

# FOREST TREES

OF SOUTH CAROLINA



South Carolina  
Forestry Commission



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**Forestry Commission**

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The South Carolina Forestry Commission is proud to present to the citizens of South Carolina this updated edition of the agency's native forest tree identification manual, originally produced in 2003.

This greatly improved guide represents a significant upgrade to its predecessor in scope and detail; in addition to replacing one-color line drawings of trees and their identifying characteristics with full-color photographs, we have added more than a dozen native species than appeared in the first edition, added a section on tree and leaf anatomy, incorporated range maps for every species and included many more anecdotal and characteristic keys to identifying South Carolina's native trees.

While every attempt was made to use as many original photographs taken by Forestry Commission staff as possible, this edition could not have been completed without the wonderful contributions of many other foresters, forestry professors, naturalists, nursery providers, arborists and tree lovers around the country, to all of whom we are deeply indebted.



# FOREWORD

The mission of the South Carolina Forestry Commission is to protect, promote, enhance and nurture the state's forestlands in a manner consistent with achieving the greatest good for its citizens, and it is in this spirit that we developed this reference manual to serve the citizens of South Carolina in learning about our many forest trees.

Our state is blessed with a panoply of forest types, from the Blue Ridge Mountains of the Upstate to the sandhills of the Pee Dee and to the coastal plain of the Lowcountry. Each is composed of a unique assemblage of flora that collectively contribute to a diverse mosaic of over 100 different species of forest trees.

Of these, more than half are of commercial value, creating a renewable resource that feeds one of the largest industry sectors in the state. For many, the greatest wealth of our forest resource is expressed in its sheer abundance, covering more than 12.9 million acres of South Carolina. That bounty is managed for the most part by private landowners, who own 87 percent of the state's forestland. South Carolina's forest industry, represented by primary and secondary manufacturers, has long been an economic engine that uses this wood to create wealth, added value and many thousands of jobs. Nowhere is the idea of working forests – forestland carefully managed to supply a steady, renewable, sustainable supply of wood for paper, packaging, lumber, energy and other consumer goods – more apparent than in the Palmetto State.

Having a knowledge of trees, where they grow, how they grow, and how they may be used, makes for a greater appreciation of the forest resource specifically and of the outdoors in general. In a state with such vast diversity, there is certainly much to appreciate and even more to learn.

Referencing his travels through South Carolina in 1776, William Bartram wrote that our forestland "...employs the imagination and captivates the senses by their magnificence and grandeur." We hope this guide serves that imagination well in your personal travels across our beautiful state.

## Note

The distribution references of species were derived from Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) field observations, as collected by SCFC personnel. Species may occur in counties not referenced; however their presence has not been verified on the ground.

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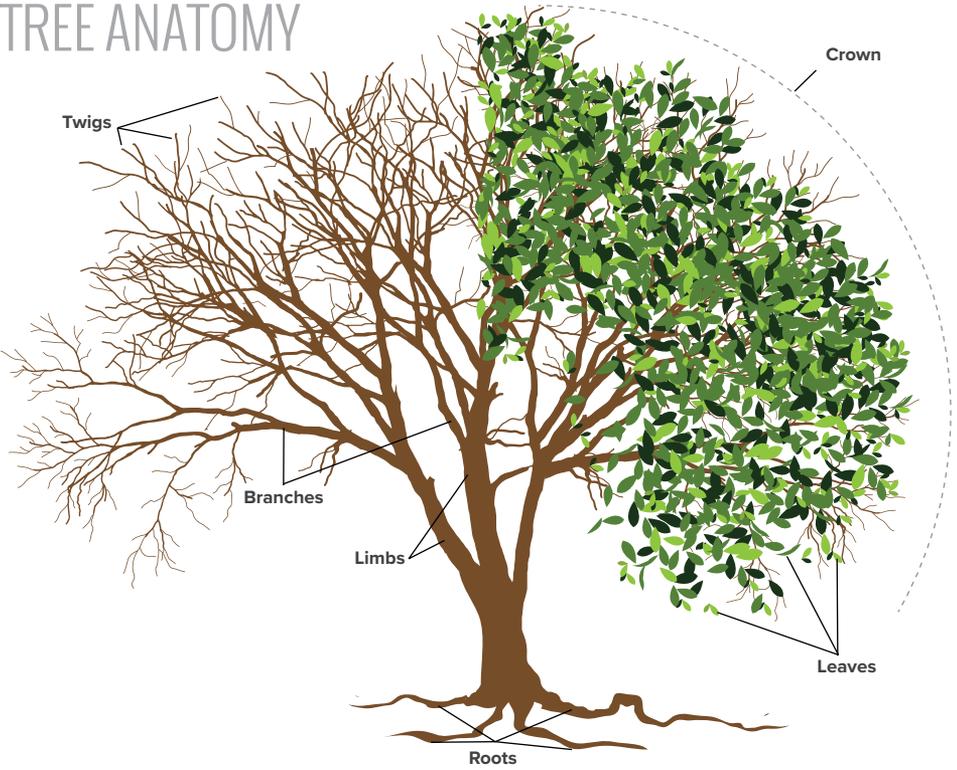
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# TREE ANATOMY



