

Plant Species Camp Kiwanis

Wildflowers

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Adder's tongue/Trout lily	<i>Erythronium americanum</i>
American chervil	<i>Cryptotaenia canadensis</i>
Barren strawberries	<i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>
Bellwort	<i>Uvularia perfoliata</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Bladder Campion	<i>Silene cucubalis</i>
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Blue aster	<i>Aster spp.</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Brachen fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Bush clover	<i>Lespedeza procumbeus</i>
Butterfly weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Canada anemone	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
Canada goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum carvi</i>
Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Clevers	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common fleabane	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Daisy fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Dame's Rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dutchman's-breeches	<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>
Early meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>
Fairy bells	<i>Disporum lanuginosum</i>
False rue anemone	<i>Isoyrum biternatum\</i>
False Solomon's seal	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>
Fox grape	<i>Vitis labrusca</i>
Frost aster	<i>Aster pilosus</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria officinalis</i>
Goldthread	<i>Coptis groenlandica</i>
Green amaranth	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Heath aster	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
Hepatica	<i>Hepatica americana</i>
Honewort	<i>Cryptoaenia canadensis</i>
Hooked buttercup	<i>Ranunculus recurvatus</i>
Horse balm	<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>
Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
Joe-pye weed	<i>Eupatorium maculata</i>

Large-leaf aster	<i>Aster macrophyllus</i>
Lopseed	<i>Phryma leptostachya</i>
Maidenhair fern	<i>Thelypteris schmidel</i>
Marsh marigold/Cowslip	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
May apple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Meadow goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>
Meadow rue	<i>Thalictrum polygamum</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Miterwort	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
Monk's hood	<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantica</i>
Oxeye daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
Pearly everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>
Pigweed/Lambsquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Poison Ivy	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
Prairie dock	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i>
Prickly wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Purple fern	<i>Ceratodon purpureus</i>
Pussy toes	<i>Antennaria neglecta</i>
Queen Anne's lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Rattlesnake root	<i>Prenanthes alba</i>
Red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
River bank grape	<i>Vitis riparia</i>
Rosy bells	<i>Stroptopus roseus</i>
Rue anemone	<i>Anemone thalichoides</i>
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Shrubby St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum spathulatum</i>
Silvery cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>
Skunk cabbage	<i>Symplocarpus foetitus</i>
Slender blue flag	<i>Iris prismatica</i>
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Smooth aster	<i>Aster laevis</i>
Snake plantain	<i>Plantago laucelolata</i>
Solomon's Seal	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>
Spotted jewelweed	<i>Impatiens capensis</i>
Spring beauty	<i>Claytonia virginiana</i>
Star toadflax	<i>Comandra umbellata</i>
Stiff goldenrod	<i>Solidago rigida</i>
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>
Summer grape	<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>
Sweet cicely	<i>Osmorhiza claytoni</i>
Tall buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Three-lobed violet	<i>Viola triloba</i>
Virginia creeper/Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
White baneberry	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>

White or Large-flowered trillium	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i>
White sweet clover	<i>Melilotus alba</i>
Wild bergamot	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Wild geranium/Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>
Wild lily of the valley	<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>
Wild phlox	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>
Wild sarsaparilla	<i>Aralia nudicaulis</i>
Wood anemone	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>
Wood fern	<i>Dropteris spp.</i>
Wood nettle	<i>Laportea canadensis</i>
Wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis montana</i>
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow avens	<i>Geum aleppicum</i>
Yellow hawkweed	<i>Hieracium canadense</i>
Yellow jewelweed	<i>Impatiens pallida</i>
Yellow Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotis officinalis</i>
Yellow violet	<i>Viola pubescens</i>

Total No. Wildflowers= 112

Grasses

Big bluestem/Turkeyfoot	<i>Andropogon geardii</i>
Crab grass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Fescue	<i>Fescue spp.</i>
Purpletop	<i>Tridens flavus</i>
Quack grass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Wild barley	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>
Wild millet	<i>Echinochloa crusquilli</i>
Wild rye	<i>Elymus canadensis</i>

Shrubs

Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Black currant	<i>Ribes americanum</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus ainifolia</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Choke cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
High-bush cranberry	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tartarian</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rose multiflora</i>
Nanny berry	<i>viburnum lentago</i>
Prickly ash	<i>Xanthoxylum americanum</i>
Prickly gooseberry	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
Prickly gooseberry	<i>Ribes cynosbati</i>
Shrubby St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>
Skunk currant	<i>Ribes glandulosum</i>
Staghorn sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Tag alder	<i>Alnus rugosa</i>
Wild rose	<i>Rosa carolina</i>
Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>

American elm
Basswood/Linden
Beech
Bigtooth aspen
Black cherry
Black oak
Black walnut
Bur oak/Mossycup
Cottonwood
Flowering dogwood
Jack pine
Pignut hickory
Red maple
Red oak
Red pine
Sassafras
Scotch pine
Serviceberry/Juneberry
Shagbark hickory
Slippery elm
Sugar maple
Tulip poplar
White ash
White oak
White pine

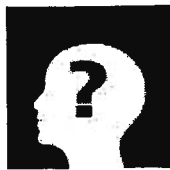
Trees

Ulmus americana
Tilia americana
Fagus grandifolia
Populus grandidentata
Prunus serotina
Quercus velutina
Juglan nigra
Quercus microcarpa
Populus deltoides
Cornus florida
Pinus banksiana
Carya glabra
Acer rubrum
Quercus rubra
Pinus resinosa
Sassafras albidum
Pinus sylvestris
Amerlanchier canadensis
Carya ovata
Ulmus fulva
Acer asccharum
Liriodendrum tulipifera
Fraxinus americana
Quercus alba
Pinus strobus



TREE IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERISTICS OR WHAT AM I SUPPOSED TO LOOK AT?

Trees are cool. Learning how to ID trees and learning about their "personalities" is like making new friends. There's a lot more to know about trees than just how to tell them apart! The more time you spend with trees and in the forest, the more you will understand about some of the neatest places on earth. But we have to begin somewhere and ID is a great first step.



There are certain parts of a tree that will tell you what species you're looking at. Usually, we think only of leaves. But, of course, this doesn't help us much in winter if the leaves have fallen (not all do!). Leaves on tall trees that are only way up in the air don't help us much either.

