

Woodend Plant Life

through the Seasons

Spring



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.

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Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Black-Haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
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Bulbous Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
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Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>
Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Skunk Cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
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Appendix:

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

American Hornbeam, Blue Beech, Ironwood, Musclewood
Carpinus caroliniana

A small, sometimes shrubby tree with smooth blue gray bark. The smooth bark reminds people of the Beech tree, but the American Hornbeam is really in the Birch family. Like the Hop-Hornbeam, this tree is sometimes referred to as Ironwood because of its hard, heavy wood. The seeds are tucked inside clusters of distinctive three-lobed leafy structures.

Ranges over the eastern United States and parts of southern Mexico.

Large birds like grouse, quail and wood ducks eat the catkins and buds and seeds. Squirrels, beavers, and rabbits eat the bark as well as the buds and seeds.

Birch Family (Betulaceae)

American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)

Location: Lower east lawn, across driveway from Teale Center

Season: Spring

4/14/11



Eastern Hop Hornbeam

4/14/11



Female catkin

4/14/11



"Musclewood"

4/14/11



Male catkins usually single

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.

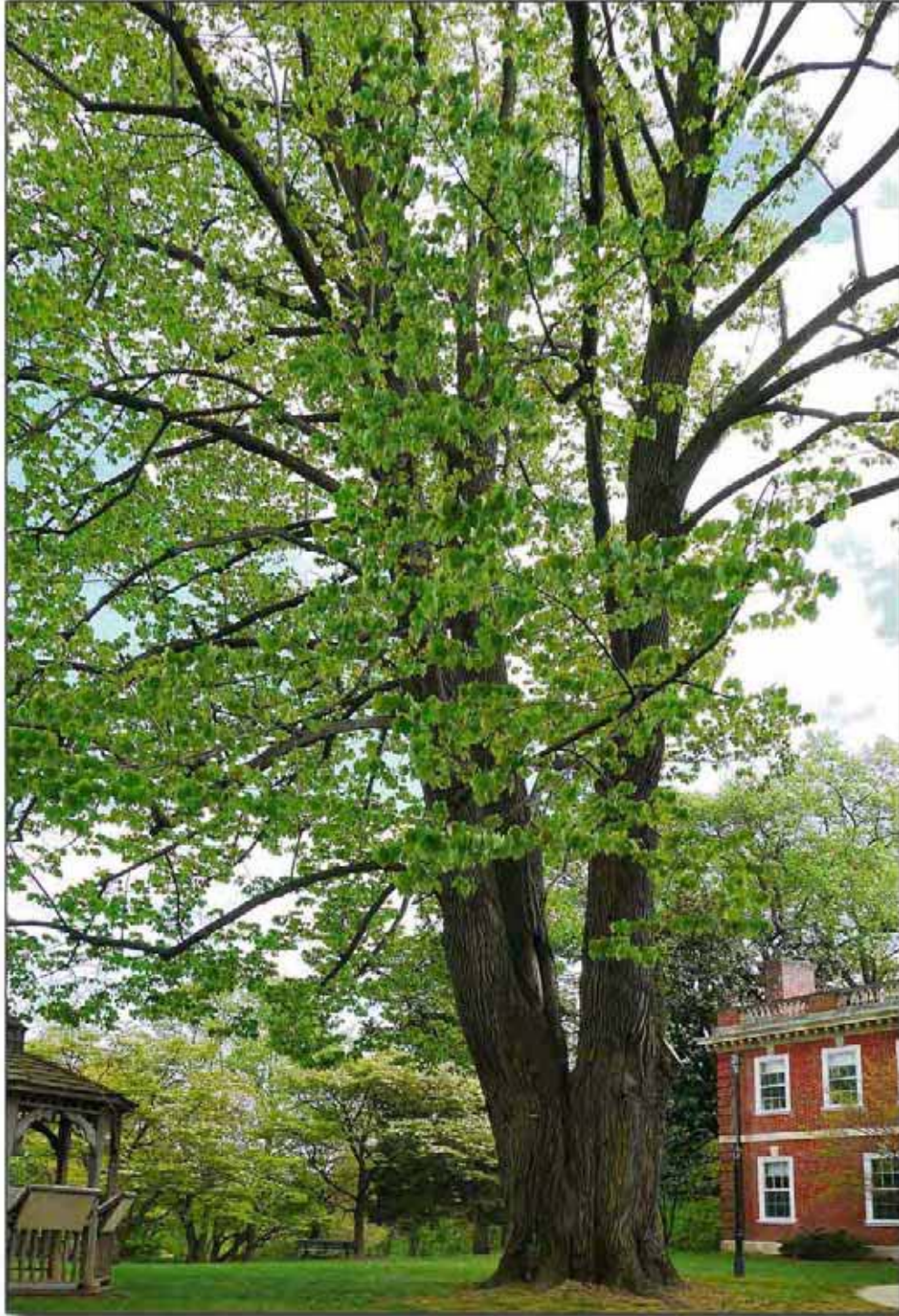
Linden Family (Tiliaceae)

