**Tree Walk**

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The University of Florida is home to thousands of beautiful trees, some of which are nestled in forested conservation areas and others in landscaped zones around buildings. In 1989 Bill Hubbard and Joel Smith with the School of Forest Resources and Conservation developed a self-guided tree walk in the area around McCarty Hall. In 2006 Erick Smith, Physical Plant Division, revised and expanded the walk. Using the map, start anywhere in the loop, then follow the suggested route. Reference the map to find the location of each tree. The trees are labeled with the common name, the species number (1) and the scientific name (2) in italics. This brochure has a short description of each tree and its native range in boldface.

(1) Ward and Ing, 1996
(2) USDA, Natural Resource Conservation Service at: [http://plants.usda.gov/java](http://plants.usda.gov/java)
1. Slash Pine
*Pinus elliottii*
Originally named for the marks left after turpentine, it is presently grown in plantations for pulp used in the papermaking process. 
Southeast U.S.

2. Loblolly Pine
*Pinus taeda*
The loblolly is often seen growing on fallow or cutover lands. This pine grows faster than any other southern yellow pine but its wood is inferior in quality. 
Southeast U.S.

3. Longleaf Pine
*Pinus palustris*
This is the largest of the southern yellow pines. Most of the South was once covered with this majestic tree. It is easy to recognize because of its long needles. 
Southeast U.S.

4. Laurel Oak
*Quercus laurifolia*
This oak is a common ornamental in the South. It grows to be a medium-sized tree. The tree supplies plenty of acorns eaten by many different animals. 
Southeast U.S.

5. Live Oak
*Quercus virginiana*
One of the most common and traditional southern trees. It can reach massive proportions. Was once used by the US Navy for shipbuilding. 
Southeast U.S.

6. Southern Magnolia
*Magnolia grandiflora*
It is another of the South’s finest evergreen trees. Its flowers are among the showiest in the world. 
Southeast U.S.

7. Cabbage Palm
*Sabal palmetto*
The official state tree of Florida. Only native and most common tree-sized palm in the state. 
Southeast U.S.

8. Canary Island Date Palm
*Phoenix canariensis*
Introduced to Florida over 100 years ago this palm is an excellent ornamental and street tree. 
Canary Islands

9. Canopy Island Date Palm
*Phoenix canariensis*
Southeast U.S.

10. Camphortree
*Cinnamomum camphora*
The camphortree is the source of the medicinal oil camphor. The leaves are very aromatic upon grinding. 
Tropical Asia.

11. Yellow-poplar
*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Also known as the tuliptree because of its tulip-shaped leaves. This hardwood is one of the most important commercial and ornamental hardwoods in the South. 
East U.S.

12. American Sycamore
*Platanus occidentalis*
Recognized by its “peeling bark” and “ball-like fruit.” Widely used as a fast growing shade tree. 
East U.S.

13. Sand Live Oak
*Quercus geminata*
Similar to the live oak but usually smaller in size. The leaves are also more revolute, or “boat-shaped.” 
Florida.

14. Podocarpus
*Podocarpus macrophyllus*
Valuable timber in S. Hemisphere. Popular landscape tree in N. Hemisphere. The name means “footed fruit.” 
S. Asia & Australia

15. Pecan
*Carya illinoensis*
Planted extensively across Florida as a cash crop, the nuts are a tasty part of many foods. 
East U.S.

16. Sweetgum
*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Recognized by its star-shaped leaves, this tree is a highly prized ornamental. Leaves turn brilliant colors in autumn. 
East U.S.

17. Sugarberry
*Celtis laevigata*
Known for the “corky warts” on its bark, the sugarberry commonly grows on stream banks and river bottoms. 
Southeast U.S.

18. Spruce Pine
*Pinus glabra*
Usually found in swamps, ravines, and along stream banks. Its “twisted trunk” makes it a landscaping favorite. 
Southeast U.S.

19. Eastern Redcedar
*Juniperus virginiana*
Large stands in N. Florida were cut years ago and used in pencil making. Often used as a screen or windbreak. 
East U.S.