
THE ORNAMENTAL TREES AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS OF ENID, OKLAHOMA

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The question of how many species of woody plants grow in the city has at all times been paramount, and in seeking the answer, investigation reveals that a wealth of general information relative to the subject is available, but that no comprehensive study concerning the specific Enid species has ever been made.

It is indicated that the work may have a practical value for at least two groups of people. The biology teacher of Enid and nearby schools may find it useful in teaching botany. The layman may find the work of value in making landscape plans by observing the mature plants and selecting the species best suited to his needs and requirements.

The data was obtained by making a city-wide survey of the trees and shrubs, which started in the spring of 1947 and ended in the fall of 1949. After the initial survey was completed, two appeals were made through the local press and one through the Enid Council of Garden Clubs for the location of any new, unusual, or unnamed plant known to be growing in the city. Although response to these appeals was good, no additional species was found.

A specimen from each species and variety was collected, pressed, mounted, and deposited in the herbarium at Phillips University.

Tabulation of the data revealed that 102 species are cultivated in the city for ornamental purposes. These 102 species fall into 56 genera, representing 30 families.

The species are divided into two classes as follows:

TABLE I				
CLASS	FAMILIES	GENERA	SPECIES	NATIVE TO OKLAHOMA
Gymnospermae	2	10	31	6
Angiospermae	28	46	71	37
Totals	30	56	102	43

The following check list gives all the species and varieties included in the study:

CLASS GYMNOSPERMAE

1. GINKGOACEAE. The Ginkgo Family

1. *Ginkgo*

1. *G. biloba*

2. PINACEAE. The Pine Family

1. *Abies*

1. *A. concolor*

2. *Pseudotsuga*

1. *P. taxifolia*

3. *Picea*

1. *P. abies*

2. *P. pungens*

4. *Cedrus*

1. *C. atlantic*

5. *Pinus*

1. *P. strobus*

2. *P. cembroides*

3. *P. palustris*

4. *P. ponderosa*

5. *P. taeda*

6. *P. echinata*

7. *P. nigra*

8. *P. sylvestris*

9. *P. mugo*

10. *P. densiflora*

6. *Thuja*

1. *T. occidentalis*

2. *T. orientalis*

7. *Libocedrus*

1. *L. decurrens*

8. *Cupressus*

1. *C. arizonica* var. *bonita*
9. *Juniperus*
 1. *J. communis*
 2. *J. c.* var. *hibernica*
 3. *J. squamata*
 4. *J. s.* var. *meyeri*
 5. *J. procumbens*
 6. *J. pachyphloea*
 7. *J. monosperma*
 8. *J. chinensis*
 9. *J. c.* var. *mas*
 10. *J. c.* var. *pyramidalis*
 11. *J. c.* var. *pfitzeriana*
 12. *J. c.* var. *sargentii*
 13. *J. c.* var. *columnaris*
 14. *J. excelsa* var. *stricta*
 15. *J. virginiana*
 16. *J. v.* var. *albo-spica*
 17. *J. v.* var. *glauca*
 18. *J. v.* var. *elegantissima*
 19. *J. v.* var. *schottii*
 20. *J. v.* var. *canaertii*
 21. *J. v.* var. *kosteri*
 22. *J. v.* var. *keteleeri*
 23. *J. scopulorum*
 24. *J. s.* var. *horizontalis*
 25. *J. sabina*
 26. *J. s.* var. *tamariscifolia*
 27. *J. horizontalis*
 28. *J. h.* var. *plumosa*

CLASS ANGIOSPERMAE

1. SALICACEAE. The Willow Family.
 1. *Salix*
 1. *S. nigra*
 2. *S. babylonica*
 3. *S. discolor*
 2. *Populus*
 1. *P. alba*
 2. *P. a.* var. *pyramidalis*
 3. *P. nigra* var. *italica*
 4. *P. deltoides*
2. JUGLANDACEAE. The Walnut Family.
 1. *Carya*
 1. *C. pecan*
 2. *Juglans*
 1. *J. regia*
 2. *J. nigra*
3. BETULACEAE. The Birch Family.
 1. *Carpinus*
 1. *C. caroliniana*
 2. *Betula*
 1. *B. papyrifera*
4. FAGACEAE. The Beech Family.
 1. *Quercus*
 1. *Q. phellos*
 2. *Q. palustris*
 3. *Q. shumardii*
 4. *Q. coccinea*
 5. *Q. macrocarpa*
 6. *Q. bicolor*

