

All species have at least 2 names. The common name is the name used to refer to a plant in everyday conversation. Plants often have more than one common name. One common name may also be used for several different plants. *Nyssa sylvatica*, the black gum tree, is also called sour gum, and tupelo. There are three other different species of tree called tupelo. The sweet gum tree, which is a different species, grows in the same areas as black gum.

The Latin name is an organism's scientific name. This is the name biologists use to refer to an organism in order to prevent misunderstanding. Every unique species only has one Latin name.

Sweet gum (#361) leaves are palmate or "star shaped" and the fruit is shaped like a gumball covered in spikes.



Black gum (#279) leaves are an elongated ovals and the fruit is a dark blue drupe. Black gum can also be identified by its dark furrowed bark.



Climbing hempweed (#370) is a good nectar source for pollinators.



Japanese honeysuckle (#392) is an invasive species. It grows aggressively and can strangle native plants including trees.



Elderberry (#338) is a native plant used by Native Americans to treat cold and flu. While some parts of this plant can be used for medicine, other parts are poisonous.



Poison Ivy (# 511) always has 3 leaflets. Mature vines can be identified by their hairy appearance. Contact with any part of this plant can cause a rash. Poison ivy seeds are an important food for birds who disperse the seeds after digestion.

Maintenance of the nature trail is carried out during volunteer work days. If you are willing to lend a hand, in please contact the Natural Resources Manager at:

757-764-1090 or alicia.garcia.4@us.af.mil

PLANTS OF THE JBLE-LANGLEY NATURE TRAIL



633 CES Environmental Element



Fennel (#133) is an introduced species which has become widely established on disturbed land. It was likely introduced to JBLE-Langley when this land was still used for farming.



The JBLE-Langley Nature Trail is located off of Worley Rd. across from the horse stables.



Native, Introduced or Invasive?



Winged sumac (# 134) is related to poison sumac but doesn't cause a rash. The winging along the center part of the leaf makes it easy to identify.

The numbered blocks on the trail were once distance markers on the golf course. More than 10 years ago they were moved here. Now they mark different species of plants which can be found here. Many are native and some are introduced. An introduced species is one that has been transported to an area by human activity and begun to thrive in the wild. Some introduced species, like fennel, cause few problems while others, like phragmites, become invasive. An invasive species causes either economic harm or harm to an ecosystem.

Phragmites is an invasive species. It crowds out native plants, increases the risk of wildfire and clogs up drainage channels which leads to an increase in mosquitos. Treatment to remove an acre of this plant can cost \$100,000 and must be repeated for 3-5 years to eliminate an infestation.



Phragmites (plant 397) is the tall grass on the left of this picture. It is an invasive species.

Block #	Latin Name	Common Name	Native?
133	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	no
134	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Winged sumac	yes
159	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	no
162	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet creeper	yes
191	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	no
196	<i>Quercus pagoda</i>	Cherrybark oak	yes
197	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Willow oak	yes
231	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly pine	yes
279	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black gum	yes
311	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	yes
318	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Mistflower	yes
321	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese privet	no
338	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	yes
357	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern red cedar	yes
361	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Sweet gum	yes
370	<i>Mikania scandens</i>	Climbing hempweed	yes
389	<i>Allium canadense</i>	Wild onion	yes
392	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	no
397	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed	no
410	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Water oak	yes
415	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black cherry	yes

Block #	Latin Name	Common Name	Native?
436	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	yes
438	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	Southern arrowwood	yes
446	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Wax myrtle	yes
449	<i>Smilax spp</i>	Greenbriar	yes
451	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Northern red oak	yes
482	<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	Peppervine	yes
511	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Poison ivy	yes
512	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Sea myrtle	yes

Mistflower (#318) blooms from June to October. This late summer flower is an important food source for migratory butterflies such as monarchs or painted ladies.



Black cherry (plant 415) is a small tree that blooms from May to June. People can't eat the fruit but they can enjoy watching birds dine on it.