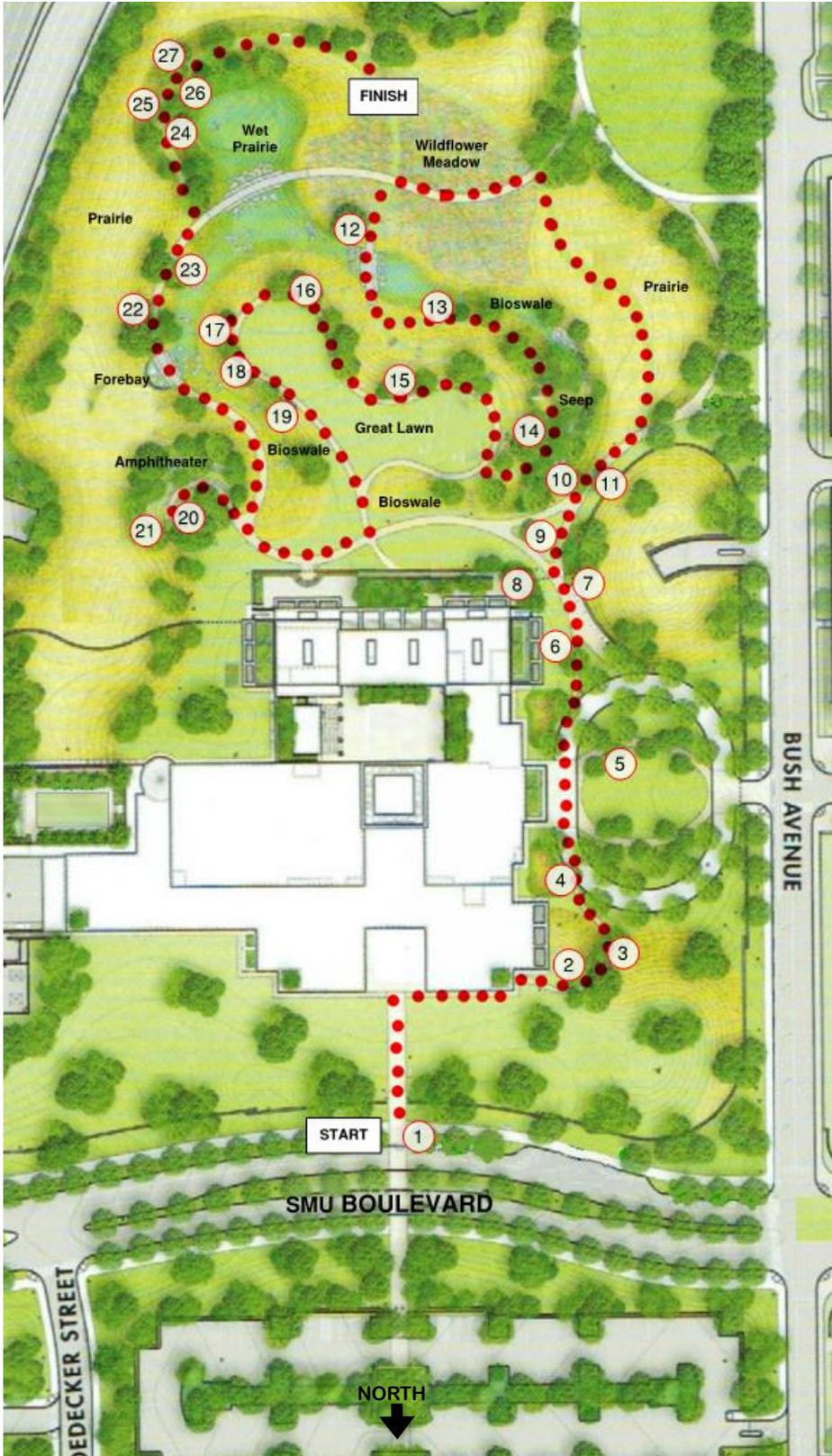


Native Texas Park Tree Walk

Welcome! Most of these trees are not commonly used in our home landscapes, but they should be—native trees can be drought and disease resistant which make them easy to grow and maintain. By the end of your walk, you should be able to identify many of our native Texas trees. We've also included some tree facts on the back of this page. Be sure to visit our trees throughout the seasons! The Native Texas Park is free and open sunrise to sunset, seven days a week. NOTE: Please don't pick or break anything from the trees, but you're welcome to take specimens that have fallen to the ground.



1. Shumard Red Oak - *Quercus shumardii*
2. Mexican Plum - *Prunus Mexicana*
3. Chinkapin Oak - *Quercus muehlenbergii*
4. Pecan – *Carya illinoinesis*
5. Redbuds – *Cercis candansii* var. *texensis* and *Cercis canadensis* L.
6. Texas Ash – *Fraxinus texensis*
7. Bur Oak – *Quercus macrocarpa*
8. Lacey Oak – *Quercus laceyi*
9. Green Ash – *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
10. Slippery Elm – *Ulmus rubra*
11. Honey Locust (Thornless) – *Gleditsia tricanthos* var. *inermis*
12. Live Oak – *Quercus virginiana*
13. Possumhaw – *Ilex decidua*
14. Sycamore – *Platanus occidentalis*
15. Mexican White Oak – *Quercus polymorpha*
16. Common Persimmon – *Diospyros virginiana*
17. Eastern Red Cedar – *Juniperus virginiana*
18. Post Oak – *Quercus stellate*
19. Blackjack Oak – *Quercus marilandica*
20. Cedar Elm – *Ulmus crassifolia*
21. Mexican Blue Oak – *Quercus oblongifolia*
22. Mesquite – *Prosopis glandulosa*
23. Water Oak – *Quercus nigra*
24. Black Willow - *Salix nigra*
25. Cottonwood – *Populus deltoides*
26. River Birch – *Betula nigra*
27. Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum – *Viburnum rufidulum*

