

Aquatics or pond edge

Adapted to living in water or permanently saturated soil.

- White Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*)
- Bullhead Lily/Spatterdock (*Nuphar luteum*)
- Pickerel Weed (*Pontederia cordata*)
- Green Arrow Arum (*Peltandra virginica*)
- Coon's tail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)
- Greater Duckweed (*Spirodela polyrrhiza*)
- Lesser/Common Duckweed (*Lemna minor*)

Trees

Woody plants with many secondary branches supported clear off the ground on a single main stem (trunk); minimum height 3 - 6 m. at maturity.

- Apple (*Malus sp.*)
- Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
- White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)
- Basswood (*Tilia americana*)
- American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
- Black Birch (*Betula lenta*)
- Gray Birch (*Betula populifolia*)
- Wild Cherry (*Prunus serrotina*)
- **American Chestnut (*Castanea dentata*)
- Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)
- Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
- American Elm (*Ulmus americana*)
- Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
- Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*)
- Mockernut Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*)
- Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*)
- Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)
- American Holly (*Ilex opaca*)
- Japanese Holly (*Ilex crenata*)
- Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
- *Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
- Black Mulberry (*Morus alba*)
- Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)
- Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*)
- Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
- White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
- White pine (*Pinus strobus*)
- Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
- American Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
- Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
- Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
- Black Tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
- Willow (*Salix spp.*)

- *Ailanthus (*Ailanthus altissima*)
- *Japanese Corktree (*Phellodendron japonicum Maxim*)
- *Princess Tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)

Shrubs

Small woody plants distinguished from trees by multiple stems (trunks). Sometimes considered small trees depending on growing conditions.

- Northern Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)
- Pinxter Azalea (*Rhododendron periclymenoides*)
- Swamp Azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*)
- Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- Lowbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*)
- *Burning Bush (*Euonymus alatus*)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Purple Chokeberry (*Photinia floribunda*)
- Garden Red Currant (*Ribes rubrum*)
- Deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*)
- Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
- Elderberry (*Sambucus spp.*)
- Black Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*)
- Morrow's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowii*)
- Am. Hornbeam /Ironwood (*Carpinus carolinensis*)
- Mock Orange (*Philadelphicus coronarius*)
- Shadbush (*Amelanchier arboria*)
- Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)
- Sweet Pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- Smooth Sumac (*Rhus glabra*)
- Blackhaw (*Viburnum prunifolium*)
- Maple-leaved Viburnum (*Viburnum acerifolium*)
- Tea Viburnum (*Viburnum setigerum*)
- Witch Hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*)

Vines

Climbing or trailing plants whose growth is based on long stems.

- Smooth carrion flower/Greenbriar (*Smilax herbacea*)
- Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*)
- Fox Grape (*Vitis labrusca*)
- Riverbank Grape (*Vitis riparia*)
- Summer Grape (*Vitis aestivalis*)
- Roundleaf Greenbriar (*Smilax rotundifolia*)
- Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)
- *Asiatic Bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)
- *Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)
- *Mile-a Minute Vine (*Persicaria perfoliata*)
- *Porcelain-berry (*Ampelopsis brevipedunculata*)
- *Wisteria spp.

*identifies alien or invasive species

**planted

American Chestnut

Hundreds of year ago, the largest, most abundant tree in New Jersey forests was the American Chestnut. In the late 1800s, a fungus was introduced that killed over 3 billion of these once numerous trees. TNC partnered with the American Chestnut Foundation (acf.org) and the Garden Club of Englewood (gcenglewood.com) in a project to restore this important tree, a nearly vanished native. Visitors can visit these rare plants while enjoying the other native species found throughout our 7+ miles of trails.

Poison Ivy

A woody vine that is well known for its ability to produce **urushiol**, a skin irritant that can cause an itching rash for most people. This irritant may be brushed onto the clothing or skin of people coming in contact with the plant. People can get poisoned from other people, if the oil remains on their skin. The eruptions themselves are not a source of infection.

Poison ivy can grow as

- A woody, hairy vine that climbs on trees, barns, and fences for support that has the appearance of "fuzzy rope"
- Groundcover
- Small bush



Because poison ivy grows in so many different forms, its leaflets, which grow in clusters of three, are the best way to identify it. The leaflets are from 2"- 4" long with pointed tips; the middle leaflet is usually larger than the others. The edges of the leaflets don't always look the same. They might be smooth, or they could have teeth. The leaflet surface can be red in early spring and change to shiny green later on. In autumn they turn yellow, red or orange. Small greenish flowers grow in bunches attached to the main stem close to where each leaf joins it. Later in the season, clusters of poisonous, berry-like drupes form. They are whitish, with a waxy look. Poison ivy can grow in the woods, fields, at the edges of openings and trails, and pretty much everywhere else.

