Honey Run Trail is actually three very diverse trails in one. Starting at the trailhead along McCubbins Drive, this linear portion of the trail immediately goes through a terrestrial natural community known as an uplands flatwoods. Due to a soil feature known as fragipan, which restricts water movement below the surface, this rare community type has pools of water on the surface half the year and soil that cracks due to lack of water the remainder of the year. As you leave the upland flatwoods and drop off the ridge, dry-mesic and dry chert woodlands become the norm before reaching a dry mesic bottomland community and ending at the stream that runs through Honey Run Hollow. From this point, the trail branches off into two separate loops. The south loop runs through a dry-mesic bottomland woodland. This natural community forms a transition between the upland woodlands and the wetter mesic bottomland woodlands found in the park. The north loop offers a variety of different community structures. Dry chert and dry-mesic chert woodlands, with their predominately post oak and white oak communities, dominate the uplands while dry-mesic bottomland woodlands dominate the bottomlands.