HINTS FOR IDENTIFYING OUR NATIVE TREES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

#	COMMON NAME	LEAF	BARK	SEED/FRUIT	FUN FACT
19	Blackjack Oak	shape like a dino footprint with 1 bristle on each lobe	gray, plates resemble alligator hide	acorns	grows where other trees can't survive, often has dead branches on a living tree.
24	Black Willow	narrow, lance-like, 3-6" long	brownish black and furrowed	in late spring fluffy white seeds are dispersed by the wind	Native Americans used the easily sprouted branches to make shelters and baskets
7	Bur Oak	deep round lobes, leaves are very large at 5-12" long	dark gray, thick and corky	large acorns have a distinct fringed cap	Latin "macrocarpa" means "leaves and fruit are larger than those of the species"
20	Cedar Elm	Small and rough like sandpaper	light brown to reddish brown, thick	green to brown disk; notched tip	the "crassifolia" in its Latin name means "thick leaved"
3	Chinkapin Oak	oval, dark green, teeth all around	light gray to brown, many narrow scales	acorns	was a primary source of fuel in the early 1800s for steamships on the Ohio River
16	Common Persimmon	simple, oval with smooth margins	striped with gray and orange when young	round, green to yellow to red fruit, looks like it has a crown	Delicious fruit can be eaten, but only when it is completely ripe and verging on mushy
25	Cottonwood	simple, triangular, toothed	gray with deep flat furrows	cotton-like filaments dispersed by the wind	a type of poplar ("Alamo" in Spanish), may have been the basis of that mission's name
17	Eastern Red Cedar	evergreen with scaly needles	reddish brown to gray	look like light blue berries but are actually cones	wood is used for making storage chests, the cedar scent from oils keeps bugs away
9	Green Ash	compound with 7-9 pointed leaflets on the spine	brown with diamond shapes and deep furrows	clusters of 1-2" green-winged seeds on female trees	its strong white wood is used for baseball bats
11	Honey Locust (Thornless)	fern-like, open and airy	reddish brown with big vertical cracks	large, brown pods hold the seeds	the gray horizontal markings are called "lenticels" they're pores for gas exchanges
8	Lacey Oak	dusty bluish gray, shallow round lobes	gray, flakey and exfoliating	acorns (mature in 1 season as do all in the white oak family)	"white oaks" have rounded lobes (protrusions on a leaf) and rounded buds
12	Live Oak	oblong, wavy margin, brown in spring, a lot on the ground	gray with narrow, shallow furrows	acorns	its leaves fall right when the new ones emerge, making it appear "live" year round
22	Mesquite	compound with a smooth edge and feathery look	dark brown	green and pink bean-like pods	recognize this tree by how it branches closer to the ground than most other trees
21	Mexican Blue Oak	oblong blue-green, thick and leathery, wavy edges	gray and thick, checkered with age	acorns	first found in Texas in the early 1970's—nature discoveries can happen at any time!
2	Mexican Plum	pointed tip, fine teeth	upper branches are reddish brown, smooth	3/4" round, pink to red in fall	beautiful white blossoms in springtime
15	Mexican White Oak	4-5" long with smooth edges	grayish with hints of red	acorns	in spring new leaves are pinkish
4	Pecan	compound, 11 slightly curved leaflets	gray, scaly ridges with age	clumps of green to brown, old pods on trees look like claws	the State Tree of Texas, fossil remains show the pecan was here before humans
13	Possumhaw	thick and glossy; turns yellow and falls off in autumn	light gray, smooth, may have multiple trunks	red berries on female trees	the bright berries decorate leafless gray branches throughout fall and winter
18	Post Oak	3 perpendicular rounded lobes	light gray with scaly ridges	acorns	named after its use for making fence "posts", grows in same areas as Blackjack Oaks
26	River Birch	simple, oval; double-tooth margins	reddish brown to salmon pink, heavy peeling	many winged nutlets in a cone-like seed catkin	Native Americans regarded birch bark as a sacred gift, was used in many ways
5	Redbud Texas (and Eastern)	simple, glossy with wavy edges (or flat, non-wavy)	gray, thin	Dark red (or green) 2-4" pods show right after flowers	Texas is covered with magenta blossoms in March. (Eastern has pinkish blossoms).
27	Rusty Blackhaw Viburnum	1-3" oval leaf	gray and smooth when young, furrowed with age	green, berry-like turning from red to black	look for tiny rust-colored dots on the back side of leaf along the spine
1	Shumard Red Oak	3-7" long, pointed lobes	gray, darker and furrowed with age	acorns (mature in 2 seasons as do all in the red oak family)	"red oaks" have pointed lobes (protrusions on a leaf) and pointed buds
10	Slippery Elm	simple, toothed, 20-30 veins, asymmetrical leaf base	brown to reddish brown	green disk turning brown when mature, notched tip	the mucus-like substance of the inner bark was used in many ways by Native Americans
14	Sycamore	broad, 5-lobed with pointed tips	white-green, young trees grow out of their dark bark, creating a mottled effect	1" round, light brown ball made up of many nutlets	often planted in urban areas because of its ability to tolerate air pollution and provide shade
6	Texas Ash	compound with 5 oval leaflets on its spine	dark gray, deeply furrowed with age	clusters of 3/4-1" green-winged seeds on female trees	tolerates soil compaction and air pollution, making it well suited for use as a city tree
23	Water Oak	small, simple, tadpole-shaped, toothless margin	gray black, may have horizontal markings	acorn	can grow up to 24" per year but only survives 30-50 years