5. ULMACEAE. The Elm Family.
 1. *Ulmus*
 1. *U. alata*
 2. *U. fulva*
 3. *U. americana*
 4. *U. pumila*
 5. *U. parvifolia*
 2. *Celtis*
 1. *C. laevigata*
 2. *C. occidentalis*
6. MORACEAE. The Mulberry Family.
 1. *Maclura*
 1. *M. pomifera*
 2. *Broussonetia*
 1. *B. papyrifera*
 3. *Morus*
 1. *M. alba*
 2. *M. rubra*
7. MAGNOLIACEAE. The Magnolia Family.
 1. *Magnolia*
 1. *M. grandiflora*
 2. *M. sieboldii*
 3. *M. virginiana*
 2. *Liriodendron*
 1. *L. tulipifera*
8. ANNONACEAE. The Custard-Apple Family.
 1. *Asimina*
 1. *A. triloba*
9. HAMMAMELIDACEA. The Witch-Hazel Family.
 1. *Liquidambar*
 1. *L. styraciflua*
10. PLATANACEAE. The Plane-Tree Family.
 1. *Platanus*
 1. *P. occidentalis*
11. ROSACEAE. The Rose Family.
 1. *Malus*
 1. *M. species*
 2. *Crataegus*
 1. *C. species*
 3. *Prunus*
 1. *P. species*
12. LEGUMINOSAE. The Pea Family
 1. *Cercis*
 1. *C. canadensis*
 2. *Laburnum*
 1. *L. anagyroides*
 3. *Albizia*
 1. *A. julibrissin*
 4. *Gymnocladus*
 1. *G. dioicus*
 5. *Gleditsia*
 1. *G. triacanthos*
 2. *G. t. var. inermis*
 6. *Robinia*
 1. *R. pseudoacacia*
 7. *Sophora*
 1. *S. japonica*
 8. *Caragana*
 1. *C. arborescens*

13. SIMAROUBACEAE. The Quassia Family.
 1. *Allanthus*
 1. *A. altissima*
14. MELIACEAE. The Mahogany Family.
 1. *Melia*
 1. *M. azedarach*
15. ANACARDIACEAE. The Cashew Family
 1. *Cotinus*
 1. *C. americanus*
 2. *Rhus*
 1. *R. glabra*
16. AQUIFOLIACEAE. The Holly Family.
 1. *Ilex*
 1. *I. opaca*
17. CELASTRACEAE. The Staff-Tree Family.
 1. *Euonymus*
 1. *E. bungeana*
18. ACERACEAE. The Maple Family
 1. *Acer*
 1. *A. negundo*
 2. *A. saccharum*
 3. *A. saccharinum*
 4. *A. rubrum*
 5. *A. glabrum*
 6. *A. platanoides*
 7. *A. p.* var. *schwedleri*
19. HIPPOCASTANACEAE. The Horse-Chestnut Family
 1. *Aesculus*
 1. *A. glabra*
20. SAPINDACEAE. The Soapberry Family.
 1. *Sapindus*
 1. *S. drummondii*
 2. *Koelreuteria*
 1. *K. paniculata*
21. RHAMNACEAE. The Buckthorn Family.
 1. *Zizyphus*
 1. *Z. jujuba*
22. TILIACEAE. The Linden Family.
 1. *Tilia*
 1. *T. americana*
23. ELAEGNACEAE. The Oleaster Family.
 1. *Elaeagnus*
 1. *E. angustifolia*
24. CORNACEAE. The Dogwood Family.
 1. *Cornus*
 1. *C. florida*
 2. *C. f.* var. *rubra*
25. EBENACEAE. The Ebony Family.
 1. *Diospyros*
 1. *D. virginiana*
26. OLEACEAE. The Olive Family.
 1. *Fraxinus*
 1. *F. pennsylvanica* var. *lanceolata*
27. SCROPHULARIACEAE. The Figwort Family.
 1. *Paulownia*
 1. *P. tomentosa*
28. BIGNONIACEAE. The Bignonia Family
 1. *Catalpa*
 1. *C. bignonioides*
 2. *C. speciosa*

The most commonly grown gymnosperms are the junipers, arbor-vitae, and pines, while the elms, maples, poplars, locusts, sycamores, and catalpas make up the bulk of the angiosperms.

Some species of both classes are quite rare, often being represented by only one tree. Into this category fall the Ginkgo, Atlas Cedar, English Walnut, American Hornbeam, Cane Birch, Willow Oak, Swamp White Oak, Chinese Elm, Pawpaw, Japanese Pagoda, Texas Umbrella, Spindle, Scarlet Maple, Dwarf Maple, and Paulownia trees.

The species are used for many specific landscape purposes, of which the most common are avenue, shade, specimen, background, enframing, mass, foundation, border, edging, screening, and memorial plantings.

Plant materials for landscaping come in and go out of fashion, but a decade or more must pass before a general trend can be noted. The bulk of our trees is composed of native species. This is to be expected since trees now approaching old age were planted when the city was quite young. Cost, availability, adaptability, and general utility were factors that influenced those early plantings.

Only recently, the writer walked through what remains of the first nursery established in the city. Abandoned long ago, what was once a large, cultivated nursery is now a few acres of forest. There were dense, overgrown rows of locust, cottonwood, mulberry, black walnut, honey locust, dogwood, green ash, catalpa, maple, elm, box elder, hedge apple, hackberry, willow, and juniper—yesterday's fashion in trees.

A walk through our nurseries of today, and a visit to the newer residential districts, show a decided change in tree popularity. Now, one sees a mingling of native plants with those of other lands. Today, the resident plants solely for ornamentation, and since time and cost are no longer factors of such great magnitude, the grower experiments. He challenges his imagination and ingenuity by growing plants far removed from their native environment.
