

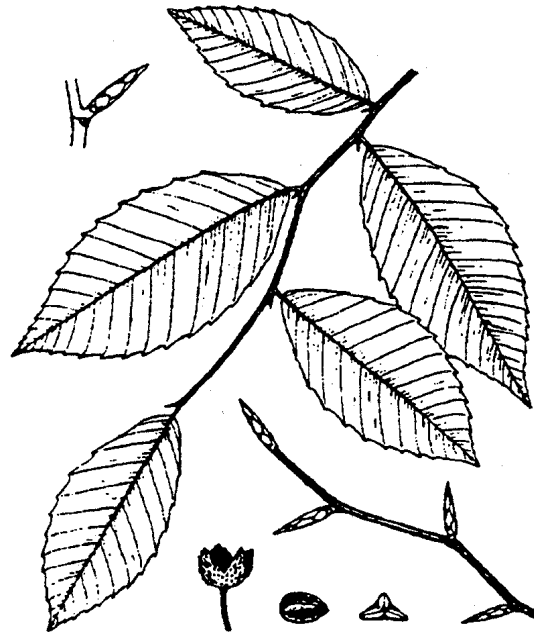
Plant Identification Sheets

Congaree Swamp National Monument



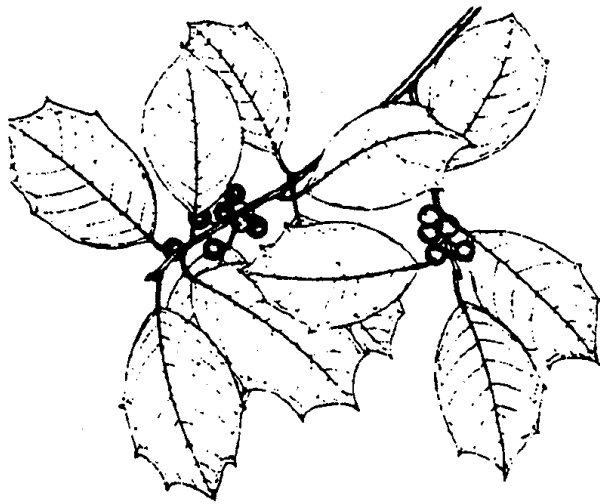
Bald Cypress

Grows in swampy areas. Function of the "knees" is not known, Only native southern conifer which sheds its leaves each winter. May reach the age of 1,000 years.



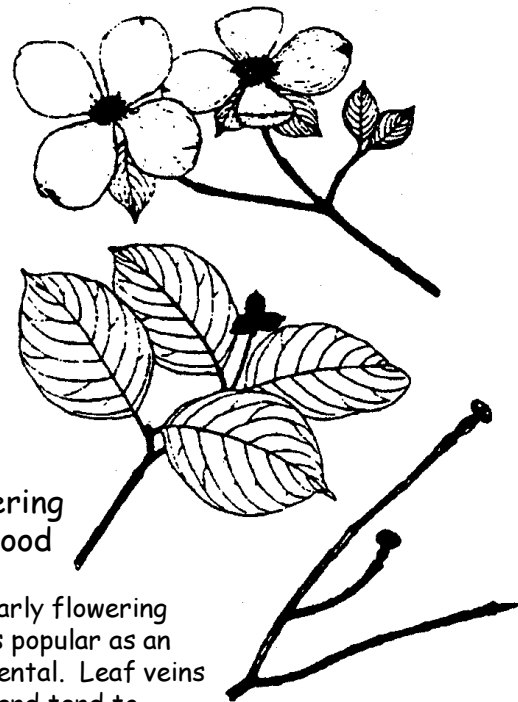
American Beech

Easily identified by its smooth, light gray bark. It bears sweet-meated nuts which are eaten by birds and mammals.



American Holly

Male and female flowers are on separate trees. Females produce red berries in winter which provide food for wildlife. Holly can be identified by glossy, dark green leaves which come to sharp points on the tip and margins.