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

Location: North lawn by sanctuary shop

Season: Spring

4/18/10



Apple

Malus sp.

We all know what an apple is. But it's really hard to tell one sort of apple tree from another after all the centuries of cultivation, grafting, and cross breeding. I can't do it. The apple trees we have at Woodend don't produce those huge, delicious fruits we know so well. Those commercial apple trees are grafted. Our Woodend trees supply small apples loved by the deer.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Apple

(*Malus sp.*)

Location: Lower east lawn, below east meadow

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Atlas Cedar, Atlantic Cedar

Cedrus atlantica

A true cedar with bluish needles and sticky green cones that become brown when ripe. The male cones are less conspicuous.

A non-native tree from the Atlas mountains of Algeria and Morocco. A mountain tree in its native habitat, the Atlas Cedar is widely planted in temperate climates.

Atlas Cedar is sometimes considered a subspecies of Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani subsp. atlantica*); as such, this specimen is the Montgomery County Champion Cedar of Lebanon.

Pine Family (Pinaceae)

Atlas Cedar / Cedar of Lebanon

(*Cedrus atlantica* / *Cedrus libani*)

Location: East edge of north parking lot

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



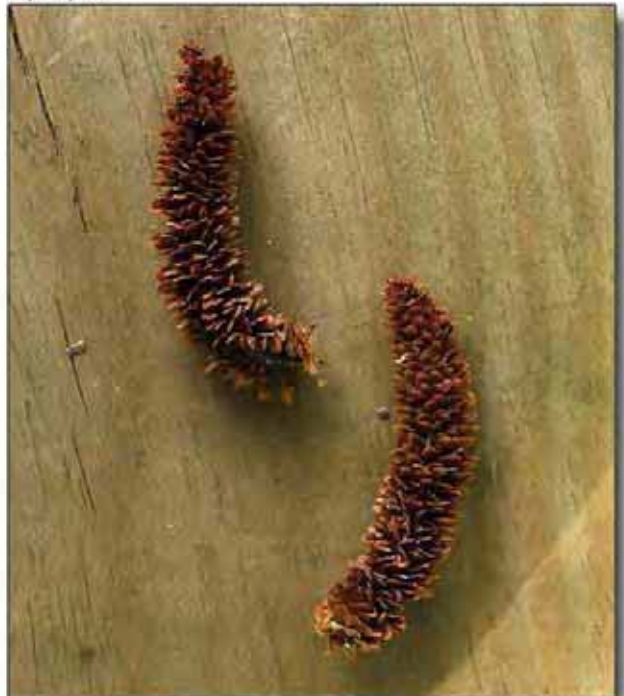
Trunk

4/18/10



Needles

4/18/10



Male cones

Autumn Olive, Oleaster, Silverberry

Elaeagnus umbellata

A medium to large shrub, up to 20 feet tall, whose leaves are silvery underneath. Sweet smelling yellowish flowers appear in the spring, followed in the fall by juicy red (edible) berries.

A non-native invasive plant from China and Japan that grows in open fields, along the edges of woods and in waste places. It has been widely planted for wildlife habitat and to re-vegetate disturbed land. It has avidly naturalized and out-competes many native plants.

Autumn Olive has spread across eastern North American from Canada to Florida, and as far west as Nebraska and Kansas. It appears on the west coast in Oregon and Washington.

The shrubby habit of this plant provides shelter for wildlife. Birds and mammals eat the nutritious berries and help spread this noxious weed.

