabinum*)

Location: East and south meadows

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



11/7/08



Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii

A thorny non-native deciduous shrub with conspicuous red berries. Small yellow flowers form in drooping clusters in late spring and early summer. The oval-shaped red berries ripen in late summer and hang on through the winter. This Asian plant is widely planted in North America escaping into the wild, and it is now considered dangerously invasive. Deer avoid this plant.

Barberry Family (Berberidaceae)

Invasive

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

Location: Along woodland trail below south meadow

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Fruit

Japanese Fern-Leaved Maple

Acer palmatum v. *dissectum*

This small shrubby tree is a lacy-leafed variety of the Japanese Maple. Japanese Maples are native to Japan, Korea, China and eastern Russia, and are quite variable even in their natural habitat. There are several cultivated varieties of this particular sub-species.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple

(*Acer palmatum* var. *dissectum*)

Location: North lawn

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/2/07



Samara

10/2/07



Leaves

Japanese Honeysuckle, Suikazura, 吸い葛

Lonicera japonica

An extremely common invasive vine. The paired sweet-smelling white flowers appear in spring and turn yellow after they are pollinated. Children suck nectar from the flowers, hence the name. The leaves are semi-evergreen, dying back late in winter if at all. Black berries replace the flowers in the fall.

Native to Japan and Korea, Japanese Honeysuckle has escaped cultivation spread throughout the eastern United States where it crowds out the native flora.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Invasive

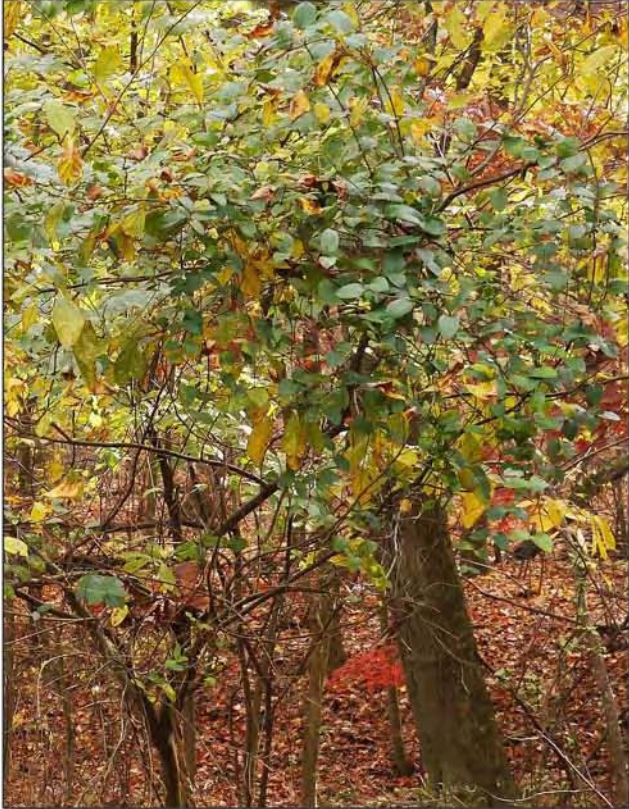
Japanese Honeysuckle

(*Lonicera japonica*)

Location: Woodland trails

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



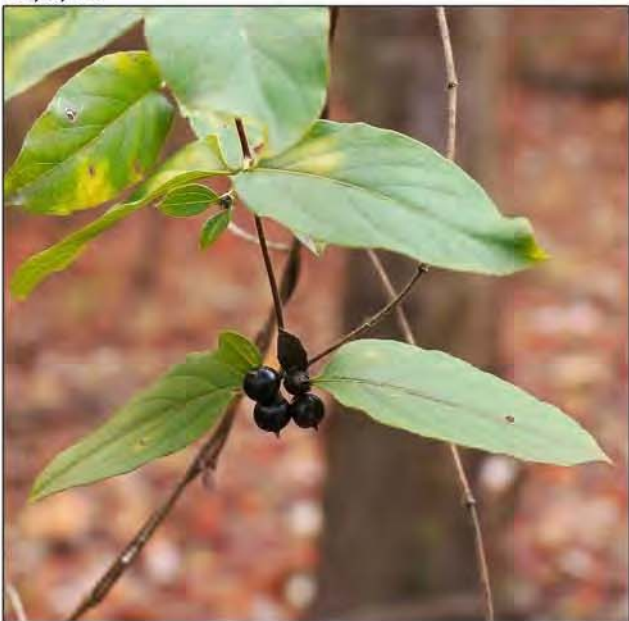
Flowers

11/6/10



Vine

11/6/10



Fruit

Japanese Maple, イロハモミジ, 紅葉

Acer palmatum

A small shrubby tree of Japan, Korea, China and eastern Russia, the Japanese Maple is quite variable even in its natural habitat. There are over 1,000 cultivars widely planted in the temperate zone worldwide. Planted Japanese maples have spread throughout the woods here at Woodend.

The Montgomery County Champion Japanese Maple is here at Woodend.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Invasive

Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*)

Location: Upper east lawn, between walk & hydrant
(Fallen leaves from woods)

Season: Autumn

11/7/08



11/7/08



Japanese Maple, イロハモミジ, 紅葉

Acer palmatum

A small shrubby tree of Japan, Korea, China and eastern Russia, the Japanese Maple is quite variable even in its natural habitat. There are over 1,000 cultivars widely planted in the temperate zone worldwide. Planted Japanese maples have spread throughout the woods here at Woodend.

The Montgomery County Champion Japanese Maple is here at Woodend.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Japanese Maple: Montgomery County Champion

(*Acer palmatum*)

Invasive

Location: East lawn above southwest corner of hemlock grove

Season: Autumn

11/7/08



10/31/07



Late-Flowering Boneset, Late Boneset, Lateflowering
Thoroughwort

Eupatorium serotinum

This native perennial has small white flowers in flat-topped clusters in midsummer that it keeps until well into the fall. It grows from 3 to 6 feet tall.

Insects of all sorts eat nectar of the many flowers.

Late-Flowering Boneset ranges over eastern North America from Ontario in the North to Florida and Texas. It can be found as far west as Nebraska and West Texas.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Late-Flowering Boneset

(*Eupatorium serotinum*)

Locations: (1) North edge of driveway across from shop
(2) Butterfly garden on north edge of west meadow

Season: Autumn

10/23/10

(1)



9/25/07

(2)



9/25/07

(2)



Milkweed

Asclepias syriaca

A native perennial wildflower found in pastures, meadows and other open areas. Any injury to milkweed oozes sticky milky latex. Leaves and flowers are arrayed along a single long stem, sometimes as tall as five feet. Clusters of distinctively shaped, cloyingly sweet-smelling pinkish flowers appear in summer and produce large pods filled with silky seeds in fall.

