

THE
EDISON
LEAFLET

An Identification Guide of Common Species
of Trees Found Within
EDISON TOWNSHIP, NJ

by

Stephen Paul Yuhas

* Contains information for the identification of 90 separate
species

- Field guide done as a Boy Scout Eagle Service
Project, October 28, 1983

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Edison, N. J. 08817

- Information gathered and compiled by members
of

Boy Scout Troop Number 53

Our Lady of Peace Church - Fords, New Jersey

The Edison Leaflet

Troop 53 Fords, NJ

Stephen Yuhas

October 28, 1983

This guide done as an Eagle Scout Service Project is intended to offer a comprehensive field guide for the identification of local tree species. Hopefully, it will emphasize the importance of such species and arouse concern for the future of their existence. This guide outlines the general description, habitat, and most important commercial uses of each specimen. As an identification aid this collection will serve to educate those seeking to understand our need of local trees even in a suburban town such as Edison Township, New Jersey.

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Northern Red Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus rubra*

General Description : This tree is a common Oak of open woods. Northern Red Oak is one of the largest Oaks and sometimes will grow to the height of 125 feet. The average height is 60 to 90 feet. It has dark bark with conspicuous long, smooth plates between the furrows. On the stalks the leaves tend to hang vertically and the lobes are the most triangular of the other species. The leaves are smooth and sometimes lightly hairy along the veins. The lobes in the middle are the largest. Acorns are large and rounded in a shallow cup.

Range : Nova Scotia to n. Georgia, west through n. Arkansas to Oklahoma, north through e. Minnesota - Not on Atlantic Coastal Plains below Chesapeake Bay

Uses : General construction, flooring, interior finish, furniture, railroad ties, posts, poles, fuel



Black Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus velutina*

General Description : Black Oak grows as a large tree and is very common in the East. The leaves are spiny, the bark is dark, and acorns are medium-sized with a broadly rounded, downy nut, about half encircled by a deep cup. Black Oak leaves are variable. They are dark, shiny, with hairy veins. Leaves growing on the lower part of the tree have shallower lobes and are broader than those on the top. Black Oak grows to a height of 60 to 90 feet.

Range : s. Maine, nw. Florida, e. Texas, New York, s. Ontario, s. Minnesota, se. Nebraska

Uses : Furniture, flooring, rough lumber, used in shipyards



Pin Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus palustris*

General Description : Pin Oak gets its name from its many short, pinlike twigs that clutter horizontal and downward sloping branches. The leaves have 5 to 7 deep lobes and have long teeth. The leaf is dark green above and lighter and smoother below. The bark is grayish-brown and remains smooth for some time before scaly ridges appear. Acorns are small, rounded, and have a shallow cup. Pin Oak is a medium-sized tree growing 60 to 80 feet.

Range : Most commonly found growing in poorly drained soils and along the edges of swamps and streams - Centr. Massachusetts, se. NY, s. Ontario, s. Michigan, se. Iowa, and e. Kansas to N. Carolina, Tennessee, and ne. Oklahoma

Uses : Rough lumber, ties, piling, pulp, fence posts when treated with durability chemical



Scarlet Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus coccinea*

General Description : Scarlet Oak gets its name from its color it turns in the autumn. It is a common, robust, tapering, and open crowned tree. The dark bark is strongly fissured. Scarlet Oak leaves are 3 to 6 inches long. They are smooth, shiny, and have almost no hairs below. This tree closely resembles Pin Oak, but the leaves are larger with 5 to 7 deep lobes. The sinuses between them are broadly rounded. The acorn is medium-sized and about half covered by a deep cup. The height is from 70 to 80 feet.

Range : Forests, roadsides preferring dry, sandy soils - Eastern United States, west of coastal plains - sw. Maine, s. Ontario, s. Michigan, and se. Missouri to n. NJ, w. Maryland, n. Georgia, n. Mississippi, and n. Arkansas

Uses : Sometimes sold as Red Oak - general construction, flooring, interior finish, furniture, railroad ties, posts, poles, fuel



Scrub Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus ilicifolia*

General Description : Scrub Oak is a tree with slender branches and a round-topped crown. This Oak can be found as a thicket-forming shrub or a small tree. The leaves are thick with a shiny, leathery surface above and white-woolly beneath. The bark of this tree is dark. The acorns are broadly ovoid. A scaly cup surrounds the lower half. Scrub Oak grows 15 to 20 feet tall. This tree cannot endure shade and often gives way to other hardwoods.

Range : Within its range are areas frequented by forest fires. Soil improvement tends to favor the better Oak species. - Usually dry, sandy, gravelly sites - s. Maine through NY, Pennsylvania, and NJ, western N. Carolina and W. Virginia, w. Virginia

Uses : No real commercial value, firewood



White Oak

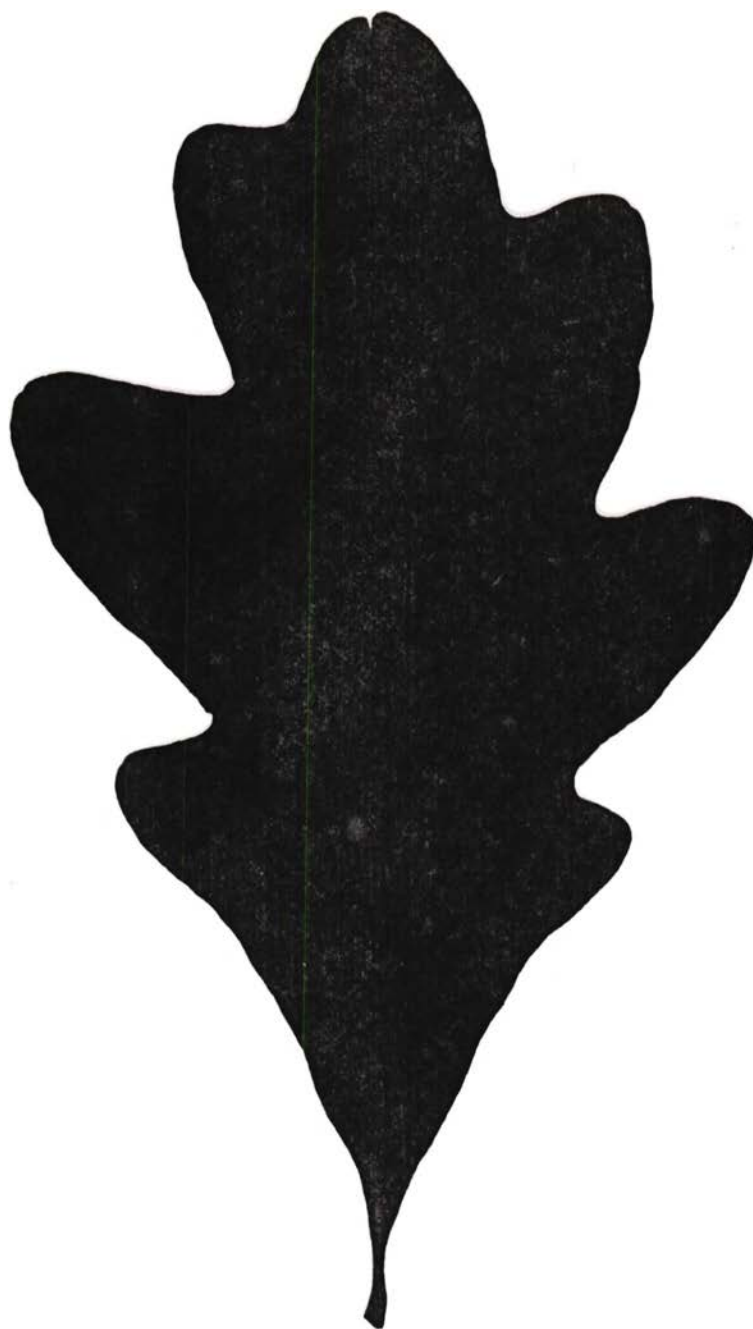
Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus alba*

General Description : White Oak is the best known Oak. In open areas, White Oak develops a broad, symmetrical crown. The bark is light gray and scaly. The leaves are characteristic with 5 to 9 rounded lobes. Leaves are evenly lobed and whitish beneath. White Oak prefers rich soil but grows slowly. The acorns are large and pointed, growing in shallow cups. White Oak grows tall with a height of 60 to 120 feet.

Range : Dry or moist woods - Centr. Maine, s. Quebec, s. Ontario, Minnesota to nw. Florida and e. Texas, common throughout New England - Grows throughout eastern United States

Uses : Fine cabinet work, flooring trim, railroad ties, piling, barrels, veneers, bridges, ships, building construction



Swamp White Oak

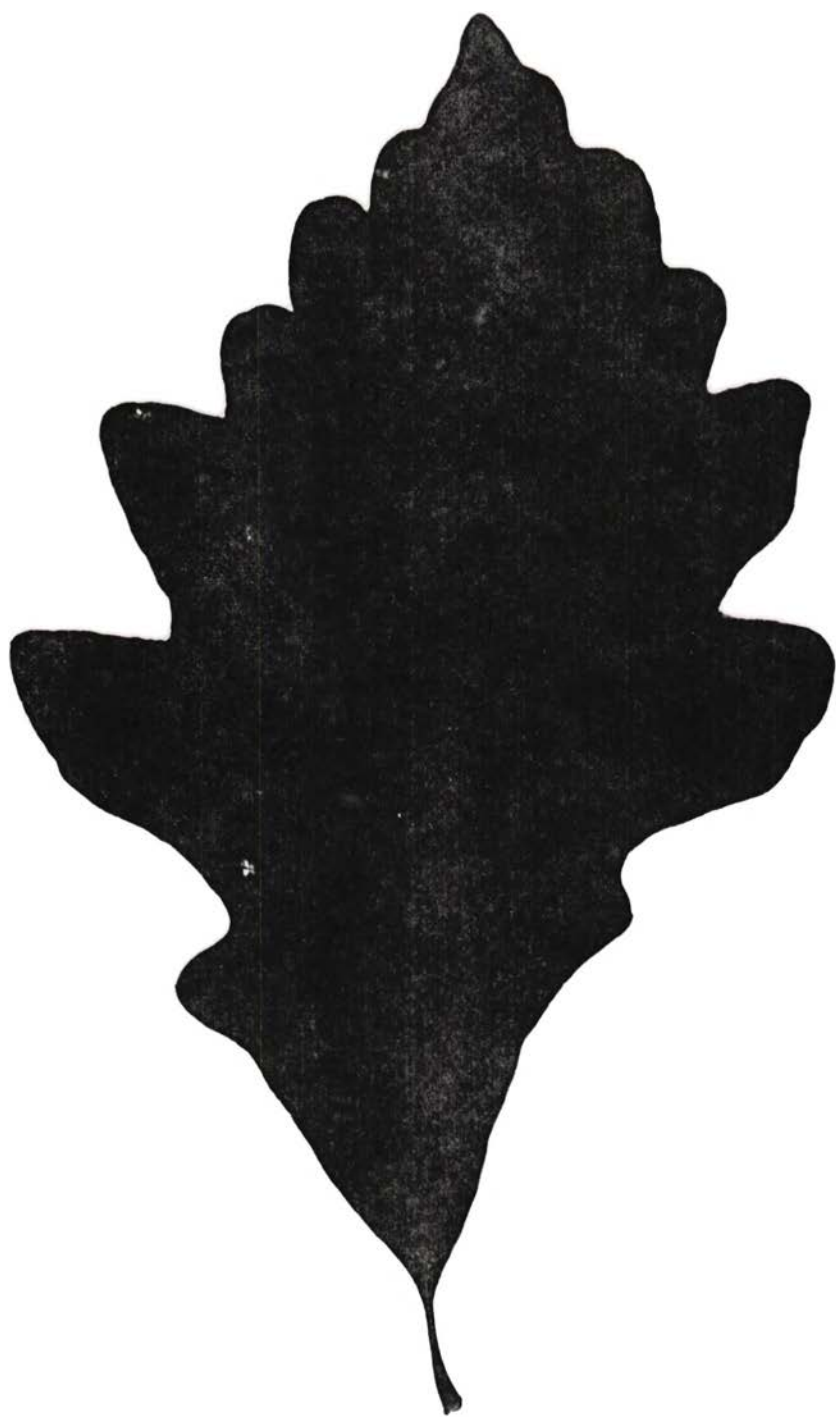
Family : FAGACEAE

Species : Quercus bicolor

General Description : Swamp White Oak is an irregular, shaggy Oak growing in swamps and other moist areas. The bark is gray and more brown than White Oak. It is ridged and scaly even on the twigs. Leaf edges are wavy rather than deeply lobed. The underside of each leaf is hairy. Acorns are born in pairs on a stalk, 2 to 4 inches long. The height may be 50 to 70 feet tall.

Range : Moist to swampy soils - Northern half of the eastern United States - s. Maine through NY, Tennessee, Kentucky, W. Virginia, Maryland, NJ

Uses : Lumber from all is sold as White Oak - Railroad ties, tight barrels, mine timbers, furniture, flooring, interior finish



Chestnut Oak

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Quercus prinus*

General Description : Chestnut Oak has obovate to nearly lanceolate leaves. They are 4 to 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches wide. The margins of the leaves have large, rounded teeth and the underside is often hairy. The bark of Chestnut Oak is dark brown to black. It is deeply ridged and furrowed. The trunk may be tall and straight or divided into large, ascending limbs with spreading branches that form a broad, open head. It grows to a height of 60 to 70 feet.

Range : Thrives in dry soils - sw. Maine, NY, s. Ontario to se. Virginia, nw. Georgia, n. Alabama, ne. Mississippi, s. Illinois

Uses : Rough construction, railroad ties, posts, tannin



American Beech

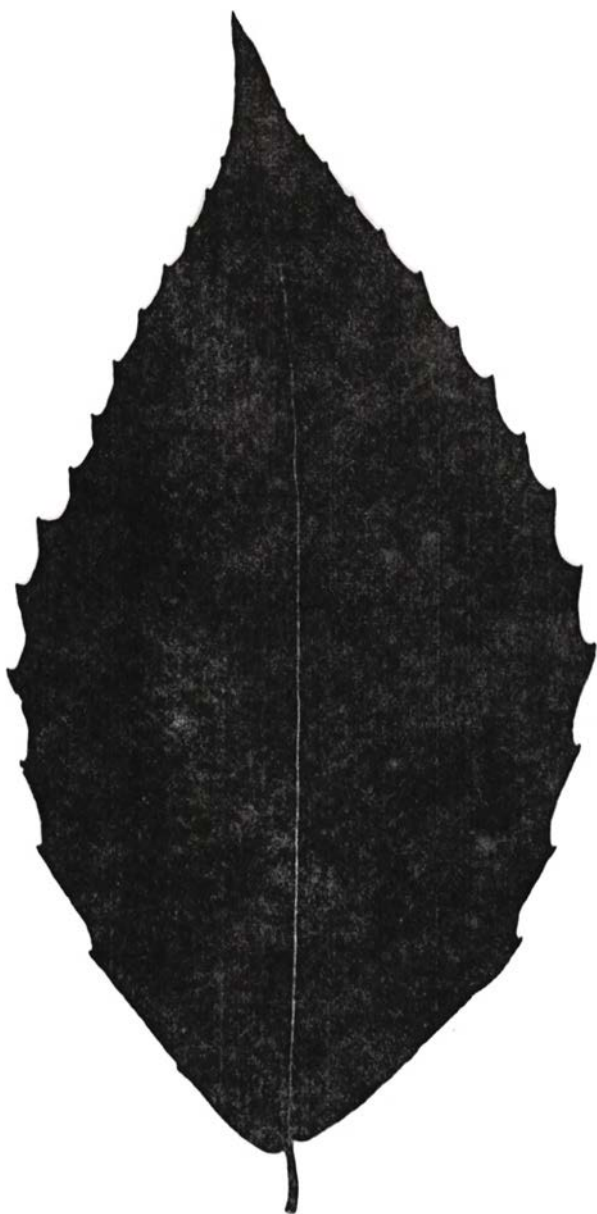
Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Fagus grandifolia*

General Description : American Beech is a tall tree with distinctive smooth, gray bark and slender, many scaled buds. The leaves are strongly veined with coarse teeth. The bark of older trees is tight, thin, light gray, and lends itself to carving. Fruits appear as small triangular nuts which are edible. Twigs are slender, brownish-gray in color and zig-zag in shape. This tree grows to a height of 50 to 70 feet.

Range : Prefers rich bottomland or upland sites - Eastern United States, not lower Florida, se. Canada, also Mexico

Uses : Chairs, Furniture, flooring, railroad ties, woodenware, handles, novelties, barrels, boxes for food, posts



American Chestnut

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Castanea dentata*

General Description : The American Chestnut was a highly valued tree. Its growth was rapid and the wood was durable. At the turn of the century, the possible extinction of such a vigorous and widespread species would have seemed improbable. However, just this has practically occurred. In 1904, chestnut blight disease caused by a fungus presumably brought in from eastern Asia, was found on a few trees in the New York Zoological Garden. Within 50 years the blight had spread over the entire range of the chestnut causing wholesale destruction. Chestnut is a fast growing tree and would attain a height of 70 to 90 feet with diameter 3 to 4 feet. Its ability to sprout vigorously from the stump has helped it to exist despite continued attacks of the fungus which eventually kills the larger sprouts. The fungus affects the bark.

American Chestnut leaves are 5 to 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. They are dark green above, paler below, and smooth on both surfaces. The long catkins of male flowers occur during late June and early July. American Chestnut occasionally produce fruit before dying of the blight. Fruit bearing flowers ripen and prickly burs appear. The burs split open and a nut is revealed. The bark of mature trees was dark grayish-brown and deeply cleft to form broad, flat ridges. That of young trees is smooth, often shining, and of a purplish-brown color.

The sprouts of chestnut grow together in the forest and are sometimes accompanied by a dead trunk. In New Jersey, some American Chestnuts have been found to a height of 15 feet before dying. Although the Chinese and European Chestnuts are blight resistant, they are inferior as timber to our native tree and no successful hybrid has been found. Perhaps a blight resistant sprout will occur in the future.

Range : Before the blight, chestnut was found from s. Maine throughout the northern states to the foothills of the s. Appalachians and west as far as s. Michigan through Indiana to n. Mississippi. Now only scattered areas can boast of live American Chestnut trees.

Uses : Had it not been for the blight, this tree would still rank among the more important commercial and horticultural trees of the eastern states. The commercial supply has now disappeared.



Introduced Chestnuts

Family : FAGACEAE

Species : *Castanea* sp.

General Description : There are several varieties of introduced chestnuts. Spanish Chestnut is native to southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. In America it is grown as an ornamental. It grows 75 feet tall and the leaves are 6 to 9 inches long and about 2 inches wide. Nuts are over an inch in diameter. Spanish Chestnut can be classified as (*Castanea sativa*). Two oriental species of chestnuts have also been introduced. Both have large nuts. Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) becomes 60 feet tall. Japanese Chestnut (*Castanea crenatada*) is rarely over 30 feet tall.

Range : Commonly grown throughout the eastern United States

Uses : Valued as ornamental



Red Maple

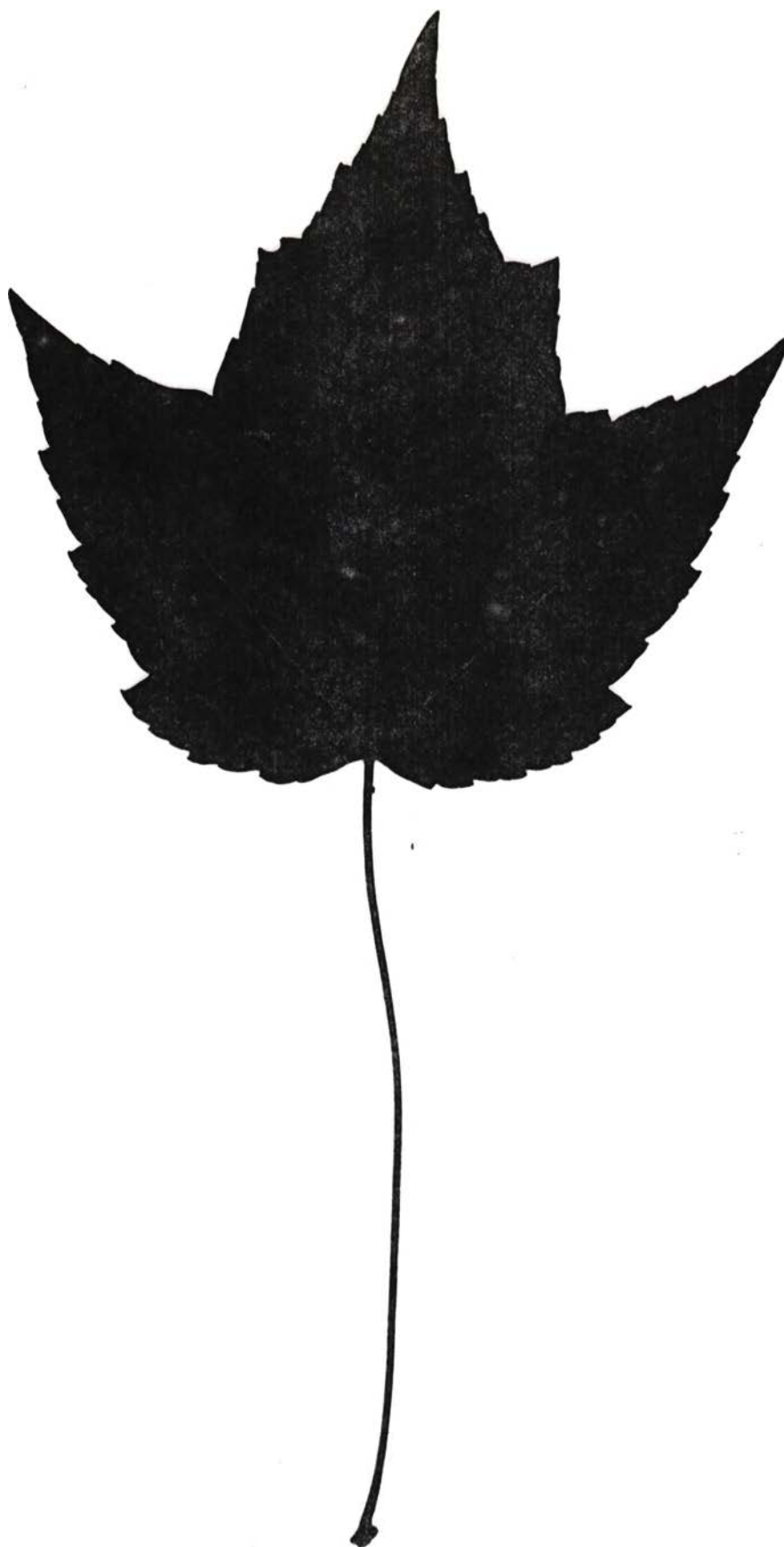
Family : ACERACEAE

Species : *Acer rubrum*

General Description : Red Maple is medium sized with smooth, gray bark on young trees and broken, darker bark on older trees. Leaves are 3 to 5 lobed with shallow notches present between each lobe. The terminal lobe has a wide base. Twigs and buds are reddish. Flowers are red and sometimes yellow. The fruits occur as winged seeds in short clusters. The crown is usually rounded and the trunk is short in the open. Red Maple averages 60 to 90 feet in height.

