

**Where to Find It:
A Plant Nerd's Guide to the
University of Florida Campus**



Edited by Niels Proctor
UF School of Forest Resources & Conservation
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Cover photo: Aquatic milkweed (*Asclepias perennis*) blooming in the upper slough at Corry Village. The frog in the background is on a leaf of pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). The Corry slough provides a small but thriving refuge for many birds, amphibians, and insects.

For more information on the UF campus natural areas, see the Conservation Area Land Management (CALM) Plans published by the UF Planning, Design and Construction Division.
<http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans.php>

Introduction

Welcome!

The University of Florida main campus in Gainesville, Florida is an astonishing "hotspot" of botanical diversity, containing many hundreds of species of vascular plants. For students of horticulture, botany, and other plant sciences, the campus offers both a broad collection of native Florida plants and a diverse collection of landscaping plants from around the world. And, of course, it also contains quite a few unwanted invasive species that persist in the area despite many years of attempted control.

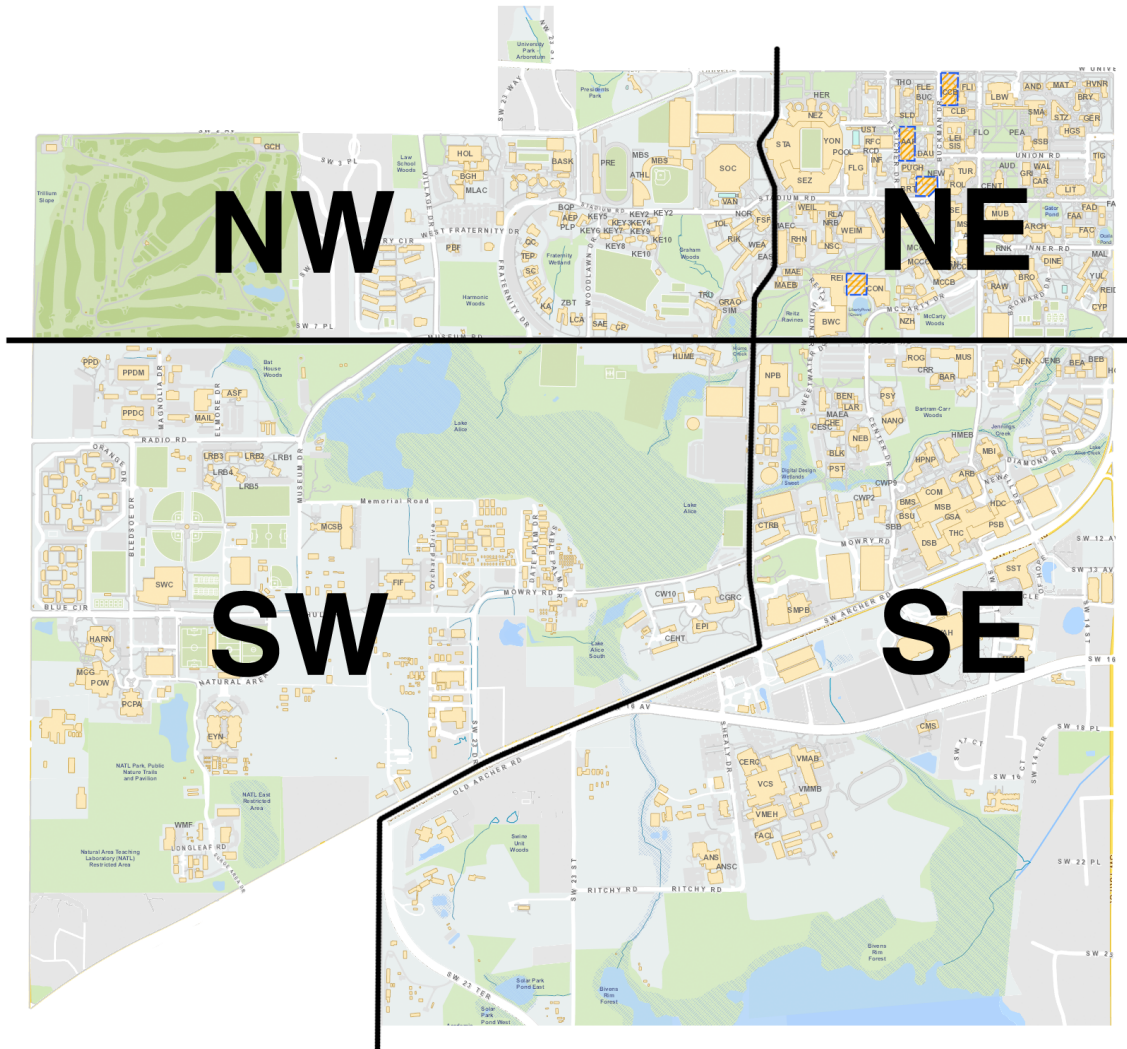
The document you're reading now is not an official University of Florida publication, but it is an informal attempt to help instructors, researchers, and plant enthusiasts discover some of the more unusual plant species that are currently growing around us. This guidebook divides the UF campus into four sections. Notable landscaping plants are listed at the start of each section in a (very abstract) "tour" that can guide the reader through the area. After that, each section lists the conservation areas and gives an inventory of the plants thought to be currently present in each one. Horticultural plants are identified by both common and scientific names and are located in reference to the nearest building. Plants in natural areas are only identified by scientific name and, in most cases, do not include specific locations. Family classifications for the flowering plants follow the APG III system devised by the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group. The two indexes at the end of the document cover all four sections of the campus and include over 650 species. If you are trying to find examples of a particular family or a particular species, the indexes are the best place to start.

This guidebook draws heavily on several earlier projects done by other people over the years. Erick Smith started the entire process by identifying and recording many of the more interesting trees and landscaping plants on campus. (He sent me his document collection on Christmas Day, 2015!) The 800+ plant collections made by Ronald Lange for the UF Herbarium were an enormous help in locating and identifying specimens. Ron was also a huge help in double-checking the identifications and locating additional plants in the northeast sector. Kyle Wicomb identified and mapped (and planted) almost all of the palms in the McCarty complex. Dr. Walter Judd did the initial vegetation assessments for many of the natural areas on campus. J. Richard Abbott helped with many of the identifications. Adam Black and Dr. Jason Smith provided the list of trees in the UF Arboretum. Kent Perkins at the UF Herbarium identified material, checked records, and helped from an institutional memory standpoint. Starting from those materials, I updated the surveys and descriptions, added more plants, created the maps, and compiled the different sources into the final, indexed document. I hope the final product will help the readers discover the botanical diversity of the University of Florida campus!

- Niels Proctor

PS: A document like this is inevitably out-of-date as soon as it is published. Please send your corrections, additions, and suggestions for improvements to: noproctor@ufl.edu

Campus Map



This guide divides the University of Florida campus into four sectors, with the intersection of Museum Road and Gale Lemerand Drive at the center. Everything south of Archer Road is in the SE sector.

For a more detailed online map of the UF campus, visit <http://campusmap.ufl.edu/>

Gardens by Type

* = particularly notable examples

Shade Gardens

- Journalism Courtyard (NE)*
- Newins-Ziegler Breezeway (NE)
- Norman Hall Courtyard (NE)
- Rolfs-Turlington Courtyard (NE)
- Stuzin Courtyard (NE)
- Jennings Courtyard (SE)
- Law School Courtyard (NW)

(Sadly, the amazing shade garden in the interior courtyard of the Music building has been removed and replaced with a concrete patio. We hope the plants all found happy homes.)

Xeric Gardens

- McCarty (NE)
- Pugh (NE) *
- Hume (SW) *

Butterfly Gardens

- Corry Village Upper Slough (NW)
- FLMNH (SW) *

Wetlands

- Digital Design (SE)
- Blue Wave Wetlands (SE)
- Corry Village Upper Slough (NW) *
- NATL (SW) *
- NATL East (SW) *

Sinkholes

- Green Pond (NE)
- Newins-Ziegler Sink (NE)
- Dairy Pond (NE)
- Gator Pond (NE)
- Ocala Pond (NE)

Plant Wishlist

There are a few species that would be helpful to add on campus for teaching purposes. Most of these were here at one time but died either because they are difficult to grow or because Gainesville is at the very edge of the possible climate range.

- **Silver Maple** *Acer saccharinum* (Sapindaceae) – Used in 4-H classes. The last known specimen in Gainesville was cut down in 2015.
- **Loblolly Bay** *Gordonia lasianthus* (Theaceae) – Common native tree that prefers wet sites. There's one at NATL, but it would be good to have one on the margin of Lake Alice for teaching.
- **Honeylocust** *Gleditsia triacanthos* (Fabaceae) – Used in 4-H classes. There's still one at Kanapaha, but the one on campus was cut down.
- **Black Walnut** *Juglans nigra* (Juglandaceae) – There's one on the McCarty walk, but it would be helpful to have a second (unlabeled) specimen for testing.
- **Water Elm** *Planera aquatica* (Ulmaceae) – An unusual tree with a small native range that touches north Florida. There are several nearby at Lake Kanapaha and they should grow around Lake Alice or one of the sinkholes on campus.
- **Dawn Redwood** *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* (Cupressaceae) – There's one in Wilmot Gardens, but it would help to have one near the classrooms for teaching.
- **Florida Yew** *Taxus floridana* (Taxaceae) – An important representative of the family. Not currently present on campus.
- **Florida Torreya** *Torreya taxifolia* (Taxaceae) – The one at Newins-Ziegler sink and the one at University Park Arboretum are apparently the only two on the main campus. (There's a large specimen out at the Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences facility on Milhopper Road, but it's not really accessible to the public.)
- **Monkey Puzzle Tree** *Araucaria araucana* (Araucariaceae) – An interesting curiosity that would add to our collection for this family.
- **Cabbage Tree** *Cussonia paniculata* (Araliaceae) – Another interesting curiosity that would help illustrate a family. Looks like a Dr. Seuss truffula tree.
- **Butcher's Broom** *Ruscus aculeatus* (Asparagaceae) – An interesting plant with cladophylls that look like leaves. Has showy red fruit.
- **Blackwood Acacia** *Acacia melanoxylon* (Fabaceae) – An interesting plant with phyllodes that look like leaves. There's currently one in the Ethnobotany Garden, but it would be good to have another example closer to the science buildings.
- **She-Oak** *Casuarina* sp. (Casuarinaceae) – An interesting flowering plant with twigs that superficially resemble the needles on pines. Several of these trees are on the Invasive Plant Species List maintained by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) but there should be one that can safely be planted on campus.
- **Pereskia** *Pereskia* sp. (Cactaceae) – An unusual cactus genus that has persistent non-succulent leaves. It would be useful to have this on campus for teaching.
- **Bigleaf Leafflower** *Phyllanthus juglandifolius* (Phyllanthaceae) – This would be a great addition to the McCarty area. As the specific epithet suggests, the foliage resembles a walnut (*Juglans* sp.) but these are simple leaves that mimic compound leaves. It would be a good teaching plant for classes.

Tree ID Tags (Metal)

There have been several attempts to help the public identify interesting plants on the UF campus. One of the most extensive was done in the 1980's and 1990's by Daniel B. Ward and Robert T. Ing in the UF Department of Botany. They attached numbered metal tags to over 1,000 trees to identify the species. The list below shows the numbers that correspond to each species. (A few of the species listed here have been updated to their modern names and families for clarity.) Unfortunately, very few of those tags remain. The tags are most likely to be seen on older specimens of *Pinus*, *Quercus*, and *Podocarpus*.

<u>#</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Native Region</u>
1	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Pinaceae	Slash Pine	southeast U.S.
2	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Pinaceae	Loblolly Pine	southeast U.S.
3	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Pinaceae	Longleaf Pine	southeast U.S.
4	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>	Fagaceae	Laurel Oak	southeast U.S.
5	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Fagaceae	Live Oak	southeast U.S.
6	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Magnoliaceae	Southern Magnolia	southeast U.S.
7	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	Arecaceae	Cabbage Palm	southeast U.S.
8	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Arecaceae	Washington Palm	northwest Mex.
9	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Arecaceae	Canary Island Date Palm	Canary Islands
10	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Fabaceae	Redbud	east U.S.
11	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Lauraceae	Camphor-tree	tropical Asia
12	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Magnoliaceae	Tulip-tree, Yellow Poplar	east U.S.
13	<i>Ilex opaca</i> 'East Palatka'	Aquifoliaceae	East Palatka Holly	cultivated
14	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Oleaceae	Tree Privet	China to Japan
15	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Arecaceae	Pindo Palm	South America
16	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	Fagaceae	Sand Live Oak	Florida
17	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Rosaceae	Laurel Cherry, Cherry-laurel	southeast U.S.
18	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Arecaceae	Senegal Date Palm	tropical Africa
19	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Platanaceae	American Sycamore	east U.S.
20	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>	Podocarpaceae	Nagi	Japan
21	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Chicksaw Plum	east U.S.
22	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Oleaceae	Fringe-tree	southeast U.S.
23	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Rosaceae	Black Cherry, Wild Cherry	east U.S.
24	<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	Malvaceae	Chinese Parasol-tree	China to Japan
25	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Podocarpaceae	Japanese Yew	Japan
26	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Sapindaceae	Red Maple	east U.S.
27	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Juglandaceae	Pecan	central U.S.

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28	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cornaceae	Flowering Dogwood	east U.S.
29	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Proteaceae	Silk Oak	Australia
30	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Altingiaceae	Sweet Gum	east U.S.
31	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	Fabaceae	Spineless Honey Locust	central U.S.
32	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Adoxaceae	Sweet Viburnum	India to Japan
33	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Sapindaceae	Silver Maple	east U.S.
34	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	Ebenaceae	Common Persimmon	east U.S.
35	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Cannabaceae	Sugarberry, Sugar Hackberry	southeast U.S.
36	<i>Pinus glabra</i>	Pinaceae	Spruce Pine	southeast U.S.
37	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Fagaceae	Water Oak	southeast U.S.
38	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Anacardiaceae	Winged Sumac, Shining Sumac	east U.S.
39	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Fabaceae	Jerusalem-thorn	tropical America
40	<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>	Cupressaceae	Southern Red Cedar	southeast U.S.
41	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Oleaceae	Wax Privet	Korea to Japan
42	<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>	Cupressaceae	Oriental Arborvitae	China to Korea
43	<i>Tilia caroliniana</i>	Malvaceae	Basswood, Linden	east U.S.
44	<i>Quercus incana</i>	Fagaceae	Bluejack Oak	southeast U.S.
45	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Lythraceae	Crape Myrtle	Asia to Australia
46	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> var. <i>maki</i>	Podocarpaceae	Japanese Maki Yew	Japan
47	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Ulmaceae	Siberian Elm	east Russia to Korea
48	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Fabaceae	Honey Locust	central U.S.
49	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Cupressaceae	Chinese Juniper	China
50	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Fabaceae	Sweet Acacia, Opopanax	tropical America
51	<i>Quercus glauca</i>	Fagaceae	Ring-cupped Oak	Japan
52	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	Tree-of-heaven	China
53	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Arecaceae	California Washington Palm	southwest U.S.
54	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Arecaceae	Wild Date Palm	India
55	<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	Arecaceae	Queen Palm	Brazil
56	<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	Juglandaceae	Mockernut Hickory, White Hickory	east U.S.
57	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Cupressaceae	China Fir	China
58	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Salicaceae	Cottonwood	east U.S.
59	<i>Carya glabra</i>	Juglandaceae	Pignut Hickory	east U.S.
60	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	Boraginaceae	Heliotrope-tree	tropical Asia
61	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Fagaceae	White Oak	east U.S.
62	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Betulaceae	Hop-hornbeam, Ironwood	east U.S.
63	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Sapindaceae	Golden-rain-tree	Formosa

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64	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	Oleaceae	Wild Olive	southeast U.S.
65	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Round Holly, Kurogane Holly	China to Japan
66	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Fagaceae	Southern Red Oak	southeast U.S.
67	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Myrtaceae	Murray Red Gum	Australia
68	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Rosaceae	Loquat	China
69	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	Phyllanthaceae	Bischofia	Java
70	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Casuarinaceae	Australian Pine	Australia
71	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Betulaceae	Blue Beech	east U.S.
72	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Myricaceae	Wax Myrtle, Southern Bayberry	southeast U.S.
73	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Fabaceae	Mimosa-tree	Iran to China
74	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Chinese Tallow-tree	China
75	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Rubiaceae	Buttonbush	North America
76	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Arecaceae	Chinese Fan Palm	China
77	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Salicaceae	Carolina Willow	southeast U.S.
78	<i>Zanthoxylum clavaherculis</i>	Rutaceae	Prickly Ash, Hercules-club	southeast U.S.
79	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Bignoniaceae	Catalpa	southeast U.S.
80	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Moraceae	Paper Mulberry	east Asia
81	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	Ulmaceae	Winged Elm	southeast U.S.
82	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Fagaceae	Cork Oak	south Europe & North Africa
83	<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Tung-tree	China
84	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Meliaceae	Chinaberry	China
85	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Oleaceae	White Ash	east U.S.
86	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Lauraceae	Redbay	southeast U.S.
87	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	Fagaceae	Cow Oak, Basket Oak	southeast U.S.
88	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Pinaceae	Deodar Cedar	Tibet
89	<i>Quercus austrina</i>	Fagaceae	Bluff Oak	southeast U.S.
90	<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i>	Sapotaceae	Buckthorn	southeast U.S.
91	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Myrtaceae	Swamp Mahogany	Australia
92	<i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>alba</i>	Fabaceae	White Redbud	cultivated
93	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Myrtaceae	Cajeput, Punk-tree	Australia
94	<i>Acrocomia totai</i>	Arecaceae	Grugru Palm	Paraguay to Bolivia
95	<i>Euonymus bungeanus</i>	Celastraceae	Spindle-tree	China
96	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>	Menispermaceae	Laurel Snail-seed	India to Nepal
97	<i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>	Proteaceae	Queensland Nut	Australia
98	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae	Avocado	tropical America
99	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	Chinese Pistachio	China

Where to Find It

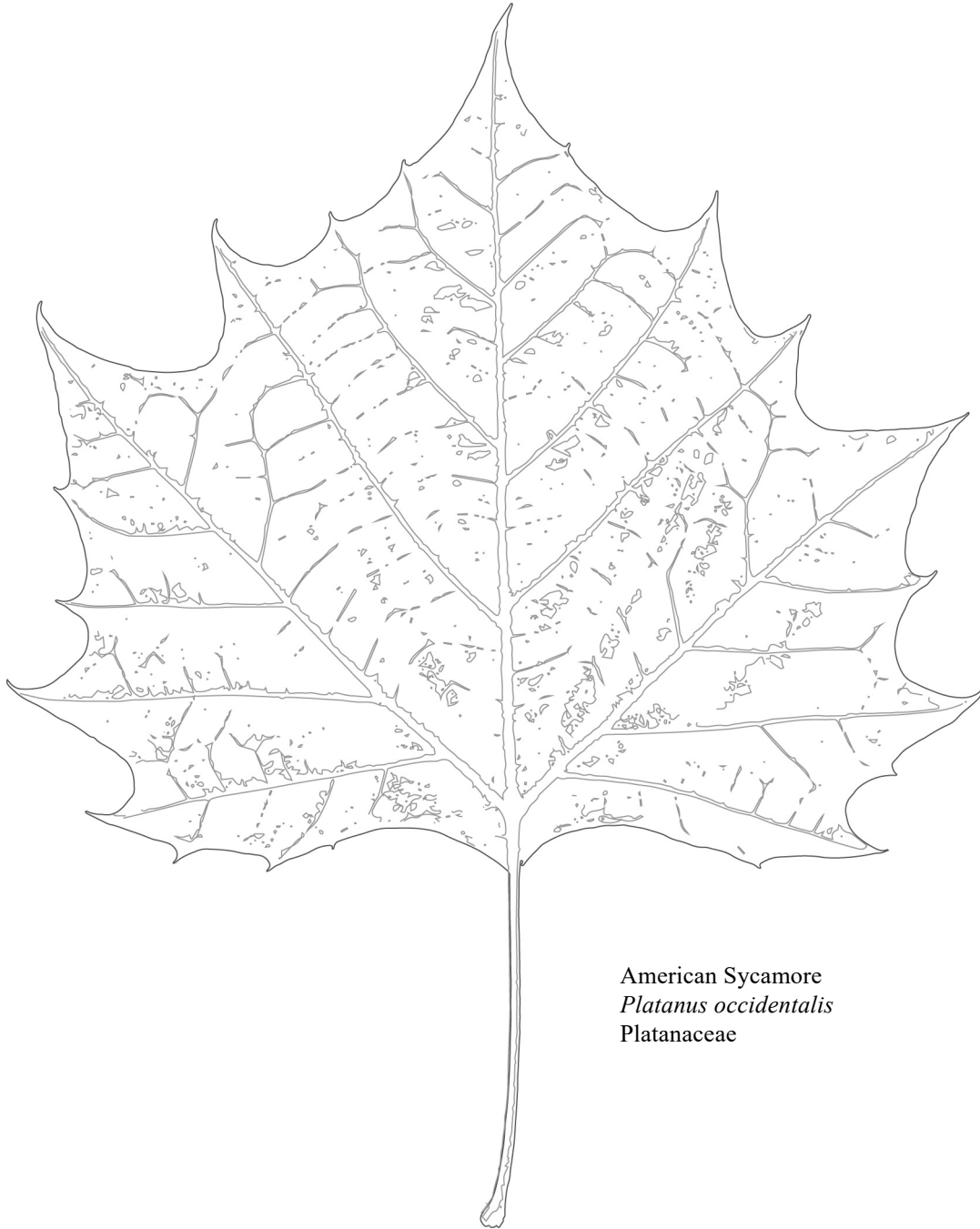
100	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Juglandaceae	Black Walnut	east U.S.
101	<i>Sabal causiarum</i>	Arecaceae	Puerto Rican Hat Palm	Puerto Rico & Virgin Islands
102	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Podocarpaceae	Weeping Podocarpus	tropical Africa
103	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Anacardiaceae	Brazilian Pepper-tree	Brazil
104	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i>	Cupressaceae	Mexican Cypress	tropical America
105	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	Cupressaceae	Arizona Cypress	southwest U.S.
106	<i>Vitex quinata</i>	Vitaceae		China
107	<i>Sapindus marginatus</i>	Sapindaceae	Soapberry	southeast U.S.
108	<i>Callistemon rigidus</i>	Fabaceae	Bottle-bush	Australia
109	<i>Aleurites montana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Mu-oil-tree	China
110	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Magnoliaceae	Sweetbay	east U.S.
111	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	east U.S.
112	<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Myrtaceae	Pineapple Guava	South America
113	<i>Glochidion puberum</i>	Phyllanthaceae		China & Formosa
114	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Moraceae	Rubber-plant, India Rubber-tree	India to Malaya
115	<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Southern Crab Apple	southeast U.S.
116	<i>Callitris robusta</i>	Cupressaceae	Cypress Pine	Australia
117	<i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i>	Ulmaceae	Florida Elm	southeast U.S.
118	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Fagaceae	Turkey Oak	southeast U.S.
119	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Arecaceae	Chinese Windmill Palm	China
120	<i>Callitris cupressiformis</i>	Cupressaceae	Cypress Pine	Australia
121	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	Cupressaceae	Italian Cypress	south Europe
122	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Rosaceae	Common Apricot	China
123	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Aquifoliaceae	American Holly	east U.S.
124	<i>Phoenix</i> (hybrids)	Arecaceae	Date Palms	cultivated
125	<i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Salicaceae	Lombardy Poplar	Eurasia
126	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Fagaceae	Shumard Oak	southeast U.S.
127	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Salicaceae	Weeping Willow	China
128	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>	Rosaceae	One-flowered Haw	east U.S.
129	<i>Crataegus michauxii</i>	Rosaceae	Summer Haw	southeast U.S.
130	<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i>	Rosaceae	May Haw	southeast U.S.
131	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae	Peach	China
132	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	Araliaceae	Devils-walkingstick	east U.S.
133	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Fabaceae	Sissoo-tree	India
134	<i>Ilex opaca</i> 'Howard'	Aquifoliaceae	Howard Holly	cultivated
135	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Cupressaceae	Bald Cypress	southeast U.S.
136	<i>Casimiroa edulis</i>	Rutaceae	White Sapote	tropical America
137	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Moraceae	Black Mulberry	Asia

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138	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Rosaceae	Pear	Europe to Asia
139	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Sapindaceae	Red Buckeye	southeast U.S.
140	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> 'Ericoides'	Cupressaceae	Retinospora	cultivated
141	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> 'National'	Aquifoliaceae	National Chinese Holly	cultivated
142	<i>Ilex myrtifolia</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Myrtle-leaved Holly	southeast U.S.
143	<i>Ilex opaca</i> var. <i>arenicola</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Scrub Holly	Florida
144	<i>Ilex chinensis</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Kashi Holly	China
145	<i>Ilex integra</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Mochi Holly	Japan
146	<i>Ilex latifolia</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Lusterleaf Holly	China to Japan
147	<i>Ilex opaca</i> 'Hume #2'	Aquifoliaceae	Hume Holly	cultivated
148	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Dahoon Holly	southeast U.S.
149	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	southeast U.S.
150	<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Rutaceae	Trifoliolate Orange	China
151	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Rutaceae	Sweet Orange	China
152	<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	Rutaceae	Kumquat	China
153	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	Cornaceae	Black Gum, Tupelo Gum	southeast U.S.
154	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Sapindaceae	Box Elder	east U.S.
155	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	Chinese Elm	China to Japan
156	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Betulaceae	River Birch	southeast U.S.
157	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	Araucariaceae	Bunya-bunya	Australia
158	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cupressaceae	Japanese Cedar	China to Japan
159	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Fabaceae	Pride-of-Bolivia	South America
160	<i>Acer oblongum</i>	Sapindaceae	Kashmir Maple	India to China
161	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgoaceae	Maidenhair-tree	China
162	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Platanaceae	Oriental Plane	south Europe
163	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>	Fagaceae	Sawtooth Oak	China to Japan
164	<i>Pinus serotina</i>	Pinaceae	Pond Pine	southeast U.S.
165	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Fagaceae	Willow Oak	southeast U.S.
166	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> var. <i>glabra</i>	Oleaceae	Arizona Ash	southwest U.S.
167	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Oleaceae	Claret Ash	Asia
168	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Oleaceae	Green Ash	east U.S.
169	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	Fagaceae	Swamp Laurel Oak	southeast U.S.
170	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>	Adoxaceae	Rusty Haw	southeast U.S.
171	<i>Nyssa ogeche</i>	Cornaceae	Ogeechee Lime	southeast U.S.
172	<i>Manihot grahamii</i>	Euphorbiaceae		South America
173	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	Rosaceae	Hog Plum, Flatwoods Plum	southeast U.S.
174	<i>Erythrina</i> sp.	Fabaceae		tropical America
175	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Pinaceae	Virginia Pine	east U.S.
176	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	Oleaceae	Chinese Fringe-tree	China
177	<i>Cupressocyparis</i>	Cupressaceae	Leyland Cypress	cultivated

Where to Find It

	<i>leylandii</i>			
178	<i>Prunus americana</i>	Rosaceae	Wild Plum	southeast U.S.
179	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Bradford'	Rosaceae	Bradford Pear	cultivated
180	<i>Quercus stellata</i>	Fagaceae	Post Oak	southeast U.S.
181	<i>Liquidambar</i> <i>formosana</i>	Altingiaceae	Formosa Sweet Gum	China



American Sycamore
Platanus occidentalis
Platanaceae

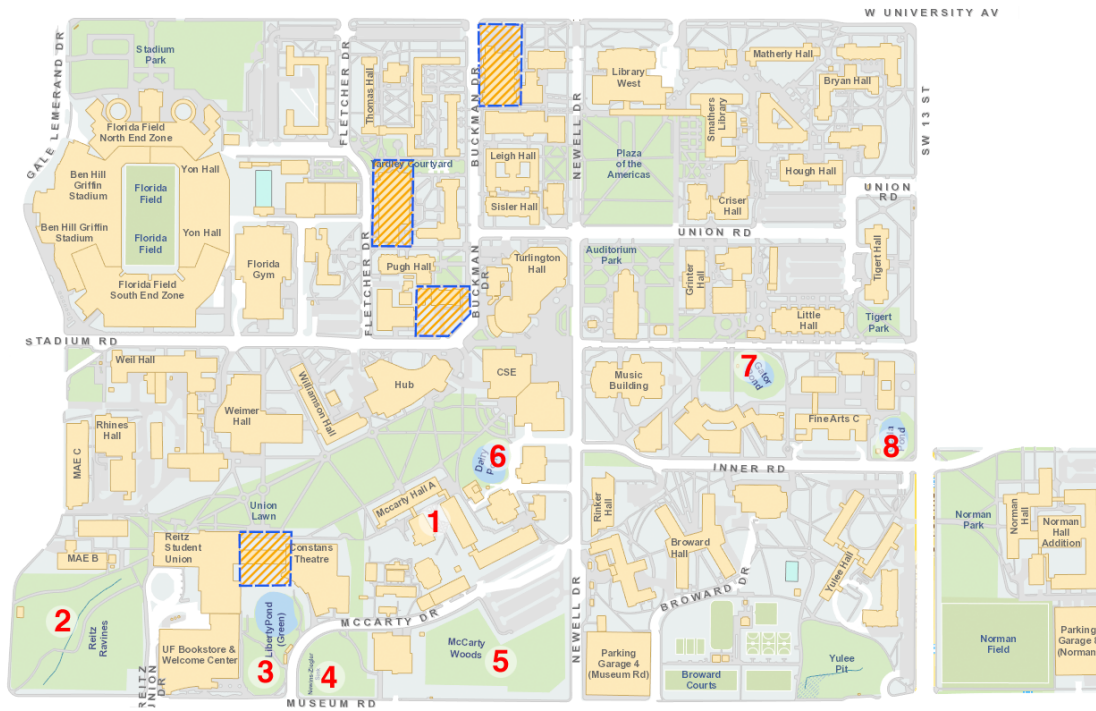
Plant Walks (Wooden Posts)

At some point in the past, Erick Smith put a series of numbered wooden posts in the ground to mark interesting or unusual species around campus. We haven't found all of the posts yet, but we're starting to build a list of the ones we've seen.

