

Jug Bay Wetlands Sanctuary

Self-guided Tree Hike



Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile

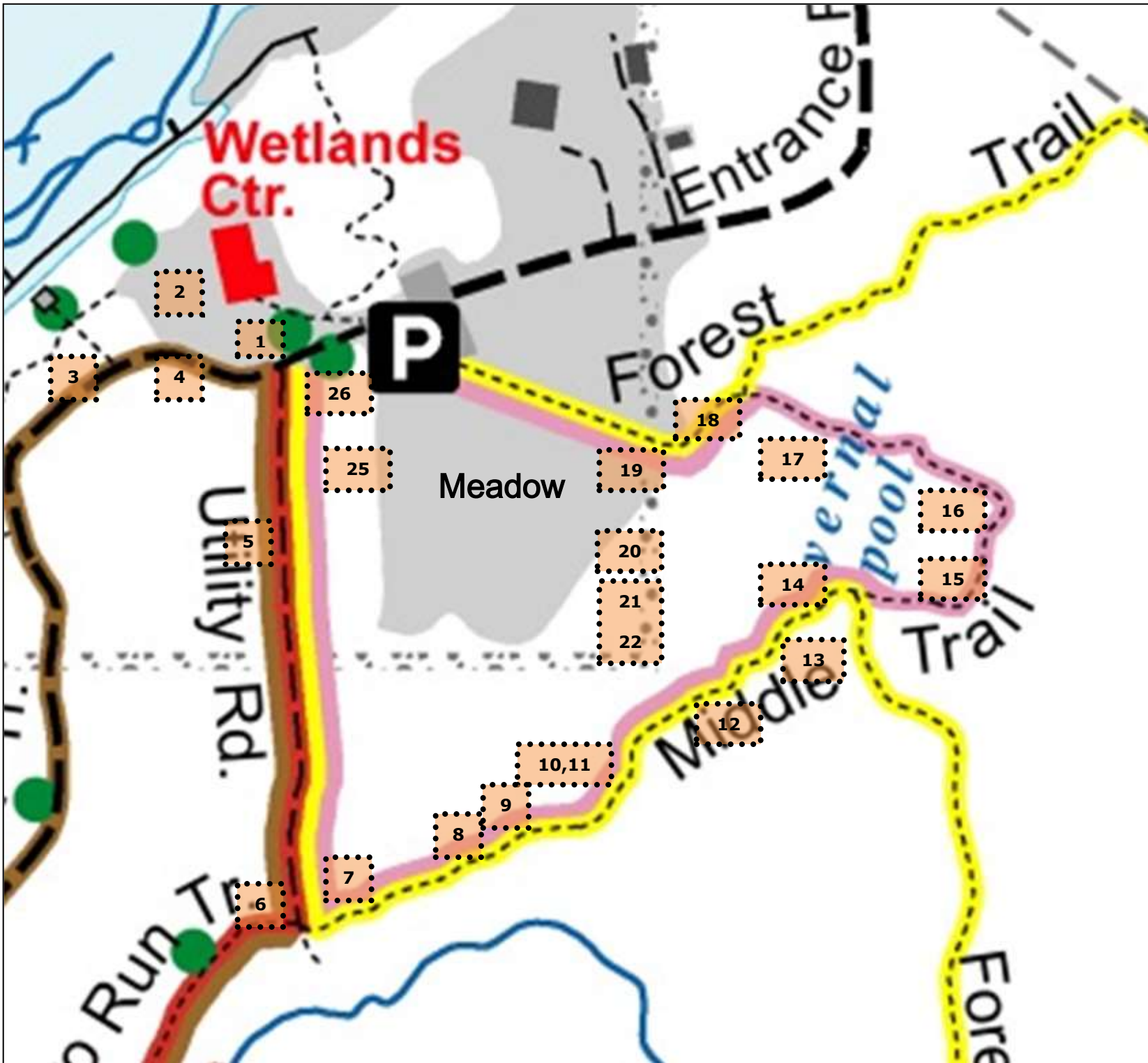
1. **Black Walnut** *Juglans nigra* America's finest cabinet wood, exported from Jamestown, VA as early as 1610. It has a tough nut to crack, but it is very tasty.
2. **Southern Red Oak** *Quercus falcate* Often called Spanish Oak because it commonly occurs in areas of the Spanish colonies but it is unlike any oak native to Spain. This tree makes nice lumber.
3. **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).
4. **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.
5. **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.
6. **Northern Red Oak** *Quercus rubra* This oak grows fast, endures cold well. Uses include: lumber, flooring, furniture, and railroad cross-ties.
7. **Mockernut Hickory** *Carya tomentosa* Has aromatic crushed leaves; wood used for furniture, flooring, and baseball bats. Edible nuts for people and squirrels.
8. **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.
9. **Tuliptree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* Often called Yellow Poplar, it is one of the tallest eastern hardwoods. Its flowers resemble tulips. Can be hollowed into a canoe.
10. **Common Persimmon** *Diospyros virginiana* When ripe, the fruit of this tree is sweet. Indians made bread from it and dried it for storage. The wood was once used for fine golf club heads
11. **Sweetgum** *Liquidambar styraciflua* Pioneers obtained a chewing gum from the resin on the inside of the bark. The wood is used in furniture making.
12. **American Hornbeam** *Carpinus caroliniana* Also known as muscle-wood, this tree has very hard, tough wood. It produces small nutlets that attract ground dwelling birds.
13. **American Beech** *Fagus grandifolia* American Beech is an important tree in forestry. The wood is heavy, hard, tough, and strong, and until the advent of power tools in the 20th century, lumbering beech trees were often left uncut to grow.

