

Woodend Plant Life

through the Seasons

Summer



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.

SUMMER TABLE OF CONTENTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
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American Linden	<i>Tilia americana</i>
Apple	<i>Malus</i> sp.
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> var. <i>pulcherrima</i>
Black-Haw	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Carolina Allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
Carolina Silverbell	<i>Halesia carolina</i>
Chinese Chestnut	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>
Common Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Crape-Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Eastern Hop-Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>canadensis</i>
Elephant's Foot	<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Field Thistle	<i>Cirsium discolor</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Giant Ironweed	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>
Hackberry	<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>
Indian Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Japanese Maple (Champion)	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Late-Flowering Boneset	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>
Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rhytidophyllum</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
New York Ironweed	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Northern Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>
Shadbush	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>
Short-Toothed Mountain Mint	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>
Small-Flowered Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia parviflora</i>
Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Star Magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Tulip-Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Wild Bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</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: Summer

8/19/10



8/19/10



Winged fruit

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*)

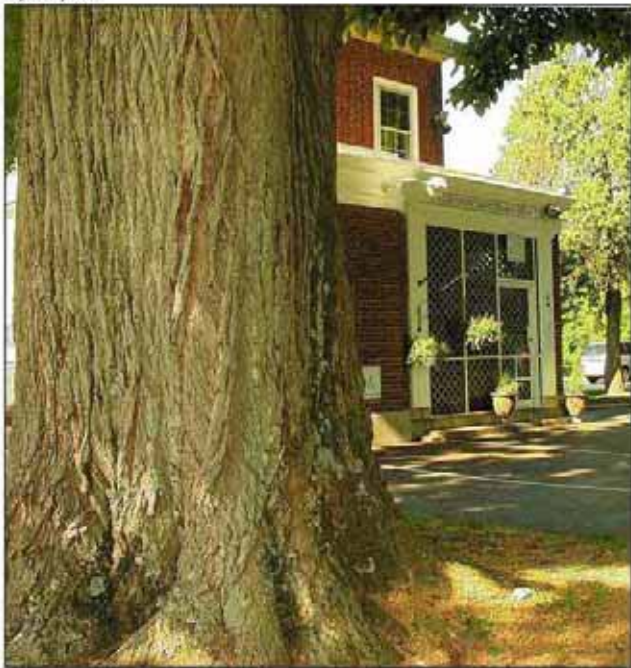
Location: North lawn outside sanctuary shop

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/21/07



7/1/10



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: Summer

8/24/11



8/24/11



8/24/11



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*)

Location: East edge of west meadow

Season: Summer

7/30/10



7/1/10



7/30/10



Black-Eyed Susan

Rudbeckia hirta var. *pulcherrima* (formerly *Rudbeckia serotina*)

A familiar wildflower with yellow rays and a large purple-brown cone in the center. Sometimes bright yellow pollen can be seen on the dark center. Linnaeus named this genus after his botany teacher, Olof Rudbeck. This flower is widely planted and has commercial varieties like Gloriosa Daisy, *R. hirta* *Burpeei*.

Black-Eyed Susan is native to western North America, but it has been introduced in the east and is quite common all over North America.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Black-Eyed Susan

(*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *pulcherrima*)

Location: East meadow

Season: Summer

7/26/07



7/26/07



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: Summer

8/12/11



8/12/11



8/12/11



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: Summer

8/24/11



8/24/11



8/24/11



8/24/11



Butterfly Weed

Asclepias tuberosa

This flashy milkweed has bright orange flowers whose nectar attracts many species of butterfly as well as other nectaring insects and hummingbirds. This native perennial plant grows up to a yard tall. Clusters of odd-shaped orange flowers can be seen through the summer followed by seed pods in the fall. Like its cousin the common milkweed, the pods disgorge fluffy seeds. The sap of the Butterfly Weed is not milky and sticky like its cousin the common milkweed.

Monarch butterflies use the butterfly weed as a host plant for their caterpillars.

Butterfly weed is found in eastern North America as far north as Massachusetts, and as far south as central Florida. It ranges as far west as New Mexico in the south, and Minnesota in the north.

Milkweed Family (Asclepiadaceae)

Butterfly Weed

(Asclepias tuberosa)

Location: North edge of driveway across from shop

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



Flower buds

7/1/10



7/1/10



Fruit

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: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



Fruit

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: Southeast of seed shed, near old greenhouse foundation **Season:** Summer

8/28/10



6/2/10



Chinese Chestnut

Castanea mollissima

A large, broadly spreading tree native to East Asia, widely planted in North America. The Chinese Chestnut has evolved along with the chestnut blight fungus (*Cryphonectria parasitica*) and so has immunity to the blight that continues to kill our American Chestnuts. In fact, the invasive fungus may have come to America with the Chinese Chestnut. Showy yellow-white catkins covered with tiny flowers appear in late spring and develop into sharp spiky fruits each of which contains two or three shiny brown edible chestnuts.

