



## APALACHICOLA BAY



1. North side of Clubhouse

Dune Sunflower (Helianthus debilis) Yellow daisy-like blooms with green foliage. Ground cover, butterfly attractant.

Perennial Peanut (Arachis glabrata) Small leaf and yellow-gold blooms. Non-native plant well suited for environment. Edible peanut-flavored flowers.

2. South and North of bike bridge between Suzie and Coral Way

Coastal Hydric Hammock (South side)-

Saltmarsh Mallow (Kosteletzyka) Tall, branched, perennial member of the hibiscus family grows to 6'. Small blooms of rich pink. Needs wetland habitat. Favorite of pollinators.

String or Swamp Lily (Crinum americanum) Linear, leathery leaves grow in rosette. Upright, smooth perennial from a bulb. Prefers marshes or swamps. White or pink-striped flowers with rosy stamens.

Bristlegrass (Selaria) Grass with large gracefully arching spikes with long bristles. Saltwater Marsh (North side)-

Smooth Cordgrass (Spartina alterniflora) Helps protect coastline from flooding, provides habitat for fish in reproductive and juvenile stages of life, helps improve coastal water quality.

Along Leisure Lane- Goldenrod (Solidago) Unfairly blamed for hay fever, these perennials have numerous small, yellow flower heads. With over 100 species, it can be difficult to identify exactly. Seaside Goldenrods (Solidago sempervirens) have flower heads at the top, often bending back toward the base. A favorite plant of the Monarch butterfly, foldenrods are considered a sign of good fortune. Henry Ford used their leaves in the production of rubber tires for Model Ts.

3. South of Leisure Lane between Sea Pine and Sea Dune Scrubby Flatwood-

False Rosemary (Conradina canescense) Not a rosemary but of the mint family. Grows in well-drained white sandy soils. Shrub with masses of tiny white to lavender blooms. Attracts bees.

October Flower (Polygonella polygama) Member of the buckwheat family. Perennial bright white flowers clustered together across the ends of stems. Blooms for only 2-3 weeks in October, then is inconspicuous the rest of the year.

4. South end of boardwalk at the end of Sea Pine **Coastal Dune Habitat** 

Sea Oats (Uniola paniculata) Tall grass 3-6' high with deep roots that help stabilize the coastal dunes. Seeds are harvested and germinated each year when possible, then replanted on the toe of the dunes.

Beach Morning Glory Only about 6" high, this quickgrowing vine can span 75-100'. Funnel-shaped flowers are white. Bloom in the morning and close by afternoon.

5. North of Leisure Lane at Longpoint Road Slash Pine (Pinus elliotti) These pines were used for agriculture in this "turpentine plantation," in the early 1900s. This tree still shows the "catface" caused by workmen who used hand saws to strip off bark, causing the resin to weep into the "gutter" still seen embedded in the tree. The resin was capture in a cup that is no longer visible. by the mid-1990s the industry went into decline because of the development of synthetic chemicals that replaces the uses of turpentine and resin.

Hole

AIRSTRIP

TULLY PARK

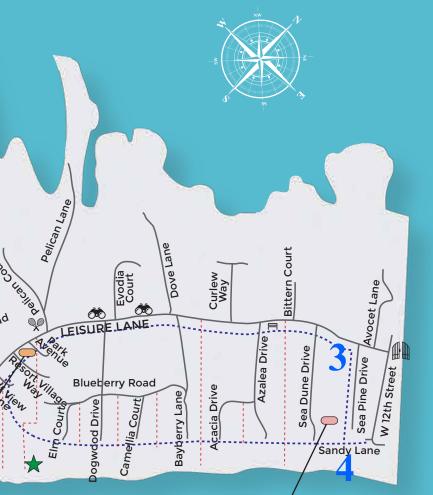
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Maritime Forest Site A- Under the spreading canopy of Live Oak, Southern Magnolia, Red Cedar, and Cabbage Palm are Sawtooth Palmetto, Wax Myrtle and Swamp Lilies. Follow the path to the east to Nick's Hole Cove, the deepest estuarine area of Apalachicola Bay.

## Preserve

Maritime Forest Site B- Intricately gnarled Live Oaks cloaked in Spanish Moss (Tillandsia usneoides) hides the kayak launch site. Spanish Moss or Florida Moss, in the bromeliad family, is not a true moss but an epiphytic plant which grows on another plant but does not steal its nutrients. Blazing Star (Liatris) is in the aster family and shows erect spires of magenta. The observation platform provides a view over the marsh grasses that have adapted to thrive in soil that is continuously saturated.



6. North of Leisure Lane across from Nick's Way in the Old Growth Area of Nick's

7. North of Leisure Lane off the path from the parking area of Nick's Hole State