Range : Widespread tree of swamps, river banks, and moist hill slopes - Grows throughout the eastern half of the United States and in se. Canada; s. Ontario, s. Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia

Uses : Furniture, cabinet work, flooring, interior finish, veneers, gunstocks, charcoal, woodenware



Sugar Maple

Family : ACERACEAE

Species : *Acer saccharum*

General Description : Sugar Maple has leaves with straight-sided lobes. Leaves are not as wide or thick as those of Norway Maple. The teeth are large and few in number. They are opposite and usually five lobed. The bark is gray and forms plates that become flaky with age. The fruit is U-shaped and winged . Twigs are glossy and reddish-brown. Sugar Maple grows to a large tree with a height of 40 to 60 feet.

Range : Prefers rich and moist, but well drained sites - Grows naturally in every state east of the Great Plains except Florida, South Carolina, and Delaware - not along coastal plain

Uses : Furniture, flooring, shoe trees, agricultural implements, musical instruments, maple syrup,

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Silver Maple

Family : ACERACEAE

Species : *Acer saccharinum*

General Description : Silver Maple has large, deeply lobed leaves that are pale green above and whitish below. Open grown trees develop short trunks and are divided into several large ascending limbs with long branches. The grayish bark is smooth and becomes furrowed and scaly with age. On young trees the bark is smooth gray. The winged fruit occurs in pairs or keys. Twigs are green or reddish. Silver Maple grows to a height of 80 to 100 feet.

Range : Tree of river banks and bottomlands - Through the eastern United States and s. Quebec, s. Ontario - Does not grow on the coastal plain

Uses : Cheap furniture, flooring, interior finish, woodenware, veneer, fuel, charcoal, widely planted as ornamental

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Boxelder

Family : ACERACEAE

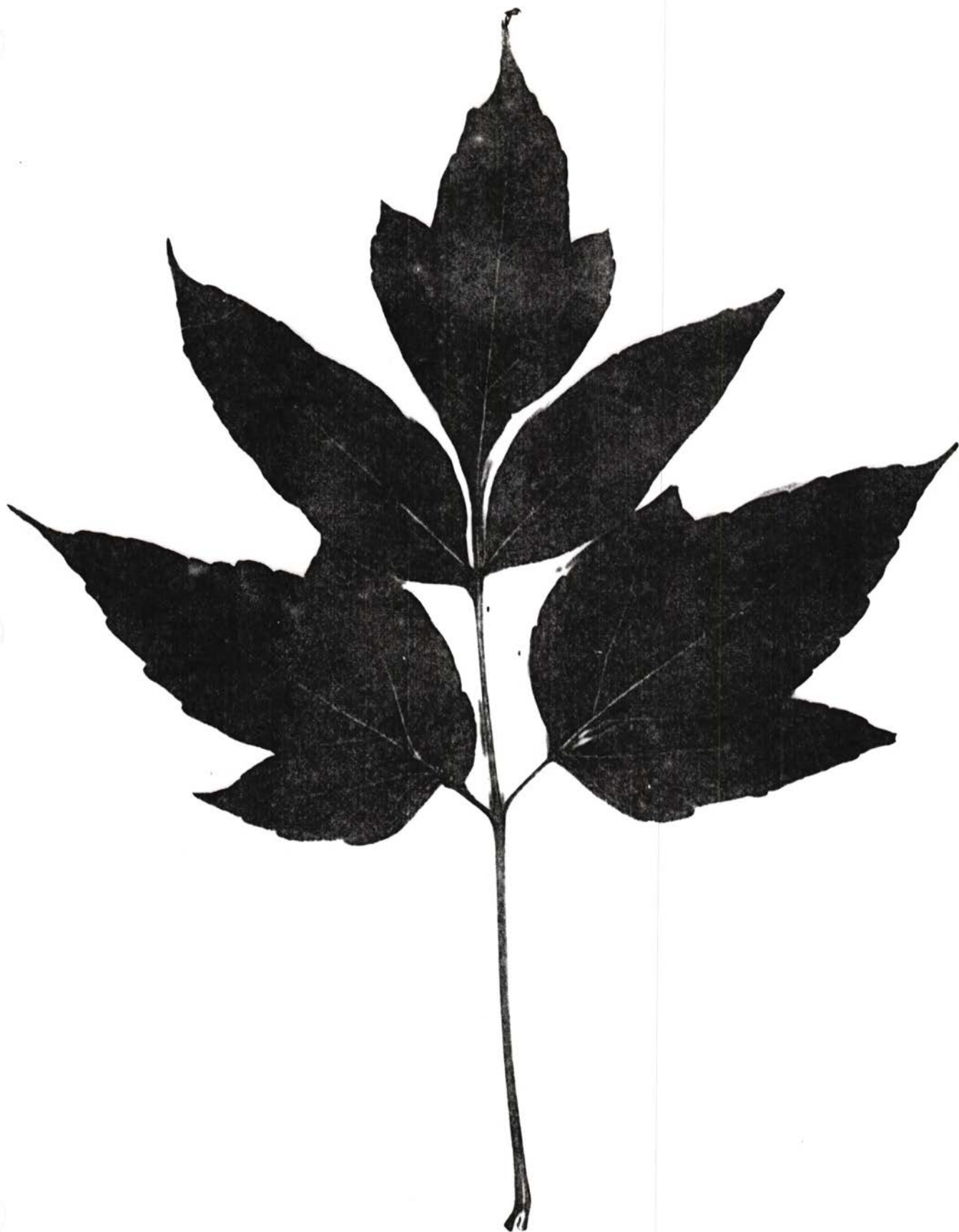
Species : *Acer negundo*

General Description : Boxelder is the only Maple with compound leaves, and thus it is exceptional. The leaves grow oppositely on thick, green twigs. Each leaf consists of 3 to 5 leaflets that are coarsely toothed. The bark is grayish-brown and is thin. The thin bark cracks into interlacing fissures. The fruit, typical of Maples, grows in drooping clusters. Boxelder grows quickly attaining heights from 40 to 60 feet.

Range : Riverbanks, floodplains, fertile uplands - New England to Minnesota, Florida, Texas - Best growth in Ohio and Mississippi Valleys

Uses : Crates, boxes, slack barrels, handles, paperpulp, charcoal, cheap furniture, woodenware, fuel, ornamental use; shade

15A



Norway Maple

Family : ACERACEAE

Species : *Acer platanoides*

Also-Crimson King Maple/ Species : *Acer platanoides* var.
schwedleri *negra*

General Description : Norway Maple resembles Sugar Maple but has more leaf teeth and the leaves are broader. Its best field mark is milky juice that occurs at the broken leafstalk. Norway Maple is a medium sized, fast growing tree. It develops greenish-yellow flowers that droop in clusters and winged seeds that are large for Maples. A most common variety of Norway Maple is Crimson King Maple which grows slower than Norway Maple and has leaves of rich, dark purple. The height Norway Maple ranges from 40 to 70 feet.

Range : Eastern United States except across Atlantic Coastal Plains - Favorite for ornamental plantings east of the Missouri River and along the West Coast

Uses : Commonly planted along streets as ornamental



Japanese Maple

Family : ACERACEAE

Species : *Acer palmatum*

Also- Japanese Bloodleaf Maple / Species : *Acer palmatum*
var. *atropurpureum*

General Description : Japanese Maple has deeply cleft leaves with 5 to 9 narrow, pointed, toothed lobes. It bears erect clusters of purple flowers and winged seeds. It occurs as a shrub or a small tree. Japanese Bloodleaf Maple is a small, low branched tree with dark red-purple leaves all summer. Characteristics resemble that of Japanese Maple. It grows no more than 25 feet tall.

Range : Japanese Maple is not a native species but is an introduced hybrid grown across the United States.

Uses : Valued as an ornamental, shade tree



Mapleleaf Viburnum

Family : CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Species : *Viburnum acerifolium*

General Description : Mapleleaf Viburnum is actually a shrub. Leaves are 3 lobed, velvety-hairy beneath, and with yellow and black dots on the undersides. Twigs are velvety. The leaves are 2 to 5 inches long. Fruits are red. This shrub grows to a height of 7 feet.

Remark : This shrub is not to be mistaken for any type of Maple.

Range : Rocky woods - sw. Quebec, Minnesota to New England, south to Georgia and Tennessee

Uses : Of no commercial value



Northern Arrowwood

Family : CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Species : *Viburnum recognitum*

General Description : Northern Arrowwood is a shrub with egg-shaped to rounded leaves that are hairless. Each leaf has 4 to 22 pairs of coarse teeth. Leaves are rounded or slightly heart-shaped at the base. They are 2 to 3 inches in length. The fruit is blackish and the seeds have shallow, broad grooves. Northern Arrowwood grows to 15 feet tall.

Range : New Brunswick and s. Ontario to se. New York, n. Ohio, and Michigan

Uses : A native shrub of no commercial value , ornamental use



Eastern Cottonwood

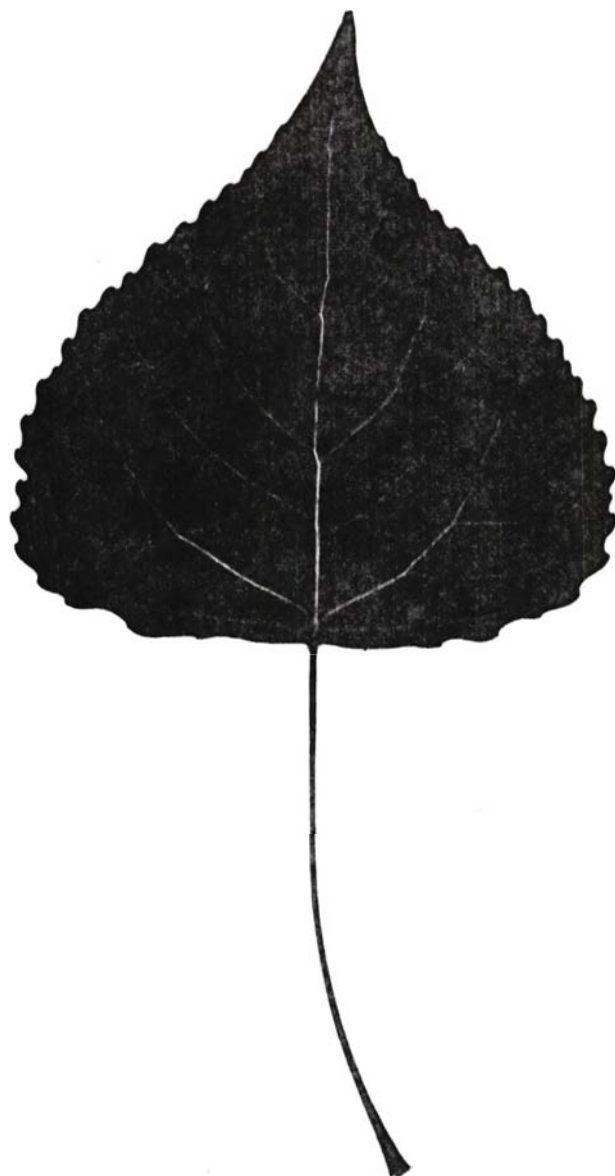
Family : SALICACEAE

Species : Populus deltoides

General Description : Eastern Cottonwood leaves are roughly triangular with coarsely rounded marginal teeth. They are smooth and lustrous green above and paler below. The bark of mature trunks is dark gray and furrowed or ridged. The bark on the upper branches and on younger trees is smooth, greenish-yellow. Eastern Cottonwood attains a height of 75 to 100 feet.

Range : Found in northern United States and sw. Quebec - nw. Florida, central Texas, w. Kansas, Hudson and Conn. River Valleys

Uses : Boxes, crates, packing cases, excelsior, core for veneers, paper pulp, poles, posts, fuel, planted for shade along streets



Bigtooth Aspen

Family : SALICACEAE

Species : *Populus grandidentata*

General Description : Bigtooth Aspen has large rounded teeth on the margins of its heart-shaped leaves. It is similar to Quaking Aspen but has heavier twigs and larger coarser leaves. Even in the slightest breeze the leaves will flutter. The flower is a drooping catkin which opens before the leaves are out. The catkin develops into a cluster of fruits with small hairy seeds that are distributed by the wind. The dark brown bark of old trees may be irregularly fissured. On young trees it is smooth, pale gray. Bigtooth Aspen grows to a height of 30 to 60 feet.

Range : Prefers rich, moist soils but will grow on poor, gravelly sites - Northwest from Nova Scotia to the Gaspe Peninsula, west through s. Canada and the Lake States to ne. North Dakota, and throughout the northeast and eastern mts. to Tennessee

Uses : Pulp, boxes, crates, excelsior, matches, laundry appliances



Quaking Aspen

Family : SALICACEAE

Species : *Populus tremuloides*

General Description : Quaking Aspen is one of the smaller Poplars and is one of the best known. The leaves are simple, alternate, and almost round. They grow on thin, flattened stalks. Leaves have 20 to 40 pairs of fine teeth. Even in the slightest breeze, the leaves will stir. On young trees the bark is pale, greenish-white. As the tree ages it becomes darker and rougher. Twigs are thick. Quaking Aspen grows quickly to a medium-sized tree, 30 to 70 feet tall.

Range : Quaking Aspen is an upland tree of sandy or rocky soils and burnt-over land. - Northern United States and Transcontinental Canada

Uses : Boxes, furniture, excelsior, pulp wood, matches



Lombardy Poplar

Family : SALICACEAE

Species : *Populus nigra* var. *italica*

General Description : Lombardy Poplar is an imported tall, thin, and steeplelike tree used for windbreaks. Leaves are triangular to somewhat diamond-shaped having rounded marginal teeth and flattened stems. On small trees the bark is greenish-gray. On older trunks it is black and furrowed. Lombardy Poplar often has several trunks forming a broad, rounded crown. It is a native of Eurasia and now is widespread in the United States. The height is 30 to 70 feet.

Range : Introduced from Italy in the 18th century - grows from the Canadian boundry to the Mexican frontier

Uses : Boundry lines, windbreaks, ornamental value



Pussy Willow

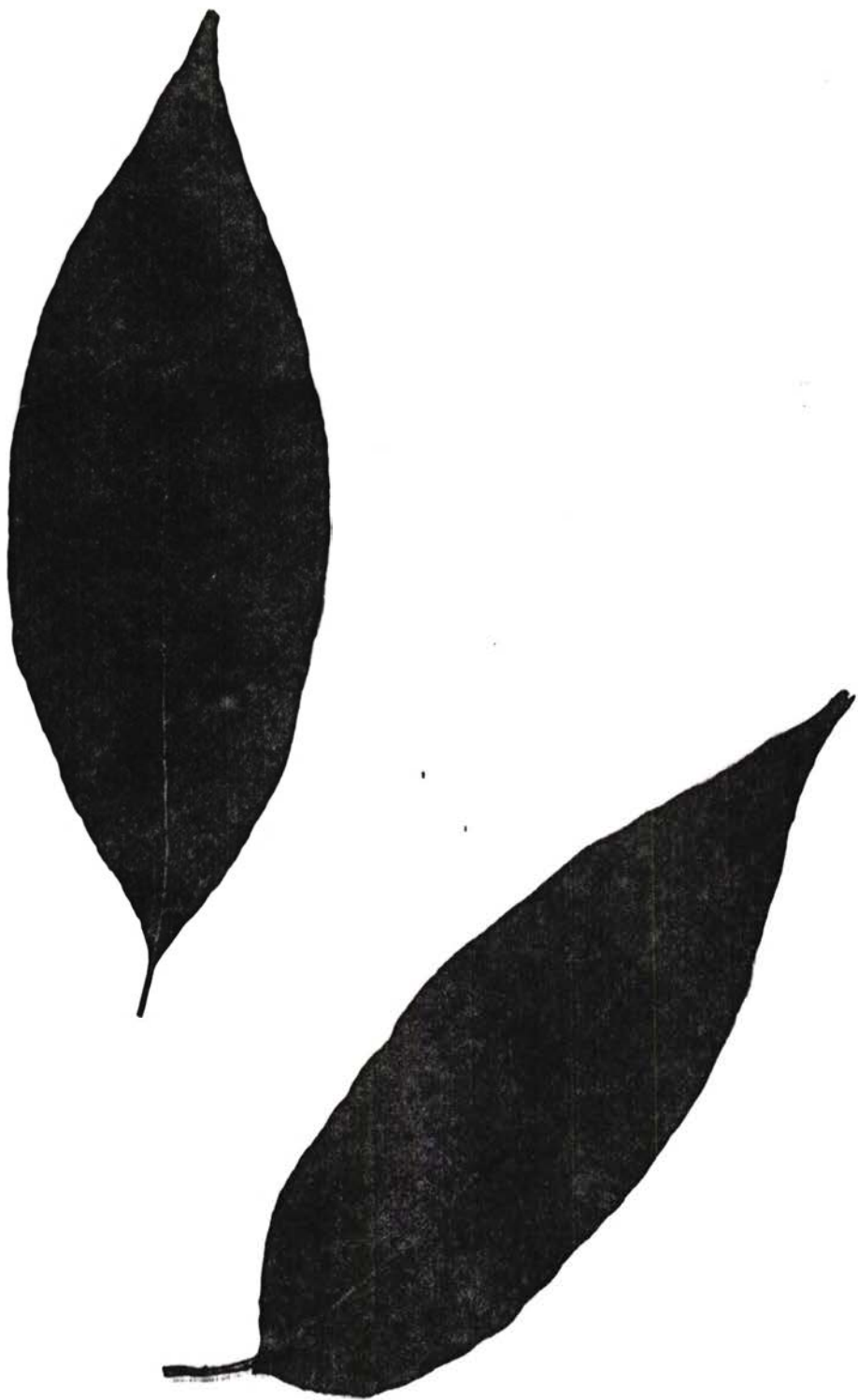
Family : SALICACEAE

Species : *Salix discolor*

General Description : Pussy Willow leaves are lanceolate to elliptical and are 3 to 5 inches long. Leaves have wide-spaced marginal teeth and a yellow midrib. They are light green above and somewhat silvery below. Leaves are toothed mostly above the middle. The bark is thin, usually smooth, and reddish-brown. Its furry flower catkins are a symbol of spring. Pussy Willow may be a shrub or a small tree growing to 25 feet tall.

Range : Damp soils - Newfoundland, Labrador, and British Columbia to Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and Idaho, south in mts. to western North Carolina and e. Tennessee

Uses : Valued as ornamental



Weeping Willow

Family : SALICACEAE

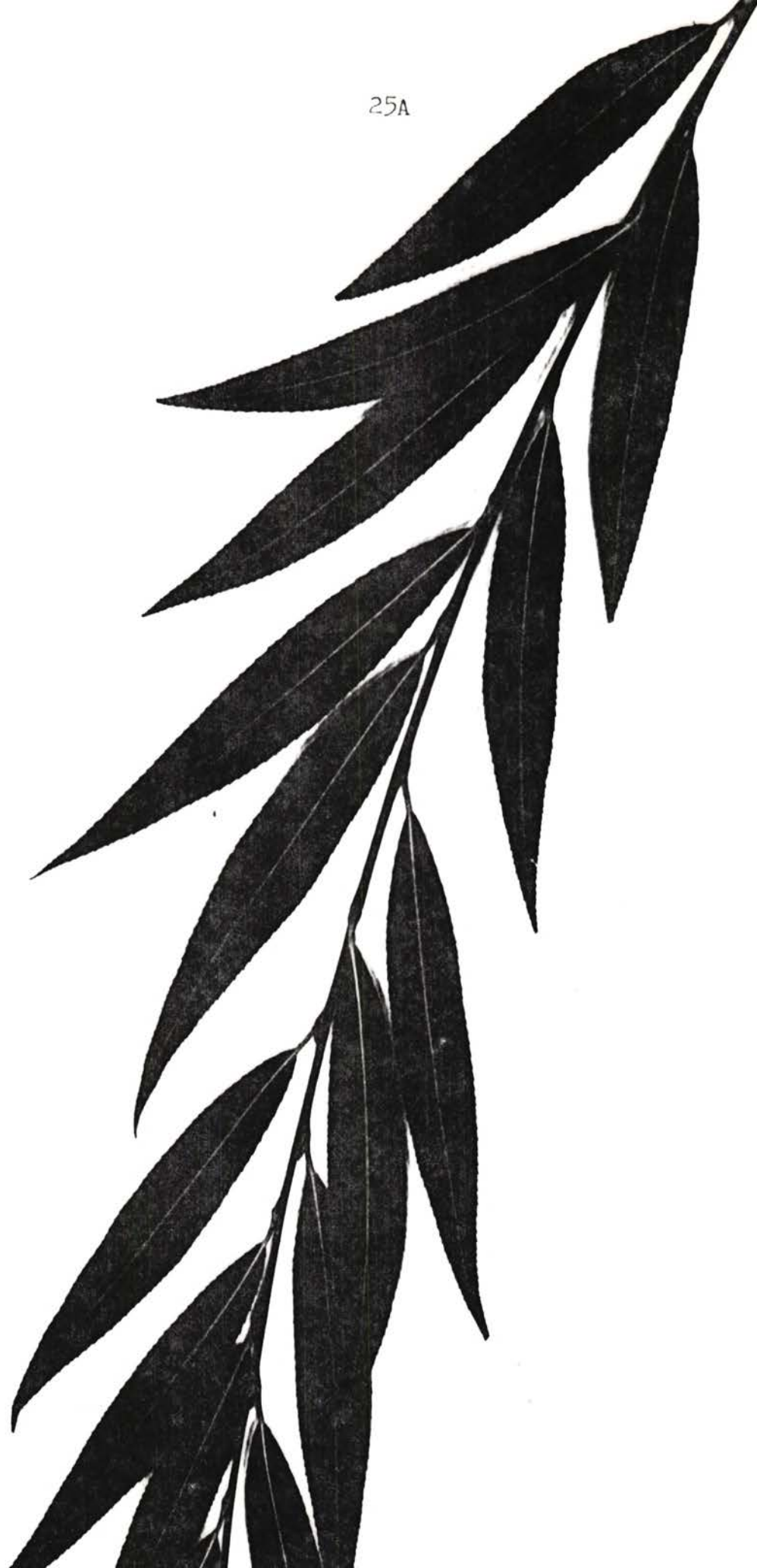
Species : *Salix babylonica*

General Description : Weeping Willow is native to China but is now widely planted throughout the world. Narrow lanceolate leaves are 3 to 6 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch wide. The margins are finely toothed. Leaves are smooth and are glossy above with the undersides being paler. The bark on large trees is heavily ridged, furrowed, and is dark brown to black. Weeping Willow has a broad, rounded crown of extremely long drooping branches.