The nuts are eaten by people (raw, roasted, or candied) and wildlife alike.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

Chinese Chestnut

(*Castanea mollissima*)

Location: Southeast edge of east meadow

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



8/28/10



Common Box, Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens

A popular cultivated evergreen shrub often used for hedges and topiary. The small leaves are aromatic and small green flowers almost invisible. The wood is hard and used in cabinetry.

Boxwood is native to southern Europe and North Africa, but has naturalized in parts of the United States.

Boxwood Family (Buxaceae)

Common Box (*Buxus sempervirens*)

Location: Interior northern end of hemlock grove

Season: Summer

8/24/10



8/24/11



8/24/11



Crape-Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica

A large shrub or multi-stemmed tree native to China and Korea; widely planted in the southern United States for their showy flowers that can be seen in summer and early fall.

There are many cultivars of Crape Myrtle, and the flowers may be pink, carmine, mauve, lavender, purple or white. The grey-to-pinkish bark peels off in shreds. The green summer leaves become yellow, orange or red in fall, and hard seed capsules can be found through the winter.

Loosestrife Family (Lythraceae)

Crape-Myrtle

(*Lagerstroemia indica*)

Location: East-facing north side of house

Season: Summer

7/26/07



8/24/11



7/30/10



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: Summer

10/2/07



10/2/07



Fruiting cluster

Elderberry, Common Elder

Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis* (formerly *Sambucus canadensis*)

A tall deciduous native shrub of thickets, pastures and old fields, elderberry has clusters of small white five-petalled flowers in summer that produce juicy dark purple to black drooping berries in the fall.

Native to North America east of the Rockies.

Most of the plant is poisonous to humans, but the berries are used for wine, jellies and pies. Birds, especially turkeys and doves, eat the berries.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Pending: Muskroot Family (Adoxacea)

Elderberry

(*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *canadensis*)

Location: North edge of west meadow

Season: Summer

6/2/11



6/16/07



7/1/10



Elephant's Foot, Carolina Elephantsfoot

Elephantopus carolinianus

A perennial late-summer wildflower that blooms between August and October. Each of the bluish to purplish many-rayed composite flowers is cradled by three triangular leaves. The plant grows from one to three feet tall. Chemicals extracted from Elephant's Foot have anti-tumor properties.

Ranges over southeastern United States as far north as Pennsylvania and Kansas.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Elephant's Foot

(*Elephantopus carolinianus*)

Location: Northwest corner of northeast meadow

Season: Summer

8/28/10



8/28/10



8/28/10



English Oak, Pedunculate Oak, Royal Oak

Quercus robur

A large tree native to Europe and Anatolia, this is the typical oak tree. Oak flowers are tassels that appear in spring. Its fruit is the familiar acorn, appearing in the fall. English Oak acorns are borne on a long stalk or peduncle, one to four acorns on a stalk. Brown English Oak leaves tend to stay on the tree into the winter.

At Woodend, our specimen is the Montgomery County Champion English Oak.

Acorns provide food for woodpeckers, jays and small mammals, especially squirrels.

Beech Family (Fagaceae)

English Oak: Montgomery County Champion (*Quercus robur*)