Numbered Wooden Posts

- 1) **Everglades Palm** *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard.
- 2) **Shellflower** *Alpinia zerumbet* (Zingiberaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C.
- 7) **Powderpuff Tree** *Calliandra haematocephala* (Fabaceae) – NE corner of McCarty courtyard.
- 8) **White Sapote** *Casimiroa edulis* (Rutaceae) – NW corner of McCarty C.
- 9) **Nightflowering Jessamine** *Cestrum nocturnum* (Solanaceae) – NE corner of McCarty courtyard.
- 13) **Laurel-Leaf Snailseed** *Cocculus laurifolius* (Menispermaceae) – W side of Newins-Ziegler.
- 14) **Sugi** *Cryptomeria japonica* (Cupressaceae) - W side of Bryant.
- 15) **Banana** *Musa* sp. (Musaceae) – Rolfs/Turlington courtyard.
- 31) **Strawberry Guava** *Psidium cattleianum* (Myrtaceae) – Rolfs/Turlington courtyard.
- 36) **Queen Palm Hybrid** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* × *Butia capitata* (Arecaceae) – NW corner of McCarty C.
- 39) **Laurustinus** *Viburnum tinus* (Adoxaceae) – up against the S side of McCarty A, near the covered walkway to McCarty C.
- 40) **Crape Myrtle** *Lagerstroemia indica* (Lythraceae) – Several trees on either side of the S entrance to Forestry Building.
- 45) **Unknown Shrub** – Corner of Walker-Carleton courtyard.

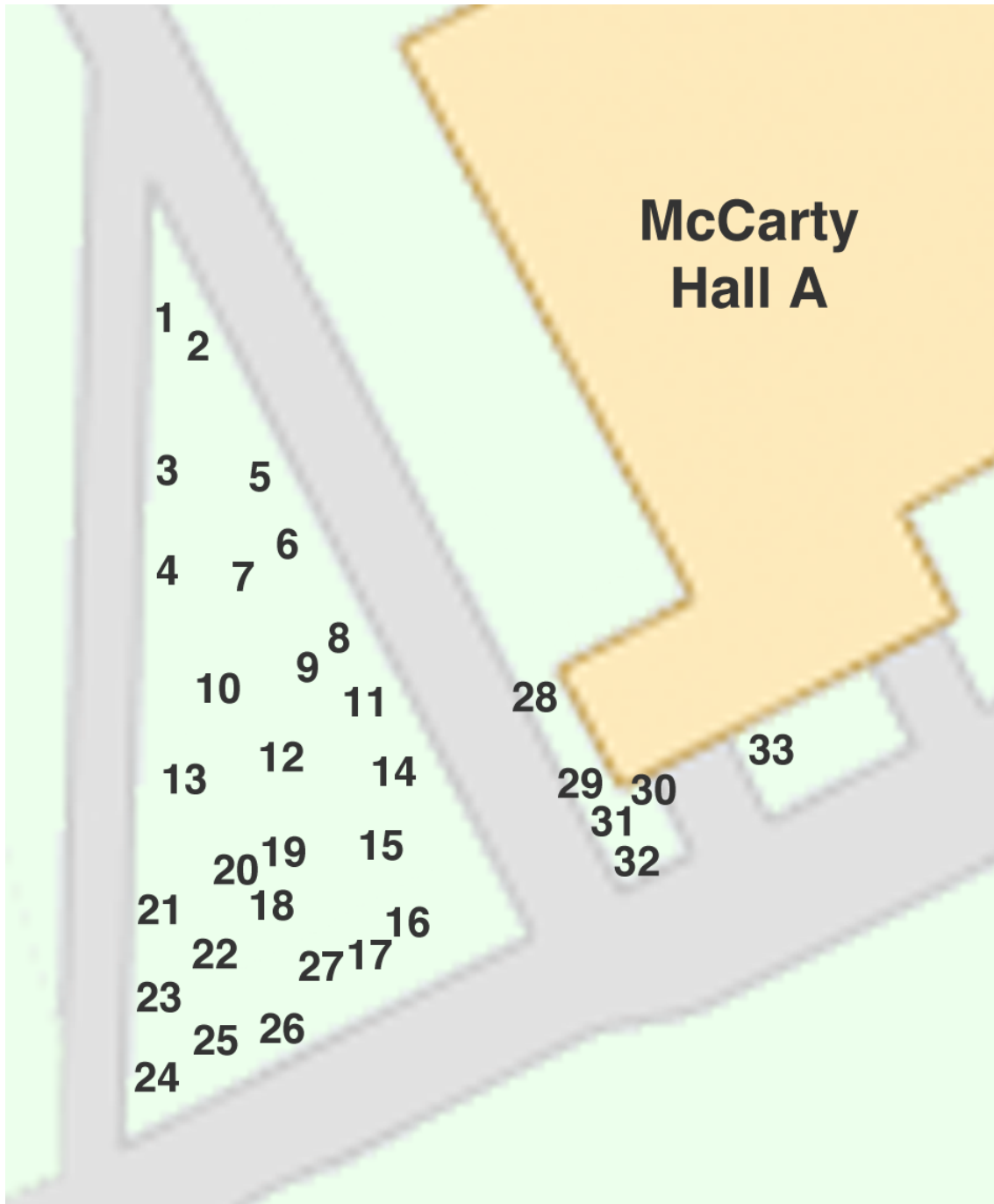
Northeast Campus



1. McCarty Buildings
2. Reitz Ravine Woods
3. Green Pond Grove
4. Newins-Ziegler Sink
5. McCarty Woods
6. Dairy Pond
7. Gator Pond
8. Ocala Pond

McCarty Botany Garden

At the southwest corner of McCarty A there is a triangular garden bed that has been used for many years by the UF Botany program to plant rare or unusual specimens for teaching. Many of the plants in this small space are not available anywhere else on campus. Unfortunately, this area has problems with weeds and with soil compaction from people cutting across the space. There are also a lot of sharp, spiny plants that dangle in the paths to snag pedestrians. This garden could definitely use some TLC.



- 1) **Unknown Ginger** – The plants by the rock are probably something in Zingiberaceae or Costaceae, but they have never been observed to come into bloom, so the identification is unclear. (If you see them in bloom, please take a picture.)
- 2) **Bunya-Bunya** *Araucaria bidwillii* (Araucariaceae) – A small tree, currently around 9 feet tall, at the north end of the triangle. Leaves are stiff, dark green, and sharp pointed. The tree is slow-growing, but its current location by the sidewalks will be a problem if it ever gets large enough to reproduce. Seed cones of the bunya-bunya are football-sized with sharp points and weigh about 20 pounds each. They drop without warning from the upper branches of the tree when they are mature.
- 3) **Butcher's Broom** *Ruscus* sp. (Asparagaceae) – An unusual plant. What look like leaves are actually flattened stems called "cladophylls." A small flower appears in the middle of each cladophyll. This may be *Ruscus hypophyllum*.
- 4) **Scorpion's-Tail** *Heliotropium angiospermum* (Boraginaceae) – Herb (1 ft. tall) with a long, coiling inflorescence composed of many small, white flowers. It's a classic illustration of the family characteristics. Several plants along the sidewalk.
- 5) **Persimmon** *Diospyros virginiana* (Ebenaceae) – A small tree. Probably a volunteer.
- 6) **Osage Orange** *Maclura pomifera* (Moraceae) – A very thorny, deciduous shrub.
- 7) **Open Spot** – Various plants have moved in and out of here, but as of summer 2017 the spot is open and available.
- 8) **Persimmon** *Diospyros virginiana* (Ebenaceae) – Deciduous tree by the path, about 15 feet tall. Leaves simple, alternate, distichous, and fuzzy. Bark is brown and rough. This specimen often has a carpet of stray four-o'clocks (*Mirabilis jalapa*, Nyctaginaceae) growing up from persistent rootstocks underneath it.
- 9) **Common Fig** *Ficus carica* (Moraceae) – Short tree with with white, smooth bark. It only produced a few leaves in 2016 but it's doing better and even producing some fruit in 2017.
- 10) **Unknown Monocots** – A few small plants with parallel veins in a ring of rocks.
- 11) **Laurustinus** *Viburnum tinus* (Adoxaceae) – A very slender, erect shrub. The opposite leaves have margins tipped with fine, stiff hairs. Fruits are metallic blue. This is a very common landscaping shrub in many parts of the U.S., but it never seems to do well here in Gainesville.
- 12) **Mexican Lobelia** *Lobelia laxiflora* (Campanulaceae) – Shrub ca 1.1 m tall, with arching branches and alternate leaves; with milky sap; calyx green; corolla orangish-red, with yellow patch on lower lip.

- 13) **Copper Canyon Daisy** *Tagetes lemmonii* (Asteraceae) – Sprawling shrub with yellow flowers and very aromatic (some would say "pungent") foliage.
- 14) **Pomegranate** *Punica granatum* (Lythraceae) – Another thorny, deciduous shrub. Cultivar unknown.
- 15) **Aloe** *Aloe* sp. (Xanthorrhoeaceae) – Two plants. Possibly *Aloe maculata*.
- 16) **Chaya** *Cnidoscolus aconitifolius* ssp. *aconitifolius* (Euphorbiaceae) – Suffrutescent shrub ca 1.3 m tall, with milky sap; male flowers white. Palmately-veined leaves are deeply dissected and closely resemble the leaves of the native tread-softly (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*) which is in the same genus. This shrub is shallow-rooted and has been blown over at least once during a storm.
- 17) **Common Fig** *Ficus carica* (Moraceae) – Short tree with with white, smooth bark.
- 18) **Fortune's Osmanthus** *Osmanthus × fortunei* (Oleaceae) – Looks very much like a holly, with sharp points on the leaf margin, but has opposite leaves. Currently hidden in the underbrush. Only 3' high.
- 19) **Golden Trumpet** *Allamanda cathartica* (Apocynaceae) – Whorled leaves. Bright yellow sympetalous flowers are followed by spiny fruit.
- 20) **Panama Rose** *Rondeletia leucophylla* (Rubiaceae) – Herb 3.5 ft. high with opposite leaves and red flowers. Also called pink bush pentas.
- 21) **Amaryllis** *Hippeastrum* sp. (Amaryllidaceae) – Monocot with strap-like leaves.
- 22) **Cup-and-Saucer Plant** *Holmskioldia sanguinea* (Lamiaceae) – Shrub 8 ft. tall. Flowers orangish-red. Opposite leaves.
- 23) **African Rosemallow** *Hibiscus acetosella* (Malvaceae) – Shrub in a ring of rocks. Grows up to 8' tall in late summer and then dies back down to the rootstock in the winter. Leaves are deeply lobed with red margins. Flowers are a dark wine red and very showy. Easy to grow from seed and usually produces a carpet of seedlings.
- 24) **Lion's Tail** *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Lamiaceae) – Behind bench. Shrub with orange flowers and opposite leaves.
- 25) **Angel's Trumpet Hybrid** *Brugmansia × candida* (Solanaceae) – Shrub with large, trumpet-shaped, yellow-orange flowers.
- 26) **Lion's Tail** *Leonotis nepetifolia* (Lamiaceae) – Shrub with orange flowers and opposite leaves.

- 27) **Unknown Acacia** *Acacia* sp. (Fabaceae) – Long thorny branches that (unfortunately) stretch out into the sidewalk. Compound leaves composed of many small leaflets. Small, yellow "powderpuff" flowers. This may be the native Sweet Acacia, which is currently classified as either *Acacia farnesiana* or *Vachellia farnesiana*. (This could also be Pineland Acacia, which some authorities recognize as a distinct subspecies, *Vachellia farnesiana* var. *pinetorum*.)
- 28) **Yucca** *Yucca* sp. (Asparagaceae) – Probably *Yucca aloifolia*. Very stiff, very sharp needle-tipped leaves. Often grows dangerously close to eye-level along sidewalk.
- 29) **Ramie** *Boehmeria nivea* (Urticaceae) – Herbs 2 - 3 ft. high. Leaves heart-shaped & green above & white below.
- 30) **Crossberry** *Grewia occidentalis* (Malvaceae) – SW corner of McCarty A. Shrub bearing small (but very showy) purple flowers with a cluster of yellow-orange anthers in the middle.
- 31) **Aloe** *Aloe* sp. (Xanthorrhoeaceae) – Possibly *Aloe maculata*.
- 32) **Beach Sunflower** *Helianthus debilis* (Asteraceae) – Spawling herb under 2 ft. high. Ray flowers light yellow & disc flowers purplish.
- 33) **Wild Cotton** *Gossypium hirsutum* (Malvaceae) – SW corner of McCarty A. Shrub with fruits opening to reveal white fibers.

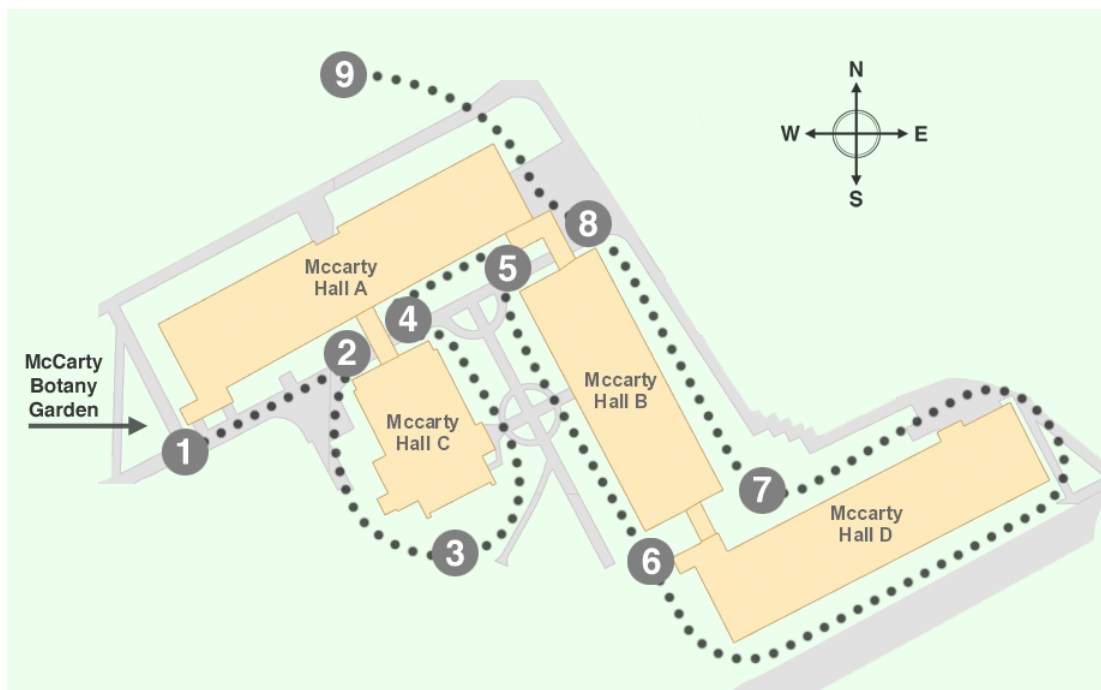
McCarty Buildings Tour

This tour is intended to showcase some of the rare and unusual plants around the four McCarty buildings. It leaves out cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) and many of the other very common trees and plants. The tour starts at the southwest corner of McCarty A, beside the McCarty Botany Garden, and goes counter-clockwise around the complex. To help you find your way, we've included a map and a series of checkpoints along the way.

Many of the beautiful palms along this tour were planted by Kyle Wicomb while he was a student at UF. To see how the garden has grown and changed over the years, visit some of Kyle's photo albums on Flickr:

- "Gardening in University of Florida" <https://flic.kr/s/aHsjt5cSvm/>
- "McCarty Hall Palm Garden in 2014" <https://flic.kr/s/aHsjXsVu9a/>
- "McCarty Hall Palm Garden in 2015" <https://flic.kr/s/aHskqYQgtN/>

For more information on these palms (and a few more photos of these same specimens) visit Palmpedia: http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Main_Page



Checkpoint 1: Start at the labeled southern red oak just southwest of McCarty A, beside the Botany Garden. From there, you'll go northeast along the sidewalk.

- **Southern Red Oak** *Quercus falcata* (Fagaceae) – SW of McCarty A. Labeled. Leaves lobed with rounded, "bell-shaped" bases.
- **Lesser Bougainvillea** *Bougainvillea glabra* (Nyctaginaceae) – In an alcove near the SW corner of McCarty A. A scrambling shrub with long, sharp thorns that help it climb. Very showy in bloom, but the actual flowers are small and the color comes from the large, surrounding bracts.
- **Laurel-Leaf Snailseed** *Cocculus laurifolius* (Menispermaceae) – On your right, S of McCarty A, across sidewalk from bougainvillea. Waxy, dark green leaves have three main veins that diverge at the base and then reconverge at the tip. Forms a very dense, evergreen shade tree.
- **Loblolly Pine** *Pinus taeda* (Pinaceae) – Three trees S of McCarty A, beside the snailseed. The bark is gray and there are usually persistent, old seed cones in the branches.
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – Beside the loblolly pine trees S of McCarty A. Multi-trunked palm. The identity of this one isn't completely certain because the trunks haven't emerged from the ground yet.
- **Crepe Myrtle** *Lagerstroemia indica* (Lythraceae) – S of McCarty A, back across the sidewalk from the snailseed. Two trees that bear showy flowers in the summer. The bark exfoliates in thin, brittle layers, leaving a smooth surface behind.
- **American Beautyberry** *Callicarpa americana* (Lamiaceae) – S of McCarty A, just east of the crepe myrtles. Several short bushes with opposite, simple leaves. The fruits are small, spherical, and bright purple.
- **Rainlilies** *Zephyranthes* sp. (Amaryllidaceae) – A carpet of small plants with showy flowers under the beautyberry. They only appear aboveground in summer.
- **Unknown Palm** (Arecaceae) – S of McCarty A. Pinnatifid leaves. Two stories tall. This is probably a volunteer queen palm (*Syagrus romanzoffiana*).
- **Unknown Tree** – S of McCarty A between sidewalk and unknown palm. Opposite, simple leaves.
- **Bastard False Indigo** *Amorpha fruticosa* (Fabaceae) – S of McCarty A, along the side of the building near the covered walkway to McCarty C. Several

deciduous shrubs with long, pinnately-compound leaves. 8 ft. tall. Flowers purple.

- **Firebush** *Hamelia patens* (Rubiaceae) – S of McCarty A, along the sidewalk near the covered walkway to McCarty C. Two short bushes with whorled, simple leaves. The tubular red and orange flowers are popular with hummingbirds in the late summer and fall.
- **Elliott's Blueberry** *Vaccinium elliotii* (Ericaceae) – S of McCarty A, near the covered walkway to McCarty C. A single, small bush hidden between the firebush and the laurustinus.
- **Laurustinus** *Viburnum tinus* (Adoxaceae) – up against the S side of McCarty A, near the covered walkway to McCarty C. Landscaping shrub with opposite, simple leaves and metallic blue fruits. Uncommon in north Florida (and not doing particularly well here). Post #39.
- **Chinese Fan Palm** *Livistona chinensis* (Arecaceae) – S of McCarty A at edge of walkway to McCarty C. Costapalmate palm with a skinny trunk and very long, drooping tips at the ends of the blade.

Checkpoint 2: You are now at the short path connecting McCarty A to the auditorium doors of McCarty C. Reverse course and begin a loop around McCarty C.

- **Queen Palm** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Arecaceae) – N of McCarty C at edge of walkway to McCarty A. Pinnatifid leaves.
- **Surinam Cherry** *Eugenia uniflora* (Myrtaceae) – N edge of McCarty C. A row of shrubs with opposite, shiny leaves. Very common in southern Florida, but unusual this far north. Sometimes bears a few red and orange fruits.
- **Queen Palm Hybrid** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* × *Butia capitata* (sterile intergenetic hybrid, very rare) (Arecaceae) – NW corner of McCarty C. Very rare and valuable! Post #36.
- **White Sapote** *Casimiroa edulis* (Rutaceae) – NW corner of McCarty C. Large tree with yellow-green, alternate, palmately-compound leaves. Very rare. Probably the only one in Gainesville, and possibly the only one in northern Florida. The species produces an edible fruit when it is grown in Mexico and southern California, but this specimen has never been observed to bear fruit. Post #8.

Where to Find It: Northeast Campus

- **Jujube** *Ziziphus* sp. (Rhamnaceae) – W side of McCarty C. Several spiny shrubs with simple, alternate leaves. The fruits are almost olive-sized and ripen to bright red in the fall.
- **Pinkball** *Dombeya wallichii* (Malvaceae) – W side of McCarty C. Produces large pink, ball-shaped clusters of flowers. Rare on campus. It's possible that this is actually *Dombeya* × *cayeuxii*.
- **McCarty Xeric Garden** – Westwards across sidewalk from McCarty C, in circle of large rocks. The space is dominated by Flame Acanthus (*Anisacanthus quadrifidus* var. *wrightii*), a dense, sprawling shrub with red, tubular flowers. Like many plants in Acanthaceae, it has explosively dehiscent fruits that are regularly popping open in warm, dry weather to release the seeds. The garden also has three types of agave (*Agave americana* cv. *Marginata*, *Agave univittata* cv. *Quadricolor*, and *Agave univittata* cv. *Splendid*). Cacti and succulents that are present include Mother-of-Thousands (*Bryophyllum daigremontianum*), an unknown species of spineless prickly pear (*Opuntia* sp.), and an unknown species of aloe (*Aloe* sp.). In the center of the garden, among the large rocks, there's a specimen of yucca (*Yucca* sp.) that was transplanted from the botany garden.
- **Shortleaf Pine** *Pinus echinata* (Pinaceae) – SW corner of McCarty C. Labeled. It has short needles and small cones.
- **Winged Elm** *Ulmus alata* (Ulmaceae) – SW corner of McCarty C. Labeled.

Checkpoint 3: You are now at the southern end of McCarty C. Continue the loop around the building, staying on the west side of the courtyard. This is the most crowded (and complicated) section of the tour.

- **Longleaf Pine** *Pinus palustris* (Pinaceae) – SE of McCarty C by driveway area. Labeled. A tall tree with long needles and large cones.
- **European Fan Palm** *Chamaerops humilis* (Arecaceae) – SE of McCarty C at base of the longleaf pine. Leaf petioles have sharp spines.
- **Coontie** *Zamia pumila* (Zamiaceae) – SE of McCarty C at base of the longleaf pine. Florida's only native cycad. Female plants produce large, bright orange seeds.
- **American Sycamore** *Platanus occidentalis* (Platanaceae) – SE of McCarty C in circular bed in patio. Large, conical tree with white trunk and thin, flaking bark. Fruits form spherical clusters of individual achenes.

Where to Find It: Northeast Campus

- **Taraw Palm** *Livistona saribus* (Arecaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C. Single-trunked, shortly-costapalmate palm. Leaf blade segments irregularly grouped, with deep divisions between the groups and shallow divisions between the individual segments. Petioles VERY sharply armored. This can eventually become a very tall palm with a slender, single trunk, but this specimen is very small and is almost buried by the encroaching groundcover. (You can see Kyle Wicomb's 2007 photo of this specimen on Palmpedia: http://www.palmpedia.net/wiki/Livistona_saribus)
- **Pygmy Date Palm** *Phoenix roebelenii* (Arecaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C. Short, pinnatifid palm (currently 4 feet high). Trunk initially bearing diamond-shaped leaf bases, but becoming smooth with age.
- **Swiss-Cheese Plant** *Monstera deliciosa* (Araceae) – SE corner of McCarty C at the base of a holly. Large leaves have holes in the blade. Often grown as a houseplant. This plant produces an edible fruit in south Florida and other warmer climates. (Not likely to flower in Gainesville.)
- **Rough Tree Fern** *Cyathea australis* (Cyatheaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C. A tree fern with broad, spreading fronds. This specimen needs more investigation. This may actually be *Sphaeropteris cooperi*.
- **Shellflower** *Alpinia zerumbet* (Zingiberaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C. A bed of knee-high plants marked with a wooden post. These plants have showy pink, white, and yellow flowers in the summertime. Post #2.
- **Areca Palm** *Dyopsis lutescens* (Arecaceae) – SE corner of McCarty C, tucked into a corner of the building by the covered doorway. A narrow-trunked palm with arching, pinnatifid leaves.
- **Heavenly Bamboo** *Nandina domestica* (Berberidaceae) – On both sides of the stairwell on the E side of McCarty C. Landscaping shrub with erect stems, tripinnately compound leaves, and clusters of bright red, spherical fruits. Unfortunately, it can be a pest. (FLEPPC Category I) The taller form is common on campus, but these appear to be dwarf cultivars.
- **Simpleleaf Chastetree** *Vitex trifolia* (Lamiaceae) – N side of stairwell on E side of McCarty C. About 5 clumps of plants, all with variegated foliage. Opposite compound leaves with three leaflets (despite the common name).
- **Split Leaf Philodendron** *Philodendron bipinnatifidum* (Araceae) – E side of McCarty C. Several plants. Has large, deeply-lobed, waxy-green leaves. Trunks have prop roots that go down to the ground. Petiole scars on trunks look like eyes.

