

# *Woodend Plant Life* *through the Seasons*

## *Winter*



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.



## WINTER TABLE OF CONTENTS

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Atlantic White-Cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp. ( <i>lawsonia</i> OR <i>thyoides</i> )
Crape-Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Eastern Hop-Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Eastern Red-Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
English Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Japanese Fern-Leafed Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i> var. <i>dissectum</i>
Late-Flowering Boneset	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Saucer Magnolia	<i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i>
Snowdrop	<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>
Star Magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Sweet Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Tulip-Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>

### Appendix:

Map of Grounds  
 Authors & References  
 Woodend Plant Photo Index

**American Holly***Ilex opaca*

Familiar as small coastal plain understory trees or shrubs, hollies can grow to 60 to 100 feet tall especially in the south. The dark-green spiny evergreen leaves contrast with the bright red fruit on the female trees and are often used as Christmas decorations. Hollies are widely cultivated, and some varieties have yellow berries.

A southern American tree reaching as far north as coastal Delaware and New Jersey.

The berries are eaten by birds, squirrels and raccoons. Deer browse the leaves and twigs.

**Holly Family** (Aquifoliaceae)



# American Holly

(*Ilex opaca*)

**Location:** Southwest lawn

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



**Atlantic White Cedar** (possibly Lawson's Cypress)

*Chamaecyparis* sp. (*lawsonia* OR *thyoides*)

These medium-sized native cypress trees are planted in a variety of cultivars. Young trees have needle-like leaves. In older trees, the leaves are tiny scales arranged on branchlets.

**Cypress Family** (Cupressaceae)



# Atlantic White-Cedar (possibly Lawson's Cypress) (*Chamaecyparis* sp.)

**Location:** West of house, between driveway & west meadow

**Season:** Winter

2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11





**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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



**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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11





**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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



Male catkins in groups of 2 or 3

2/6/11



2/6/11



Shaggy bark

**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*)

**Locations:** (1) East lawn near northeast corner of house  
(2) North side of east driveway, about halfway up

**Season:** Winter

12/6/07

(1)



2/6/11



2/6/11

(2)





**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:** North side of east driveway, about halfway up

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



## **English Yew**

*Taxus baccata*

This dense, European evergreen conifer is extremely long lived. It can grow into a middle-sized tree 30-60 feet tall but is often found trimmed into a large shrubbery. The wood of the Yew tree was historically important in England and Wales for its use in the English longbow. A two-layered bow was made with heartwood on the inside and the sapwood on the outside to resist compression and stretching respectively. The young cones resemble acorns with a green collar (called an aril) surrounding the single seed. Older cones resemble berries when the red and fleshy aril completely surrounds the seed. The Yew tree contains taxane and other poisonous compounds. It is said that the red aril is not poisonous but that the green seed inside is deadly. I wouldn't try it if I were you.

The native range of the Yew is central Europe and northern Africa.

**Yew Family** (Taxaceae)



# English Yew

(*Taxus baccata*)

**Location:** North side of east driveway (border hedge)

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11





## **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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11



**Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree, 銀杏**

*Ginkgo biloba*

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

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

**Ginkgo Family** (Ginkgoaceae)



# Ginkgo

(*Ginkgo biloba*)

**Location:** Southwest edge of west meadow

**Season:** Winter

2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11





**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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11



**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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



**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*)

**Location:** North edge of driveway across from shop

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11





**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 meadow

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



12/6/07



2/6/11



**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 Soulangé-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:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11



**Snowdrop**

*Galanthus nivalis*

These small flowers spring from bulbs in winter and early spring. Each plant usually has two leaves and a stem (called a stipe) from which a single three-petaled flower dangles. The leaves disappear soon after the blooms have gone. They are native to Europe but are planted widely in North America and extensively naturalized.

**Lily Family** (Liliaceae)

Sometimes Amaryllis family (Amaryllidaceae)



# Snowdrop

(*Galanthus nivalis*)

**Location:** Southeastern corner of house

**Season:** Winter

2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11





**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 at northeast corner of hemlock grove

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11



**Sugar Maple**

*Acer saccharum*

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

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

**Maple Family** (Aceraceae)

Pending: Soapberry family (Sapindaceae)



# Sugar Maple

(*Acer saccharum*)

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

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



**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:** Winter

2/23/11



2/23/11



2/23/11





**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:** East side of north parking lot, near driveway

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11



2/6/11



**Tulip-Tree, Tulip Poplar, Yellow Poplar**

*Liriodendron tulipifera*

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

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

Ranges over the eastern United States.