Oleaster Family (Elaeagnaceae)

Invasive

Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*)

Location: East lawn on upper side of hemlock grove

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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 opposite house

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



Blue Violet

Viola vororia (formerly *Viola papilionacea*)

A small familiar wildflower of woods, meadows, lawns, and wetlands with distinctive blue spurred flowers.

Found throughout Eastern North America as far west as Texas and North Dakota.

The foliage is eaten by cottontail rabbits.

Violet Family (Violaceae)

Blue Violet

(Viola sororia)

Location: Throughout lawn

Season: Spring

4/21/07



Bulbous Buttercup

Ranunculus bulbosus

A familiar weed of lawns and meadows. Avoided by cattle because of its toxicity, buttercup seeds are eaten by some wild animals and birds.

Native to western Europe and introduced to North America.

Pollinated by bees, flies and butterflies.

Buttercup Family (Ranunculaceae)

Bulbous Buttercup *(Ranunculus bulbosus)*

Location: Throughout lawn

Season: Spring

4/21/07



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: Woods by southwest corner of north parking lot

Season: Spring

5/6/11



5/6/11



Carolina Allspice, Strawberry Shrub, Sweetshrub, Sweet Betsy
Calycanthus floridus

The strongly strawberry-scented reddish brown flowers appear in early spring and stay until summer. The leaves and bark have a spicy aroma.

Although native to eastern North America and cultivated in Maryland, this shrub is not native to Maryland.

Strawberry-Shrub Family (Calycanthaceae)

Carolina Allspice

(*Calycanthus floridus*)

Location: Against south side of tent at east end

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



Carolina Silverbell, Possum-wood, Snowdrop-tree, Bellwood,
Wild Olive, Shittimwood
Halesia carolina (formerly *Halesia tetraptera*)

This small tree takes its name from the white bell-shaped flowers which droop in clusters from year-old branches in spring. Look for the four-winged dry fruit, green in the summer and brown in the fall and winter.

Native to the piedmont of southern North America, our Woodend Silverbell has been planted a little north of its usual range.

Squirrels eat the seeds, and bees are attracted to the flowers.

Storax Family (Styracaceae)

Carolina Silverbell (*Halesia carolina*)

Location: Northeast of north parking lot, near seed shed

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



4/18/10



Chinese Redbud, 紫荊

Cercis chinensis

This non-native tree is related to our native Redbud. It has larger, deeper rose-pink flowers than its native cousin. Flowers appear in April, and the bean-like fruits in the fall. Its flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies.

Native to central China.

Pea (Fabaceae)

Chinese Redbud (*Cercis chinensis*)

Location: North edge of driveway, west of north parking lot

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/22/07



4/18/10



Double-File Viburnum, Yabudemari

Viburnum plicatum var. *tomentosum*

This bushy shrub, native to China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, is a popular garden plant in North America. The compound "flowers" are paired along each branch, hence double-file. Each inflorescence has sterile flowers around the outside that look like petals with smaller fertile flowers on the inside.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Pending: Muskroot Family (Adoxaceae)

Double-File Viburnum

(*Viburnum plicatum* var. *tomentosum*)

Location: Lower east lawn (row of three)

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



4/18/10



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, bordering hemlock grove

Season: Spring

4/21/07



4/21/07



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: Lower east lawn, across driveway from private house

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Male catkins in groups of 2 or 3

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: East lawn near portico

Season: Spring

4/21/07



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)