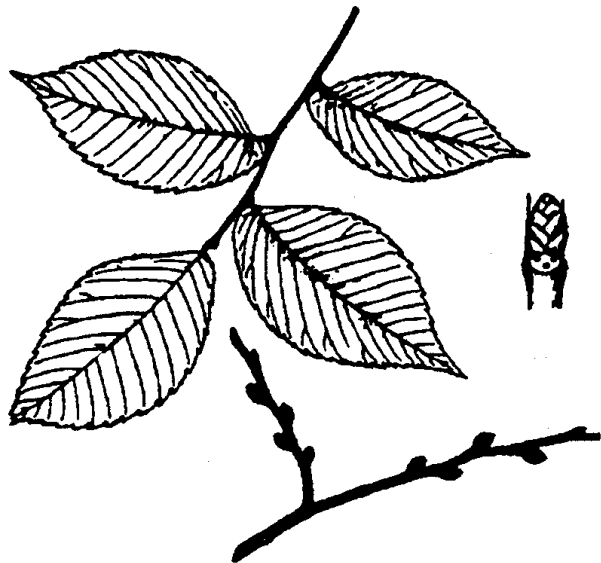


Flowering Dogwood

This early flowering tree is popular as an ornamental. Leaf veins curve and tend to follow the leaf margin.

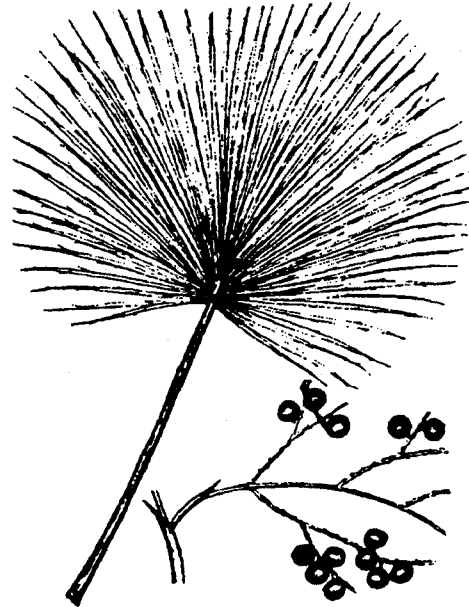
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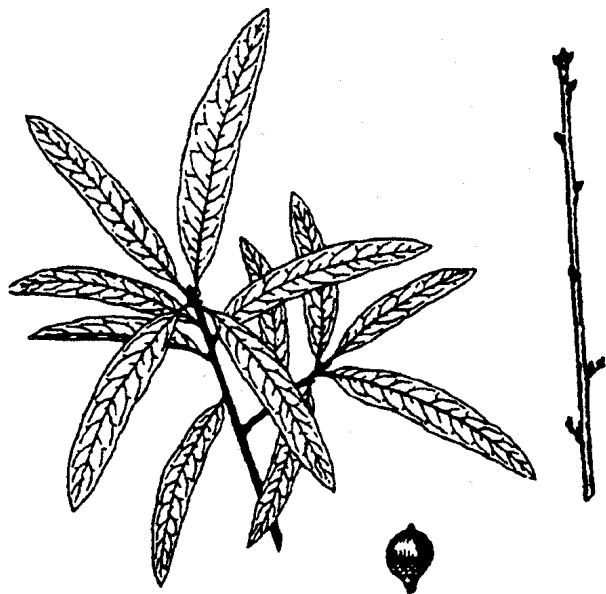
American Elm

Leaves are not symmetrical at the base. Trunk usually divides into several stems which form a broad, round-topped crown of long, graceful branches.