So, we should learn to look at other parts, such as twigs, buds, bud scars, bark, flowers, fruits, branching pattern, tree form, where the tree is growing, and "who" the tree is growing with. It's not necessary to learn every characteristic of every species (although it's fun). Generally, just one or two features will be enough ... but you have to know which ones are important for which tree! That's the hard part. For example, most of us can identify paper birch from just the bark. But how many of us can tell the difference between maples, elms, oaks, and ashes without the leaves? (How many of us can do that even with the leaves!) And, what about all the conifers? Some of the following considerations will help you look in the correct place in a tree ID book or this on-line tree ID key.

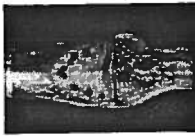


TWIGS: Slender or chubby? Smooth or hairy?
Any spots, ridges, or special colors?

Boxelder twigs have a purplish color to the most recent growth.



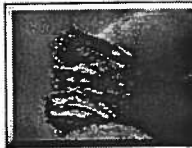
BUDS: Pointy or blunt? Shiny or dull?
Hairy or smooth? Big or small? Colors?
Sugar maple have very pointy buds.
Oaks have a cluster of "end" buds.



BUD SCARS: These are the places where last year's leaves fell off.

They have shapes, sizes, and "face" patterns unique to each species.

This helpful with ashes, butternut, walnut, and hickories because the scars are bigger.



BARK: Rough, smooth, special colors, thickness, patterns, oddities?

Bark can be difficult to learn because most trees have bark that changes appearance with age. Only a few trees have really easy bark to recognize, like birches, aspens, or American elm.

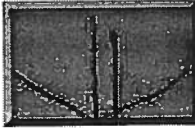


FLOWERS: We don't normally think of trees with flowers but all trees have them. In some cases, the flowers help us with identification. Flowers are also one of the main parts that scientists have used to put trees in categories.

Red maple is about the first tree to bloom in the spring.



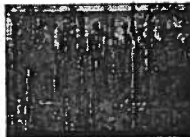
FRUITS: All trees have fruits, too. Cones, nuts, acorns, seeds, and helicopters are just some of the many kinds of fruits that trees produce. A fruit is any kind of organ that hold seeds, not just edible fruits like apples or oranges.



BRANCHING PATTERN: The way in which a tree branches can sometimes be a helpful thing to know. "Opposite" branching occurs only in maples and ashes (at least with U.P. trees). Some shrubs also have opposite branching, so identification of tree saplings may be harder. Most other trees have "alternate" branching. The angle at which branches come off the trunk, or the density of branches in the crown, can be good clues in tree ID. Sometimes the crown (all the branches together) have special characteristics. Paper birch looks purple.



TREE FORM: The overall shape of a tree is the form. Some trees have very distinctive forms. An American elm is shaped like a large flower vase. Or balsam fir has a very pointy crown.



GROWING PLACE or SITE: Some trees, like cedar, black spruce and tamarack are usually found on wet sites. Yellow birch and hemlock grow in cooler, moister places like ravines and the north side of hills.



TREE ASSOCIATES: Trees, like people, like to "hang" around in certain groups. If you can identify one or two trees in an area, you'll have some clues to what else might grow there. For example, if there is a lot of sugar maple, chances are good that you'll find basswood, beech, and ironwood. Aspen, paper birch, and jack pine probably won't be there.



LEAVES: Leaves include needles and scales of conifers. Leaves are one of the best ways to ID a tree, when they are available. Simple or compound? Margins smooth or margins rough? Shape? Size? Color variation? Texture? Any sinuses or lobes?

Getting good at identifying trees takes practice. Once you know your trees, it becomes much easier to learn about shrubs, flowers, and wildlife that grow together with the trees. Trees dominate forest ecosystems, so if you have a pretty good idea of what trees are there, you'll have a pretty good idea of what's happening in that environment and what else might be living with those trees.



It's a good thing to know about trees and forests because we need them for many reasons. So, have fun learning to identify trees and discovering how they grow! The forest is a great place to live and work.

Click [HERE](#) to return to the home page.

A note about the images on this website, [click here](#).

This site created and maintained by Bill Cook, MSU Extension Forester for the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Editing and modification is ongoing. Submit suggestions, questions, and corrections to cookwi@pilot.msu.edu or call 906-786-1575.

Identifying Trees of Michigan

Forests are an important feature of the Michigan landscape. Nearly 18 million acres or essentially 50 percent of the land area of the state are occupied by forest vegetation. These forests contribute significantly to the economic well-being of the state through a variety of products. Michigan's forests also provide an environment for many recreational activities while creating a habitat favorable for many wildlife species. Forests also make important contributions to the quality of Michigan's many lakes and streams.

Michigan's forests are diverse. More than 100 different species of trees



grow in the state. Not all trees are present in all locations, reflecting species preferences for differing sites and environments. In addition to the many native species, several other trees have been introduced into the state and can be found in many locations.

This publication briefly describes 64 of the more common trees present in Michigan. It is designed to assist anyone with an interest in tree identification in becoming better acquainted with some of the most important trees in the state. Illustrations, keys and other descriptive information are provided.

Acknowledgements:

By Mel Koelling, Extension Specialist,
Forestry Department, MSU

Michigan State University would like to thank William Carey Grimm, noted botanist and science teacher, for permission to use his outstanding drawings in this bulletin. Appreciation is also extended to the Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, publishers of **The Book of Trees**, written and illustrated by Mr. Grimm. Without the permission of the author and the publisher, this publication would not have been attempted. James Neal, formerly MSU District Extension Leader, Resource Development, prepared the original publication E-616, *Familiar Trees of Michigan*.

Cover: A sprawling Burr Oak is an old friend to Bellvue Highway travelers, Brookfield Township, Eaton Co.
Courtesy: Bob Neumann, Outreach Communications, MSU.

Above: Squirrel's view of a Northern Red Oak tree in MSU's Baker Woodland.
Courtesy: Leslie Johnson, Outreach Communications, MSU.

There are many books available to anyone interested in further information about trees. Some of them are listed below:

Manual of the Trees of North America, Charles Sprague Sargent Smith, Peter Publishing Co., New York, NY, 1952.