# TREE SHAPES



Columnar



Pyramidal



Oval



Conical



Irregular



Rounded



Open

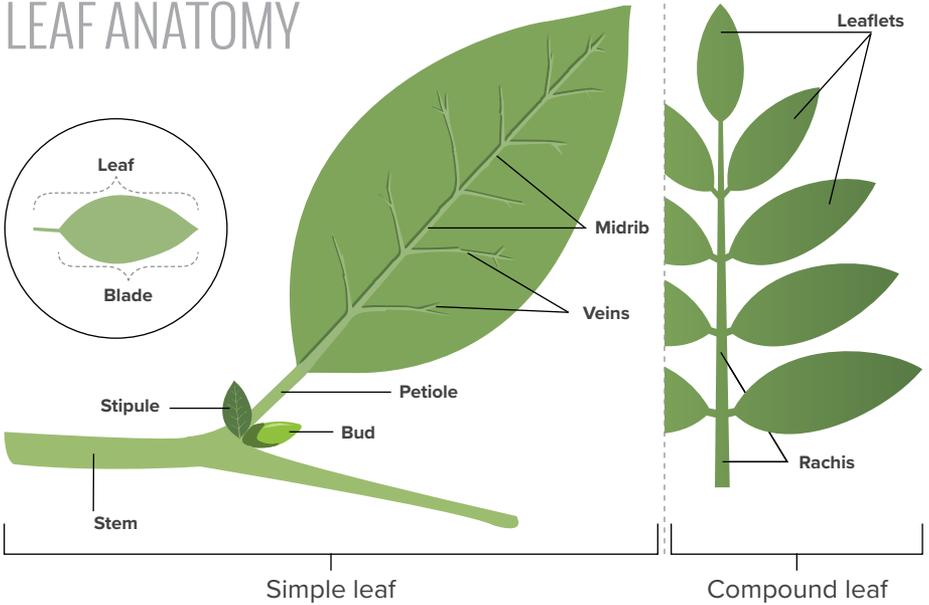


Spreading



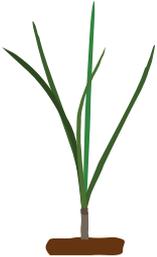
Vase-shaped

# LEAF ANATOMY



# LEAF ARRANGEMENT

Leaf arrangement of gymnosperms/conifers



Needles in bundle



Needles in cluster



Awl-like needles



Scale-like needles

Leaf arrangement of angiosperms/hardwoods



Alternate

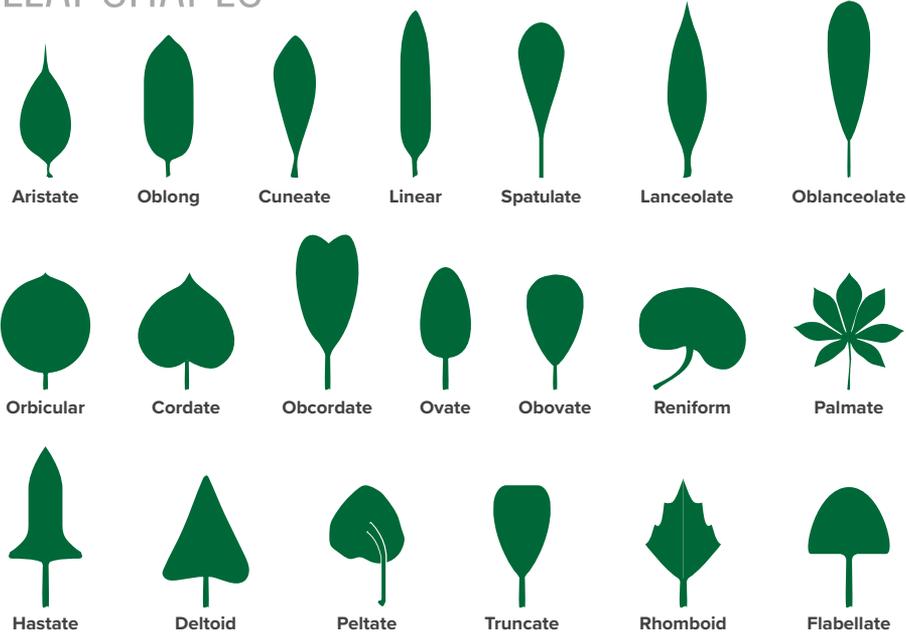


Opposite

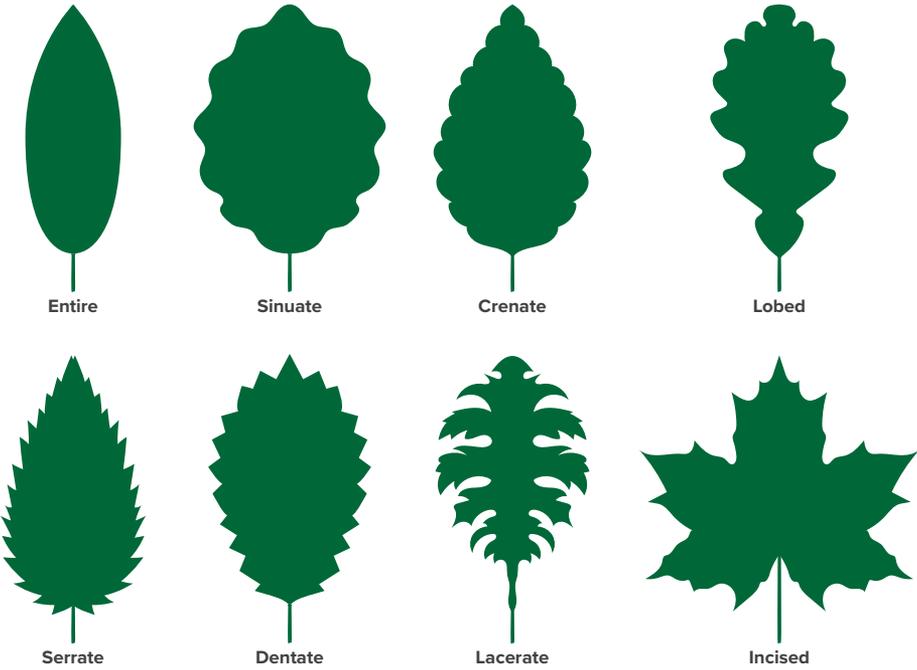


Whorled

# LEAF SHAPES



# LEAF MARGINS





# CABBAGE PALMETTO

## SABAL PALMETTO

**Height:** 30-50'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Fan-shaped with stiff half-round stems that are 6 to 7 inches long; leaf blades are 5 to 8 inches long in numerous drooping segments bearing many threadlike fibers; rachis extends through the leaf while it stops in the dwarf palmetto leaf.

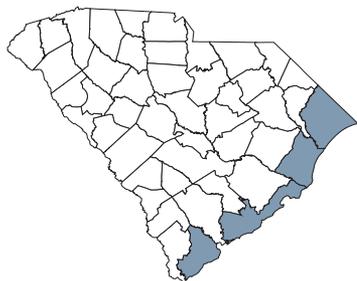
**Fruit:** Round to oval, black and in drooping clusters; each fruit encloses a single chestnut-brown seed; appears in the spring.

**Flower:** Tiny, white and droop in clusters about 2 inches long.

**Bark:** Bark of young trees and bark near live leaves of older trees are ringed with leaf scars at leaf base; becomes smooth and brownish to gray.

**Location/Other:** Along the Atlantic Coast and occasionally planted inland; various but usually associated with sandy soils along the coast; state tree of South Carolina.

**Use:** Ornamental; trunks are used for wharf pilings, docks and poles; brushes and whisk brooms are made from young leafstalk fibers; baskets and hats are made from leaf blades.





PALMETTO



# BLACKGUM

## NYSSA SYLVATICA

**Height:** 50-100'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Alternate leaf arrangement; leaves are simple and tend to cluster at the tip of twigs; one of the first to change color in the fall, turning to scarlet.

