

# Tree Identification

## 4-H Project



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Club \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Years in 4-H \_\_\_\_\_ Date project completed \_\_\_\_\_



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## Tree Identification

This material was obtained from the publication *Tree Identification, 4-H Project*, published by the West Virginia University Extension Service, written in 1995 by William N. Grafton, Extension Wildlife Specialist and Associate Professor.

### *West Virginia Forests*

West Virginia was almost all covered by forests when the first European explorers began searching for adventure and wealth in the late 1600s. By the early 1900s most of West Virginia had been timbered. More than half of the land was cleared for farms, town, cities, and roads.

The number of trees of different species has decreased greatly over the past 200 years. The American Chestnut was eliminated by a disease brought in from China. Only root sprouts remain of this valuable tree of our early forests. Trees with valuable wood, such as black walnut, white oak, and red spruce were over-cut in early timbering operations. Red spruce once grew in pure stands on more than a million acres of West Virginia mountaintops. Heavy cutting, wildfires, and insect attacks killed so many spruce that we now have less than 100,000 acres of them.

The most common forest type in West Virginia is the *central hardwoods*, covering the western half of the state. Common trees in this forest type are elms, poplar, maples, oaks, basswood, sycamore, and ash. The *northern* hardwood forest type covers most of our higher elevations. Common trees in the northern hardwoods are maples, birches, beech, black cherry, hemlock, and red spruce. The eastern ridge and valley portion of West Virginia is covered with the oak-pine forest type. Common trees in this area are black, scarlet, and chestnut oaks, and Virginia and white pines.

Nearly 105 trees can be found quite easily in West Virginia forests. Another dozen species are rare. Twenty or so trees are commonly planted as shade trees or forest plantations.

Trees can be identified by leaves, twigs, bark, flowers, fruits/seeds, wood, shape, and habitat. Leaves are the easiest characteristic for identification but are useful only on deciduous trees from late spring to early autumn.

### *A Tree*

Trees are different from woody shrubs. Trees normally have a single stem and are more than 20 feet tall when full grown. Even seedlings of trees should have a single stem. Shrubs normally have two or more stems and are less than 20 feet tall when mature.

## Leaves

Leaf arrangement, type, shape, margin, size, and hairiness are common characteristics used to identify trees. *Leaf arrangement* refers to how leaves are attached to the woody stem. Maples, ashes, dogwoods, buckeyes, honeysuckles, and viburnums have opposite (pairs) leaves. Catalpas have leaves that are whorled (three leaves in a circle around the stem). Other trees, such as oaks, birches, hickories, and poplars, have alternate leaf patterns. See *Figure 1*.

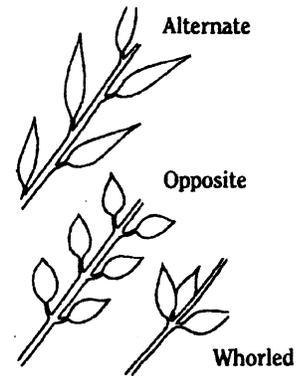


Figure 1

## Leaf Types

A leaf with a single blade is termed a *simple leaf*. But the leaves of some trees consist of three or more blades attached to a common stalk. Leaves of this type are said to be *compound*, and the individual blades are called *leaflets*. If the leaflets are attached along the sides of the stalk, the leaf is called *pinnately compound*. On the other hand, if a number of leaflets radiate from the top of the stalk, the leaf is *palmately compound*. See *Figure 2*.

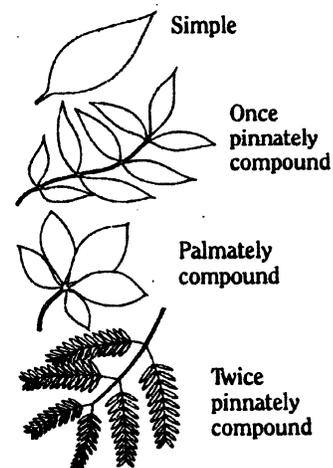
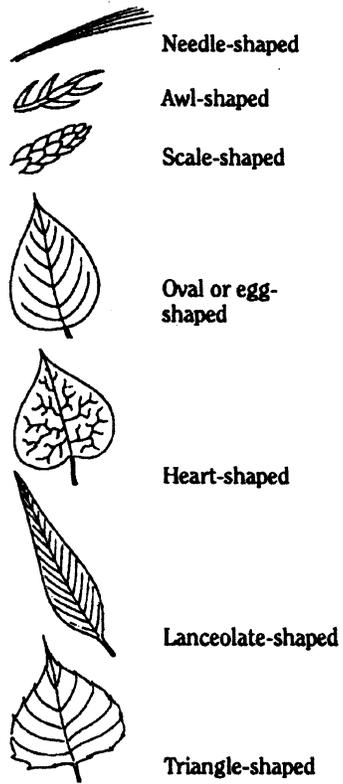


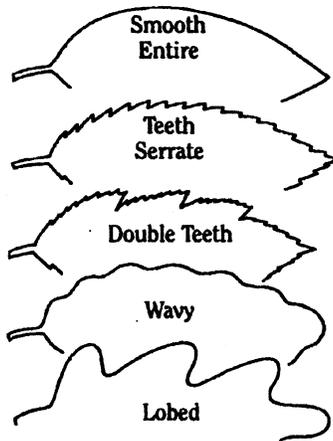
Figure 2



**Figure 3**

## Leaf Shapes

The shape of a leaf is usually characteristic of a species. Figure 3 shows common leaf shapes.



**Figure 4**

## Leaf Margins

The edge of a leaf blade is called the margin. Figure 4 shows common types of leaf margins.

## Twigs and Buds

Twigs are an excellent way of identifying trees in the winter. The most obvious features of twigs are their buds, leaf scars, stipule scars, and pith. See Figure 5.

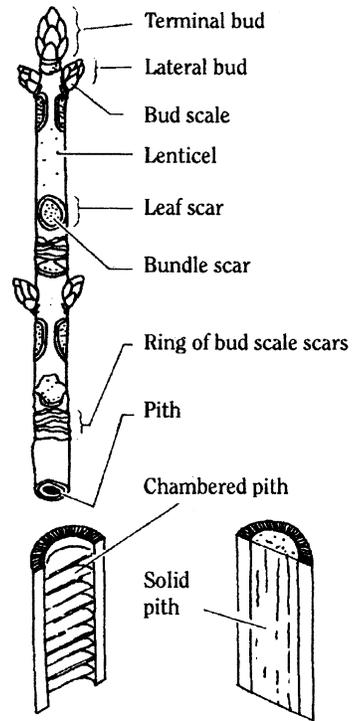


Figure 5

### Key to Trees

A "key" is a scientific way of making choices to identify plants, animals, birds, insects, etc. This tree key primarily uses twigs and leaves to identify a tree.

Use the key the same way as a road map. Both of the number 1's on the left margin represent forks in a road. You will choose the characteristics that fit your twig/leaf sample. The numbers on the right tell you which set of left numbers to go to for your next decision.

You keep moving left to right, down, and left to right until you finally reach the tree you are trying to identify. Its name will appear on the right.

You then can look in the illustrations to make sure your identification is correct. Although the key looks complicated, a few practice tries will help you learn to use it.