Range : shorelines - Weeping Willow is an escape throughout the United States and Canada

Uses : Valued as an ornamental

25A



Sweetgum

Family : HAMAMELIDACEAE

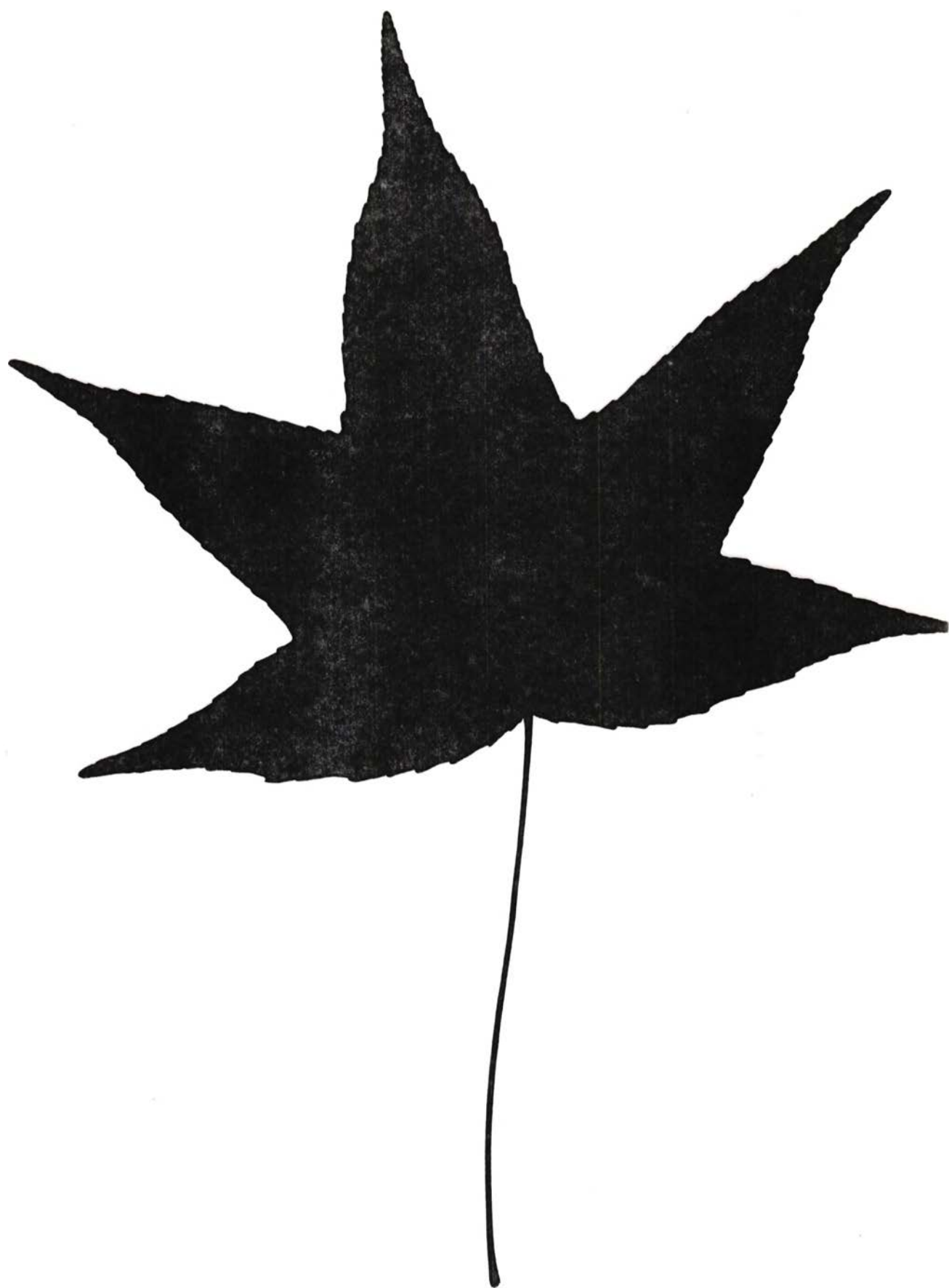
Species : *Liquidambar styraciflua*

General Description : Sweetgum is a tall, straight tree of low, moist places. The branches are short, gray, and are horizontal with thick twigs that have corky ridges. The leaves are star-shaped and grow alternate on the twigs. The fruit is a hanging dry ball covered with tiny horns. It opens and releases small winged seeds. The bark of Sweetgum is thick, gray, and scaly. It grows from 80 to 120 feet tall.

Range : Rich, moist soil - Generally along coastal plains and southern half of eastern United States - Most abundant in the bottomlands of the lower Mississippi Valley and southeastern coastal states - Grows as far north as se. Connecticut and Long Island on the coastal plains

Uses : Furniture, interior trim, railroad ties, cigar boxes, boxing, crating material, cheap flooring, barrels, woodenware, wooden pulp, plywood

26A



Witch-Hazel

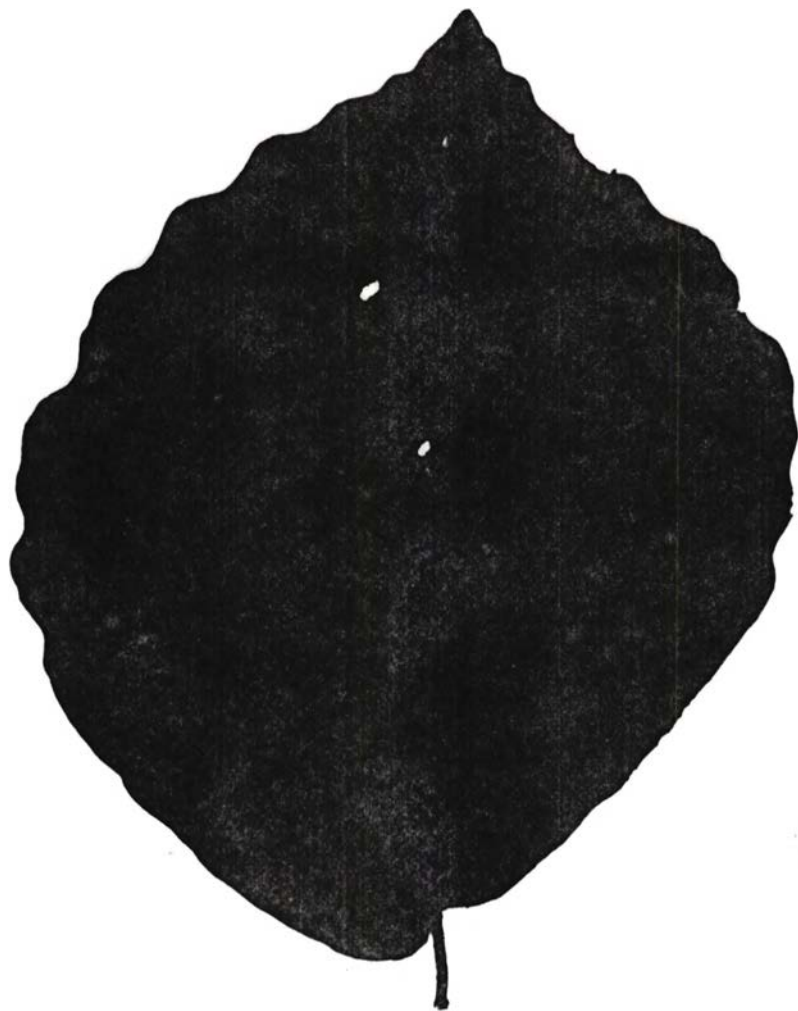
Family : HAMAMELIDACEAE

Species : *Hamamelis virginiana*

General Description : Witch-Hazel grows as a shrub or a small tree. It has wavy-toothed, lopsided, uneven based leaves. Some pairs or tight groups of stubby four-parted seed pods can usually be found at any time of the year. The bark is smooth or rough in patches, often with some cross stripes. Leaves are 2 to 7 inches long and are alternate. Witch-Hazel grows to 30 feet tall.

Range : Moist soils near streams - Nova Scotia, s. Ontario, central Michigan, and se. Minnesota to central Florida and e. Texas.

Uses : No commercial uses



Sassafras

Family : LAURACEAE

Species : Sassafras albidum

General Description : Sassafras is a common eastern tree or shrub. The leaves are peculiar, being mitten-shaped and three-lobed. Some leaves are entire and a few have two lobes. It is common for Sassafras to have leaves of three distinct shapes on the same tree. Mature bark is red-brown and furrowed. Flowers are greenish-yellow and fruits are blue, fleshy, and one-seeded. Sassafras grows from 10 to 50 feet tall.

Range : Grows along roadsides and fencerows, open fields, well-drained acid soils - sw. Maine , s. Vermont, through NY, s. Ontario to se. Iowa, centr. Michigan, south to e. Texas and centr. Florida

Uses : Cooperage, small boats, fences, housesills



Spicebush

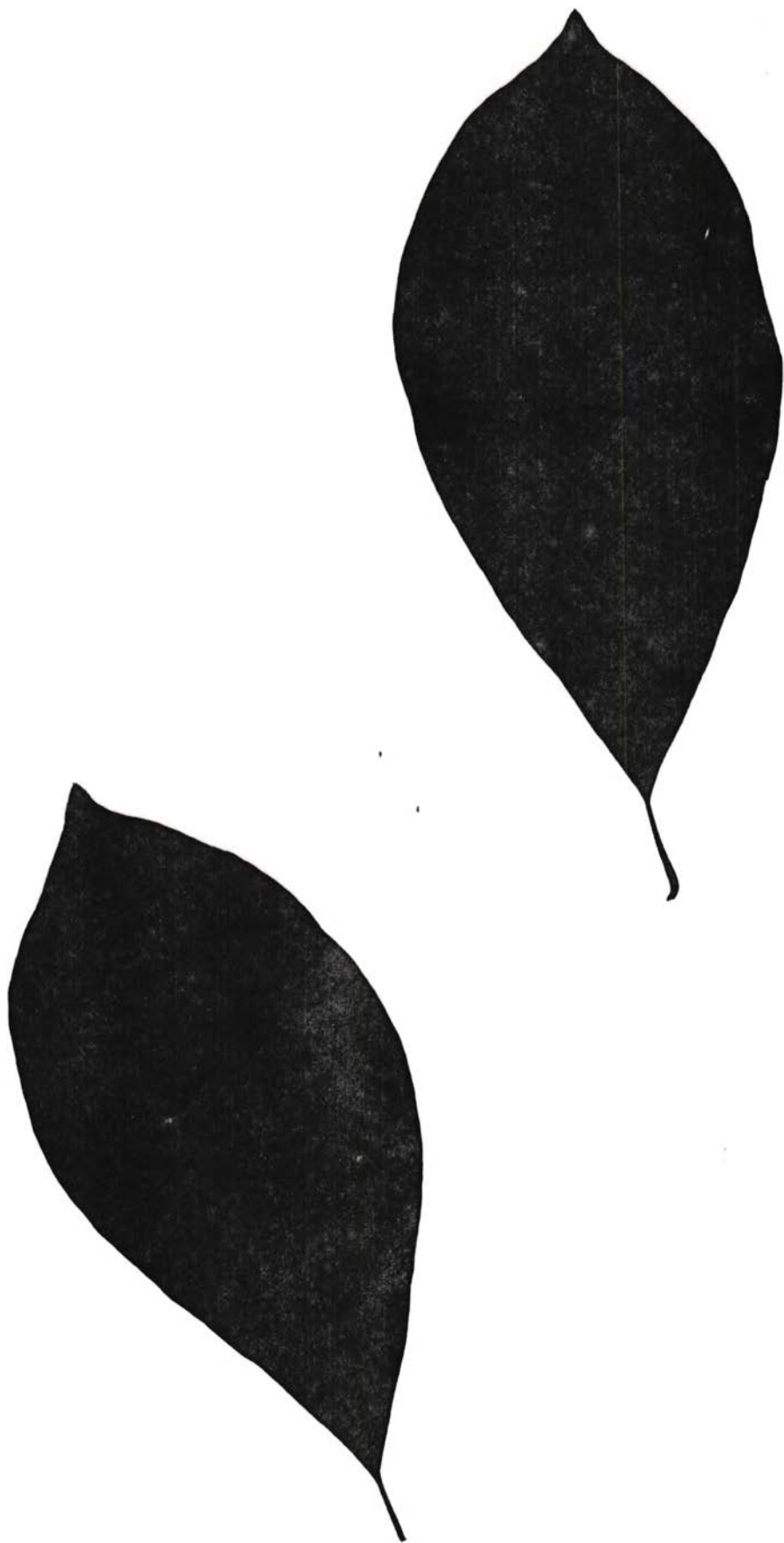
Family : LAURACEAE

Species : *Lindera benzoin*

General Description : Spicebush is a spicy-scented shrub. Leaves are elliptic and not toothed. They are strongly aromatic when crushed. Twigs are slender and greenish on younger branches. They turn black with age. Red berries appear in the fall. Spicebush is a large shrub ranging from 6 to 15 feet tall.

Range : Thrives in damp woods, grows best in peaty or sandy, moist soil in understory - Maine to Ontario, Michigan southward to e. Kansas - Eastern United States

Uses : Wood of no commercial value, attractive ornamental



American Elm

Family : ULMACEAE

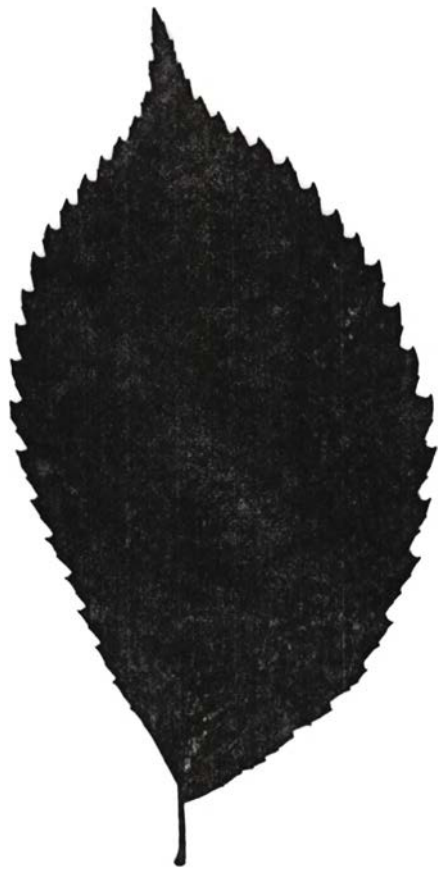
Species : *Ulmus americana*

General Description : American Elm is one of the most conspicuous trees of the eastern woods, fields, and town streets. This tree has a vased-shaped form and spreading, open branches. The bark is dark, ashy-gray and is broken into interlacing ridges that are flaky. On the leaves there are uneven bases and double teeth. The twigs are smooth. Leaves are 2 to 6 inches long. American Elm grows to a height of 80 to 100 feet.

Remark : In recent years this species has suffered from attacks of the elm leaf beetle and Dutch elm disease. Stands of dead trees occupy lowland sites in many places. Full-sized trees are becoming more scarce. Dutch elm disease is a fungus spread by a beetle.

Range : Mostly bottomlands, along streams - Eastern United States and Great Plains - Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, e. Quebec, and Saskatchewan to n. Florida and Texas

Uses : Slack cooperage, shipbuilding, desks, chairs, sofas, cabinets, floor pieces, bats, horses, boxes, crates, sawtimbers



Slippery Elm

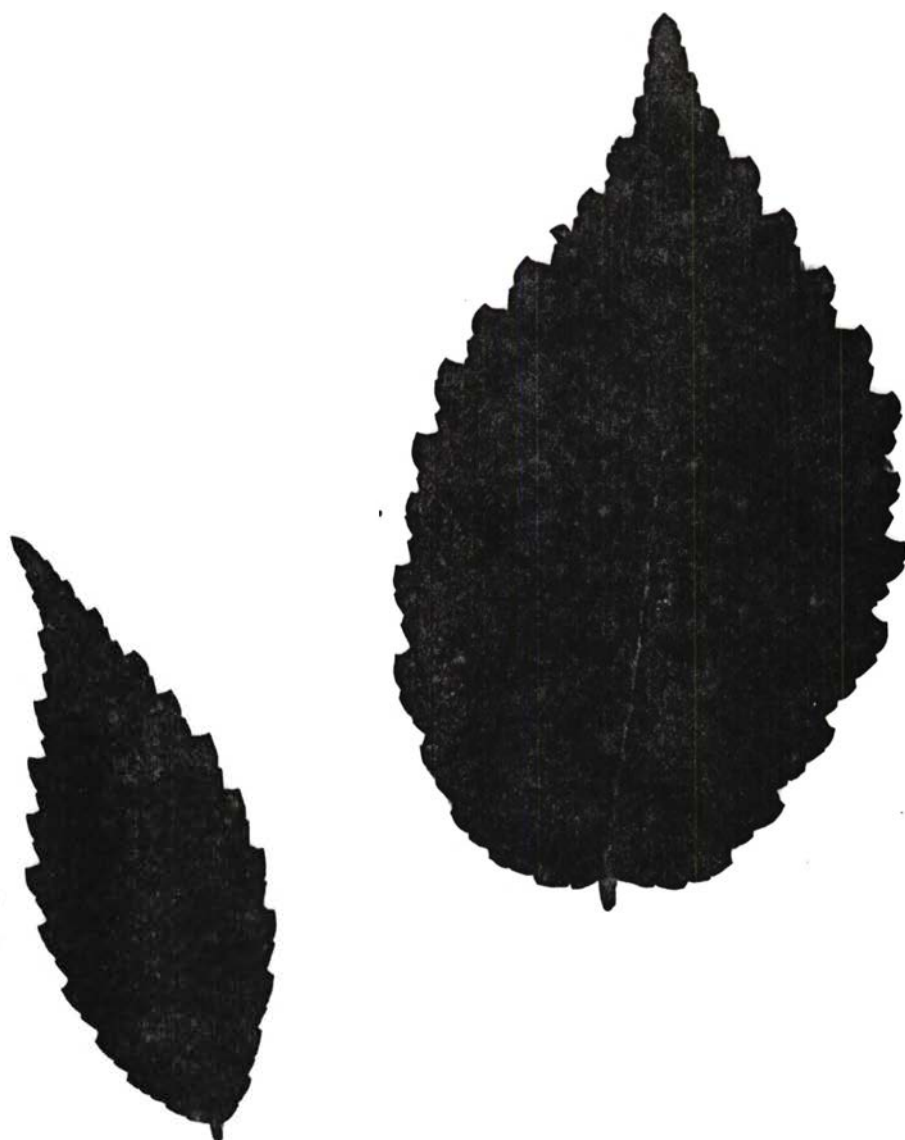
Family : ULMACEAE

Species : Ulmus rubra

General Description : Slippery Elm is a medium-sized tree with single or divided trunk. Leaves are very rough and sandpapery above. The undersides of the leaves are hairy. Twigs and buds are also hairy. The bark of Slippery Elm is brown and deeply furrowed. The fruit is large and flattened. It grows 50 to 70 feet tall, resembling the American Elm's vase-shaped form.

Range : Deep soils and rocky uplands - New Hampshire to s. Quebec, west through Ontario, n. Michigan, central Minnesota, North Dakota to nw. Florida and Texas

Uses : Furniture, wheel hubs, fence posts, railroad ties, sills, ships, slack cooperage, veneer, agricultural implements



(young leaf)

Camperdown Elm

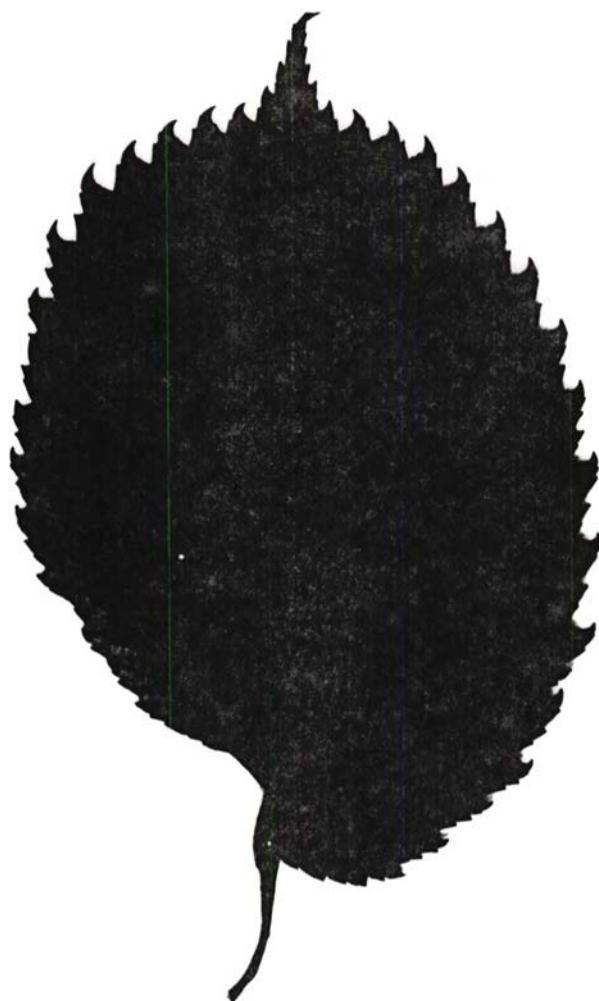
Family : ULMACEAE

Species : *Ulmus glabra* var. *camperdownii*

General Description : Camperdown Elm is a small, grafted variety of the Wych Elm. It is also known as Umbrella Elm because of its crown of long, drooping branches. Leaves are larger and more lopsided than Wych Elm's (*Ulmus glabra*). Camperdown Elm grows 10 to 15 feet high.

