

16. Titi

Titi is occasionally used as a fuel wood and the trees provide important resources for wildlife. The vegetative growth is a highly-palatable and nutritious browse for white-tailed deer and spreading thickets of titi provide shelter for black bear, deer, other mammals, and numerous bird and aquatic species. Titi honey is popular with beekeepers and bark of titi has been used to treat wounds.



17. Wild Blackberries

Blackberry bushes are often called brambles, from a word that means prickly. The plants are characteristically armed with stiff, sharp prickles along the stems and midrib of leaves. The perennial shrubs reproduce new canes (shoots) every year; however, the annual fruit grows on the previous year's canes.

18. Blueberries

Blueberry usually grows in open places, from wet to dry sites. It commonly grows in prairies, pine forests, & at the edges of bogs or bays. It also occurs in mixed forests, on disturbed dunes, & in unplanted fields.



19. Red Maple

The red maple is also known as scarlet maple and swamp maple. It is easily recognized in the fall when the red leaves stand out along the forest edges along roads and along riverbanks.



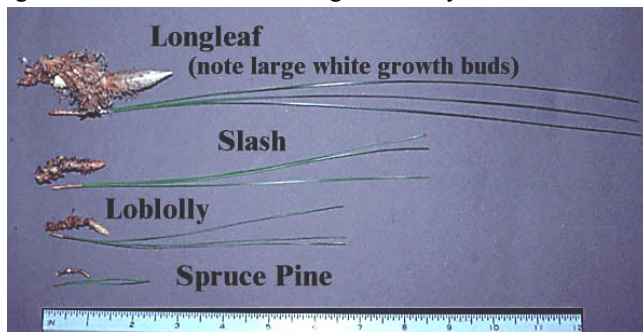
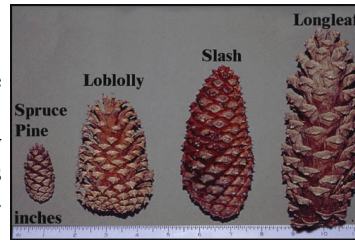
20. Gallberry

Gallberry is a persistent shrub that is commonly found in acidic soil, especially sandy wetlands & swamps. It is found in most of the southeast, between Florida & Louisiana in the south. It reproduces abundantly by both seed & sprouting following a disturbance such as fire.

21. Pine Forest

Do you see two or three different kinds of Pines? Do you see a Loblolly Pine? Loblolly means "mud puddle." Its needles are 5" to 9" long.

This pine is used for pulpwood and lumber. What about Slash Pine? It likes to grow in poorly drained sandy soil and is one of the fastest growing pines. Do you see a Longleaf Pine? It has long needles and long cones. Turpentine and telephones poles come from this pine. The needles on the end of the limbs look like Koosh balls. Another interesting fact about the Longleaf Pine is that once it grows to the grass stage it will stop growing upward for a few years while its root system grows. One row of branches grow each year.



22. Red Chokeberry

Red Chokeberry is a common upright, open shrub with white flower clusters in spring and red fruits in fall and winter.



23. Tulip Poplar

The tulip tree is one of the largest of the native trees of the eastern United States, known to reach the height of 190 feet, with a trunk 10 feet in diameter; its ordinary height is 70 feet to 100 feet. It prefers deep, rich, and rather moist soil; it is common, though not abundant, nor is it solitary. Its roots are fleshy. Growth is fairly rapid, and the typical form of its head is conical.



24. Live Oak

Live oak is a large spreading tree of the lower Coastal Plain from southeastern Virginia to southern Florida and to southern Texas. It normally grows in low sandy soils near the Coast but also occurs in moist rich woods & along stream banks.



Wolf Bay

Wolf Bay is located on the Gulf of Mexico in Baldwin County, Alabama. It is an estuary, where freshwater and salt-water mix and create a diverse environment that fosters a rich array of plant and animal life. The Wolf Bay watershed, the area of land that drains into Wolf Bay, covers about 44,700 acres, which is approximately 23% forest, 27% urban, 27% agricultural, 16% wetlands and 7% other uses. The streams that flow into Wolf Bay include Wolf Creek, Sandy Creek, Miflin Creek, Graham Creek, Owens Bayou, Moccasin Bayou, and Hammock Creek. ★ Indicates the approximate location of Camp Baldwin.

Camp Baldwin

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Camp Baldwin is a ministry of the Baldwin Baptist Association.

Camp Baldwin Nature Trail On Wolf Bay



In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth...And God said, "Let the land produce vegetation: seed bearing plants and trees on the land bear fruit with seed in it, according to their various kinds." And it was so. The land produced vegetation: plants bearing seed according to their kinds and trees bearing fruit with seed in it according to their kinds. And God saw that it was good.

Genesis 1:1, 1:11-12 NIV



Follow the dotted line and look for numbered markers along the trail.

1. Baldcypress

Baldcypress is a long-lived, deciduous wetland species that grows along rivers, streams, and creeks as well as in swamps with slow moving water. It can live up to 600 years old. It is a legendary tree of the Deep South known for its "knees," moss-draped crown, and buttressed trunk. It occurs in the coastal plains along the Gulf and the Atlantic Ocean and north up through the Mississippi River Valley.



2. Waxmyrtle

Waxmyrtle is also known as Southern bayberry or candleberry because early American colonists used the fruit's pale blue, waxy covering to make fragrant bayberry candles. The tree's distinctive, fragrant scent comes from



volatile oils contained in tiny glands on the leaves. These oils cause waxmyrtle to ignite in a flash in a fire, making wax myrtle a very flammable plant!