### Key to West Virginia Forest Trees

1. Conifers - mostly evergreen with needles, having awl-like  
or scale-shaped leaves and bearing cones ..... 2
1. Deciduous - broadleaf hardwoods that mostly lose leaves in winter..... 15
  2. Leaves are needles..... 3
  2. Leaves scale-like or awl-shaped ..... 14
3. Needles in clusters or bundles (Pines and Larches) ..... 4
3. Each single needle attached to twig (Spruce, Fir and Hemlock)..... 8

- 4. Needles in clusters of 8-30 on short spur twigs,  
     needles drop in autumn, cones upright..... Tamarack or American Larch
- 4. Needles in bundles of 2-5 (Pines)..... 5
- 5. Needles in bundles of 5, 3-5" long..... White Pine
- 5. Needles in bundles of 2 and 3 ..... 6
  - 6. Needles in bundles of 3, 3-5" long ..... Pitch Pine
  - 6. Needles in bundles of 2 or 3, 3-5" long..... Shortleaf Pine
  - 6. Needles in bundles of 2 ..... 7
- 7. Needles 5-7" long, dark green, brittle when bent in circle..... Red Pine
- 7. Needles 1-4" long..... 8
- 7. Needles less than 2" long .....10
  - 8. Needles 2-4" long, blue-green; cones large,  
     in clusters and covered with sharp prickles..... Table Mountain Pine
  - 8. Needles 1-3" long, twisted..... 9
- 9. Twigs often whitish, old cones hang on trees and  
     covered with sharp curved prickles..... Virginia or Scrub Pine
- 9. Twigs brownish, cones fall each year and have no prickles ..... Scotch or Scots Pine
  - 10. Needles 4-sided, stiff and sharp-pointed (Spruces)..... 11
  - 10. Needles flat and flexible with 2 white lines beneath..... 13
- 11. Needles more than 1" long, green or blue ..... Colorado Blue Spruce
- 11. Needles 1" long or less..... 12
  - 12. Needles 1-1 ½" long, twigs not hairy, hanging branchlets..... Norway Spruce
  - 12. Needles ½" long and spread from all sides of twig, twig hairy..... Red Spruce
- 13. Needles 1-½" long, fallen needles leave a circular scar..... Balsam Fir
- 13. Needles ½ - ¾" long, fallen needles leave a peg ..... Eastern Hemlock

14. New growth needles awl-shaped, old growth scale-like and twigs 4-sided .....	Eastern Red Cedar
14. Leaves and twigs flattened and scale-like.....	Arbor Vitae or Northern White Cedar
15. Leaves compound.....	16
15. Leaves simple .....	36
16. Leaves alternate.....	17
16. Leaves opposite.....	31
17. Leaves 2 or 3 times pinnately compound.....	18
17. Leaves 1 time pinnately compound.....	20
18. Leaves mostly 2 times (sometimes 1 time) pinnately compound, leaflets small (Va-1" long) with rounded tips.....	Honeylocust
18. Leaves mostly 2 times (sometimes 3 times) pinnately compound, leaflets over 1 inch long, leaf tip pointed.....	19
19. Leaves mostly 2 times pinnate, twigs large and without thorns .....	Kentucky Coffeetree
19. Leaves 2 or 3 times pinnately compound, twigs covered with thorns.....	Hercules Club
20. Leaflets 11-41.....	26
20. Leaflets 5-11 (Hickories).....	21
21. Leaflets 5-11, bud with 2 long flat yellow scales.....	Bitternut Hickory
21. Leaflets 5-9, buds large, round, tan, or brownish.....	22
22. Leaflets 5-7.....	23
22. Leaflets 7-9 .....	25
23. Leaflets 7 .....	Oval Pignut Hickory
23. Leaflets 5 .....	24

- 24. End leaflet slightly larger than side leaflets, husk on  
pear-shaped nut not splitting to base, bark not shaggy..... Pignut Hickory
- 24. End leaflet much larger than side leaflets, husk on  
round nut splits freely to base, bark on older stems shaggy .....Shagbark Hickory
- 25. Leaf 8-14" long, crushed leaves fragrant,  
bark on older stems not shaggy..... Mockernut Hickory
- 25. Leaf 14-20" long, crushed leaves not fragrant,  
bark on older stems shaggy..... Shellbark Hickory
- 26. Leaflets 7-21, egg-shaped, smooth margin and round tips ..... Black Locust
- 26. Leaflets lance-shaped with sharp tips..... 27
- 27. Leaves 1-2" long, leaflets 13-41 with smooth margin except  
for a lobe at the base of each, crushed leaflets with foul odor..... Tree-of-heaven
- 27. Leaflets with small teeth on margin..... 28
- 28. Leaflets and twigs very hairy with milky sap..... Staghorn Sumac
- 28. Twigs with no milky sap..... 29
- 29. Leaves 5-10" long, buds sticky..... American Mountain-Ash
- 29. Leaves 12-24" long, buds white and wooly..... 30
- 30. Terminal leaflet often missing, pith light yellow..... Black Walnut
- 30. Terminal leaflet present, pith chocolate brown ..... White Walnut
- 31. Leaves palmately compound..... 32
- 31. Leaves pinnately compound ..... 33
- 32. Broken twig with foul odor, spiny fruit husk..... Ohio Buckeye
- 32. Broken twig with no foul odor,  
yellow or smooth fruit husk .....Sweet Buckeye
- 33. Leaflets 3-5, notched or lobed ..... Boxelder or Ashleaf Maple
- 33. Leaflets 5-13, margin with small teeth or smooth (Ashes)..... 34

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23. Leaflets 7 .....	Oval Pignut Hickory
23. Leaflets 5 .....	24
24. End leaflet slightly larger than side leaflets, husk on pear-shaped nut not splitting to base, bark not shaggy .....	Pignut Hickory
24. End leaflet much larger than side leaflets, husk on round nut splits freely to base, bark on older stems shaggy .....	Shagbark Hickory
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32. Broken twig with no foul odor, yellow or smooth fruit husk .....	Sweet Buckeye
33. Leaflets 3-5, notched or lobed .....	Boxelder or Ashleaf Maple
33. Leaflets 5-13, margin with small teeth or smooth (Ashes) .....	34
34. Leaflets not stalked .....	Black Ash
34. Leaflets on a short stalk .....	35
35. Leaflets hairless .....	Green Ash
35. Leaflets with white hairs underneath .....	White Ash
36. Opposite leaves and twigs .....	37
36. Alternate leaves and twigs .....	47
36. Whorled leaves and twigs .....	105
37. Lobed leaf margin .....	38
37. Unlobed or toothed leaf margin .....	43
38. U-shaped notches .....	39
38. V-shaped notches .....	41
39. Leaf white, silvery underneath, deeply cut notches .....	Silver Maple