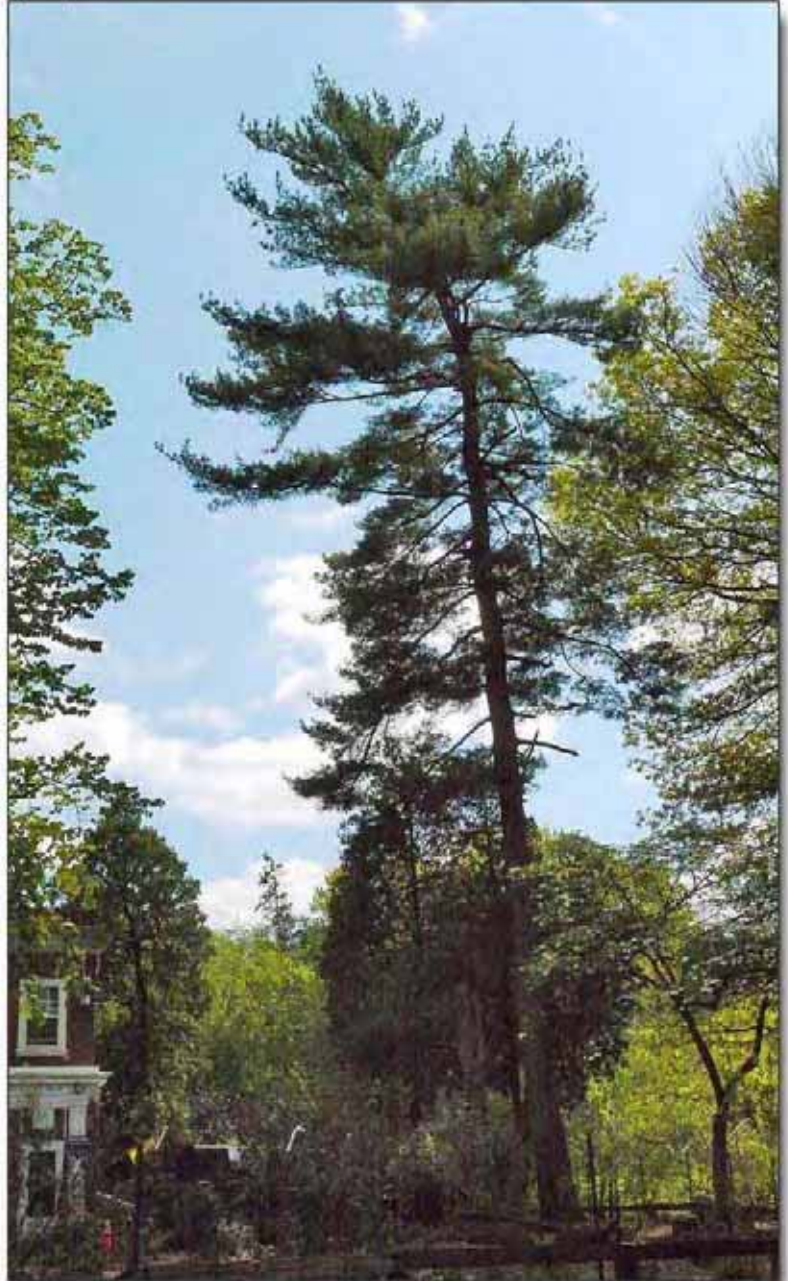
Eastern White Pine

(*Pinus strobus*)

Location: West side of sanctuary shop parking lot

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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

Season: Spring

4/21/07



4/18/10



Fringe-Tree

Chionanthus virginicus

This small, deciduous, native tree is known for its astonishing, fragrant, fringey flowers. It can grow up to 30 feet tall but most Fringe-trees don't get that tall. The stringy, drooping clusters of flowers come out in May just as the leaves are growing out. An individual flower contributes four long petals to the fringiness of the cluster. Each Fringe-tree is either male or female; both have showy flowers, but the petals on the male trees may be longer. The female trees have dark blue, berry-like fruits called drupes with a single seed in each. The leaves turn yellow in the fall.

Deer, turkeys, quail, and other birds eat the fruit.

Fringe-tree is native to the southeastern United States from southern Pennsylvania to northern Florida and west into the Appalachians. But it's planted in many places outside its range.

Olive Family (Oleaceae)

Fringe-Tree

(*Chionanthus virginicus*)

Location: North side of driveway, west of north parking lot

Season: Spring

5/6/11



5/6/11



5/6/11



Garlic Mustard

Alliaria petiolata, *Alliaria officinalis*

This highly invasive, biennial herb can sometimes flower in its first year. The mature plant is a foot to a over a yard tall with large, somewhat triangular leaves that smell and taste of garlic when crushed. The 2-3-inch clusters of cross-shaped white flowers appear in April, and by June, produce long, thin seed pods called siliques as the plant dies. Dry, dead stalks of the Garlic Mustard with seed pods can be found through the summer and into the winter. The dry seed pods split suddenly and throw their seeds when touched. One plant can produce hundreds of tiny black seeds. The first-year plant, a rosette of green kidney-shaped leaves, can be found growing close to the ground, even under the snow in winter.