3. Black Needlerush

Dense stands of black needlerush form deep fibrous root systems, which provide very good shoreline protection, filter suspended solids, uptake nutrients, and facilitate substrate oxidation. With its range of salinity tolerances, black needlerush is used in tidal estuary restoration along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Seed and vegetative parts of black needlerush are utilized by waterfowl, muskrats, nutria, rice rat, marsh rabbit and non-game birds.



4. Yaupon Holly

Yaupon is a small evergreen holly tree native to the coastal plain of the southeastern US, especially common in maritime forests. The young leaves contain caffeine and may be used to make a delicious tea.



5. Eastern Red Cedar

The overall color of cedars varies from green to bluish-green to bronze. The scaly foliage can be very spiky or relatively smooth. The bark has flat grey ridges and readily peels off in strips. It is a favorite nest-building material of the Cardinal. The wood has long been a favorite for constructing trunks and decorative boxes. It has a beautiful marbled, reddish color and is pleasantly aromatic.



6. Cabbage Palm

Sabal palmetto, the cabbage palm, is a common inhabitant of scrub communities beyond sand dunes, and the state tree of Florida. It is recognized by its tan-gray, unbranched trunk, and large crown with fanlike leaves. *S. palmetto* grows to a height of 32-82 feet, with a stem diameter of approximately 12-24 inches.



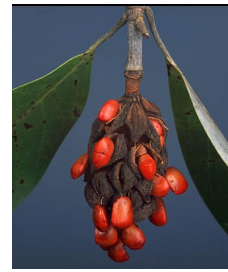
7. Camphor Tree

The camphor tree is a dense broadleaved evergreen that is capable of growing 50-150 ft tall and spreading twice that wide with a trunk up to 15 ft in diameter, though the largest U.S. specimens are only half that size. The new foliage starts out a rusty burgundy color, but the leaves soon turn dark green on the upper sides and paler green underneath. Twigs are usually green, but may be tinged with red when young. The inconspicuous tiny cream colored flowers are borne in the spring on branching 3" flower stalks. They are followed by large crops of fruit, comprised of round pea sized berries attached to the branchlets by cuplike little green cones. The berries first turn reddish, then ripen to black. Camphor tree can be readily identified by the distinctive odor of a crushed leaf.



8. Sweetbay Magnolia

Sweetbay magnolia is also called sweetbay, swampbay, or swamp magnolia. This tree is often grown as an ornamental landscape tree because of its attractive foliage, flowers, and fruit. It occurs naturally in moist and wet soils in wetland areas such as swamps and along streams and ponds. Sweetbay sprouts freely after a fire and can form thickets.



9. Chinese Tallow

Chinese tallow, also called popcorn tree or vegetable tallow, is a non-native member of the Euphorbiaceae family (spurges). It was first imported from China in 1772, by Benjamin Franklin and has since invaded natural ecosystems throughout much of the Southeast. While primarily grown as an ornamental shade or street tree, tallow easily escapes captivity and rapidly takes over plant communities by producing many seeds and root-sprouts. It is tolerant of wet and dry conditions and even grows well in salty areas. The trees are also resistant to fire.

10. Saw Palmetto

Saw palmetto grows on a wide variety of sites, from dry and open to seasonally wet and semi-shady. Across this wide range of habitats, it most frequently occurs on sand ridges, flatwood forests, coastal dunes, and islands near marshes. Saw palmetto is the dominant ground cover in some southeastern pine forests, sometimes covering hundreds of acres. Saw palmetto often grows in clumps 20' or more in diameter.



11. Bracken Fern

Bracken fern is a perennial fern occurring globally in dry to wet forests, meadows, clearings, sandy soils, roadsides, lakeshores, bogs, and burned areas. The underground stems or rhizomes are deep, giving it the ability to survive intense fires. Bracken fern leaves are known to be poisonous to livestock when eaten in large amounts.

12. Muscadine

Muscadines are a grapevine species native to the present-day southeastern United States and has been extensively cultivated since the 16th Century. Its recognized range in the United States extends from New York south to Florida, and west to Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. They are well adapted to their native warm and humid climate.



13. Southern Magnolia

Southern magnolia is native to the southeastern United States, from coastal Virginia south to central Florida, and west to eastern Texas and Oklahoma. Reaching 90 ft in height, it is a large striking evergreen tree with large dark green leaves and large white fragrant flowers. The timber is hard and heavy, and has been used commercially to make furniture, pallets, and veneer.



14. Water Oak

The water oak ranges from southern New Jersey to central Florida, west to east Texas, and north to southeastern Missouri. The water oak is found in sandy soils in old fields to the borders of swamps, streams, to bottomlands. Due to its ability to grow and reproduce quickly, the water oak is often the most abundant species in the stand; however, the tree is relatively short-lived compared to other oaks and may live only 60 to 80 years. The heavy, hard wood is used for lumber. Water oak acorns provide food for many animals such as squirrels, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey.



15. Atlantic White Cedar

Atlantic white cedar or swamp cedar as it is commonly known is actually a cypress. It is an obligate wetland species occupying swamps along the Atlantic coast from central Maine south to Florida and thence westward along the Gulf coast to the southeastern corner of Mississippi in the Mobile Bay area.

