

TREES AND SHRUBS PLANTED ALONG SEABOURNE LAKE

<u>Year planted</u>	<u># on map</u>	<u>Common name</u>	<u>Scientific name/species</u>	<u>Other name</u>	<u>Mature height</u>	<u>Evergreen or deciduous</u>	<u>Comment</u>
2009 2019	1	Oak	<i>Quercus species</i>			D	There are about 600 species of oaks. Some are In the red oak group and others in the white oak group
2009	2	Drummond red maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>		40'	D	There is something red in all seasons: buds in winter, flowers in spring, leafstalks in summer and red foliage in fall. Host plant for Mourning Cloak, Tiger Swallowtail butterflies and Rosy Maple moth
2019	3	Willow oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Pin oak	90'	D	The handsome tree. Graceful with a fine texture because of its long, narrow and shiny leaves (~ willow leaves) turning yellow in fall. Also a butterfly host
2012	4	Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		12'	D	Suited to wet soils. Butterfly and bee magnet, attracts 20 species of birds, especially ducks. Round, persistent fruits add to winter
2019	5	Eastern red cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Red juniper, pencil cedar	60'	E	Pioneer species of tree. One of the first to come in & get established. Holds the ground, wide root system. Can make a tinder bundle with it, used to start a fire, holds fire ~ resin. New growth really spiky, older growth more stiff. Used for fence material. Repels moths
2019	6	White oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Stave oak	80'	D	Wood famous for use in wine and whiskey barrels. Slow growing, long-lived. Dark red fall color. Most important timber tree of the white oak group. Larval host: Edwards Hairstreak butterfly
	7	Woolly rose-mallow	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i>	Hairy-fruited hibiscus, false cotton	6'	D	Likes fresh-water marshes. Huge white showy flowers with crimson centers bloom over a long period in the summer. Attracts birds, bees and butterflies (Hairstreaks and Sulphurs)
2009	8	Montezuma cypress	<i>Taxodium mucronatum</i>		70'	E	Substantially evergreen. It is a riparian tree, occurring on the banks of streams and rivers, not in swamps like the bald and pond cypresses. May live > 1,000 years
2009	9	Bald cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Sequoia of the East	100'	D	So named because it is one of the few conifers that loses its leaves in the winter. Flood-tolerant, often seen in swamps -with knees!
2009	10	Mexican oak	<i>Quercus polymorpha</i>	Netleaf white oak, Monterrey oak	40'	S	Discovered as native to U.S. in 1992 but now widely available in commercial nurseries (sold as Monterrey oak)

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2019	11	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>	Texas state tree	100'	D	Pecan is one of the most valuable cultivated plants originating in North America. Improved varieties produce larger pecans. The wood is used for furniture, flooring, veneer, and charcoal for smoking meats. The word pecan is of Algonquin origin. The Latin species name is from an old term, Illinois nuts, and refers to the region where traders found wild trees and nuts. Good for mammals, birds, butterflies (Gray Hairstreak)
2012	12	American sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American plane tree, buttonwood, buttonball tree	100'	D	Largest deciduous tree with huge trunk and wide spread. Bark sloughs off leaving a smooth, whitish inner bark. Sycamore is used for lumber, veneer, ties, fencing, interior parts of furniture, flooring, handles, and butchers' blocks. Native Americans hollowed out trunk sections for dugout canoes. Attracts birds
2012	13	Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Poplar (alamo in Spanish)	100'	D	One of the fastest growing trees, named for its cotton-like seeds. It prefers moist soil and grows near marshes, rivers and lakes. The sight of cottonwoods in the distance was a sure sign of water to early settlers during their travels west
2012	14	Anacua	<i>Ehretia anacua</i>	Sandpaper tree, knockaway	50'	E	Name is from Mexican Spanish word anacahuite, meaning paper and tree. Blooms from spring through summer. White flowers are a bee magnet. Aka Aggie toilet paper!
2012	15	Mexican sycamore	<i>Platanus mexicana</i>		50'	D	Slightly smaller, round seed balls, shaggy bark and fuzzy white undersides on maple-like leaves. Bark is white in winter. Resistant to insects, drought and bacterial leaf scorch
2009	16	Cedar elm	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i>	Fall elm, basket elm, scrub elm, Texas elm	60'	D	Most common elm tree in Texas. Called cedar because of the rough and sandpappy texture of leaves; often found growing in an area with ashe juniper trees, known as cedars. Larval food for Mourning Cloak and Question Mark butterflies. Seeds eaten by wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, squirrels, deer and songbirds. Dead cedar elms provide nesting sites for birds