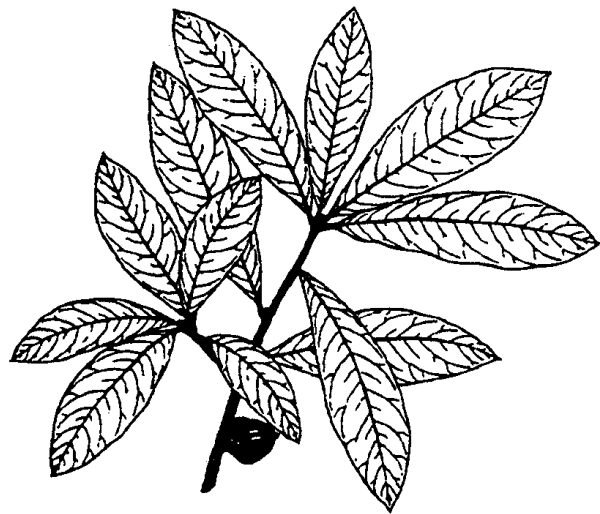
Dwarf Palmetto

This species of the coastal plain, from North Carolina to Texas, rarely reaches tree size. Easily identified by its fan-shaped leaves.



Willow Oak

Widely used as an ornamental tree. Willow Oak gets its name from the slender willow-like leaves. It has smooth bark and can tolerate more water than most oaks.



Laurel Oak

Often called Darlington oak, this tree has leaves which remain green on the tree until spring.

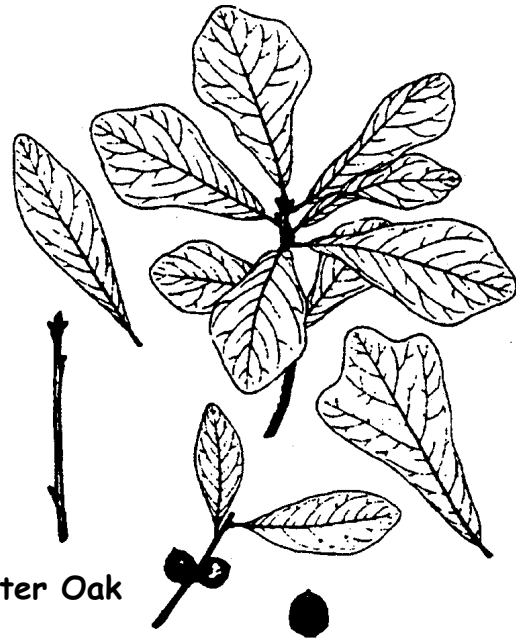
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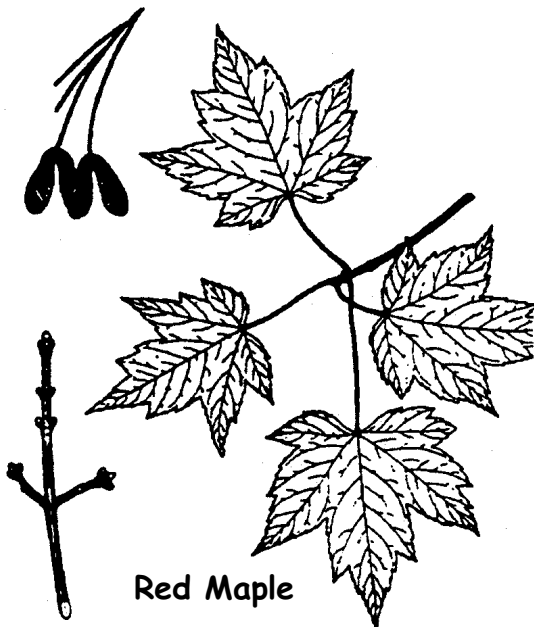
White Oak

One of the largest and most valuable trees in South Carolina. Can sometimes live to 600 years or more. Yields a high grade wood suitable for furniture, flooring and tight cooperage.



Water Oak

Leaves are quite variable in shape and remain green until gradually falling in late winter. Water Oak is a rapid grower and easily propagated which makes it a favorite street and lawn tree.



Red Maple

At all seasons of the year red maple has something red about it. In winter the red buds and twigs, in spring the red flowers, in summer the red leafstalks and red twigs and in the fall the leaves turn crimson or winy red.

