

### Tree and Grove Identification:

- 1101- Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)
- 1102- Kwanzan Cherry (*Prunus serrulata* 'Sekiyama')
- 1103- Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
- 1104- White Pine (*Thuja occidentalis*)
- 1106- Lacebark Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)
- 1107- Natchez Cape Myrtle (*Lagerstromia 'Natchez'*)
- 1108- American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- 1109- Sweetbay Magnolia (*Magnolia virginiana*)
- 1110- American Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- 1111- Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- 1112- Yoshino Cherry (*Prunus yedoensis*)
- 1113- Japanese Pagoda Tree (*Styphnolobium japonicum*)
- 1114- Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)
- 1115- White Mulberry (*Morus alba*)
- 1116- Eastern Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
- 1117- Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
- 1118- Yellow Buckeye (*Aesculus flava*)
- 1119- Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- 1120- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- 1121- Southern Crabapple (*Malus angustifolia*)
- 1122- Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*)
- 1123- River Birch (*Betula nigra*)
- 1124- Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- 1125- Hinoki Cypress (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*)
- 1126- Japanese Black Pine (*Pinus thunbergii*)
- 1127- American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)
- 1128- Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
- 1129- Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- 1130- Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)
- 1131- Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
- 1132- Plantree Maple (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- 1133- Linden (*Tilia americana*)
- 1201- American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
- 1244- American Linden (*Tilia americana*)
- 1246- Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)

### Commonly Sighted Birds:

- Northern Cardinal
- Carolina Chickadee
- Blue Heron
- Pine Warbler
- American Crow
- Osprey
- Blue Jay
- Eastern Bluebird
- Northern Mockingbird
- Chipping Sparrow

## Legend Descriptions

Afforestation brings new forestry to an environment through the planting or seeding of trees in areas that have not been forested for many years. Some of the benefits of this practice include: habitat creation, increased biodiversity, soil stabilization, carbon sequestration, and climate stabilization.

Buffers are vegetative plantings along the edges of our waterways. Buffers help clean our waters by removing excess nutrients, sediment and other pollutants from stormwater runoff. They provide shade, preventing excessive solar heating, root structure to stabilize the bank, and leaf litter for the aquatic ecosystem's food web.

Meadows are naturalized areas with tall native grasses and wildflowers which are also completely or nearly completely devoid of trees. Meadows provide critical habitat for many species of wildlife including ground-nesting birds, butterflies, other insects and small mammals.

Raingardens are gardens that use a combination of physical (depressions) and biological (plant material) components to capture and treat stormwater before it reaches waterways. Some benefits of raingardens include: Increased groundwater infiltration, reduced flash flooding, reduced stream channel erosion, and the removal of excess nutrients.

Tidal Marsh areas are low lying, wet, often submerged or flooded places with slow moving or standing water which act as a transition zone between dryer upland habitats and continuous water bodies. Marshes provide exceptional spawning and nursery grounds for a variety of animals while also acting as filters for nutrients and pollutants.



## St. Mary's Walking Arboretum Biodiversity Tour Map



### Interactive Map Key

Access voice recordings with your smart phone to listen to audio about select tree and bird species featured on the tour.

St. Mary's College of Maryland

Located in Historic  
St. Mary's City, Maryland

<http://www.smcn.edu/arboretum/index.html>