Where to Find It: Northeast Campus

- **Russian-Turk Pomegranate** *Punica granatum* 'Salavatski' (Lythraceae) – E side of McCarty C by sidewalk (paired with another pomegranate across the sidewalk).
- **Japanese Ternstroemia** *Ternstroemia gymnanthera* (Pentaphragaceae) – E side of McCarty C, just north of the philodendrons. About 8 compact shrubs. Waxy, dark green leaves with wine-red petioles. Evergreen. Small, white flowers in the springtime.
- **Podocarpus** *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (Podocarpaceae) – Large, dense, evergreen trees on E side of McCarty C. Labeled. These are gymnosperms, so what look like fruits are actually seeds with a fleshy seed coat.
- **Variegated Pothos** *Epipremnum aureum* (Araceae) – E side of McCarty C, climbing the wall and the podocarpus. A vine commonly grown as a houseplant. Leaves are light green and mottled with yellow and white. Grown indoors it only has leaves 2-3 inches long, but when it climbs outdoors in Florida it can have leaves 18 inches long.
- **Tibetan Sugar Palm** *Arenga micrantha* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty C, growing under the podocarpus. Has large, flat, pinnatifid leaves with white undersides.
- **Florida Hobblebush** *Agarista populifolia* (Ericaceae) – E side of McCarty C, by the wall and the lobster claw. Mounding shrub with clusters of small, white, bell-shaped flowers when in bloom. The common name "hobblebush" refers to the dense thickets this plant can form, making it hard for horses or humans to pass through. (Our legs are, effectively, "hobbled.") The plant also has the common name "pipstem" in reference to the hollow, chambered stems. Its native range stretches from northern Florida to South Carolina. (See note at end of tour.)
- **White Elephant Palm** *Kerriodoxa elegans* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty C. Very large, circular, fan-shaped leaves are dark green above and silvery white below. Under the podocarpus.
- **Lobster Claw** *Heliconia rostrata* (Heliconiaceae) – E side of McCarty C, hidden away by the wall and the pothos. Receives very little sunlight in its current position and isn't doing well.
- **Wallich's Dwarf Fishtail Palm** *Wallichia densiflora* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty C. Leaves are dark green, and arching, are bright silvery-white underneath and divided into fishtail-like leaflets. Despite the common name, this palm can get up to 18 feet tall.
- **Sago Palm** *Cycas revoluta* (Cycadaceae) – NE corner of McCarty C. Not a palm, despite the common name. A Japanese cycad commonly used for

landscaping. It has a dark, rough trunk with a whorl of waxy green pinnatifid leaves.

- **Queen Palm** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Arecaceae) – Out away from all the rest of the plants in this section, at the edge of the lawn by the sidewalk. One of the two majestic palms that frame the north end of the sidewalk in the McCarty courtyard.
- **Sasanqua Camellia** *Camellia sasanqua* (Theaceae) – NE corner of McCarty C. Dark green, simple leaves and very showy flowers when in bloom.
- **Majesty Palm** *Ravenea rivularis* (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard at NE corner of McCarty C. Hidden behind sago palm and almost impossible to see from the sidewalk.
- **Himalayan Fishtail Palm** *Caryota* sp. (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard at NE corner of McCarty C. A tall, narrow palm with leaflets that look like the fins on a fish. Reaches the top of the second story of McCarty C. Possibly *Caryota urens*.
- **Windmill Palm** *Trachycarpus fortunei* (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard at NE corner of McCarty C. This specimen is very short (less than knee height) and in a bare, compacted area at the corner. Not doing so well. (Syn. *Trachycarpus wagnerianus*)
- **Lady Palm** *Rhapis excelsa* (Arecaceae) – N end of McCarty C. Many plants filling a bed. A short palm with fan-shaped leaves divided into ribbed segments. Segment ends are saw-toothed.
- **Queen Palm** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Arecaceae) – N of McCarty C at edge of walkway to McCarty A. Pinnatifid leaves.

Checkpoint 4: You have now made a complete loop around McCarty C and you are beside the short path that connects McCarty A to McCarty C. Reverse course and go east along the southern side of McCarty A. We include the two sidewalk "islands" in this stretch.

- **Chinese Fan Palm** *Livistona chinensis* (Arecaceae) – S of McCarty A at edge of walkway to McCarty C. Costapalmate palm with a skinny trunk and very long, drooping tips at the ends of the blade.
- **Triangle Palm** *Dypsis decaryi* (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard on S side of McCarty A. The long, arching, pinnatifid leaves spread out in three directions, making a triangle (if viewed from above).

- **Seashore Palm** *Allagoptera arenaria* (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard on S side of McCarty A. The fruits are yellowish green and shaped like tiny coconuts, about 1 inch long.
- **Mountain Cypress** *Widdringtonia nodiflora* (Cupressaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard on S side of McCarty A. A conifer from southern Africa. Only 4 feet high and not doing particularly well.
- **Cape Leadwort** *Plumbago auriculata* (Plumbaginaceae) – Many bushes stretching along S side of McCarty A. Mounding shrub with pale blue flowers.
- **Oleander** *Nerium oleander* (Apocynaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard in sidewalk "island" with queen palm and Bismarck palm. Whirled, simple leaves and showy pink "pinwheel" flowers in the summer. All parts of this plant are poisonous.
- **Bismarck Palm** *Bismarckia nobilis* (Arecaceae) – NW end of McCarty courtyard in sidewalk "island" with oleander and queen palm. Very large silver-green costapalmate leaves.
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – N end of McCarty courtyard where the north-south sidewalk meets the east-west sidewalk in a T-intersection. (1976 Bicentennial memorial marker at base.) Multi-trunked palm with showy clusters of orange fruit.
- **Copper Leaf** *Acalypha amentacea* ssp. *wilkesiana* (Euphorbiaceae) – NE end of McCarty courtyard in sidewalk "island." Shrub 4.5 ft. with pink & copper mottled leaves.
- **'Ceylon' Copper Leaf** *Acalypha amentacea* ssp. *wilkesiana* 'Ceylon' (Euphorbiaceae) – NE end of McCarty courtyard in sidewalk "island." Shrub 3 ft. having with green centered leaves with pink margins.
- **Majesty Palm** *Ravenea rivularis* (Arecaceae) – NE end of McCarty courtyard in sidewalk "island" with the two copper leaves. Short palm with pinnatifid leaves and swollen, "bottle-shaped" base.
- **Powderpuff Tree** *Calliandra haematocephala* (Fabaceae) – NE corner of McCarty courtyard. Showy flowers with long, red stamens. The leaves are even-pinnately compound. Rare on campus. Post #7.
- **Nightflowering Jessamine** *Cestrum nocturnum* (Solanaceae) – NE corner of McCarty courtyard. Rare on campus; used in teaching, and gets strongly pruned each year. Post #9.

- **Unknown Climbing Vine** – Probably some species of *Smilax*. Impressive climber. It's managed to reach the second floor ledge without much support.

Checkpoint 5: You are now at the short path connecting McCarty A to McCarty B. Reverse course and go south, staying on the east side of the courtyard.

- **White Bird-of-Paradise** *Strelitzia nicolai* (Strelitziaceae) – Just off the NE corner of McCarty courtyard at the northern end of McCarty B. Large clump with showy flowers and large banana-like leaves.
- **Avocado** *Persea americana* (Lauraceae) – NW corner of McCarty B. The "Mexican Race," with blue fruits at maturity, and quite cold hardy; an uncommon cultivar. This tree has had some strong pruning over the years and now forms a tangled bush.
- **Queen Palm** *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (Arecaceae) – One of two plants at N end of McCarty courtyard, on either side of sidewalk. This one is particularly showy when it is in flower or fruit.
- **Jimmy Rope Pomegranate** *Punica granatum* 'Jimmy Rope' (Lythraceae) – W side of McCarty B by sidewalk. (Across the sidewalk from another pomegranate.)
- **Gru-Gru Palm** *Acrocomia totai* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard, beside McCarty B. Palm with pinnatifid leaves and small black spines on trunk. Three stories tall.
- **Formosa Palm** *Arenga engleri* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard near sidewalk. Short palm with pinnatifid leaves that forms a dense clump of stems cloaked in black fibers. Fragrant flowers and showy fruits.
- **Everglades Palm** *Acoelorrhaphe wrightii* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard on either side of the W entrance to McCarty B. This is a clumping palm that tends to spread outwards at the top of the plants. The leaves are palmate (not costapalmate) and they form a half-circle in outline. The petioles are armed with small teeth. Post #1.
- **Rubber Plant** *Ficus elastica* (Moraceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard near W entrance to McCarty B.
- **Unknown Palm** (Arecaceae) – Between the rubber plant and the door at the W entrance to McCarty B. We don't have an ID for this one but it doesn't seem to be part of the everglades palm clump. It may be a volunteer.

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- **Brogdon Avocado** *Persea americana* 'Brogdon' (Lauraceae) – In the northern sidewalk island at W entrance to McCarty B (with two ash trees). This a hybrid of Mexican and West Indies avocados. It has purple skin and is cold hardy.
- **Yellow Trumpet Tree** *Handroanthus umbellatus* (Bignoniaceae) – In the southern sidewalk island by entrance to McCarty B. A small tree, with palmately-compound leaves and very showy, bright yellow flowers.
- **Mexicola Avocado** *Persea americana* 'Mexicola' (Lauraceae) – W side of McCarty B. The “Mexican Race,” with blue fruits at maturity, and quite cold hardy; an uncommon cultivar. Fruiting heavily in 2017.
- **Silk Bay** *Persea humilis* (Lauraceae) – W side of McCarty B. Three or four trees, 10-15 feet high. May be suffering from laurel wilt.
- **Mule Palm** X *Butiagrus nabonnandii* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard, just S of the W entrance to McCarty B. An intergenetic hybrid between Pindo Palm and Queen Palm. Rare.
- **Majesty Palm** *Ravenea rivularis* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard, just south of the mule palm. A small palm with a swollen base and arching, dark green, pinnatifid leaves. Not doing particularly well.
- **River Birch** *Betula nigra* (Betulaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard. Tree with distinctive peeling, tan bark. Labeled.
- **Laurel-Leaf Snailseed** *Cocculus laurifolius* (Menispermaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard. Two small trees, pruned so they have bare trunks with a dense canopy of leaves above.
- **Ogeechee Tupelo** *Nyssa ogeche* (Cornaceae) – W side of McCarty B. Rare on campus.
- **Chamaedorea radicalis** *Chamaedorea radicalis* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty courtyard. Dwarf palm with no known common name. Two plants almost hidden at the base of the ogeechee tupelo.
- **Boxelder** *Acer negundo* (Sapindaceae) – W side of McCarty B. A fairly large tree for the species, with an irregular, "lumpy" trunk.
- **Canary Island Date Palm** *Phoenix canariensis* (Arecaceae) – SW of McCarty B at entrance to courtyard.
- **Queenswreath** *Petrea volubilis* (Verbenaceae) – SW of McCarty B at entrance to courtyard. Woody, twining vine that produces racemes of brilliant purple

flowers in the springtime. The corollas fall off soon after bloom, but the calyces persist for several weeks.

Checkpoint 6: You are now at the southern end of McCarty B. Continue south and begin a loop around McCarty D.

- **Florida Maple** *Acer saccharum* subsp. *floridanum* (Sapindaceae) – N side of driveway to McCarty buildings.
- **Pampas Grass** *Cortaderia selloana* (Poaceae) – S side of driveway to McCarty buildings. Forms a "haystack" of thin grass blades.
- **Weber's Century Plant** *Agave weberi* (Asparagaceae) – SW corner of McCarty D, growing under a cluster of three cabbage palms. Large succulent with strap-shaped, blue-green leaves. The margins have only very small teeth, not the large "shark teeth" of American century plant.
- **Asian Bayberry** *Nageia nagi* (Podocarpaceae) – S side of McCarty D. Several trees. Not a common tree in Gainesville or in the United States, but there are several on campus. The trunk has flat, smooth bark mottled in patches of gray, orange, and purple. These are gymnosperms, so what look like fruit are actually seeds in fleshy seed coats.
- **Silk Oak** *Grevillea robusta* (Proteaceae) – Medium-sized tree between the east end of McCarty D and the street. Has deeply-cut, "lacy" leaves. Orange flowers are very attractive and unusual but only last for a week or two in late spring.
- **Mexican Cypress** *Cupressus lusitanica* (Cupressaceae) – N side of McCarty D, surrounded by hedge of yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) and cat's-claw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*). Evergreen conifer. The pollen cones are small and yellow and appear at the branch tips. The seed cones are spherical and appear further in on the branches.
- **Theves Poplar** *Populus nigra* var. *thevestina* (Salicaceae) – N side of McCarty D. Tall, skinny tree often used as a windbreak. Leaves are triangular.
- **Tuliptree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnoliaceae) – N side of McCarty D. Two trees. Leaves have 4 lobes and an indented tip. The flowers resemble tulips, but are very short-lived and are usually too far up in the tree to be easily seen.
- **Jelly Palm** *Butia capitata* (Arecaceae) – N side of McCarty D, leaning out from the corner where McCarty D meets the path to McCarty B. The fruits are edible and used to make jelly. These palms almost always have other plants growing out of the petiole bases on the trunk. A very common palm in Gainesville.

Checkpoint 7: You have completed the loop around McCarty D and are now at the short path connecting McCarty B to McCarty D. Turn north and go along the east side of McCarty B.

- **Washington Fan Palm** *Washingtonia robusta* (Arecaceae) – SE corner of McCarty B. Fairly young plant, only about 15 feet tall. The reddish-orange trunk still has the petiole bases. This is a fan palm that could be mistaken for a species of *Sabal*, but the petioles have distinctive "shark teeth" toward the base.
- **Caranday Palm** *Copernicia alba* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B. Waist-high. There once were two of these plants here, but now we're down to one. Fan palm with deeply-divided blades and no aboveground trunk (yet).
- **Cabbage-Tree Palm** *Livistona australis* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B, beside the building. Costapalmate leaves with skinny "shark teeth" on the petiole.
- **Central Australian Fan Palm** *Livistona mariae* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B. Out toward the sidewalk. The shortest of the three *Livistona* specimens clustered together here.
- **Weeping Cabbage Palm** *Livistona decora* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B. By the sidewalk and only a few feet north of the *Livistona mariae*. Called "weeping" because of the long, drooping tips on the fan blades.
- **Holly** *Ilex* sp. (Aquifoliaceae) – E side of McCarty B between the (relatively) young *Livistona mariae* and the big, large *Sabal causiarum*. (Only included as a landmark for this area.)
- **Cabbage Palm** *Sabal* sp. (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B, beside the building and a large metal plate in the ground (that is usually painted some bright color). Costapalmate leaves. This is probably *Sabal palmetto*.
- **Puerto Rican Hat Palm** *Sabal causiarum* (Arecaceae) – E side of McCarty B by the sidewalk. Three stories tall and has a smooth, white trunk with an injury at the base on the north side.
- **Cabbage Palm** *Sabal* sp. (Arecaceae) – NE corner of McCarty B, beside the building.
- **Puerto Rican Hat Palm** *Sabal causiarum* (Arecaceae) – NE corner of McCarty B, out in the lawn between the building and the sidewalk. This is a very young plant and has no aboveground trunk at all. It makes a nice comparison with the much older and larger specimen of the same species nearby.

Checkpoint 8: You have gone up the east side of McCarty B and you're now crossing the sidewalk to the east end of McCarty A.

- **Cabbage Palm Hybrids** *Sabal* spp. (Arecaceae) – E end of McCarty A. These palms are hybrids. The parentage is unknown, but one parent is probably *Sabal palmetto*. The one closest to the steps is possibly *Sabal palmetto* x *causiarum*.
- **Pothos** *Epipremnum aureum* (Araceae) – E end of McCarty A, climbing the walls. A vine commonly grown as a houseplant. This is the non-variegated form. (Compare to the one in the courtyard.)
- **Cast-Iron Plant** *Aspidistra elatior* (Asparagaceae) – E end of McCarty A. Bed of plants with dark green, elliptical leaves and parallel veins. Slow-growing but very tolerant of shade and neglect. Flowers and fruits are hidden at ground level.
- **Rose of Sharon** *Hibiscus syriacus* (Malvaceae) – E end of McCarty A. A tree with large, pure white flowers. Probably a volunteer. It has reached six feet in the past, but someone keeps cutting it down to the level of the *Aspidistra*.
- **Deodar Cedar** *Cedrus deodara* (Pinaceae) – E end of McCarty A. Small tree across sidewalk east of the building. The short needles are found on small "spurs" off the main branch.
- **Round Leaf Holly** *Ilex rotunda* (Aquifoliaceae) – NE corner of McCarty A. Labeled. Showy, with dark green leaves and bright red fruit. Tree post at base.
- **Black Walnut** *Juglans nigra* (Juglandaceae) – lawn north of McCarty A. Labeled. Late to leaf out in the spring and early to lose leaves in the fall. Bark on trunk dark and ridged. Fruits large and spherical.

Checkpoint 9: Congratulations! You have completed the full plant loop and are standing on the lawn between McCarty A and the Hub.

Note regarding Florida hobblebush:

This plant actually has an interesting history and an interesting tie to the University of Florida. The species was first described botanically by the French naturalist Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. That's the same Lamarck who was an early proponent of evolution but who proposed (incorrectly) that it occurred through the inheritance of acquired characteristics. Writing about hobblebush in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique: Botanique* in 1783, Lamarck wrote:

Cette belle espèce, qui est encore très-rare en France, paroît devoir s'élever à une assez grande hauteur, puisque l'individu que l'on cultive au Jardin de Trianon, a déjà sept ou huit pieds de haut, pousse vigoureusement, & n'a point encore fleuri. ... Je ne connais ni les fleurs, ni les fruits de cet arbrisseau ; il est originaire, à ce que je crois, de l'Amérique septentrionale.

Translation: "This beautiful species, which is still very rare in France, appears to need to rise to a considerable height, since the individual that is grown in the garden of Trianon already is seven or eight feet high, grows vigorously, & has not yet flowered. ... I know neither flowers nor fruits of this shrub; it originated, I believe, in North America."

Lamarck originally named the species *Andromeda populifolia*. In 1979, as part of his doctoral dissertation at Harvard University, Walter Judd examined the genetic relationships within Ericaceae and reassigned this species to the genus *Agarista*. The full scientific name is therefore "*Agarista populifolia* (Lam.) Judd." After completing his doctorate at Harvard, Walter Judd joined the faculty of the University of Florida and he is now Distinguished Professor, Emeritus in the UF Biology Department.

Other Notable Plants of the Northeast Campus

This list will take you in a (vaguely logical) zigzag course across the northeast campus, starting at the Forestry building (Newins-Ziegler) and ending up at the intersection of 13th Street and University Avenue.

- **The UF Bicentennial Forked-Trunk Cabbage Palm** *Sabal palmetto*. (Arecaceae) – W side of Reitz Union, beside the traffic circle. Cabbage palms generally have only a single, unbranched trunk, but mutations or early damage can sometimes create a specimen with two, three, or even four trunks. Because of their rarity, such palms are prized by collectors. The one beside the Reitz Union has two trunks and is deliberately planted in a sheltered area to protect it from high winds. It was donated to UF and planted in its current location in 1976 to honor the U.S. Bicentennial.
- **Newins-Ziegler Breezeway** Currently only has minimal landscaping – mostly Lady Palm (*Rhapis excelsa*, Arecaceae) and Japanese Holly Fern (*Cyrtomium falcatum*, Dryopteridaceae) – but the beds here have the potential to hold a good shade garden.
- **American Beech** *Fagus grandifolia* (Fagaceae) – E side of Forestry Building. Small tree. Probably the only one on campus.
- **Eastern Redcedar** *Juniperus virginiana* (Cupressaceae) – SE side of Forestry Building. Small tree. Labeled.
- **Sugarberry** *Celtis laevigata* (Cannabaceae) – SE side of Forestry Building. Labeled. This genus was once placed in the elm family on the basis of the leaf shape, but genetic research has shown that it is in the marijuana family.
- **Bluff Oak** *Quercus austrina* (Fagaceae) – SE side of Forestry Building, by Museum Road sidewalk. Labeled.
- **Slash Pine** *Pinus elliottii* (Pinaceae) – S side of Forestry Building. Unusual gold-emergent cultivar. When the tree flushes new growth in spring, the new needles emerge bright yellow. Over the course of the growing season the needles gradually transition to banded green/yellow, and by mid-summer they are dark green banded with light green.
- **Cape Leadwort** *Plumbago auriculata* (Plumbaginaceae) – S side of Forestry Building. Mounding bushes with blue, tubular flowers.
- **Red Bay** *Persea borbonia* (Lauraceae) – SW of Forestry Building, by Museum Road sidewalk. Unusually large tree for the species. Labeled. This tree is regularly treated with fungicide to try to prevent laurel wilt disease.

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- **Crape Myrtle** *Lagerstroemia indica* (Lythraceae) – Several trees on either side of the S entrance to Forestry Building. Post #40.
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – At S entrance to Forestry Building, by steps.
- **Arenga Palm** *Arenga* sp. (Arecaceae) – Planted on W side of Forestry Building (Newins-Ziegler). Possibly *Arenga engleri*.
- **Laurel-Leaf Snailseed** *Cocculus laurifolius* (Menispermaceae) – planted along W wall of Forestry Building. Post #13.
- **Sassafras** *Sassafras albidum* (Lauraceae) – A small tree on the west side of the Forestry Building.
- **Slash Pine** *Pinus elliotii* (Pinaceae) – W side of Forestry Building with historical marker at base.
- **Eastern Hophornbeam** *Ostrya virginiana* (Betulaceae) – Small tree on W side of Forestry Building. Labeled.
- **Che** *Maclura tricuspidata* (Moraceae) – Dense colony of thorny shrubs, in a circle of rocks just west of Forestry Building.
- **Abelia** *Abelia x grandiflora* (Caprifoliaceae) – Shrubs by the steps that go up from McCarty Drive to the theatre and dance building. Opposite, shiny leaves. Very showy when it blooms in the summertime. The small white corollas fall off early, but the pink sepals are persistent.
- **Needlebush** *Glochidion puberum* (Phyllanthaceae) – North of McCarty Drive on the south side of the IFAS IT building (Bldg. 162). Useful for teaching plant structure because the leaves appear to be pinnately-compound but are actually simple. This is in the same family as Mascarene Island Leafflower (*Phyllanthus tenellus*) and Chamber Bitter (*Phyllanthus urinaria*) which are both very common and annoying weeds on campus.
- **Canary Island Date Palm** *Phoenix canariensis* (Arecaceae) – Several between the Reitz Union and McCarty A. Distinguished by a single, thick trunk, long pinnatifid leaves, and showy yellow or orange fruit. Close relative of the true date palm that produces the edible fruit (*Phoenix dactylifera*).
- **Sawtooth Oak** *Quercus acutissima* (Fagaceae) – Single tree between the Reitz Union and McCarty A, in a small opening surrounded by sidewalk. Amazingly, it survived the Reitz renovations of 2014/15.

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- **Chinese Pistache** *Pistacia chinensis* (Anacardiaceae) – Grove of several mature trees between the Reitz Union and McCarty A. Leaves are even-pinnately compound. Clusters of showy, small red and blue fruits in the fall and winter.
- **Laurel Oak** *Quercus laurifolia* (Fagaceae) – Large tree in the lawn between McCarty A and Williamson Hall. Labeled.
- **Pecan** *Carya illinoensis* (Juglandaceae) – S of Williamson Hall, in lawn. Labeled. Deciduous tree with pinnately-compound leaves and tan bark in flat plates.
- **Shiny Xylosma** *Xylosma congestum* (Salicaceae) – hedge between Weimer and Williamson Halls. (There is a lot of taxonomic confusion about the proper name and classification for this species. Other names that are sometimes used include *Xylosma congesta*, *Xylosma japonica*, *Xylosma japonicum*, and *Croton congestus*.)
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – S side of Weimer Hall.
- **Yellow Mussaenda** *Pseudomussaenda flava* (Rubiaceae) – Hedge at S entrance to Weimer Hall. (Syn. *Mussaenda flava*)
- **Mexican Blue Palm** *Brahea armata* (Arecaceae) – S entrance to Weimer Hall. Large palm with striking blue fronds. Would be better off with a little more space. The scientific name can (and should) be sung to the tune of Disney's "Hakuna Matata."
- **Journalism (Weimer) Courtyard** Impressive indoor garden, with many shade-tolerant species, including Lady Palm (*Rhapis excelsa*, Arecaceae), Xanadu Philodendron (*Philodendron xanadu*, Araceae), Fiddle-Leaf Fig (*Ficus lyrata*, Moraceae), Weeping Fig (*Ficus benjamina*, Moraceae), Variegated Croton (*Codiaeum variegatum*, Euphorbiaceae), Variegated Shell Ginger (*Alpinia zerumbet* 'Variegata', Zingiberaceae), Japanese Holly Fern (*Cyrtomium falcatum*, Dryopteridaceae), and Schefflera (*Schefflera* sp., Araliaceae).
- **Peregrina** *Jatropha integerrima* (Euphorbiaceae) – Shrubs by entrance on north side of Weimer Hall. Bright red flowers and leaves with three lobes.
- **Wintergreen Barberry** *Berberis julianae* (Berberidaceae) – Shrubs by entrance on north side of Weimer Hall. Bright yellow flowers.
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – NW corner of Williamson Hall.

- **Pine (5-Needled)** *Pinus* sp. (Pinaceae) – By NE entrance to Williamson Hall. The only large, 5-needled pine on campus. Listed as *Pinus montezumae*, Mexican pine, in an older list of campus trees, but the identification has not been confirmed.
- **White Oak** *Quercus alba* (Fagaceae) – By NE entrance to Williamson Hall. Oak with rounded lobes on leaves.
- **Senegal Date Palm** *Phoenix reclinata* (Arecaceae) – S side of Hub.
- **Common Fig** *Ficus carica* (Moraceae) – In lawn S of Hub. Many white trunks and large, rough, irregularly-lobed leaves. Of all the figs in the area, this one gets the most light and is most likely to bear fruit.
- **Loblolly Pine** *Pinus taeda* (Pinaceae) – S side of Hub. Labeled.
- **Slash Pine** *Pinus elliottii* (Pinaceae) – S side of Hub. Labeled.
- **Sand Live Oak** *Quercus geminata* (Fagaceae) – NE corner of Dairy Pond. Large tree, labeled.
- **Tuliptree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnoliaceae) – NW corner of Aquatic Products Lab. Labeled. There's a large colony of cicada-killer wasps in this area that are active in the summertime and burrow into the soil around the rocks.
- **Spruce Pine** *Pinus glabra* (Pinaceae) – Across the driveway from the tuliptree, at the SE corner of Building 120. Labeled.
- **Jelly Palm** *Butia capitata* (Arecaceae) (Arecaceae) – E side of Building 120. Several palms with strongly reflexed, blue-gray, pinnatifid fronds. The fruits are edible and used to make jelly. These specimens are still low enough to make fruit harvesting easy.
- **Saucer Magnolia** *Magnolia × soulangeana* (Magnoliaceae) – SE end of Mallory Hall, in courtyard. Large, showy white and purple flowers. Uncommon.
- **Norman Hall Courtyard** A large open-air courtyard in the Norman complex that is shaded by the buildings and by several large oaks. Plants include Poison Bulb (*Crinum asiaticum*, Amaryllidaceae), Paurotis Palm (*Acoelorrhaphe wrightii*, Arecaceae), Golden Thryallis (*Galphimia glauca*, Malpighiaceae), African Lily (*Agapanthus africanus*, Agapanthaceae), Bird-of-Paradise (*Strelitzia* sp., Strelitziaceae), Banana (*Musa* sp., Musaceae), Cast-Iron Plant (*Aspidistra elatior*, Asparagaceae), Heavenly Bamboo (*Nandina domestica*, Berberidaceae), Shellflower (*Alpinia zerumbet*, Zingiberaceae) and Japanese Holly Fern (*Cyrtomium falcatum*, Dryopteridaceae).