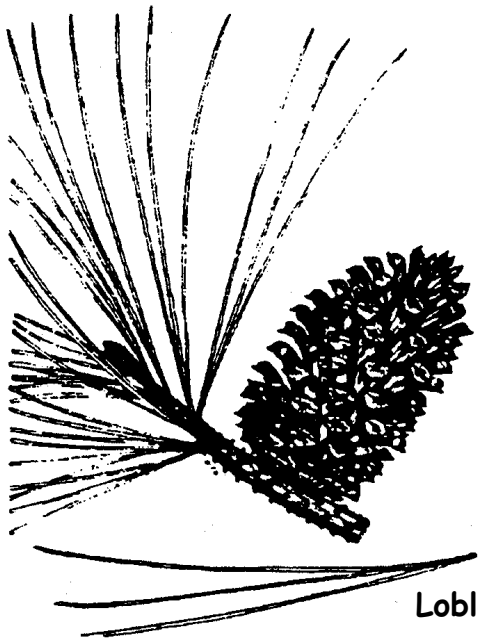


Red Mulberry

Sometimes planted as an ornamental tree and for bird food, this tree displays varied-shaped leaves, berry-like fruit and milky sap.

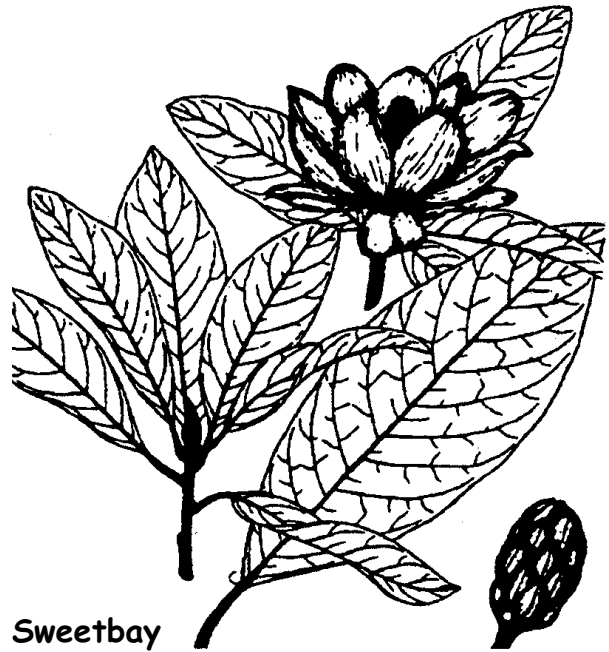
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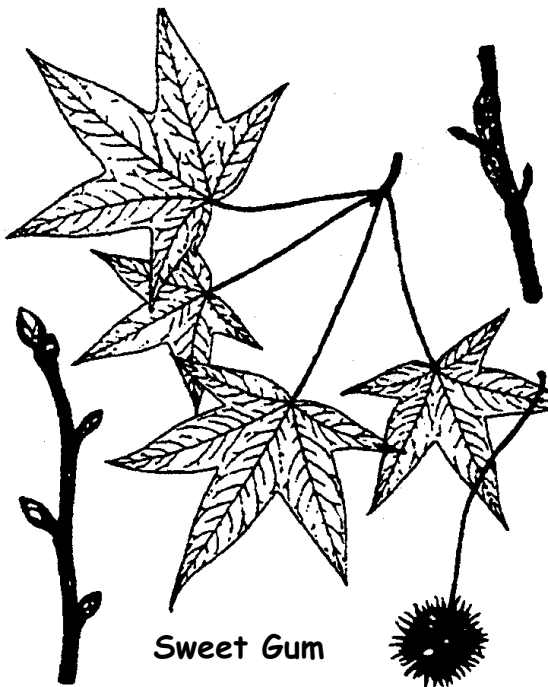
Loblolly Pine

This fast-growing pine produces abundant seeds which reseed abandoned fields. Because of its wide range, abundance and versatility, it is the principal commercial pine species of the Southeastern US.