Michigan Trees, Charles Herbert Otis
University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, MI, 1931
(reprinted 1976).

Michigan Trees Worth Knowing, Norman F. Smith
Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, MI, 1961.

North American Trees, Richard J. Preston
Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa, 1976.

Textbook of Dendrology, William M. Harlow and Ellwood S. Harrar, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, NY, 1969.

The Book of Trees, William C. Grimm
Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, PA, 1965.

Trees, Herbert S. Zimm and Alexander C. Martin
Simon and Schuster Publishing Company, New York, NY, 1952.

Trees of North America, Thomas S. Elias, Gramercy Publishing Company, New York, N.Y. 1987.

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Black	23	Sugar	20
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Trembling	11	Bur	15
Basswood, American	22	Northern Red	14
Beech	14	Pin	15
Birch, Gray	13	Swamp White	16
Paper	14	White	15
Yellow	13	Orange, Osage	17
Boxelder	21	Pine, Austrian	9
Butternut	12	Eastern White	8
Catalpa, Northern	23	Jack	8
Cedar, Eastern Red	11	Red	8
Northern White	10	Scotch	8
Cherry, Wild Black	19	Poplar, Balsam	11
Chestnut, Horse	22	White	23
Cottonwood, Eastern	12	Redbud	19
Dogwood, Flowering	22	Sassafras	18
Elm, American	16	Spruce, Black	9
Rock	16	Norway	9
Slippery	16	White	9
Fir, Balsam	10	Sumac, Staghorn	20
Gum, Black	22	Sycamore	18
Hackberry	17	Tamarack	10
Hemlock, Eastern	10	Thorn, Variable	18
Hickory, Bitternut	13	Tulip Tree	17
Shagbark	13	Walnut, Black	12
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How to Use this Publication

A number of different characteristics can be used to identify trees of Michigan. The illustrations on pages 5-7 show basic differences in leaves, buds and fruits, and name some of the trees with these characteristics.

The "Key to Identifying Trees of Michigan (below) can help you use these characteristics and the process of elimination to identify trees.

The remainder of the publication shows leaves, twigs, buds and fruit of 64 of the most common trees of Michigan.

Key to Identifying Trees of Michigan

I. Trees with needle-like or scale-like leaves; fruit a cone, or cone-like (conifers).

A. Leaves needle-like.

1. Leaves in bundles or on clusters.

a) Leaves in bundles

(1) Leaves or needles in 5s.....White Pine

(2) Leaves or needles in 2s

(a) Leaves 4-to 6-inches longRed Pine

(b) Leaves 1-to 2-inches longJack Pine

b) Leaves in clusters, soft and flexible, shed in fallTamarack

2. Leaves not in bundles

a) Leaves flattened.

(1) Leaves 1/2-inch long, cones 1/2-to 3/4-inch long and hang free.....Hemlock

(2) Leaves 3/4-inch long, cones 2-to 3-inches and erect.....Balsam Fir

b) Leaves four sided.

(1) Branchlets smooth, needles ill-scented, 1-to 2-inch conesWhite Spruce

(2) Branchlets hairy, short needles pleasantly scented, 1/2-to 3/4-inch cones.....Black Spruce

B. Leaves scale-like

1. Branchlets flattened in fan-like sprays, fruit reddish brownNorthern White Cedar

2. Branchlets 4 angled, not in fan-like sprays, fruit berry-like and dark blueRed Cedar

II. Trees with broad, flat leaves of many shapes and patterns (broadleaf trees).

A. Leaves compound.

1. Opposite.

a) Palmately compound; seven leaflets.....Horse Chestnut

b) Pinnately compound.

(1) Leaf margins entire or finely toothed, leaflets distinctly petioled; fruit a single samara.....Ashes

(2) Leaf margins coarsely toothed or lobed, leaflets somewhat petioled or sessile; fruit

a double samara.....Box-elder

2. Alternate

a) Leaflets small, less than 2 inches long; fruit a pod, branches with thorns.....Honey Locust

b) Leaflets large, more than 2 inches long.

(1) Fruit, a pod, 4 to 10 inches long, reddish brown.....Kentucky Coffee Tree

(2) Fruit a drupe, 3/16 inches on an erect conical clusterStaghorn Sumac

(3) Fruit a nut; twig pith chambered

(a) Pith, buff colored.....Black Walnut

(b) Pith, chocolate coloredButternut

(4) Fruit a nut; twig-pith homogeneousTrue Hickories

B. Leaves simple.

1. Opposite.

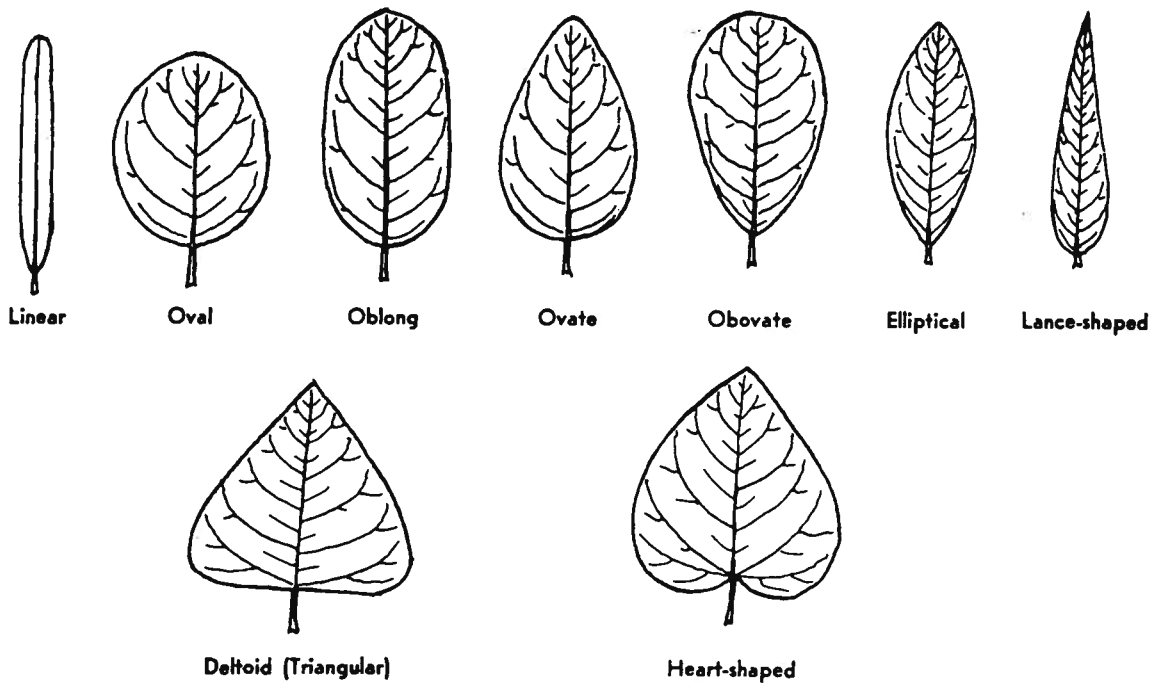
a) Leaves lobed (star-like); fruit a samaraMaples