Garlic Mustard is native to Europe, North Africa, and Western China. It first appeared in North America in New Jersey in the 1860's, probably imported as a culinary and/or medicinal herb. It has several attributes that have allowed it to spread all over eastern North America, out-competing our native plants. Its numerous seeds take advantage of disturbed ground, which we humans produce in abundance, and they can remain in the soil for years before sprouting. Garlic Mustard can grow in many different environments, wet and dry, and forms dense patches that shade out native plants. Deer dislike the flavorful foliage. This pernicious invader may even be contributing to the loss of a little butterfly called the West Virginia White. The butterfly lays its eggs on Garlic Mustard, mistaking it for a native mustard which is its host plant. The caterpillars find they can't live on Garlic Mustard and die.

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Invasive

Garlic-Mustard

Alliaria petiolata

Location: Lower east lawn

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Golden Ragwort, Heart-Leaved Groundsel, Squaw-Weed,
Life-Weed

Packera aurea (formerly *Senecio aureus*)

A native spring wildflower from eight inches to four feet tall. The golden-yellow daisy-like flowers can be seen from April into August in sunny places in moist woods, stream banks and pastures.

Golden Ragwort is found all over eastern North America as far north as Labrador, and as far south as North Carolina.

The nectar and pollen are eaten by bees and flies.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Golden Ragwort

(*Packera aurea*)

Location: Butterfly garden on south side of west driveway

Season: Spring

4/22/07



Horse Chestnut, Conker Tree

Aesculus hippocastanum

A flowering tree native to southeastern Europe. Clusters of white flowers with red spots appear in the spring. Each cluster usually produces several fruits. The spiky husks contain one or two nut-like seeds (conkers). Horse chestnuts are planted shade trees that only occasionally escape cultivation.

Horse Chestnut Family (Hippocastanaceae)

Horse Chestnut

(*Aesculus hippocastanum*)

Location: East lawn

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



4/18/10



Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple

Acer palmatum var. *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: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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: Above sunken garden on its west and south sides

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



4/18/10



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: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



Kwanzan Cherry, Japanese Flowering Cherry

Prunus serrulata

A small flowering tree native to Japan, Korea and China. Our specimen here at Woodend has the distinction of being dead.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Kwanzan Cherry

(*Prunus serrulata*)

Location: East lawn next to driveway
(Tree dead now)

Season: Spring

4/21/07



Lesser Celandine

Ranunculus ficaria var. *bulbifera*

This invasive perennial blooms springs up in early spring, covering wet stream banks with a blanket of green leaves dotted with bright yellow flowers. Lesser Celandine is native to Europe and Asia, and is becoming increasingly common in North America where it shuts out our native spring flowers as it spreads.

Buttercup family (Ranunculaceae)

Invasive

Lesser Celandine

(Ranunculus ficaria var. bulbifera)

Location: Lower woodland trail

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Lilac

Syringa vulgaris

A shrub or small tree native to the Balkans that has escaped into the wild. Clusters of flowers can be seen from April to June.

Olive Family (Oleaceae)

Lilac
(*Syringa vulgaris*)

Location: North side of driveway opposite house

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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: West meadow

Season: Spring

6/2/11



6/2/11



6/2/11



Redbud, Judas-Tree, Flowering Judas

Cercis canadensis

The purplish-pink flowers of this small native tree open in March and April before the heart-shaped leaves appear. The flowers appear all along the older branches and may even sprout from the trunk. The flowers give way to flattened pea-like pods in late summer and remain on the tree through the winter after the leaves turn bright yellow and fall.

Grows natively in moist rich soils of eastern North America and Mexico. This tree is widely planted and has several cultivated varieties, some of which are planted here at Woodend.

Squirrels, deer, pheasants and quail eat the pods and seeds. Caterpillars eat the leaves.

Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Redbud

(*Cercis canadensis*)

Location: South lawn near tent

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



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: North edge of hemlock grove

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



4/18/10



Saucer Magnolia

Magnolia x soulangiana

This familiar small magnolia tree with showy white and pink flowers is a hybrid widely cultivated in Europe and North America. Unlike the native Southern Magnolia, it loses its dark green leaves in winter. This plant originated in France in 1820 when Étienne Soulange-Bodin crossed two oriental magnolia species to produce this popular cultivated variety.