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39. Leaf pale or yellow-green underneath .....	40
40. Leaf with 5 lobes, hairless .....	Sugar or Hard Maple
40. Leaf with 3 drooping lobes, hairy underneath .....	Black Sugar Maple
41. Leaf pale green to whitish underneath, 3-5 lobes .....	Red or Soft Maple
41. Leaf green underneath, 3 lobes .....	42
42. Coarse teeth on leaf margin, bark brownish .....	Mountain Maple
42. Fine teeth on leaf margin, greenish bark with white stripes .....	Striped Maple or Moosewood
43. Leaves heart-shaped .....	44
43. Leaves egg-shaped .....	46
44. Large leaf 6-15" long, hairy upper and soft velvety underneath .....	Paulownia or Imperial tree
44. Large leaf, hairless upper and hairy underneath, fruit a long bean-like pod .....	45
45. Leaf with long pointed tip and no odor when crushed .....	Western or Northern Catalpa
45. Leaf with short pointed tip and foul odor when crushed .....	Southern Catalpa or Cigartree or Indian Bean
46. Smooth leaf margin, leaf veins parallel to the leaf edge and curve to the leaf tip .....	Flowering Dogwood
46. Small sharp teeth on leaf margin .....	Blackhaw
47. Leaves with lobes .....	48
47. Leaves unlobed .....	68
48. Small reddish brown buds clustered at the end of twigs, pith star-shaped, fruit an acorn (Oaks) .....	49
48. Buds not clustered at end of twigs, pith round .....	59

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49. Leaf veins without a bristle tip (White Oaks) .....	50
49. Leaf vein with a bristle tip (Black Oaks) .....	55
50. Leaf leathery and “cross-shaped” .....	Post Oak
50. Leaf not “cross-shaped” .....	51
51. Leaf with a pair of deep-cut U-shaped notches just below the midpoint .....	Bur or Mossycup Oak
51. Leaf with no pair of deep-cut notches .....	52
52. Leaf hairless underneath.....	White Oak
52. Leaf hairy underneath .....	53
53. Leaf with coarse sharp teeth .....	Chinquapin or Yellow Oak
53. Leaf with coarse rounded teeth .....	54
54. 7-16 pairs of teeth .....	Chestnut Oak
54. 4-6 pairs of teeth .....	Swamp White Oak
55. Leaf hairy underneath .....	56
55. Leaf hairless underneath except some with small tufts in vein joints .....	57
56. Leaves of two basic shapes (3-lobed that is broadest near the tip and a 5 to 11-lobed which has a long end lobe that is usually curved) .....	Southern Red or Spanish Oak
56. Leaves of variable shapes, 5-7 lobes, leathery, dark green and shiny upper .....	Black Oak
57. Leaf hairless .....	Red Oak
57. Leaf with hairy tufts in vein joints .....	58
58. Openings between major lobes circular .....	Scarlet Oak
58. Openings between major lobes U-shaped or squarish .....	Pin Oak

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59. Leaf margin with small teeth .....	64
59. Leaf margin smooth .....	60
60. Leaf with 2 ear-like lobes at the base, 10-20" long....	Mountain or Fraser Magnolia
60. Leaf base tapered or flat .....	61
61. Leaf tip square-like or with a slight notch, 4 lobes and hairless .....	Tulip Tree or Yellow Poplar
61. Leaf tip round or pointed .....	62
62. Leaves of different shapes (3-lobed, mitten-shaped or oval), crushed leaves or broken green twigs have spicy, aromatic smell.....	White Sassafras
62. All leaves of the same basic shape.....	63
63. Leaves dense white wooly underneath .....	White Poplar
63. Leaf with many teeth-like lobes and a large sharp pointed tip, buds hidden in base of leaf petiole.....	Sycamore
64. Thorns present on stem, limbs, or twigs.....	65
64. Thorns not present.....	66
65. Leaves on thorns .....	Wild Crabapple
65. Thorns leafless.....	Hawthorn
66. Leaf star-shaped .....	Sweetgum or Redgum
66. Leaf shape variable .....	67
67. Leaf with white hairs underneath, rough upper .....	Red Mulberry
67. Leaf hairless, very shiny upper .....	White Mulberry
68. Crushed leaves and twigs with almond (cyanide) odor and bitter taste, bark peels horizontally (Plums and Cherries) .....	69

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68. Crushed leaves and twigs without almond odor .....	71
69. Mild almond (cyanide) odor, some limbs usually with thorns .....	Wild Plum
69. Strong almond odor, no thorns (Cherries) .....	70
70. Leaf oval with a short but sharp tip, bark brown to black .....	Wild Black Cherry
70. Leaf lance-shaped with long tapering tip, bark reddish brown on twigs and young stems .....	Fire, Pin, or Bird Cherry
71. Broken twigs with aromatic wintergreen (teaberry) odor .....	72
71. Broken twigs without wintergreen odor .....	74
72. Leaf triangle-shaped, tree of swamps and stream banks .....	River Birch
72. Leaf egg-shaped .....	73
73. Bark on twigs and young stems black, leaf margin usually has teeth of one size .....	Black or Sweet Birch
73. Bark on twigs and young stems yellowish, leaf margin with big and small teeth .....	Yellow Birch
74. Leaves thick and leathery, evergreen .....	75
74. Leaves thin or thick, deciduous .....	78
75. Leaves with spines on edges .....	American Holly
75. Leaves with smooth edges .....	76
76. Leaves rounded at base and tip .....	Purple Laurel
76. Leaves with tapered base and pointed tip .....	77
77. Leaf 2-5" long .....	Mountain Laurel
77. Leaf 4-12" long .....	Rhododendron or Great Laurel
78. Leaf margin smooth .....	79

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78. Leaf margin with teeth.....	86
79. Leaves less than 6" long .....	80
79. Leaves 6-24" long .....	84
80. Leaves leathery .....	83
80. Leaves not leathery .....	81
81. Leaf heart-shaped .....	Redbud
81. Leaf not heart-shaped .....	82
82. Thorns and branches and twigs, leaf with a very long pointed tip ....	Osage-Orange
82. Thornless, leaf with round tips .....	Black or Sour Gum or Black Tupelo
83. Leaf soft hairy underneath, bristle tip .....	Shingle Oak
83. Leaf hairless .....	Persimmon
84. Crushed leaf with foul, rancid odor .....	Pawpaw
84. Crushed leaf with strong but not foul, rancid odor .....	85
85. Leaf hairy underneath, bud silvery .....	Cucumber-Tree
85. Leaf hairless underneath.....	Umbrella Magnolia
86. Leaf base lopsided.....	87
86. Leaf base sides relatively even in size .....	92
87. Leaf triangle-shaped, with many teeth, hairy and rough upper .....	American Hackberry
87. Leaf heart- or egg-shaped (Elms and Basswoods) .....	88
88. Leaves heart-shaped (Basswoods) .....	89
88. Leaves egg-shaped (Elms) .....	90
89. Leaf with dense white hairs underneath .....	White Basswood

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89. Leaf hairless or with a few tufts underneath .....	American Basswood
90. Leaf rough (sandpapery) upper .....	Slippery Elm
90. Leaf smooth upper .....	91
91. Leaf small, 1-3" long, with small teeth .....	Siberian Elm
91. Leaf larger, 2-6" long, with large teeth of 2 sizes .....	American Elm
92. Heart-shaped leaves with 3-5 palm-like veins (Poplars) .....	93
92. Leaves oval or lanceolate with many feather-like veins .....	96
93. Leafstalk not flattened, buds gummy and fragrant .....	Balm-of-Gilead
93. Leafstalk flattened .....	94
94. Leaf with coarse angular teeth, young leaves white and wooly .....	Bigtooth Aspen
94. Leaves with sharp or small teeth .....	95
95. Leaf with coarse sharp teeth; thick, shiny upper .....	Eastern Cottonwood
95. Leaf with fine teeth, 1-3" long .....	Quaking Aspen
96. Leaf long and narrow (lance-shaped) .....	97
96. Leaf oval or egg-shaped .....	100
97. Leaf with large angular teeth .....	98
97. Leaf with small teeth .....	99
98. Leaf 4-10" long, thin, hairless, teeth curving inward .....	American Chestnut
98. Leaf 4-7" long, thick, a few hairs on veins underneath, teeth straight .....	Chinese Chestnut
99. Leaf 1/2" or less in width .....	Black Willow
99. Leaf 1-3" in width .....	Sourwood