b) Leaves not lobed

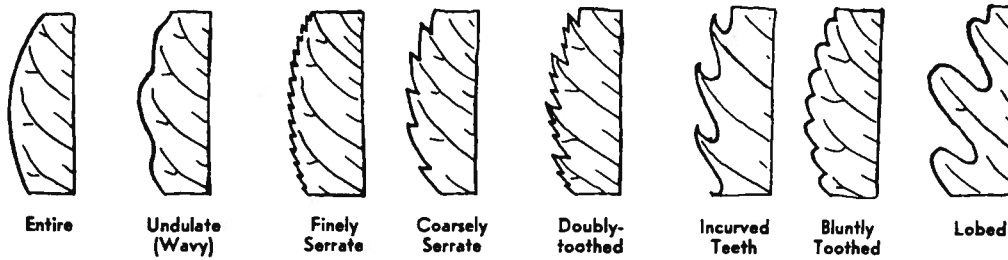
(1) Large, heart-shaped; fruit a cylindrical pod 6 to 14 inches longCatalpa

- (2) Small to medium, ovate; fruit a red berry, borne in clustersDogwood
- 2. Alternate.
 - a) Leaves lobed or notched
 - (1) Leaves as wide as they are long.
 - (a) Twigs and leaves aromatic, leaves of three forms; entire, mitten-shaped and 3-lobedSassafras
 - (b) Twigs and leaves not aromatic, leaves of one form
 - i) Leaf margin entire, four lobed; flower tulip-shapedYellow Poplar
 - ii) Leaf margins not entire
 - [a] Leaf margin finely to coarsely toothed, petioles laterally flattenedCottonwood, Aspen, Poplars
 - [b] Leaf mitten-shaped, twigs zig-zag; fruit edible.....Mulberry
 - [c] Leaf one form, pointed lobes, hollow petiole at base; old bark peels in thin curled piece.....Sycamore
 - (2) Leaves longer than wide.
 - (a) Leaves medium to large, fruit an acorn
 - i) Leaves bristle tipped, inside of acorn shell hairy; kernel bitterRed or Black Oaks
 - ii) Leaves rounded; inside of acorn shell smooth; kernel sweetWhite Oaks
 - b) Leaves not lobed or notched.
 - (1) Leaves with unequal bases, one-sided as to midrib position
 - (a) Margins doubly serratedElms
 - (b) Margin not doubly serrated
 - i) Leaf heart-shaped; fruit a small woody nut subtended by a leaf-like blade.....Basswood
 - ii) Leaf ovate; fruit a small dark red drupe, corky barkHackberry
 - (2) Leaves with equal-base (not one-sided)
 - (a) Leaf margin entire
 - i) Leaf heart-shaped; fruit a legumeRedbud
 - (b) Leaf margin not entire.
 - i) Spiny, toothed or bristle-like at the end of each vein; fruit a nut.
 - [a] Bark smooth, blue gray; terminal bud long, pointed; fruit a small triangular nutBeech
 - ii) Margin finely or doubly serrated
 - [a] Margin finely serrated
 - (i) Fruit fleshy, leaves finely toothed, fruit a one-seeded drupe.....Cherry
 - (ii) Fruit not fleshy, leaf petiole short, leaves lance-shaped with long tapered tipsWillow
 - [b] Margin doubly serrated
 - (i) Bark white and peelingWhite Birch
 - (ii) Bark white and tight to tree.....Gray Birch
 - (iii) Bark yellow and peeling, wintergreen tasteYellow Birch

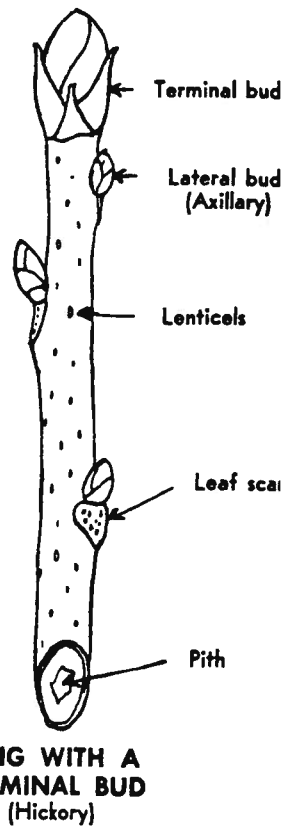
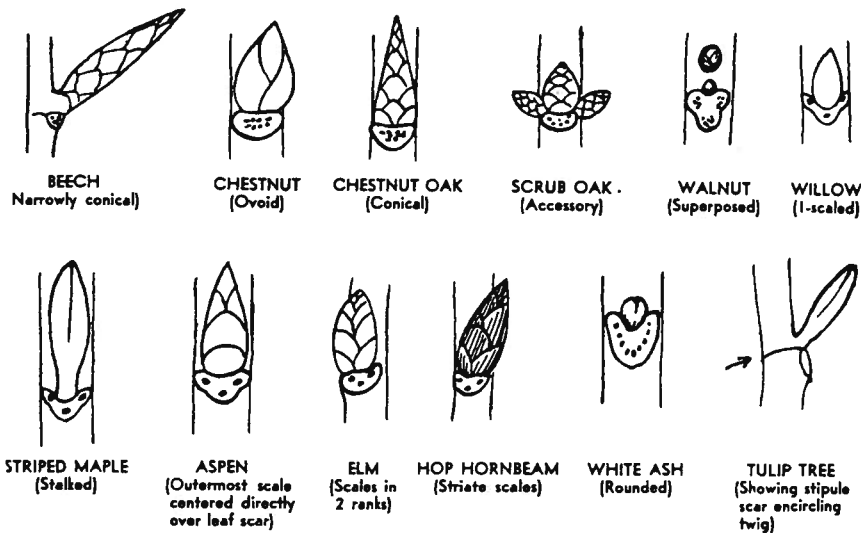
Shapes of Leaves



