Introduction.

Current trends in plant taxonomy have been to develop a classification scheme based upon monophyletic lines of descent. The relatively recent inclusion of molecular data in this pursuit has caused many taxonomists to propose lumping or splitting many long-established genera or families or both. These changes, of course, require nomenclatural changes, and many changes have been proposed over the last 10+ years. To avoid the academic issues of classification schemes (“lumpers,” “splitters,” “traditionalists” and “progressives”) during the Dendrology Event at the Southern Forestry Conclave, we propose accepting more than one name for selected taxa, as indicated below. Newer names are listed first. With a few species listed below, disagreement exists among authorities as to the correct spelling. We propose accepting either. Owing to the regional nature of some common names, we also propose accepting more than one common name, as shown below. Other common names may also be accepted, if allowed by a majority of the dendrology judges present at the event.

Woody species encountered in more-or-less natural forests or plantations in east central Alabama are included on the species list. We also continued the long tradition of concentrating on trees, as defined by Little, E.L. 1979. Checklist of United States Trees (Native and Naturalized).

The following books will be used as references for identification:

- Kirkman, L.K., C.L. Brown, and D.J. Leopold. 2007. Native Trees of the Southeast

Nomenclature, however, will follow the list below.

Dendrology Event Rules. The following rules shall apply to the Dendrology Event.

1. Each member club may enter one contestant.

2. A total of twenty (20) designated trees will be shown to the entire group of contestants.

3. The host club will create a reference list which will be used unless it is rejected by more than 50% of the participating clubs. No books or other reference materials may be used by contestants in the contest. Equipment permitted for the contest includes optical aids, including hand lenses and binoculars.

4. Correct answers are those which are submitted to the judges within three minutes correctly identifying the test trees with common name, Latin (botanical) family, genus, and specific epithet. Authors’ names need not be written after the scientific name.

5. There will be one (1) point given for the correct family name, three (3) points for the
6. correct genus name, and five (5) points for the correct specific epithet. Genus and specific epithet must be underlined. One (1) point shall be given for the correct common name. One-half credit will be given for misspelling or failure to underline. Whether or not a species is wrong or merely misspelled shall be determined by the common name given by the contestant.

7. In case of a tie for first, second or third place after the first twenty trees, those contestants involved will be given additional trees until places are determined. The position winner must, however, correctly identify the tree which eliminates the competitor.

8. If a species name shows up on the dendrology, wildlife or wood identification lists, they will all have the same common name.

9. Tree identification can be made in any way the contestant desires (breaking off twigs, crushing leaves, etc.) without injuring the tree.

Reference List. The species listed below are possible questions in the Dendrology Event.

Adoxaceae or Caprifoliaceae
*Sambucus nigra spp. canadensis* or *Sambucus canadensis*, elderberry or American elder
*Viburnum nudum*, possumhaw blackhaw
*Viburnum rufidulum*, rusty blackhaw

Altingiaceae or Hamamelidaceae
*Liquidambar styraciflua*, sweetgum or redgum

Anacardiaceae
*Rhus copallinum* or *Rhus copallina*, shining sumac or winged sumac
*Rhus glabra*, smooth sumac

Annonaceae
*Asimina triloba*, pawpaw or common pawpaw

Aquifoliaceae
*Ilex decidua*, possumhaw, winterberry or deciduous holly
*Ilex opaca*, American holly
*Ilex verticillata*, winterberry or common winterberry
*Ilex vomitoria*, yaupon

Araliaceae
*Aralia spinosa*, devils-walkingstick or Hercules-club

Asteraceae or Compositae
*Baccharis halimifolia*, eastern baccharis, groundsel tree, sea-myrtle or silverling

Betulaceae
*Alnus serrulata*, hazel alder or smooth alder
Betula nigra, river birch
Carpinus caroliniana, American hornbeam, bluebeech or musclewood
Ostrya virginiana, eastern hophornbeam, hophornbeam or ironwood

Bignoniaceae
Catalpa bignonioides, southern catalpa, catalpa or cigar-tree

Caesalpiniaceae, Fabaceae or Leguminosae
Cercis canadensis, redbud or eastern redbud
Gleditsia triacanthos, honeylocust

Cannabaceae or Ulmaceae
Celtis laevigata, sugarberry
Celtis tenuifolia or Celtis occidentalis var. georgiana, dwarf hackberry or Georgia hackberry

Cornaceae
Cornus florida, flowering dogwood or dogwood
Cornus foemina, swamp dogwood

Cupressaceae
Juniperus virginiana, eastern redcedar or juniper
Taxodium ascendens or Taxodium distichum var. imbricarium, pond cypress
Taxodium distichum, baldcypress

Cyrillaceae
Cyrilla racemiflora, titi or swamp cyrilla

Ebenaceae
Diospyros virginiana, persimmon or common persimmon

Ericaceae
Kalmia latifolia, mountain laurel or ivy
Oxydendrum arboreum, sourwood
Vaccinium arboreum, sparkleberry, tree sparkleberry or farkleberry