Range : Not native to North America - Planted in East as an ornamental

Uses : No commercial value- Introduced species used for ornamental purposes



Gray Birch

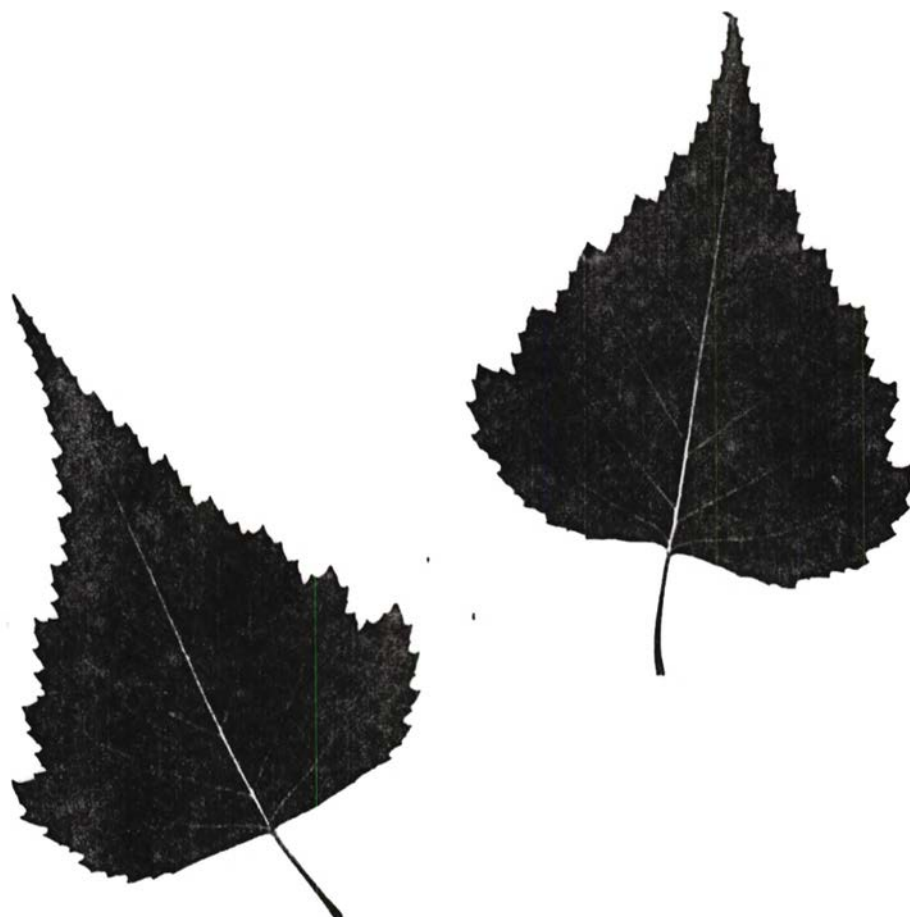
Family : BETULACEAE

Species : *Betula populifolia*

General Description : Gray Birch is a small northern tree, often growing in clusters or thickets. Leaves are triangular with a long tapered apex. The margin is doubly serrate. The leaf is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches wide. It is smooth on top and bottom. On trunks of young trees or on branches of older trees, the bark is brownish. On bark of mature trees, it is chalky-white. On the white bark there are triangular, black patches where branches were attached. Gray Birch grows to 30 feet tall with an irregular, open crown.

Range : Moist soils, valleys, along streams and lakes, on abandoned dry, sloping land in clumps - Nova Scotia to s. Quebec and Ontario, south to Delaware and s. Pennsylvania, small local areas occur in Ohio, Indiana, and mts. of n. Virginia and w. North Carolina

Uses : Pulpwood, fuel, spools, toothpicks, shoe pegs, clothespins, small woodenware, ornamental value



Paper Birch

Family : BETULACEAE

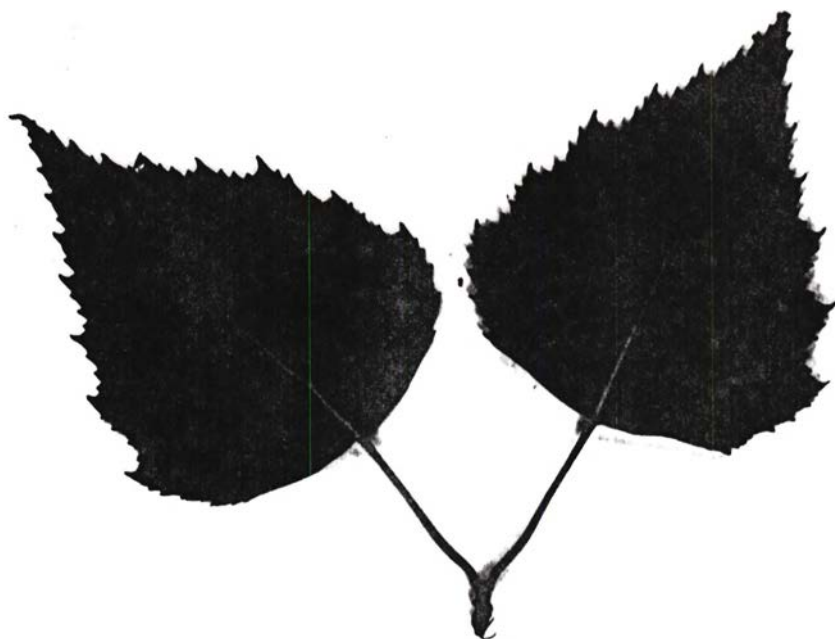
Species : *Betula papyrifera*

General Description : The leaves of Paper Birch are oval to ovate, 2 to 3 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. The base is rounded, the tip is pointed, and the margins are doubly toothed. On the trunks of young trees, the bark is brown to bronze. On mature trees, it is white and peeling. It grows with a central trunk and an irregular, pyramidal to rounded crown. Paper Birch grows to 80 feet tall.

Range : Newfoundland, Labrador, and Alaska to New England, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, n. Ohio, n. Illinois, n. Iowa, and South Dakota, mts. to North Carolina

Uses : Spools, clothespins, toothpicks, shoe pegs, shoe lasts, novelties, turnery, pulp, fuel

34A



Black Birch

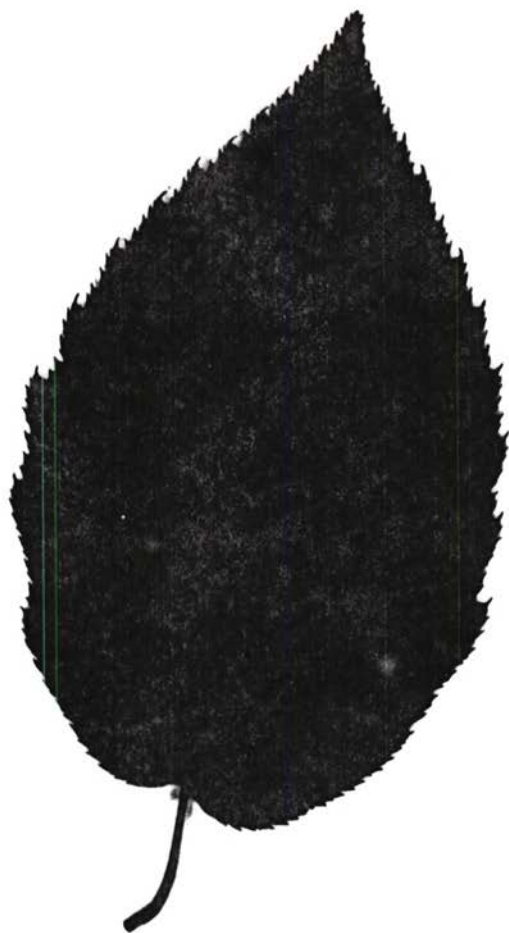
Family : BETULACEAE

Species : *Betula lenta*

General Description : Black Birch leaves are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long with a tapered apex. Leaves often have a heart-shaped base. The margin of each leaf is singly toothed. Tufts of fine hair occur in the axis of the veins on the underside. The dark, blackish bark which gives the tree its common name breaks into flat, square plates. The bark is not papery like other native Birches. Young trunk bark is tight and is marked by thin horizontal strips. The twigs of this tree have a strong wintergreen flavor. Black Birch obtains a height of 50 to 70 feet.

Range : Prefers rich moist sites - sw. Maine, s. Quebec, e. Ontario, New York, s. New England, New Jersey, n. Delaware, Maryland, e. Ohio, in Appalachians to n. Georgia and n. Alabama

Uses : lumber, furniture, woodenware, fuel, oil of wintergreen, fence posts (if chemically treated), innerbark used for birch beer



River Birch

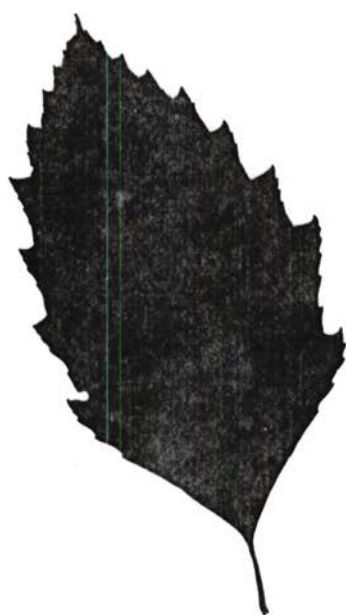
Family : BETULACEAE

Species : *Betula nigra*

General Description : River Birch has leaves 1 to 3 inches, double-toothed margins, and deep indentations. They are hairy on the stems and on the underside of the stout midrib. Bark on young trees is thin and pinkish to reddish-brown. On older trunks it is gray to black and scaly. River Birch's trunk is commonly divided into several arching limbs, forming an irregular crown. Flowers are catkins 2 to 3 inches long and the fruit is an erect cone. River Birch grows 50 to 80 feet tall.

Range : Prefers moist, swampy soil and riverbanks - River Birch is the only native Birch at low elevations in the southeastern United States - South from New Hampshire to Florida and west to Texas, Kansas, and Minnesota

Uses : Cheap furniture, turned articles, shoe lasts, wooden shoes, yokes, berry baskets, wagon hubs



American Hornbeam

Family : BETULACEAE

Species : *Carpinus caroliniana*

General Description : American Hornbeam has distinctive smooth, blue-gray bark that is muscle-like in appearance. It is a low tree growing on low ground. Leaves are smaller, darker, and more shiny than those of the Hophornbeam. The fruits are clusters of nutlets in pairs, with each set on a three-lobed bract. As a small tree, the long branches form a wide-spreading or rounded-topped crown. The height of American Hornbeam is from 20 to 30 feet.

Range : Fertile woods ; found in swamps and along stream borders or on fertile mountain slopes as an understory in a hardwood forest - Central Maine to s. Quebec and Ontario through n. Michigan and also e. Minnesota, south to e. Texas, east to central Florida

Uses : Because of its crookedness it is rarely converted into sawed products - occasionally handles, mallets, heads on golf clubs



Eastern Hophornbeam

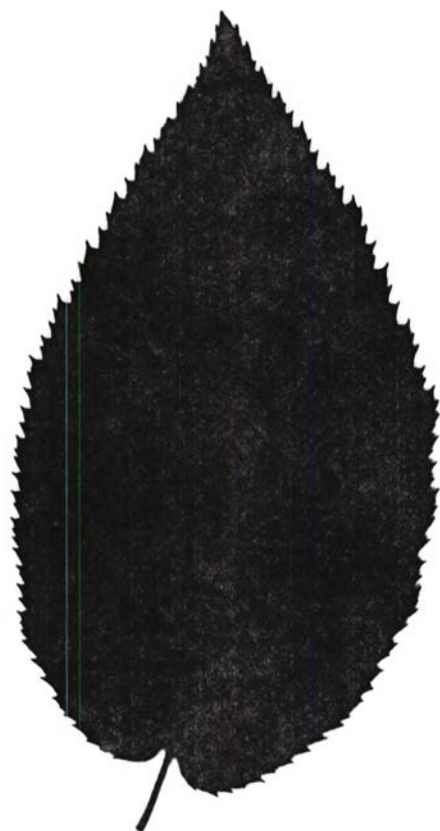
Family : BETULACEAE

Species : *Ostrya virginiana*

General Description : Eastern Hophornbeam is related to American Hornbeam and resembles it closely. It is mainly an upland tree and grows taller and straighter than American Hornbeam. It has distinctive scaly, brown bark. The name refers to the hop-like fruits that hang in clusters. This tree is small with long, spreading branches that form an irregular, broad crown. The crown is often as broad as high. The leaves are 3 to 5 inches long. Eastern Hophornbeam attains a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Range : Upland tree preferring open, well-drained woods - Nova Scotia through s. Canada to lower slopes of the Black Hills of South Dakota, southward to all the eastern states to n. Florida and e. Texas

Uses : Fence posts, tool handles, mallets - Because this tree is small and scattered its commercial importance is not high



Tuliptree

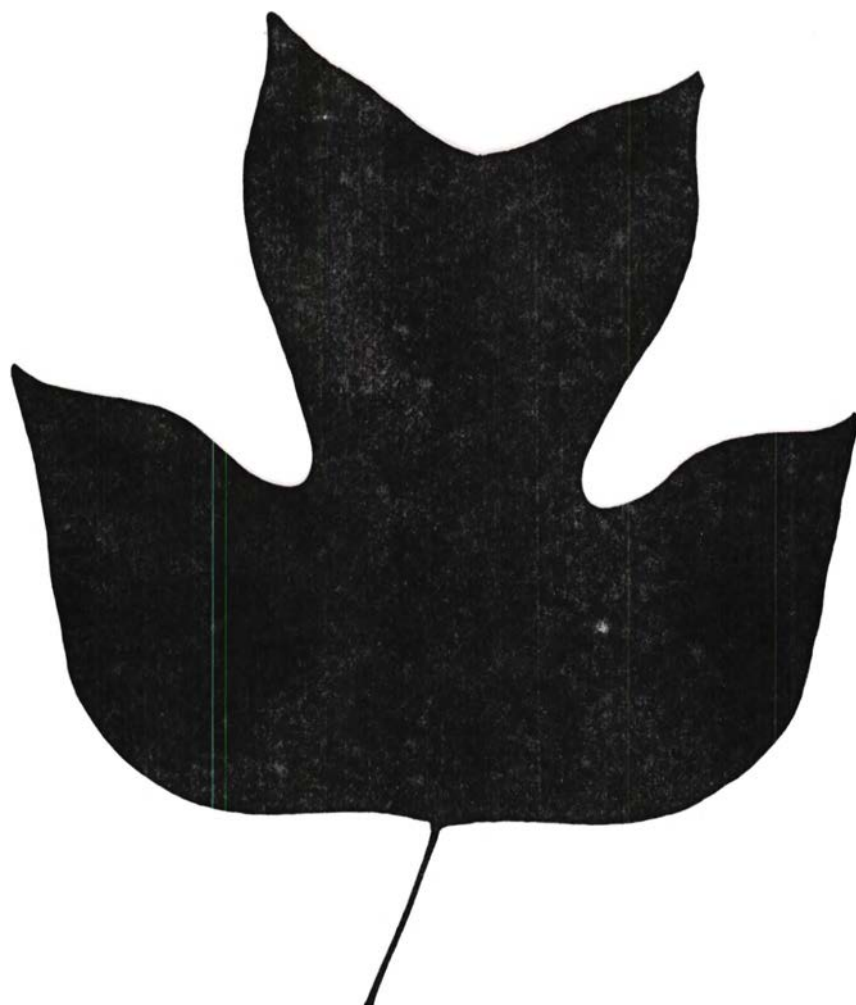
Family : MAGNOLIACEAE

Species : *Liriodendron tulipifera*

General Description : The Tuliptree grows tall and its straight trunk is free of branches near the ground. The leaves are peculiar for they are squarish, broad, and notched. Greenish-yellow tulip-like flowers appear in the spring. The fruit is a cone of many small winged seeds. The bark is thick, grayish, and ridged. One of the largest eastern hardwoods is the Tuliptree often growing from 80 to 150 feet tall with a pyramidal crown.

Range : Fertile, moist valleys - All states east of the Mississippi River except Maine, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin - Occurs west of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, Oklahoma, Missouri - south to n. Florida

Uses : Boxes, crates, baskets, woodenware, excelsior, veneer wood, small amounts of pulpwood, furniture, interior finish, siding, cabinets



Cucumbertree

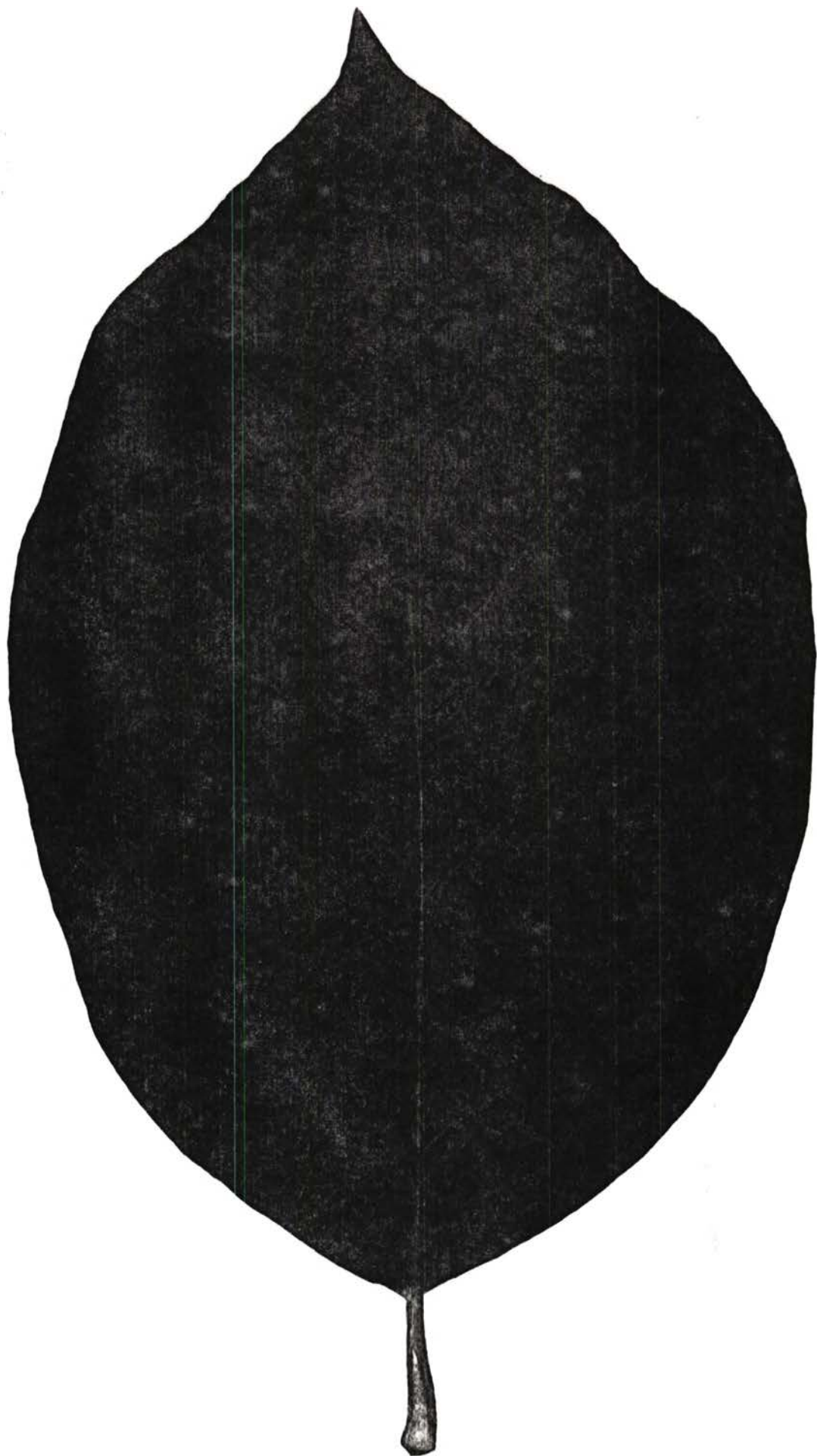
Family : MAGNOLIACEAE

Species : *Magnolia acuminata*

General Description : Cucumbertree is one of the largest and hardiest of the six species of native Magnolias. It has light, brown, scaly bark, becoming thick and furrowed on older trees. The leaves are 6 to 10 inches long, thin, light green in color, and hairy below. The buds are large, silky, pointed and the flowers are greenish-yellow. Fruits look like small cucumbers when immature and will open to reveal seeds. The trunk grows straight and the crown is pyramidal. The height is 40 to 90 feet.

Range : From w. New York, Pennsylvania, and e. Ohio southwest to Arkansas, south along Appalachians to S. Carolina, ss s Georgia, and Alabama

Uses : Crates, boxes, cheap furniture, cabinet work, interior finish, flooring



Pignut Hickory

Family : JUGLANDACEAE

Species : *Carya glabra*

General Description : Pignut Hickory is a tall tree with leaves that consist of 5 to 7 leaflets. The leaflets are dark green and narrowly lance-shaped. The bark is dark, tight, and smoothed-ridged. The tree has an oblong to broadly oval crown. The nuts are not ribbed and are thick-shelled. Each is enclosed in a pear-shaped husk. On mature trees the scaly ridges of the bark form a rough diamond-shaped pattern. Pignut Hickory grows from 50 to 75 feet tall.