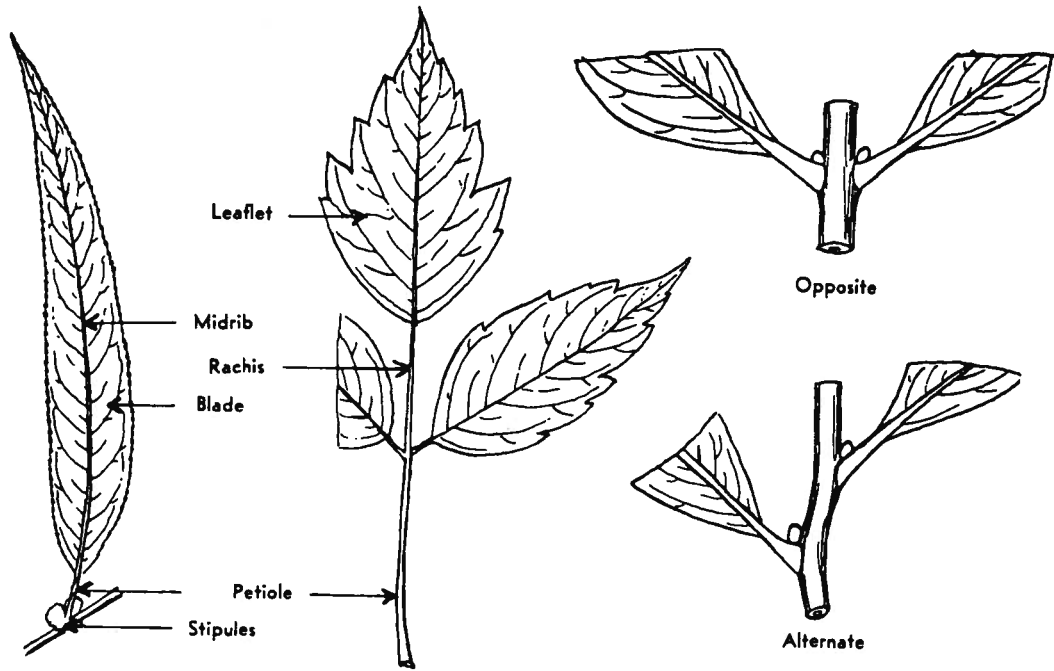
Types of Leaf Margins



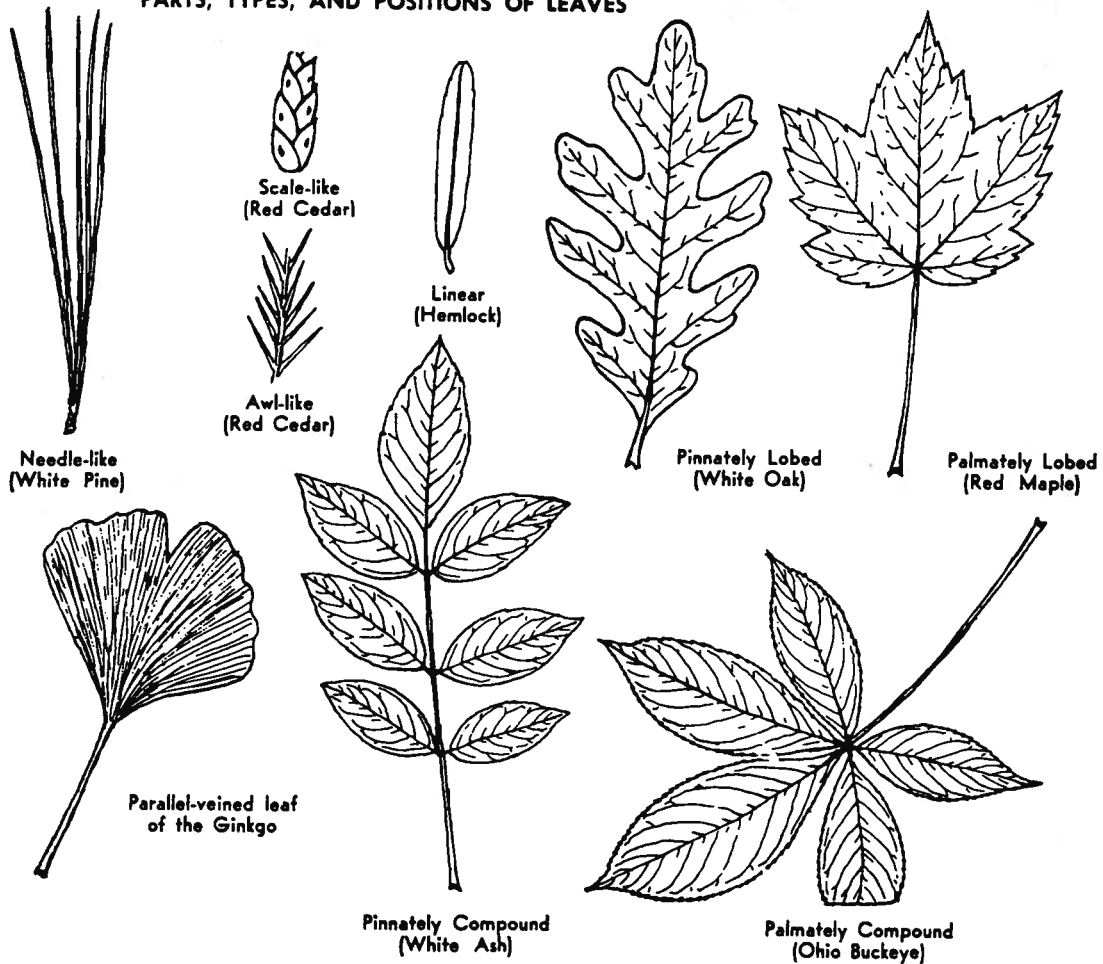
Types of Buds



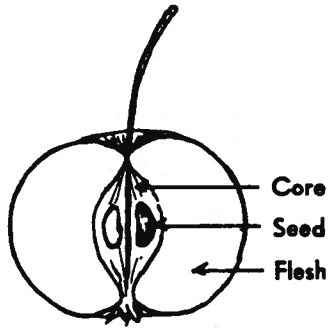
Parts, Types and Positions of Leaves



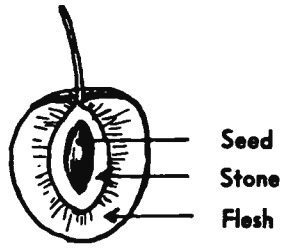
PARTS, TYPES, AND POSITIONS OF LEAVES



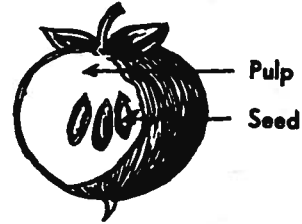
Types of Fruit



POME
(Wild Crab Apple)



DRUPE
(Cherry)



BERRY
(Persimmon)



SAMARA
(Slippery Elm)



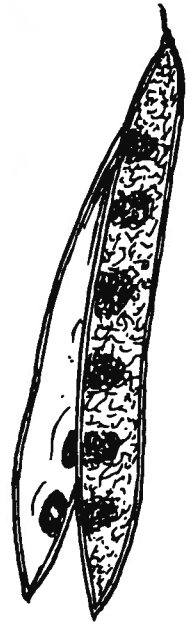
DOUBLE SAMARA
(Sugar Maple)



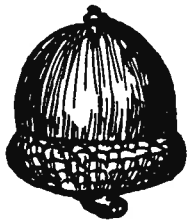
SAMARA
(White Ash)



CAPSULES
(Mountain Laurel
& Willow)



LEGUME
(Common Locust)



ACORN
(Red Oak)



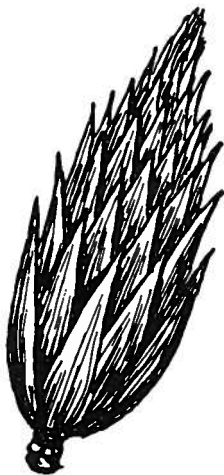
NUT WITH DEHISCENT HUSK
(Shagbark Hickory)



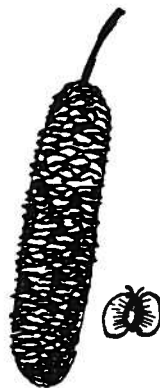
NUTLET
(Hornbeam)



CONE
(Hemlock)



AGGREGATE OF SAMARAS
(Tulip Tree)



STROBILE: WINGED NUTLET
(Gray Birch)



MULTIPLE FRUIT OF SMALL DRUPES
(Red Mulberry)