Insects of various kinds enjoy milkweed nectar. Bees swarm around the flowers, and their legs can become trapped in the crevasses of the odd-shaped blossoms. Butterflies of several sorts are drawn to milkweed. Monarch Butterflies lay their eggs on the leaves which their caterpillars eat. Orange and black milkweed bugs are also commonly found on the leaves. The milky sap contains poisonous cardiac glycosides that render Monarchs and other milkweed eaters distasteful to birds.

Milkweed Family (Asclepiadaceae)

Milkweed

(*Asclepias syriaca*)

Location: Meadows

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



Follicles

9/25/07



Seeds & pappus, milkweed bug

10/23/10



Mistflower

Conoclinium coelestinum (formerly *Eupatorium coelestinum*)

This tall native perennial summer wildflower often forms groups or colonies. Blue to violet, fuzzy-looking clusters of flowers develop in July and hang on as late as October. The individual flowers are too small to see. This plant is sometimes planted as a garden flower but some gardeners regard it as a weed when it invades their gardens.

Butterflies and other insects love the nectar of Mistflower.

This plant ranges over eastern North America and the Midwest.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Mistflower

(*Conoclinium coelestinum*)

Location: Butterfly garden on south side of west driveway

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



9/25/07



Multiflora Rose

Rosa multiflora

This rambling rose has many large clusters of small white to pink fragrant flowers in spring. The long arching stems form impenetrable thorny thickets. The berry-like hips can be seen in their clusters through the winter.

Multiflora Rose is native to China, Japan and Korea. It was imported to North America to be used as root stock for garden roses. It has also been planted as a natural fence and as cover for wildlife. It has escaped into the wild and is now considered a dangerous invasive plant in the United States.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Invasive

Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)

Location: Southeast edge of east meadow

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Fruit

New York Fern

Thelypteris noveboracensis

The New York Fern tapers to a fine point at both top and bottom of the fronds. Clusters of three or more fronds are attached to long runners that may cover a large patch in an open gap in the woods or a wet place along a stream bank. It prefers acidic soil.

Native to eastern North America and Canada.

Marsh Fern Family (Thelypteridaceae)

New York Fern

(*Thelypteris noveboracensis*)

Location: In woods along creek

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



Pawpaw

Asimina triloba

This shrub or small tree is well known from the play-party song about "Pickin' up pawpaw's / Put 'em in your pocket." It forms thickets in wet areas in low altitudes. The leaves can be very large. The inconspicuous flowers begin yellow-green and become a dark winey red. The large green fleshy fruits turn black as they ripen. These ugly black fruits have a custardy banana flavor. There are several smooth flat brown seeds inside that should not be eaten. This is a North American representative of the tropical Custard Apple family.

Squirrels, opossums and raccoons love the fruit.

Ranges over the eastern United States north of Florida and southern Georgia.

Custard-Apple Family (Annonaceae)

Pawpaw

(*Asimina triloba*)

Location: Throughout woods near creek & pond

Season: Autumn

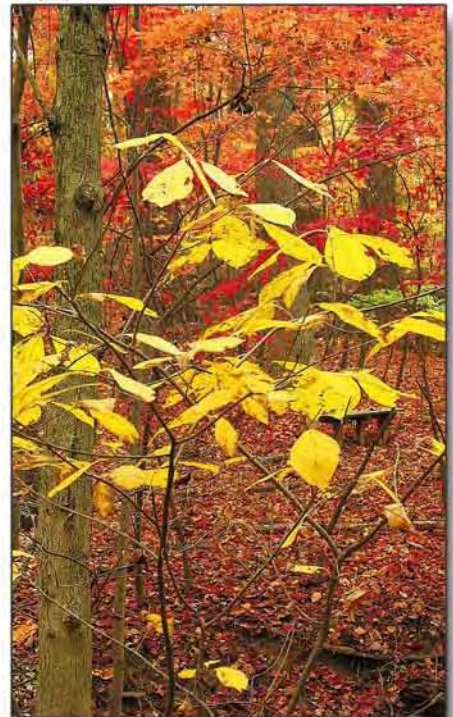
10/23/10



10/23/10



11/9/08



Persimmon, Possumwood

Diospyros virginiana

A native tree well known for its tasty orange fruit. The bark is cut into small square plates, giving it an "alligator skin" appearance. Two kinds of flowers appear in the spring: the light yellow ones are female and the whitish ones are male. The fruit starts out green and ripens to orange. Don't try to eat the sweet fruit until its skin is wrinkled and ugly. When unripe, its taste is extremely astringent.

The persimmon is native to the eastern United States as far north as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and as far south as Florida.

The fruit is loved by possums, raccoons and foxes as well as fruit-eating songbirds like Robins and Cedar Waxwings.

Ebony Family (Ebenaceae)

Persimmon

(*Diospyros virginiana*)

Location: North side of east driveway, about halfway up, northeast of big black walnut

Season: Autumn

10/31/07



10/31/07



10/31/07



Pin Oak

Quercus palustris

A medium-sized oak tree with deeply cut leaves. As with other oaks, the flowers are tassels and the fruits are acorns. It prefers wet areas but is a popular ornamental tree and is planted all over.

Pin Oak ranges over the eastern United States north of Florida, and south of Maine.

Squirrels eat the acorns.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Pin Oak

(*Quercus palustris*)

Location: North side of driveway, across from house

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



Red Maple

Acer rubrum

This native maple tree can grow very large. It has reddish flowers, different sexes on different trees, in the spring before the leaves come out. The fruit appearing around June is familiar paired Maple helicopters. Red Maple is happy in a wide variety of environments and can be seen in swamps as well as rocky mountain ridges. The leaves turn bright colors in the fall, some turn red, others yellow, and some even dark purple. Brown and Brown say that this plant "is responsible for much of the fall coloration in Maryland."

Red Maple ranges over Eastern North America as far west as Minnesota and Eastern Texas.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Red Maple

(*Acer rubrum*)

Location: Jones Mill Road entrance, south side of driveway

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



Red Oak, Northern Red Oak

Quercus rubra

This large native oak tree can grow as tall as 140 feet but usually grows to be around 90 feet tall. It is said that there is always something red on the Red Oak: stems, flowers, stems, and the fall leaves. This tree grows in a wide variety of habitats from rocky mountaintops to swampy bottomlands.

