


Quercus rubra (FAGACEAE)

red oak


E. North America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple Oblong 4 ½ - 8 ½” long, 4-6” wide (larger than <i>Q. kelloggii</i>) Sinuately 7-11 lobed, about halfway to middle, depth of sinuses fairly regular Lobes with few irregular teeth Ends of lobes pointed rather than rounded - narrow down at the end Long petiole Dark green above, pale or gray below	Monoecious Male flws in slender pendulous catkins Minute sepals & no petals 6 stamens surrounded by tufts of hairs Female on short stalks, 1 per cupule (sepal cup w/ 3 styles)	Acorn, ovoid ¾ - 1” long Short stalked Flat, thick, saucer-like cup Cup encloses 1/3 of nut	Deciduous tree to 100 ft Branchlets dark red to chestnut Bark has distinct flat gray areas w/ ridges & furrows Old trunks brown-black w/fissures Lvs pink-reddish when opening and red in fall Very important timber tree Rubra = red Leaves are highly toxic and has hallucinogenic effects

Quercus kelloggii (FAGACEAE)

California black oak

Oregon, California

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple Oblong 4-6 in long Cuneate or truncate at base Sinuately 7 (5) lobed Lobes more rounded than <i>Q. rubra</i>, end of lobes wide Shiny above ~ pubescent under Petiole 3-5 cm long, slender (shorter than rubra)	Monoecious Staminate flws in slender, pendulous catkins	Acorn w/cup Short stalked Deep cup – encloses ½ -1/3 the nut	Deciduous tree to 100 ft, up to 500 years Bark dark brown Occupies more acres than any other hardwood in CA (grows where conifers cannot) Very important to wildlife


Landscape Plant Recognition

Plant Descriptions – Field Day #13

Taxodium distichum (CUPRESSACEAE)

bald or swamp cypress


S. E. USA

	Leaves		Cones	Other
	<p>Alternate 2-ranked Linear, 1/3 – 3/4” long Soft bright green Buds in the axils of branchlets</p>		<p>Male cones in pendulous panicle 4 - 5” long, found near tops of trees Yellowish green Female cones, short stalked, globose, w/few peltate scales ~1” across Seeds only viable for 1 yr, dispersed via water and wildlife Produce cones at 30 years</p>	<p>Deciduous (bald) 30-70’ (~100’), up to 1200 yrs Tapering trunk strongly buttressed at the base, branching irregular and "messy" looking Grows in swamps - has water resistant wood, very productive ecosystems Has aerating projections (pneumatophores), often called "knees" Taxodium = leaves resemble that of <i>Taxus</i>, disticum = two-ranked State Tree of LA</p>

Symphoricarpos albus (CAPRIFOLIACEAE)

snowberry


W. North America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Opposite, simple Elliptic to oval 2-5 cm long Margins smooth to wavy toothed Shoots on fast-growing shoots tend to be lobed</p>	<p>Infl – dense terminal cluster or a few flowers Pink to white, small Bell-shaped Sepals 5, Petals 5 Stamens 5, Style 1</p>	<p>Clusters of white, 2 seeded berries</p>	<p>Deciduous shrub 2-6 ft., spreading by rhizomes Erect, thin branches Berries persist over the winter, toxic to humans, survival food for birds</p>

Acer negundo (ACERACEAE)


box elder or ash-leaved maple

North America

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	<p>Opposite Ternately compound 3-5 (7-9) leaves Middle lft short-stalked and lobed, side ones almost sessile Ovate or lance-oblong 2-4 “ long Coarsely serrate Petiole 2-3” long</p>	<p>Dioecious Yellowish green Male corymbs Females pendulous racemes</p>	<p>Schizocarp (double samara) Not spreading – wings overlap at tips 1-1 ½ “</p>	<p>Small deciduous tree to 30-50’, short-lived - may also be shrubby Stems green to reddish brown with waxy white bloom Bark gray-brown, slightly ridged Diverse species with many subspecies</p>