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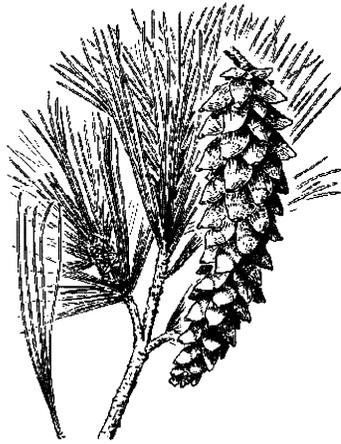
100.	Leaf with large angular teeth, conspicuous parallel veins.....	American Beech
100.	Leaf with small, sharp teeth.....	101
101.	Leaf tip long and sharp-pointed.....	102
101.	Leaf with short, sharp tips or rounded tip .....	103
102.	Leaf dense, hairy underneath .....	Hop Hornbeam
102.	Leaf hairless or with a few tufts underneath .....	American Hornbeam
103.	Long sharp thorns on stems and branches .....	Hawthorns
103.	Without thorns .....	104
104.	Bark smooth, gray with horizontal speckles .....	Speckled Alder
104.	Bark smooth, gray with vertical dark vertical stripes .....	Serviceberry
105.	Leaf with long pointed tip and no odor when crushed .....	Western or Northern Catalpa
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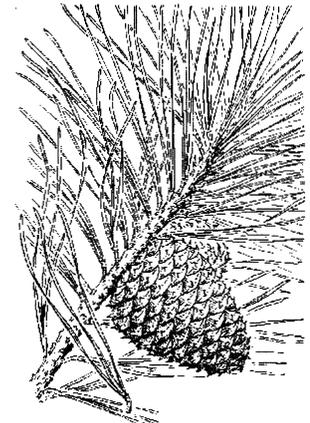
*Leaves*



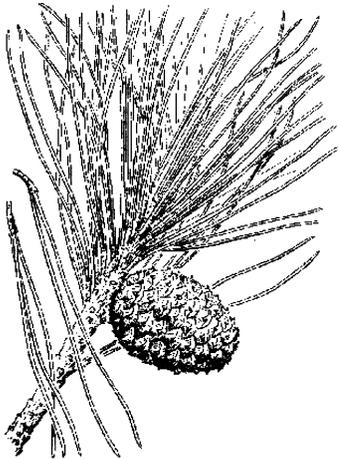
LARIX laricina  
Tamarack



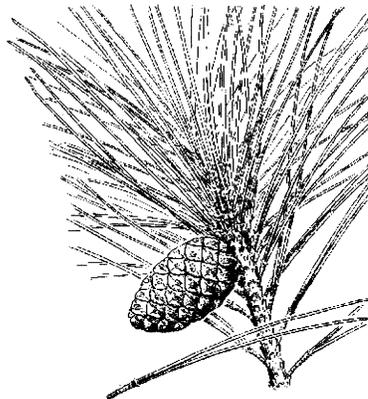
PINUS strobus  
White Pine



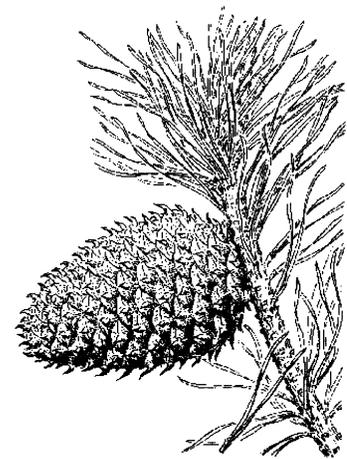
PINUS rigida  
Pitch Pine



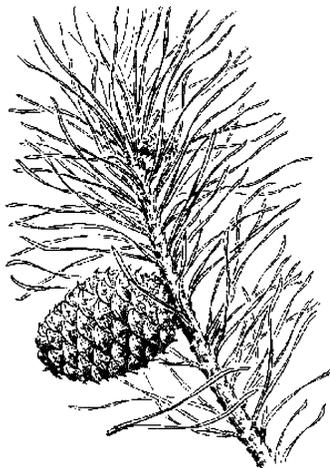
PINUS echinata  
Shortleaf Pine



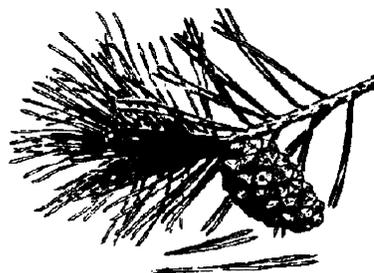
PINUS resinosa  
Red Pine



PINUS pungens  
Table Mountain Pine



PINUS virginiana  
Virginia Pine



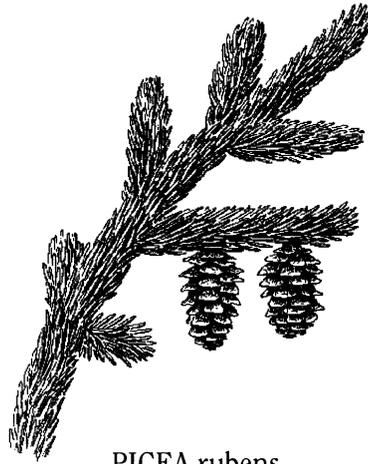
PINUS sylvestris  
Scotch Pine



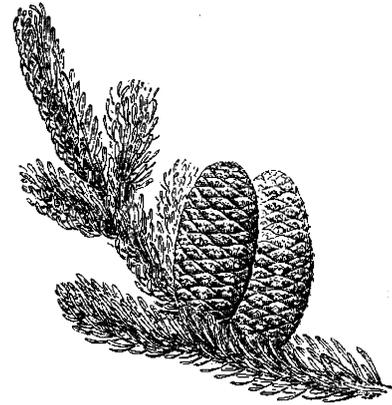
PICEA pungens  
Colorado Spruce



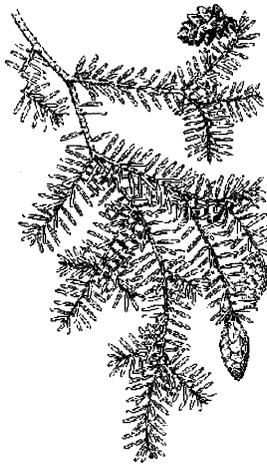
*PICEA abies*  
Norway Spruce



*PICEA rubens*  
Red Spruce



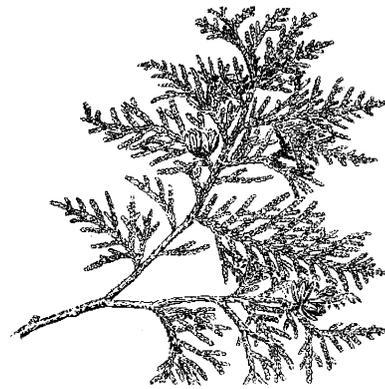
*ABIES balsamea*  
Balsam Fir



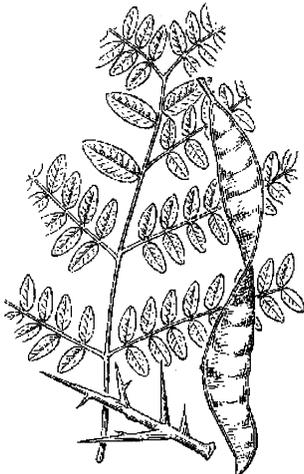
*TSUGA canadensis*  
Eastern Hemlock



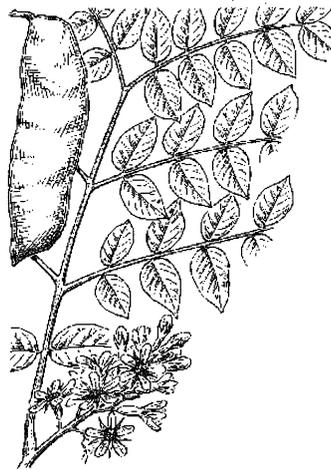
*JUNIPERUS virginiana*  
Eastern Redcedar