Euphorbiaceae
Triadica sebifera or Sapium sebiferum, tallow tree, Chinese tallowtree, tallowwood or popcorn tree

Fabaceae, Papilionaceae or Leguminosae
Robinia pseudoacacia, black locust, yellow locust or locust

Fagaceae
Castanea pumila, chinkapin, Alleghany chinkapin or chinquapin
Fagus grandifolia, American beech or beech
Quercus acutissima, sawtooth oak
Quercus alba, white oak
Quercus coccinea, scarlet oak
Quercus falcata, southern red oak or Spanish oak
Quercus hemisphaerica or Quercus laurifolia, sand laurel oak or laurel oak
Quercus lyrata, overcup oak
Quercus marilandica, blackjack oak
Quercus michauxii, swamp chestnut oak
Quercus montana or Quercus prinus, chestnut oak
Quercus muehlenbergii, chinkapin oak
Quercus nigra, water oak
Quercus pagoda or Quercus falcata var. pagodifolia, cherrybark oak
Quercus phellos, willow oak
Quercus rubra, northern red oak
Quercus shumardii, Shumard oak
Quercus stellata, post oak
Quercus texana or Quercus nuttallii, Nuttall oak or Texas red oak
Quercus velutina, black oak

Hamamelidaceae
Hamamelis virginiana, witch-hazel

Juglandaceae
Carya cordiformis, bitternut hickory
Carya glabra, pignut hickory
Carya illinoinsis or Carya illinoensis, pecan or sweet pecan
Carya ovata, shagbark hickory
Carya pallida, sand hickory
Carya tomentosa, mockernut hickory
Juglans nigra, black walnut

Lamiaceae or Verbenaceae
Callicarpa americana, American beautyberry, beautyberry, French-mulberry

Lauraceae
Lindera benzoin, spicebush
Persea borbonia, redbay
Sassafras albidum, sassafras

Magnoliaceae
Liriodendron tulipifera, yellow-poplar, tulip-poplar or tuliptree
Magnolia grandiflora, southern magnolia
Magnolia virginiana, sweetbay or sweetbay magnolia

Meliaceae
Melia azedarach, Chinaberry or Chinaberrytree

Mimosaceae, Fabaceae or Leguminosae
Albizia julibrissin, mimoa or silktree
Moraceae
*Maclura pomifera*, Osage-orange or hedge-apple
*Morus rubra*, red mulberry

Myricaceae
*Morella cerifera* or *Myrica cerifera*, waxmyrtle or southern bayberry
*Morella heterophylla* or *Myrica heterophylla*, evergreen bayberry

Nyssaceae or Cornaceae
*Nyssa biflora* or *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*, swamp tupelo or swamp blackgum
*Nyssa sylvatica*, blackgum or black tupelo

Oleaceae
*Chionanthus virginicus*, fringetree
*Fraxinus americana*, white ash
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, green ash
*Ligustrum sinense*, Chinese privet
*Osmanthus americanus*, devilwood or wild-olive

Paulowniaceae or Scrophulariaceae
*Paulownia tomentosa*, paulownia, princess tree or royal paulownia

Pinaceae
*Pinus echinata*, shortleaf pine
*Pinus elliottii*, slash pine
*Pinus glabra*, spruce pine
*Pinus palustris*, longleaf pine
*Pinus taeda*, loblolly pine or loblolly
*Pinus virginiana*, Virginia pine

Platanaceae
*Platanus occidentalis*, sycamore or buttonwood

Rhamnaceae
*Frangula caroliniana* or *Rhamnus caroliniana*, Carolina buckthorn

Rosaceae
*Amelanchier arborea*, serviceberry, sarvis, Juneberry or shadbush
*Crataegus* sp., hawthorn
*Prunus caroliniana*, Carolina laurel cherry or cherry-laurel
*Prunus serotina*, black cherry
*Pyrus calleryana*, Callery pear or Bradford pear

Rubiaceae
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, buttonbush or common buttonbush
Rutaceae
*Citrus trifoliata* or *Poncirus trifoliata*, trifoliate orange or hardy orange

Salicaceae
*Populus deltoides*, eastern cottonwood
*Salix nigra*, black willow

Sapindaceae or Aceraceae
*Acer floridanum* or *Acer barbatum*, Florida maple or southern sugar maple
*Acer leucoderme*, chalk maple
*Acer negundo*, boxelder or ashleaved maple
*Acer rubrum*, red maple
*Acer saccharinum*, silver maple

Sapindaceae or Hippocastanaceae
*Aesculus pavia*, red buckeye

Simaroubaceae
*Ailanthus altissima*, tree-of-heaven or ailanthus

Styracaceae
*Halesia* sp, silverbell

Symplocaceae
*Symplocos tinctoria*, sweetleaf or horse sugar

Tiliaceae
*Tilia americana*, American basswood, basswood, linden or American linden

Ulmaceae
*Ulmus alata*, winged elm
*Ulmus americana*, American elm
*Ulmus rubra*, red elm or slippery elm