- **Pacara Earpod Tree** *Enterolobium contortisiliquum* (Fabaceae) – SW corner of Ocala Pond, near Fine Arts C. Very large tree leaning out over the water. Trunk is smooth, almost white, and dotted with small pores (lenticils). Leaves are bipinnately compound. When this tree blooms in the springtime it produces a huge number of small, yellow flowers that fall and completely cover the surface of the pond. The fruits are hard, dark brown legumes about the size and shape of a human ear (hence the common name). Pity the undergraduates who have to spell the scientific name on their plant ID tests.
- **Hybrid Darlington Oak** *Quercus hemisphaerica* × *shumardii* (Fagaceae) – This tree may be gone now. The location was listed as "W end of Fine Arts" with no building specified, but there doesn't seem to be such a tree in any possible matching location. Rare hybrid; used in teaching.
- **Imperial Philodendron** *Philodendron speciosum* (Araceae) – N entrance to Fine Arts A.
- **Moundlily Yucca** *Yucca gloriosa* (Asparagaceae) – E of Fine Arts A.
- **The Fine Arts Planter** At the northeast corner of Fine Arts D there's an unusual raised bed made of chain link fencing interwoven with some kind of fibers (possibly palm fronds). The most impressive plant in the bed is a large, fruit-bearing papaya (*Carica papaya*, Caricaceae). The flowering plants hanging out of the bed are beach sunflowers (*Helianthus debilis*, Asteraceae). The bed also includes a wild lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*, Rutaceae) which is a host plant for the Giant Swallowtail butterfly.
- **Podocarpus** *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (Podocarpaceae) – E side of Tigert Hall. A very common species on campus, often used as a hedge, but these are two beautiful specimens.
- **Longleaf Pine** *Pinus palustris* (Pinaceae) – E side of Tigert Hall.
- **Willow-Leafed Jessamine** *Cestrum parqui* (Solanaceae) – E end of Little Hall (could possibly be *Cestrum aurantiacum*)
- **Japanese Mock-Orange** *Pittosporum tobira* (Pittosporaceae) – N side of Little Hall. A very common landscaping shrub on campus, but this one is tree-sized and regularly flowers and sets fruit.
- **Japanese Aralia** *Fatsia japonica* (Araliaceae) – SW side of Little Hall
- **Chinese Box-Orange** *Atalantia buxifolia* (Rutaceae) – SW side of Little Hall (Syn. *Severinia buxifolia*)

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- **‘Needle point’ Holly** *Ilex* ‘Needle point’, a hybrid between *I. opaca* and *I. cassine* (Aquifoliaceae) – SW corner of Little Hall.
- **Walker-Carlton Auditorium** This is a small, bricked-in courtyard just north of the Carleton Auditorium. It contains a few unusual species, including Climbing Fig (*Ficus pumila*, Moraceae), Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*, Ulmaceae), Coontie (*Zamia pumila*, Zamiaceae), Japanese Ternstroemia (*Ternstroemia gymnanthera*, Pentaphragmaceae), Needle Palm (*Rhapidophyllum hystrix*, Arecaceae), Yew (*Taxus* sp., Taxaceae), Crepe Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*, Lythraceae), and Canary Island Date Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*, Arecaceae). There's also an unknown shrub in the corner marked with wooden post #45.
- **Lusterleaf Holly** *Ilex latifolia* (Aquifoliaceae) – NW corner of Walker Hall, beside the steps to the entrance. Uncommon.
- **Indoor Oak** *Buddleja indica* (Scrophulariaceae) – SW of Walker Hall / Chill Plant.
- **Lady Palm** *Rhapis excelsa* (Arecaceae) – W side of Grinter Hall.
- **Chinese Rain Bell** *Strobilanthes cusia* (Acanthaceae) – Auditorium Park; just west of Grinter Hall. Shrub 3.5 ft. high with opposite leaves and pink flowers.
- **Yellow Mussaenda** *Pseudomussaenda flava* (Rubiaceae) – NE of University Auditorium along the edge of the building. (Syn. *Mussaenda flava*)
- **Golden Senna** *Senna pendula* (Fabaceae) – N of University Auditorium.
- **Bridal Veil** *Clerodendrum laevifolium* (Lamiaceae) – N of University Auditorium. (Syn. *Clerodendrum wallichii*)
- **Primrose Jasmine** *Jasminum mesnyi* (Oleaceae) – N & W of University Auditorium. Hedge with arching stems. Opposite, trifoliolate leaves.
- **Yellow Trumpet Tree** *Handroanthus umbellatus* (Bignoniaceae) – Along east wall of Substation #3 (the small walled-off area at the SE corner of the University Auditorium). Several small trees with opposite, palmately-compound leaves of 5 leaflets. Tubular, bright yellow flowers in the springtime.
- **Chinese Parasol Tree** *Firmiana simplex* (Malvaceae) – On both sides of Stadium Road just SW of University Auditorium. Somewhat ratty-looking trees with smooth, gray bark and many broken branches and trunks. Large, simple leaves are deeply and broadly lobed on adult plants but unlobed on seedlings. This species has been reported as being invasive in some southern states, and these trees are producing many seedlings in the hedges.

- **Sweet Almond Verbena** *Aloysia virgata* (Verbenaceae) – SE of University Auditorium. Small tree with opposite, simple leaves and many spikes of small, white flowers.
- **Yellow Elder** *Tecoma stans* (Bignoniaceae) – SE of University Auditorium. Features clusters of bright yellow, tubular flowers in the springtime. Leaves are opposite and pinnately compound, with 3 or 5 leaflets. (Compare the leaves and flowers to those of the *Handroanthus* nearby.)
- **Shiny Xylosma** *Xylosma congestum* (Flacourtiaceae) – SE side of Turlington Hall. Small tree in the planter near the sculpture. Alternate, simple leaves with serrate margins.
- **Rolfs-Turlington Courtyard** This narrow space between Rolfs Hall and Turlington Hall has been landscaped with several unusual shade-tolerant species, including Silk Oak (*Grevillea robusta*, Proteaceae), Strawberry Guava (*Psidium cattleianum*, Myrtaceae), White Bird-of-Paradise (*Strelitzia nicolai*, Strelitziaceae), Banana (*Musa* sp., Musaceae), Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus densiflorus*, Asparagaceae), Wild Coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*, Rubiaceae), and Cast-Iron Plant (*Aspidistra elatior*, Asparagaceae). The strawberry guava is marked with post #31.
- **Needle Palm** *Rhapidophyllum hystrix* (Arecaceae) – North end of Rolfs Hall. Palm with a swollen, rounded base covered with needle-like spines.
- **Swamp Dogwood** *Cornus foemina* (Cornaceae) – A row of small trees along the east side of Dauer Hall. Opposite, simple leaves. The species prefers a wet location, so it's an odd choice for this spot.
- **Sunken garden at the S end of Dauer Hall** A small, hidden area that could be beautiful with a little more care and attention. Plants include Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*, Pinaceae), Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea* sp., Nyctaginaceae), Florida Hobblebush (*Agarista populifolia*, Ericaceae), Red Bay (*Persea borbonia*, Lauraceae), Buckeye (*Aesculus* sp., Sapindaceae), and a Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*, Lythraceae) that produces some very large fruit.
- **Horsetails** *Equisetum* sp. (Equisetaceae) – Sunken bed just west of Dauer Hall. These may be the native scouring rush (*Equisetum hyemale*) but it isn't known whether they were deliberately planted or just introduced.
- **Bottlebrush Buckeye** *Aesculus parviflora* (Sapindaceae) – N side of Pugh Hall. Not doing particularly well as of 2017.
- **Spineless Pricklypear** *Opuntia ellisiana* (Cactaceae) – W end of Pugh Hall in xeric garden.

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- **Giant Agave** *Agave salmiana* var. *ferox* (Asparagaceae) – W end of Pugh Hall in xeric garden.
- **American Century Plant** *Agave americana* (Asparagaceae) – W end of Pugh Hall in xeric garden.
- **Sugi** *Cryptomeria japonica* (Cupressaceae) – W side of Bryant. A conifer from Japan that resembles bald cypress in some ways. It's said to like warm, moist conditions, but this specimen doesn't seem to be doing well here. Post #14.
- **Japanese Camellia** *Camellia japonica* (Theaceae) – Shrubs in front of Infirmary.
- **Asian Bayberry** *Nageia nagi* (Podocarpaceae) – Large tree in front of Infirmary. A gymnosperm related to podocarpus. This may be the largest specimen of this species on campus.
- **Boxelder** *Acer negundo* (Sapindaceae) – At the NE corner of Florida Gymnasium, by the skybridge to the Florida Pool. This is a type of maple, in the genus *Acer*, but it has compound leaves with 3 or 5 leaflets.
- **Shiny Xylosma** *Xylosma congestum* (Flacourtiaceae) – Medium-sized tree at NE corner of Stadium, by Gate 12. This species is very versatile and is more often used as a hedge on campus.
- **North Entrance of the UF Stadium** – This area is intensely landscaped, with several species not common on campus, e.g., *Camellia japonica*, *Buddleja davidii*, *Hedychium* sp., *Iris* sp., *Curcuma longa*, *Crinum asiaticum*, *Crinum* sp., *Hemerocallis* sp., *Caladium* sp., *Stokesia laevis*, *Pentas lanceolata*, *Spartina* sp., *Impatiens balsamina*, *Chamaedorea* spp., *Loropetalum chinense*, *Plumbago auriculata*, *Hibiscus* sp., *Cleome spinosa*, *Agapanthus africanus*, *Habranthus robustus*, and two large staghorn ferns (*Platynerium* sp.) hanging from trees.
- **China-Fir** *Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Cupressaceae) – Four trees in courtyard on W side of Murphree Hall. Not a common tree in Gainesville.
- **Blackjack Oak** *Quercus marilandica* (Fagaceae) – SE corner of Murphree Hall, directly to the right as you pass through the sally port from the courtyard. Possibly the only one of this species on campus.
- **Formosan Gum** *Liquidambar formosana* (Altingiaceae) – One tree just N of Thomas Hall, and a second tree N of Murphree Commons Building. Looks like American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) but the leaves have three lobes instead of five.
- **Longleaf Pine** *Pinus palustris* (Pinaceae) – Large tree between Fletcher and Buckman. Still has its metal #3 tag on it for identification.

- **Japanese Camellia** *Camellia japonica* (Theaceae) – Small, rounded tree in the courtyard between Sledd and Buckman Halls. Unusually large for a species that is usually a shrub.
- **Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba* (Ginkgoaceae) – 4 young trees around the courtyard between Buckman and Dauer Halls. Not doing well in this location and one tree seems to die every year.
- **Candlestick Bush** *Senna alata* (Fabaceae) – Shrub on W side of Sisler Hall. Very showy plant with upright inflorescences of bright yellow flowers.
- **Norfolk Island Pine** *Araucaria heterophylla* (Araucariaceae) – Leigh Hall; in north side of eastern courtyard. (Can only be reached through the building.) Trees 25 ft. high. These plants are commonly sold in small pots as "living Christmas trees," but it's unusual to have one survive outdoors this far north.
- **Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba* (Ginkgoaceae) – Nice-sized tree by N entrance to Griffin-Floyd Hall. Rare on campus, and the largest tree of this species at UF.
- **Yellow Mussaenda** *Pseudomussaenda flava* (Rubiaceae) – Circular bed on east side of Library West. (Syn. *Mussaenda flava*)
- **Unknown Oak** *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae) – NE corner of Library West in traffic island for book dropoff.
- **Velvet Ash** *Fraxinus velutina* var. *glabra* (Oleaceae) – NE corner of Anderson Hall. [tentative identification, need fruits]
- **Unknown Viburnums** *Viburnum* sp. (Adoxaceae) – Shrubs in planting bed north of Matherly & Anderson Halls on south side of University Avenue. Opposite simple leaves, clusters of small pale flowers, and small blue fruits. The species identification isn't clear. According to the UF Herbarium notes, "The most likely candidates appear to be some cultivar (or hybrid) of *V. dentatum* (but very pubescent), or, perhaps, *V. recognitum* or *V. dilatatum*."
- **Firecracker Plant** *Russelia equisetiformis* (Plantaginaceae) – In circular planter just south of the space between Matherly & Anderson Halls. Mounding subshrub with red, tubular flowers. The specific epithet in the scientific name ("*equisetiformis*") means that the vegetative form of this plant looks like *Equisetum*, but this is actually a flowering plant in the plantain family. The bed contains both the usual red-flowered form and a less-common cultivar with ivory white flowers.
- **Stuzin courtyard** – A quiet shade garden with Japanese Aralia (*Fatsia japonica*, Araliaceae), Leatherleaf Mahonia (*Mahonia bealei*, Berberidaceae), and Swamp

Dogwood (*Cornus foemina*, Cornaceae). The plants with the large, kidney-shaped leaves are probably some species of *Ligularia* although we haven't seen them in bloom.

- **Climbing Fig** *Ficus pumila* (Moraceae) – On E wall of southern part of Bryan Hall.
- **Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow** *Brunfelsia australis* (Solanaceae) – SE of Matherly Hall. Unusual plant with flowers that change color as they age.
- **Wintergreen Barberry** *Berberis julianae* (Berberidaceae) – NE corner of Matherly Hall. Uncommon.

Reitz Ravine Woods

Location: West of the Reitz Union, at the northeast corner of Museum Road and Gale Lemerand Drive.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/reitz_ravine/reitz_ravine.pdf

Just west of the Reitz Union parking garage, this secluded mesic hammock is bisected by a fairly deep ravine. A path with a narrow footbridge connects the Reitz Union to the corner of Museum Road and Gale Lemerand Drive. The stream at the bottom of the ravine is fed by an underground drain pipe carrying runoff from the paved and landscaped areas beside the Reitz Union, which results in very powerful water flow during major storm events. To control erosion, the bottom of the ravine has been paved and the slopes are reinforced with sandbags. The stormwater also brings in propagules of several non-native plants that are used for landscaping in the area. The small pool where the storm drain emerges at the top of the ravine is crowded with many juvenile Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*). There is also a fairly large Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) and at least one turkscap mallow (*Malvaviscus arboreus*). Other weed problems in the surrounding ravine woods include *Koeleria elegans*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, and *Syngonium podophyllum*.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Acer negundo

Acer rubrum

Acer saccharum ssp. *floridanum*

*Aleurites fordii** [Listed on earlier surveys but not known to be in the ravine now.

Possibly successfully removed.]

*Broussonetia papyrifera**

Carpinus caroliniana

Carya glabra

Celtis laevigata

Cercis canadensis

*Cinnamomum camphora**

*Citrus sinensis**
*Eriobotrya japonica**
Fraxinus americana
*Koelreuteria elegans**
*Ligustrum lucidum**
Liquidambar formosana [Not known to be present in the ravine itself, but there is a large landscaping specimen across a path to the northwest. Useful for comparison purposes.]
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriodendron tulipifera
Magnolia grandiflora
Morus rubra
Ostrya virginiana
Persea borbonia
*Phoenix canariensis** [Many juvenile specimens around the pool at the headwaters of the stream.]
Pinus taeda
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus serotina
Prunus umbellata
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus michauxii
Quercus nigra
Quercus shumardii
Quercus virginiana
Sabal palmetto
Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*
Ulmus alata
*Washingtonia robusta** [A single, large specimen beside the pool at the headwaters of the stream.]

Understory herbs, shrubs, and vines:

Characterization: Understory extremely disturbed, mainly covered with *Dolichandra unguis-cati* and *Hedera helix*. Near the footbridge, the east side of the ravine has a large and rapidly-expanding patch of *Syngonium podophyllum*, but it has not yet spread to the west side. A few native herbs are still present, e.g., *Vernonia gigantea*, *Toxicodendron radicans*, *Smilax* spp., *Ruellia caroliniensis*, ***Clematis catesbyana***, ***Arisaema dracontium***, and ***Dioscorea floridana***. Very rare and significant species include: ***Polygonatum biflorum*** and ***Trillium maculatum***. Both are represented by very small populations (see list below); the trilliums were not relocated in this survey and may no longer be present at the site. A single individual of the shrub, *Hamamelis virginiana*, was located; this species is uncommon this far south.

Understory Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Aesculus pavia [rare]

*Ardisia crenata** [only a few, isolated specimens]
Arisaema dracontium [uncommon]
Arundinaria gigantea
Asimina parviflora
Bidens alba
Bignonia capreolata
Callicarpa americana
Campsis radicans
Clematis catesbyana [occasional]
Crocasmia × *crocosmiiflora**
*Dioscorea bulbifera**
Dioscorea floridana [uncommon]
*Dolichandra unguis-cati**
*Ehretia acuminata**
Elephantopus carolinianus
Hamamelis virginiana [only one specimen]
*Hedera helix**
Hyptis mutabilis
*Ipomoea cairica**
Jasminum mesnyi [small patch, NE corner]
*Lantana camara**
*Malvaviscus arboreus**
Panicum spp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Polygonatum biflorum [ca 15 plants, in a small clump on upper part of steep ravine slope]
*Rhododendron simsii** [probably planted]
Ruellia caroliniensis
Sambucus canadensis
Sida rhombifolia
Smallanthus uvedalia
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax smallii
Smilax tamnoides
*Syngonium podophyllum**
Thelypteris kunthii
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron radicans
*Tradescantia fluminensis**
Trillium maculatum [observed ca. 5 years ago, a very small population of about 10 plants, not rediscovered]
Vernonia gigantea
*Xylosma congestum**
*Yucca aloifolia**
*Zingiber zerumbet** [small colony spreading in a secluded gully apart from the southern end of the ravine]

Green Pond Grove

Location: South of the Reitz Union, between Green Pond and Museum Road, bounded on the east by McCarty Drive.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/greenpond_NZ/green_pond.pdf

Green Pond is the sinkhole on the south side of the Reitz Union outdoor amphitheatre. The pond was once well landscaped, although it was “let go” and somewhat damaged by construction related to the renovations of the building. All of the landscaping north of the pond was replaced in 2014-15.

The small, wooded area to the south of Green Pond forms a mesic hammock with swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*), sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), and switchcane (*Arundinaria gigantea*). The understory is extremely disturbed from foot traffic and heavily polluted with litter from the adjacent bus stop. No rare herbs are known to be present. The slope between the wooded area and the sidewalk along Museum Drive is densely carpeted with the juvenile, simple-leaved form of catclaw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*). The plants are generally prevented from climbing trees here, and so they do not flower or produce fruit, but they persist and return from a huge number of radish-like taproots.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Agave americana

*Albizia julibrissin**

Alocasia sp.*

Alpinia zerumbet

Arundinaria gigantea

Asimina parviflora

Asparagus aethiopicus*

Baccharis halimifolia

Bidens alba

Bignonia capreolata

***Billbergia* sp.**

Brunfelsia australis

Callicarpa americana

Campsis radicans

Carya glabra

Celtis laevigata

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Chionanthus retusus

*Cinnamomum camphora**

*Colocasia esculenta**

Cortaderia selloana

Crataegus uniflora

Crinum latifolium

Cyperus papyrus

*Dioscorea bulbifera** – particularly on W side of grove, by Reitz

*Dolichandra unguis-cati**

Elaeagnus pungens

Erythrina herbacea

Erythrina variegata

Ficus pumila

Fraxinus americana

Galactia sp.

Ilex cornuta

Ilex opaca

Ilex rotunda

Ilex vomitoria

Jasminum mesnyi

Juniperus chinensis

Lagerstroemia indica

*Lantana camara**

Ligustrum japonicum

Liquidambar styraciflua

*Ludwigia peruviana**

Magnolia grandiflora

Magnolia virginiana [nice teaching specimen near Museum Rd]
Myrica cerifera
Osmanthus americanus
Ostrya virginiana
Panicum sp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Pilea microphylla
Populus deltoides
Prunus serotina
Quercus austrina
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus nigra
Quercus virginiana
Rhapidophyllum hystrix
Sabal palmetto
Sambucus canadensis
Serenoa repens

Serissa japonica
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax smallii
Smilax tamnoides
Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*
*Triadica sebifera** [SW edge of pond, with trunk deformed by spiraling vine.]
Ulmus alata
Ulmus americana
Vaccinium arboreum
Vernonia gigantea
Vitis rotundifolia
Wisteria sinensis
Xylosma japonica
***Yucca* sp.**
Zamia pumila

Newins-Ziegler Sink

Location: West of Newins-Zieger and bounded by McCarty Drive and Museum Road.
CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/greenpond_NZ/green_pond.pdf

This is one of the smaller sinkholes on campus and generally does not have standing water. The only unusual native herb seen in this area is *Clematis catesbyana*. The area also contains a few unusual ornamental trees.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Castanea pumila (Fagaceae) [north of sink hole & just east of McCarty Dr. Tree 18 ft. tall with white flowers.]
Chamaecyparis thyoides (Cupressaceae) [N of sinkhole]
*Cinnamomum camphora** (Lauraceae)
Ilex rotunda (Aquifoliaceae) [NW corner of sinkhole. Probably planted at the same time as the trees at the NW & NE corners of McCarty A.]
*Pinus taeda** (Pinaceae) [labeled]
Platanus occidentalis (Platanaceae) [Just outside the sink at the corner of Museum Road and McCarty Drive. Labeled. Raised from a seed that went to the moon and back on one of the Apollo missions.]
Prunus caroliniana (Rosaceae) [labeled]
Prunus serotina (Rosaceae) [labeled]
Quercus lyrata (Fagaceae) [along east boundary of sink hole. Small tree 7 ft. high.]
Sabal palmetto (Arecaceae)
Sapindus mukorossi (Sapindaceae)
Torreya taxifolia (Taxaceae) [small plant, apparently the only survivor out of 8 that were originally planted]

Ulmus crassifolia (Ulmaceae)

McCarty Woods

Location: East of Newins-Ziegler. Bounded by Museum Road, Newell Drive, and McCarty Drive

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/mccarty_woods/mccarty_woods.pdf

Southern Mixed Hardwoods, with the following common trees: *Carya glabra* (pignut hickory), *Celtis laevigata* (sugarberry), *Fraxinus americana* (white ash), *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweetgum), *Prunus caroliniana* (laurel cherry), *Quercus michauxii* (swamp-chestnut oak), *Ulmus alata* (winged elm). *Sapindus* is present, mainly small plants, and these may represent the introduced species *S. mukorossi*, which is easily confused with *S. saponaria*.

Understory herbs and shrubs (in addition to saplings of overstory trees):

Characterization: Understory dominated by juvenile *Sabal palmetto* and juvenile *Prunus caroliniana*. *Dolichandra unguis-cati* and *Tradescantia fluminensis* dominate the groundcover in places, especially in more disturbed, western portion of woods. Other invasive species include *Ardisia crenata* and *Lantana camara*. The understory is dramatically disturbed and lacks diversity. No truly rare species were found, although some uncommon or noteworthy native species include ***Passiflora lutea*** (yellow passion flower), ***Dioscorea floridana*** (florida yam), and ***Arisaema dracontium*** (greendragon).

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> *	<i>Gomphrena serrata</i>
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> [rare]	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i>
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i> *
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> *
<i>Carex</i> sp.	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> *	<i>Panicum commutatum</i>
<i>Clematis catesbyana</i>	<i>Panicum</i> sp.
<i>Cnidoscolus stimulosus</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<i>Cynanchum angustifolium</i> [unresolved name]	<i>Passiflora lutea</i> [uncommon, scattered in woods]
<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [scattered, but most common in central portion of woods]	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> *	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>rigida</i>
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> *	<i>Rivina humilis</i> [not observed in this survey, but seen in previous years, a species on the northern edge of its range]
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>
<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	

Sabal palmetto
*Severinia monophylla**
Sideroxylon lanuginosum [largest
specimens in center of woods,
along trail, and in SE corner]
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax glauca
Smilax smallii

*Sporobolus indicus**
Stachys floridana
Toxicodendron radicans
*Tradescantia fluminensis**
Vernonia gigantea
Viola sororia
Vitis rotundifolia

Dairy Pond

Location: Directly east of McCarty A and southwest of Marston Science Library.

This pond was surrounded by a dense ring of volunteer trees and tall weeds until the fall of 2015, when new construction required clearing the west and south sides. Since then the pond has become a prime spot to watch ospreys, anhingas, and great blue herons catching fish in the water. The university has made a concerted effort to remove the non-native trees, including Chinese Tallow Tree (*Triadica sebifera*). All above-ground trunks of tallow tree have been removed and the suckers emerging from the rootstocks are being treated with herbicides. No rare herbs are known to be present at this pond but there is a large stand of *Arundo donax* at the northwest corner.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> * [possibly gone]	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Lantana camara</i> *
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> [convenient for comparison to <i>Arundo donax</i>]	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
<i>Arundo donax</i> * – NW corner	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<i>Betula nigra</i> – SW corner, a cluster of trees	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Quercus geminata</i> – NE corner, large tree, labeled
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Clerodendrum indicum</i> [S side, possibly gone now]	<i>Rhus copallinum</i> [possibly gone]
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i> [possibly gone now]	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
	<i>Triadica sebifera</i> *
	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>

Gator Pond

Location: Between the Architecture building and Stadium Rd, just west of Fine Arts A.

This pond has been landscaped with some interesting species, especially *Bambusa* sp., *Hydrangea quercifolia*, *Ilex ambigua*, *Prunus umbellata*, and *Vaccinium arboreum*. *Quercus falcata* (southern red oak) has been planted near the pond, and this species is very uncommon on campus—although an original component of the flora of the northern portion of campus. One unusual herb found—*Dioscorea floridana*. A couple plants seen, climbing up trees and shrubs.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	<i>Livistona chinensis</i> * [SE corner of pond. Tentative ID.]
<i>Bambusa</i> sp.	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i> *
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Panicum</i> sp.
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i> [dead]	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
<i>Dichondra caroliniana</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [uncommon native vine, at north end of pond]	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Ilex ambigua</i>	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>
<i>Ilex opaca</i> x <i>cassine</i> ‘East Palatka’	<i>Triadica sebifera</i> *
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>

Ocala Pond

Location: Eastern edge of campus at the intersection of Inner Road and SW 13th St.

This pond beside the Fine Arts complex has a thin ribbon of vegetation on three sides and a brick retaining wall on the north. The most unusual feature is a large pacara earpod tree (*Enterolobium contortisiliquum*) at the southwest corner. The live oaks (*Quercus virginiana*) across the pond at the northeast corner are stunningly large, with some of the largest diameters of any trees on campus. A line of pond cypresses (*Taxodium ascendens*) are growing at the northeast corner, in the water beside the retaining wall. Some of the weedy trees on the east side, including camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) are producing heavy amounts of fruit and should be removed.

