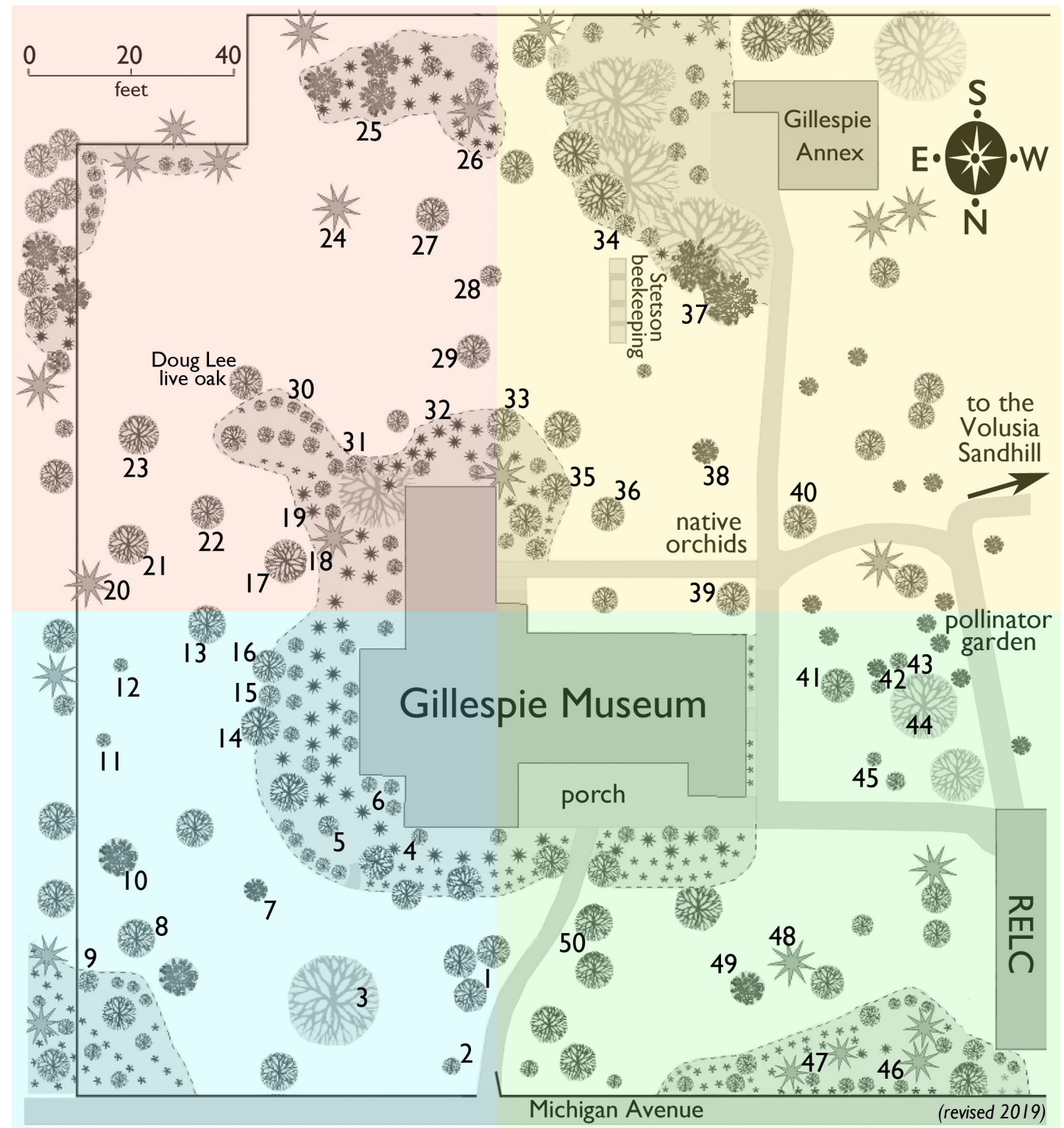


Native Plants Identified on The Gillespie Museum Grounds

1. Laurel Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus laurifolia, Michx.
2. White Fringetree (Oleaceae)
Chionanthus virginicus, L.
3. Southern Magnolia (Magnoliaceae)
Magnolia grandiflora, L.
4. Walter's Viburnum (Adoxaceae)
Viburnum obovatum, Walter
5. Dahoon Holly (Aquifoliaceae)
Ilex cassine, L.
6. Yellow Anise (Schisandraceae)
Illicium parviflorum, Michaux
7. Bald-cypress (Cupressaceae)
Taxodium distichum, (L.) Rich.
8. Sand Live Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus geminata, Small
9. Simpson's Stopper (Myrtaceae)
Myrcianthes fragrans, (Sw.) McVaugh
10. Longleaf Pine (Pinaceae)
Pinus palustris, Mill.
11. White Fringetree (Oleaceae)
Chionanthus virginicus, L.
12. Sweet Acacia (Fabaceae)
Vachellia farnesiana, (L.) Wight et Arn.
13. Sweetgum (Altingiaceae)
Liquidambar styraciflua, L.
14. Hackberry (Cannabaceae)
Celtis occidentalis, L.
15. Florida Privet (Oleaceae)
Forestiera segregata, (Jacq.) Krug & Urb.
16. Red Bay (Lauraceae)
Persea borbonia, (L.) Spreng.