AGGREGATE OF FOLLICLES
(Magnolia)

WHITE PINE

(Pinus strobus)



White Pine – Soft flexible bluish green needles, five in a bundle with a 4 to 8 inch cone slightly curved. Once called the "Monarch of the North". State tree of Michigan.

RED PINE

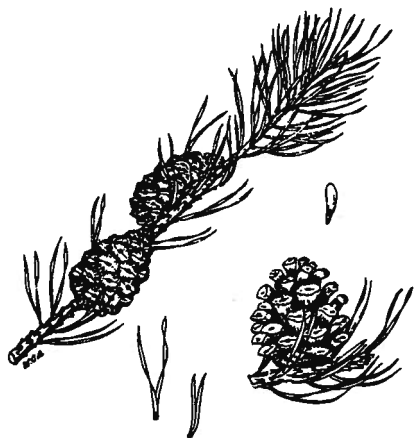
(Pinus resinosa)



Red Pine – Also called Norway pine. Needles dark green in color, two to a bundle and 4 to 6 inches long. The cones are 2 inches long. Needles break clean when bent.

JACK PINE

(Pinus banksiana)



Jack Pine – Tree of light sandy soils, forming pure stands on burned over forest lands in the north. Cones may remain closed for years, usually heat will open cones to release seed.

SCOTCH PINE

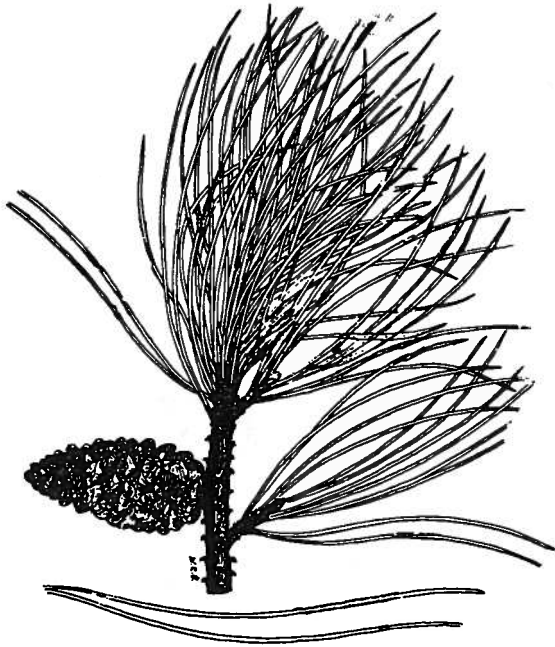
(Pinus sylvestris)



Scotch Pine – Bluish-green, slightly twisted needles. Cones 1½ to 2½ inches long, pointing backward along branches. Favorite for Christmas trees. Imported from Europe so usually planted.

