



**Continue toward the birdbath and look to the right.**

**Tree #4 Carolina Cherry Laurel Tree (*Prunus caroliniana*).** (GPS: N32/25.950' X W080/40.174')

This tree can reach 35 to 40 feet with multiple trunks. It is densely leaved, has glossy green leaves that are 2 to 4 inches long and is often seen as a clipped hedge or tall screen up to 20 feet high. Small white flowers appear in late winter or spring, followed by black fruit. The bark is gray, thin, smooth when young, becoming darker, fissured, and scaly with age. It is also called the Carolina Laurelcherry.



**When you reach the birdbath, turn right and look against the garden wall and note...**

**Tree #5 Sugarberry Tree (*Celtis laevigata*).** (GPS: N32/26.947' X W080/40.161')

This tree has a bark with corky warts and ridges, and is a generous provider of berries enjoyed by the wildlife that is drawn to the park. It is also known as a Sugar Hackberry or Hackberry. The sugarberry is often used as a shade or street tree because it adapts to a wide range of conditions. It is deciduous and can grow up to 80 feet.



**Several dogwoods are in the park, but at the end of the path on your right is a lovely example of...**

**Tree #6 Florida Dogwood Tree (*Cornus florida*).** (GPS: N32/25.947' X W080/40.162')

It has a unique, deeply ridged, and checkered bark. Like other dogwood varieties this tree blooms in the spring and then its leaves develop. Fall brings lovely color to the leaves, and in winter, the red seeds highlight the branches and feed the birds. In colonial days, a tea brewed from the bark, was said to reduce fevers.



**As you leave the park, continue on the right along Craven Street, and notice the canopy that is formed by our much-loved Live Oak trees. Near the end of Craven, on your right by the driveway of 502 is...**

**Tree #7 Camphor Tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).** (GPS: N32/25.949' X W80/40.096')

A tropical native of Asia, it has a wonderful camphor smell to the leaves and twigs. The naturally insect repellent wood is used for cabinetry and chests. Camphor has been used for many centuries as a culinary spice, a component of incense and as a medicine. In the spring it produces bright green foliage with masses of small white flowers. It produces a black berry-like fruit.