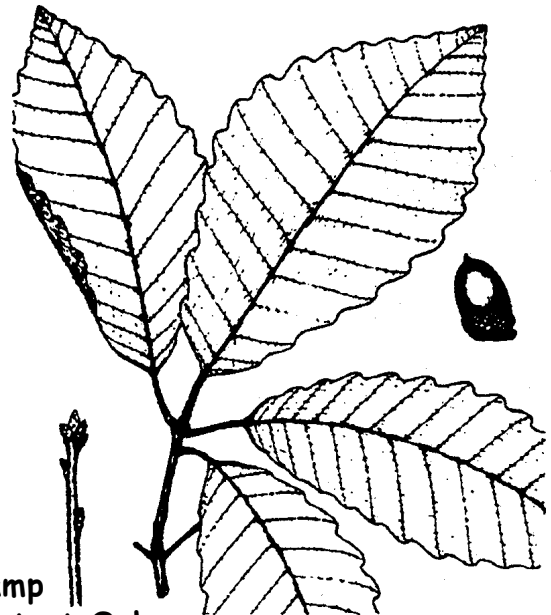
Sweetbay

Leaves are bright lustrous green above and nearly white beneath. This evergreen is a member of the magnolia family. It bears fragrant white flowers.



Sweet Gum

Easily identified by its star-shaped leaves and corky ridges on twigs. This tree produces ball-like fruit. Widely used for furniture.



Swamp Chestnut Oak

The leaves turn a rich crimson color in the fall. Often called the basket oak because its wood is used for making baskets. This is a long-lived hardwood.

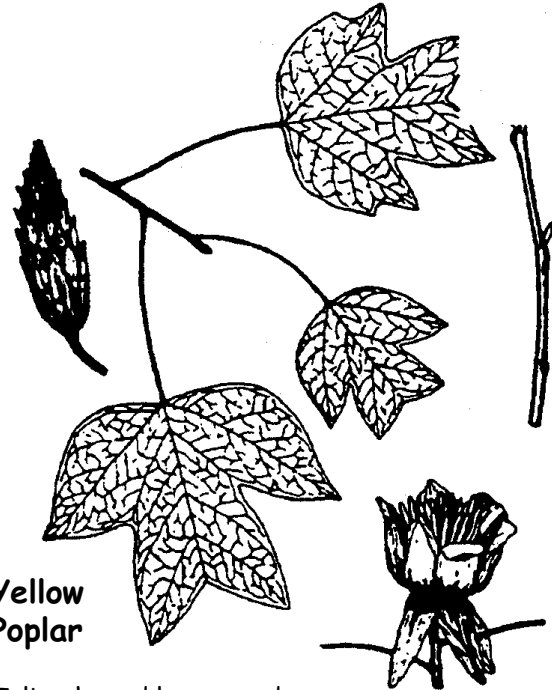
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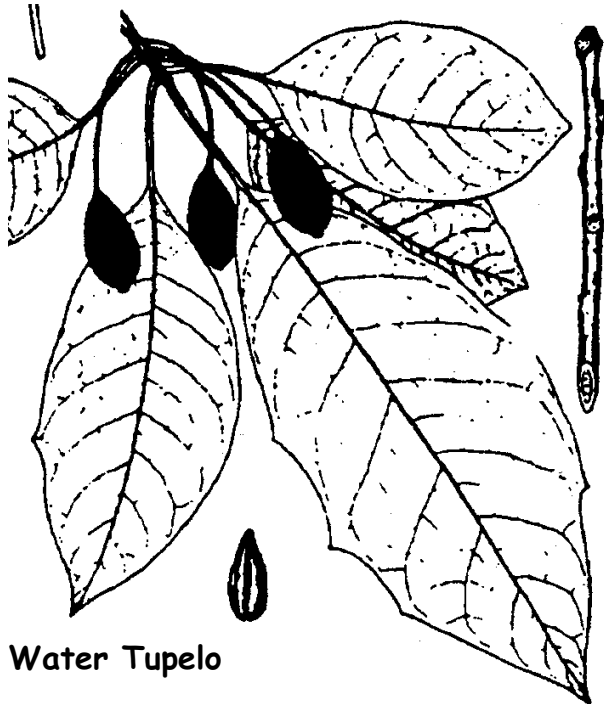
American Hornbeam

Often called "blue beech" for the color of its smooth bluish bark or "ironwood" for the qualities of its wood. Usually a small tree with a cluster of leafy bracts to which a small nutlet is attached.