Range : Grows best on a deep, fertile, moist soil but occurs mostly on dry soils - Common in eastern United States except for the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains - As far west as ne. Kansas, north to s. Ontario

Uses : Tool handles, athletic equipment, fuel, rough lumber, piling, meat smoking

41A



Shagbark Hickory

Family : JUGLANDACEAE

Species : *Carya ovata*

General Description : Shagbark Hickory has gray bark with long, loose scales that are shaggier and looser than those of American Sycamore. The leaves are alternate and compound, having 5 or 7 rather broad, toothed leaflets. The stout twigs bear large brown buds. The nuts have thick husks but the shell is thin and the meat edible. It is a tall tree with light-colored bark which becomes very shaggy in long, loose strips as the tree is matured. Shagbark Hickory reaches heights from 60 to 90 feet.

Remark : The compound leave has 5 and rarely 7 leaflets.

Range : Mature woods - Eastern United States except for the coastal plains of Georgia and South Carolina - s. Maine to se. Minnesota, south to Georgia and e. Texas

Uses : Axes, picks, hammer and hatchet handles, athletic equipment, rough lumber, piling, meat smoking, lawn furniture, picker sticks, certain agricultural implements, fuel

42A



Black Walnut

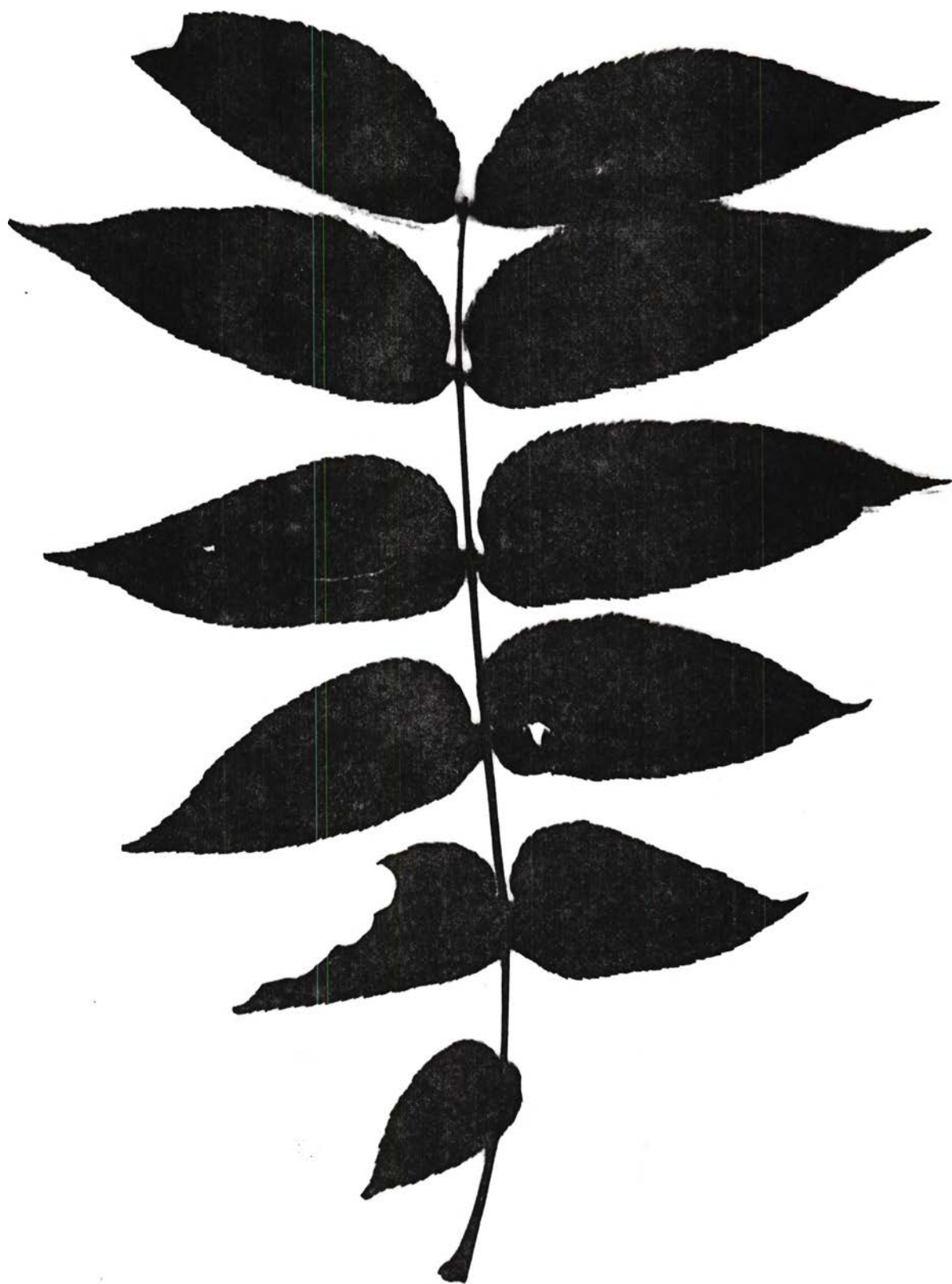
Family : JUGLANDACEAE

Species : *Juglans nigra*

General Description : Black Walnut has large fragrant leaves of 15 or more leaflets. Each leaflet is finely toothed and ends in a long point. They are smooth above and hairy below. The round nut grows in a thick, round, green husk. The nut inside has a dark, irregular, hard shell that is hard to crack. The bark is dark and deeply grooved. Black Walnut has a sturdy crown and stout twigs. It grows from 80 to 100 feet tall.

Range : Tree of rich open woods and roadsides - Black Walnut is common to the eastern half of the United States and s. Ontario ; w. Massachusetts, New York, s. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, s. South Dakota, south to e. Texas, and east through n. Louisiana, central Georgia, and South Carolina

Uses : Fine furniture, interior panels, cabinet wood, gun stocks, veneer, the nut as food, the husk for dye



Dogwood

Family : CORNACEAE

Species : *Cornus florida*

General Description : Dogwood has oppositely placed, simple leaves with curved, almost parallel veins. The margin of the leaf is entire with no indentation. Dogwood has hidden side buds and stalked flower buds. Twigs and branchlets are mostly dark purple. The trunk bark is deeply checkered in a small alligator-hide-like pattern. Flowers are small, large white or sometimes pink bracts. Fruits are red. Dogwood will grow from 10 to 40 feet in height.

Range : sw. Maine, centr. NY, s. Ontario, s. Michigan, south to Florida and e. Texas, also mts. of n. Mexico

Uses : Textile weaving, spool and bobbin heads, small pulleys, skewers, golf clubheads, mallet heads, jeweler's block



American Sycamore

Family : PLATANACEAE

Species : *Platanus occidentalis*

General Description : American Sycamore is characterized by bark which peels off in large brown sheets. The cream-colored fresh bark beneath is revealed because of this. The leaves are almost heart-shaped with 3 to 5 lobes. They are thick and light green above, while being paler and hairy below. Fruits are the typical "buttonballs". American Sycamore grows to be one of the largest hardwood trees in the East. The height is from 75 to 125 feet.

Range : Common along streams, bottomland, moist sites - Generally over the eastern United States from central Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas except for the Florida peninsula - North to s. Ontario

Uses : Butcher's blocks, saddletrees, vehicles, tobacco and cigar boxes, crates, shipping boxes, slack cooperage, musical instruments, furniture, interior trim



Mountain Laurel

Family : ERICACEAE

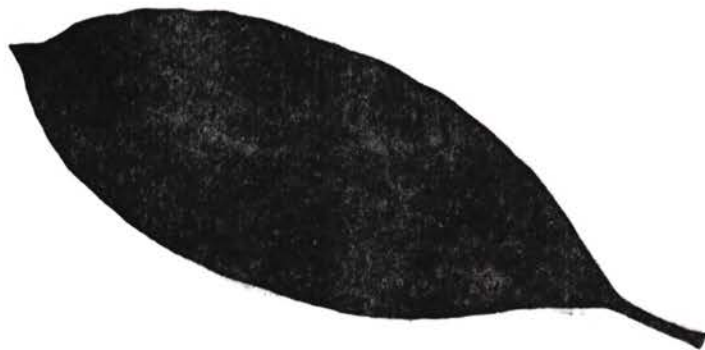
Species : *Kalmia latifolia*

General Description : Leaves are hairless, flat, leathery, pointed, toothless, and light green beneath. They are about 2 to 4 inches long. Twigs are stiff, crooked, and reddish-green when young. As the tree matures the twigs turn green. The bark of Mountain Laurel is thin and peels off in long thin scales. Flowers are pale pink or predominately white. The fruits are rounded capsules. In New Jersey it is a shrub ranging from 5 to 10 feet tall, whereas in the South it reaches small tree size.

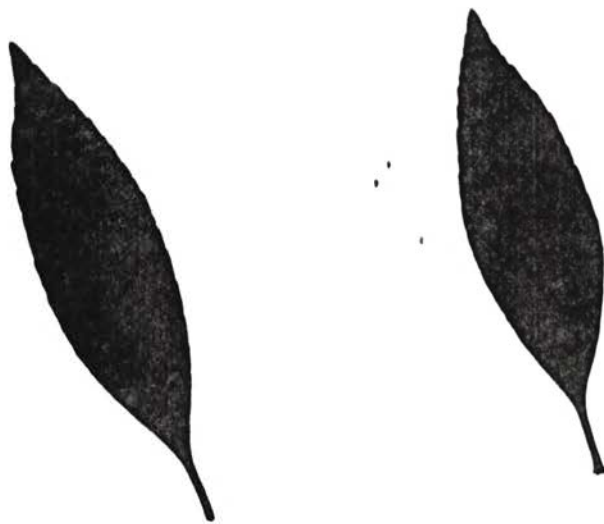
Range : Rock woods and swamps - New Brunswick, Maine, s. Ontario, Ohio, s. Indiana, and w. Kentucky to nw. Florida and se. Louisiana.

Uses : In New Jersey it is too small for the wood to be of commercial value. - valued as ornamental

In the South where it grows 30 to 35 feet tall it is used for : tobacco pipes, handles, turnery, fuel



(Natural)



(Ornamental hybrid)

Rhododendron

Family : ERICACEAE

Species : Rhododendron sp.

General Description : Rhododendron is a dense, thicket-forming evergreen shrub or small tree native of the mountains. Leaves are large, leathery, and toothless. The edges are rolled and under the leaf it is hairy and whitish. Twigs are hairy but as they mature they become smooth and reddish-brown. Rhododendron grows to be a small size and often has crooked form. In the North it reaches a large shrub height of 5 to 12 feet. In the South it becomes a small tree to 35 feet. Several hybrid varieties exist as shrubs for ornamental use.

Range : sw. Maine to Vermont, NY, Ontario, Ohio, Pennsylvania, n. New Jersey through mts. of e. Tennessee, and w. North Carolina, South Carolina, n. Alabama and Georgia

Uses : Tool handles, decorative objects, ornamental use

47A



Staghorn Sumac

Family : ANACARDIACEAE

Species : *Rhus typhina*

General Description : Staghorn Sumac is the most common Sumac. It is recognized by the hairy twigs and leaves. The leaves are almost white beneath. Staghorn Sumac has leaves consisting of 11 to 31 leaflets with serrate margins. Leaves are dark green on top and pale green on the bottom. It occurs as a shrub or a small tree. The bark is dark and smooth with numerous raised cross streaks. The height is 4 to 15 feet.

Range : Grows in open fields and roadsides, spreading rapidly in moist well-drained soils to form thickets - New Brunswick, Canada, to N. Dakota, south to Georgia, Indiana, Iowa

Uses : Wood is of little commercial value, occasionally ornamental



(hair on twigs)

Smooth Sumac

Family : ANACARDIACEAE

Species : *Rhus glabra*

General Description : This species is similar to Staghorn Sumac but the twigs and leafstalks are hairless. Twigs are somewhat flat-sided. The fruit is red, short-hairy. The bark is dark and smooth with cross streaks. Leaflets may be almost entire or deeply cut on the margins. Smooth Sumac grows from 10 to 20 feet.

Range : Centr. Maine, sw. Quebec, and s. British Columbia to nw. Florida and s. California

Uses : Windbreak in Middle West, ornamental purposes



Shining Sumac

Family : ANACARDIACEAE

Species : *Rhus copallina*

General Description : Shining Sumac has leaves that are distinctly different from other Sumacs. The edges are entire and leaflets are a bright, shiny green. The leaf-stalk between the leaflets is winged. Fruits are red when ripe and form fairly compact clusters. There are from 9 to 21 leaflets. The bark is thin and reddish-brown. This tree is usually under 6 to 8 feet tall but can reach heights of 25 to 30 feet.

Range : Found along dry hillsides and ridges and on fertile bottomlands - Common in abandoned fields and along fence rows and roadsides - s. Maine, southward to Georgia, westward to central Oklahoma and Wisconsin

Uses : Occasional landscaping, no commercial importance



Black Locust

Family : LEGUMINOSAE

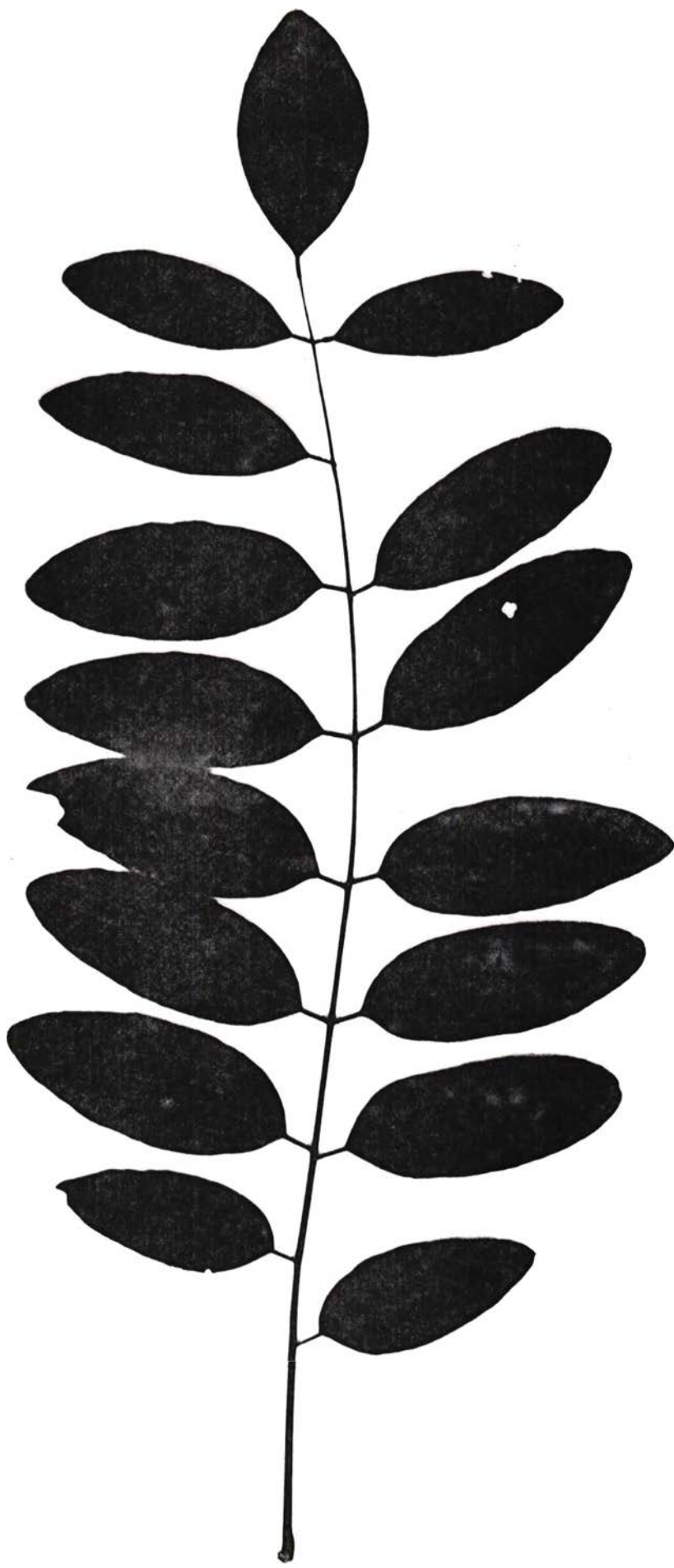
Species : *Robina pseudoacacia*

General Description : Black Locust is a tall, slender, and irregular tree with short branches. Distinctive are the smooth twigs having a pair of small thorns at the base of each leaf. Leaves are alternate and compound with small oval leaflets, 13 to 15 to a leaf. The leaflets have smooth edges and are silvery below. The flowers are white and fragrant, unfolding in long clusters before the leaves are developed. The bark is a dark gray, rough, and broken into branching ridges. Black Locust grows 30 to 50 feet tall.

Range : Central Pennsylvania in Appalachians, south to Georgia and Alabama - Planted widely outside its natural range

Uses : Insulator pins, ship timber, fence posts, mine timbers, poles, (ax, hammer, mallet, sledge hammer, rake, hatchet, hoe, trimmer, and other tool handles)

51A



Honey Locust

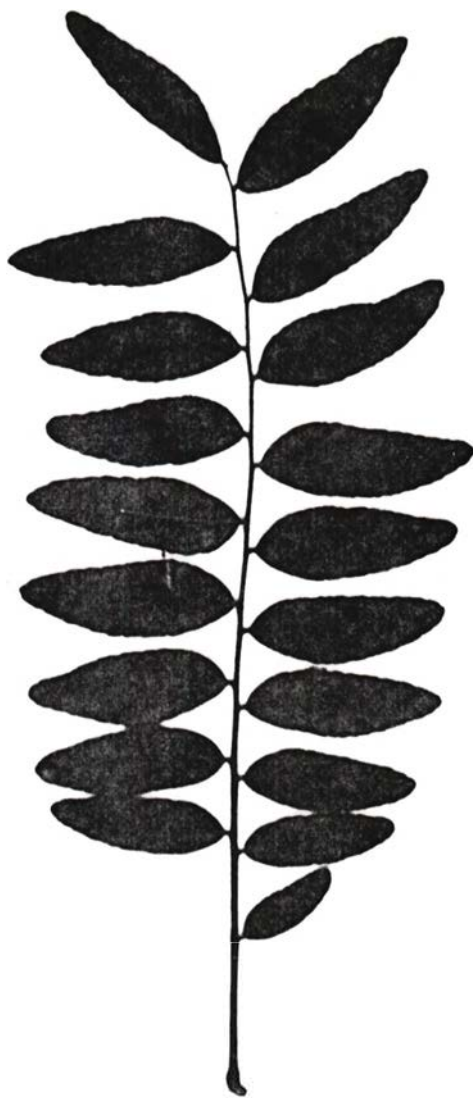
Family : LEGUMINOSAE

Species : *Gleditsia triacanthos*

General Description : Honey Locust is widely planted outside its natural range. It is larger than Black Locust and thornier. The tree has long, branching thorns. The bark is nearly black and is smooth on young trees. On older trees the bark breaks into long, scaly ridges. The leaves are twice compounded with each leaflet being a compound leaf. Flowers are greenish and small, hanging in clusters on flat, reddish-brown seed pods. Honey Locust grows 60 to 100 feet tall.

Range : In its native range, Honey Locust will be found on rich, moist, bottomland. - Eastern United States except New England and the South Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains - Plantings exist north and east of its natural range such as in New Jersey.

Uses : Fence posts, railroad ties, furniture , interior finish, turnery, poles, rough lumber, ornamental value



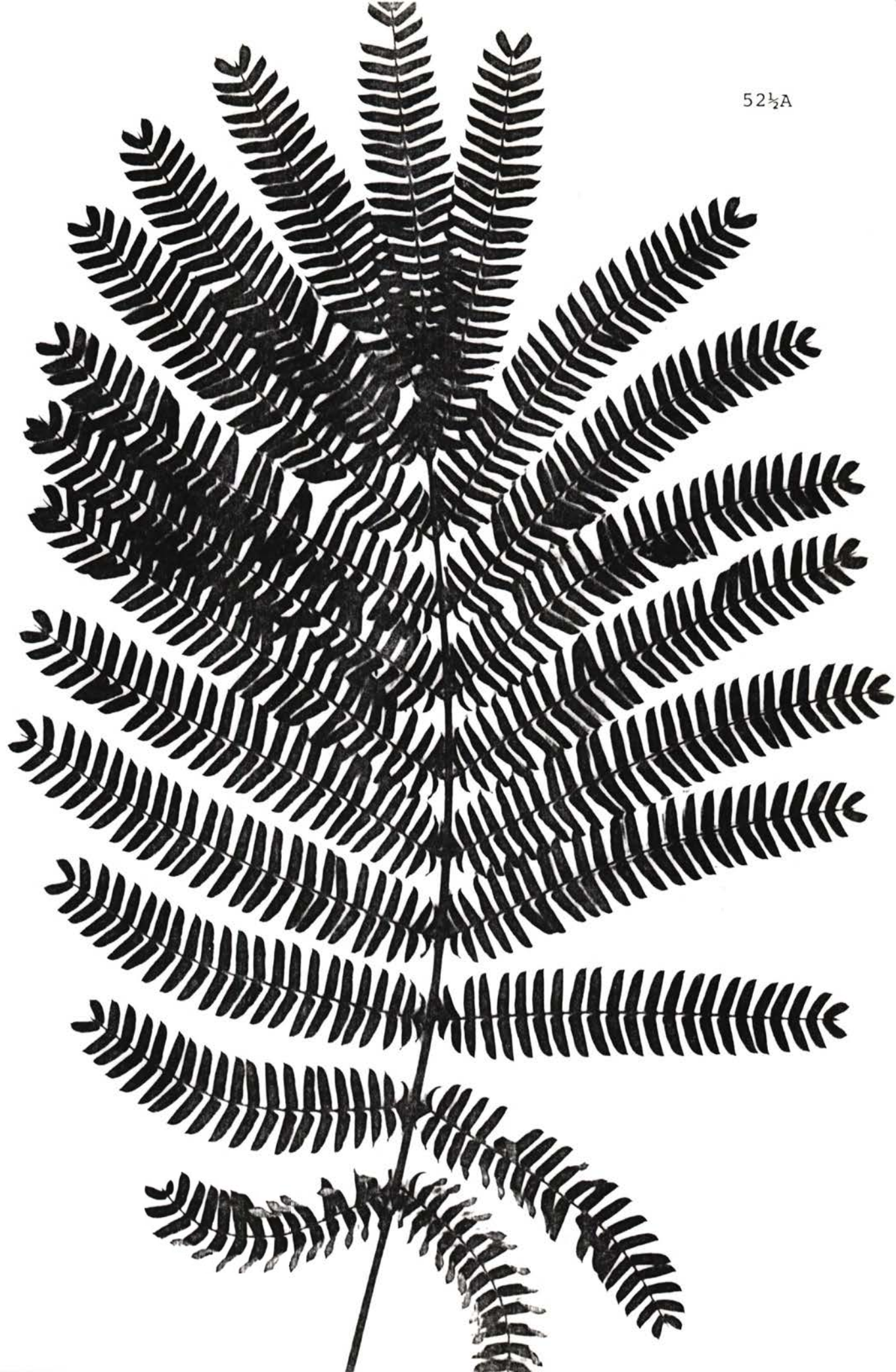
Family : LEGUMINOSAE

Species : Albizia julibrissin

General Description : The most distinctive characteristic of the Mimosa is the powder puff appearance of the flowers. The leaves are alternate and are bi-pinnately compound. The leaflets are mostly less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. The compound leaflets are large averaging just over a foot. The fruit of the Mimosa is the distinctive legume. The stamens are numerous and long-exserted. The flowers are pink in color. The bark of Mimosa is generally smooth and is grayish in color. Mimosa grows usually no more than about 20 feet in height as a small tree.