Magnolia Family (Magnoliaceae)

Saucer Magnolia

(*Magnolia x soulangiana*)

Location: West edge of south lawn

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/22/07



Shadbush, Shadblow, Serviceberry, Juneberry

Amelanchier arborea

This small tree or shrub sometimes grows into a tall tree. The showy pink-to-white flowers appear in early spring when the shad are running (hence Shadbush). It is said that the name Serviceberry (pronounced and sometime spelled "Sarvice berry") comes from the coincidence of its blooming with the thaw of the ground that made funeral services possible in mountain communities. The fruits appear in spring and are ripe in June or July (hence Juneberry). These sweet apple-shaped fruits are sometimes called sugar plums.

Deer browse the twigs. Everybody loves the fruit, including songbirds, squirrels and bears.

Ranges over the eastern United States as far west as the Mississippi, and south to Georgia excluding the southern coastal plain.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Shadbush

(*Amelanchier arborea*)

Location: (1) Against north wall of house, left of door
(2) Northwest edge of south lawn

Season: Spring

4/14/11

(1)



4/14/11

(2)



4/14/11



Skunk Cabbage

Symplocarpus foetidus

The green and maroon flowers emerge from the mud of streambeds and swamps in mid-winter or early spring. Leaves emerge later grow into large leafy "heads" like cabbage. The flowers actually generate heat melting their way through snow and ice.

This North American native ranges over north-eastern North America including north-eastern Canada and as far west as Minnesota.

Arum Family (Araceae)

Skunk Cabbage

(*Symplocarpus foetidus*)

Location: Woodland trail by pond

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



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: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



Flower bud

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: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Sweet Cherry

Prunus avium

The sweet cherry is a tall, straight, non-native tree bearing edible red cherries with pits. These cherries vary in flavor from sweet to sour or bitter. This plant is an ancestor of commercially cultivated cherry trees. The bark has noticeable bands of small breathing holes called lenticels. Clusters of white flowers come out in spring at the same time the leaves appear.

The sweet cherry is native to Europe and Asia.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Sweet Cherry

(*Prunus avium*)

Location: Woods by southwest corner of north parking lot,
on south edge of path

Season: Spring

4/14/11



4/14/11



4/14/11



Virginia Bluebells

Mertensia virginica

These native perennial wild flowers appear on river edges and flood plains early in the spring, bloom sky-blue, bell-shaped flowers, and disappear. The flowers start out pink and grow blue as they age. Sometimes white bluebells can be found among the blue ones. There are many unrelated plants called bluebells; these should not be confused with the common European Bluebell which is a hyacinth, or the Texas Bluebell which is a gentian, or the Scottish Bluebell in the bellflower family.

Virginia Bluebells can be found all over eastern North America from Quebec and Ontario south to Georgia and Arkansas.

Borage Family (Boraginaceae)

Virginia Bluebells

(*Mertensia virginica*)

Location: Woods along creek

Season: Spring

4/21/07



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: West edge of west meadow

Season: Spring

6/2/11



6/2/11



Witch-Alder, Dwarf Fothergilla

Fothergilla gardenii

A deciduous shrub related to the Witch-Hazel. The conspicuous white flowers in large spikes lack petals but have showy white stamens instead.

Witch-Alder is native to the southeastern United States and ranges from North Carolina to Florida, and as far west as Arkansas. Our Witch-Alder is planted considerably north of its native range.

Witch-Hazel Family (Hamamelidaceae)

Witch-Alder

(*Fothergilla gardenii*)

Location: North lawn at corner of driveway and shop parking lot

Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10



Wood Hyacinth, Spanish Bluebell

Hyacinthoides hispanica

This European bluebell is native to the Iberian peninsula. The wild European type is blue but it can be purchased in a number of cultivars of different colors. It is considered a dangerous invasive in England where it hybridizes with the native common bluebell. Our native Virginia Bluebell is not related.