17. American Hornbeam (Betulaceae)
Carpinus caroliniana, Walter
18. Cabbage Palm (Arecaceae)
Sabal palmetto, (Walt.) Lodd
19. Needle Palm (Arecaceae)
Rhapidophyllum hystrix, (Pursh) H.Wendl. & Drude
20. Cabbage Palm (Arecaceae)
Sabal palmetto, (Walt.) Lodd
21. Pignut Hickory (Juglandaceae)
Carya glabra, Mill.
22. Carolina Laurelcherry (Rosaceae)
Prunus caroliniana, (Mill.) Aiton
23. Florida Scrub Hickory (Juglandaceae)
Carya floridana, Sarg.
24. Cabbage Palm (Arecaceae)
Sabal palmetto, (Walt.) Lodd
25. Longleaf Pine (Pinaceae)
Pinus palustris, Mill.
26. Saw Palmetto (Arecaceae)
Serenoa repens, (Bartram) J.K.Small
27. Florida Scrub Hickory (Juglandaceae)
Carya floridana, Sarg.
28. Sweetgum (Altingiaceae)
Liquidambar styraciflua, L.
29. Florida Scrub Hickory (Juglandaceae)
Carya floridana, Sarg.
30. Schilling's Dwarf Holly (Aquifoliaceae)
Ilex vomitoria 'Schilling's Dwarf', Sol.ex Aiton
31. Sand Live Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus geminata, Small
32. Saw Palmetto (Arecaceae)
Serenoa repens, (Bartram) J.K.Small



The Native Florida Landscape at the Gillespie Museum Stetson University

Twenty years ago the first trees of the Native Florida Plant Landscape went into place on the grounds of the Gillespie, a reimagining of the museum's mission and the beginning of a native tree initiative on the Stetson campus. From the outset, the goal was to conserve and to educate.

Celebrating Florida's Natural Heritage

This native landscape helps to sustain the natural biodiversity of this region. Over 325 trees and large shrubs now thrive on the museum grounds, representing 52 species native to this region. In this small arboretum the plants have flourished without the additions of fertilizers and biocides, or excessive irrigation.

“When visitors step on to this corner of campus, they encounter an historic landscape, becoming more aware of the natural heritage of this area.” (David Rigsby, Director of Grounds)

An Outdoor Classroom

The landscape demonstrates the importance of biodiversity and the beauty of a natural landscape. It also provides an area for field study and ecosystem research. Over the last two decades, hundreds from the campus and community have contributed to study of and in the site, from students enrolled in courses on plant ecology, ornithology, introductory biology, and nature writing to undergraduates developing research projects in mapping, ethnobotany, and insect surveys.

“It is a place where students and faculty can explore ongoing natural processes. Most importantly, the area is a reminder of what was and what could be again; a place where patience and close inspection continually reward us with the subtle beauty of natural Florida.” (Terry Farrell, Biology)

A New Tour, with help from some old friends

In 2000, the Native Florida Landscape received a “Design with Natives” award from the Florida Native Plant Society. In 2017, the Lyonia Chapter of FNPS has contributed to funding 50 new plant identification signs. These markers are distributed throughout the grounds, and keyed to a new map and plant list.

Acknowledgements Along with the many who have planted, weeded, trimmed, measured, and photographed the landscape, we would like to thank native plant interns Emmy Stamey, Joey Martire, Sarah Coffey and Alex Krest for assistance with research, and installation of signs; Cindy Bennington, Professor of Biology, for consultation; Wendy Tanner, Gillespie Museum, for design of identification signs and the new map and key; and the Lyonia Chapter, FNPS for assistance with funding the sign project.

Gillespie
MUSEUM

STETSON
UNIVERSITY

(continued from map)

33. Red Mulberry (Moraceae)
Morus rubra, L.
34. Simpson's Stopper (Myrtaceae)
Myrcianthes fragrans, (Sw.) McVaugh
35. Myrtle Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus myrtifolia, Willd.
36. Winged Elm (Ulmaceae)
Ulmus alata, Michx.
37. Red Cedar (Cupressaceae)
Juniperus virginiana, L.
38. Bald-cypress (Cupressaceae)
Taxodium distichum, (L.) Rich.
39. Chickasaw Plum (Rosaceae)
Prunus angustifolia, Marsh.
40. Live Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus virginiana, Mill.
41. American Hornbeam (Betulaceae)
Carpinus caroliniana, Walter
42. Red Cedar (Cupressaceae)
Juniperus virginiana, L.
43. Chickasaw Plum (Rosaceae)
Prunus angustifolia, Marsh.
44. Southern Magnolia (Magnoliaceae)
Magnolia grandiflora, L.
45. Red Bud (Fabaceae)
Cercis canadensis, L.
46. Florida Privet (Oleaceae)
Forestiera segregata, (Jacq.) Krug & Urb.
47. Black Cherry (Rosaceae)
Prunus serotina, Ehrh.
48. Pindo Palm (Arecaceae)
Butia capitata, (Mart.) Becc.
49. Slash Pine (Pinaceae)
Pinus elliotii, Engelm.
50. Live Oak (Fagaceae)
Quercus virginiana, Mill.