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.







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.



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

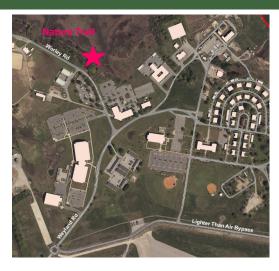
PLANTS OF THE JBLE-LANGLEY NATURE TRAIL



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

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