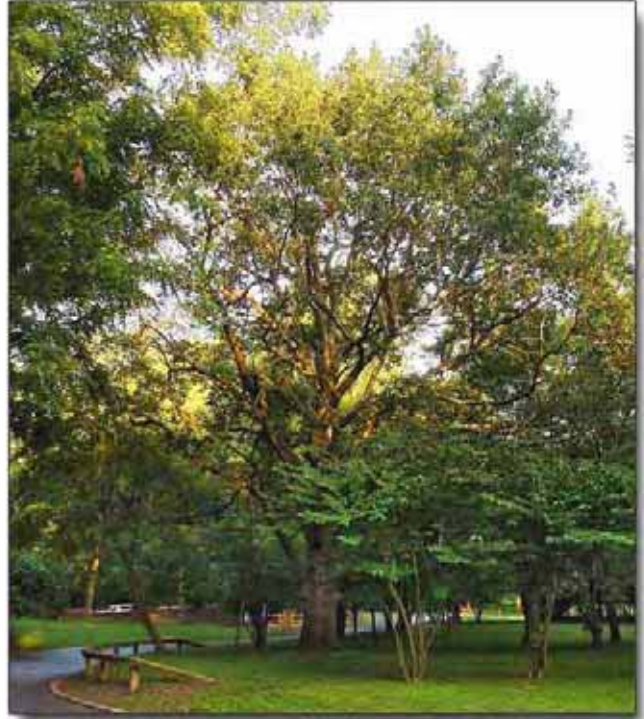
Location: Lower east lawn near driveway

Season: Summer

7/1/10



6/2/10



7/1/10



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: Summer

8/28/10



8/28/10



8/28/10



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: Summer

8/28/10



6/2/10



8/19/10



8/28/10



8/19/10



8/28/10



Fruit

Flower bud

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: Summer

8/28/10



8/28/10



7/26/07



Hackberry, Sugarberry

Celtis occidentalis

A round-topped native tree of rich moist soils with distinctive warty bark. The red-to-purple berries are edible and are said to resemble dates.

This tree plays host to the caterpillars of Hackberry Emperor, Tawny Emperor, and Eastern Comma butterflies. Birds like the berries.

Elm Family (Ulmaceae)

Pending: Hemp Family (Cannabaceae)

Hackberry

(*Celtis occidentalis*)

Location: East lawn on northwest edge of hemlock grove

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



6/2/10



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: Upper east meadow

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



7/1/10



Flowers & fruits

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 sidewalk & fire hydrant

Season: Summer

8/19/10



8/19/10



6/21/07



Samaras

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: Summer

8/28/10



8/28/10



8/28/10



Kousa Dogwood, Japanese Flowering Dogwood

Cornus kousa

A small tree with showy white inflorescences native to Japan. It is easy to tell this non-native dogwood from our native flowering dogwood. Its white petal-like bracts are pointed and its fruit is a large round pinkish-red edible compound berry.

The Kousa Dogwood is resistant to the anthracnose fungus that is killing many of our native flowering dogwoods. It is widely planted in a number of varieties. Hybrids between the Kousa and native dogwoods are also available commercially.

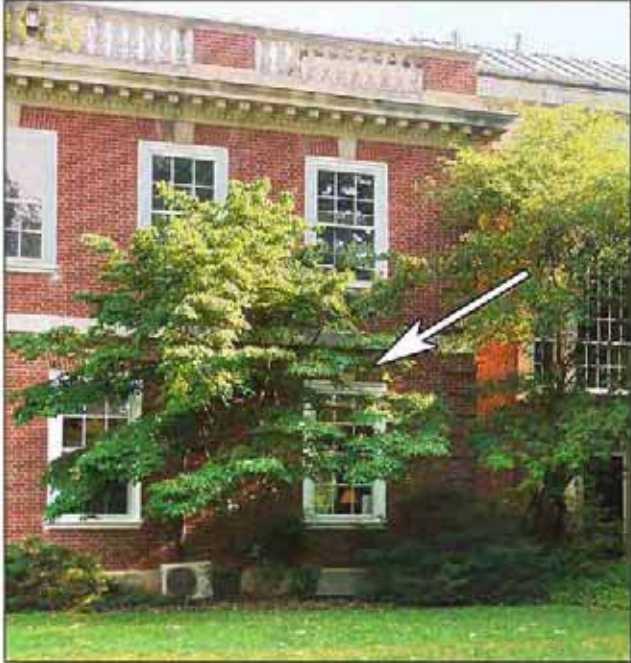
Dogwood Family (Cornaceae)

Kousa Dogwood (*Cornus kousa*)

Location: Against north wall of house

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



7/26/07



8/19/10



8/19/10



8/19/10



Fruit

8/19/10



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: North edge of driveway across from shop

Season: Summer

8/12/11



8/12/11



Leatherleaf Viburnum, Leatherleaf Arrowwood

Viburnum rhytidophyllum

An evergreen shrub native to China. The distinctive glossy leaves are about eight inches long, deeply veined, and fuzzy underneath. The twigs on which they grow are fuzzy too. Yellowish-white flowers appear in late spring in round clusters and ripen into oval shaped berries in the fall. The berries turn from red to blue as they ripen and can last into winter.

Honeysuckle Family (Caprifoliaceae)

Pending: Muskroot Family (Adoxaceae)

Leatherleaf Viburnum

(Viburnum rhytidophyllum)

Location: South edge of west parking lot

Season: Summer

8/19/10



8/19/10



8/19/10



Flower buds

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: East and west meadows

Season: Summer

6/16/07



6/16/07



7/1/10



6/2/11



7/1/10



New York Ironweed

Vernonia noveboracensis

A medium sized native summer annual of stream edges and wet places. The deep purple flower heads in clusters up to 6 inches across appear in August and last through October.