**Magnolia Family** (Magnoliaceae)



# Tulip-Tree

(*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

**Location:** East lawn near portico

**Season:** Winter

12/6/07



12/6/07



**White Oak***Quercus alba*

A common native forest tree with round-lobed leaves, and on older trees shaggy whitish-grey bark. The flowers are tassels that appear in spring. White Oak acorns are low in tannin and are favored for eating by squirrels and people. This tree is happy in a wide variety of habitats. It is the state tree of Maryland, Illinois, and Connecticut.

White Oak ranges over eastern North America from Maine to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi.

**Beech Family** (Fagaceae)



# White Oak (*Quercus alba*)

**Location:** North side of driveway opposite house

**Season:** Winter

2/6/11



2/6/11





**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:** By path in woods west of west meadow

**Season:** Winter

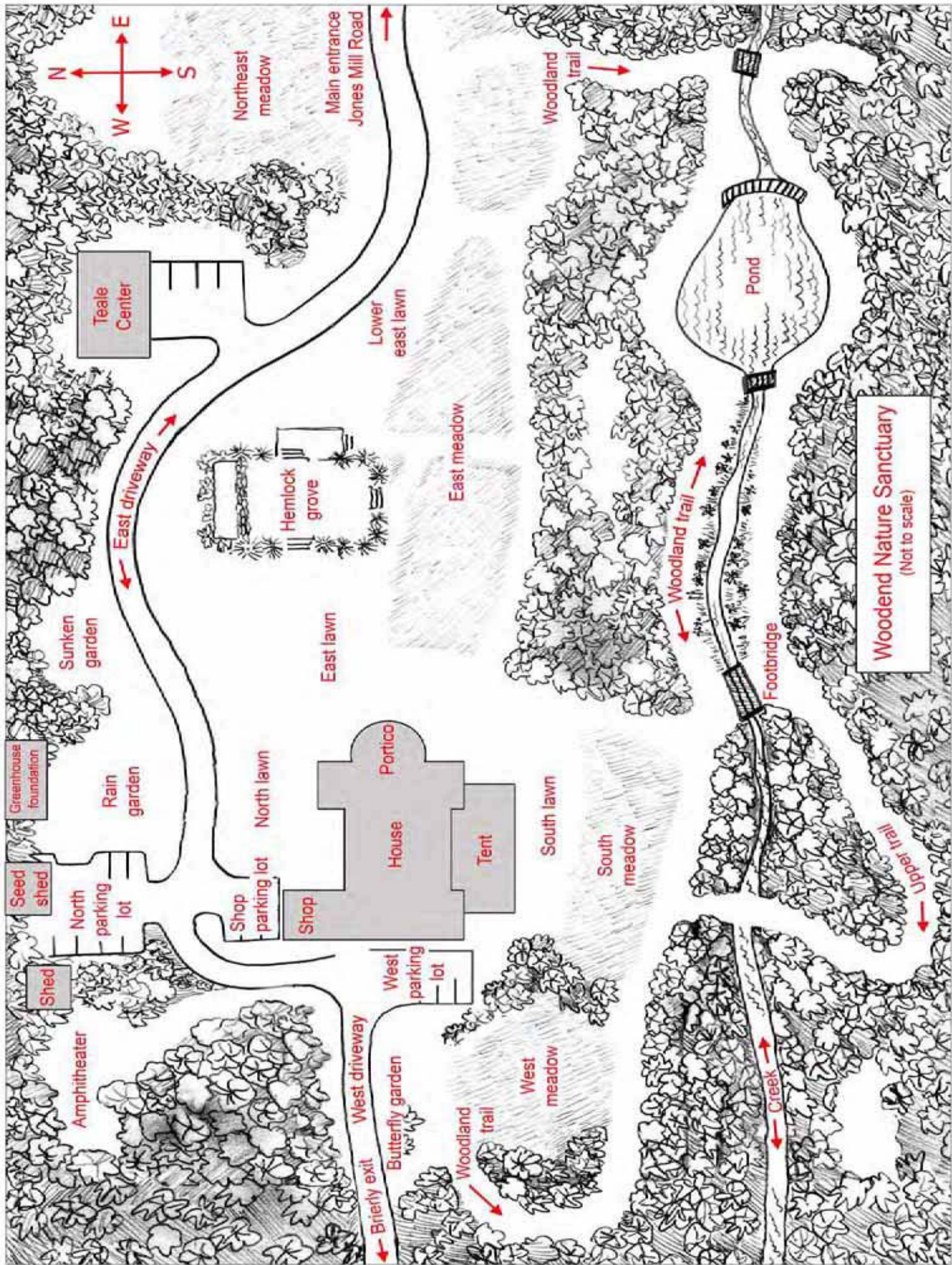
2/23/11



2/23/11









## 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](http://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](mailto: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>Cercis chinensis</i>	✓				Chinese Redbud
<i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp. ( <i>lawsonia</i> OR <i>thyoides</i> )				✓	Atlantic White-Cedar
Cherry, Black		✓	✓		Black Cherry
Cherry, Kwanzan	✓				Kwanzan Cherry
Cherry, Sweet	✓			✓	Sweet Cherry
Cherry, Wild		✓	✓		See <i>Black Cherry</i>
Chestnut, Chinese		✓			Chinese Chestnut
Chestnut, Horse	✓			✓	Horse Chestnut
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	✓				Fringe-Tree
<i>Cirsium discolor</i>		✓	✓		Field Thistle
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>		✓		✓	Sweet Pepperbush
Coneflower, Cutleaf			✓		See <i>Green-Headed Coneflower</i>
Coneflower, Green-Headed			✓		Green-Headed Coneflower
Coneflower, Tall			✓		See <i>Green-Headed Coneflower</i>
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>			✓		Mistflower
<i>Cornus florida</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flowering Dogwood
<i>Cornus kousa</i>		✓			Kousa Dogwood
Crape-Myrtle		✓		✓	Crape-Myrtle