Where to Find It: Northeast Campus

List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<i>Panicum</i> sp.
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Enterolobium contortisiliquum</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>
<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	

Southeast Campus



1. Bartram-Carr Woods
2. Jennings Creek North
3. Jennings Creek South
4. Lake Alice Creek
5. Engineering Woods
6. Digital Design Wetlands
7. Wilmot Gardens

Not shown:

- Bivens Rim Forest
- Sorority Pond
- P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School
- Blue Wave Wetlands
- Hope Lodge Woods

Notable Plants of the Southeast Campus

- **White Oak** *Quercus alba* (Fagaceae) – tree by Physics Building.
- **Saucer Magnolia** *Magnolia × soulangeana* (Magnoliaceae) – NE corner of Physics Building.
- **African Lily** *Agapanthus africanus* – used by W entrance of Physics Building.
- **Fortnight Lily** *Dietes bicolor* – along W side of Physics Building.
- **Tuliptree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnoliaceae) – Several small trees planted by the Physics Building.
- **Ogeechee Tupelo** *Nyssa ogeche* – S side of Phelps Laboratory.
- **Former Rifle Range** – E of the Physics Building and directly S of Phelps Lab. This small building with a reinforced berm on the east side once contained short lanes used for target shooting practice. The area has been locked and shuttered for years while the university has weighed the daunting cleanup costs, but it's a good spot to check if you need samples of woody weeds. Species that can likely be seen around the margin include kodo (*Ehretia acuminata*, Boraginaceae), lantana (*Lantana camara*, Verbenaceae), glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*, Oleaceae), and chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*, Meliaceae). At one time there was also a sizeable specimen of Chinese tallow tree (*Triadica sebifera*, Euphorbiaceae) but the UF Grounds department is making a good effort to eradicate the species and it may be gone now. The interior of the rifle range, locked off from humans, contains a large breeding colony of armadillos.
- **Japanese Raisin Tree** *Hovenia dulcis* (Rhamnaceae) – On southeastern corner of Aerospace Engineering.
- **Shumard's Oak Hybrid** *Quercus shumardii × hemisphaerica* (Fagaceae) – South side of Chemical Engineering.
- **Peregrina** *Jatropha integerrima* (Euphorbiaceae) – Shrubs along Museum Drive across from the Reitz Union. Wine-red flowers and leaves with three lobes.
- **Chaste Tree** *Vitex agnus-castus* (Lamiaceae) – Shrubs along Museum Drive across from the Reitz Union. Opposite, palmately-compound leaves and small blue-and-white flowers.
- **'Bengal Tiger' Canna** *Canna × generalis* 'Bengal Tiger' (Cannaceae) – SW corner of Museum Rd & Center Dr. Herb 5 ft. tall. Leaves with yellow-green stripes with maroon edges. Flowers orange and very showy. Cannas are among the very few plants that have completely asymmetrical flowers.

- **Maidenhair Tree** *Ginkgo biloba* (Ginkgoaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall. Small tree.
- **Bottlebrush** *Callistemon* sp. (Myrtaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall, across sidewalk from maidenhair tree. Showy flowers with many long, red stamens forming a "bottlebrush."
- **Olive** *Olea* sp. (Oleaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall, behind bottlebrush. Opposite leaves.
- **Yaupon Holly** *Ilex vomitoria* (Aquifoliaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall, across sidewalk from olive and behind maidenhair tree. An unusual pendulous cultivar.
- **Date Palm** *Phoenix* sp. (Arecaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall, behind yaupon holly. Large, leaning tree that has been propped up. This may be *Phoenix dactylifera*, the source of edible dates.
- **Chaste Tree** *Vitex agnus-castus* (Lamiaceae) – NW corner of Rogers, Frazier Hall, across path from date palm. Blue flowers and opposite, palmately-compound leaves.
- **Rosewood** *Tipuana tipu* (Fabaceae) – W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall beside chaste tree. Unusual tree for this family. The fruit is a winged (samaroid), single-seeded legume that resembles half the fruit of a maple.
- **European Fan Palm** *Chamaerops humilis* (Arecaceae) – W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall. Fan palm. Petioles are armored with thin needles pointing outwards.
- **Chinese Parasol Tree** *Firmiana simplex* (Malvaceae) – Across driveway from W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall, by curb. Large, lobed leaves.
- **Moringa** *Moringa oleifera* (Moringaceae) – By Botany Greenhouse across driveway on W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall. Tree exceeding 10 m, flowers whitish. The leaves are edible and highly nutritious, leading some to believe that this could be a "miracle crop" to improve nutrition in Africa. The main obstacle is that the plant (reportedly) tastes terrible.
- **Spiral Ginger** *Costus scaber* (Costaceae) – By Botany Greenhouse across driveway on W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall, under moringa. Spiral shrub 3.5 ft. tall. Bracts light red. Flower petals light orange with yellow fused staminodes.
- **Swamp Bay** *Persea palustris* (Lauraceae) – By Botany Greenhouse across driveway on W side of Rogers, Frazier Hall.

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

- **Chinese Fringe Bush** *Loropetalum chinense* (Hamamelidaceae) – SE end of Jennings Hall.
- **Jennings Courtyard** The intersection of Jennings Hall A, Jennings Hall B, and the Jennings Hall offices (on the north side) has been landscaped into a small, attractive shade garden with Coontie (*Zamia pumila*, Zamiaceae), Heavenly Bamboo (*Nandina domestica*, Berberidaceae), Cast-Iron Plant (*Aspidistra elatior*, Asparagaceae), Banana (*Musa* sp., Musaceae), Split Leaf Philodendron (*Philodendron bipinnatifidum*, Araceae), Rice Paper Plant (*Tetrapanax papyrifer*, Araliaceae), Willows (*Salix* sp.), and a small, dense hedge of Yew (*Taxus* sp., Taxaceae). There's what appears to be a Washington Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*, Arecaceae) growing just outside the shade garden by the dormitory.
- **Formosan Gum** *Liquidambar formosana* (Altingiaceae). Medium-sized tree, in courtyard of Beatty Towers (with Japanese Maple, *Acer palmatum*). Looks like the American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) but has only three lobes on the leaves.
- **Chinese Parasol Tree** *Firmiana simplex* (Malvaceae) – Near Wilmot Gardens. Large, lobed leaves.
- **Japanese Raisin Tree** *Hovenia dulcis* (Rhamnaceae) – Near Wilmot Gardens. Used in teaching.
- **Awabuki Sweet Viburnum** *Viburnum odoratissimum* var. *awabuki* (Adoxaceae) – Near Wilmot Gardens.
- **Japanese Blue Oak** *Quercus glauca* (Fagaceae) – Davis Cancer Pavilion; north side of building.
- **Oriental Plane** *Platanus orientalis* (Platanaceae) – S of Shands Hospital toward Archer Rd. Original cutting taken from tree at site where Hippocrates is believed to have taught medicine on island of Kos, Greece.
- **Spineless Yucca** *Yucca elephantipes* (Agavaceae) – At corner of North-South Drive and Archer Road, on northeast corner of intersection.

Bartram-Carr Woods

Location: South of Bartram Hall and Carr Hall. North of the Medical Education and Health Professions buildings. Bounded on the east by Newell Drive and on the west by Center Drive.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/bartram_carr/bartram_carr_woods.pdf

Southern Mixed Hardwoods, with characteristic species including *Quercus virginiana* (live oak), *Quercus hemisphaerica* (upland laurel oak), *Quercus shumardii* (Shumard oak), *Quercus nigra* (water oak), *Quercus michauxii* (swamp-chestnut oak), *Quercus austrina* (bluff oak), *Fraxinus americana* (white ash), *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweetgum), *Morus rubra* (red mulberry), *Pinus taeda* (loblolly pine), *Celtis laevigata* (sugarberry), *Carya glabra* (pignut hickory), *Prunus caroliniana* (laurel cherry), *Prunus serotina* (black cherry), *Ulmus alata* (winged elm), *Persea borbonia* (red bay), and *Sabal palmetto* (cabbage palm). *Cinnamomum camphora* is a common exotic.

Understory shrubs and herbs (in addition to saplings of the above):

Characterization: In places understory is dominated by *Ardisia crenata*, which is a greater problem here than in McCarty Woods. Other problem weeds include: *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Lygodium japonicum*, and *Lantana camara*. No rare species were encountered. However, noteworthy native herbs are *Cocculus carolinus* (coralbead), *Matelea floridana* (Florida milkvine). The understory in the eastern third of this woods (part directly south of Bartram-Carr) is essentially eliminated; it is open and grassy, with dirt/lime rock in places, and is much used as a parking area. Only a narrow strip just S of the slope of parking lot behind Bartram is still well vegetated, and it is interesting that in this area occurs *Cocculus carolinus*.

Border Plant List (plantings found just south of the Biology greenhouse and/or south of Bartram Hall along the northern border of the conservation area):

Acalypha aristata
Asparagus macowanii
Chimonanthus praecox
Clerodendrum indicum
Cocculus carolinus
Crataegus aestivalis
Kosteletzkya depressa
Kosteletzkya hispida
Magnolia amoena
Magnolia biondii
Philadelphus inodorus
Photinia serratifolia
Photinia serrulata
Ptelea trifoliata
Sinojackia xylocarpa
Thunbergia alata

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Amorpha fruticosa
*Ardisia crenata**
Bidens alba
Bignonia capreolata
Callicarpa americana
Clematis catesbyana (common in woods)
Cocculus carolinus (scattered in western portion of woods)
Cornus asperifolia
Crataegus uniflora
Desmodium spp.
*Dioscorea bulbifera**

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

<i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i>	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>rigida</i>
<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>
<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> *
<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>
<i>Hyptis mutabilis</i>	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	<i>Sabal minor</i>
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i> *	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i>	<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> *	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	<i>Smilax smallii</i>
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> *	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>
<i>Matelea floridana</i> (uncommon, in western portion of woods)	<i>Thelypteris</i> sp.
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.*	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>
<i>Panicum</i> spp.	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>

Jennings Creek North

Location: South of Museum Drive, between Jennings Hall and Beaty Towers. Northwest of Diamond Village.

A mixed hardwoods forest with a surprisingly deep ravine crossed by a footbridge. The northern end, near Museum Drive, has one of the worst infestations of paper mulberry on campus (probably second only to Golf Course Woods).

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Acer rubrum (red maple)
*Broussonetia papyrifera** (paper mulberry)
Carpinus caroliniana (ironwood)
Carya glabra (pignut hickory)
Celtis laevigata (sugarberry)
Liquidambar styraciflua (sweetgum)
Melia azedarach (china berry)
Quercus austrina (bluff oak)
Quercus hemisphaerica (upland laurel oak)
Quercus nigra (black oak)
Quercus shumardii (shumard oak)
Quercus virginiana (live oak)
Sabal palmetto (cabbage palm)
Ulmus alata (winged elm)
Ulmus americana (American elm)

Understory herbs and shrubs:

Characterization: Very low diversity; really nothing of interest seen in terms of herbaceous species.

Understory Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> * [very common in places]	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<i>Sabal minor</i>
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> *	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	<i>Sapindus</i> sp.
<i>Lantana camara</i>	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>

Jennings Creek South

Location: Northeast of the McKnight Brain Institute and west of Diamond Village (on both sides of a stream in a ravine).

Mesic hammock, dominated by *Celtis laevigata*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus nigra*, *Q. hemisphaerica*, *Acer rubrum*, with *Quercus michauxii*, *Ulmus alata*, *Carya glabra*, *Sabal palmetto*, *Tilia americana* var. *caroliniana*, *Fraxinus americana*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, *Ilex vomitoria*, and in open areas of ditch *Sambucus canadensis* and *Myrica cerifera*. *Ligustrum lucidum* and *Ardisia crenata* are common naturalized woody species; *Dolichandra unguis-cati* and *Hedera helix* are occasional.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Alstroemeria pulchella
Colocasia esculenta
Hedychium coronarium
Ipomoea cairica
Lantana camara
Ludwigia peruviana
Ruellia simplex

The only somewhat unusual native species seen were *Clematis catesbyana*, which was scattered in wooded and edge habitats, and *Passiflora lutea*, which occurs near the bridge over the ravine (see map). *Smilax uvedalia* also was noted.

Lake Alice Creek

Location: Southern edge of Diamond Road, bounded on the east by the exit from 13th street onto Archer Road.

Typical campus hammock, with an understory typical of woods on campus. The following introduced low shrubs or herbs noted in woods or in open wetland areas:

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

Ardisia crenata, *Lantana camara*, *Ludwigia peruviana*, *Ruellia simplex*. The only uncommon native herbaceous species seen was ***Clematis catesbyana***.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	<i>Melia azedarach</i> *
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Morus rubra</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> *	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> *	<i>Triadica sebifera</i> *
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Ulmus alata</i>

Engineering Woods

Location: South of the Engineering Building and bounded on the east by Center Drive.

Dominated by *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus nigra*, *Pinus taeda*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Ulmus alata*, with *Sapindus saponaria* or *mukorossi*, *Cinnamomum camphora*. Understory is fairly natural, and woods has only a single trail cutting through it. *Ligustrum lucidum* seems to be the greatest problem, with some *Hedera helix* along edge.

Unusual natives seen:

- Arisaema dracontium*** [occasional in woods, on both sides of drive leading to parking lot on south side of building]
- Clematis catesbyana*** [occasional]
- Dioscorea floridana*** [occasional]

Digital Design Wetlands

Location: West of Black Hall and the Chemical Engineering building.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/dig_design/digital_design.pdf

Dominated by *Celtis laevigata*, with some *Quercus virginiana*. Problem weeds include *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Hedera helix*, and *Dolichandra unguis-cati*. Also, this woods is dominated by the introduced *Bambusa*. Woods adjacent to a pond with *Salix caroliniana*, and other common wetland species (incl. the invasive *Ludwigia peruviana* and *Colocasia esculenta*).

The area has two noteworthy native herbs, both occasional:

- Clematis catesbyana*** (also along edge of adjacent open marshy areas)
- Cocculus carolinus***

Wilmot Gardens

Location: SE corner of Gale Lemerand Dr. and Mowry Rd.

Woods dominated by large loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*), with understory growing up of various hardwoods, and many in-planted ornamentals. The following is a list of species encountered, with introduced species indicated by an asterisk, significant native herbs in bold, and in-planted species by the designation "(P)". Large central area has had numerous large pines removed and is now open and very disturbed. Many of the in-planted ornamentals are covered by vines (such as *Vitis*, *Dolichandra*, *Wisteria*) and are being killed. Also, growth of understory trees (e.g., *Quercus* spp., *Liquidambar*, *Celtis*) is making woods increasingly shaded (in places), leading to decline of understory plantings. Contains a significant collection of cultivars of *Camellia*, and a few other uncommon ornamentals.

The row of cypresses along the southern edge, near the Shands parking lot, supposedly includes a mix of several similar-looking species, including baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*), Montezuma cypress (*Taxodium mucronatum*), and dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*). If so, it would be very helpful for someone to map them all out so visitors could compare the foliage.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i> (P)
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i> (P) [and now reproducing in woods, with seedlings]	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *
<i>Aesculus pavia</i> (P)	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> (P)
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i> (P)
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> * [abundantly naturalized, especially in shady areas]	<i>Commelina</i> sp.
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>
<i>Berberis julianae</i> (P)	<i>Crinum asiaticum</i> (P)
<i>Bidens alba</i>	<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> (P)
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> *	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> * [common]
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [uncommon]
<i>Butia capitata</i> (P)	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> * (probably originally P)
<i>Camellia japonica</i> (P) [many cultivars]	<i>Duranta erecta</i> (P)
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> (P)	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> * [widely naturalizing, with many seedlings, saplings]
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (P)
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
	<i>Hedera helix</i> * (originally P)

- Hyptis mutabilis*
Ilex cornuta (P)
Ilex opaca (P)
Ilex rotunda (P)
Ilex latifolia (P)
Ilex vomitoria (P)
Illicium parviflorum (P)
Ipomoea sp.
Juniperus virginiana
Kalmia latifolia (P)
*Koelreuteria elegans** (P?) [widely naturalizing, many seedlings, saplings]
Livistona sp. (P)
*Lantana camara**
*Leucaena leucocephala**
Ligustrum japonicum (P)
*Ligustrum lucidum** (originally P)
Liquidambar styraciflua
Liriope spicata (P)
*Lygodium japonicum**
Magnolia figo (syn. *Michelia figo*) (P)
Magnolia grandiflora (P) [and now reproducing in wood, with seedlings]
Metasequoia glyptostroboides
Morus nigra
Morus rubra
Nandina domestica (P)
Ophiopogon japonicus (P)
Osmanthus fragrans (P)
Osmanthus heterophyllus (P)
Panicum spp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora incarnata
Pinus taeda
Pistacia chinensis (P)
Pittosporum tobira (P)
Podocarpus macrophyllus (P) [a few young plants seen, so starting to naturalize]
- Smallanthus uvedalia*
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus serotina
Prunus cf. subhirtella (P)
Prunus umbellata
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus nigra
Quercus virginiana
Rhapidophyllum hystrix (P)
Rhododendron simsii (P)
Rhus copallinum
Rubus argutus
Ruellia caroliniensis
Rumex crispus
Sabal palmetto
Scadoxus multiflorus
Serenoa repens
Sida rhombifolia
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax glauca
Smilax smallii
Smilax tamnoides
Taxodium distichum (P)
Ternstroemia gymnanthera (P)
Thelypteris kunthii
Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*
Toxicodendron radicans
Trachelospermum jasminoides (P) [and completely covering forest floor in some areas]
*Tradescantia fluminensis** [abundant in some disturbed areas]
Ulmus alata
Vernonia gigantea
Viburnum odoratissimum (P)
Viburnum suspensum (P)
Vitis rotundifolia
*Wisteria sinensis** (originally P)
Xylosma flexuosa (P) – based on herbarium collection, not seen during survey.

Bivens Rim Forest

Location: Northern edge of Bivens Arm Lake.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/bivens_rim/bivens_arm_forest.pdf

Mesic to hydric hammock (swamp) dominated by *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Fraxinus caroliniana*, and various *Quercus* species in uplands, and *Acer rubrum*, *Sambucus canadensis*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Salix caroliniana*, *Quercus nigra*, *Q. laurifolia*, *Fraxinus caroliniana*, *Sabal palmetto*, and *S. minor* in lowlands.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Melia azedarach*</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Morus rubra</i>
<i>Albizia julibrissin*</i>	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
<i>Butia capitata*</i> [or persisting after cultivation]	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	<i>Quercus laurifolia</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Ilex cassine</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>
	<i>Ulmus alata</i>

Understory shrubs, herbs, and vines:

Characterization: Dominated by native species, with six uncommon species (see boldface names below). The only exotics causing problems in the upland woods are *Ardisia crenata*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, and *Ligustrum lucidum*. The most significant understory herbs are *Arisaema dracontium*, *Dioscorea floridana*, and *Matelea floridana* (in uplands), and *Orontium aquaticum* and *Commelina virginica* (in wetlands). *Saururus cernuus*, *Thelypteris kunthii*, *Woodwardia areolata*, and *Osmunda regalis* are common in swampy areas. *Rivina humilis* was noticed in one clearing, and it is an uncommon species locally, being at the northern edge of its range.

List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Amaranthus australis</i>	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Bambusa</i> sp.*
<i>Apios americana</i>	<i>Bidens alba</i>
<i>Ardisia crenata*</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata*</i>
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> [scattered in upland woods]	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

*Bromelia balansae** [probably
persisting after cultivation, by
old house]

Campsis radicans

Carex comosa

Carex fissa

Carex intumescens

Carex spp.

Cephalanthus occidentalis

Chasmanthium laxum

*Citrus sinensis** [small plants, by old
house]

Cnidioscolus stimulosus

*Colocasia esculenta**

Commelina erecta

Commelina virginica [occasional in
very swampy areas along
stream flowing into Bivens
Arm Lake]

Cyperus spp.

Desmodium spp.

Dichondra caroliniana

*Dioscorea bulbifera**

Dioscorea floridana [uncommon, in
upland woods]

*Ehretia acuminata**

*Elaeagnus pungens**

*Eriobotrya japonica** [saplings]

Erythrina herbacea

Galactia sp.

Galium spp.

Gelsemium sempervirens

Hieracium sp.

Hypericum hypericoides

Hyptis mutabilis

Ilex vomitoria

*Ipomoea cairica** [especially
common and naturalized in
vicinity of old house]

Iris hexagona

Itea virginica

Lepidium virginicum

*Ligustrum lucidum** [common]

*Ligustrum sinense** [rare]

*Manihot grahamii** [probably
persisting after cultivation, by
old house]

Matelea floridana [rare in this area,
upland woods]

Melanthera nivea

Mikania scandens

Oplismenus hirtellus

Orontium aquaticum [Common in
swamp along stream flowing
into Bivan's Arm Lake, and
also scattered in moist areas
near lake.]

Osmunda regalis

Panicum spp.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Physalis angulata

Phytolacca americana var. *rigida*

Pleopeltis polypodioides

Polygonum spp.

Rivina humilis [an uncommon
species, at the northern edge of
its range]

Rubus argutus

Rubus cuneifolius

Rubus trivialis

Ruellia caroliniensis

Sabal minor

Sanicula canadensis

Saururus cernuus

Sida rhombifolia

Sideroxylon reclinatum

Smilax bona-nox

Smilax glauca

Smilax smallii

Smilax tamnoides

Solanum americanum

Solidago sp.

Symphotrichum carolinianum

*Tetrapanax papyrifer** [naturalized,
by old house]

Teucrium canadense

Thelypteris kunthii

Tillandsia recurvata

Tillandsia usneoides

Toxicodendron radicans

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

Trichostema dichotomum
Typha latifolia
Vernonia gigantea
Viburnum obovatum
Vitis aestivalis

Vitis rotundifolia
Woodwardia areolata
*Xanthosoma sagittifolium** [rare]
Zizaniopsis miliacea [scattered,
around margins of Lake]

Sorority Pond

Location: East end of 9th Avenue, just north of P.K. Yonge School

This area contains some beautiful large trees, and especially noteworthy are the uncommon *Liquidambar formosana* (3 large trees), *Fraxinus velutina* var. *glabra*, *Sapindus mukorossi*, and *Chionanthus retusus*. Also *Acer negundo* is common; a large *Quercus falcata* is present.

P.K. Yonge Developmental Research School

Location: A few blocks southeast of campus, on SW 11th Street.

- *Gleditsia triacanthos* (Fabaceae) – Between 522 and 523 buildings.
- *Punica granatum* (Lythraceae) – NW corner of Building 519.
- *Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Cupressaceae) – Between Buildings 520 and 522.
- *Ilex rotunda* (Aquifoliaceae) – NW corner of Bldg. 517.
- *Ficus carica* (form lacking leaf lobing) (Moraceae) – Edge of stream, W of Bldg. 513.
- *Berberis julianae* (Berberidaceae) – Just W of Bldg. 514.
- *Persea borbonia* (West Indian cultivar) (Lauraceae) – N side of Building 515 (showing winter dieback)
- *Chionanthus virginicus* (Oleaceae) – N side of Building 514. *Chionanthus retusus* was also planted near P. K. Yonge (D. Griffin, personal communication) but was not encountered in survey.
- *Pistacia chinensis* (Anacardiaceae) – Near stream, south of Bldg. 1153.
- *Bambusa* sp. (Poaceae) – Just north of paved basketball court.
- *Hibiscus syriacus* (Malvaceae) – In stream in middle of campus (planted?).

Note: Campus has some beautiful large trees, include some that are uncommon on campus, e.g., *Q. austrina*, *Q. michauxii*, *Acer saccharum* subsp. *floridana*. Stream cuts through campus, with native species, and also many exotics (*Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Ruellia simplex*, *Hedera helix*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Ardisia crenata*, *Zingiber zerumbet*, and *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*). *Hibiscus syriacus* (planted?) also noted in stream.

Blue Wave Wetlands

Location: Eastern edge of the P.K. Yonge sports field, near the Coastal Engineering buildings

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/blue_wave/blue_wave.pdf

Woods dominated by *Acer rubrum* (also some *A. negundo*), *Celtis laevigata*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Q. hemisphaerica*, *Q. nigra*, *Carya glabra*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Tilia americana* var. *caroliniana*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Myrica cerifera*, and *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. Numerous naturalized species present, e.g., *Paederia foetida* (very aggressively covering a large area), *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Triadica sebifera*, *Ludwigia peruviana*, and *Tradescantia fluminensis*. A beautiful and very large *Betula nigra* occurs on E edge of large pond near Wave Tank Building. *Acanthopanax trifoliatum* and *Pyracantha coccinea* planted (for protection) near entrance drive (off 6th Street).

One uncommon species found, i.e., *Matelea floridana*. Also, *Saururus cernuus* occurs at edge of pond and *Berchemia scandens* occurs in the disturbed hammock; neither are common on campus.

Hope Lodge Woods

Location: South of Winn-Dixie Hope Lodge and northeast of Bivens Arm Lake. Adjacent to the Bivens Rim Forest Conservation Area.

Mesic to hydric hammock dominated by *Acer rubrum*, *Fraxinus caroliniana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and various species of *Quercus*. The following tree species noted (with introduced species with an asterisk).

Acer rubrum
*Albizia julibrissin**
Carpinus caroliniana
Celtis laevigata
*Cinnamomum camphora**
Diospyros virginiana
Fraxinus caroliniana
Juniperus virginiana
*Ligustrum lucidum**
Liquidambar styraciflua

*Melia azedarach**
Morus rubra
Pinus taeda
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus serotina
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus laurifolia [an uncommon wetland tree; most “laurel oaks” on campus are *Q. hemisphaerica*]
Quercus michauxii
Quercus nigra
Quercus virginiana [one specimen very large!]
Sabal palmetto
Ulmus alata

Understory shrubs, herbs, and vines:

Characterization: Dominated by native species, with four uncommon species (see boldface names below). The only exotics causing problems in the woods are *Ardisia crenata* (the worst one!), *Tradescantia fluminensis*, and *Dolichandra unguis-cati*. The most significant understory herbs are *Arisaema dracontium*, *Clematis catesbyana*, *Dioscorea floridana*, and *Matelea floridana*.