AUSTRIAN PINE

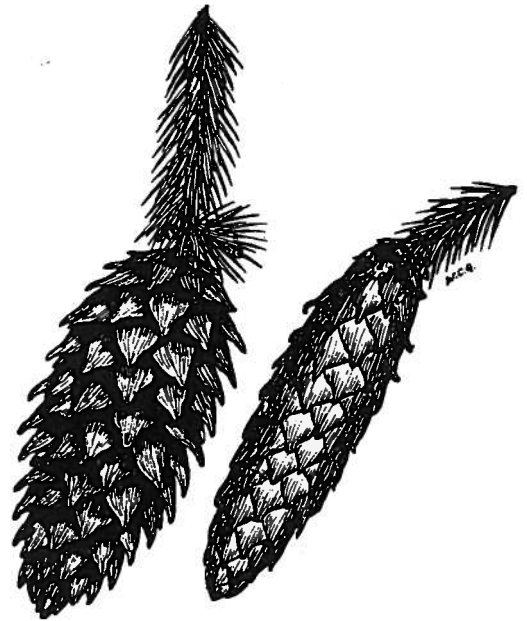
(Pinus nigra)



Austrian Pine – Similar to Red Pine. Dark dull green needles, 3 to 5 inches long. Cones are stalkless and 2 to 3 inches long. Frequently planted as an ornamental tree. A native of Europe.

NORWAY SPRUCE

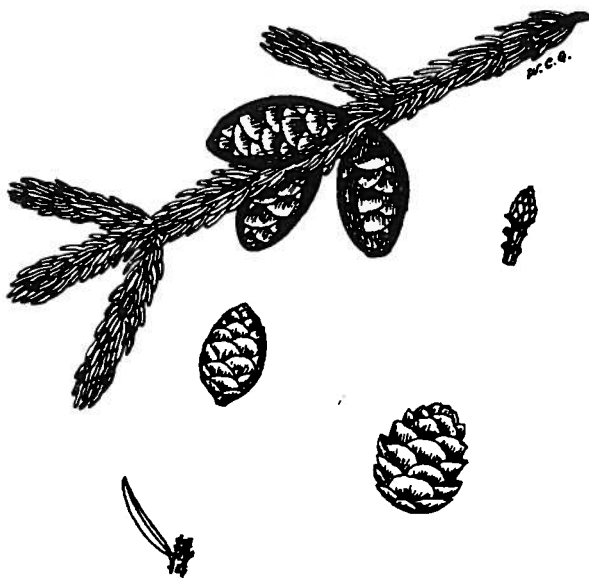
(Picea abies)



Norway Spruce – Imported tree planted as an ornamental. Large cylindrical cones 4 to 7 inches long. Branchlets hang from lateral limbs on older trees like weeping willow. Widely planted in the U. S.

BLACK SPRUCE

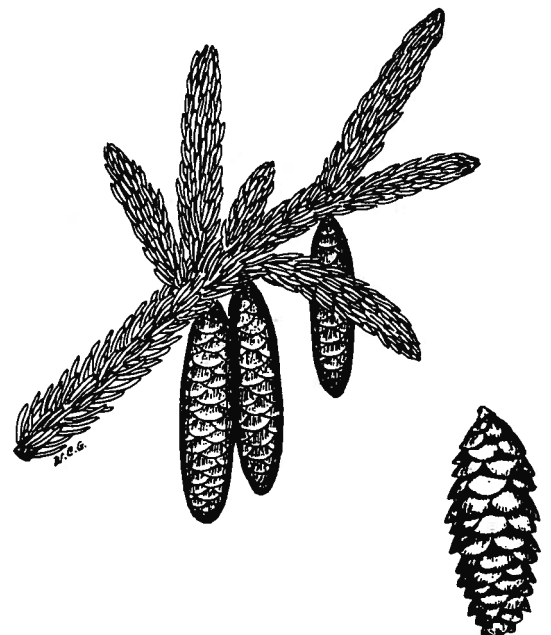
(Picea mariana)



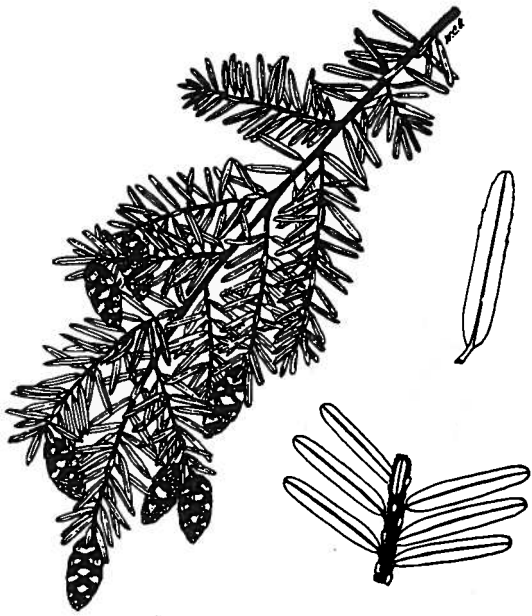
Black Spruce – Truly a northern tree, extending to limits of tree growth. Needles blunt-pointed and 1/4 to 3/8 of an inch long. Cones 3/4 to 1 inch long. Often cut for Christmas trees.

WHITE SPRUCE

(Picea glauca)



White Spruce – Frequently used for Christmas trees and pulpwood. Bluish-green needle, 1/2 to 3/4 inches long. Cones are 1-1/2 to 2 inches long with thin, rounded, smooth-margined scales.

EASTERN HEMLOCK*(Tsuga canadensis)*

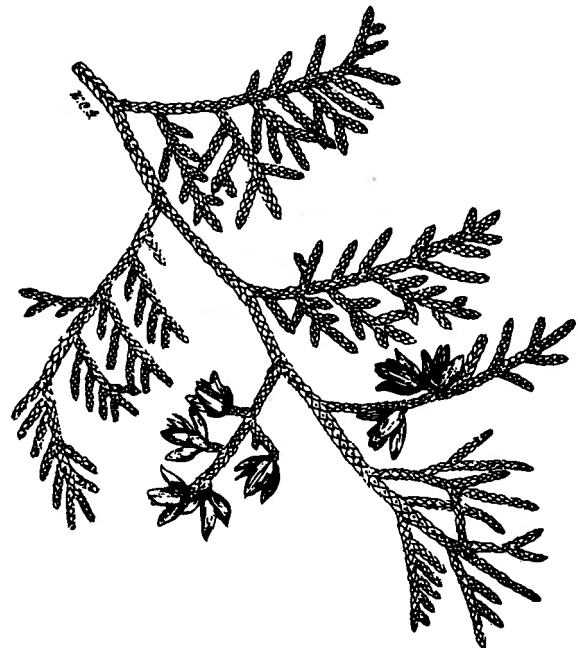
Eastern Hemlock – Leaves 1/2 inch long with a stalk which remains on the twig when leaf falls. Slightly notched leaf tips. Hemlock bark is rich in tannic acid, and used to be in demand for tanning hides.