Red Oak ranges across eastern North America and Canada from Quebec to southern Georgia, and as far west as Nebraska and Oklahoma.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Location: East lawn below hemlock grove, north side of steps

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



Rhododendron

Rhododendron subg. *Hymenanthus*

These large shrubs have large, waxy, evergreen leaves that curl in the cold and large, showy flowers in summer. The scientific name (genus) *Rhododendron* includes both the plants we call Rhododendrons and the plants we call Azaleas. The ones we call Rhododendrons are in the sub-genus *Hymenanthus*. In Maryland, our native Rhododendron, the Rosebay or Big Laurel, forms impenetrable thickets in the mountains and has white-to-pink flowers in June. The nearby Catawba Rhododendron has purple flowers and blooms earlier. Most of the Rhododendrons we plant in our gardens are hybrids.

Heath Family (Ericaceae)

Rhododendron

(*Rhododendron* subg. *Hymenanthus*)

Location: Woodland trail by creek and footbridge

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



Flower bud forms in fall

10/23/10



After flowering

10/23/10



Leaves spirally arranged

River Birch

Betula nigra

The shaggy peeling bark of the River Birch varies from gray to pinkish.

Its native range covers eastern North America as far north as southern Minnesota, and as far south as northern Texas and Florida. It is widely planted in several cultivated varieties.

Birch Family (Betulaceae)

River Birch

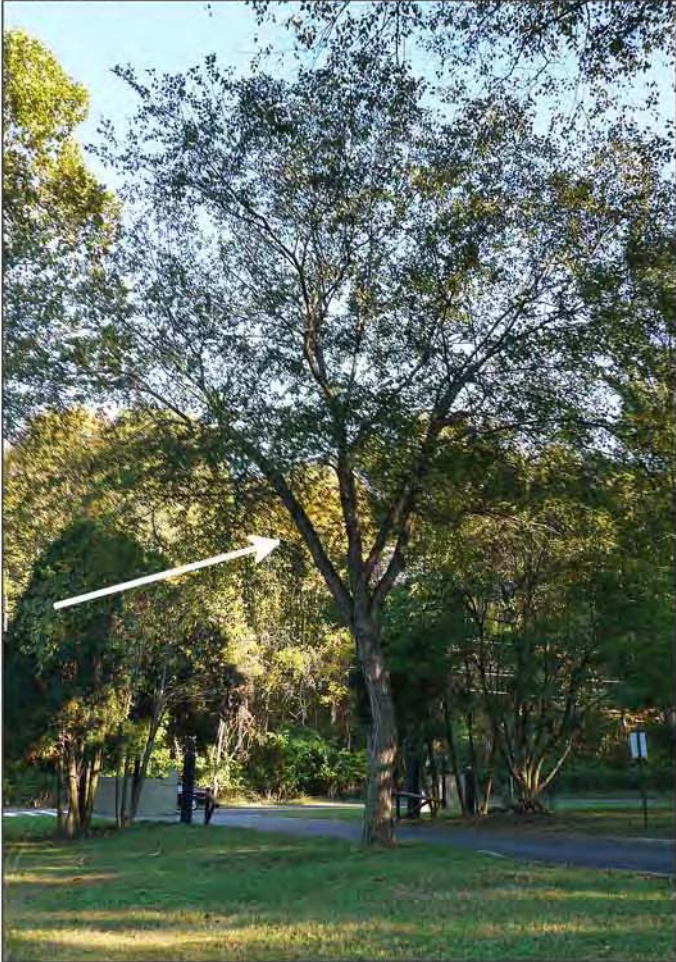
(*Betula nigra*)

Locations: (1) North side of driveway by northeast meadow
(2) North side of driveway at Jones Bridge entrance

Season: Autumn

10/13/10

(1)



10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10

(2)



Sassafras

Sassafras albidum

This small aromatic tree is native to North America. It has three different leaf shapes. Some leaves are simple ovals; others are mitten shaped, and still others are three lobed. Yellow flowers bloom in spring. Sassafras tea was traditionally brewed from the twigs and roots. The powdered leaves are known as filé (fee-lay), especially in New Orleans, and are used to thicken gumbo and other soups. But human consumption of sassafras has fallen out of favor since a major component of Sassafras oil, safrole, has been found to cause cancer.

Sassafras grows in eastern North America as far west as west Texas.

Birds and squirrels eat the blue berries, rabbits eat the bark, and deer eat the leaves and twigs. The Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly uses Sassafras as a host plant.

Laurel Family (Lauraceae)

Sassafras

(*Sassafras albidum*)

Location: Northwest of north parking lot, against shed

Season: Autumn

10/2/07



10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



Scarlet Oak

Quercus coccinea

A medium-sized oak tree with deeply cut leaves. Like all oak trees, its flowers are tassels and its fruit are acorns. It grows in sandy acidic soils.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Scarlet Oak

(*Quercus coccinea*)

Location: West of house, corner across driveway from shop

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



Sensitive Fern, Bead Fern

Onoclea sensibilis

This native fern has large fingered leaves and a fertile spore-producing stalk with small bead-like spore cases. It is called sensitive because its leaves wilt quickly when the weather turns cold. The fertile stalk and its spore cases hang on through the winter, giving this plant its other name, Bead Fern.

The Sensitive Fern ranges all over North America east of the Rockies.

Wood Fern Family (Dryopteridaceae)

Sensitive Fern

(*Onoclea sensibilis*)

Location: Sunken area (old ice house) at east entrance to woodland trail

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



9/25/07



Silver Maple, Soft Maple

Acer saccharinum

A fast-growing maple tree of wet places. The leaves have five jagged lobes with deep cuts between. It is said that maple syrup from the Silver Maple tastes better than syrup from the Sugar Maple, but is harder to collect.

The native range is the eastern United States as far west as the Rockies and as far south as Georgia, excluding the coastal plain. But it is commonly planted as an ornamental and street tree.

Squirrels love to eat the early buds. Deer browse the twigs and beavers love maple bark.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Silver Maple

(*Acer saccharinum*)

Location: South side of driveway, just below Teale Center
(twisted with a mulberry)

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



10/13/10



Southern Magnolia, Bull Bay, Evergreen Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora

This magnificent evergreen tree has large, creamy white flowers up to a foot wide. The flowers give way to a cluster of follicles, each containing a bright red berry.

As the name implies, this tree is native to the southern United States as far north along the coast as southern North Carolina; it appears in southern Georgia, southern Alabama, southern Mississippi, Louisiana, and Southeastern Texas. It is widely planted farther north and has many cultivated varieties.