14. **Eastern Red Cedar** *Juniperus virginiana* Very resistant to drought, heat, and cold. It has aromatic wood that was prized by colonists for building furniture.
15. **American Holly** *Ilex opaca* This ornamental hedge remains green year around and is a popular Christmas decoration. It has bright red, butter berries that many song birds eat.
16. **Mountain Laurel** *Kalmia latifolia* This native flowering shrub has beautiful, large pink flower clusters in spring. An evergreen hardwood often used for tool handles.
17. **Blackgum** *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.
18. **Pawpaw** *Asimina triloba* Northern most new world representative of a chiefly tropical family of fruit trees. The fruit is edible and was harvested by early colonists.
19. **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.
20. **Virginia Pine** *Pinus virginiana* Also known as Scrub or Jersey Pine. This pine is also used for pulpwood, paper, and lumber.
21. **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 a panacea.
22. **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.
25. **Flowering Dogwood** *Cornus florida* Spring flower, red fruit, scarlet autumn foliage. The hardwood is used to make tool handles, charcoal, and pulleys. Indians used bark as a fever reducer.
26. **Eastern Redbud** *Cercis canadensis* Native Americans consumed redbud flowers raw or boiled, and ate roasted seeds. This lovely harbinger of spring has been called "a breath of fresh air after a long winter."



Scan to Download Tree Guide

General Directions: Start outside the front door of the Wetlands Center with the Black Walnut. Head SW across the lawn to the Southern Red Oak and down the Trail to the Chestnut Oak. Return to the Utility Road, follow it to Middle Trail into Forest Trail ending at the meadow. Follow the edges of the Meadow back to the parking lot and the entrance.



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3. Chestnut Oak
4. Red Maple
5. Willow Oak
6. Northern Red Oak
7. Mockernut Hickory
8. White Oak
9. Tuliptree
10. Common Persimmon
11. Sweetgum
12. American Hornbeam
13. American Beech
14. Red Cedar
15. American Holly
16. Mountain Laurel
17. Black Tupelo
18. Pawpaw
19. River Birch
20. Virginia Pine
(back 10 feet)
21. Sassafras
22. Post Oak
25. Flowering Dogwood
26. Eastern Redbud

January, 2021