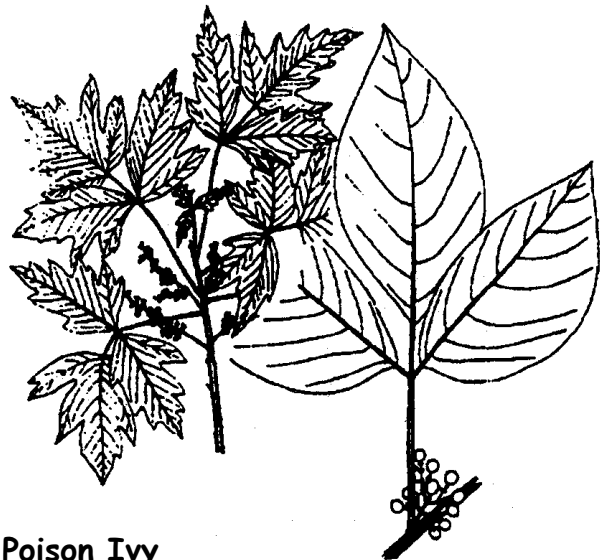
Yellow Poplar

Tulip-shaped leaves and large, greenish tulip-shaped flowers give the tree its most common name, "tulip tree". One of the most important southern hardwoods.



Water Tupelo

This tree is found in swampy areas and is easily identified by its conspicuous swollen base.

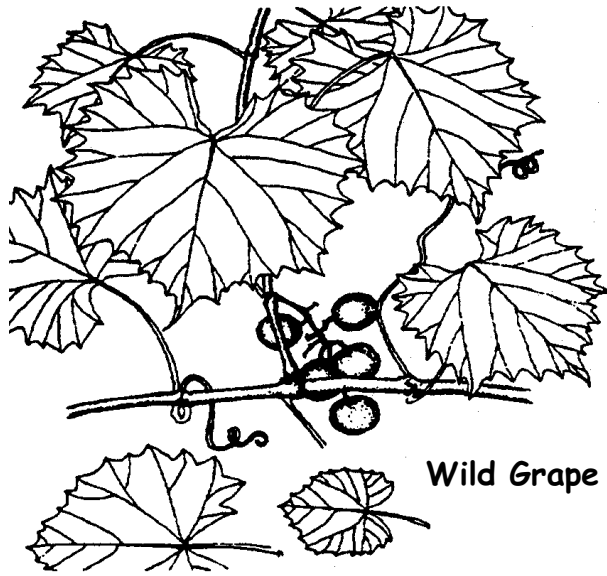


Poison Ivy

Identified by its leaflets which are arranged in groups of three. Vine may be quite large and will display hairy roots.

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Wild Grape

Also called muscadine, scuppernong, or bullace grape, this vine may occur as scrub vegetation. Fruits are variable in size, texture of skin and flavor. Two types of domestic grapes originated from the species. Those with amber-green fruits are known as scuppernongs while those with purple fruits are muscadines.



Virginia Creeper

Often confused with poison ivy, this plant has leaves which are arranged in groups of five. The vine is not poisonous.

Blackberry

A member of the rose family, this bush which often grows to 10 feet high bears large white flowers. The stems are furrowed and bear stout hooked prickles. The berries are oblong, seedy, firm and sweet. They grow in long loose clusters, the lower berries usually ripening first. Bears in July and August.



Hackberry

Rounded crown with slightly drooping branches. Leaves alternate, toothed, shiny green above, paler with hairy veins below. Yellow in autumn. Twigs slightly zigzagged. Fruit red to purple in autumn.