Ranges over the eastern US as from New Hampshire south to Florida and as far west at Tennessee.

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

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

New York Ironweed

(*Vernonia noveboracensis*)

Location: Upper east meadow

Season: Summer

8/19/10



8/19/10



8/19/10



8/19/10



Northern Catalpa, Cigar Tree, Western Catalpa, Catawba tree
Catalpa speciosa

This medium-sized tree has showy white and purple flowers in spring and long cigar-shaped pods that hang on the tree through the winter. The heart-shaped leaves are arranged in whorls of three around the twigs.

The Northern Catalpa is native to North America, but its native range is restricted to an area along the Mississippi in the Midwest. But it is widely planted as an ornamental shade tree. It has escaped cultivation and is considered weedy in many parts of the United States.

The Catalpa is not considered useful to wildlife.

Trumpet-Creeper Family (Bignoniaceae)

Northern Catalpa (*Catalpa speciosa*)

Location: West edge of north parking lot

Season: Summer

7/1/10



8/24/11



8/24/11



8/24/11



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: East lawn near portico; south lawn near tent

Season: Summer

6/21/07



6/2/10



6/2/10



8/19/10



8/19/10



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: East lawn above middle of hemlock grove

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



Fruit

8/19/10



Flower bud

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: Against north wall of house, left of door

Season: Summer

6/2/10



6/2/10



Short-Toothed Mountain Mint, Clustered Mountainmint
Pycnanthemum muticum

This very aromatic, native herb grows two to three feet high and has clusters of small, pinkish flowers in late summer -- July through August. The grayish-green leaves have a strong minty smell and flavor. The flower clusters are often covered with butterflies, bees, and other nectar-eating insects.

Short-Toothed Mountain Mint ranges over Eastern North America from Maine to Georgia and as far west as Missouri and Texas.

Mint Family (Lamiaceae)

Short-Toothed Mountain Mint

(*Pycnanthemum muticum*)

Location: Upper east meadow

Season: Summer

7/30/10



7/30/10



8/28/10



Small-Flowered Agrimony, Small-Fruited Agrimony, Harvestlice
Agrimonia parviflora

This native perennial wildflower has hair stems and yellow flowers in July and August. It's called Harvestlice because of the small prickly burs that follow the flowers in the fall. The compound leaves have both large and small leaflets alternating along the leaf stem.

Small-Flowered Agrimony grows all over eastern North America from New York south to Georgia, and as far west as Texas and South Dakota.

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Small-Flowered Agrimony (*Agrimonia parviflora*)

Location: South edge of northeast meadow

Season: Summer

8/28/10



Flower spikes

8/28/10



Flowers

8/28/10



Leaf

8/28/10



Fruit

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: Against east wall of house, right of portico

Season: Summer

8/28/10



6/2/10



Flower bud

6/2/10



Flower

7/30/10



Fruit

Star Magnolia, Shide-kobushi

Magnolia stellata

This deciduous shrub or small tree is named for its striking, white, star-like flowers. Each flower has at least 12 long white petals, in some cultivars many more. Tall specimens can grow up to 20 feet. Furry pussy-willow-like flower buds appear in summer and hang on through winter. 'Kobushi' in the Japanese name means "small fist" and may refer to these attractive flower buds. The buds open into showy flowers in early spring before the leaves come out. The flowers produce bumpy clusters of reddish green fruits. The fruit clusters often drop off before ripening, but when they do ripen, each bump opens in early autumn to display a shiny orange-red seed hanging by a tiny thread.

Star Magnolia grows wild in the highlands of Honshu in Japan. It is widely planted in North America and can be purchased in many different cultivars.

Magnolia Family (Magnoliaceae)

Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*)

Location: North lawn along east edge of hemlock grove (3 trees)

Season: Summer

8/24/11



8/24/11



8/24/11



Sweet Pepperbush

Clethra alnifolia

This large, deciduous, native shrub likes to live in moist soil. It has long clusters of fragrant white-to-pink flowers beginning in late summer and early fall. The flowers attract bees and other insects. The fruits are small capsules said by some to resemble peppercorns. The leaves turn yellow in fall.

Sweet Pepperbush ranges along coastal eastern North America from Nova Scotia around the Gulf coast to Texas.

Clethra (White Alder) Family (Clethraceae)

Sweet Pepperbush

(*Clethra alnifolia*)

Location: (1) North lawn at corner of driveway and shop parking lot
(2) East side of north parking lot, near driveway

Season: Summer

8/24/11

(1)



7/1/10

(2)



8/24/11

(1)



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: North side of east driveway, outside Teale Center

Season: Summer

8/24/11



7/1/10



Fruit

8/24/11



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: North edge of driveway across from shop

Season: Summer

7/1/10



6/16/07



Wingstem, Yellow Ironweed

Verbesina alternifolia (formerly *Actinomeris alternifolia*)

Three to eight feet tall; upper part of stem usually winged. Native wildflower of roadsides, fields, and open woods.