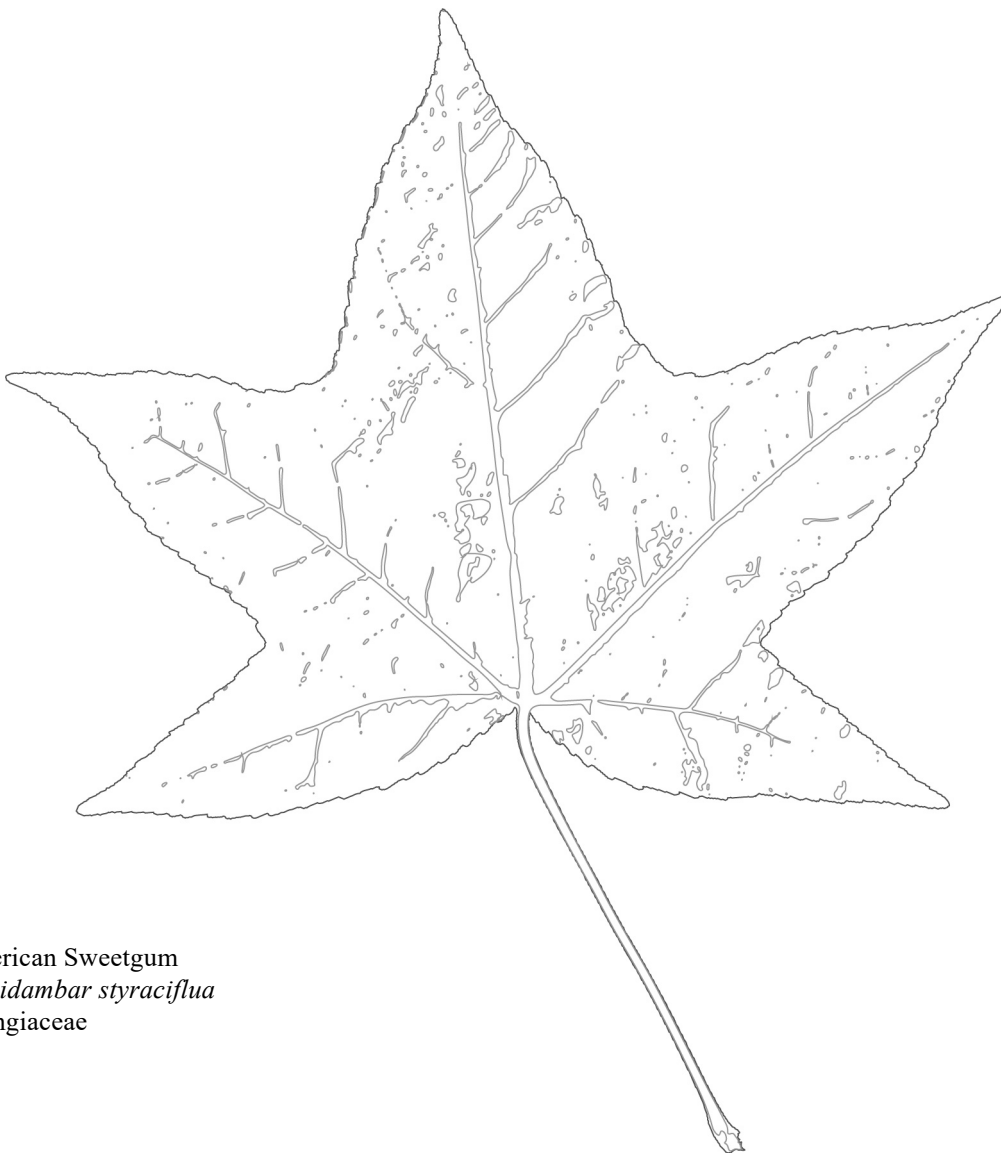
List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [uncommon and scattered]
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> * [very common, scattered throughout woods]	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> * [dominating understory in one small area]
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> [rare]	<i>Elephantopus</i> sp.
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i> [quite common, moist areas along stream]	<i>Galium hispidulum</i>
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<i>Galium aparine</i>
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
<i>Bidens alba</i>	<i>Hedera helix</i> *
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> *	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Hyptis mutabilis</i>
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i> sp.
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> *
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> *
<i>Carex</i> sp.	<i>Matelea floridana</i> [rare]
<i>Citrus sinensis</i> * [only small plants seen]	<i>Mikania scandens</i>
<i>Clematis catesbyana</i> [uncommon, scattered, especially in more open areas]	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>
<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	<i>Panicum</i> spp.
<i>Commelina erecta</i>	<i>Parietaria cf. floridana</i>
<i>Desmodium</i> spp.	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
	<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>rigida</i>
	<i>Pleopeltis polypodioides</i>

Where to Find It: Southeast Campus

Rubus argutus
Rubus trivialis
Ruellia caroliniensis
Sabal minor
Sambucus canadensis
Sanicula canadensis
Saururus cernuus [in moist areas
along stream]
Sida rhombifolia
Sideroxylon reclinatum
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax smallii

Smilax tamnoides
Solanum americanum
Thelypteris sp.
Tillandsia recurvata
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron radicans
*Tradescantia fluminensis** [common
along edge of woods]
Vernonia gigantea
Vitis aestivalis
Vitis rotundifolia



American Sweetgum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Altingiaceae

Northwest Campus



1. University Park Arboretum
2. President's Park
3. Law School Woods
4. Corry Village
5. Harmonic Woods
6. Fraternity Wetlands
7. Graham Woods
8. Graham Pond

Not shown:

- Trillium Slope (Golf Course Woods) - located at the northwest corner of the UF golf course

Notable Plants of the Northwest Campus

- **Silverberry** *Elaeagnus pungens* (Elaeagnaceae) – Long hedge on the north side of Museum Drive, across from Hume Hall.
- **Tuliptree** *Liriodendron tulipifera* (Magnoliaceae) – Large tree at north end of Graham Hall (next to Weaver Hall, of Tolbert Residence Area).
- **Mexican Poplar** *Populus mexicana* (Salicaceae) – Large tree in lawn between Simpson Hall and Graham Pond (Graham Residence Area).
- **Agapanthus** *Agapanthus praecox* (Amaryllidaceae) – Many plants in beds on either side of the gated entrance of the Dasburg President's House on Village Drive. They have long, strap-like leaves and produce clusters of blue flowers in the summer. Notable only for the polite chitchat that a distinguished visitor might make through the intercom upon arrival to visit the UF President:

*"It is a long time since my last visit," said Dumbledore, peering down his crooked nose at Uncle Vernon. "I must say, your agapanthus are flourishing."
- Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*

University Park Arboretum

Location: Northwest corner of NW 23rd Street and West University Avenue.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/univ_arboretum/University_park_arboretum.pdf

In 1950, W.A. and Catherine Shands gave the University of Florida 2.4 acres of land at the corner of University Avenue and NW 23rd Street with the proposal that the land could be utilized as an arboretum. Because of its proximity to the stadium, the property was used for many years primarily as a parking (tailgating) area during football games. In 2003, the university joined forces with the local neighborhood association to begin implementation of the Shands family's wishes to turn the property into a true arboretum. Fencing around the property (to keep people from parking) was completed in the fall of 2004. A major planting of specimen trees took place in 2011 (see below). Habitat enhancements like bird and bat boxes and wildlife-friendly plantings, along with the control of invasive plants in and adjacent to the creek, are ongoing.

The Arboretum is bisected by Elizabeth Creek, which flows for approximately 300 ft on the property. This creek is a tributary of Hogtown Creek, the primary drainage feature for most of the older portions of Gainesville. The portion of Elizabeth Creek on the University of Florida property collects stormwater from University Avenue via two main culverts as well as sheet flow from adjacent neighborhoods and roads. Elizabeth Creek's banks are fairly eroded. The creation of upstream stormwater retention would

help treat the water coming off of impervious surfaces like University Avenue and reduce sedimentation and velocity during storm events.

Native Plant Species

The tree canopy of the arboretum is made up of sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*), laurel cherry (*Prunus caroliniana*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*), winged elm (*Ulmus alata*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Florida maple (*Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), devil's walking stick (*Aralia spinosa*), redbud (*Cercis canadensis*), eastern hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*), live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), and swamp chestnut oak (*Quercus michauxii*).

Invasive – Non-Native Plant Species

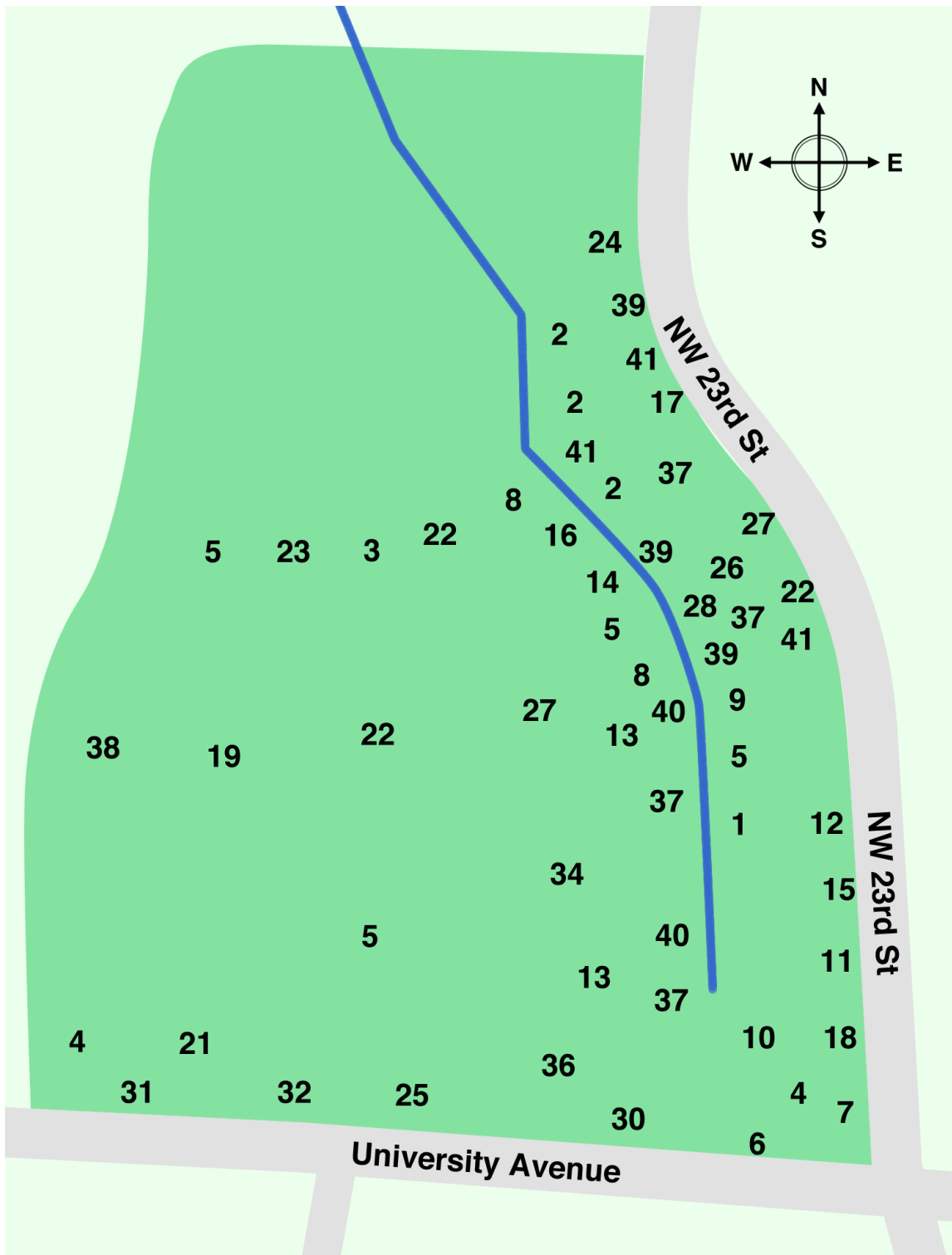
Elizabeth Creek and surrounding residential neighborhoods have been the source for invasive, non-native plants, including cat-claw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*), scratchthroat (*Ardisia crenata*), air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*), elephant ear (*Colocasia esculenta*), small-leaf spiderwort (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), Britton's wild petunia (*Ruellia simplex*), sweet autumn virginsbower (*Clematis terniflora*), parrotlily (*Alstroemeria pulchella*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), and glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*). *Viburnum odoratissimum* and *Manihot grahamii* (both persisting after cultivation) have also been documented on the property. *Viburnum nudum* was planted in March, 2013.

Tree Planting March 19, 2011

	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
1	<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i>	Florida sugar maple	Sapindaceae
2	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	common pawpaw	Annonaceae
3	<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch	Betulaceae
4	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	eastern redbud	Fabaceae
5	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Atlantic white cedar	Cupressaceae
6	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	white fringetree	Oleaceae
7	<i>Cornus florida</i> 'Weaver'	dogwood	Cornaceae
8	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	titi	Cyrillaceae
9	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American beech	Fagaceae
10	<i>Halesia diptera</i> var. <i>magniflora</i>	big flowered silverbell	Styracaceae
11	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida anisetree	Schisandraceae
12	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	yellow anisetree	Schisandraceae
13	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tuliptree	Magnoliaceae
14	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> var. <i>ashei</i>	Ashe's magnolia	Magnoliaceae
15	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>	bigleaf magnolia	Magnoliaceae
16	<i>Magnolia fraseri</i> var. <i>pyramidata</i>	pyramid magnolia	Magnoliaceae
17	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>	umbrella magnolia	Magnoliaceae
18	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	sweetbay magnolia	Magnoliaceae

Where to Find It: Northwest Campus

19	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	black gum	Cornaceae
20	<i>Cartrema americana</i>	wild olive	Oleaceae
21	<i>Persea borbonia</i> 'FG-C'	Laurel-wilt tolerant redbay	Lauraceae
22	<i>Pinus glabra</i>	spruce pine	Pinaceae
23	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	sycamore	Platanaceae
24	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Eastern cottonwood	Salicaceae
25	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	Chickasaw plum	Rosaceae
26	<i>Quercus alba</i>	white oak	Fagaceae
27	<i>Quercus bicolor</i>	swamp white oak	Fagaceae
28	<i>Quercus</i> × <i>comptoniae</i>	Compton's oak	Fagaceae
29	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	overcup oak	Fagaceae
30	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	myrtle oak	Fagaceae
31	<i>Quercus prinoides</i>	dwarf chinquapin oak	Fagaceae
32	<i>Quercus pumila</i>	runner oak	Fagaceae
33	<i>Rhododendron austrinum</i>	Florida flame azalea	Ericaceae
34	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Piedmont azalea	Ericaceae
35	<i>Salix floridana</i>	Florida willow	Salicaceae
36	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	sassafras	Lauraceae
37	<i>Styrax americanus</i>	American snowbell	Styracaceae
38	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>	Carolina basswood	Malvaceae
39	<i>Torreya taxifolia</i>	Florida torreya	Taxaceae
40	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American elm	Ulmaceae
41	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	possumhaw	Adoxaceae



University Park Arboretum showing locations corresponding to the 2011 planting list.

President's Park

Location: The wooded portion of the former president's house, just north of the UF track and tennis facilities between SW 2nd Avenue and West University Avenue.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/pres_park/pres_park.pdf

No rare herbaceous species seen, but exotics are common, e.g., *Ehretia acuminata*, *Melia azedarach*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Ardisia crenata*, *Tradescantia fluminensis*, and *Dioscorea bulbifera*. Major trees include *Carya glabra*, *Quercus virginiana*, *Q. hemisphaerica*, *Pinus taeda*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, and *Celtis laevigata*.

Trillium Slope (Golf Course Woods)

Location: The northwest corner of the UF golf course, at the corner of SW 34th Street and SW 2nd Avenue.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/trillium_golf_course/TrilliumSlope.pdf

A slim triangle of land at the northwest corner of the UF golf course is left undeveloped as a biologically significant area containing several uncommon plant species, including spotted wakerobin (*Trillium maculatum*), blueridge carrionflower (*Smilax lasioneuron*), and smooth Solomon's seal (*Polygonatum biflorum*). Unfortunately, a lack of management has also allowed several particularly bad invasive species to grow and reproduce. In particular, this spot is home to some of the largest female specimens of paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*) in the campus area. The trees produce a huge crop of fleshy, orange fruits that drop onto the sidewalk and SW 34th Street, allowing the seeds to be widely dispersed. This spot is also one of the areas on campus where catclaw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*) is regularly allowed to climb to the treetops and set fruit. The height allows for successful wind dispersal of the winged seeds.

The rarest species (*Trillium maculatum*, *Smilax lasioneuron*, and *Polygonatum biflorum*) are mainly growing on the slopes/bluffs that run along the eastern edge of the woods. Unfortunately, the edges of this woods have the most problems regarding invasive species (especially *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Tradescantia fluminensis*), and thus many of the "Trillium areas" also have these exotic species. As mentioned above, *Trillium* may avoid competition with at least *Tradescantia* and *Dioscorea* since it dies back in the late spring. The bluff that runs along the eastern edge of the woods turns westward (and is north facing) in the middle part of this woods. This portion of the bluff, since it is away from the forest-edge, is more natural (with an understory comprised of *Toxicodendron radicans*, *Polygonatum biflorum*, *Trillium maculatum*, *Smilax lasioneuron*, *Dioscorea floridana*, *Viola walteri*, *Carex* sp., other species of *Smilax*, and seedlings/saplings of native shrubs and trees).

The worst weeds in this woods are *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Dioscorea bulbifera*, and *Tradescantia fluminensis*. It should be a high priority in the management of this woods to remove these species (without injury to the populations of rare species).

It can be seen from topographic maps of this area that the populations of *Trillium* and/or *Polygonatum* that currently occur in the northern parts of the “PPD Woods” and the “Woods west of SW 34th Street” and those of this “Golf Course Woods” were all part of one large population before development occurred in this part of Alachua County. Historical reports (and herbarium specimens at the U.F. Herbarium, Florida Museum of Natural History) also indicate that a large population of *Trillium* and *Polygonatum* (and presumably also *Smilax lasioneuron*) once occurred in the now-removed forest immediately across (west of) SW 34th Street (in the area now occupied by apartment complexes). It would be interesting to know whether the small population of *Trillium* at Harmonic Woods was also connected at one time.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Acer negundo
Acmella oppositifolia
Aesculus pavia
Albizia julibrissin
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ampelopsis arborea
*Ardisia crenata** [occasional low shrub]
Arisaema dracontium [occasional herb]
Arundinaria gigantea
Asimina parviflora
Asplenium platyneuron
Baccharis halimifolia
Bidens alba
Bignonia capreolata
Boerhavia diffusa
*Broussonetia papyrifera**
Callicarpa americana
Campsis radicans
Carex sp.
Carpinus caroliniana
Carya glabra
Celtis laevigata
Cercis canadensis
Chasmanthium laxum
*Cinnamomum camphora**
*Citrus sinensis**
Clematis catesbyana [uncommon vine]
Clematis reticulata
Commelina erecta
Cornus foemina

Crataegus uniflora
Cyperus sp.
Desmodium incanum
*Dioscorea bulbifera** [abundant, especially along the slopes on the E side of woods]
Dioscorea floridana [common vine; when *D. bulbifera* is removed, care must be taken not to remove this important native species; *Smilax lasioneuron*, a very rare species, is also easy to confuse with both *D. floridana* and *D. bulbifera*.]
Diospyros virginiana
*Dolichandra unguis-cati** [An extreme problem here, and this will be difficult to get under control!!]
Elephantopus sp.
Elytraria caroliniensis
Erigeron strigosus
*Eriobotrya japonica**
Erythrina herbacea
Euonymus americanus
Eupatorium sp.
Fraxinus caroliniana
Galium aparine
*Hedera helix** [In places densely covering forest floor—needs to be removed!]
*Hyptis mutabilis**
Ilex vomitoria
Ipomoea pandurata
Juniperus virginiana
*Lantana camara**
Lepidium virginicum
*Ligustrum lucidum**
*Ligustrum sinense** [much less common than the previous]
Liquidambar styraciflua
Lonicera sempervirens
*Liriope spicata** [edge of woods, possibly persisting after cultivation]
*Lygodium japonicum** [needs to be removed, invasive]
Magnolia grandiflora
Matelea floridana [uncommon vine]
*Melia azedarach**
Mitchella repens
Morus rubra
*Nandina domestica**
Nyssa biflora
Oplismenus hirtellus
Ostrya virginiana
*Oxalis latifolia**
Panicum commutatum
Panicum spp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora lutea [uncommon vine]

Phytolacca americana var. *rigida*

Pinus taeda

Plantago lanceolata

Polygonatum biflorum [Very common herb, especially on slopes/bluffs, often mixed with *Trillium maculatum* and *Smilax lasioneuron*. This large population is biologically significant, and represents the near-southernmost population of this species in Florida and North America. Another large population exists at Alfred Ring Park, in Gainesville.]

Prunus caroliniana

Prunus serotina

*Pyracantha coccinea** [possibly planted, at edge of woods]

Quercus austrina

Quercus hemisphaerica

Quercus nigra

Quercus virginiana

Rhus copallinum

Rubus trivialis

Ruellia caroliniensis

Sabal palmetto

Salix caroliniana

Sambucus canadensis

Sanicula canadensis

*Severinia monophylla**

Sida rhombifolia

Sideroxylon lanuginosum

Sideroxylon reclinatum

Smilax auriculata

Smilax bona-nox

Smilax glauca

Smilax lasioneuron [Locally common here, especially on bluffs with *Trillium maculatum*; note that this is easy to confuse with *Dioscorea*; this is a biologically significant population, and the southernmost for this species in Florida.]

Smilax smallii

Smilax tamnoides

*Sonchus oleraceus**

*Sporobolus indicus**

Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*

Tillandsia usneoides

Toxicodendron radicans

*Tradescantia fluminensis** [Common understory herb, especially in southern part of woods]

Tradescantia ohiensis

*Trifolium repens**

Trillium maculatum [Locally abundant; biologically significant population of this very rare species; southernmost population in Florida and North America.]

Species mainly occurs on the slopes/bluffs. Some of these bluffs in the summer become overrun with *Dioscorea bulbifera* but the two species probably do not compete as much as would be expected as the *Trillium* has died back by the time the *Dioscorea* has started to grow. *Dioscorea* will be difficult to remove without injuring the *Trillium*; this needs study.]

Ulmus alata

Vernonia gigantea

Viburnum dentatum [rare]

Viburnum obovatum

Viola walteri

Vitis aestivalis

Vitis rotundifolia

Yucca aloifolia

Law School Woods

Location: North of Corry Village and the Dasburg President's House, at the corner of Village Drive and SW 2nd Avenue.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/dash_course/Dash_Course.pdf

Disturbed mesic hammock; understory very disturbed, nothing rare or unusual regarding herbaceous species. Common native plants include *Cnidioscolus stimulosus* and *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Many young longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*) have been planted in the area. The northern end includes several young tungoil trees (*Aleurites fordii*). The path to the west of the pavilion goes through an impressive stand of devil's walkingstick (*Aralia spinosa*). This is one of the few places on campus where both the red-fruited and white-fruited forms of coral ardisia (*Ardisia crenata*) can be found. Yard waste disposal from the Golfview subdivision has likely contributed to the number of introduced species, including:

- *Alstroemeria pulchella* (Alstroemeriaceae)
- *Clematis terniflora* (Ranunculaceae)
- *Clerodendrum bungei* (Lamiaceae)
- *Dioscorea bulbifera* (Dioscoreaceae)
- *Ipomoea indica* var. *acuminata* (Convolvulaceae)
- *Jasminum mesnyi* (Oleaceae)
- *Ligustrum lucidum* (Oleaceae)
- *Tetrapanax papyrifer* (Araliaceae)
- *Vinca major* (Apocynaceae)
- *Zingiber zerumbet* (Zingiberaceae)

Corry Village

Location: Corner of Village Drive and Museum Drive. Bounded on the west by the Golfview neighborhood and on the north by the Dasburg President's House.

This graduate & family housing complex is landscaped with a typical mixture of oaks (*Quercus* spp.), American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). There is one large pecan (*Carya illinoensis*) at the west end of Building 278 that, unfortunately, is too close to the building to ever be squirrel-proofed. Shrubs and ground-level landscaping are almost nonexistent (and desperately needed). Lawns in the complex were installed after different projects, using different sod, and receive minimal maintenance, making this a good place to study turfgrasses and turfgrass weeds. The lawn north of the community center has broad stretches of zoysiagrass (*Zoysia* spp.), St. Augustinegrass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*), and bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*).

Weeds that are particularly common in the area include turkey tangle fogfruit (*Phyla nodiflora*), dayflower (*Commelina* sp.), pepperweed (*Lepidium* sp.), mexican clover (*Richardia* sp.), chamber bitter (*Phyllanthus urinaria*), mascarene island leafflower (*Phyllanthus tenellus*), indian goosegrass (*Eleusine indica*), cudweeds (*Gamochaeta* sp.), and alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*).

The remaining interesting plants are Corry are almost entirely in the perimeter. The pines at the southern edge hold large specimens of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) that reliably flower and set fruit at eye level every year. Trees at the southwest corner include American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), Chinese parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*), loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), and occasional seedlings of tungoil tree (*Aleurites fordii*). The western edge that runs along the Golfview neighborhood features a long hedge of Yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria*) and, beyond that, a line of older, very tall camphor trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*). The understory in this corner features dense carpets of parrotlily (*Alstroemeria pulchella*) and catclaw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*). At the northwest corner, where the road bends, there was once a single specimen of needlebush (*Glochidion puberum*). The main trunk of the tree has died, but a few sprouts are still coming up from the roots. The northern edge of the Corry complex features several several large chinaberry trees (*Melia azedarach*) that (surprisingly) were left in place after the construction of the new president's house.

Corry Upper Slough

Location: NE corner of Corry Village at the east end of Building 286.

As far as we know, the slough does not have any written management plan (other than this document) but for a general introduction to the design and maintenance of rain gardens, see this publication from Texas A&M:

<http://water.tamu.edu/files/2013/02/stormwater-management-rain-gardens.pdf>

At the northeastern corner of Corry Village there are two stormwater retention ponds (sloughs) that capture rainwater in storms and slow the flow to Lake Alice. The lower slough would be a challenging candidate for planting because it receives significant

weed inputs from the lawn areas and already has a dense growth of alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*). The upper slough, however, is fed almost entirely by underground pipes collecting the runoff from the roofs of the renovated residence buildings, and thus has an almost pollution-free and weed-free source of water. The very lowest parts of the stormwater basin have already been weeded and replanted with native wetland species. The only current weed inputs to that area are coming from the remaining lawn/weed areas higher in the stormwater basin and that input could be eliminated by removing the plants in those areas and expanding the restored area. The main weed problem coming in from the grassy areas is Chamber Bitter (*Phyllanthus urinaria*, Phyllanthaceae).

Native wetland plants that have already been planted by a Corry resident as part of a restoration project include the following:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Family</u>
red buckeye	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Sapindaceae
aquatic milkweed	<i>Asclepias perennis</i>	Apocynaceae
butterflyweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Apocynaceae
white wild indigo	<i>Baptista alba</i>	Fabaceae
bandanna-of-the-Everglades	<i>Canna flaccida</i>	Cannaceae
buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Rubiaceae
blue mistflower	<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Asteraceae
swamp dogwood	<i>Cornus foemina</i>	Cornaceae
buttonweed	<i>Diodia</i> sp.	Rubiaceae
scarlet rosemallow	<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	Malvaceae
rush	<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Juncaceae
cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Campanulaceae
maypop	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Passifloraceae
pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	Pontederiaceae
buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Ranunculaceae
swamp rose	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Rosaceae
bulltongue arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	Alismataceae
narrowleaf blue-eyed grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Iridaceae
false buttonweed	<i>Spermacoce</i> sp.	Rubiaceae
cattails	<i>Typha</i> sp.	Typhaceae

Harmonic Woods

Location: North of Museum Drive, between Village Drive and Fraternity Drive.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/harmonic/harmonic_woods.pdf

Mesic hammock, very diverse, with *Pinus taeda*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus nigra*, *Q. hemisphaerica*, *Carya glabra*, *Ulmus alata*, *Tilia americana*, *Carpinus caroliniana*, and *Ostrya virginiana* being especially common. A beautiful forest, with many very large trees! The area has a large number of standing dead trees and provides good habitat for woodpeckers.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Morus rubra</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<i>Albizia julibrissin*</i>	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	<i>Quercus austrina</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora*</i>	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
<i>Melia azedarach*</i>	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>

Understory herbs and shrubs, vines:

Characterization: The understory is quite diverse and in many places is dominated by native species. The most significant invasive species (by far) is *Ardisia crenata*, which is distributed along a fairly linear gradient from near-monoculture on the northern edge to almost absent on the southern edge. Other troublesome exotics include *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Hedera helix*, and *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, but these are far less common. *Dioscorea bulbifera* is limited to the disturbed extreme northern portion of the woods (and is rapidly disappearing thanks to the biocontrol insect). This is the most natural of the campus wood lots. Very rare and significant species include *Trillium maculatum*, *Smilax lasioneuron*, and *Crataegus flava*. Other noteworthy natives include *Arisaema triphyllum*, *A. dracontium*, *Botrychium virginianum*, *Dioscorea floridana*, *Collinsonia serotina*, *Clematis reticulata*, *C. catesbyana*, *Passiflora lutea*, and *Onosmodium virginianum*.