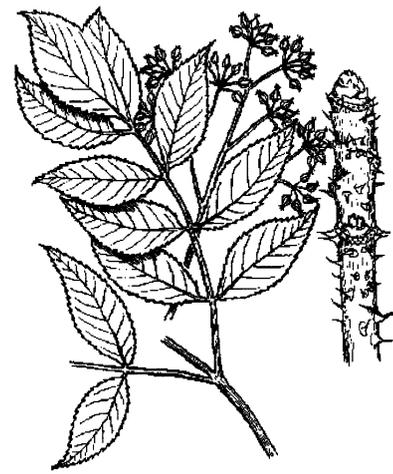
*THUJA occidentalis*  
Arbor Vitae



*GLEDITSIA triacanthos*  
Honeylocust



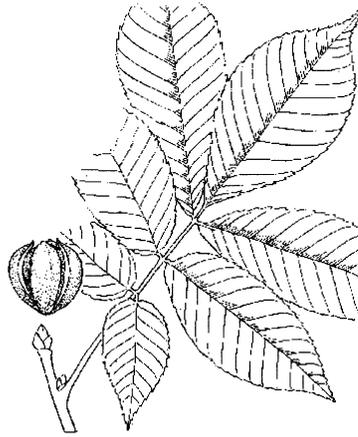
*GYMNOCLADUS dioica*  
Kentucky Coffeetree



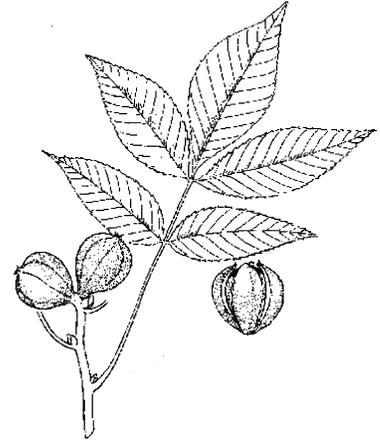
*ARALIA spinosa*  
Hercules' Club



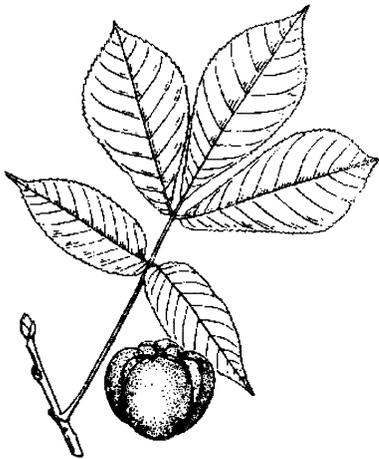
*CARYA cordiformis*  
Bitternut Hickory



*CARYA ovalis*  
Oval Pignut Hickory



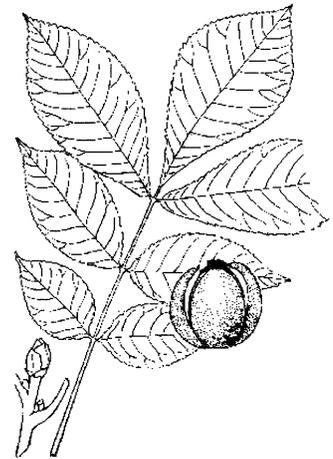
*CARYA glabra*  
Pignut Hickory



*CARYA ovata*  
Shagbark Hickory



*CARYA tomentosa*  
Mockernut Hickory



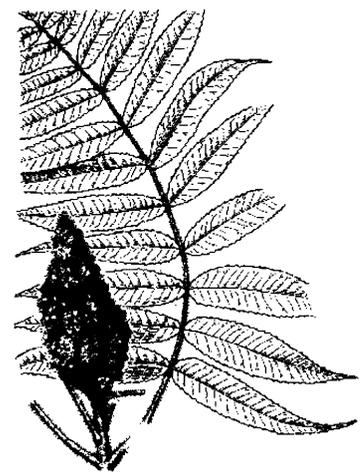
*CARYA laciniosa*  
Shellbark Hickory



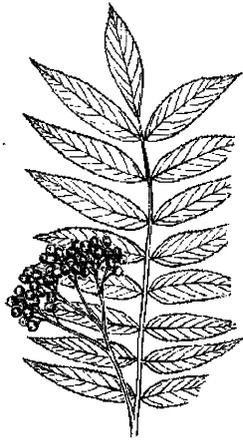
*ROBINIA pseudo-acacia*  
Black Locust



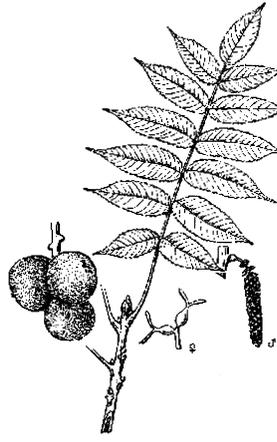
*AILANTHUS altissima*  
Tree-of-Heaven



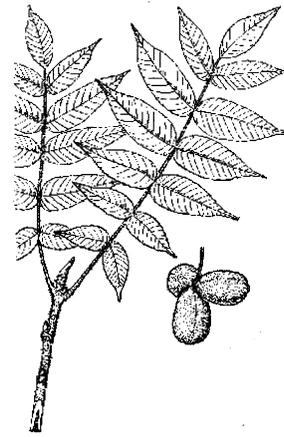
*RHUS typhina*  
Staghorn Sumac



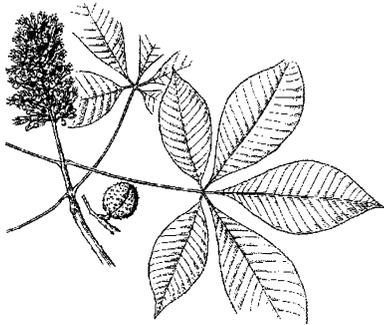
*PYRUS americana*  
American Mountain-ash