**Fruit:** Round, dark blue and clustered on stalks up to 1.5 inches long.

**Flower:** Males are small, light green and in heads on long stalks; females are small, green and in flowered racemes.

**Twig:** Slender, red-brown and glabrous; has a diaphragmed pith; has three bundle scars on the leaf scar.

**Bark:** Thick and gray to light brown; deeply fissured; becomes blocky when it gets older.

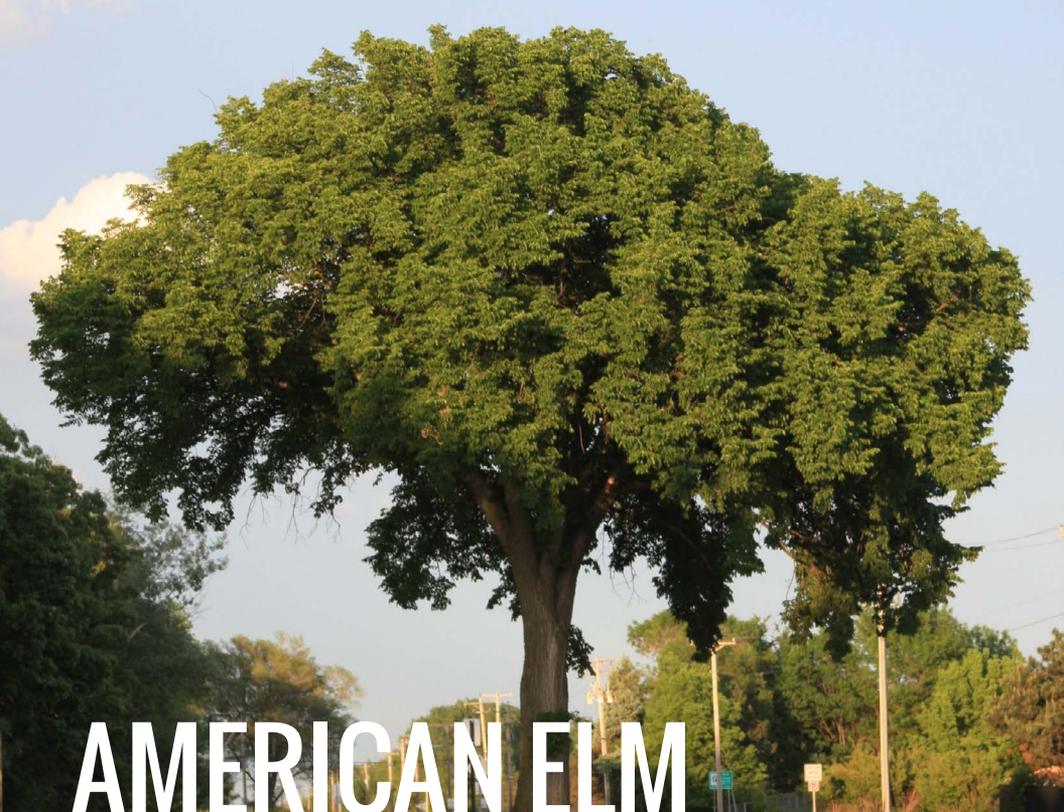
**Location/Other:** Statewide; variety of sites but best on well-drained, light textured soils; in lowlands, loams and clay; loams of lower slopes and coves of uplands; shade intolerant; limbs tend to form right angles to the trunk.

**Use:** Fruit is consumed by many wildlife species; used for pulp, veneer, furniture and containers.





UNTOOTHED SIMPLE LEAF



# AMERICAN ELM

## ULMUS AMERICANA

**Height:** 100'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Alternate leaf arrangement; leaves are 4 to 6 inches long and 2 to 3 inches wide; margin is doubly toothed; leaves have a sharp tip, lopsided base and are rough on the underside and top side.

**Fruit:** Clustered on long stems with the small seed encased in a flattened, papery wing-like covering.

**Flower:** Monoecious; in drooping clusters and long-stalked; reddish green; open prior to leaves emerging.

**Twig:** Slender, red-brown and zigzag;

**Bark:** Ashy-gray with broad flat-topped fissures; mostly separated by diamond-shaped

fissures and alternate light and dark layers in the outer bark; turn into flat-like plates as the tree gets bigger.