Lily Family (Liliaceae)

Wood Hyacinth

(*Hyacinthoides hispanica*)

Location: Sunken garden, across driveway north of house

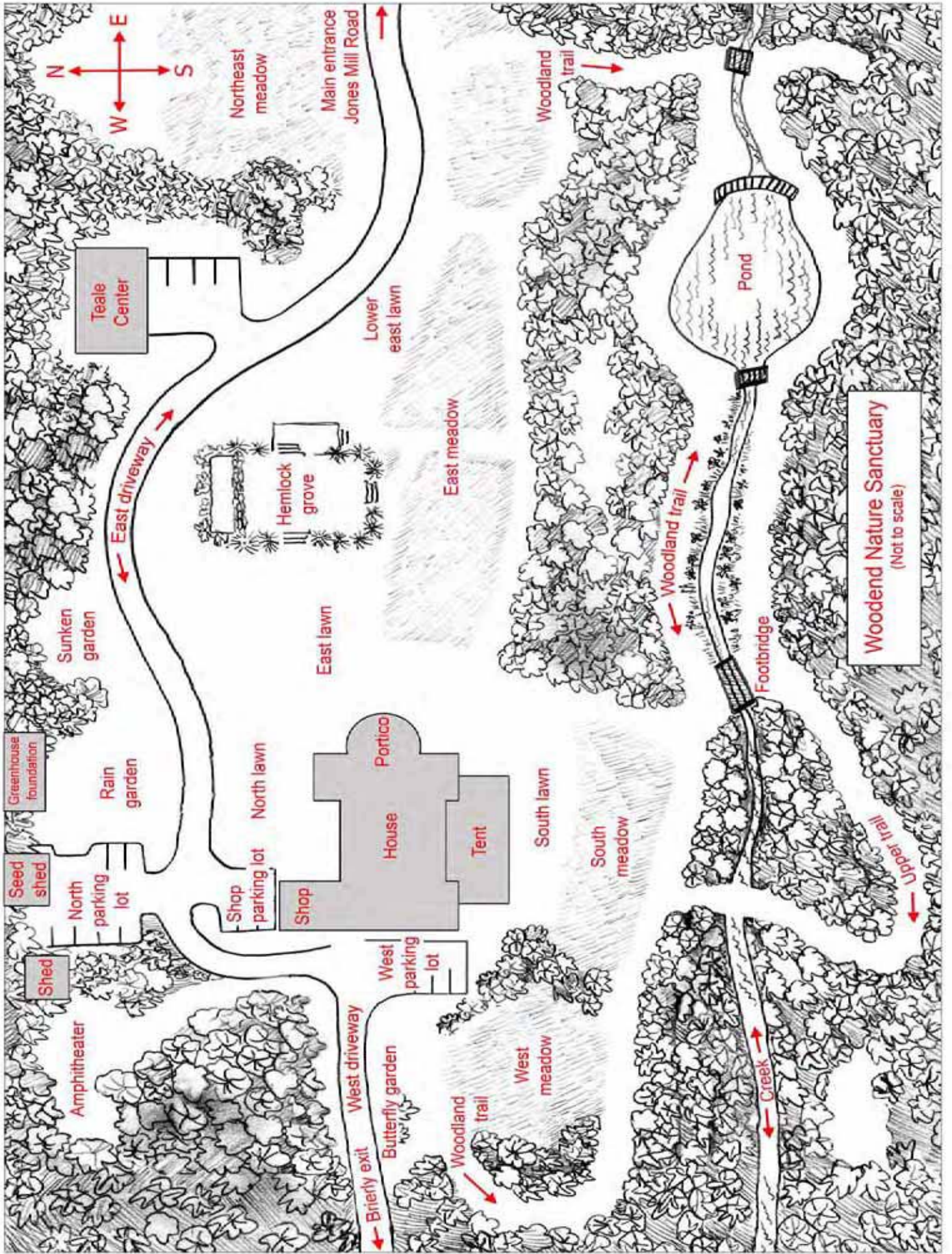
Season: Spring

4/18/10



4/18/10





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:

- Brown, Melvin L., and Russell G. Brown. Herbaceous Plants of Maryland. University of Maryland, 1984.
- Brown, Russell G. and Melvin L. Brown. Woody Plants of Maryland. University of Maryland, 1972.
- Choukas-Bradley, Melanie. Illus. Polly Alexander. City of Trees: The Complete Field Guide to the Trees of Washington, D.C. University of Virginia Press, 2008.
- Choukas-Bradley, Melanie. Illus. Tina Thieme Brown. An Illustrated Guide to Eastern Woodland Wildflowers and Trees: 350 Plants Observed at Sugarloaf Mountain, Maryland. University of Virginia Press, 2008.
- 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>Hymenantes</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

