



Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous, oval to elliptical in shape, and with lateral veins running parallel to the leaf margin. Fruit is a shiny red drupe.

Dogwood
(Dogwood Family)
Cornus florida



Sassafras (Laurel Family)
Sassafras albidum
Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, very aromatic, ovate to oval, and sometimes with 1-3 lobes or "mitten-like." Oil of sassafras extracted from the roots is used in perfumes, tea and herbal remedies.



Sourwood (Heath Family)
Oxydendrum arboreum
Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous and finely toothed with stiff hairs on the midrib and a sour taste.



Poison Ivy
(Cashew Family)
Toxicodendron radicans

Poisonous! Do not touch!
Leaves come in threes. Sometimes has red tinge to stems and veins.

Trees of Tuskegee National Forest— Bartram Trail



Persimmon (Ebony Family)
Diospyros virginiana

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, oval to elliptical in shape, 2-6 inches long, and without teeth on the leaf margin. Fruit is a pulpy edible berry. Unripe fruit is very astringent!



Red Mulberry
(Mulberry Family)
Morus rubra

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous and heart-shaped with a long pointed apex, roughly toothed margin and a rough, prominently veined surface. Leaves often have 1-3 lobes and are hairy on the underside.

Fruit is an edible red-purple drupe that resembles blackberry. The fruit is used in jams and wines, and relished by many wildlife species including turkey, foxes, and raccoon.



American Holly
(Holly Family)
Ilex opaca

Leaves are simple, alternate, leathery, stiff, and evergreen with sharp spines on the leaf margin. The white, hard wood is used for specialty items such as piano keys.



Sweetgum
(Witch-Hazel Family)
Liquidambar styraciflua

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, star-shaped and toothed. Fruit is a spiny ball containing many capsules.

Swamp Chestnut Oak

(Beech-Oak Family)

Quercus michauxii



Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, obovate (wider towards the tip) with regular, rounded and shallow lobes. Lobes may be smooth or with mucronate tips. **Fruit** is an acorn 1 1/2 inches long with the cap covering half the nut.



Willow Oak

(Beech/Oak Family)

Quercus phellos

Leaves are simple, alternate, thin, deciduous, up to 5 inches long and 1 inch wide, and with yellow tufts of hair on the midrib. The leaf base and tip are somewhat tapered. **Bark** is gray-brown and smooth becoming shallowly fissured with age. **Fruit** is an acorn 1/4 to 1/2 inches long with the green-brown, saucer-like cap covering up to 1/4 of the nut.



Southern Red Oak (Beech/Oak Family)

Quercus falcata

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, with 3-5 bristle-tipped, falcate lobes. **Fruit** is an acorn 1/2 inches long with a shaggy cap covering 1/3 of the orange-brown striped, pubescent nut.

Trees of Tuskegee National Forest



American Beech (Beech/Oak Family)

Fagus grandifolia

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, elliptical in shape, and coarsely serrate with parallel lateral veins running to the margin teeth. **Bark** is blue-gray, thin and smooth.

Chestnut Oak

(Beech/Oak Family)

Quercus prinus



Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, elliptical to obovate, and shallowly lobed with smooth lobes. **Fruit** is an acorn 1 1/2 inches long, narrow, and matures in one season. The acorn is yellow-brown and the cap covers half the nut.

Water Oak (Beech/Oak Family)

Quercus nigra



Leaves are simple, alternate, tardily deciduous, usually spatulate, and with a bristle-tip at the apex. **Fruit** is an acorn less than 1/2 inches long with a cap sitting on the base of the flat-topped nut.

White Oak (Beech/Oak Family)

Quercus alba

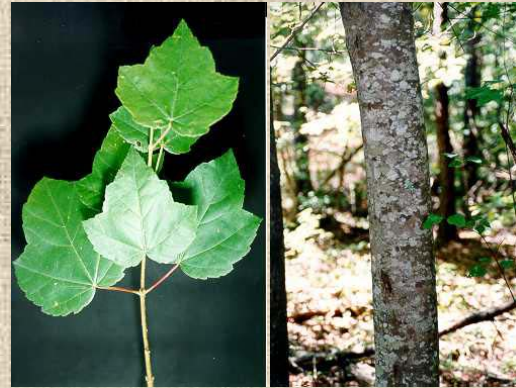


Leaves are simple, alternate and deciduous with 7-10 round lobes. Lobes lack bristle tips and sinuses range from deep to shallow.



Florida Maple
(Maple Family)
Acer barbatum

Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous, and green with white hair or white waxy below. Leaves resemble sugar maple, except the lobes of the Florida maple are not as long and pointed.



Red Maple (Maple Family)
Acer rubrum

Leaves are simple, opposite, and deciduous with 3-5 lobes. Leaf margins are toothed, petioles are often red, and leaves turn bright orange-red in fall.



Silver Maple
(Maple Family)
Acer saccharine

Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous and deeply 5-lobed with V-shaped sinuses, doubly toothed margins, and a white-silvery underside. Silver maple is found on mesic fertile sites such as river edges and bottomlands in the eastern U.S.



Tulip Poplar
(Magnolia Family)
Liriodendron Tulipifera



Leaves are simple, alternate and deciduous with 4-6 lobes and a square, notched apex. **Flowers** are yellow with orange splotches and tulip-like.



Trees of Tuskegee National Forest

Chalk Maple
(Maple Family)
Acer leucoderme

Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous, and is distinguished from Florida maple by somewhat drooping leaves that are yellow-green and hairy on the underside, and lobes that are more pointed rather than square.



Southern Magnolia (Magnolia Family)
Magnolia grandiflora



Leaves are simple, alternate, evergreen, elliptical, approximately 11 inches long, shiny and leathery with maroon hairs on the underside. **Flowers** are large, white and wonderfully fragrant. **Fruit** is a cone-like cluster of red follicles.

Sweetbay Magnolia (Magnolia Family)
Magnolia virginiana

Leaves are simple, alternate, evergreen, elliptical, approximately 6 inches long, and silvery white on the underside. **Flowers** are white and fragrant.





Loblolly Pine (Pine Family)
Pinus taeda

Needles are fascicled, in groups of 3 sometimes 4, about 7 inches long, evergreen, and flexible. **Cones** are about 5 inches long, brown-gray and armed with a sharp prickles.



Longleaf Pine (Pine Family)
Pinus palustris

Needles are fascicled, in groups of 3, very long (about 17 inches long), drooping, evergreen, and flexible. Foliage is arranged in tufts on ends of stout branches. **Cones** are about 11 inches long, brown-gray and armed with prickles.



Shortleaf Pine (Pine Family)
Pinus echinata

Needles are fascicled, in groups of 2 and sometimes 3, 2-5 inches long, evergreen and flexible. **Cones** are approximately 2 inches long, gray and armed with prickles.

Trees of Tuskegee National Forest



Cottonwood (Poplar/Willow Family)
Populus deltoides

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, triangle-shaped, and coarsely toothed with a long and flat petiole that flutters in the wind. **Bark** is gray-brown and smooth on young trees, and deeply grooved and ridged on older trees. **Fruit** is borne on female trees and the cottony seeds released from brown capsules resemble cotton.



Black Willow (Poplar/Willow Family)
Salix nigra

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, lanceolate, about 6 inches long with finely toothed margins and red glands on margin teeth.

In the past, the bark and leaves were used to make aspirin.



River Birch (Birch Family)
Betula nigra

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, doubly serrate and two-ranked. Leaves are triangular in shape with a wedge-shaped base and a hairy underside. **Bark** is orange-pink-brown and may be peely.