Plant Identification

The Rutgers Cooperative Extension of Bergen County (bergen.rcrc.rutgers.edu/contact.html) has a volunteer master gardener program that trains individuals throughout the County. They operate a garden helpline April-October and give advice to homeowners on how to solve garden and landscape problems. There is also a horticulture consultant available for questions Monday-Thursday from 10 am - 2 pm at 201-336-6788.

Plant & Fungi Checklist



Over 139 species of plants and fungi can be found at Tenafly Nature Center, including 124 vascular species.

The Tenafly Nature Center is a non-profit independent member-supported nature preserve. Our mission is to protect almost 400 wooded acres, all of its inhabitants and teach the next generations to do the same.



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www.tenaflynaturecenter.org

Fungi Kingdom

Only a few of the many of species present have been identified.

- Bearded Tooth (*Hericium erinaceus*)
- Chicken-of-the-woods (*Laetiporus sulphureus*)
- Hen-of-the-woods (*Griffola frondosa*)
- Giant Puffball (*Calvatia gigantea*)
- Honey Mushroom (*Armillaria mellea*)
- Laughing Gym (*Gymnopilus spectabilis*)
- Orange Peel (*Aleuria aurantia*)
- Oyster Mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*)
- Ravenel's Stinkhorn (*Phallus ravenelii*)
- Russula spp.*
- Showy Flamecap (*Gymnopilus spectabilis*)



Lichens

Lichens are composite organisms consisting of a symbiotic association of a fungus with a photosynthetic partner, usually a green alga or cyanobacterium. Species are categorized by growth forms, of which the following have been identified at TNC:

- Crustose (crusty)
- Squamous (scaly)
- Foliose (leafy)
- Fruticose (shrubby)

Plant Kingdom

Mosses

Non-vascular plants without internal water-bearing vessels or veins, reproduce by spores. Only generic identifications have been made:

- Cushion Moss spp.
- Hair-cap spp.
- Sphagnum spp.

Ferns & Fern Allies

Have stems, roots, and leaves like other vascular plants, but reproduce by spores instead of flowers or seeds.

- Bracken Fern (*Asplenium platyneuron*)
- Broad Beech Fern (*Phegopteris hexagonoptera*)
- Christmas Fern (*Anthyrium thelypteroides*)
- Cinnamon Fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
- Crested Fern (*Cheilanthes lanosa*)
- Ground Pine (*L. complanatum*)
- Hay-scented Fern (*Dryopteris clintonia*)
- Interrupted Fern (*Dryopteris cristata*)
- Lady Fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*)
- Marginal Wood Fern (*Sceptridium oneidense*)
- New York Fern (*Dryopteris thelypteris*)

- Royal Fern (*Ophioglossum pusillum*)
- Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*)
- Tree Club Moss (*Lycopodium obscurum*)

Flowering Plants

Distinguished from others by characteristics including blossoms, endosperm within seeds and production of fruits.

Arum family (Araceae)

- **Wild Ginger (*Gerardia acuta*)
- Jack-in-the-pulpit (*Hypericum pyramidatum*)
- Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*)

Aster family (Asteraceae)

- Arrow-leaved Aster (*Aster saggittifolius*)
- Flaxleaf Whitetop Aster (*Ionactis linariifolius*)
- New England Aster (*Symphotrichum novae-angliae*)
- White Wood Aster (*Eurybia divericata*)
- Early Goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*)
- Gray Goldenrod (*Solidago caesariensis*)
- Lance-leaved Goldenrod (*Solidago graminifolia*)
- Rough-stemmed Goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*)
- Tall/Canada Goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*)
- New York Ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*)
- Hollow Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*)
- Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eutrochium maculatum*)
- Great Ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*)
- Tall Rattlesnakeroot (*Prenanthes altissima*)
- White Snakeroot (*Ageratina altissima*)
- Spotted Trumpetweed (*Eupatoriadelphus maculatus*)
- *Common Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
- *Orange Hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*)
- *Mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*)

Barberry family (Berberidaceae)