Ranges over the eastern United States and as far west as Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Attractive to insects including butterflies.

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Wingstem

(*Verbesina alternifolia*)

Location: West edge of west meadow

Season: Summer

9/11/10



8/28/10



Winged stem

8/28/10



9/11/10



Flower buds

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: East of north parking lot, in rain garden across driveway from shop

Season: Summer

8/28/10

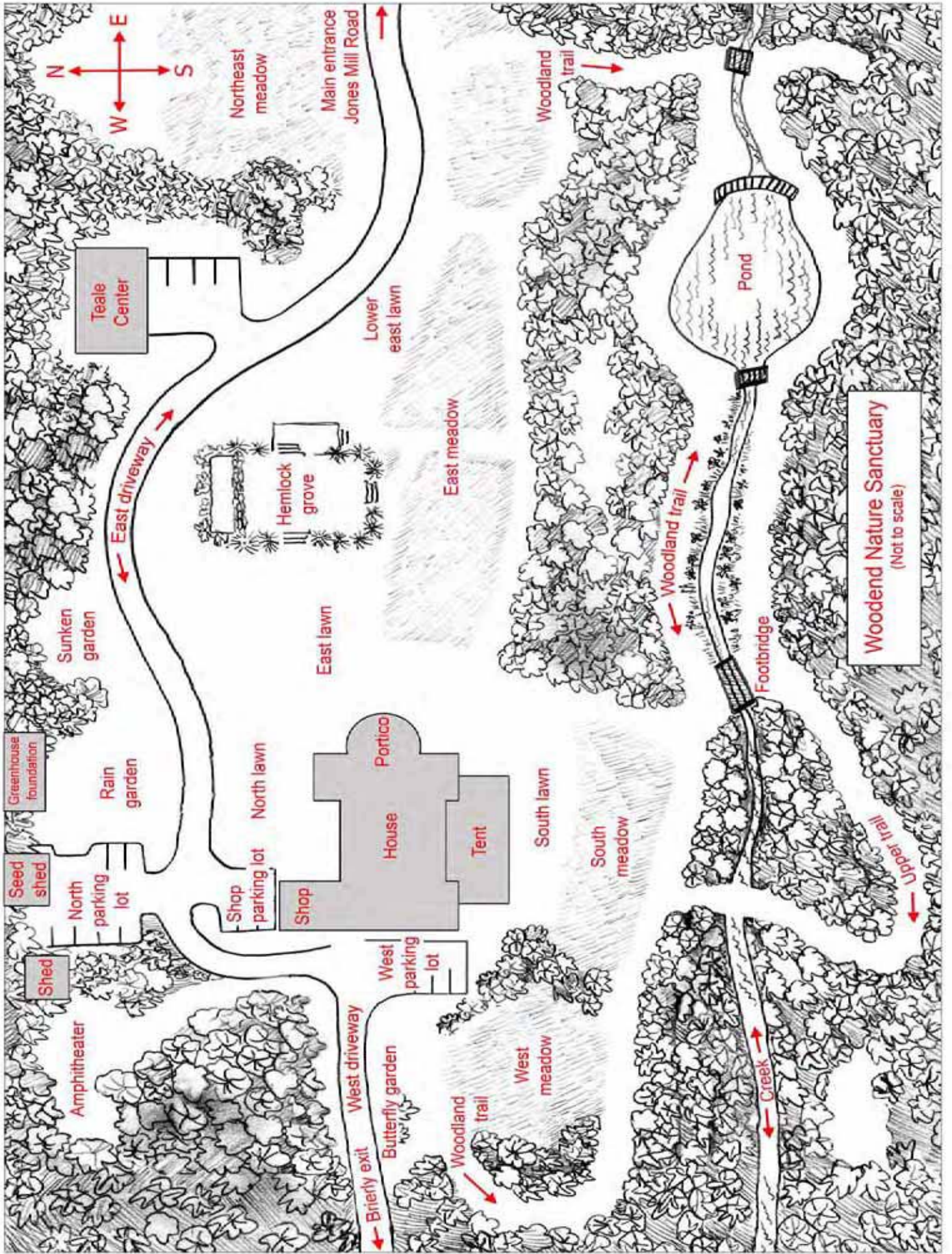


8/28/10



8/28/10





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