*JUGLANS nigra*  
Black Walnut



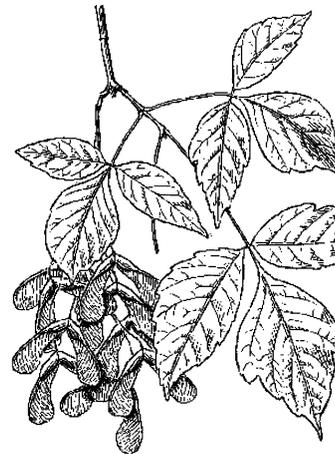
*JUGLANS cinerea*  
White Walnut



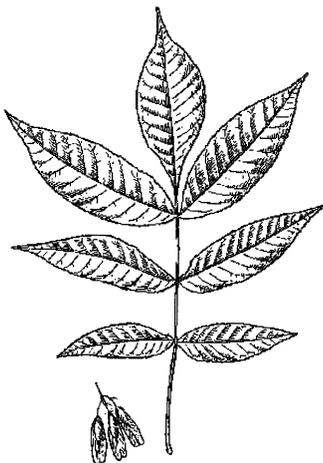
*AESCULUS glabra*  
Ohio Buckeye



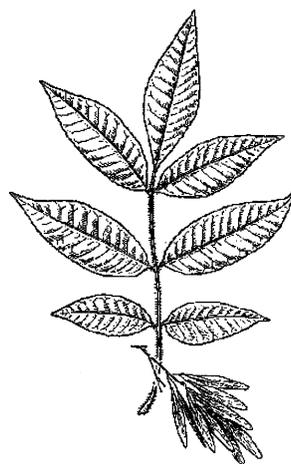
*AESCULUS octandra*  
Yellow Buckeye



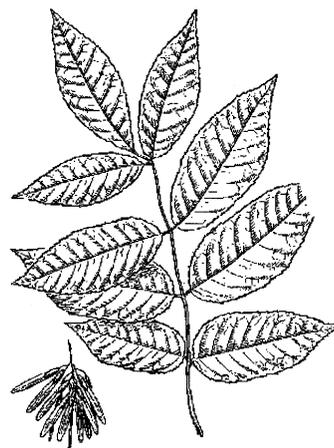
*ACER negundo*  
Boxelder



*FRAXINUS nigra*  
Black Ash



*FRAXINUS pennsylvanica*  
Green Ash



*FRAXINUS americana*  
White Ash



*ACER saccharinum*  
Silver Maple



*ACER saccharum*  
Sugar Maple



*ACER nigrum*  
Black Sugar Maple



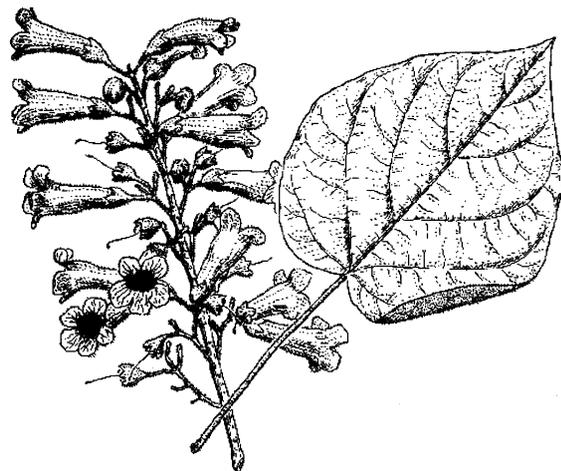
*ACER rubrum*  
Red Maple



*ACER spicatum*  
Mountain Maple



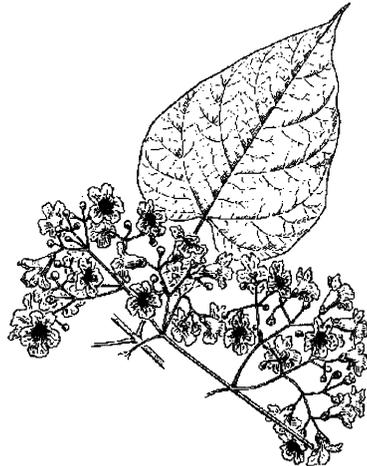
*ACER pensylvanicum*  
Striped Maple



*PAULOWNIA tomentosa*  
Paulownia



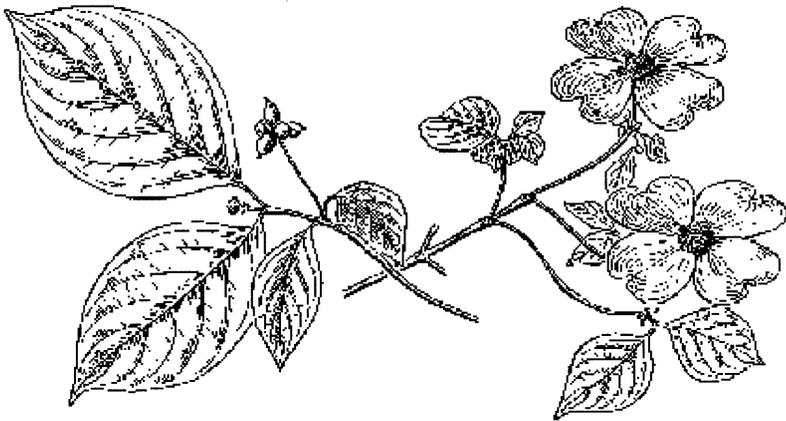
*CATALPA speciosa*  
Western Catalpa



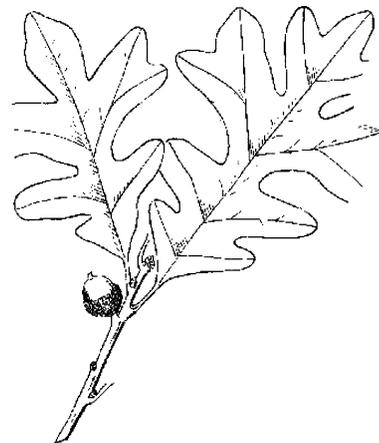
*CATALPA bignonioides*  
Southern Catalpa



