

Summary of Plants learned in this lab:

<b>Family</b>	<b>Genus</b>	<b>Species</b>
AGAVACEAE	<i>Yucca</i>	<i>rupicola</i>
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>aromatica</i>
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>
ARECACEAE	<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i>
ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>maximiliani</i>
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Croton</i>	<i>monanthogynous</i>
FAGACEAE	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>fusiformis</i>
MENISPERMIACEAE	<i>Cocculus</i>	<i>carolinus</i>
POACEAE	<i>Chasmanthium</i>	<i>latifolium</i>
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>hydropiperoides</i>
RUBIACEAE	<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>
RUTACEAE	<i>Ptelea</i>	<i>trifoliata</i>
SALICACEAE	<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>
VERBENACEAE	<i>Phyla</i>	<i>incisa</i>
VITACEAE	<i>Ampelopsis</i>	<i>arborea</i>
VITACEAE	<i>Vitis</i>	<i>mustangensis</i>

\* not native to Texas

**ANACARDIACEAE *Rhus lanceolata***

**Flame-leaf Sumac, Prarie Sumac, Staghorn Sumac**



**This is a compound leaf with a winged rachis.  
What is the leaflet shape? (Hint: specific epithet)**

**Anyone up for some sumac-ade?**

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**FAGACEAE *Quercus fusiformis***

**Live Oak**

**This is a common tree on the UT campus. Have you seen it?**

**This tree is evergreen in Texas, but it drops its old leaves once per year.**

**spreads by shoots growing up directly from its roots**



AGAVACEAE (Yucca or Agave family) *Yucca rupicola*

Twist-leaf Yucca, Texas Yucca



**Where does this plant get its common name?**

**Is this a monocot or a dicot?**

**endemic (do you know what that means?) to Texas**

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EUPHORBIACEAE *Croton monanthogynous*  
“monanthogynous” = one female flower

Prairie Tea, Doveweed, One-seed Croton

**How would you describe the leaf surface?**



**leaf margin?**



**ANACARDIACEAE *Rhus aromatica***

**Fragrant Sumac**



**What is the leaf complexity?**

**Where does this plant get its specific epithet?**

**Does this plant's leaves remind you of another familiar plant?**

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**POACEAE *Chasmanthium latifolium***  
**"latifolium" = broad-leaved**

**Inland Sea-oats, Wild Oats,**

**common along streams**



**Do you remember what type of inflorescence this is?**



RUBIACEAE *Cephalanthus occidentalis*

Common Button-bush, Honey Balls, Globe Flower



“occidentalis” = western

What is the leaf arrangement on this plant? Look at several plants!!

Look for the triangular stipules at the leaf nodes.

Leaves are reported to be poisonous. ☠

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POLYGONACEAE (Knotweed family) *Polygonum hydropiperoides* Swamp Smartweed, Water-Pepper  
Why do you think this plant is a member of the knotweed family?



What is the leaf arrangement?



VERBENACEAE *Phyla incisa*



Turkey Tangle Frogfruit



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VITACEAE (Grape family) *Ampelopsis arborea*  
"arborea" = tree-like, woody

Pepper Vine

Some people think this looks like Poison Ivy, but you know better, right? How?

habit varies from low to shrubby to high-climbing vine



How does this vine climb?

Notice the blue-black fruits.



VITACEAE *Vitis mustangensis*

Mustang Grape



lower surface of leaves have  
strikingly thick white hairs

great variety in leaf shape



reported to make an  
excellent wine, but  
when eaten raw can  
burn the throat



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ASTERACEAE *Helianthus maximiliani*  
height varies from 1 to 9-feet tall

Maximilian Sunflower



ARECACEAE (Palm family) *Sabal minor*

Blue Palm, Blue Palmetto, Dwarf Palm



leaves long-petioled with stiff, evergreen, fan-like blades

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MENISPERMACEAE (Moonseed family) *Cocculus carolinus*  
Where does this plant get its common name?

Carolina Snailseed, Coralberry

What is the plant habit?

for future reference: *Cocculus* has no prickles, no tendrils, and the leaves are slightly pubescent

Often the leaves are shaped like an elephant's head.



RUTACEAE *Ptelea trifoliata*

Wafer-ash, Skunk Bush



What is the leaf complexity?

Do you remember what these fruits are called?

These fruits can be used as a hops substitute in brewing beer, BUT it is also reported to contain poisonous saponins. ☠ That sounds like a beer I'll avoid!!

SALICACEAE (Willow family) *Populus deltoides*

Cottonwood



Cottonwoods have 2-5 finger-like projections at the point where the leaf blade meets petiole.



Where does this plant get its specific epithet?