Metasequoia glyptostroboides (CUPRESSACEAE) dawn redwood

China

	Leaves	History	Cones	Other
	<p>Opposite (<i>T. distichum</i> is alternate) Linear, about ¾-1 in long 2 stomatal bands</p>	<p>Discovered in China in 1945 - 1st ID from fossils discovered in 1941, thought to be extinct (fossils date back 250-65 million yrs ago) 1948 – seeds grown in Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University 1980’s – inbreeding depression (due to low genetic diversity) led to susceptibility to disease and reproduction failure. Majority of the seeds and cuttings were taken from the three trees at the Arnold Arboretum 1990’s – China reopens collecting</p>	<p>Male cones in pairs on pendulous tassles (not found on young trees) Female cones, globose w/long stalk ~ 5 cm Pendulous Scales 12 pairs, opposite, deccusate, peltate (shield-shaped)</p>	<p>Deciduous tree to 70-100’ Trunk w/ ‘armpits’ (boles - depression below lateral branches) Buttressing trunk Open and delicate branching pattern – not twiggy and messy</p> <p>Metasequoia = changed sequoia, glyptostobus is another species in the redwood family that has similar cones</p>


Landscape Plant Recognition

Plant Descriptions – Field Day #13

Styrax obassia (STYRACACEAE)

fragrant snowbell


Japan

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple Ovate to obovate-orbicular Large (3-8" long and up to as wide) Acuminate tips Rounded base Mucronate tip Toothed margins White hairy beneath	Racemes (4-8" long) Fls w/white petals (6) Flowers hang down from horizontal raceme under leaves Many stamens 3-5 carpels, fused w/ 3-5 stigma lobes Fragrant	Ovoid, pubescent drupe	Small deciduous tree 20-30 ft tall Horizontally spreading branches Branches pubescent when young Styrax is commonly used in perfumes, incense, and medicinally

Embothrium coccineum (PROTEACEAE)

Chilean firebush


S. Chile

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple, Entire Oblong to Elliptic or lanceolate Obtuse base and mucronate tip Sparse, leathery Pale green under	Infl – dense terminal racemes - paired Perfect, Showy Bright scarlet or yellowish ~ 2 in long No petals Sepals 4, equal, forms tube, recurves when flower opens Stamens 4, short, attached to tips of sepals Style 1, long, curved	Oblong capsules w/persistent style and several winged seeds	Tree/shrub to 20 ft Semi-evergreen in this climate Hummingbird pollinated Found in a wide latitude range in Chile "Embothrium" means little pits, stamens in the pits of the calyx "coccineum" means red

Stewartia monadelphica (THEACEAE)

tall stewartia


Korea, S. Japan

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple 1 ½ - 3" long, 5/8-1 ½" wide No stipules Elliptic to oblong elliptic Some long hairs on veins Finely serrate Dark green above Grayish green & pubescent below Acute tip	Radial, Perfect, Solitary in leaf axils Paired bracts beneath sepals Bracts as long or longer than sepals - large and leaf-like Short pedicel (< 1 cm long) Fls 1 – 1 ½" across Sepals, petals = 5 Many stamens, Styles 5 White flws w/yellow filaments and orange anthers	Dehiscent capsule, woody, beaked 5-valved ½" long	Deciduous small tree to 75-80' Flowers in July/August Bark exfoliating and scaly when young Older is rich cinnamon brown & smooth, peeling bark provides ornamental pattern Stewartia after the Scottish line of royalty, mono=one, delph=love

Stewartia pseudocamellia (THEACEAE)

Japanese stewartia


Japan

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	Alternate, Simple No stipules Lvs up to 2.5-3 inches long Hairs below, pressed to leaf	Radial, Perfect, solitary in leaf axils Paired bracts beneath sepals Sepals, petals = 5 Many stamens, Styles 5 Fls 2- 2 1/2" across Bracts always much shorter than sepals White flws w/yellow filaments and orange anthers	Dehiscent capsule, woody, beaked 5-valved 1" long	Deciduous small tree to 50 ft Flowers in July/August Bark red, peeling in large pieces Lvs red to dark purple in fall Larger flower, capsule than <i>S. monodelpha</i>

Fuschia sp. (ONAGRACEAE)

Lipstick Plant

Central and South America, New Zealand

	Leaves	Flowers	Fruit	Other
	opposite or in whorls of 3-5 lanceolate shaped serrated margins (entire in some species) 1-25 cm long either deciduous or evergreen	Decorative “teardrop” shape Long, slender sepals and four shorter, broader petals; in many species the sepals are bright red and the petals purple Hummingbird pollinated Inferior ovary	Small berry (5-25mm) Dark reddish green, deep red, or deep purple Contains numerous small seeds Edible – subtle grape flavor with a hint of black pepper	Hardy shrubs and annuals 8”-13ft 100-110 species Low maintenance