Range : Widely planted from Maryland to Indiana and south -
Planted as ornamental throughout suburban New Jersey

Uses : A handsome tree planted as an ornamental



Eastern Redbud

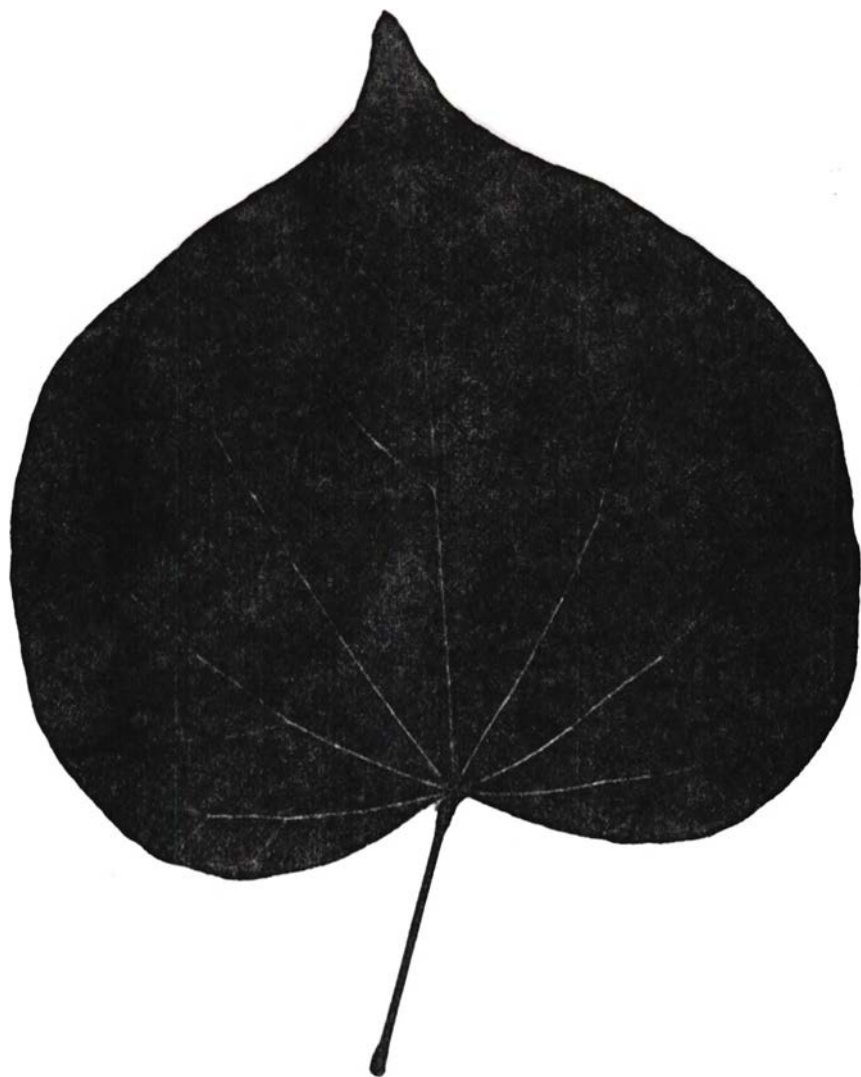
Family : LEGUMINOSAE

Species : *Cercis canadensis*

General Description : Eastern Redbud is a small tree with a straight trunk separating into two or more branches a short distance above the base. It blooms early in spring with lavender flowers. The pale green, bean-like pods that follow the flowers become purple in late summer. The leaves are thin and heart-shaped. The deep brown bark is smooth on young trees and furrowed on older ones. Redbud is tolerant of shade. It grows from 10 to 30 feet in height.

Range : All of the eastern United States from New Jersey to n. Florida, west to Iowa, south to ne. Texas - not in coastal areas

Uses : Cultivated as ornamental



White Ash

Family : OLEACEAE

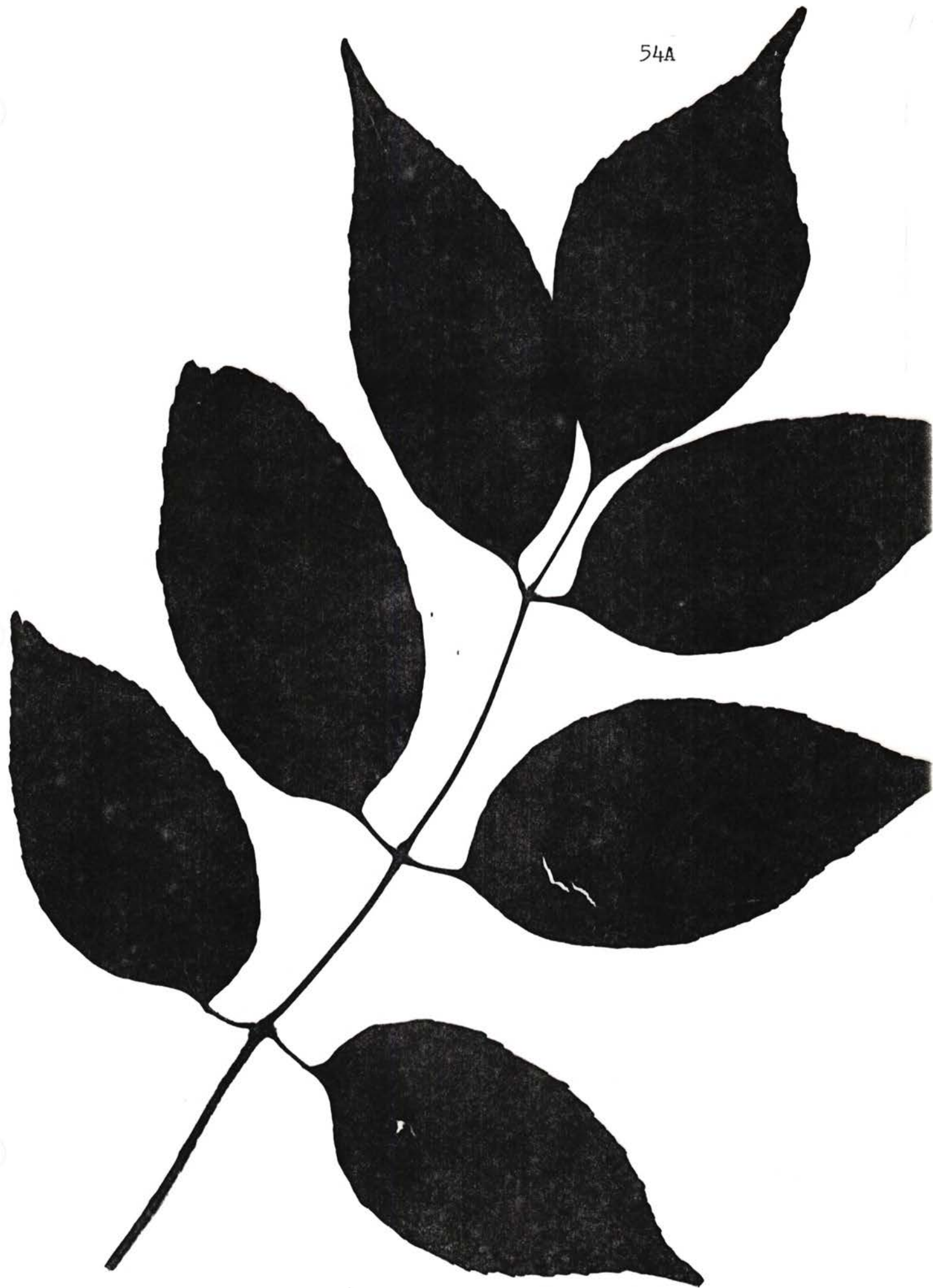
Species : *Fraxinus americana*

General Description : White Ash is the most common and best known eastern Ash. It grows tall with a broad crown. The bark is gray and has interlacing fissures and ridges. Leaves and twigs are opposite. The compound leaves usually have 7 oval leaflets. They are dark green above and paler, silvery beneath. Each leaflet has a few irregular, blunt teeth. Fruits are single keys with a long, narrow wing. The fruit hangs in drooping clusters. White Ash grows from 60 to 90 feet.

Range : Nova Scotia and Maine, west to Minnesota, south to Texas and Florida

Uses : Ax , mallet , sledge hammer , hammer , rake, hoe, pitchfork, and other tool handles - Butter tubs, sporting goods, chairs, desks, bedposts, sofas, love seats, tables, benches, vehicles, interior trim

54A



Blackgum

Family : NYSSACEAE

Species : *Nyssa sylvatica*

General Description : Blackgum is a medium-sized tree. The well-rounded crown contains small upreaching branchlets. The leaves are 2 to 5 inches long and are smooth and shiny. The fruit is dark blue. The leaves are arranged alternately and are silvery beneath. The bark has irregular ridges and is reddish-brown. Blackgum grows to a height of 75 feet tall.

Range : Variety of soils; swamps, bottomlands, moist uplands - sw. Maine, s. Ontario, central Michigan, south to Oklahoma and Texas, east through n. Florida - Best growth in mts. of N. Carolina and Tennessee

Uses : Ox yokes, chopping bowls, flooring, rollers in glass factories, hatter's block, gunstocks, pistol grips



Northern Catalpa

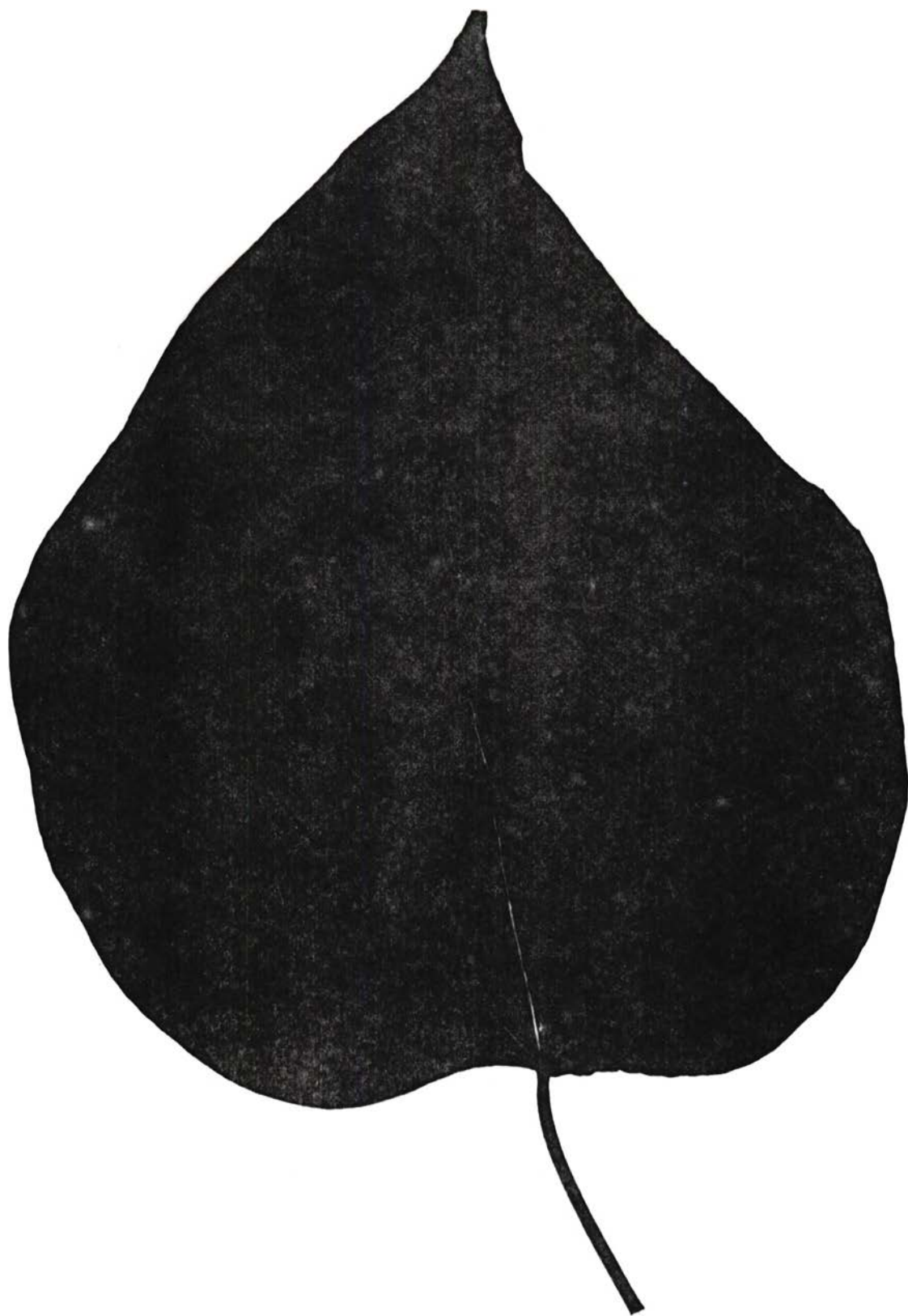
Family : BIGNONIACEAE

Species : *Catalpa speciosa*

General Description : Northern Catalpa has leaves 6 to 13 inches long and 7 to 8 inches wide. The leaves are long-stemmed and are heart-shaped. They grow opposite or in threes. The flowers are white with spots and bean-like seed pods are characteristic of this tree. The bark is red-brown and scaly. Northern Catalpa usually has a short trunk, stout branches, and a broad, rounded crown. It grows from 50 to 60 feet tall.

Range : Southern Indiana and s. Illinois, w. Kentucky, Tennessee, se. Missouri - Has escaped cultivation from its wide planting outside the natural range; Now throughout eastern United States

Uses : Fence posts, shelterbelt planting, ornamental purposes



Winged Euonymous

Family : CELASTRACEAE

Species : Euonymous alatus

General Description : Winged Euonymous is an erect, bushy shrub or small tree, sometimes creeping and mostly deciduous. It will eventually get quite large and open, 15 to 20 feet in height and width. The 4-sided, "winged", green branches are its most distinguishing characteristic.

Range : Native to northeastern Asia to central China - Now it is widely planted in the eastern United States, north to New York.

Uses : Unclipped hedges, screens in shrub borders, ornamental value

57A



Horsechestnut

Family : HIPPOCASTANACEAE

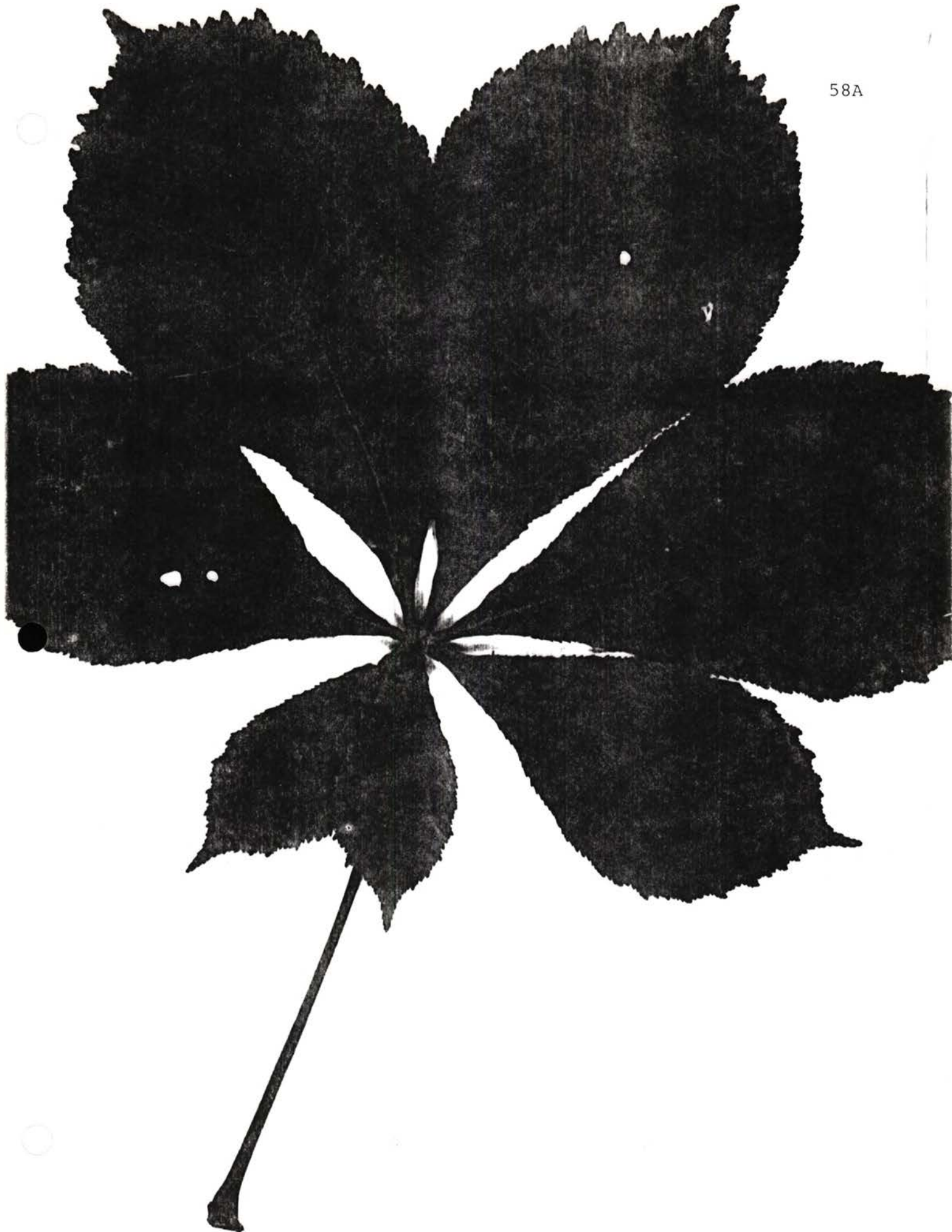
Species : *Aesculus hippocastanum*

General Description : The Horsechestnut is a handsome tree and was first planted in this country in Philadelphia. It is a native of Greece. The tree is easily identified by its palmately compound leaves. Leaves are opposite and 5 to 7 leaflets are arranged in the form of a fan. Leaflets are irregularly and bluntly serrated. They are thick, rough on the top, and paler on the bottom. The bark is thin and on the lower trunks of old trees it is broken into flat scales by shallow fissures. Flowers are large and showy and the fruit is a nut within a spined husk. It grows from 50 to 80 feet tall.

Range : It has been planted extensively in this country and now exists in every state. In certain areas where the soil is sufficiently fertile, it has escaped cultivation. It is commonly found growing as a lawn or street tree.

Uses : Occasionally for cabinet work, bark has medicinal value, planted for landscape purposes - In Europe; Box material, veneer, woodenware, artificial limbs, charcoal for gunpowder

58A



White Mulberry

Family : MORACEAE

Species : Morus alba

General Description : White Mulberry is an introduced native of the Orient, but is now common in the eastern United States. Leaves are smooth on the underside. They are 3 to 5 inches long and are serrate along the margin. Leaves occur unlobed or take the shape of a mitten. The white fruit occurs in small drupes. White Mulberry does not grow more than 50 feet in height.

Range : Widely planted in eastern United States - White Mulberry has escaped and has become naturalized from New York to Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas, and south to Texas and Georgia.