Cypress, Lawson's				✓	See <i>Atlantic White-Cedar</i>
Devil's Walkingstick			✓		Devil's Walkingstick
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>			✓		Persimmon
Dogbane		✓	✓		See <i>Indian Hemp</i>
Dogwood, Flowering	✓	✓	✓	✓	Flowering Dogwood
Dogwood, Kousa		✓			Kousa Dogwood
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	✓				Autumn Olive
Elderberry		✓			Elderberry
<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>		✓			Elephant's Foot
Elephant's Foot		✓			Elephant's Foot
<i>Euonymus alatus</i>			✓		Winged Euonymus
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>			✓		Strawberry Bush
Euonymus, Winged			✓		Winged Euonymus
<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>			✓		See <i>Mistflower</i>
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>		✓	✓	✓	Late-Flowering Boneset
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>			✓		American Beech
Fern, Christmas			✓		Christmas Fern
Fern, New York			✓		New York Fern
Fern, Sensitive			✓		Sensitive Fern
<i>Fothergilla</i> sp.	✓				Witch-Alder
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>			✓		White Ash
Fringe-Tree	✓				Fringe-Tree
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>				✓	Snowdrop
Garlic-Mustard	✓				Garlic-Mustard
Ginkgo			✓	✓	Ginkgo
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>			✓	✓	Ginkgo
Goldenrod, Canada			✓		Canada Goldenrod
Goldenrod, Tall			✓		See <i>Canada Goldenrod</i>
Gum, Black or Sour			✓	✓	See <i>Tupelo</i>



## Woodend Plant Photo Index

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

## Woodend Plant Photo Index

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

## Woodend Plant Photo Index

Common/Scientific Name	Seasons Photographed				Page filed by
	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	
Strawberry Shrub	✓	✓			See Carolina Allspice
Sweetshrub, Eastern	✓	✓			See Carolina Allspice
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 Late-Flowering Boneset
<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 Giant Ironweed
<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 Blue Violet
<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