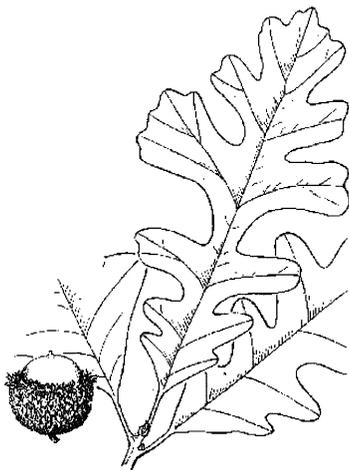
*VIBURNUM prunifolium*  
Black Haw



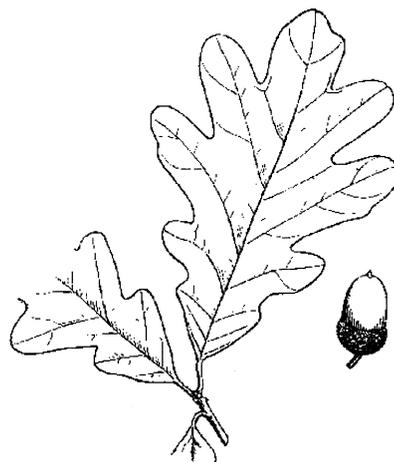
*CORNUS florida*  
Flowering Dogwood



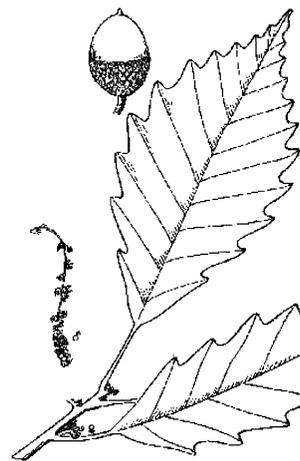
*QUERCUS stellata*  
Post Oak



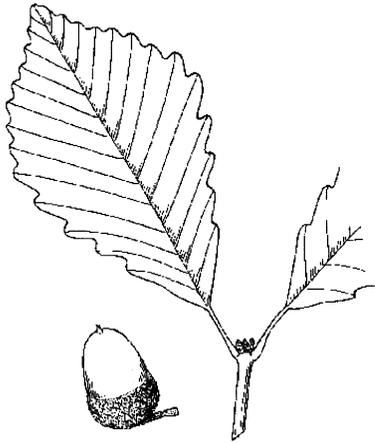
*QUERCUS macrocarpa*  
Bur Oak



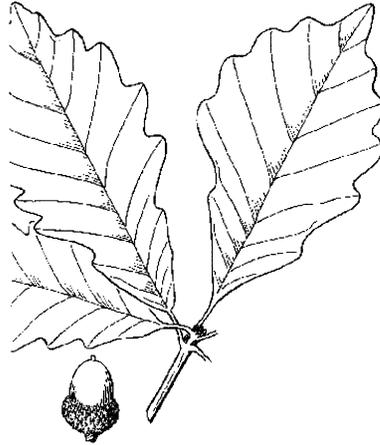
*QUERCUS alba*  
White Oak



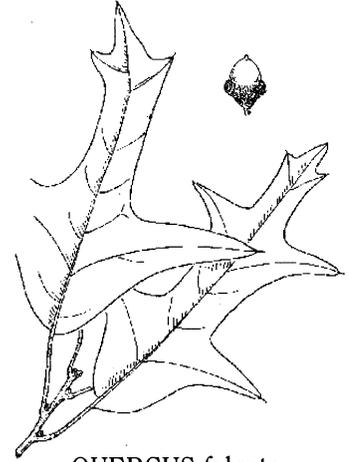
*QUERCUS muehlenbergii*  
Chinquapin Oak