Uses : Windbreaks, human food, furniture, fence posts, turnery, boats



Common Fig

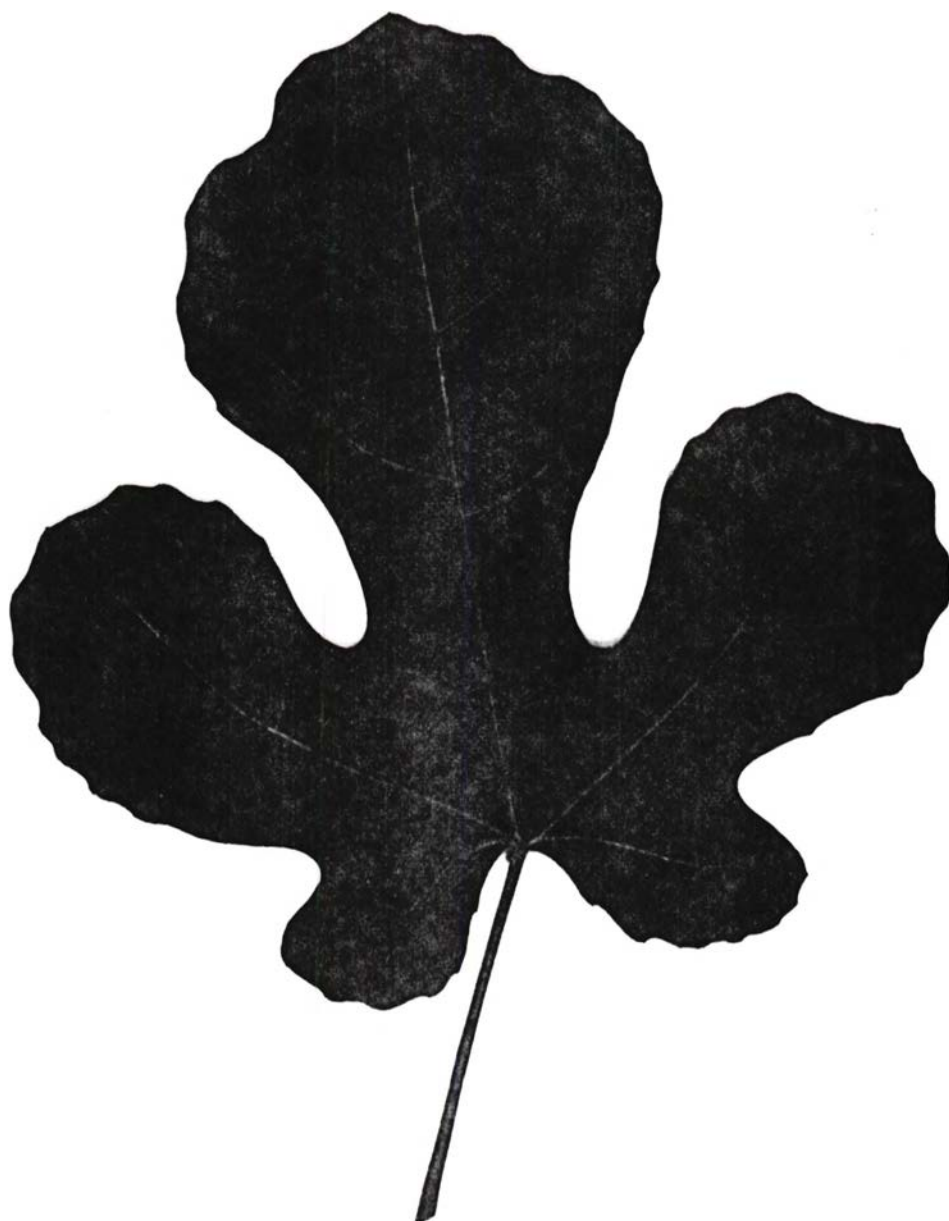
Family : MORACEAE

Species : *Ficus carica*

General Description : Common Fig is a deciduous shrub or small tree growing to 30 feet tall. It has a low, wide, and rounded crown. The leaves are 4 to 8 inches long and are palmately 3 to 5 lobed. Margins of lobes are wavy.

Range : Planted throughout the eastern United States in areas of moderate climate

Uses : Planted as ornamental, edible fruit



Hawthorns

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : Crataegus sp.

General Description : The identification of Hawthorns is complex. The number of American species has been estimated from 165 to 1,200. Hawthorns are small trees or shrubs. Some have irregular, thorny branches. As the shrub ages, the brownish bark breaks into thin, scaly, plates. Hawthorn leaves are simple, toothed, lobed, and alternating on twigs. Flowers are white or pink in clusters. Fruits look like miniature apples and are orange, yellow, or red. Hawthorns grow to 10 to 25 feet.

Range : Maine, s. Quebec, s. Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, south to n. Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey

Uses : Occasionally used for small tool handles, turned articles, ornamental value

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883



Black Cherry

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus serotina*

General Description : Black Cherry has a habit that is always treelike. Spreading with age, the tree develops drooping branches. The twigs are thin with slender, brown buds. As the tree matures, the smooth, brownish bark on young trees become cracked into rough plates. The leaves are thick, narrow, tapering, and shiny green. The clusters of small white flowers give way to black fruit. Black Cherry grows to 40 to 80 feet in height.

Range : Nova Scotia, s. Quebec, s. Ontario, and North Dakota to Florida, Texas, Arizona

Uses : Electrotypes and zinc etchings, furniture, cabinet work, interior trim, veneers, tool handles



Pin Cherry

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus pensylvanica*

General Description : Pin Cherry is a small slender tree of the East and North. It grows fast and has smooth, rusty, brown bark marked with large lenticels. The small brown buds tend to cluster on the thin twigs. The leaves are more narrow than those of Black Cherry. They taper to a long point and are finely toothed. The fruits are red when ripe. Pin Cherry rarely grows more than 30 feet high.

Range : Common on hills, in the mountains, along field borders - Northeast, large portion of Canada

Uses : No commercial value , occasionally ornamental



Common Chokecherry

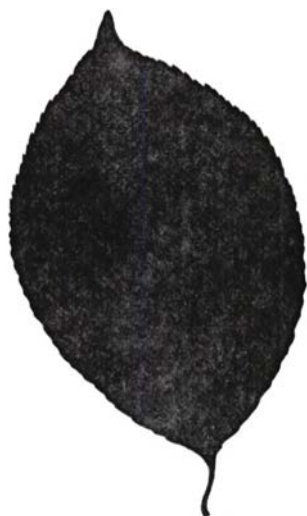
Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus virginiana*

General Description : Chokecherry is a shrub or small tree of irregular form. It forms thickets in dry, upland soil. On young trees the bark is smooth, gray, and spotted with narrow lenticels. The leaves of Chokecherry are shorter and more rounded than those of Black Cherry and come to an abrupt point. The fruits in clusters are dark red. Chokecherry grows from 10 to 20 feet tall.

Range : Thickets - Newfoundland to Saskatchewan, south to North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas - Generally eastern United States, lake region, Ohio Valley, large area of Canada

Uses : Erosion control, in plains states as shelterbelts, sometimes ornamental



Flowering Cherry

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus serrulata* var. *kwanzan*

General Description : Flowering Cherry is a wide, vase-shaped tree with heavy branches and stems. The flowers are large and occur double in clusters. The bark and branches are glossy. Flowering Cherry grows to 30 feet.

Range : Planted as an ornamental, Flowering Cherry is a popular introduced hybrid.

Uses : Ornamental value only



Sweet Cherry

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus avium*

General Description : Sweet Cherry is a rather tall tree with a single main trunk. The bark is smooth, reddish-brown. The smooth bark is prominently marked with horizontal stripes and is often peeling. The twigs are rather thick and the buds are large. Leaves are egg-shaped and are frequently double-toothed. Flowers or fruits may be clustered on leafless spur branches. Leaves are 2 to 6 inches long. Sweet Cherry has a pyramidal crown and grows 30 to 50 feet tall. Fruits are red to black and are sweet.

Range : Locally common, Nova Scotia and s. Ontario to Florida and westward

Uses : Ornamental, for fruit



Sour Cherry

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus cerasus*

General Description : Sour Cherry is a shrub or a small tree often lacking a central trunk. The bark of older trunks is grayish, much cracked, and broken. Leaves are egg-shaped, often double-toothed with 6 to 8 pairs of veins that are hairless beneath. Buds are stout and dark brown. Flowers or fruits may be clustered on leafy spur branches. Leaves are 2 to 5 inches long. Sour Cherry has fruits that are red and sour. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Range : Introduced from Asia - Established locally from Prince Edward Island and Michigan southward in thickets

Uses : Ornamental, for fruit



Domestic Apples

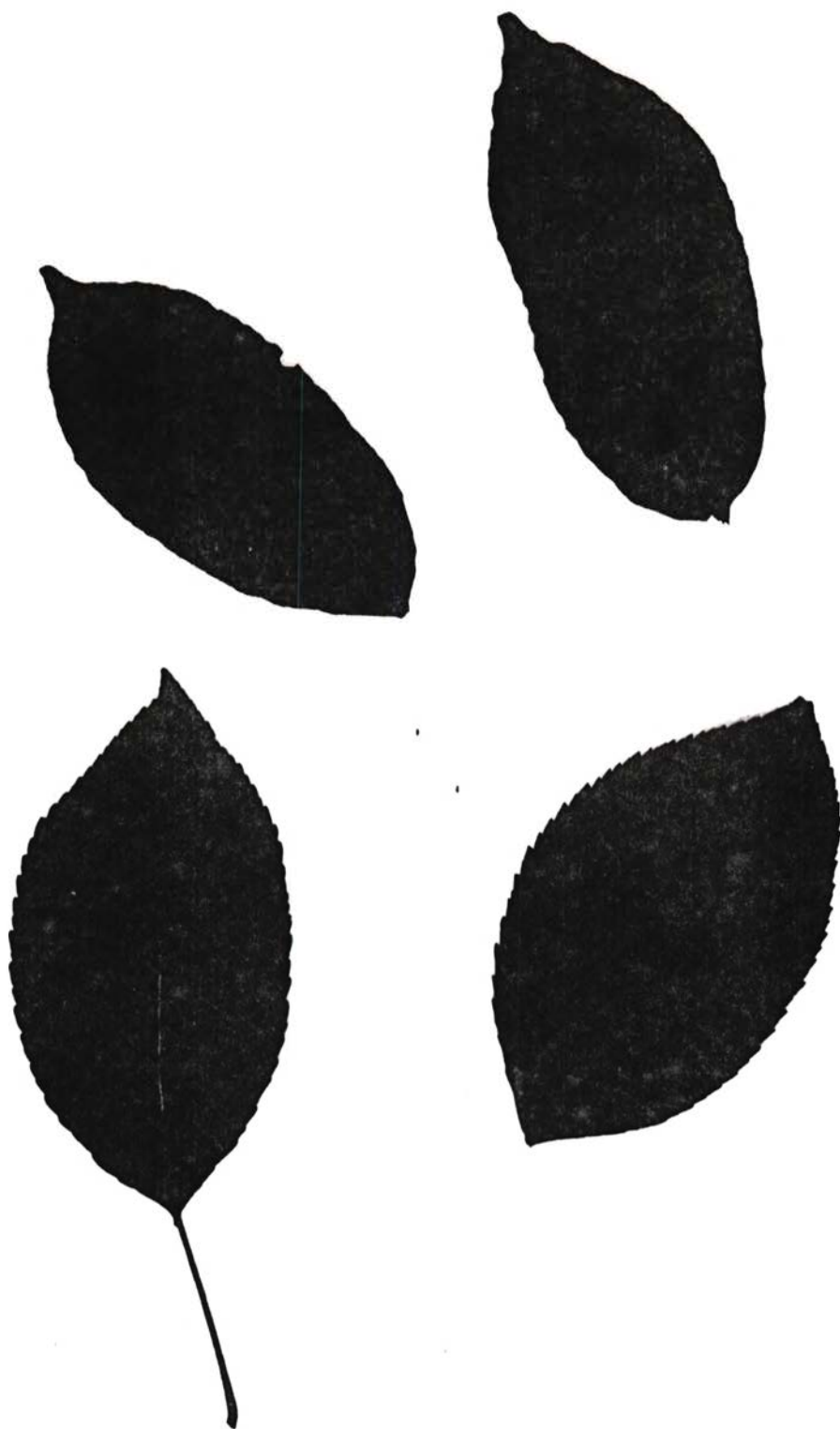
Family : ROSACEAE

Species : Malus sp.

General Description : This genus numbers about 25 species of trees and shrubs scattered throughout the forests of the Northern Hemisphere. Apples have short spur branches of crowded leaves and leaf scars. Their leaves are deciduous, alternate, and toothed or less commonly lobed. Apple blossoms are usually fragrant, white to pink in color, and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. They are clustered in racemes on short, spurlike branches. Apples are round-topped trees growing to a height of 20 to 30 feet. The characteristic fruit varies in size and color according to species.

Range : Naturalized and cultivated in many parts of the United States and Canada

Uses : Ornamental value, for fruit, some wood of commercial value



Pears

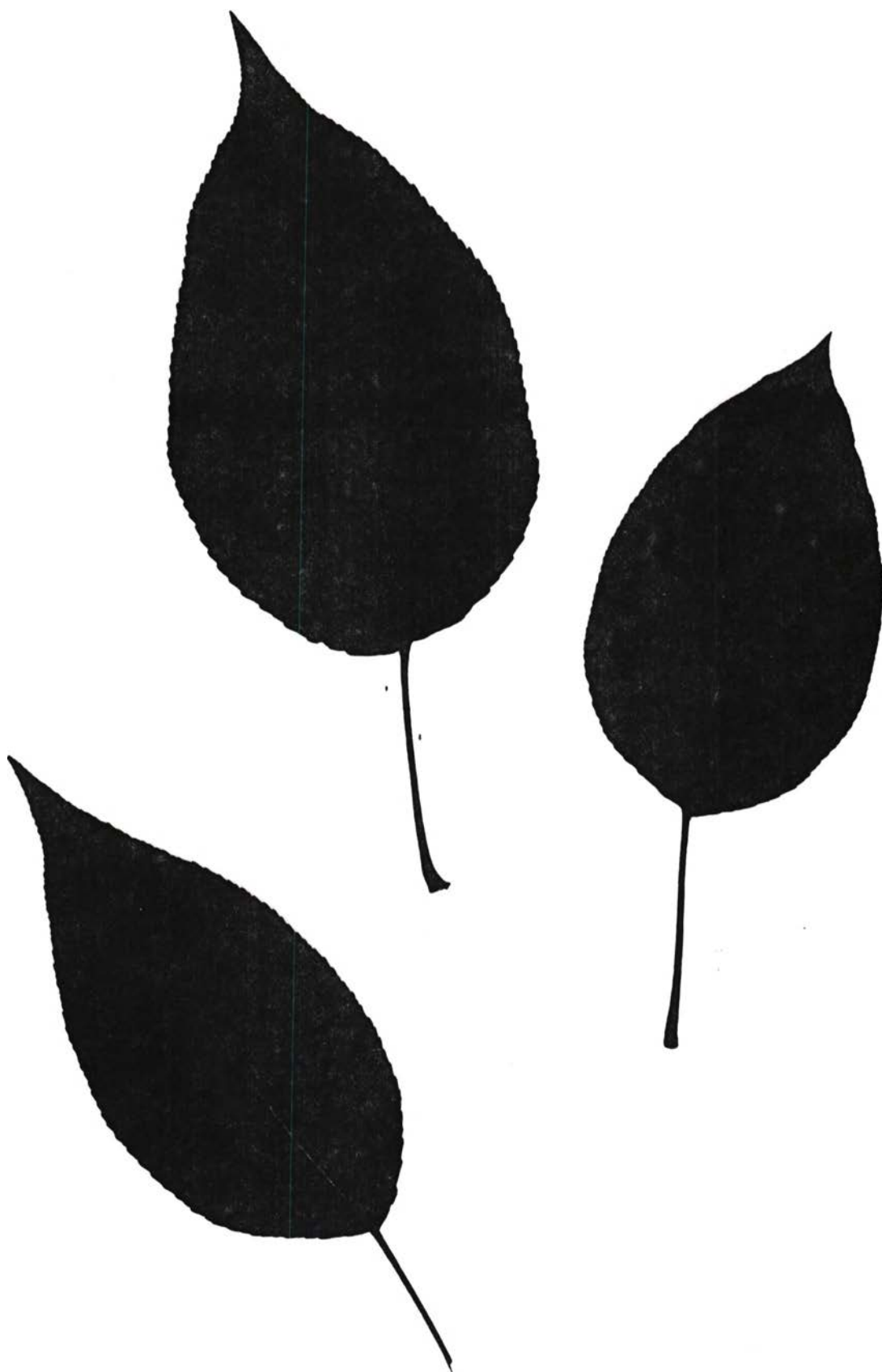
Family : ROSACEAE

Species : Pyrus sp.

General Description : Pear trees resemble Apple trees in appearance. The leaves of the Pear however are thinner, more lustrous, and nearly glabrous. They are 2 to 4 inches long, are rounded at the base, and are pointed at the tip. The twigs and leaves are slightly hairy. This tree grows elongate, fleshy fruits. Pear trees usually have several strong, upright branches, making a narrow-topped tree. The white or pink blossoms in the spring give way to the fruit. The fruit varies in color from yellowish- green to yellowish-brown. Although Pear trees are generally small, some grow more than 60 feet high. The average size is 20 to 30 feet.

Range : Introduced from Eurasia - Now cultivated in northeastern United States and southern Canada

Uses : Ornamental, for fruit



Peaches

Family : ROSACEAE

Species : *Prunus* sp.

General Description : Peaches have very long, narrow, toothed leaves. This tree also has hairy buds and fruits, false end buds, pitted seeds, and pink flowers. The twigs are hairy and reddish or green. The fruit is yellow or red and its skin is usually fuzzy. Peaches grow as small trees to the height of 15 feet.

Range : Peaches were introduced from Asia.- They are much cultivated in New York and s. Ontario to Florida and e. Texas.

Uses : Ornamental use , for fruit



Plums

Family : ROSACEAE

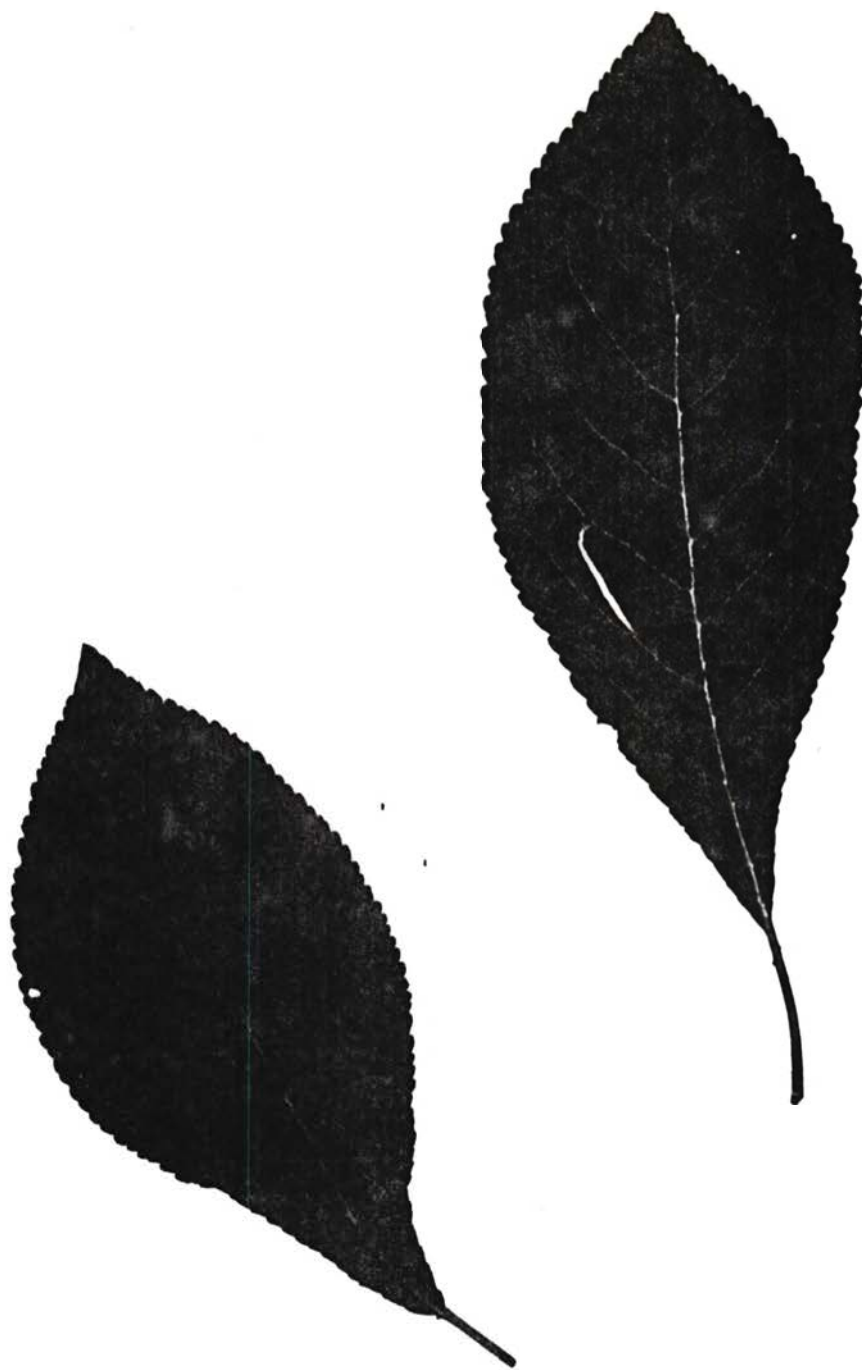
Species : Prunus sp.

General Description : Plum trees produce fruits that range in color from dark blue to yellow. The fruit ranges in size from that of a cherry to a domestic hen's egg. Leave types vary according to species. All leaves are simple and alternate with serrate margins. Plum trees generally are not tall, occuring as small trees or shrubs. Heights range from 18 to 30 feet.

Range : Ontario, Canada, northern and central United States,
Pacific Coast

Uses : Ornamental , cultivation for fruit

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Apricots

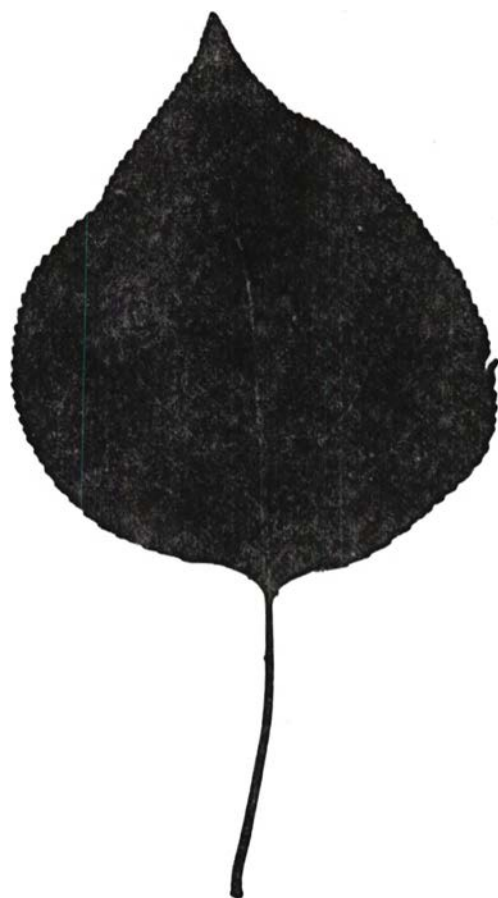
Family : ROSACEAE

Species : Prunus sp.

General Description : The Apricot tree resembles the Plum tree in appearance, but the fruit looks like a small yellow peach, with a less downy skin. In spring, pink blossoms appear giving way to the fruit. The leaves are large, almost circular, and dark green. The Apricot tree grows to about 20 feet.