Magnolia Family (Magnoliaceae)

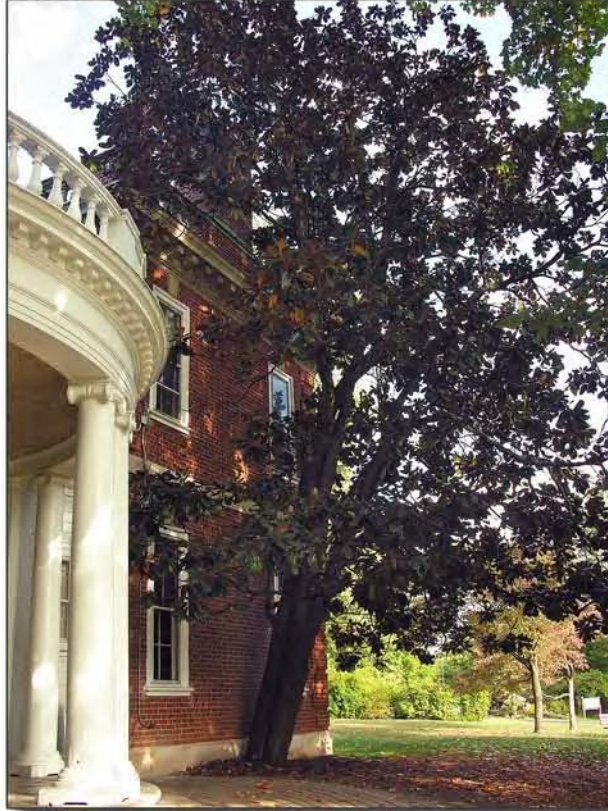
Southern Magnolia

(*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Location: East wall of house, right of portico

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



Fruit

Spicebush, Wild Allspice

Lindera benzoin

This understory shrub produces yellow flowers in early spring. Peppery tasting red berries (drupes) follow the flowers on the female trees. The leaves and bark are distinctively aromatic when crushed or scraped.

Spicebush is native to the eastern United States as far west as east Texas, and as far south as northern Florida.

The Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly and the Promethea Silkmoth both depend on the Spicebush to feed their caterpillars.

Laurel Family (Lauraceae)

Spicebush

(*Lindera benzoin*)

Location: Throughout woods

Season: Autumn

10/23/10



10/23/10



10/23/10



Strawberry Bush, Bursting Hearts

Euonymus americanus

This small deciduous native shrub likes stream banks and shady woods. It has green twigs and small, round, greenish flowers. The names Strawberry Bush and Bursting Hearts come from the pinkish-crimson, warty fruit capsules that open to show dangling orangey-scarlet seeds. The seeds and fruit capsule actually clash with each other. The leaves turn bright red in the fall around the time that the fruits open.

Bittersweet Family (Celastraceae)

Strawberry Bush

(*Euonymus americanus*)

Location: Eastern part of woodland trail, west of pond

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Fruit

Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

This middle-sized tree has typical five-pointed "maple leaves" and double "helicopter" fruits. This tree is traditionally tapped for maple syrup and admired for its yellow, orange, and red fall foliage.

Sugar Maple is native to northeastern North America, along the Appalachians as far south as Kentucky and west into the Mississippi valley.

Maple Family (Aceraceae)

Pending: Soapberry family (Sapindaceae)

Sugar Maple

(*Acer saccharum*)

Location: East lawn above hemlock grove, north of east meadow

Season: Autumn

11/7/08



10/31/07



11/9/08



Sycamore, American Plane Tree, Buttonwood

Platanus occidentalis

This large, fast-growing tree has distinctive peeling white and green bark. The fruit is a round ball of tiny seeds that can be seen even on the bare trees in winter. Sycamores prefer to grow along river banks and in bottom lands. They can grow very large and are often hollow, providing shelter for animals and even people in pioneer days.

Sycamore trees grow in eastern North America and the Mississippi valley as far north as Ontario, as far south as Florida, and west into Texas and Nebraska.

Plane-Tree Family (Platanaceae)