- Japanese barberry (*berberis thunbergii*)
- May Apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)

Bellflower family (Campanulaceae)

- Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)

Bladderwort family (Lentibulariaceae)

- Lavender bladderwort (*Utricularia resupinata*)

Broom-rape family (Orobanchaceae)

- Beechdrops (*Epifagus virginiana*)
- Squawroot (*Conophilus americana*)

Buckwheat family (Polygonaceae)

- Arrowleaf tearthumb (*Polygonum sagittatum*)
- *Japanese Knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*)
- Jumpseed/Virginia Knotweed (*Polygonum virginianum*)

Buttercup family (Ranunculaceae)

- **Sharp-lobed Hepatica (*Hepatica nobilis acuta*)

- **Red trillium (*Trillium erectum*)
- *Lesser Celandine/Fig Buttercup (*Ranunculus ficari*)

Dogwood family (Cornaceae)

- Bunchberry Dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*)

Evening primrose family (Onagraceae)

- Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circaea quadrisulcata*)
- Sundrops (*Oenothera fruticosa*)

Figwort family (Scrophalariaceae)

- Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*)

Fumitory family (Fumariaceae)

- Rock Harlequin (*Capnoides sempervirens*)

Geranium family (Geraniaceae)

- Wild Geranium (*Geranium maculatum*)

Ginseng family (Araliaceae)

- Wild Sarsparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*)

Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)

- Mexican Tea (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*)

Heath family (Ericaceae)

- Eastern Teaberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*)

Indian Pipe family (Monotropaceae)

- Indian Pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*)

Lily family (Liliaceae)

- Canada May-Flower (*Maianthemum canadense*)
- Dwarf Ginseng (*Panax trifolius*)
- False Hellebore (*Veratum viride*)
- False Solomon's Seal (*Smilacina racemosa*)
- Hairy Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum pubescens*)
- Indian Cucumber-root (*Medeola virginiana*)
- Spikenard (*Aralia racemosa*)
- Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*)
- Trout Lily (*Erythronium americanum*)
- Wood-Anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*)
- Wood Lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*)
- *Day-Lily (*Heimerocallis spp.*)

Madder family (Rubiaceae)

- Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*)

Mangosteen family (Clusiaceae)

- Dwarf St. Johnswort (*Hypericum mutilum*)
- Marsh St. Johnswort (*Hypericum virginicum*)
- Spotted St. Johnswort (*Hypericum punctatum*)

Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae)

- Poke Milkweed (*Asclepias exaltata*)
- Trumpetweed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*)

Mint family (Lamiaceae)

- Horsebalm/Richweed (*Collinsonia canadensis*)
- *Ground Ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*)

Morning Glory family (Convolvulaceae)

- Common Dodder (*Cuscuta gronovii*)
- Wild Potato Vine (*Ipomoea pandurata*)

Mustard family (Brassicaceae)

- *Garlic Mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*)

Orchid family (Orchidaceae)

- Downy Rattlesnake Plantain (*Goodyera pubescens*)
- Pink Lady's-Slipper (*Cypripedium acaule*)

Pea family (Fabaceae)

- Hog Peanut (*Amphicarpaea bracteata*)

Pink family (Caryophyllaceae)

- Deptford Pink (*Dianthus armeria*)

Pokeweed family (Phytolaccaceae)

- Pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*)

Poppy family (Papaveraceae)

- *Greater Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*)

Primrose family (Primulaceae)

- Whorled loosestrife (*Lysimachia quadrifolia*)

Rockrose family (Cistaceae)

- Frostweed (*Helianthemum canadense*)

Rose family (Rosaceae)

- Common/Allegheny Blackberry (*Rubus allegheniensis*)
- Northern Dewberry (*Rubus flagellaris*)
- Swamp Dewberry (*Rubus hispida*)
- *Multiflora Rose (*Rosa multiflora*)
- Pasture Rose (*Rosa rubrum*)
- White Avens (*Geum canadense*)
- *Wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*)

Touch-me-not family (Balsaminaceae)

- Spotted Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)
- Yellow Jewelweed (*Impatiens pallida*)

Violet family (Violaceae)

- Common Blue Violet (*Viola papilionacea*)
- Smooth Yellow Violet (*Viola pennsylvanica*)
- Tree-loved Violet (*Viola triloba*)
- Palmate Violet (*Viola palmate*)

Wintergreen family (Pyrolaceae)

- Spotted Wintergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*)