Range : It is grown in almost all temperate regions, though it thrives best in a fairly warm climate. - Largest cultivation in California

Uses : Ornamental value, grown for its fruit



American Holly

Family : AQUIFOLIACEAE

Species : *Ilex opaca*

General Description : American Holly can be recognized by its heavy, spiny, evergreen leaves and its smooth gray bark. Male and female flowers are borne on separate trees and the bright red fruit is characteristic of the female only. Leaves are smooth, shiny, dark green, and thick with a wavy margin and spiny teeth. They range from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in length. American Holly is a medium sized tree reaching 50 feet in height.

Range : The coastal plain and lower piedmont from Massachusetts to central Florida and west along the gulf to e. Texas

Uses : Cabinet work, turnery, small musical instruments, keys for pianos and organs, valuable for ornamental planting



Eastern White Pine

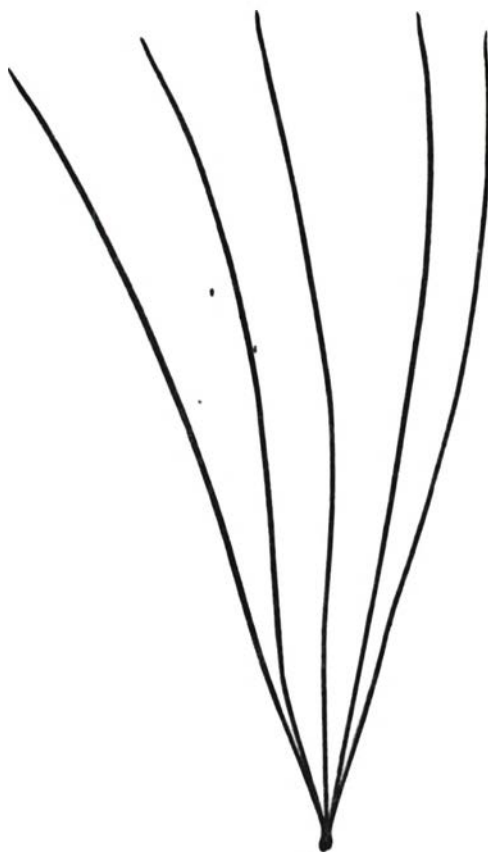
Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Pinus strobus*

General Description : Eastern White Pine can be recognized by its soft, blue-green needles that are grouped 5 in a cluster. Needles are 3 to 5 inches long. Fine, white lines of stomata are on two surfaces of each needle. The cones are long and narrow with thin, rounded scales. On younger trees the bark is smooth and gray. The bark is dark with deep cracks on mature trees. Eastern White Pine is the largest conifer in the Northeast, growing 75 to 100 feet tall with a pyramidal crown of whorled, horizontal branches.

Range : Prefers cool ravines and north slopes - Grows best on fertile, moist, well-drained land - Newfoundland, centr. Ontario and sw. Manitoba to e. Maryland, w. North Carolina, n. Georgia, e. Tennessee, and ne. Iowa

Uses : House finishing, trim, window frames, siding, ship's masts, matches, doors, flooring, framing, crating, ornamental value



Pitch Pine

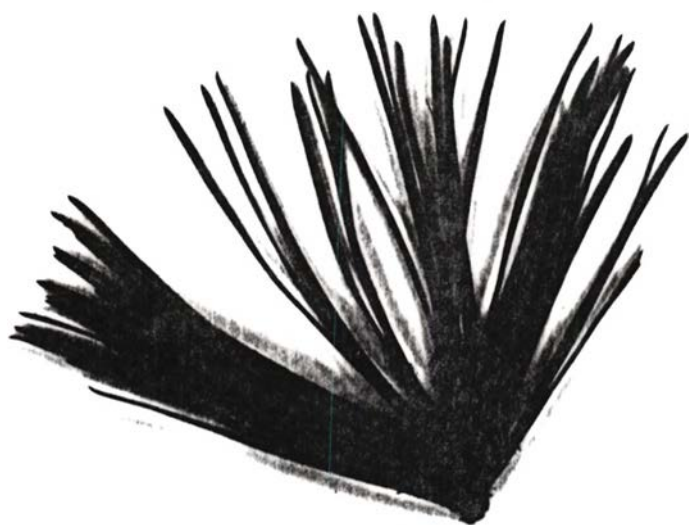
Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Pinus rigida*

General Description : Pitch Pine has stiff, yellow-green needles 3 to 5 inches long. Needles are coarse, stiff, and mostly twisted. Needles are grouped 3 per cluster. Pitch Pine is the only northern 3-needled pine. Cones are stout, are 1 to 3 inches long, and are oval. On mature trees the yellowish-brown bark is in scaly plates. Pitch Pine is a ragged, small to medium-sized tree, 50 to 60 feet tall.

Range : Prefers rocky, sandy regions and is tolerant of poor soils - Maine, se. Ontario and e. Ohio south to w. South Carolina, mts. to nw. Georgia and Tennessee

Uses : Rough lumber, ties, pulpwood, piling, charcoal, fuel



Austrian Pine

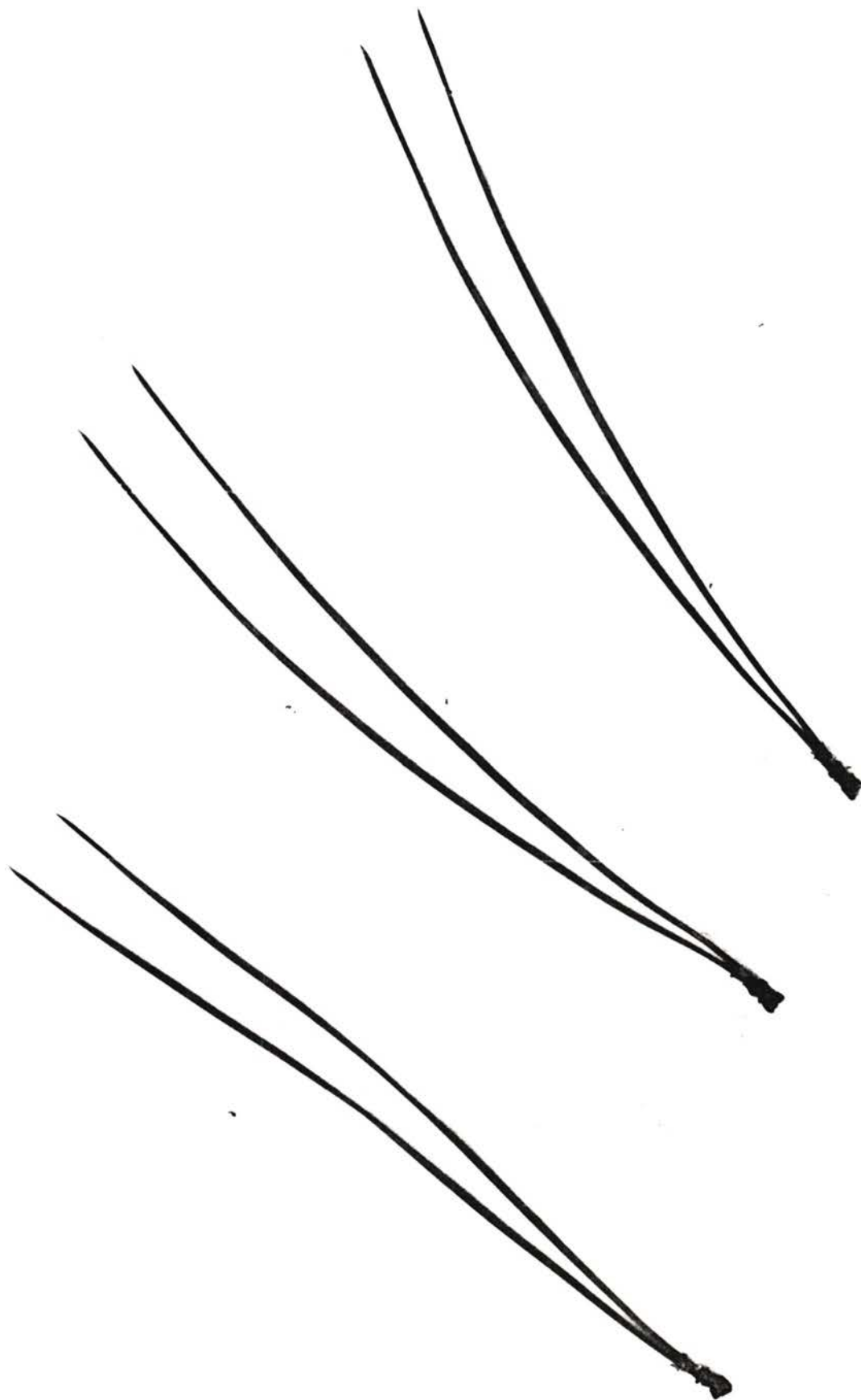
Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Pinus nigra*

General Description : Austrian Pine has dark green needles to 6 inches long. They are grouped 2 per bundle. The leaves resemble those of Red Pine but are darker, heavier, and do not break cleanly. The cones are 2 to 4 inches long with scales tipped with a tiny prickle. The bark is dark gray, deeply fissured, and divided into irregular, longitudinal, scaly plates on old trees. Austrian Pine has stout branches and a pyramidal crown. In maturity it often develops a round, flat-topped head. It grows to 50 feet tall in the United States.

Range : Native to Europe and western Asia - Cultivated in eastern United States, north to New England and s. Ontario

Uses : Windbreaks, general construction purposes occasionally, ornamental value



Eastern Hemlock

Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Tsuga canadensis*

General Description : Eastern Hemlock has flat needles, 0.3 to 0.7 of an inch long. The needles taper from the base to the apex and have two white bands of stomata below. The cones are ovoid, 0.5 to 0.8 of an inch long, and attached by a short, slender stalk. The outer margin of scales is smooth. Bark on older trees is dark, purplish-brown, scaly, and deeply furrowed. This tree grows 60 to 75 feet tall with a pyramidal, lacy crown.

Range : Cool, moist locations - Northeastern and Great Lake States, s. Canada, Appalachian mts. south to n. Alabama and Georgia

Uses : Rough lumber, boxing, crating, general construction, railroad ties, chemical pulp for paper



Norway Spruce

Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Picea abies*

General Description : Norway Spruce has shiny, foursided, dark green needles pointing outward and often downward. The needles grow from all sides of the twig. The cones are cylindrical, light brown in color, and 4 to 7 inches long. The bark is reddish-brown and scaly. Norway Spruce grows symmetrically coneshaped with a single, tapering trunk. The branches are arranged more or less in annual whorls. Norway Spruce is the only Spruce with drooping branchlets. It attains maximum heights in America from 60 to 90 feet.

Range : Norway Spruce is the common Spruce of Europe, now widely planted in the United States. - Northern states south to Virginia, west to North Dakota, Rocky Mountain region, and Pacific states - Needs cool, humid climate

Uses : Pulp for paper, lumber of all types, bark for varnish and medicine, ornamental value



Colorado Blue Spruce

Family : PINACEAE

Species : *Picea pungens*

General Description : Blue Spruce needles are 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and stick out in all directions from the branch. The needles are silvery-blue, diamond-shaped in cross section, stiff, and very prickly. The twigs are not hairy. The cones are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Blue Spruce bark is dark gray. It is a medium-sized tree with a symmetrical, pyramidal crown. This Spruce grows to 60 feet tall.

Range : Native to mtn. slopes in Rocky Mountains - Due to special breeding, varieties of Blue Spruce now grow across the United States

Uses : Corral posts, poles, fuel, house logs, occasionally for railroad ties and temporary mine props



Eastern Redcedar

Family : CUPRESSACEAE

Species : *Juniperus virginiana*

General Description : This tree is a juniper and not a true Cedar. Eastern Redcedar has rounded to 4-sided branchlets covered by closely overlapping, dark-green, occasionally glandular scales that are .06 of an inch long and in alternate pairs. New foliage on the tips of branches is pointed and prickly. The cones are round, green at first, and turning blue at maturity. The cones are covered with a gray, waxy substance. The bark is fibrous, occurring in long, narrow, fringed scales. Its color is reddish-brown. The crown is dense and pyramidal. Eastern Redcedar is a small to medium-sized tree growing up to 50 feet.

Range : sw. Maine, s. Quebec, s. Ontario, s. Michigan, s. Minnesota, sw. North Dakota to Georgia and Texas

Uses : Posts, poles, log cabins, cedar chests, pencils, woodenware, canoes, boxes



Northern White Cedar

Family : CUPRESSACEAE

Species : *Thuja occidentalis*

General Description : Northern White Cedar is a medium-sized tree with nearly all scalelike leaves. They occur in 4 rows around twigs but from the side are flattened. Tiny glands are present on central leaves. Twigs and leaves occur in flattened sprays and are aligned vertically. Cones are bell-shaped and are about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch long. The bark is fibrous with numerous cross-thatched ridges. Northern White Cedar attains a height of 40 to 50 feet.

Range : Nova Scotia, Quebec, n. Ontario, s. Manitoba to s. New York, s. Ohio, n. Illinois, e. Minnesota; in mts. to w. North Carolina, e. Tennessee

Uses : Hedges, windbreaks, planted as ornamental, shingles, railroad ties, poles, fence posts, buckets, stave cooperage, tanks, cisterns, boats, canoe frames



Sawara False Cypress

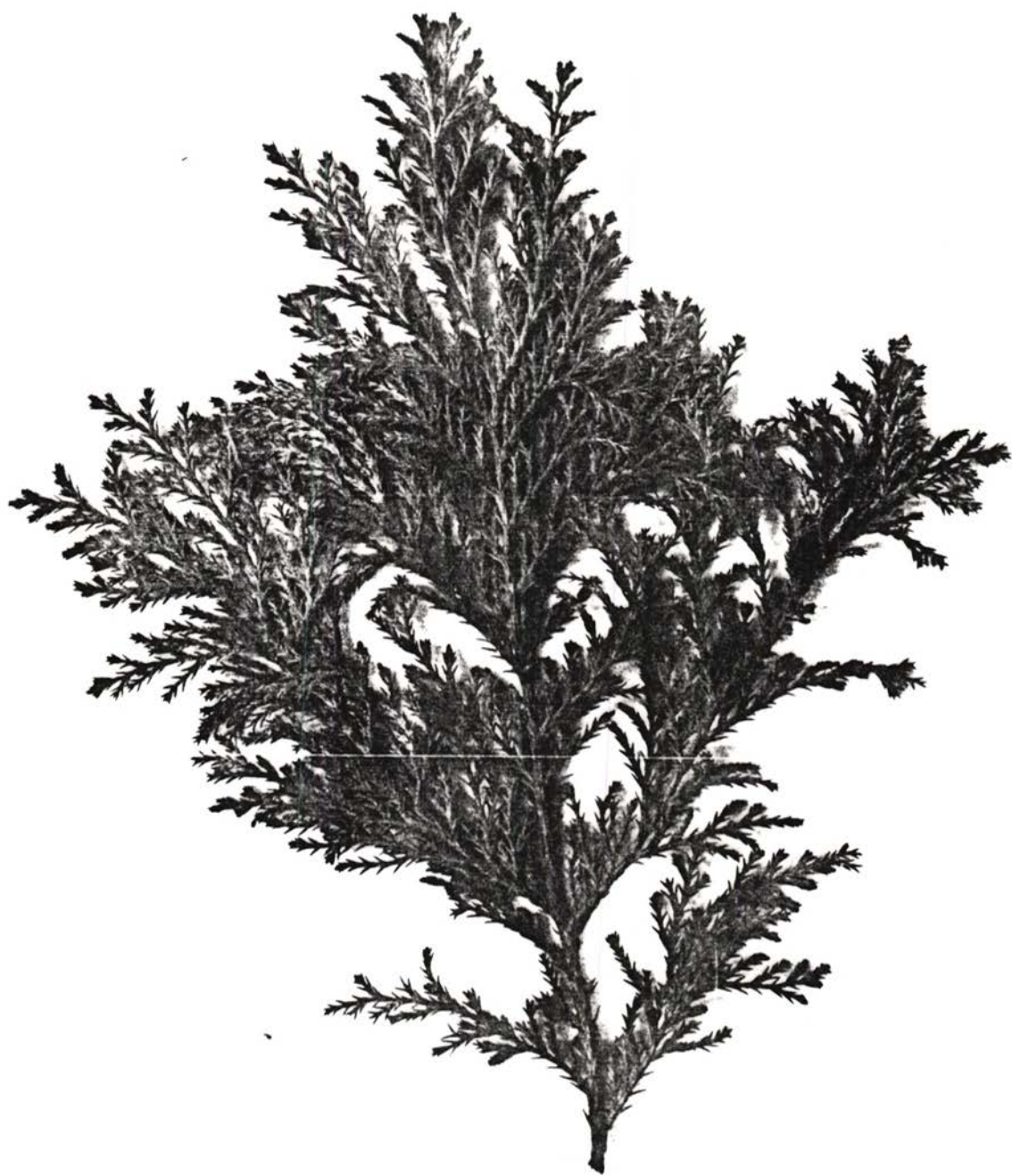
Family: CUPRESSACEAE

Species : *Chamaecyparis pisifera*

General Description : This False Cypress grows upright with soft, light green foliage. The foliage is scalelike on flattened or rounded branchlets. The cones are small and woody. It is the hardiest of the False Cypresses. It often loses its inner and lower foliage with age.

Range : Native of Japan, but now planted for ornamental use across the United States

Uses : Ornamental value



American Yew

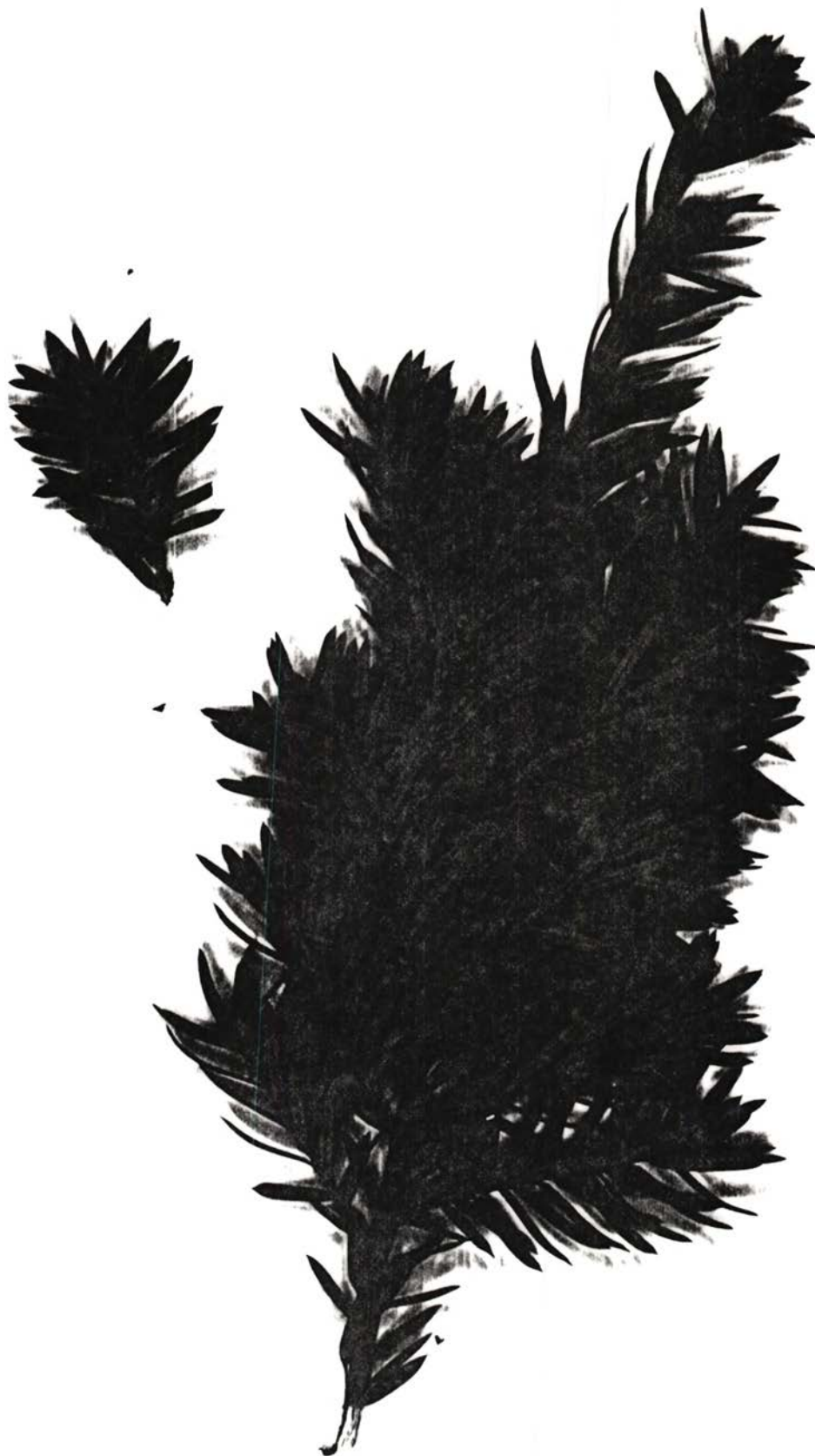
Family : TAXACEAE

Species : *Taxus canadensis*

General Description : American Yew is an evergreen shrub with needles up to 1 inch long. The needles are pointed and are green on both sides. The needles are stalked with the stalks following down the twig for a distance below the needle. The twigs are smooth. On female plants, red, berrylike fruits appear. American Yew grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet.

Range : Newfoundland and Manitoba to New England, w. Virginia, ne. Kentucky, and ne. Iowa - Found in moist soils and shady situations

Uses : Ornamental value, use of wood for archery bows



Japanese Cryptomeria

Family : TAXODIACEAE

Species : *Cryptomeria japonica*

General Description : Japanese Cryptomeria is an adaptable species suited to single or group plantings. The foliage resembles that of the Giant Sequoia's. Needles are persistent and are spirally arranged. The foliage is bright green in summer, and rusty green in winter. Leaves are awl-like and about 0.2 of an inch long. The bark is fibrous and furrowed of a gray-brown color. The oval, bristly cones are 0.8 to 1 inches long. Japanese Cryptomeria grows upright to 30 feet tall.

Range : Japanese Cryptomeria is a common and highly important evergreen native to Japan. It is grown as an ornamental in parts of the United States and s. Canada

Uses : Valued as ornamental



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