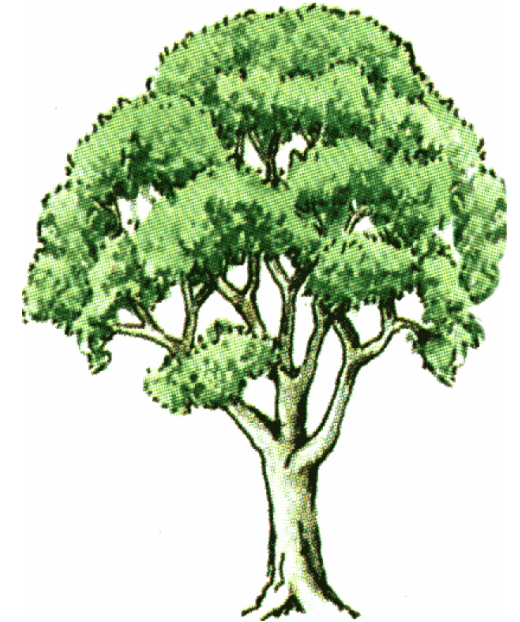


1. Black Walnut
2. So. Red Oak
3. Swamp Chestnut Oak
4. Red Maple
5. Willow Oak
6. No. Red Oak
7. Mockernut Hickory
8. White Oak
9. Tulip Tree
10. Persimmon
11. Sweet Gum
12. Am. Hornbeam
13. Am. Beech
14. Red Cedar
15. Am. Holly
16. Mountain Laurel
17. Black Tupelo
18. Paw Paw
19. River Birch
20. Virginia Pine
21. Sassafras
22. Post Oak
23. Devil's Walking Stick
24. Winged Sumac
25. Flowering Dogwood
26. Redbud

Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary



Self-Guided Tree Hike

Approximately ¾ miles

Black Walnut *Juglans nigra* – Makes America’s finest cabinet wood, exported from Jamestown as early as 1610. Has a tough nut to crack, but it is very tasty.

So. Red Oak *Quercus falcata*– Often called Spanish oak because it commonly occurs in areas of the Spanish colonies. It is unlike any oak native to Spain. This tree makes nice lumber.

Swamp Chestnut Oak *Quercus michauxii* – Often called basket oak because strong baskets were woven from fibers obtained by splitting the wood. It has sweet acorns that can be eaten raw (without boiling).

Red Maple *Acer rubrum* – This handsome shade tree displays red in different seasons. Early pioneers made cinnamon and black dyes from bark extract. Maples also provide fine wood and syrup.

Willow Oak *Quercus phellos*– Also known as “Pin Oak,” this makes a fine shade tree. Unlike most oaks, it has thin leaves without lobes. Squirrels love its acorns.

No. Red Oak *Quercus rubra* – This oak grows fast, endures cold well. Uses include: lumber, flooring, furniture, and railroad cross-ties.

Mockernut Hickory *Carya tomentosa* – Has aromatic crushed leaves; wood used for furniture flooring and baseball bats. Edible nuts for people and squirrels.

White Oak *Quercus alba* – The large acorn of this tree was a staple for the Indians. Wood uses include: tanning leather, ship building, and for wine and rum casks.

Tulip Tree *Liriodendron tulipifera* – Often called yellow poplar, it is one of the tallest eastern hardwoods. Its flowers resemble tulips. Can be hallowed into a canoe.

Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana* – When ripe, the fruit of this tree is sweet. Indians made bread from it and dried it for storage. The wood makes a fine golf club head.

Sweet Gum *Liquidambar styraciflua*– Pioneers obtained a chewing gum from the resin on the inside of the bark. The wood is used in furniture making.

Am. Hornbeam *Carpinus caroliniana*– Also known as muscle-wood, this tree has very hard tough wood. It produces small nutlets that attract grouse and pheasants.

Red Cedar *Juniperus virginiana* –Very resistant to drought, heat and cold. Has aromatic wood that was prized by colonists building furniture.

Am. Holly *Ilex opaca* – This ornamental hedge remains green year around and is a popular Christmas decoration. It has bright red, bitter berries that many song-birds eat.

Mountain Laurel *Kalmia latifolia* – This native flowering shrub has beautiful, large pink flower clusters in Spring. An evergreen hardwood often used for tool handles.

Black Tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica* – Grows up to be 100 feet tall and is a handsome shade tree. Bears one half inch berry-like fruit in Fall consumed by birds and mammals

Paw Paw *Asimina triloba* – Northernmost New World representative of a chiefly tropical family of fruit trees. The fruit is edible and was harvested by early colonists.

River Birch *Betula nigra* – Also known as red or black birch. This tree thrives in moist sites making it useful for erosion control. Young trees can sprout from stumps.

Virginia Pine *Pinus virginiana* – Also known as Scrub or Jersey Pine. This pine is also used for pulpwood, paper and lumber.

Sassafras *Sassafras albidum*– The roots and bark supply oil of sassafras used to perfume soap, make tea and flavor root beer. Colonists thought the root was panacea.

Post Oak *Quercus stellata* – It is used for railroad ties, posts and construction timbers. The distinctive leaves of this oak appear to form a cross.

Devil’s Walking Stick *Aralia spinosa* – A small shrub like tree with large thorns. The roots and fruits were used by early settlers in home remedies including toothaches.

Winged Sumac *Rhus copallina* – Also known as shining sumac for its shiny leaves and showy fruit. The sour fruit can be made into “lemonade.” Deer browse on the twigs.

Flowering Dogwood *Cornus florida* - Spring flower, red fruit, scarlet autumn foliage, Hardwood make spoons and mallet heads. Indians used bark as a remedy for malaria.