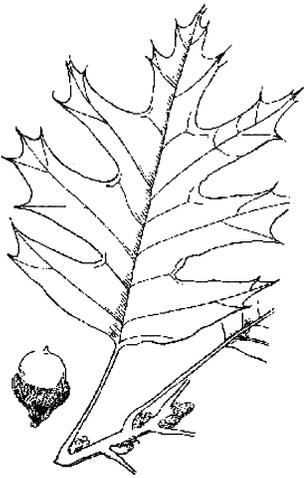
*QUERCUS prinus*  
Chestnut Oak



*QUERCUS bicolor*  
Swamp White Oak



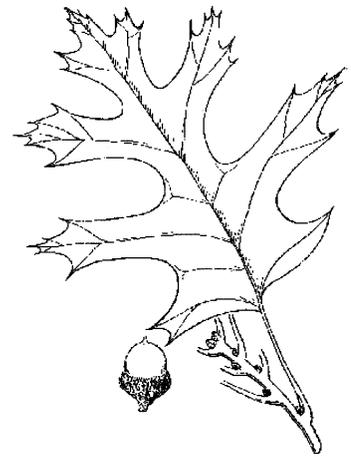
*QUERCUS falcata*  
Southern Red Oak



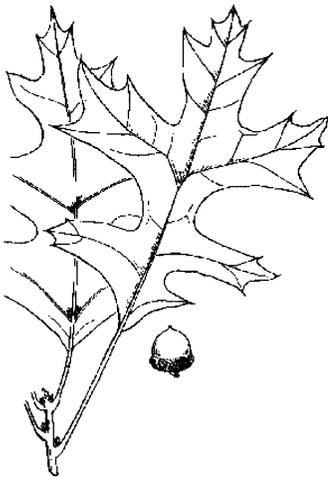
*QUERCUS velutina*  
Black Oak



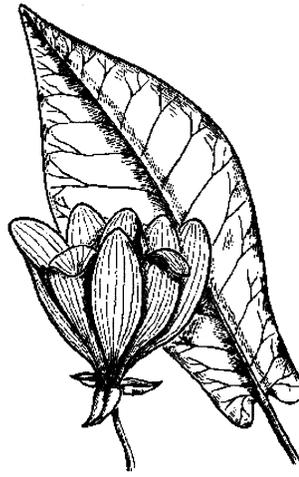
*QUERCUS rubra*  
Red Oak



*QUERCUS coccinea*  
Scarlet Oak



*QUERCUS palustris*  
Pin Oak



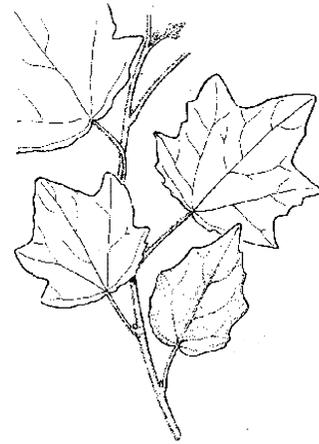
*MAGNOLIA fraseri*  
Mountain Magnolia



*LIRIODENDRON tulipifera*  
Tulip Tree



*SASSAFRAS albidum*  
White Sassafras



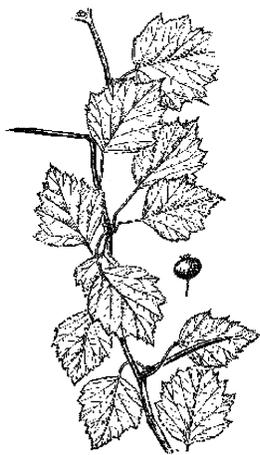
*POPULUS alba*  
White Poplar



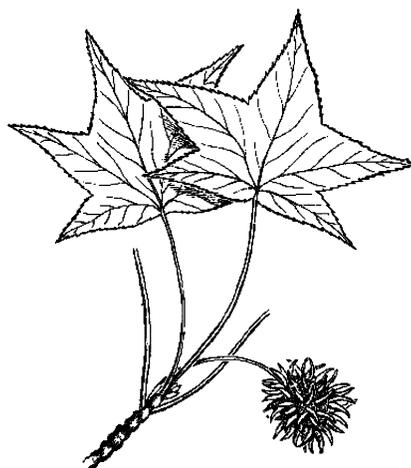
*PLATANUS occidentalis*  
Sycamore



*PYRUS coronaria*  
Wild Crabapple



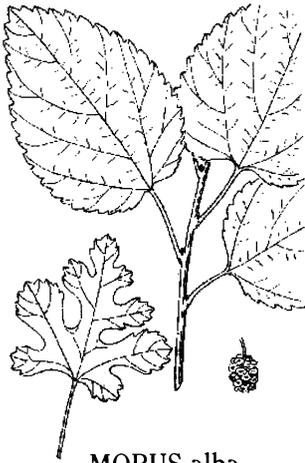
*CRATAEGUS macrosperma*  
Hawthorn



*LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua*  
Sweetgum



*MORUS rubra*  
Red Mulberry



*MORUS alba*  
White Mulberry



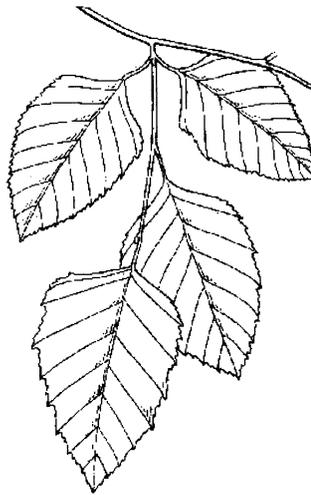
*PRUNUS americana*  
Wild Plum



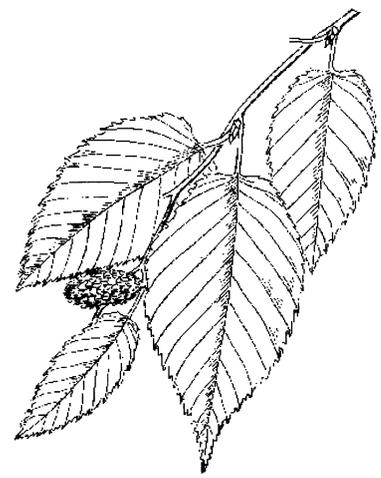
*PRUNUS serotina*  
Wild Black Cherry



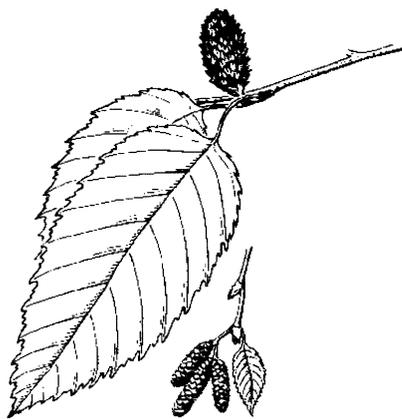
*PRUNUS pensylvanica*  
Fire Cherry



*BETULA nigra*  
River Birch



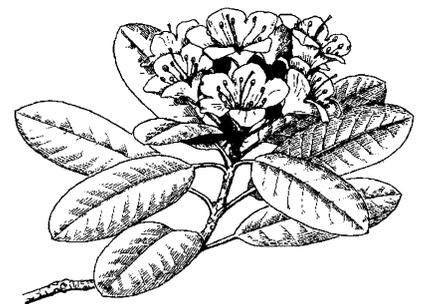
*BETULA lenta*  
Black Birch



*BETULA alleghaniensis*  
Yellow Birch



*ILEX opaca*  
American Holly



*RHODODENDRON catawbiense*  
Purple Laurel



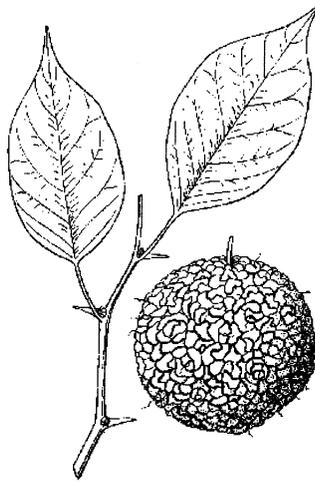
*KALMIA latifolia*  
Mountain Laurel



*RHODODENDRON maximum*  
Rhododendron



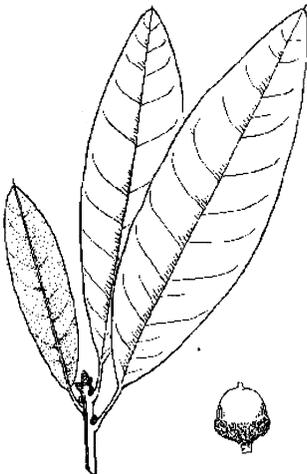
*CERCIS canadensis*  
Redbud



*MACLURA pomifera*  
Osage-orange



*NYSSA sylvatica*  
Black Gum



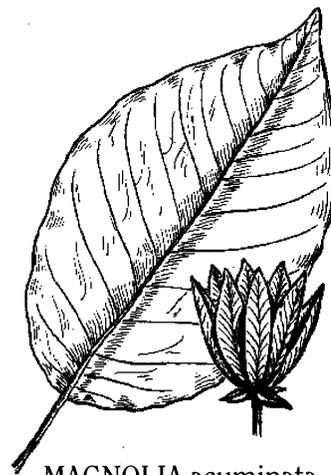
*QUERCUS imbricaria*  
Shingle Oak



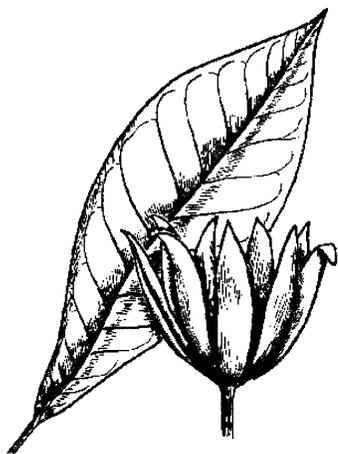
*DIOSPYROS virginiana*  
Persimmon



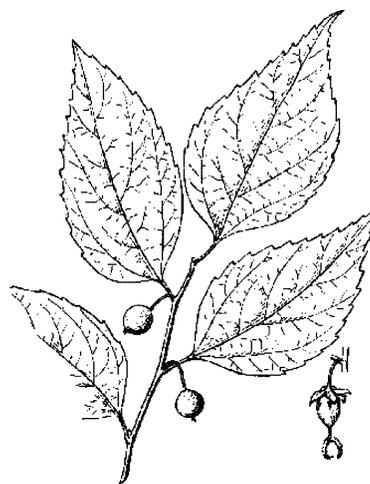
*ASIMINA triloba*  
Pawpaw



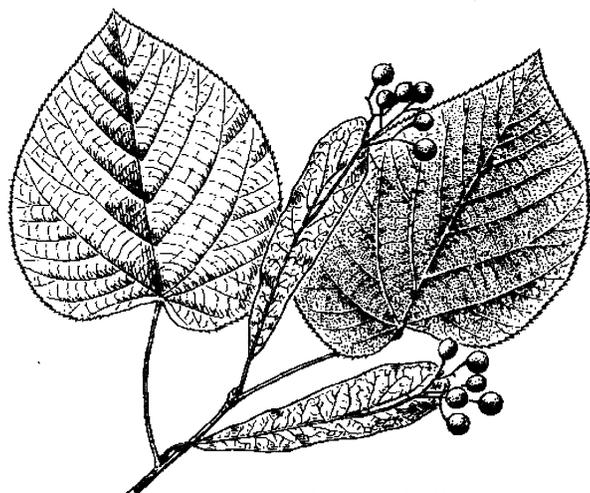
*MAGNOLIA acuminata*  
Cucumber-tree



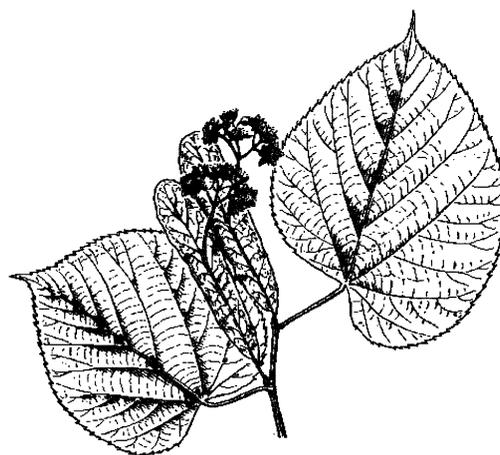
*MAGNOLIA tripetala*  
Umbrella Magnolia



*CELTIS occidentalis*  
American Hackberry



*TILIA heterophylla*  
White Basswood



*TILIA americana*  
American Basswood