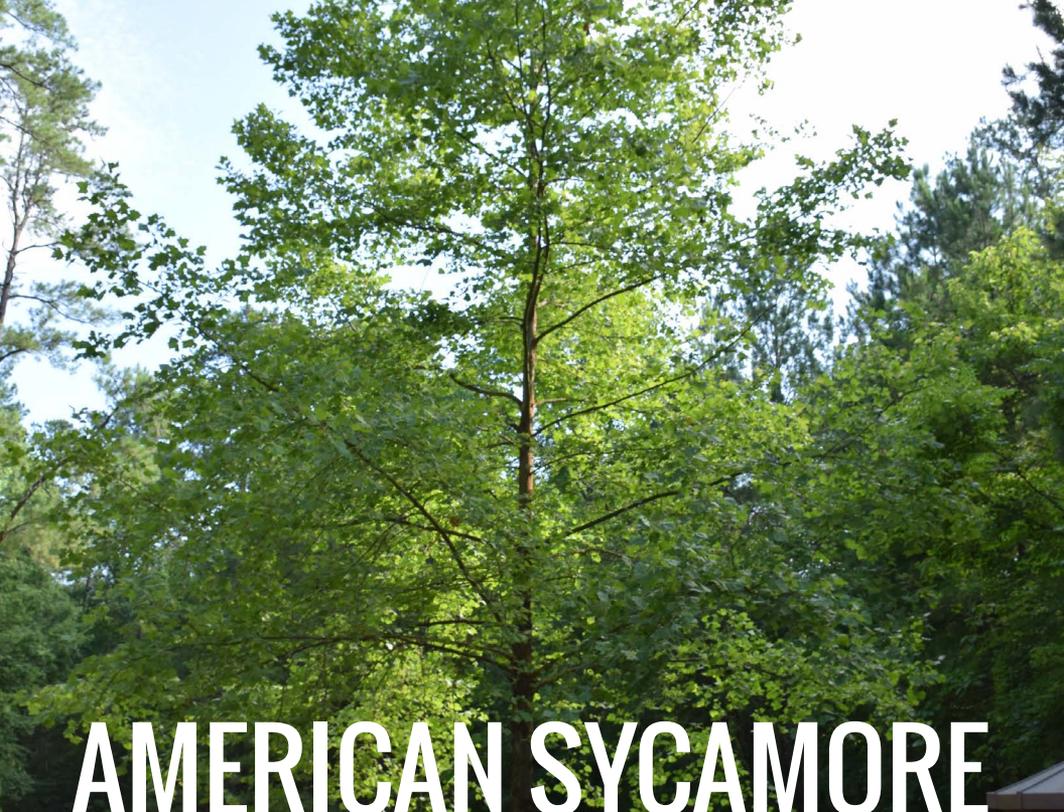
**Location/Other:** Statewide; floodplains; various sites; but does best in rich, well drained loamy soils; intermediate tolerance to shade; Dutch elm disease has nearly wiped out American elms; tree is vase-shaped.

**Use:** Valuable shade tree or street tree.



# TOOTHED SIMPLE LEAF





# AMERICAN SYCAMORE

## PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS

**Height:** 100-140'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Alternate leaf arrangement; 4 to 8 inches in diameter; leaves are broadly oval with three to five lobes; margins have large teeth; petiole is 3 to 5 inches long; petiole base is swollen and covers next year's buds.

**Fruit:** Globose and multiple of achenes; appear on a long, slender stem; 1 to 1.5 inches in diameter and tomentose; seeds are small and winged.

**Flower:** Monoecious; male and female are reddish and appear in dense clusters.

**Twig:** Moderately stout, zigzag and orange-brown or gray; leaf scars encircle winter buds.

**Bark:** Thin, mottled and creamy white to

patches of brown and white-green; tends to be brown and furrowed at the base of the tree.

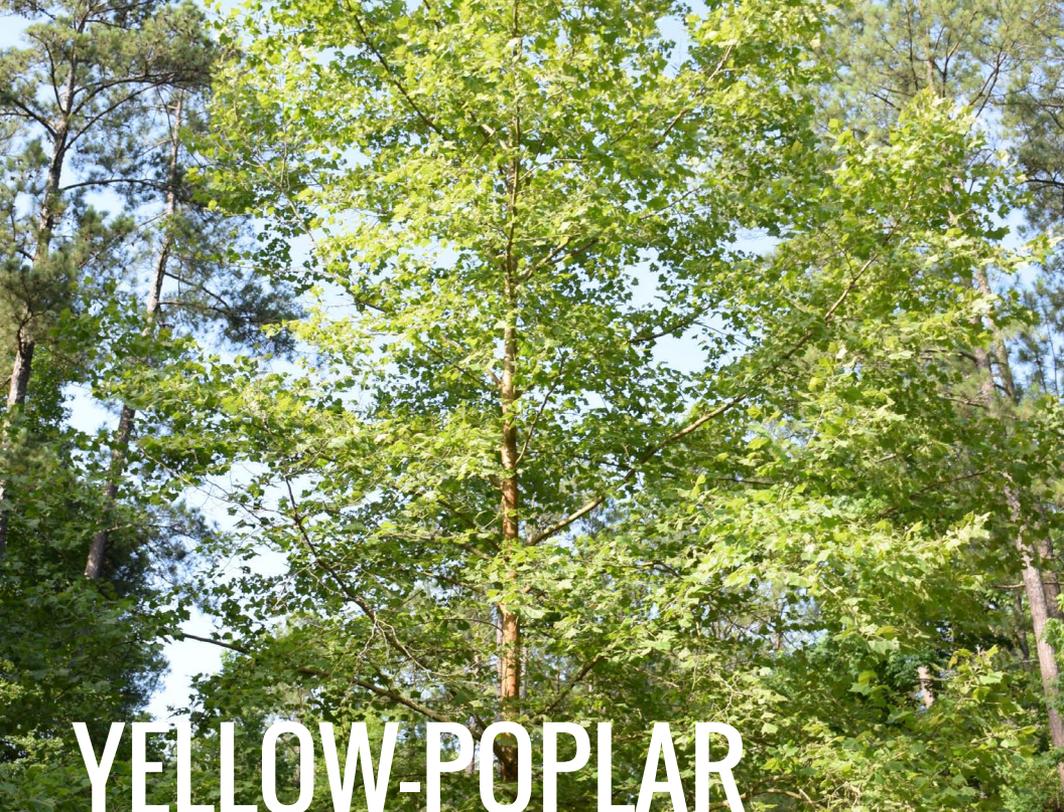
**Location/Other:** Statewide; moist, rich soil on margins of streams, lakes and rich bottomland; intolerant to shade; heavily influenced by anthracnose.

