
PLANTING AND ...

The planting of this collection of 31 native shrubs and trees, an assortment of 13 different species was arranged through the Sacred Trees Program of the Interfaith Partners of the Chesapeake (IPC) in tandem with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, (DNR), Agroforestry program. The trees were provided through the “Maryland Five Million Tree Initiative”.



Annapolis Friends look forward to participating in a new partnership between the IPC and DNR in the months to come.

HARVESTING PLANS



Beginning in Fall 2025 we hope to assist with the collection and preservation of the seeds from two of our established species of native trees on the Meeting-house land. We will work with the DNR and IPC to help harvest seeds for the Maryland Seed Bank from our clusters of mature American Dogwood and Eastern Redbud. We hope to include the seed harvest as part of a Season of Creation program this fall and in seasons to come.

ANNAPOLIS FRIENDS MEETING
351 Dubois Road, Annapolis, MD 21401

annapolisfriends.org

THE EDIBLE TRAIL

ANNAPOLIS FRIENDS MEETING



Year One: We have Fruit!

Friends, thank you for the great job planting.

Thank you too, for taking a moment to consider the Annapolis Friends newly created edible trail. We hope it serves as an invitation to step outside into nature, to marvel at its wonders – and to nourish and increase the bio-diversity of flora and fauna on the meetinghouse lands. We hope it also provides food for thought, a place to walk, to reflect, and to prompt us all to learn more about these native plants - and also the native people who held this land before us.



Annapolis Friends (Quakers) were joined by others in planting our 35 trees.



1. BEACH PLUMS
PRUNUS MARITIMA

Fresh and dried, beach plums were used extensively by Native Americans and eventually colonists.



2. EASTERN RED CEDAR -
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

Juniper berries are a favored by Cedar Waxwings, bluebirds and other birds and mammals, such as rabbits, fox, and raccoons.



3. COMMON PERSIMMON:
DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA

Be sure it's ripe, otherwise it will draw up your mouth in a pucker. The heartwood is nearly black, extremely hard and is used to make golf club heads and billiard cues.

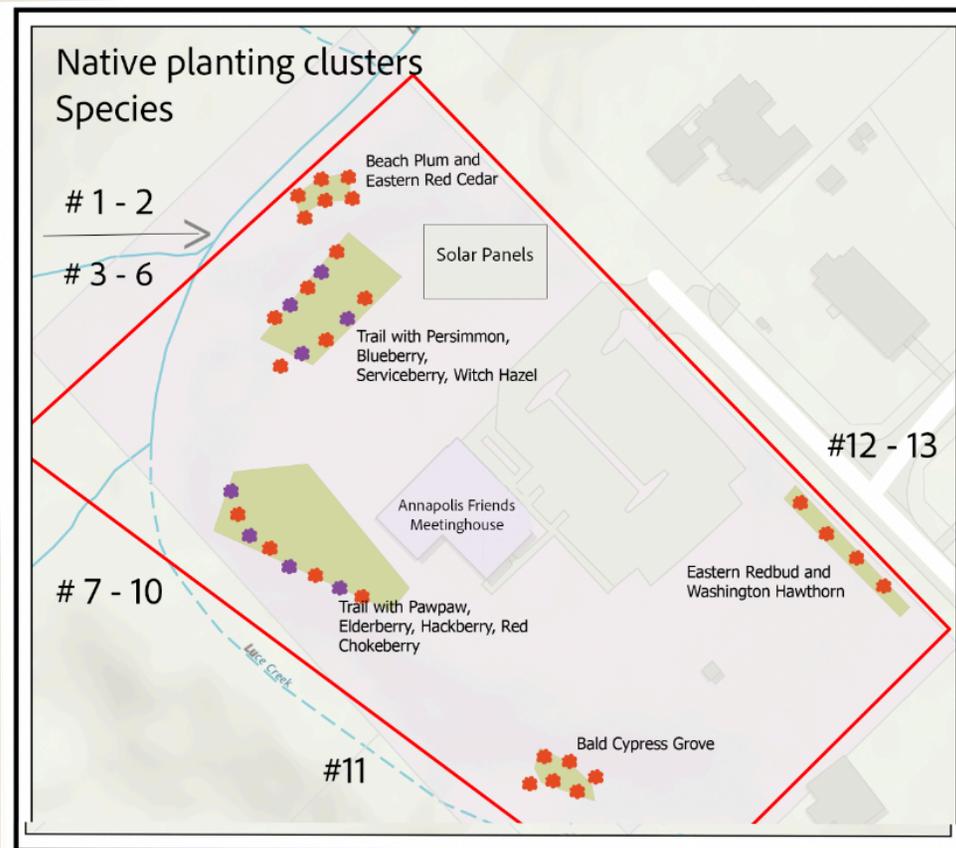
4. BLUEBERRY
VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM

Host plant for several species of butterflies and moths, including the Red-Spotted Purple and Brown Elf; also provides food for various birds and mammals.

5. ALLEGHENY SERVICEBERRY
AMELANCHIER LAEVIS

Native peoples dried the small fruit (pomes) like raisins or mashed and dried them in cakes or mixed them with meat and fat to form pemmican ideal for travel - as early form of an "energy bar".

AN - EDIBLE TRAIL AT ANNAPOLIS



6. WITCH HAZEL
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA

Fragrant flowers in fall, leaves and bark used by First Peoples for medicinal purposes and used today as an astringent for skin and other ailments. Its branches used as divining rods.

7. PAWPAW
ASIMINA TRILOBA

Pawpaw fruits are the second largest edible fruit indigenous to the United States, after squash. Fruit have sweet, custardy texture.

8. ELDERBERRY
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS

Uncooked berries are toxic to people and pets! But cooked are good in jam and drinks and rich in antioxidants.

9. HACKBERRY
CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS

Host plants for several butterfly species, including the Hackberry Emperor, the American Snout, and Mourning Cloak.

10. RED CHOKEBERRY
ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA

The bright red pear-shaped berries are edible but their bitter and astringent taste led to their common name.

11. BALD CYPRESS
TAXODIUM DISTICHUM

The oldest living specimen of this cone-bearing tree lives in Missouri and is over 2,600 years old.

12. EASTERN REDBUD
CERCIS CANADENSIS

A host plant to butterflies and moths and provides an early source of nectar for long-tongued and blueberry bees.

13. WASHINGTON HAWTHORN
CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM

The small red berry-like fruit provides food for birds and squirrels.