Understory Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> ssp. <i>asplenioides</i> [uncommon]
<i>Apios americana</i>	<i>Bidens alba</i>
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata*</i>
<i>Ardisia crenata*</i>	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> [scattered in woods]	<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>
<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>	<i>Botrychium virginianum</i> [rare]
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>
<i>Asimina parviflora</i>	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	<i>Carex cf. dasycarpa</i>
	<i>Carex intumescens</i>

- Chasmanthium laxum*
Clematis catesbyana
Clematis reticulata
Cnidioscolus stimulosus
Collinsonia serotina [scattered in upland portions of woods]
Cornus asperifolia
Crataegus flava [formerly called *C. pulcherrima*; rare shrub, only seen along southeastern edge of woods]
Crataegus marshallii
Crataegus uniflora
Cyperus sp.
Desmodium incanum
Desmodium sp.
*Dioscorea bulbifera**
Dioscorea floridana [occasional, scattered in woods]
*Dolichandra unguis-cati**
Drymaria cordata
*Eriobotrya japonica**
Erythrina herbacea
Euonymus americanus
Galium hispidulum
Galium uniflorum
Gelsemium sempervirens
*Hedera helix**
Hypericum hypericoides
Hyptis mutabilis
Ilex vomitoria
Ipomoea cordatotriloba
Ipomoea pandurata
*Lantana camara**
*Ligustrum lucidum**
*Liriope spicata** [possibly persisting after cultivation]
Lonicera sempervirens
Matelea floridana [occasional]
Melanthera nivea
Merremia dissecta
Mikania scandens
Mitchella repens
Myrica cerifera
*Nandina domestica**
Onosmodium virginianum
Oplismenus hirtellus
Panicum commutatum
Panicum sp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora lutea
Phaseolus polystachios
Phytolacca americana var. *rigida*
Smallanthus uvedalia
Ptelea trifoliata
Rubus argutus
Rubus trivialis
Ruellia caroliniensis
Sabal minor
Sambucus canadensis
Sanicula canadensis
Scleria triglomerata
*Severinia monophylla**
Sida rhombifolia
Sideroxylon lanuginosum
Smilax auriculata
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax glauca
Smilax lasioneuron [About 10 plants seen, in interior portion of woods, on steepest slopes, growing near *Trillium*, *Onosmodium*]
Smilax pumila
Smilax smallii
Solanum americanum
Solidago sp.
Thelypteris kunthii
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron radicans
*Trachelospermum jasminoides** [densely covering ground in one portion of the woods, spreading vegetatively]
Tradescantia ohiensis
Trillium maculatum [About 50 plants seen, in interior portion of woods, on steepest slopes, in small “seepage” area, with *Smilax lasioneuron*, *Onosmodium virginianum*, *Arisaema* spp.]

Where to Find It: Northwest Campus

Verbesina virginica
Vernonia gigantea
Viburnum rufidulum [occasional]
Viola sororia

Viola walteri
Vitis rotundifolia
Yucca flaccida

Fraternity Wetlands

Location: North of Museum Drive, between Woodland Drive and the fraternity houses on Fraternity Drive.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/fraternity_wetlands/frat_wetland.pdf

Mesic hammock, similar in composition to Harmonic woods, but more disturbed. *Quercus shumardii* and *Magnolia virginiana* occur here, and these were not noticed in Harmonic woods. The following exotic species are present, and in places dominating the understory (in the case of herbs, shrubs) or form part of the overstory (trees):

Ardisia crenata
Ligustrum lucidum
Tradescantia fluminensis

The following noteworthy shrubs, vines, herbs were noted, among the natives that are less common in the campus natural areas, and these indicate that the woods preserve a good deal of native flora. Many other species occur here, comprising a list similar to that of Harmonic woods, but lacking the more unusual species.

Arisaema dracontium
Arisaema triphyllum
Asimina parviflora
Athyrium filix-femina* ssp. *asplenioides
Decumaria barbara
Dioscorea floridana
Ptelea trifoliata
Sabal minor
Thelypteris kunthii
Viola sororia
Woodwardia areolata
Woodwardia virginica

Graham Woods

Location: East of the Keys Residence Complex, west of Tolbert, Riker, and Weaver Halls, and north of Graham and Trusler Halls. Bounded on the north by Stadium Road.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/graham_woods/graham_woods_new.pdf

This is one of the most severely weed-infested natural areas on campus. It has enormous problems with some of the most difficult woody weeds, including glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and golden-rain-tree (*Koelreuteria elegans*). High light areas at the southern perimeter have dense thickets of lantana (*Lantana camara*). Much of the interior vegetation is being smothered by cat's-claw vine (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*) and air potato (*Dioscorea bulbifera*). From a teaching perspective, the location is useful just because of the teaching opportunities it provides for certain weeds:

- **Tree of Heaven** *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae) – A small cluster of trees and saplings on the eastern edge of the woods, directly across the driveway from the end of Riker Hall. A larger tree was apparently cut down in the past and the plants that are present now are coming up from the roots and stumps. The species is a major weed problem in some parts of the U.S., but the plants do not seem to be as aggressive here. This is the only patch of the species known to exist on campus.
- **Kodo** *Ehretia acuminata* (Boraginaceae) – Many plants, all the way through the woods. The ones on the eastern edge near the end of Tolbert Hall are flowering and bearing fruit.
- **Chinaberry** *Melia azedarach* (Meliaceae) – Many plants, particularly along the southern edge. The trees are unpruned so they provide a good chance to examine the flowers and fruits from ground level.
- **Tung Oil Tree** *Vernicia fordii* (Euphorbiaceae) – At least one large tree, on the east side near the end of Tolbert Hall. The tree is old enough to flower and bear fruit and it has already produced many seedlings near the base.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> *
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i> * [Common!]
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> * [A single cluster of young saplings at the eastern edge, directly across the driveway from the western end of Riker Hall.]	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> *
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> * [widely naturalizing, many seedlings, saplings]
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> *	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> * [Common!]
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>
	<i>Melia azedarach</i> *
	<i>Morus alba</i> *

Morus rubra
Ostrya virginiana
Pinus taeda
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus serotina
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus michauxii
Quercus nigra
Quercus virginiana

Sabal palmetto
Salix caroliniana
Sapindus saponaria
*Triadica sebifera**
Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*
Ulmus alata
Ulmus americana
*Vernicia fordii**

Understory herbs, shrubs, and vines:

Characterization: Understory relatively undisturbed, sparse, with natives in most of woods, but in places (especially along northeastern and northern edges) dominated by *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Tradescantia fluminensis*, or *Hedera helix*. In openings in wetter areas *Dioscorea bulbifera* is common. In wet areas *Toxicodendron radicans* and *Saururus cernuus* are common. *Dioscorea floridana*, *Passiflora lutea*, and *Matelea floridana* are occasional, and one individual of the rare shrub, *Crataegus flava*, was seen. *Arisaema triphyllum* is more common in these woods than in any other surveyed.

List:

Ampelopsis arborea
*Ardisia crenata** [occasional, not a major problem in this woods]
Arisaema triphyllum [occasional, in wet areas near stream]
Asimina parviflora
Bidens alba
Bignonia capreolata
Boehmeria cylindrica
Callicarpa americana
Carex fissa
Carex sp.
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Chasmanthium laxum
*Chenopodium album**
*Colocasia esculenta**
Crataegus flava [Only one shrub seen, at edge of woods facing southeast corner of Flavel Housing]
Crataegus uniflora
Decumaria barbara
*Dioscorea bulbifera** [Very common!]
Dioscorea floridana [uncommon, scattered in drier areas]

*Dolichandra unguis-cati**
[dominating the understory in some areas, especially in northern edges of woods]
Dryopteris ludoviciana
Elephantopus carolinianus
Erythrina herbacea
Euonymus americanus
Eupatorium capillifolium
Eupatorium sp.
Galium hispidulum
Gelsemium sempervirens
*Hedera helix** [Locally dominant, but only on edges]
Hydrocotyle umbellata
*Ipomoea cairica**
Ipomoea cordatotriloba
Itea virginica
*Lantana camara**
Lepidium virginicum
*Ligustrum sinense** [Occasional]
Matelea floridana [Scattered in drier areas, uncommon]
Mikania scandens
Myrica cerifera
Oplismenus hirtellus

Where to Find It: Northwest Campus

Osmunda regalis var. *spectabilis*
Panicum spp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora lutea [Scattered in drier
areas, uncommon]
*Phyllanthus tenellus**
Phytolacca americana var. *rigida*
Rhus copallinum
Ruellia caroliniensis
Sabal minor
Sambucus canadensis
Sanicula canadensis
Saururus cernuus
Sida rhombifolia
Smilax auriculata
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax glauca
Smilax smallii

Smilax tamnoides
Solanum americanum
*Sonchus asper**
Thelypteris kunthii
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron radicans
*Tradescantia fluminensis** [in places
dominating understory,
especially in wetter areas and
disturbed localities]
Tradescantia ohiensis
Vernonia gigantea
Viburnum nudum
Vitis aestivalis
Vitis rotundifolia
Woodwardia areolata
Woodwardia virginica

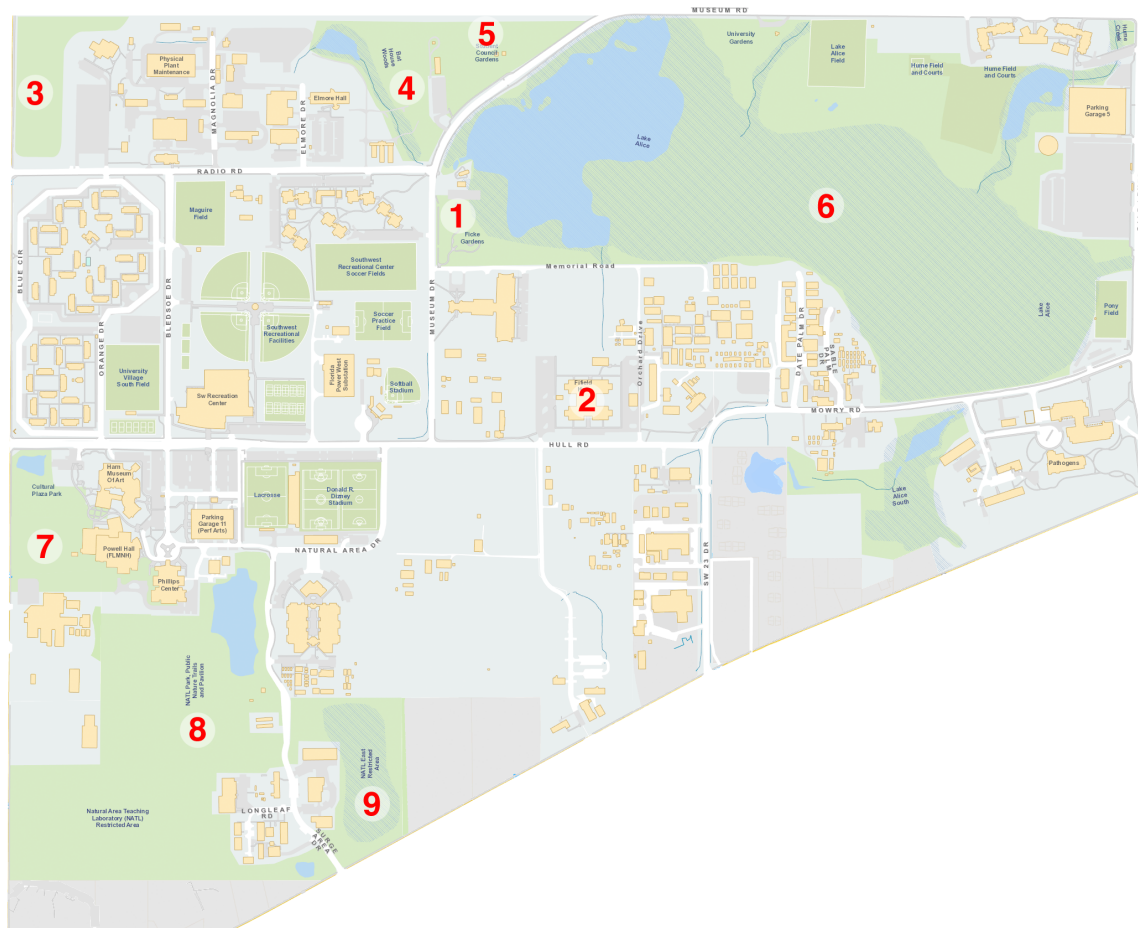
Graham Pond

No rare herbs or shrubs present, but this pair of ponds is nicely landscaped with several interesting native species, such as *Acer rubrum*, *Sambucus canadensis*, *Salix babylonica*, and *Taxodium distichum*. The native vine, *Decumaria barbara*, is noteworthy. Two small trees of *Ginkgo biloba* have been planted near the pond, and these interesting trees are used by several classes, as is the large *Populus deltoides*.

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

Acer rubrum
Ampelopsis arborea
Baccharis halimifolia
Boehmeria cylindrica
Carex sp.
Celtis laevigata
*Colocasia esculenta**
Decumaria barbara [Interesting
native vine, climbing on dock]
Ginkgo biloba [Uncommon on
campus]
Ilex vomitoria
*Ligustrum lucidum**
*Ludwigia peruviana**
Myrica cerifera
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Populus deltoides [Uncommon on
campus]
Quercus michauxii
Quercus virginiana
Salix babylonica [Uncommon on
campus]
Sambucus canadensis
Smilax smallii
Taxodium distichum
Thelypteris kunthii
*Tradescantia fluminensis**
Vitis aestivalis

Southwest Campus



1. Baughman Center and the Ficke Gardens
2. Fifield Hall
3. PPD Woods
4. Bat House Woods
5. Ethnobotany / Ethnoecology Garden
6. University Gardens and Lake Alice Natural Area
7. Woods and open areas W of Powell Hall and Harn Museum
8. Natural Area Teaching Laboratory (NATL)
9. NATL East (Surge Wetlands)

Not shown:

- Hogtown Creek Woods - directly west of PPD Woods, across SW 34th Street.

Baughman Center and the Ficke Gardens

The Baughman Center is a small "contemplation space" on the shores of Lake Alice that is often used as a venue for weddings. The garden space directly south of the center is called Ficke Gardens. We do not have a complete inventory of the plants in this area, but the list below is a start.

<http://performingarts.ufl.edu/venues/baughman-center/>

- **Agave** *Agave* spp. (Asparagaceae) – A cluster of plants at the southern edge of the lawn. Some or all of these may be *Agave americana*.
- **Bottlebrush** *Callistemon* sp. (Myrtaceae) – Several around lawn. Showy flowers with many long, red stamens forming a "bottlebrush."
- **European Fan Palm** *Chamaerops humilis* (Arecaceae) – In the circular parking lot "island."
- **Eucalyptus** *Eucalyptus* sp. (Myrtaceae) – Two trees in the southern part of the garden.
- **Florida Anise Tree** *Illicium floridanum* (Schisandraceae) – Planted in front of Baughman chapel.
- **Yaupon** *Ilex vomitoria* (Aquifoliaceae) – Many. Interesting selection of cultivars.
- **Banana Shrub** *Magnolia figo* (Magnoliaceae) – Flowers smell like ripe bananas (syn. *Michelia figo*).
- **Olive** *Olea europaea* (Oleaceae) – A few along the path. Opposite, simple leaves with white undersides.
- **Cape Leadwort** *Plumbago auriculata* (Plumbaginaceae) – Large mound at NE corner of parking lot.
- **Coontie** *Zamia pumila* (Zamiaceae) – Along path near parking lot. Florida's only native cycad. Female plants produce large, bright orange seeds.

Fifield Hall

Fifield is home to both the Environmental Horticulture Department and the Horticultural Sciences Department. Many of the landscaping plants around the building are used for instruction in horticulture classes.

Plantings in the immediate vicinity of Fifield. This list is in order of scientific name. Many of these specimens are labeled, particularly on the north side of the building.

- **Lily of the Nile** *Agapanthus praecox* ssp. *orientalis* (Amaryllidaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Gossamer Grass** *Anemanthele lessoniana* (Poaceae)
- **Cast Iron Plant** *Aspidistra elatior* (Asparagaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Chinese Violet** *Asystasia gangetica* (Acanthaceae) – northeast of building
- *Berberis (Mahonia) fortunei* (Berberidaceae) – several low shrubs near southeast corner
- **Crossvine** *Bignonia capreolata* (Bignoniaceae) – climbing north side of building to roof, labeled
- **Million Bells** *Calibrachoa* sp. (Solanaceae) – planted in pot east of north entrance.
- **Crimson Candles Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Crimson Candles' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **High Fragrance Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'High Fragrance' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Juanita Smith Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Juanita Smith' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Pearl Harbor Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Pearl Harbor' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Pink Perfection Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Pink Perfection' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Prof. Charles S. Sargent Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Prof. Charles S. Sargent' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Tama Electra Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Tama Electra' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Tom Thumb Camellia** *Camellia japonica* 'Tom Thumb' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled

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- **Shishigashira Camellia** *Camellia sasanqua* 'Shishigashira' (Theaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Chinese Plum Yew** *Cephalotaxus fortunei* (Cephalotaxaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Yellow Cestrum** *Cestrum aurantiacum* (Solanaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Hardy Bamboo Palm** *Chamaedorea microspadix* (Arecaceae) – north side, labeled
- **European Fan Palm** *Chamaerops humilis* (Arecaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Fringe Tree** *Chionanthus virginicus* (Oleaceae) – two shrubs at northeast corner
- **Fringe Tree** *Chionanthus virginicus* (Oleaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Sweet Pepperbush** *Clethra alnifolia* (Clethraceae) – north side, labeled
- **King Sago** *Cycas revoluta* (Cycadaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Tree Dahlia** *Dahlia imperialis* (Asteraceae) – north side, labeled
- **Yellow African Iris** *Dietes bicolor* (Iridaceae) – north side, labeled
- **African Iris** *Dietes iridioides* (Iridaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Persimmon** *Diospyros kaki* (Ebenaceae) – southeast corner, in lawn
- **Cuban Gold Dew Drop** *Duranta erecta* 'Cuban Gold' (Verbenaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Loquat** *Eriobotrya japonica* (Rosaceae) – north of parking lot, labeled
- *Eucalyptus cinerea* (Myrtaceae) – southwest corner of parking lot on west side

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- **Leopard Plant** *Farfugium japonicum* (Asteraceae) – north side, labeled
- **Cape Jasmine** *Gardenia jasminoides* (Rubiaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Butterfly Ginger** *Hedychium coronarium* (Zingiberaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Strawflower** *Helichrysum bracteatum* (Asteraceae) – planted in pot east of north entrance
- **Licorice Plant** *Helichrysum petiolare* (Asteraceae) – north side, labeled
- **Lemon Daylily** *Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus* (Xanthorrhoeaceae) – garden north & east of building near parking lot.
- **Terri's Pink Hibiscus** *Hibiscus paramutabilis* 'Terri's Pink' (Malvaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Amaryllis** *Hippeastrum* cv. (Amaryllidaceae) – garden at northeast corner of building
- **Chameleon Plant** *Houttuynia cordata* (Saururaceae) – north side, labeled
- *Hydrangea arborescens* (Hydrangeaceae) – several plants along foundation on north wall
- **Bigleaf Hydrangea** *Hydrangea macrophylla* (Hydrangeaceae) – west of north entrance
- **Oak-Leaf Hydrangea** *Hydrangea quercifolia* (Hydrangeaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Dahoon Holly** *Ilex cassine* (Aquifoliaceae) – tree on south side
- **Dahoon Holly** *Ilex cassine* (Aquifoliaceae) – north side, labeled
- *Ilex latifolia* (Aquifoliaceae) – southwest side
- **Yaupon Holly** *Ilex vomitoria* (Aquifoliaceae) – several large plants at locations around Fifield Hall.
- **Dwarf Yaupon Holly** *Ilex vomitoria* 'Nana' (Aquifoliaceae) – north side, labeled
- *Illicium floridanum* (Illiciaceae) – Small shrub at NE corner of Fifield Hall.

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- **Blackberry Lily** *Iris domestica* (Iridaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Peregrina** *Jatropha integerrima* (Euphorbiaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Hyacinth Bean** *Lablab purpureus* (Fabaceae) – northeast of building
- **Little Volcano Bush Clover** *Lespedeza liukiuensis* 'Little Volcano' (Fabaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Rusty Lyonia** *Lyonia ferruginea* (Ericaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Banana Shrub** *Magnolia figo* (Magnoliaceae) – Shrub at NE corner of Fifield Hall. (syn. *Michelia figo*)
- **Bamboo Muhly** *Muhlenbergia dumosa* (Poaceae) – garden east of north entrance
- **Pink Banana** *Musa velutina* (Musaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Simpson's Stopper** *Myrcianthes fragrans* (Myrtaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Nagi Podocarpus** *Nageia nagi* (Podocarpaceae) – beautiful large tree on north side, labeled
- **Firespike** *Odontonema strictum* (Acanthaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Sweet Olive** *Osmanthus fragrans* (Oleaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Maypop** *Passiflora incarnata* (Passifloraceae) – north side, labeled
- **Perilla** *Perilla frutescens* var. *crispa* f. *discolor* (Lamiaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Marble Leaf Peristrophe** *Peristrophe hyssopifolia* cv. *Aureo-variegata* (Acanthaceae) – northeast of building
- **Swamp Bay** *Persea palustris* (Lauraceae) – Edge of parking lot on W side of Fifield Hall.
- *Podocarpus macrophyllus* (Podocarpaceae) – A beautiful large tree near front entrance of Fifield.
- **Patchouli** *Pogostemon cablin* (Lamiaceae) – north side, labeled
- *Rhaphiolepis* × *delacourii* (Rosaceae) – Several shrubs planted on N side of Fifield and also along path to greenhouse complex. (Note: *Rhaphiolepis indica* is abundantly used on campus, but this hybrid is only occasionally planted.)

- **Pinxter Azalea** *Rhododendron canescens* (Ericaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Kurume Azalea** *Rhododendron obtusum* (Ericaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Mayan Purple Ruellia** *Ruellia simplex* 'R10-102' (sterile UF cultivar) (Acanthaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Mayan White Ruellia** *Ruellia simplex* 'R10-108' (sterile UF cultivar) (Acanthaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Bald Cypress** *Taxodium distichum* (Cupressaceae) – north of parking lot on west side, labeled
- **Chinese Toon** *Toona sinensis* (Meliaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Confederate Jasmine** *Trachelospermum jasminoides* (Apocynaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Sparkleberry** *Vaccinium arboreum* (Ericaceae) – north side, labeled
- **Spanish Bayonet** *Yucca filamentosa* (Asparagaceae) – north of building
- *Zamia furfuracea* (Zamiaceae) – either side of entrance to Fifield.
- **Coontie** *Zamia pumila* (Zamiaceae) – north side (labeled as *Zamia integrifolia*).

Plantings on north edge of horticulture greenhouse area, along southern edge of Lake Alice marsh. These uncommon species are scattered along the edge of the forest, behind the greenhouses; probably planted for use in ornamental horticulture courses.

- *Chionanthus virginicus* (Oleaceae)
- *Vitex trifolia* (Lamiaceae)
- *Agave americana* (Asparagaceae)
- *Beaucarnea recurvata* (Asparagaceae)
- *Tetrapanax papyrifer* (Araliaceae)
- *Acer palmatum* (Sapindaceae)
- *Hedychium coronarium* (Zingiberaceae)

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- *Passiflora edulis* (Passifloraceae)
- *Phoenix roebelenii* (Arecaceae)
- *Coccothrinax argentata* (Arecaceae)
- *Psidium cattleianum* (Myrtaceae)
- *Amaryllis* sp. (Amaryllidaceae)
- *Hamelia patens* (Rubiaceae)
- *Dombeya wallichii* (Malvaceae)
- *Bixa orellana* (Bixaceae)
- *Jacaranda acutifolia* (Bignoniaceae)
- *Ginkgo biloba* (Ginkgoaceae) [small tree]
- *Cassia* sp. (Fabaceae)
- *Cycas circinalis* (Cycadaceae)

Other Notable Plants of the Southwest Campus

- **Caucasian Ash** *Fraxinus angustifolia* ssp. *oxycarpa* (Oleaceae) – NE corner of Physical Plant Administration Building (herbarium record). Opposite, pinnately-compound leaves.
- **Princess Tree** *Paulownia tomentosa* (Paulowniaceae) – in front of Physical Plant Administration Building. The species has large, showy flower clusters in the spring, but there are concerns that it could be invasive in Florida and it isn't recommended for planting.
- **Perennial Peanut** *Arachis glabrata* (Fabaceae) – Many lawns in this area, but particularly common at the intersection of Radio Road and Bledsoe Drive. Very showy in summer, creating a field of golden-yellow flowers. Researchers at UF have been examining the use of perennial peanut as a drought-tolerant, low-maintenance groundcover. It is a relative of the edible peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) but it stays very short and does not reproduce by seed. Because it's a legume in the pea family, it is able to fix atmospheric nitrogen and does not need added fertilizer.
- **Corkscrew Pine of Maguire** *Pinus* sp. (Pinaceae) – Maguire Village, near the swimming pool. A pine tree in the village must have gotten wrapped around a planting stake many years ago when it was young. Ordinarily this would kill a pine tree, but this one somehow survived and grew to adulthood with a corkscrew shape at the base. [Not to be confused with a Screw Pine (*Pandanus* sp., Pandanaceae) which is something totally different and isn't even a pine at all.]
- **Fossil Plant Garden at FLMNH** – Just outside the entrance to the Florida Museum of Natural History. They have labeled specimens of several plants that are known through the fossil record, including Cabbage Palm (*Sabal palmetto*, Arecaceae), Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*, Arecaceae), King Sago (*Cycas revoluta*, Cycadaceae), Coontie (*Zamia floridana*, Zamiaceae), East Coast Coontie (*Zamia floridana* var. *umbrosa*, Zamiaceae), and Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*, Ginkgoaceae).
- **Virginia snakeroot** *Aristolochia serpentaria* (Aristolochiaceae) – This was once seen in the lawn in front of Entomology, but it may have been eliminated by repeated mowing.
- **Pink Rain Lily** *Habranthus robustus* (Amaryllidaceae) – common in lawn in front of Plant Disease Research Building. Large, showy pink flowers.
- **Ramie** *Boehmeria nivea* (Urticaceae) – several clumps (persisting after cultivation) along road just N of Microbiology and Cell Science Building.

- **Chinese Fringe Bush** *Loropetalum chinense* (Hamamelidaceae). Planted in front of Occupational Therapy Building. Very common landscaping shrub with alternate leaves and small red flowers. Most cultivars have red to purple foliage to provide year-round interest. (Not to be confused with Chinese Fringe Tree, *Chionanthus retusus*, which has opposite leaves and is in the olive family.)
- **Bartram's airplant** *Tillandsia bartramii* (Bromeliaceae) – An epiphyte on tree in front of the Nuclear Field Building. The common name honors William Bartram (1739 – 1823), an early Florida naturalist. The species is larger and showier than Ball Moss (*Tillandsia recurvata*) which is common all over campus.
- **Southern Catalpa** *Catalpa bignonioides* (Bignoniaceae) -- Scattered saplings along edge of parking lot beside Powell Hall. Naturalized.
- **Montbretia** *Crocasmia* × *crocosmiiflora* (Iridaceae) – A few plants growing in shaded area at edge of woods on S side of Powell Hall. Apparently either persisting after cultivation or naturalized at edge of woods.

PPD Woods

Location: Corner of Radio Road and SW 34th Street. Bounded on the east by the Physical Plant parking lot and on the north by the UF golf course.