**Use:** Common ornamental in parks and roadsides; used for boxes, crates, furniture, butcher blocks, flooring and pulpwood.



**LOBED SIMPLE LEAF**





# YELLOW-POPLAR

## LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

**Height:** 80-150'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Alternate leaf arrangement; 4 to 6 inches in diameter; leaves are four-lobed with a tulip-like outline; one of the few leaves without a central lobe; dark green and glabrous above; paler below; petiole is long and slender.

**Fruit:** Upright cone-like aggregate of samaras; yellow-green; 2.5 to 3 inches long; remains on tree after leaves have fallen.

**Flower:** Tulip-like; yellow-orange-green in color; solitary and upright; appears in May.

**Twig:** Stout and red-brown; terminal buds are 1/2 of an inch long and resemble a duck bill; diaphragmed pith.

**Bark:** Gray with white patches on young

trees; becomes ashy-gray, deeply furrowed and interlaced on mature trees.

**Location/Other:** Statewide; moderately moist, well-drained, coarse textured soils; shade intolerant; heartwood is greenish-yellow.

**Use:** Important timber species; used for furniture, crates, toys, flooring, musical instruments and pulpwood; ornamental tree.





**LOBED SIMPLE LEAF**



# WHITE ASH

## FRAXINUS AMERICANA

**Height:** 80-100'

### Characteristics

**Leaf:** Opposite leaf arrangement; compound; 8 to 12 inches long with five to nine oblong leaflets with smooth or fine-toothed margins; upper surface is dark green and smooth; underside is light green to whitish; rachis is jointed at nodes.

**Fruit:** Paddle-shaped samara; light brown.

**Flower:** Dioecious; dark red; males appear in dense clusters; females appear in loose clusters.

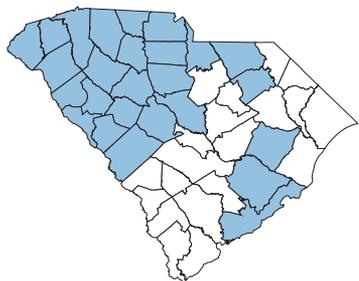
**Twig:** Stout and gray-green; terminal bud looks like a bishop's hat or pinched chocolate chip; lateral buds sit in the leaf scar.

**Bark:** Thick and ashy-gray; finely furrowed into close diamond-shaped areas separated by

narrow ridges that form net-like patterns.

**Location/Other:** Piedmont; lower slopes, coves, stream margins and bottomlands; relatively shade tolerant; more tolerant as a seedling and less tolerant as an older tree; decimated by the emerald ash borer.

**Use:** More commercial and ornamental value than green ash; used for baseball bats, furniture, veneer, handles, containers and fuel.