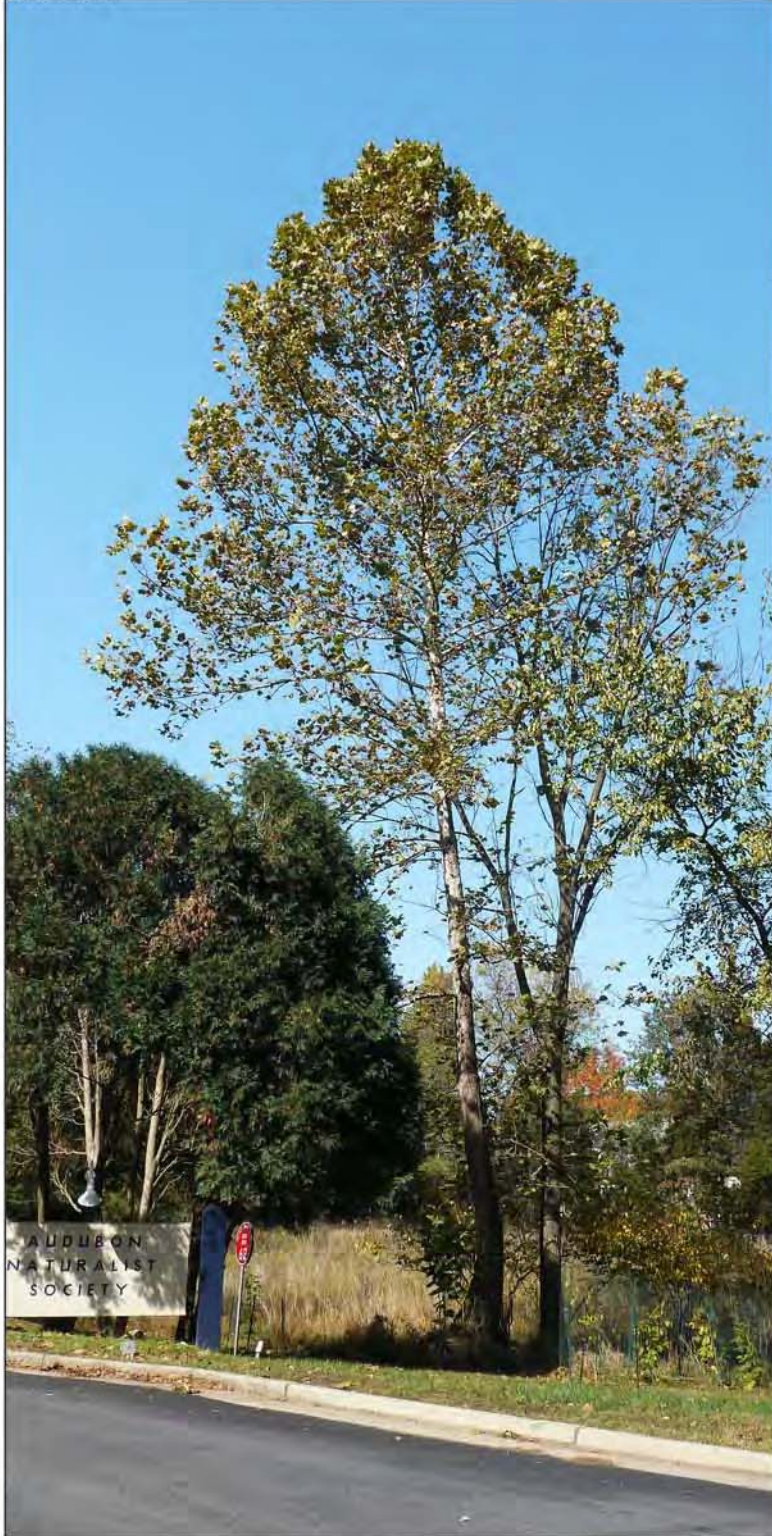
Sycamore

(*Platanus occidentalis*)

Location: North side of driveway by gate at Jones Mill entrance

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



10/23/10



Tulip-Tree, Tulip Poplar, Yellow Poplar

Liriodendron tulipifera

This very common large tree is the tallest hardwood tree in North America. It has large, showy orange, yellow, and green flowers which are visible April through June, but they may be overlooked high in the crown of the tree. The clusters of many winged seeds follow.

Seeds are eaten by songbirds and squirrels. Seedlings are browsed by deer.

Ranges over the eastern United States.

Magnolia Family (Magnoliaceae)

Tulip-Tree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

Location: East lawn near portico

Season: Autumn

10/31/07



10/2/07



Leaf & fruit

11/7/08



Tupelo, Black-Gum, Sour-Gum

Nyssa sylvatica

A large, native, upland tree with deeply furrowed brown or gray bark and shiny oval shaped leaves. The leaves turn brilliant red in the fall. Inconspicuous greenish-yellow flowers appear in the spring and are succeeded by dark blue berries (really drupes) in the fall.

Bees find nectar in the tiny flowers; birds and other animals eat the berries.

Tupelo is found all over eastern North America from Massachusetts to central Florida, and as far west as Missouri and East Texas.

Dogwood Family (Cornaceae)

Tupelo

(*Nyssa sylvatica*)

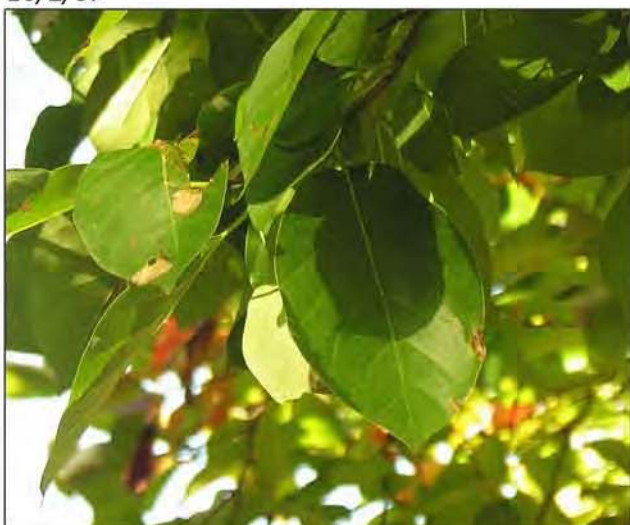
Location: Lawn at southeast corner of house

Season: Autumn

10/31/07



10/2/07



Leaves

10/2/07



Bark

White Ash

Fraxinus americana

This large tree with compound leaves furrowed gray bark likes to grow in full sun. The fruit are paddle-shaped samaras. Ash wood is prized for canoe paddles. This tree is endangered by the Emerald Ash Borer.

If you want to tell the difference between a White Ash and a Green Ash, you have to consult real experts like Melanie, Cris, and Stephanie.

Olive Family (Oleaceae)

White Ash

(*Fraxinus americana*)

Location: West of house, across driveway from shop

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10



Wild Bergamot*Monarda fistulosa*

This native perennial summer wildflower grows up to three feet tall with fragrant lavender-to-pink fringed flowers. The upper leaves can be pinkish too. It has been considered medicinal with a wide variety of uses.

Ranges all over the United States and Canada.

Mint Family (Lamiaceae)

Wild Bergamot

(*Monarda fistulosa*)

Location: Butterfly garden on south side of west driveway

Season: Autumn

9/25/07



9/25/07



9/25/07



Dried flower head

Wineberry, Wine Raspberry

Rubus phoenicolasius

This native perennial summer wildflower grows up to three feet tall with fragrant lavender to pink fringed flowers. The upper leaves can be pinkish too. It has been considered medicinal with a wide variety of uses.

Ranges all over the United States and Canada.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Invasive

Wineberry

(*Rubus phoenicolasius*)

Location: Upper woodland trail

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Winged Euonymus, Winged Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus

This beautiful Asian shrub is a dangerous invasive in North America. The bright red fall leaves give it one of its common names: burning bush. When growing in the shade, the leaves turn a more pinkish red and fade to nearly white in the winter. Corky ridges along the stems lead to its being called winged. This shrub is a widely planted ornamental available in several cultivars, some without the corky wings. It is spreading wildly in the woods here at Woodend.

Bittersweet Family (Celastraceae)

Invasive

Winged Euonymus

(*Euonymus alatus*)

Location: Along upland section of woodland trail

Season: Autumn

11/6/10



Fruit

11/6/10



Bark

11/6/10



11/6/10



Winged stem

11/7/08



11/6/10



11/6/10



11/6/10



Witch-Hazel

Hamamelis virginiana

This native shrub or small tree can grow up to 20 feet tall. The long yellow ribbon-like petals make the flower clusters distinctive. These flowers appear in late fall and continue into the early winter. Hard seed capsules follow the flowers and don't split open until a year later, so the fruits and the flowers can often be seen at the same time.

Extract of Witch-Hazel is an astringent used to treat minor injuries, skin care, soothing sun and razor burn as well as post-partum care. Witch-Hazel wands were formerly used in water witching or dowsing.

Grouse, squirrels, and deer feed on the Witch-Hazel.

Witch-Hazel ranges over the eastern United States as far west as the Mississippi valley.

