

Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Carya illinoensis*:

Carya alba (L.) T. Nuttall ex S. Elliott

Mockernut Hickory

(*Carya tomentosa*, *Hicoria tomentosa*)

- C *Carya alba* is also known as Bigbud Hickory, Bullnut, Fragrant Hickory, Hardbark Hickory, Hognut, White Hickory, or Whiteheart Hickory; these medium to large deciduous trees can exceed 100N in height and have narrow upright oval crowns; the pinnately compound leaves are composed of five to nine leaflets which develop a rich golden yellow fall color; the bark does not peel as it does in *C. ovata*; the specific epithet means white.
- C Although best growth is on deep rich soils, this species is more tolerant of thin soils and drought than most *Carya*; plants can be grown in USDA zones 4 to 9; the nuts are similar to *C. ovata* in size, but contain very little of the edible meat inside, hence the name Mockernut Hickory.

Carya aquatica (F. Michaux) T. Nuttall

Bitter Pecan

(*Hicoria aquatica*)

- C This species is also known as Bitter Hickory, Bitter Water Hickory, Swamp Pecan, Water Pignut, Water Hickory or Wild Pecan; *Carya aquatica* is a medium size, or occasionally large, deciduous tree that grows in low bottomland sites which flood periodically; leaves typically have seven to thirteen leaflets and the bitter nuts are flatter than those of *C. illinoensis*; trees may develop shaggy bark reminiscent of *C. ovata*.
- C Although the nuts of this species are not palatable, the trees are among the most tolerant of flooding; this may be related in part to the fact that they do not leaf out until after much of spring flooding is past; this tree is not likely to be planted, but may be worth preserving if found *in situ* when developing a site; trees grow in USDA zones 5 to 9; this species sometimes hybridizes with *C. illinoensis*; *Carya aquatica* is native to East Texas with outlier populations in Central Texas; the specific epithet refers to this species' tendency to grow on wet sites.

Carya cordiformis (F. von Wangenheim) K. Koch

Bitternut Hickory

(*Hicoria cordiformis*)

- C This widely distributed species is also known as Bitter Pecan, Bitter Walnut, Bitternut, Pignut Hickory, Red Hickory or Swamp Hickory; *Carya cordiformis* is one of the larger *Carya*, potentially reaching 150N in height in competition on good sites, but is usually 50N to 75N in open cultivated landscapes; crowns are fairly narrow and upright compared to most *Carya*; seven (5) to nine (11) leaflets are usually present on the pinnately compound leaves; the attractive yellow fall foliage develops early in the season; the bark is gray-brown and shallowly ridged and furrowed; the specific epithet means heart-shaped, in reference to the shape of the nuts.
- C Although touted as a fast grower for a Hickory, a comparatively slow growth rate and substantial taproot still hinder commercial landscape potential, but plants are attractive and worth preserving *in situ* when developing a site; when preserving this species during development, it is important to establish a root protection zone as trees are prone to damage from root disturbance; this species is useful in USDA zones 4 to 9; it is native to upland sites with acidic soils as well as wetter lowland sites in East Texas and eastern portions of Central Texas.

Carya myristiciformis (F. Michaux) T. Nuttall
(*Carya myristicaeformis*, *Hicoria myristiciformis*)

Nutmeg Hickory

- This species is also known as Bitter Walnut, Bitter Water Hickory, or Swamp Hickory; *Carya myristiciformis* is thought to be a relic species which has a scattered distribution throughout the uplands of the Southern US, including East and Central Texas; trees can reach 100ft tall, but are often smaller; the attractive bark is shaggy.
- Nuts are very small for a *Carya* spp. and the buds, twigs, and leaves with five to nine leaflets are covered with silvery scales; trees grow in USDA zones 5 to 9 and may be worth reserving when developing new landscapes; the specific epithet means with a nutmeg-like form in reference to the fruit.

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