COMPOUND LEAF

# GLOSSARY

- Achene** - a small, dry one-seeded fruit that is unwinged.
- Acute** - has an apex with straight sides that meet to form an angle of less than 90 degrees.
- Alternate** - leaves are arranged singly at intervals along twigs.
- Angiosperm** - a plant with seeds enclosed in an ovary.
- Apex** - the tip or terminal end.
- Aromatic** - has a distinctive smell when broken or crushed.
- Axil** - angle between the upper side of the leaf and the stem.
- Bole** - the stem of a tree.
- Bract** - a modified leaf, sometimes scale-like, associated with a flower or inflorescence.
- Capsule** - a simple dry fruit produced from a compound pistil.
- Catkin** - an elongated drooping cluster of single-sex flowers with scaly bracts, usually lacks petals.
- Deciduous** - leaves fall off seasonally.
- Diocious** - male and female flowers are on separate trees.
- Drupe** - a simple fleshy fruit with a central stone-like core with one or more seeds.
- Elliptical** - resembling an ellipse in outline.
- Entire** - margin is smooth, lacking teeth or crenations.
- Epicormic** - a shoot emerging from a dormant bud on the main stem or branch of the tree.
- Evergreen** - green foliage is present throughout the year.
- Falcate** - sickle- or scythe-shaped.
- Fascicle** - in clusters or bundles, frequently associated with *Pinus*.
- Fissured** - deep vertical furrows.
- Furrowed** - channeled or grooved.
- Glabrous** - lacking hairs, smooth.
- Glaucous** - covered with a white waxy bloom or material that is readily removed.
- Globose** - spherical or round in shape.
- Gymnosperm** - bearing naked seeds.
- Lanceolate** - shaped like a lance, much longer than wide, pointed at the tip and broadest at the base.
- Legume** - one- to many-seeded dry pod-like fruit.
- Lenticel** - a corky spot on the bark functioning in gas exchange.
- Lustrous** - glossy, shiny.
- Margin** - the edge of the leaf.
- Midrib** - the central vein of a leaf.
- Monoecious** - having both sexes on the same plant.
- Node** - point on a twig where a leaf, flower or bud is attached.
- Oblanceolate** - inversely lanceolate.
- Obovate** - inversely ovate with the broadest end at the apex.
- Opposite** - two branches or leaves emerging at the same node, not alternating or whorled.
- Ovate** - egg-shaped with the broadest end at the base.
- Palmate** - radiating from a common point, fan-like.
- Panicle** - compound or branching raceme.
- Pendulous** - hanging, drooping or declined.
- Perfect** - flowers with both male and female reproductive organs.
- Persistent** - remaining attached whether dead or alive.
- Petiole** - stalk of a leaf.
- Pinnate** - compounded, as in leaves, along each side of an axis.
- Pith** - innermost or central part of a twig or stem.

**Pome** - a fleshy fruit with a papery walled inner chamber containing seeds, e.g., apple.

**Pubescent** - hairy.

**Raceme** - a simple indeterminate inflorescence.

**Rachis** - an axis bearing leaflets.

**Samara** - a dry one-seeded fruit with a wing, e.g., maple.

**Scabrous** - rough textured.

**Serotinous** - having cones that remain closed long after the seeds have matured.

**Serrate** - saw-toothed with sharp teeth pointing forward.

**Simple** - singular, not compound.

**Sinus** - space between two lobes on a leaf.

**Solitary** - alone, not in pairs or clusters.

**Spatulate** - spoon- or spatula-shaped.

**Spike** - a simple indeterminate inflorescence with sessile flowers.

**Stipular** - possessing stipules at the base of leaves.

**Stipule** - a leafy appendage usually paired at the base of a leaf stalk.

**Strobilus** - a cone.

**Terminal** - at the end.

**Tomentose** - densely hairy or woolly.

**Whorled** - a spiral arrangement of leaves on a twig or branch at the node.

# PHOTO CREDITS

All photographs were taken by South Carolina Forestry Commission personnel except for those listed below. The page number where the photographs appear is listed first under the photographer's name, followed by the tree species and type of photo.

Franklin Bonner, USFS (ret.), Bugwood.org  
11: Cabbage Palmetto - fruit; 65: Willow Oak - fruit; 77: Black Willow - fruit; 81: Eastern Cottonwood - fruit; 117: Blackjack Oak - fruit; 119: Cherrybark Oak - fruit; 139: Silver Maple - fruit; 141: Southern Red Oak - fruit; 151: Yellow-Poplar - fruit; 155: Black Walnut - fruit; 167: Pignut Hickory - fruit

Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org  
27: Pondcypress - cones

Clemson University - Champion Tree  
119: Cherrybark Oak - leaf

Clemson University - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series, Bugwood.org  
165: Pecan - flower

Bill Cook, Michigan State University, Bugwood.org  
81: Eastern Cottonwood - flower; 93: Serviceberry - twig; 157: Boxelder - bark

Will Cook  
14-15: Carolina Hemlock - tree, leaf, cone, bark, twig; 107: Wax Myrtle - bark; 109: White Basswood - leaf (right)