Witch-Hazel Family (Hamamelidaceae)

Witch-Hazel

(*Hamamelis virginiana*)

Location: Edge of woods on west side of north parking lot

Season: Autumn

10/13/10



10/13/10

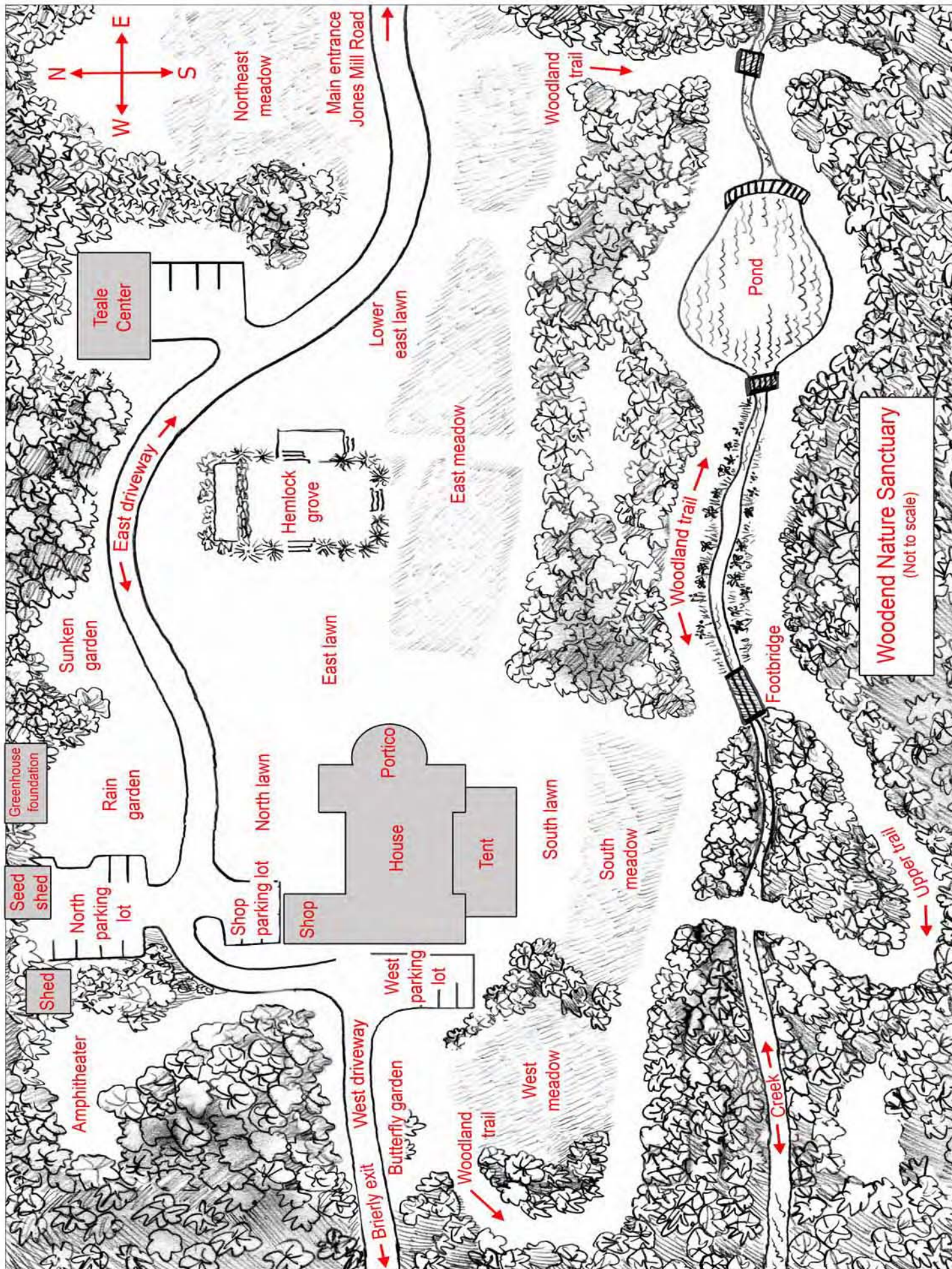


Flower

10/13/10



Fruit



Woodend Nature Sanctuary
(Not to scale)

Authors & References

Authors

This project was undertaken at the request of the Audubon Naturalist Society by a couple of amateur naturalist member-volunteers. Our thanks go to Liz Jones for her gentle persuasion and patient encouragement through the many months.

We have tried to identify and describe plants correctly by applying the knowledge that ANS expert teachers have patiently and enthusiastically imparted to us, again and again, over the years. For that, much gratitude goes especially to our old friends, Stephanie Mason, Cris Fleming, Melanie Choukas-Bradley, and Carole Bergmann. However, we undoubtedly have made mistakes; as they know, it isn't the first time and won't be the last. Corrections and suggestions are encouraged – just jot notes on the page inside the front cover of any notebook.

We had (and will continue to have) great fun doing this project, relishing every opportunity to leisurely explore Woodend through the seasons. On every visit, we cherish the familiar and discover something new, feeling more and more like Woodend is *home*.

- Photography, graphics, editing, and publishing by Janice Browne. Secretly, Janice is an obsessive, Type-A perfectionist, both behind her camera and at her computer. Nature photography is her passion (www.janicebrowne.com), and she enjoys doing photo work for ANS on a variety of projects such as the *Naturalist Quarterly* and annual auction fundraisers. Janice is always honored to donate her images for environmental conservation and natural history education purposes; she can be emailed at photos@janicebrowne.com.
- Plant descriptions by Allen Browne, with grateful acknowledgement to his bibliomaniacal library and especially the references below. Not so secretly, Allen is a Type-Z procrastinator who just loves to *start* projects (like this book), then to have his wife nag him to actually *complete* them (like this book). He is a weedy nature enthusiast, with a special affinity for underappreciated and ubiquitous non-native invasives. Allen is also one of the volunteer docents who lead tours of the historic Woodend property.

References

For more information, please refer to the wonderful resources in the Audubon Sanctuary Shop. Specifically recommended for our local area:

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- Brown, Russell G. and Melvin L. Brown. Woody Plants of Maryland. University of Maryland, 1972.
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- Fleming, Cristol, Marion Lobstein, and Barbara Tufty. Finding Wildflowers in the Washington-Baltimore Area. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1995.
- Newcomb, Lawrence. Newcomb's Wildflower Guide. Little, Brown and Company, 1977.

Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
<i>Acer negundo</i>			✓		Box-Elder
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	✓	✓	✓		Japanese Maple
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	✓	✓	✓		Japanese Maple (Champion)
<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>dissectum</i>	✓		✓	✓	Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>			✓		Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>			✓		Silver Maple
<i>Acer saccharum</i>			✓	✓	Sugar Maple
<i>Actinomeris alternifolia</i>		✓			See <i>Wingstem</i>
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	✓			✓	Horse Chestnut
<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>		✓			Small-Flowered Agrimony
Agrimony, Small-Flowered		✓			Small-Flowered Agrimony
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	✓				Garlic Mustard
<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	✓	✓			Shadbush
Apple	✓	✓			Apple
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>		✓	✓		Indian Hemp
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>			✓		Devil's Walkingstick
Arborvitae			✓		See <i>Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae)</i>
Arrowwood, Leatherleaf		✓			See <i>Leatherleaf Viburnum</i>
<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	Milkweed
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>		✓			Butterfly Weed
Ash, White			✓		White Ash
<i>Asimina triloba</i>			✓		Pawpaw
Bamboo			✓		Bamboo
Barberry, Japanese			✓		Japanese Barberry
Basswood, American	✓	✓	✓		See <i>American Linden</i>
Beech, American			✓		American Beech
Beech, Blue		✓			See <i>American Hornbeam</i>
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>			✓		Japanese Barberry
Bergamot, Wild		✓	✓		Wild Bergamot
<i>Betula nigra</i>			✓		River Birch
Birch, River			✓		River Birch
Black-Eyed Susan		✓			Black-Eyed Susan
Black-Haw	✓	✓	✓		Black-Haw
Bluebell, Spanish	✓				See <i>Wood Hyacinth</i>
Bluebells, Virginia	✓				Virginia Bluebells
Boneset, Late-Flowering		✓	✓	✓	Late-Flowering Boneset
Box, Common		✓			Common Box
Box-Elder			✓		Box-Elder
<i>Buddleja davidii</i>			✓		Butterfly-Bush
Burningbush			✓		See <i>Winged Euonymus</i>
Bursting Heart			✓		See <i>Strawberry Bush</i>
Buttercup, Bulbous	✓				Bulbous Buttercup
Butterfly Weed		✓			Butterfly Weed
Butterfly-Bush			✓		Butterfly-Bush
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>		✓			Common Box
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	✓	✓			Carolina Allspice
Carolina Allspice	✓	✓			Carolina Allspice
Carolina Elephantsfoot		✓			See <i>Elephant's Foot</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	✓	✓			American Hornbeam
<i>Castanea mollissima</i>		✓			Chinese Chestnut
Catalpa, Northern		✓			Northern Catalpa
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>		✓			Northern Catalpa
Cedar, Atlantic White				✓	Atlantic White-Cedar
Cedar, Atlas	✓				Atlas Cedar / Cedar of Lebanon
Cedar, Eastern Red	✓		✓	✓	Eastern Red-Cedar

Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
Cedar, Eastern White (Arborvitae)			✓		Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae)
Cedar, Lebanon (Cedar of)	✓				Atlas Cedar / Cedar of Lebanon
Cedar, White				✓	See <i>Atlantic White-Cedar</i>
<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	✓				Atlas Cedar / Cedar of Lebanon
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	✓				Atlas Cedar / Cedar of Lebanon
Celandine, Lesser	✓				Lesser Celandine
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>		✓			Hackberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	✓	✓			Redbud
<i>Cersis chinensis</i>	✓				Chinese Redbud
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp. (<i>lawsonia</i> OR <i>thyoides</i>)				✓	Atlantic White-Cedar
Cherry, Black		✓	✓		Black Cherry
Cherry, Kwanzan	✓				Kwanzan Cherry
Cherry, Sweet	✓			✓	Sweet Cherry
Cherry, Wild		✓	✓		See <i>Black Cherry</i>
Chestnut, Chinese		✓			Chinese Chestnut
Chestnut, Horse	✓			✓	Horse Chestnut
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	✓				Fringe-Tree
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>		✓	✓		Field Thistle
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>		✓		✓	Sweet Pepperbush
Coneflower, Cutleaf			✓		See <i>Green-Headed Coneflower</i>
Coneflower, Green-Headed			✓		Green-Headed Coneflower
Coneflower, Tall			✓		See <i>Green-Headed Coneflower</i>
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>			✓		Mistflower
<i>Cornus florida</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i>		✓			Kousa Dogwood
Crape-Myrtle		✓		✓	Crape-Myrtle
Cypress, Lawson's				✓	See <i>Atlantic White-Cedar</i>
Devil's Walkingstick			✓		Devil's Walkingstick
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>			✓		Persimmon
Dogbane		✓	✓		See <i>Indian Hemp</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flowering Dogwood
Dogwood, Kousa		✓			Kousa Dogwood
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	✓				Autumn Olive
Elderberry		✓			Elderberry
<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>		✓			Elephant's Foot
Elephant's Foot		✓			Elephant's Foot
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>			✓		Winged Euonymus
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>			✓		Strawberry Bush
Euonymus, Winged			✓		Winged Euonymus
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>			✓		See <i>Mistflower</i>
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>		✓	✓	✓	Late-Flowering Boneset
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>			✓		American Beech
Fern, Christmas			✓		Christmas Fern
Fern, New York			✓		New York Fern
Fern, Sensitive			✓		Sensitive Fern
<i>Fothergilla</i> sp.	✓				Witch-Alder
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>			✓		White Ash
Fringe-Tree	✓				Fringe-Tree
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>				✓	Snowdrop
Garlic-Mustard	✓				Garlic-Mustard
Ginkgo			✓	✓	Ginkgo
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>			✓	✓	Ginkgo
Goldenrod, Canada			✓		Canada Goldenrod
Goldenrod, Tall			✓		See <i>Canada Goldenrod</i>
Gum, Black or Sour			✓	✓	See <i>Tupelo</i>

Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
Hackberry		✓			Hackberry
<i>Halesia carolina</i>	✓	✓			Carolina Silverbell
<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	✓	✓			See <i>Carolina Silverbell</i>
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>		✓	✓		Witch-Hazel
Hemlock, Eastern	✓		✓	✓	Eastern Hemlock
Hercules' Club			✓		See <i>Devil's Walkingstick</i>
Holly, American				✓	American Holly
Honeysuckle, Amur			✓		See <i>Bush Honeysuckle</i>
Honeysuckle, Bush	✓		✓		Bush Honeysuckle
Honeysuckle, Japanese			✓		Japanese Honeysuckle
Hop-Hornbeam, Eastern	✓	✓	✓	✓	Eastern Hop-Hornbeam
Hornbeam, American	✓	✓			American Hornbeam
Horse-Chestnut	✓			✓	See <i>Horse Chestnut</i>
Hyacinth, Wood	✓				Wood Hyacinth
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	✓				Wood Hyacinth
<i>Ilex opaca</i>				✓	American Holly
Indian Hemp		✓	✓		Indian Hemp
Ironweed, Giant		✓	✓		Giant Ironweed
Ironweed, New York		✓			New York Ironweed
Ironweed, Yellow		✓			See <i>Wingstem</i>
Ironwood	✓	✓	✓	✓	See <i>Eastern Hop-Hornbeam</i>
Ironwood	✓	✓	✓		See <i>American Hornbeam</i>
<i>Juglans nigra</i>	✓	✓	✓		Black Walnut
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	✓		✓	✓	Eastern Red-Cedar
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>		✓		✓	Crape-Myrtle
Lilac	✓				Lilac
Lime	✓	✓	✓		See <i>American Linden</i>
Linden, American	✓	✓	✓		American Linden
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	✓		✓		Spicebush
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		✓	✓	✓	Tulip-Tree
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>			✓		Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera maackii</i>	✓		✓		Bush Honeysuckle
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	✓	✓	✓		Southern Magnolia
<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>	✓	✓		✓	Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia, Saucer	✓	✓		✓	Saucer Magnolia
Magnolia, Southern	✓	✓	✓		Southern Magnolia
Magnolia, Star		✓		✓	Star Magnolia
<i>Magnolia stellata</i>		✓		✓	Star Magnolia
<i>Malus</i> sp.	✓	✓			Apple
Maple, Ash-Leaved			✓		See <i>Box-Elder</i>
Maple, Japanese	✓	✓	✓		Japanese Maple
Maple, Japanese (Champion)	✓	✓	✓		Japanese Maple (Champion)
Maple, Japanese Fern-Leafed	✓		✓	✓	Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple
Maple, Red			✓		Red Maple
Maple, Silver			✓		Silver Maple
Maple, Sugar			✓	✓	Sugar Maple
<i>Mertensia virginica</i>	✓				Virginia Bluebells
Milkweed, Butterfly		✓			See <i>Butterfly Weed</i>
Milkweed, Common	✓	✓	✓	✓	Milkweed
Mint, Short-Toothed Mountain		✓			See <i>Short-Toothed Mountain Mint</i>
Mistflower			✓		Mistflower
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>		✓	✓		Wild Bergamot
Mountain Mint, Short-Toothed		✓			Short-Toothed Mountain Mint
Musclewood	✓	✓			See <i>American Hornbeam</i>
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>			✓		Tupelo

Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
Oak, English		✓			English Oak
Oak, Pin			✓		Pin Oak
Oak, Red			✓		Red Oak
Oak, Scarlet			✓		Scarlet Oak
Oak, White				✓	White Oak
Olive, Autumn	✓				Autumn Olive
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>			✓		Sensitive Fern
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	Eastern Hop-Hornbeam
<i>Packera aurea</i>	✓				Golden Ragwort
Pawpaw			✓		Pawpaw
Pepperbush, Sweet		✓		✓	Sweet Pepperbush
Persimmon			✓		Persimmon
<i>Phyllostachys</i> sp.			✓		Bamboo
Pine, Eastern White	✓		✓	✓	Eastern White Pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	✓		✓	✓	Eastern White Pine
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>			✓		Sycamore
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>			✓		Christmas Fern
Poplar, Tulip or Yellow		✓	✓	✓	See <i>Tulip-Tree</i>
<i>Prunus avium</i>	✓			✓	Sweet Cherry
<i>Prunus serotina</i>		✓	✓		Black Cherry
<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	✓				Kwanzan Cherry
<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>		✓			Short-Toothed Mountain Mint
<i>Quercus alba</i>				✓	White Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>			✓		Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>			✓		Pin Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>		✓			English Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>			✓		Red Oak
Ragwort, Golden	✓				Golden Ragwort
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	✓				Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> var. <i>bulbifera</i>	✓				Lesser Celandine
Redbud, Eastern	✓	✓			Redbud
Redbud, Chinese	✓				Chinese Redbud
Rhododendron			✓		Rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron</i> subg. <i>Hymenanthus</i>			✓		Rhododendron
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>			✓		Multiflora Rose
Rose, Multiflora			✓		Multiflora Rose
<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	✓		✓	✓	Wineberry
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i>		✓			Black-Eyed Susan
<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>			✓		Green-Headed Coneflower
<i>Rudbeckia serotina</i>		✓			See <i>Black-Eyed Susan</i>
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>		✓			See <i>Elderberry</i>
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>		✓			Elderberry
Sassafras	✓		✓		Sassafras
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	✓		✓		Sassafras
<i>Senecio aureus</i>	✓				See <i>Golden Ragwort</i>
Serviceberry	✓	✓			See <i>Shadbush</i>
Shadblow	✓	✓			See <i>Shadbush</i>
Shadbush	✓	✓			Shadbush
Silverbell, Carolina	✓	✓			Carolina Silverbell
Skunk Cabbage	✓				Skunk Cabbage
Snowdrop, Common				✓	Snowdrop
<i>Solidago altissima</i>			✓		See <i>Canada Goldenrod</i>
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>			✓		Canada Goldenrod
Spicebush	✓		✓		Spicebush
Strawberry Bush			✓		Strawberry Bush

Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
Strawberry Shrub	✓	✓			See <i>Carolina Allspice</i>
Sweetshrub, Eastern	✓	✓			See <i>Carolina Allspice</i>
Sycamore			✓		Sycamore
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	✓				Skunk Cabbage
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	✓				Lilac
<i>Taxus baccata</i>				✓	English Yew
<i>Thelypteris noveboracensis</i>			✓		New York Fern
Thistle, Field		✓	✓		Field Thistle
Thoroughwort, Lateflowering		✓	✓	✓	See <i>Late-Flowering Boneset</i>
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>			✓		Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae)
<i>Tilia americana</i>	✓	✓	✓		American Linden
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	✓		✓	✓	Eastern Hemlock
Tulip-Tree		✓	✓	✓	Tulip-Tree
Tupelo			✓		Tupelo
<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>		✓			Wingstem
<i>Vernonia altissima</i>		✓	✓		See <i>Giant Ironweed</i>
<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>		✓	✓		Giant Ironweed
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>		✓			New York Ironweed
<i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>	✓				Double-File Viburnum
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	✓	✓	✓		Black-Haw
<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>		✓			Leatherleaf Viburnum
Viburnum, Double-File	✓				Double-File Viburnum
Viburnum, Leatherleaf		✓			Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Viola papilionacea</i>	✓				See <i>Blue Violet</i>
<i>Viola sororia</i>	✓				Blue Violet
Violet, Common Blue	✓				Blue Violet
Walnut, Black	✓	✓	✓		Black Walnut
Wineberry	✓		✓	✓	Wineberry
Wingstem		✓			Wingstem
Witch-Alder	✓				Witch-Alder
Witch-Hazel		✓	✓		Witch-Hazel
Yew, English				✓	English Yew

