



## American Beech

*Fagus grandifolia*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 90' to 100' tall by 50' to 70' wide

Native Habitat: **It grows best in deep, rich, moist, well-drained soils.**

Range: From Maine to Eastern Texas and Northern Florida.



Wildlife Benefit: Beech nuts are palatable to a large variety of birds and mammals, including mice, squirrels, chipmunks, black bear, deer, foxes, ruffed grouse, ducks, and bluejays.

Fruit: Profuse nuts are produced every 2-3 years.

Wow Fact: Beech bark is very smooth and dark grey making the tree easily identifiable.



## American Fringe Tree

*Chionanthus virginicus*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 12' – 20'

Native Habitat: It grows well in full sun to partial shade preferring understory in hot climates. It will not survive prolonged droughts.

Range: Eastern United States

Wildlife Benefit: Fruit provides food for birds and other wildlife.



Flowers: From May to June delicate, white flowers appear before the leaves emerge. The tassel like blooms are numerous and hang in showy clusters covering the tree, giving it an airy, delicate look.

Fruit: In late summer clusters of dark blue, almost metallic olive like fruits develop.



Wow Fact: The tree is dioecious with separate male and female plants.



## American Silverbell

*Styrax americanus*

*Type: Deciduous*

**Size:** A small tree up to 5 m (15 feet) tall.

**Native Habitat:** It generally grows in swamps and on floodplains and in other wet locations as an understory tree.

**Range:** The southeastern United States and the Ohio Valley. It ranges from Virginia south to Florida and west to Texas.

**Wildlife Benefit:** The showy flowers of the American snowbell are highly attractive to nectar bees, butterflies and insects. The fruit is eaten by birds.



**Flowers:** The flowers are white and hang in bunches (1-4 flowers per floret). They are highly fragrant and cover the tree when in bloom.

**Fruit:** The fruit of the tree is ripe from September through October.

**Wow Fact:** The glossy dark leaves and shape of the tree have earned it the nickname "Mock Orange".



## American Sycamore

*Platanus occidentalis*

Type: Deciduous

Size: Up to 100 feet or more

Native Habitat: Full to partial sun, forest wetlands, especially along streams, in sandy loam or silty clay.

Range: Southern Canada, the Eastern United States, Midwest, Florida and Eastern Texas.

Wildlife Benefit: Attracts birds

Fruit: September – October, brown balls of seeds form

Wow Fact: sycamores are highly resistant to pollution and salty soils, they also stand up well in inclement weather, such as high winds and hail





## BALD CYPRESS

*Taxodium distichum*

Type: Deciduous Conifer

Size:

Native Habitat: Swamps, flooding river-plains and the edges of tidal, brackish lagoons.

Range: Found throughout the southeastern United States and the Florida everglades.

Wildlife Benefit: Great habitat for birds and small mammals.

Fruit: It develops cones in the late summer.

Wow Fact: So named because it is one of the few conifers that loses its leaves in the winter. The redwood and the bald cypress are the only two trees native to North America. Its dense wood is resistant to rot and is widely used to make outdoor furniture.





## Bur Oak (Mossycup Oak)

*Quercus macrocarpa*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 60' to 70' tall and wide

Native Habitat: It grows best in deep limestone soils of riverbanks and valleys but it will adapt to many different environments. It has a long taproot which makes very drought-tolerant. It likes to grow alone away from the forest canopy.

Range: Eastern and mid-western prairies in the United States and south central Canada.

Wildlife Benefit: An important food crop for bear, deer, and small mammals.

Fruit: Large nuts up to 2 inches are produced every 2-3 years.

Wow Fact: Bur oak is noted for its very large leaves and acorns: the leaves are from one-half to one foot long, and acorns can be as large as 2 inches long and wide, enclosed in a cup with fringe on the edge. It is the slowest growing oak, growing only one foot per year.





## Little Hip Hawthorne

*Crataegus spathulata*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 20' tall and wide

Native Habitat: It is the most prevalent hawthorn in east Texas, where it occurs in open pasturelands on almost any soil type.

Range: Oklahoma and Texas, east to Florida north to Virginia and west to Arkansas.



Wildlife Benefit: Useful small tree that will feed birds and small mammals provide cover for nesting.

Fruit: Bright Red fruit ripening in September.

Wow Fact: Leaves are smaller than other Hawthornes and spoon-shaped. Beautiful exfoliating (peeling) bark is gray, orange and brown.





## Nuttall Oak (Red Oak)

*Quercus nutallii*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 40' to 60' tall

**Native Habitat:** It is frequently found along riverbanks and streams, in bottom land and in other low-lying areas where wet conditions prevail.

**Range:** They range from the lower portions of northeastern United States, throughout the South, and up along the west coast into the Pacific Northwest.

**Wildlife Benefit:** Nuttall oak is an important species for wildlife management, due to its heavy acorn production, a valuable food source for squirrels, deer and other mammals.

**Fruit:** The acorns can stay on the tree until January.

**Wow Fact:** Nuttall oak is great for fall color. Its leaves turn bright red in mid-to late fall, usually after the maples have dropped.





## Parsley Hawthorn

*Crataegus marshallii*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 25 x 25 ft at maturity.

Native Habitat: Full to partial sun, found growing at the edge of woods or bottomlands, in sand, loam, or clay. It tolerates seasonal poor drainage.

Range: The southeastern United States.



Wildlife Benefit: White tailed deer are attracted to parsley hawthorn because they enjoy browsing on the foliage. Game birds, game animals, songbirds, and rodents use the fruits as a food source, particularly during the winter months, and many song birds use this tree for shelter and nesting.

Flowers: Clusters of dainty white flowers with red stamens in early spring

Fruit: 1/3 in. red berries ripening in fall.



Wow Fact: *Crataegus* is Greek for "a kind of thorn." The word stems from the ancient Greek name *Krataigos*, which the Greek philosopher Theophrastus used to describe a thorny flowering plant. Parsley hawthorn has been used all over the world as an herbal tonic to strengthen the heart. It is currently used as an additive in medicines that reduce high blood pressure.



## Swamp Chestnut Oak

*Quercus michauxii*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 40' to 60' tall, 30' to 50' wide

Native Habitat: Rich lowland areas, along streams and in swampy conditions, sun-loving, and flood and wind tolerant.

Range: Southeastern North America

Wildlife Benefit: The Swamp Chestnut Oak is a large shade tree, birds use the branches as nesting site, and the acorns feed deer, squirrels, turkeys, woodpeckers, and cows.

Fruit: 1in long acorns which ripen from September to October

Wow Fact: Receives heavy competition from vines, annuals, and brush





## Red Mulberry

*Morus rubra*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 10-15m tall

Native Habitat: Thrive in cool, moist areas, they like the shade



Range: Eastern and central North America

Wildlife Benefit: The sweet fruits are a favorite food for birds and small mammals

Fruit: Compound cluster of several small achenes surrounded by a fleshy calyx

Wow Fact: Was eaten by the native Powhatan tribes





## Red Maple

*Acer rubrum*

Type: Deciduous

Size: 40' to 70' high, 30' to 50' wide

Native Habitat: Swamps, poor dry soils, and everywhere in between

Range: Eastern and Central North America

Wildlife Benefit: The fruit of the tree provides an essential wildlife food when other food are usually unavailable

Fruit: 15 to 25mm long double samara with divergent wings

Wow Fact: Used commercially for maple syrup