Chris Evans, University of Illinois, Bugwood.org  
19: Eastern White Pine - bark; 43: Bluejack Oak - leaf, bark, flower; 53: Pawpaw - leaf; 71: American Holly - flower; 73: American Hornbeam - fruit, flower; 79: Carolina Laurelcherry - flower; 80: Eastern Cottonwood - tree; 99: Sugarberry - bark; 101: Swamp Chestnut Oak - twig; 105:

Water Tupelo - bark; 111: Winged Elm - flower; 115: Black Oak - leaf, twig; 120: Chestnut Oak - tree; 127: Northern Red Oak - bark; 135: Sassafras - bark, flower, fruit; 136: Scarlet Oak - tree; 141: Southern Red Oak - twig; 145: Turkey Oak - bark, flower, twig; 146-147: Water Oak - tree, flower; 153: Black Locust - twig; 161: Honeylocust - fruit; 163: Mockernut Hickory - flower; 167: Pignut Hickory - flower, twig

Wendy VanDyk Evans, Bugwood.org  
95: Sourwood - flower; 121: Chestnut Oak - leaf

Jim Ford, Grower Jim's Plants and Produce, LLC  
11: Cabbage Palmetto - flowers

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21: Loblolly Pine - flower

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23: Longleaf Pine - bud

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19: Eastern White Pine - cone; 115: Black Oak - bark; 173: White Ash - bark, fruit

Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service, Bugwood.org  
68: American Elm - tree; 76: Black Willow - tree; 114: Black Oak - tree; 138: Silver Maple - tree

Joseph LaForest, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org  
52: Pawpaw - tree

Nancy Loewenstein, Auburn University, Bugwood.org  
121: Chestnut Oak - bark; 169: Red Buckeye - leaf, twig

Becca MacDonald, Sault College, Bugwood.org  
19: Eastern White Pine - needles (top)

Robert H. Mohlenbrock, hosted by the  
USDA-NRCS PLANTS Database / USDA  
NRCS. 1995. Northeast wetland flora: Field  
office guide to plant species. Northeast  
National Technical Center, Chester.  
103: Swamp Cottonwood - bark  
Ohio Department of Natural Resources  
121: Chestnut Oak - twig

Jerry A. Payne, USDA Agricultural Research  
Service, Bugwood.org  
165: Pecan - fruit

Luke Porter  
109: White Basswood - leaf (left)

Pugovica88/Shutterstock.com  
Cover: cones and needles

Karan A. Rawlins, University of Georgia,  
Bugwood.org  
91: River Birch - flower (middle right top);  
122: Chinkapin Oak - tree

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org  
83: Eastern Hophornbeam - bark, twig;  
127: Northern Red Oak - flower; 139: Silver  
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John Ruter, University of Georgia,  
Bugwood.org  
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- fruit; 168-169: Red Buckeye - tree, flower;  
172-173: White Ash - tree, leaf

Jan Samanek, Phytosanitary Administration,  
Bugwood.org  
152-153: Black Locust - tree, flower; 157:  
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Kristina Simms, Bugwood.org  
97: Southern Crabapple - flower

David Stephens, Bugwood.org  
92: Serviceberry - flower; 121: Chestnut Oak  
- fruit; 126: Northern Red Oak - tree; 137:  
Scarlet Oak - fruit

Dr. Jeremy P. Stovall, Stephen F. Austin State  
University  
108: White Basswood - tree; 169: Red  
Buckeye - fruit

T. Davis Sydnor, The Ohio State University,  
Bugwood.org  
63: Sweetbay - fruit; 91: River Birch - flower  
(middle right bottom), twig; 123: Chinkapin  
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Robert Vidéki, Doronicum Kft., Bugwood.org  
161: Honeylocust - flower

Rebekah D. Wallace, University of Georgia,  
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55: Persimmon - flower; 57: Redbay -  
flower; 59: Southern Magnolia - flower; 63:  
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Vern Wilkins, Indiana University, Bugwood.org  
67: American Beech - flower; 102-103: Swamp  
Cottonwood - tree, leaf; 115: Black Oak - fruit;  
137: Scarlet Oak - bark; 139: Silver Maple -  
Bark

Paul Wray, Iowa State University, Bugwood.org  
Cover: White Oak - fruit; 27: Pondcypress -  
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Swamp Chestnut Oak .....	100
Swamp Cottonwood .....	102
Swamp Tupelo .....	60
Sweetbay .....	62
Sweetgum .....	142
Turkey Oak .....	144
Virginia Pine .....	34
Water Oak .....	146
Water Tupelo .....	104
Wax Myrtle .....	106
White Ash .....	172
White Basswood .....	108
White Oak .....	148
Willow Oak .....	64
Winged Elm .....	110
Yellow-Poplar .....	150