Woods dominated by *Celtis laevigata*, *Magnolia virginiana*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Quercus hemisphaerica*, *Q. virginiana*, *Q. shumardii*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. michauxii*, *Q. austrina*, *Ulmus alata*, *Carya glabra*, *Fraxinus cf. caroliniana*, *Tilia americana*, *Pinus taeda*, *Ostrya virginiana*, *Acer negundo*, *Juniperus virginiana*, and *Prunus serotina*. *Crataegus uniflora* and *Sabal minor* occurred in the understory. Several exotic trees, shrubs, or vines are common, e.g., *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Triadica sebifera*, *Wisteria sinensis*. Most of these not especially abundant, except for *Ligustrum lucidum*. *Antigonon leptopus* was also seen. Understory not very disturbed in places, but in some areas dominated by *Tradescantia fluminensis* or *Dioscorea bulbifera*; *Ardisia crenata* also noted. In extreme southern edge of woods, several ornamentals are persisting after cultivation (e.g., *Eleutherococcus trifoliatus*, *Liriope spicata*, *Ophiopogon japonicus*, *Illicium*, *Feijoa sellowiana*, *Cocculus laurifolius*).

The following unusual or rare species were found. Most only occurred in the northern portion of the woods, and especially the extreme northern edge, within sight of the U.F. Golf Course.

Arisaema dracontium [uncommon, in northern portion of woods]

Clematis catesbyana [occasional, scattered]

Cocculus carolinus [common at north edge of woods, occurring with *Polygonatum*]

*Eleutherococcus trifoliatus** [southern end, persisting from cultivation]

Matelea floridana [uncommon, in middle section of woods]

Polygonatum biflorum [rare, in extreme northern portion/edge of woods; ca. 50 plants seen, some on U.F. side of old fence, and some on the narrow strip of woods on the golf course side, along northern edge.]

Sageretia minutiflora [Common in one area, in northern part of woods; fairly common in north Florida, but this is the only known location on campus.]

Bat House Woods

Location: North of Elmore Hall and the greenhouses on Radio Road. South of the UF golf course.

CALM plan:

http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/bat_house_woods/bat_house_woods.pdf

This area, completely surrounded by a decrepit chainlink fence, receives almost no maintenance and no visitors. The only active management in recent years has been the removal of some of the larger loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*) to increase the amount of sunlight hitting the golf course on the north side. At one time the area was home to a large population of stray cats, but the cat population seems to have decreased with the arrival of at least one red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*).

The woods are dominated by *Pinus taeda*, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Carya glabra*, and *Ulmus alata*. *Quercus laurifolia* noted. Low diversity and disturbed, with mainly very common species. The following exotic/invasive species noted: *Dioscorea bulbifera*, *Begonia cucullata*, *Ardisia crenata*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, and *Sphagneticola trilobata*. At the northeast corner, where the property meets the UF golf course and the Ethnobotany Gardens, there is a dense section of Graham's cassava (*Manihot grahamii*) along the fence. That corner also has coral vine (*Antigonon leptopus*) climbing up into the trees and a large stand of rose glory bower (*Clerodendrum bungei*) that probably escaped from cultivation in Golfview.

Among the native shrubs, the most interesting are *Crataegus uniflora* and ***Viburnum rufidulum***. The woods contains a pond with *Salix caroliniana*, *Polygonum* sp., and *Sambucus canadensis*.

No rare species seen.

Ethnobotany / Ethnoecology Gardens

Location: Southwest of Corry Village, between the Golfview neighborhood and the bat houses on Museum Drive.

This garden is maintained by a UF student group and houses a diverse collection of plants that have been important to human civilizations around the globe. Many of the plants found in this garden are not likely to exist anywhere else in Alachua county. This list of plants is based on collections made by Ron Lange for the UF Herbarium.

Plant List:

- Abelmoschus esculentus*
Abelmoschus manihot
Acacia baileyana cv. Purpurea
Acacia boormanii
Acacia howittii
Acacia maidenii
Acacia melanoxyton
Acacia pendula
Acacia pravissima
Actinidia arguta
Adansonia digitata
Aegle marmelos
Alangium platanifolium
Allium ampeloprasum
Allium fistulosum
Amaranthus cruentus
Annona cherimola
Antidesma bunius
Aristolochia bicolor
Aristolochia littoralis
Aristolochia maxima
Arthrostemma ciliatum
Asparagus officinalis
Azadirachta indica
Bauhinia bowkeri
Begonia
Bixa orellana
Brassica oleracea
Brexia madagascariensis
Bridelia cathartica
Brosimum alicastrum
Brugmansia
Cajanus cajan
Calendula officinalis
Capraria biflora
Capsicum chinense cv. Madame
 Jaenette
Capsicum cv. Bhut Jolokia
Carica papaya
Castanea cv. Dunstan Chestnut
Cecropia
Chamaecostus cuspidatus
Chamaemelum nobile
Citrus australasica
Cnidioscolus aconitifolius ssp.
 aconitifolius
Coix lacryma-jobi
Colubrina arborescens
Coriandrum sativum
Corymbia citriodora
Cosmos cf. *bipinnatus* cv. Sensation
 Mix
Cosmos sulphureus
Crassocephalum crepidioides
Crotalaria capensis
Crotalaria juncea
Cryptostegia grandiflora
Curcuma longa
Dahlia cv. Black Wizard
Dais cotinifolia
Dendropanax arboreus
Desmanthus virgatus
Dianella caerulea
Dichorisandra thyrsiflora
Dieffenbachia
Dimocarpus longan
Diospyros kaki
Diospyros ramulosa
Diospyros texana
Dovyalis caffra
Ebenopsis ebano
Elettaria cardamomum
Enterolobium contortisiliquum
Eucalyptus cinerea
Eucalyptus neglecta
Eucalyptus viminalis
Eugenia involucrata
Euphorbia pulcherrima
Ficus altissima
Ficus carica
Ficus johannis ssp. *afghanistanica*
Ficus religiosa
Flueggea virosa
Fragaria x *ananassa*
Gloriosa superba
Glycine max
Glycosmis pentaphylla
Gossypium hirsutum
Grevillea cv. Noellii

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Grewia asiatica
Hakea drupacea
Hakea eriantha
Heimia salicifolia
Helianthus tuberosus
Helicteres guazumifolia
Heterotis canescens
Heterotis rotundifolia
Holmskioldia tettensis
Humulus lupulus cv. Aurea
Hypoestes phyllostachya
Ilex paraguariensis
Inga feuillei
Ipomoea batatas
Ipomoea fistulosa
Ismene x deflexa
Jacaratia spinosa
Jasminum multiflorum
Lactuca sativa
Laurus nobilis
Lawsonia inermis
Luffa cylindrica
Lycium barbarum
Malus domestica cv. Golden Dorsett
Apple
Melastoma malabathricum
Miconia angustilamina
Mimusops balata
Muntingia calabura
Nigella sativa
Ocimum basilicum
Ocimum tenuiflorum
Oncoba spinosa
Opuntia stricta
Passiflora caerulea
Passiflora vitifolia
Petroselinum crispum
Phaseolus lunatus
Phaseolus vulgaris cv. Tiger's Eye
Phyllanthus emblica
Phyllanthus juglandifolius
Picrodendron baccatum
Piper auritum
Piper sarmentosum
Pisum sativum
Pogostemon cablin
Polygala myrtifolia
Porophyllum ruderales
Pouteria campechiana
Prunus persica
Pseudobombax ellipticum
Psidium guajava
Pyrus pyrifolia
Quercus suber
Reissantia parviflora
Ricinus communis
Ruellia brevifolia
Rumohra adiantiformis
Salvia officinalis
Sauropus androgynus
Schotia brachypetala
Sechium edule
Senna alata
Sinningia sellovii
Smallanthus sonchifolius
Solanum caripense
Solanum macrocarpon
Solanum melongena
Solanum wrightii
Sorghum bicolor
Spathicarpa hastifolia
Spondias dulcis
Stenocarpus sinuatus
Syzygium jambos
Syzygium samarangense
Tagetes
Talinum fruticosum
Tamarindus indica
Thunbergia mysorensis
Tibouchina semidecandra
Tradescantia spathacea
Tropaeolum majus
Vaccinium consanguineum
Viola tricolor
Zingiber zerumbet
Zinnia elegans

University Gardens and Lake Alice Natural Area

Location: Surrounding Lake Alice in the middle of the UF campus.

CALM plan: http://facilities.ufl.edu/planning/calm/plans/lake_alice/lake_alice.pdf

University Gardens is a partially-landscaped area with parking and a few trails. It is located northeast of Lake Alice on Museum Road at the intersection with Fraternity Drive. The red buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) in the parking lot island is probably the most accessibly specimen of that species on campus. The creek that flows through Fraternity Wetland passes under Museum Road and then runs along the eastern edge of University Gardens before entering the Lake Alice wetlands. Along the way, the land transitions from mesic hammock to swamp forest and marsh. *Ardisia crenata* and *Dioscorea bulbifera* are both present. The following herbs and shrubs may be of interest:

Aesculus pavia

Arisaema triphyllum [occasional in wet areas along trail]

Chionanthus virginicus

Morus nigra

Sambucus canadensis [along the creek and in swamp]

Zizaniopsis miliacea [abundant along edge of lake]

The area further east, east of Lake Alice Field, is a mesic hammock; similar to Harmonic Woods but less diverse; *Ardisia crenata* is present; the following herbs/shrubs are noteworthy:

Clematis catesbyana

Cocculus carolinus

Dioscorea floridana

Ilex vomitoria

Pueraria montana var. *lobata* – Across Museum Dr. and one block east from the concrete lion; vines climbing trees. Not a problem on campus or in the Gainesville area, but a worse weed farther north.

The area north and west of Pony Field is a moist hammock grading into a swamp forest (associated with Lake Alice), dominated by *Liquidambar styraciflua*, *Acer rubrum*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Ulmus americana*, *Quercus* spp. Understory has abundant *Toxicodendron radicans*. *Ardisia crenata*, *Dolichandra unguis-cati*, *Ligustrum lucidum*, *Ehretia acuminata* were noted. Contains many typical wetland species, but none that are particularly rare.

The area southeast of Lake Alice forms a wooded marsh. Dominants in the marsh include: *Myrica cerifera*, *Salix caroliniana*, *Sambucus canadensis*, *Typha latifolia*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Acer rubrum*, *Osmunda regalis*, *Thelypteris confluentis*, *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, *H. ranunculoides*, *Apios americana*, *Ludwigia peruviana*,

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Baccharis halimifolia. Other species noted include: *Ampelopsis arborea*, *Paspalum urvillei*, *Rubus argutus*, *Cirsium nuttallii*, *Acer negundo*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, *Lantana camara*, *Vitis aestivalis*, *Nyssa*, *Zizaniopsis*, *Lonicera japonica*, *Ampelaster carolinianus*, *Symphytotrichum elliottii*, *Aster dumosus*, *Boehmeria cylindrica*, *Andropogon glomeratus*, *Fraxinus* sp., *Prunus umbellata*, *Solidago* sp., *Triadica sebifera*, *Calystegia sepium*, and *Commelina virginica*.

A noteworthy, and locally common native herb is *Decodon verticillatus*. Additionally, the uncommon species *Commelina virginica* occurs here.

Woods and open areas W of Powell Hall and Harn Museum.

Location: On SW 34th Street, just north of the Division of Plant Industry (Doyle Conner Bldg.)

Most of this property is just open mowed field with a few scattered trees, but there is a small wooded area along the property-line with DPI. Most of the species in this very disturbed wooded area are common and even weedy, but a few noteworthy species were found (see below). Most of the noteworthy species are remnants of “high pinelands” and were once part of the same pinelands as preserved on the nearly adjacent Natural Area Teaching Laboratory. The area closest to the sidewalk, where the woods meets the grassy area, has the only sizeable patch of poison oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*) on the UF campus. (Please don't destroy - used for teaching.)

Upland pineland species: *Pinus palustris*, *Quercus falcata*, *Q. margarettae*, *Vaccinium arboreum*, *Asimina angustifolia*, *Solidago* sp., *Clematis reticulata*, *Carya tomentosa*, *Prunus umbellata*, *Sassafras albidum*, *Melanthera nivea*, *Persea borbonia*, and *Callicarpa americana*.

Inventory note from Walter Judd: "Two rare species were seen — *Callirhoe papaver* — which is limited to the woods and open area enclosed by a chain link fence immediately behind (west of) Powell Hall, and *Helianthus hirsutus* — which occurs with *Callirhoe*, but is somewhat more common. About a dozen plants were seen (a few blooming). Some of these represent individuals planted onto this spot from the location currently occupied by Powell Hall! I was told that about 200 plants were transplanted immediately before Powell Hall was constructed, and that these were transplanted by a concerned individual (on his own time, with no UF support) as the university administration was not concerned with their destruction. It appears that the majority of the transplanted individuals have died, but perhaps there are more there than I could find as they are quite cryptic when mixed in with associated species (unless in bloom)."

Natural Area Teaching Laboratory (NATL)

Location: SW corner of campus, just south of FLMNH

Website: <http://natl.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Mesic to hydric hammock on eastern side, grading to high pinelands (very disturbed) on western edge. Much of former pinelands are now a low-diversity, dry hammock dominated by *Quercus hemisphaerica* (due to fire suppression); northeastern portion with several “old field” plots.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i> *
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> *	<i>Morus rubra</i>
<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>
<i>Betula nigra</i> [planted by retention pond]	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> *	<i>Persea borbonia</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
<i>Carya tomentosa</i>	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> * [planted, by retention pond]
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Quercus geminata</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	<i>Quercus laevis</i>
<i>Crataegus michauxii</i>	<i>Quercus margarettae</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> *	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> [probably planted, by retention pond]	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i>	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i>
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	<i>Triadica sebifera</i> *
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> * [uncommon here]	<i>Ulmus alata</i>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>

Understory and edge herbs, shrubs, and vines:

Characterization: Understory dominated by natives in most of the woods, with major species varying from moist to dry parts of woods. Interesting native species include *Arisaema dracontium*, *Dioscorea floridana*, *Helianthus hirsutus*, *Matelea floridana*, *Passiflora lutea*, *Vitis vulpina*, and several species of *Clematis*. The rarest species is perhaps *Zizia trifoliata*. Introduced species are not a problem in the hammock areas; the most dangerous are *Ardisia crenata* (uncommon, scattered in southeastern portion of hammock), *Paederia foetida* (densely covering ground in one limited area of hammock), and *Lygodium japonicum* (scattered). The understory of the high pineland area is very disturbed, with only a very few characteristic native herbs/ subshrubs (e.g.,

Toxicodendron pubescens, *Dalea pinnata*, *Tragia urens*, *Vernonia angustifolia*, and *Aristida beyrichiana*). The old field plots contain numerous exotic species (see list).

Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Ageratina jucunda</i>	<i>Chasmanthium laxum</i>
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	<i>Chenopodium album</i> *
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Citrus</i> × <i>aurantium</i> (and possibly also <i>C. sinensis</i>)*
<i>Amorpha herbacea</i>	<i>Clematis catesbyana</i> [common]
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i>	<i>Clematis crispa</i>
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i>	<i>Clematis reticulata</i>
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	<i>Cnidoscolus stimulosus</i>
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> * [sparsely scattered, mainly in southeastern portion of woods]	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> var. <i>pusilla</i>
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> *	<i>Crataegus marshallii</i>
<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> [uncommon, scattered]	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>
<i>Aristida beyrichiana</i>	<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>
<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>	<i>Crotalaria rotundifolia</i>
<i>Asimina incana</i>	<i>Crotalaria spectabilis</i> *
<i>Asimina oblongifolia</i>	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
<i>Asimina parviflora</i>	<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *
<i>Aster dumosus</i>	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> *
<i>Aster tortifolius</i>	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
<i>Azolla caroliniana</i>	<i>Cyperus virens</i>
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i> *
<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i>	<i>Dalea pinnata</i>
<i>Bidens alba</i>	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
<i>Bidens bipinnata</i> *	<i>Desmodium glabellum</i>
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Desmodium incanum</i>
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	<i>Desmodium tenuifolium</i>
<i>Botrychium biternatum</i> [edge of hammock]	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> *
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [fairly common, scattered in woods]
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i> *
<i>Carex albolutescens</i>	<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.
<i>Carex lupuliniformis</i>	<i>Elephantopus</i> spp.
<i>Carex rotundus</i> *	<i>Eleusine indica</i> *
<i>Carex</i> spp.	<i>Eragrostis</i> sp.
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	<i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> *
<i>Centrosema virginianum</i>	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	<i>Erigeron strigosus</i>
	<i>Eryngium baldwinii</i>
	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>

Euonymus americanus
Eupatorium capillifolium
Eupatorium compositifolium
Euphorbia cyathophora
*Euphorbia heterophylla**
Euphorbia sp.
Galactia regularis
Galium aparine
Galium hispidulum
Galium pilosum
Gamochaeta stagnalis
Gaura angustifolia
Gelsemium sempervirens
Geranium carolinianum
*Glottidium vesicarium**
Gnaphalium pensylvanicum
Helianthemum corymbosum
Helianthus hirsutus [uncommon in woods]
Heterotheca subaxillaris
Hieracium gronovii
*Hydrocotyle bonariensis**
Hydrocotyle umbellata
Hypericum hypericoides
*Hyptis mutabilis**
*Imperata cylindrica** [G5, should be removed]
*Indigofera hirsuta**
*Indigofera spicata**
Ipomoea cordatotriloba
Ipomoea pandurata
Iresine diffusa
Juncus dichotomus
Juncus effusus
Juncus elliotii
Krigia virginica
Lactuca graminifolia
*Lamium amplexicaule**
Lepidium virginicum
Lespedeza hirta
Liatris elegans
Linaria canadensis
*Lolium perenne**
*Lonicera japonica**
Lonicera sempervirens
Ludwigia palustris
Ludwigia octovalvis
*Ludwigia peruviana**
*Lygodium japonicum**
Matelea floridana [occasional, scattered in woods]
*Medicago lupulina**
Melanthera nivea
*Melilotus albus**
Melothria pendula
Micranthemum umbrosum
Mikania scandens
Mimosa quadrivalvis var. *angustata*
Mitchella repens
*Mollugo verticillata**
Monarda punctata
Monotropa uniflora
Myrica cerifera
*Myriophyllum aquaticum**
Oenothera biennis
Oenothera laciniata
Oldenlandia uniflora
Oplismenus hirtellus
*Oxalis corniculata**
Oxalis debilis var. *corymbosa**
*Paederia foetida**
Panicum commutatum
Panicum hemitomom
Panicum spp.
Parietaria sp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
*Paspalum notatum**
Passiflora incarnata
Passiflora lutea [rare, in hammock]
Persicaria hydropiperoides
Phaseolus polystachios
*Phlox drummondii**
Phlox pilosa
Phyla nodiflora
Phytolacca americana var. *rigida*
Piptochaetium avenaceum
Plantago virginica
*Poa annua**
Polygonatum punctatum
Pontederia cordata
Pteridium aquilinum
Ptilimnium capillaceum

Pyrrhopappus carolinianus
*Raphanus raphanistrum**
Rhus copallinum
*Richardia brasiliensis**
Rubus cuneifolius
Rubus trivialis
Ruellia caroliniensis
Rudbeckia hirta
*Rumex crispus**
Rumex hastatulus
*Rumex pulcher**
Sabal minor
Sagittaria lancifolia
Sagittaria filiformis
Salvia azurea
Salvia lyrata
Sambucus canadensis
Samolus valerandi
Sanicula canadensis
Sassafras albidum
Schizachyrium scoparium
Scleria triglomerata
Scoparia dulcis
Sesbania herbacea
Setaria parviflora
Sida acuta
Sida rhombifolia
Sideroxylon reclinatum
Silene antirrhina
Sisyrinchium atlanticum
*Sisyrinchium rosulatum**
Smallanthus uvedalia
Smilax auriculata
Smilax bona-nox
Smilax glauca
Smilax pumila
Smilax smallii
Smilax tamnoides
Solanum americanum
Solidago sp.
*Sonchus asper**
*Sonchus oleraceus**
Spermolepis divaricatus
Spermolepis echinatus
Sphenopholis obtusata
*Sporobolus indicus**
Stachys floridana
*Stellaria media**
Syngonium podophyllum
Taxodium distichum [planted around retention pond]
Tillandsia recurvata
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron pubescens
[Occasional to common in upland pine region, on W edge of area, and behind the performing arts center]
Toxicodendron radicans
*Tradescantia fluminensis**
Tradescantia ohiensis
Tragia urens
Trichostema dichotomum
Tridens flavus
*Trifolium campestre**
*Trifolium repens**
Triodanis perfoliata
Typha domingensis
Typha latifolia
Vaccinium myrsinites
Vaccinium stamineum
*Verbena bonariensis**
*Verbena brasiliensis**
Verbena halei
Verbesina virginica
Vernonia angustifolia
Vernonia gigantea
Veronica arvensis
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum obovatum
Viburnum rufidulum
Viola sororia
Viola septemloba
*Vitex agnus-castus**
Vitis aestivalis
Vitis rotundifolia
Vitis vulpina [herbarium record]
*Wahlenbergia marginata**
*Youngia japonica**
Zizaniopsis miliacea [in wetland]

Zizia trifoliata [rare, in hammock, portion]
along trail in northeastern

Note: See also listing of species compiled by D. W. Ward.

NATL East (Surge Wetlands)

Location: East of Surge Area Drive and north of Archer Road.

Mesic to hydric hammock, opening in the center strip into a swamp. At the eastern edge, a narrow wooded boardwalk runs along the fenceline over shallow water. Fairly similar floristically to the Natural Area Teaching Laboratory forest, which is just to the west.

Tree List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
<i>Carya glabra</i>	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>
<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> *	<i>Quercus geminata</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	<i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i>
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
<i>Morus rubra</i>	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	<i>Salix caroliniana</i>
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	<i>Tilia americana</i> var. <i>caroliniana</i>
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	<i>Ulmus alata</i>

Understory and edge, herbs, shrubs, and vines:

Characterization: Understory is dominated by natives, such as *Smilax* spp., *Parthenocissus*, *Toxicodendron*, *Mitchella*, and saplings, seedlings of overstory species.

Understory Plant List (introduced species indicated by an asterisk; rare species in **boldface**):

<i>Apios americana</i>	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> *	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
<i>Asimina parviflora</i>	<i>Cnidoscolus stimulosus</i>
<i>Asplenium platyneuron</i>	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> *
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	<i>Cyperus surinamensis</i>
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> *
<i>Carex comosa</i>	<i>Dioscorea floridana</i> [occasional]
<i>Carex intumescens</i>	<i>Elephantopus</i> sp.
<i>Carex fissa</i>	<i>Erythrina herbacea</i>
<i>Carex</i> sp. [tiny plant, sterile]	<i>Euonymus americanus</i>

<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	<i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i>
<i>Galium hispidulum</i>	<i>Salvia lyrata</i>
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	<i>Scleria triglomerata</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	<i>Smilax auriculata</i>
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	<i>Smilax bona-nox</i>
<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>	<i>Smilax glauca</i>
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	<i>Smilax pumila</i>
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> *	<i>Smilax smallii</i>
<i>Mikania scandens</i>	<i>Smilax tamnoides</i>
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> *
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	<i>Thelypteris kunthii</i>
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> *	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	<i>Vaccinium arboreum</i>
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>
<i>Panicum</i> spp.	<i>Viburnum obovatum</i>
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	<i>Viburnum rufidulum</i>
<i>Phytolacca americana</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>
<i>Polygonatum punctatum</i>	<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	<i>Woodwardia areolata</i>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<i>Woodwardia virginica</i>
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>
<i>Rubus argutus</i>	

Hogtown Creek Woods

Location: North of the Animal Research Facility, on west side of SW 34th Street.

The extreme northern section of woods is a mesic hammock, which slopes downward (southward) into a hydric hammock and finally a swamp (dominated by *Nyssa*, *Acer*, *Quercus*, *Fraxinus*, *Ulmus*, *Liquidambar*). Woods is in good shape and is not overly dominated by exotic species; most rare understory species are in the extreme northern portion (*Trillium maculatum*, *Polygonatum biflorum*, *Passiflora lutea*, *Arisaema dracontium*, *Cocculus laurifolius*, and *Dioscorea floridana*). *Matelea floridana* is in moister forest near stream, and the stream and swamp support a large population of *Orontium aquaticum*, and a few plants of *Lobelia cardinalis*. In the mesic hammock area the introduced species, *Ardisia crenata*, is occasional. *Viburnum dentatum* is rare in extreme northern part of woods.

Trees/large shrubs:

<i>Acer negundo</i>	<i>Carya glabra</i>
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>
<i>Acer saccharum</i> ssp. <i>floridanum</i>	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> * [uncommon, on edge]	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	<i>Cornus foemina</i>
<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	<i>Crataegus uniflora</i>
	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>

*Eriobotrya japonica** [uncommon]
Fraxinus americana
Ilex opaca
Juniperus virginiana
*Ligustrum lucidum**
Liquidambar styraciflua
Magnolia grandiflora
*Melia azedarach** [uncommon, on edge]
Myrica cerifera
Nyssa biflora
Ostrya virginiana
Persea palustris
Prunus caroliniana
Prunus serotina
Quercus hemisphaerica
Quercus laurifolia

Herbs/low shrubs/vines:

Aesculus pavia
Ampelopsis arborea
Apios americana
*Ardisia crenata** [occasional, but only in northern portion of woods]
Arisaema dracontium [occasional herb in extreme northern portion of woods]
Arisaema triphyllum [common in wet areas near stream]
Arundinaria gigantea
Asimina parviflora
Aster sp.
Berchemia scandens
Bidens laevis
Callicarpa americana
Campsis radicans
Carex comosa
Carex fissa
Carex intumescens
Carex sp.
Chasmanthium laxum
Clematis catesbyana [a common edge species, along 34th St.]
Clematis crispa
*Clematis terniflora**

Quercus michauxii
Quercus nigra
Quercus virginiana
Rhus copallinum [edge species]
Sabal palmetto
Salix caroliniana
Sambucus canadensis [open areas in swamp, and edges]
*Triadica sebifera** [uncommon, edge species]
Tilia americana var. *caroliniana*
Ulmus alata
Ulmus americana
Viburnum dentatum [rare, northern part]
Viburnum obovatum

Cocculus carolinus [uncommon, in northern portion of woods]
Commelina erecta
Decumaria barbara
Dioscorea floridana [occasional, northern part of woods]
*Elaeagnus pungens** [rare, northern portion]
Elephantopus sp.
*Eleutherococcus trifoliatus** [rare here, but common in PPD woods across the street]
Erythrina herbacea
Euonymus americanus
Eupatorium sp.
Hydrocotyle umbellata
Itea virginica
*Lantana camara** [common, edge species]
Lobelia cardinalis [rare, in stream]
*Lonicera japonica**
Lycopus rubellus
Matelea floridana [Occasional in wet woods]
Mikania scandens
Oplismenus hirtellus

Where to Find It: Southwest Campus

Orontium aquaticum [Abundant in stream and swamp]
Osmunda regalis var. *spectabilis*
Panicum commutatum
Panicum spp.
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Passiflora lutea [rare, northern edge of woods]
Peltandra virginica
Phaseolus sp.
Pleopeltis polypodioides
Polygonatum biflorum [ca. 35 plants seen, in several small clumps on northern, upland portion of woods]
Polygonum sp.
Pteridium aquilinum
Rhynchospora millacea
Rubus trivialis
Ruellia caroliniensis
Sabal minor
Sanicula canadensis
Smallanthus uvedalia

Smilax bona-nox
Smilax smallii
Smilax tamnoides
Solidago sp.
Teucrium canadense
Thelypteris kunthii
Tillandsia usneoides
Toxicodendron radicans
Trillium maculatum [small population in northern portion of woods; not seen in this survey, as the plants have already died back, but reliably reported by Dr. D. W. Ward, who has seen it there over several years.]
Viola septemloba
Viola sororia
Vitis rotundifolia
Woodwardia areolata
Yucca aloifolia [Native in Florida, but introduced here]

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