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	17	Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Swamp willow	50'	D	Found in all areas of Texas where there is standing water, a stream or a dry stream. It is a fast-growing tree and useful for erosion control on steep banks. However, the extensive shallow roots can clog drains and break pavement in urban residential sites. The wood is weak and brittle, and the tree is short-lived, 40 or 50 years. It needs regular pruning. Used here as a wind break, visual screen. Willow bark was used by native peoples and early settlers as a headache remedy because it contains salicylic acid, the active ingredient of aspirin
2009	18	American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	White elm, water elm	100'	D	Once the most popular shade tree. Hardy large tree, can live for hundreds of years if not affected by Dutch elm disease. Graceful shape, spreading branches. One side of the leaf is bigger than the other, nice looking teeth along edges (with smaller teeth on teeth). Leaves serve as food for the larvae of various butterflies & moths. Winged seeds called samaras
2019	19	Shumard oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Swamp red oak, spotted oak	100'	D	Named for a Texas state geologist. One of the largest oak species in the red oak group with large acorn crops every 4-6 years
2018	20	Black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black tupelo, sourgum	100'	D	Sometimes these trees are often known as "tupelo". This is of Native American origin, used in 18th century. Great red and purple fall color. Food for larvae of some butterflies and moths. Major source of wild "tupelo" honey. In the old days, the hollow trunks were cut in sections and used to make bee hives
2009	21	Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Southern live oak	60'	E	Evergreen. Very common. Many very large and old specimens all over the south
2019	22	Overcup oak	<i>Quercus lyrata</i>	Swamp post oak	80'	D	Nut is almost entirely covered by the cup. Leaf shape resembles a lyre
2019	23	Water oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>	Possum oak, duck oak, punk oak	100'	D	Used as fuel and timber since 1700s. In red oak group. Young trees have a smooth, brown bark that becomes gray-black with rough scaly ridges as the tree matures

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2009	24	Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Swamp ash, water ash	60'	D	Very hardy, good native shade tree. Ash seeds are a type of fruit called a samara, which has a flattened wing of fibrous, papery tissue. You can toss an ash seed into the air and watch it spiral back down to earth. Large leaf divided into leaflets directly opposite each other. Used to make baseball bats, electric guitars, oars and canoe paddles. Cardinals, finches and wood ducks eat the seeds
2009	25	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American storax, star-leaved gum, alligatorwood	70'	D	Best feature: star-shaped leaves turning yellow to red in fall. 45 species of birds and squirrels feed on spiky brown seeds ("gumballs" - messy). Resin used as gum in pioneer days
2009	26	River birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Red birch, black birch, water birch	50'	D	One of the few heat-tolerant birches and is the most resistant species to diseases and pests, looks great in all seasons, yellow fall color, multiple trunks and interesting cinnamon-colored bark. Fruit releases ~1 million seeds yearly. Identify birch from the bark, not the leaves. Loose layers of curling, paper thin scales
	27	Eastern baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush, sea myrtle, saltbush	12'	D	Usually found in wetlands, unusually salt-tolerant. Fall flowers produce abundant nectar that attracts various butterflies, including the monarch
2009	28	Bur oak	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i>	Savannah oak, prairie oak, mossy cup oak, blue oak	100'	D	The species name macrocarpa refers to the golf ball sized acorns of this tree large tree. They have very deep fringed cups and are the largest of the native oaks. Massive trunk. One of the white oaks. Attractive to all kinds of birds, mammals, rodents and butterflies (Edwards Hairstreak, Duskywing)
2018	29	Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		40'	E	Medium-sized tree looks like the bay laurel, but is not related. The leaves are aromatic, can have the scent of almonds when crushed; the fruit is a small cherry ~ 1/2", turning black when ripe in early fall. Berries attract birds and flowers attract bees and other insects
2009	30	Chinquapin oak	<i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i>	Yellow chestnut oak	70'	D	Named because of the resemblance of the leaves to the Allegheny chinquapin (<i>Castanea pumila</i>), a relative of American chestnut. Scientifically named after pastor E. Muhlenberg

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2009	31	Nuttall oak	<i>Quercus texana</i>	Texas red oak, red river oak	60'	D	A winner for ducks and deer
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