BALSAM FIR*(Abies balsamea)*

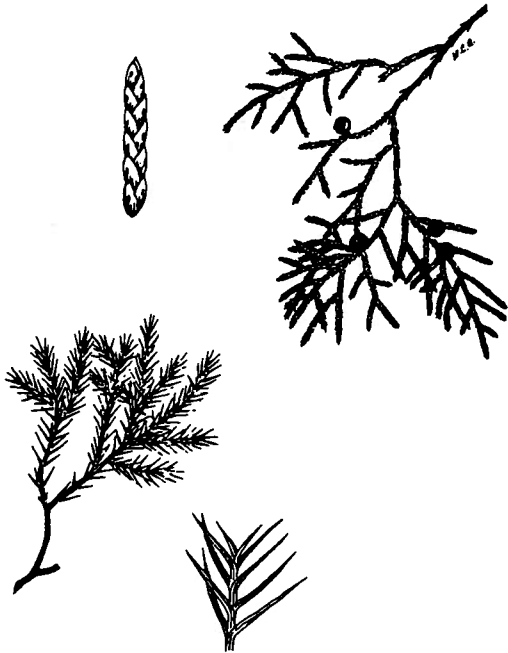
Balsam Fir – Favorite Christmas tree because of fragrant odor. Branches form "cross", symbol of Christmas and Easter. Flat leaf 3/4 inch long with two prominent whitish lines on the lower surface. Difficult to grow in plantations.

TAMARACK*(Larix laricina)*

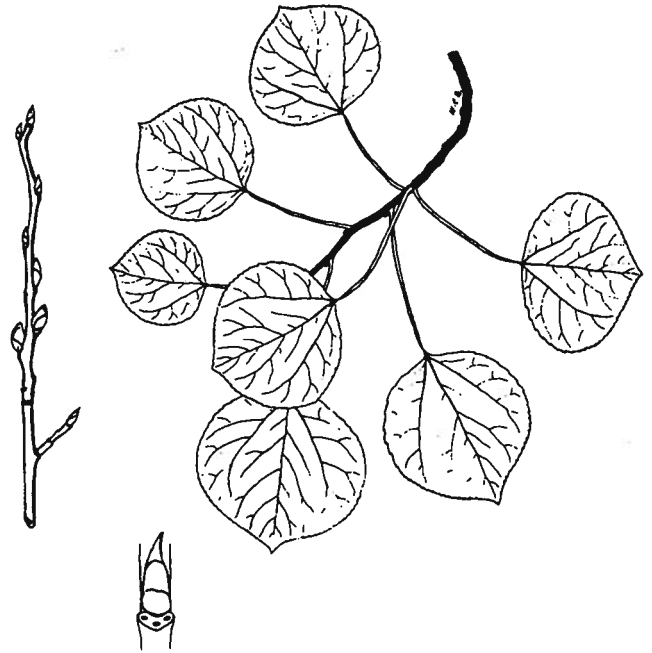
Tamarack – Sheds leaves in fall. Leaf is 1/2 to 3/4 inches long, very narrow, soft and flexible. Leaf is pale-green in color turning yellow in fall. Used for poles and pulpwood. Wood is heavy, hard and strong.

NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR*(Thuja occidentalis)*

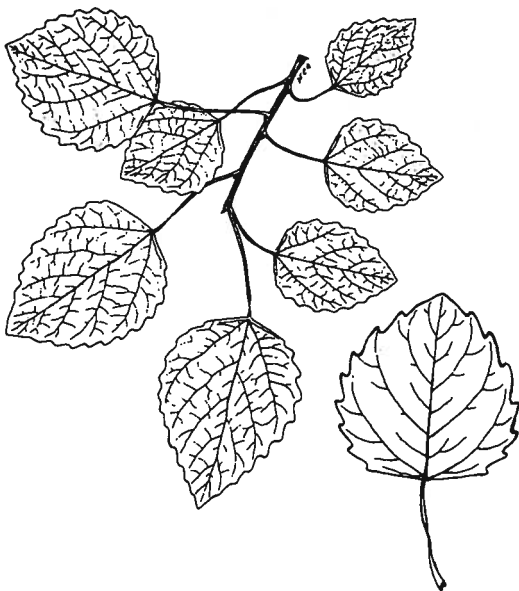
Northern White Cedar – Widely used for fence posts, shingles and poles. Leaves are 1/8 to 1/4 inch long and overlapping. Preferred food and cover for white-tailed deer.

EASTERN RED CEDAR*(Juniperus virginiana)*

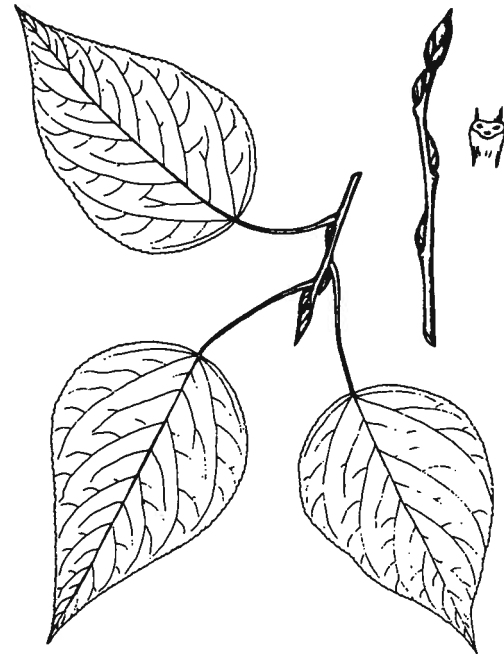
Eastern Red Cedar – Really a Juniper not a cedar. Used for cedar chests because of odor and color. Cones are dark blue and berry-like and have a sweet resinous taste. Good bird food.

TREMBLING ASPEN*(Populus tremuloides)*

Trembling Aspen – Commonly called "popple" or "poplar". Leaves are round and "quake" in the slightest breeze. Tree enjoyed by deer and beaver. Excellent pulpwood tree.

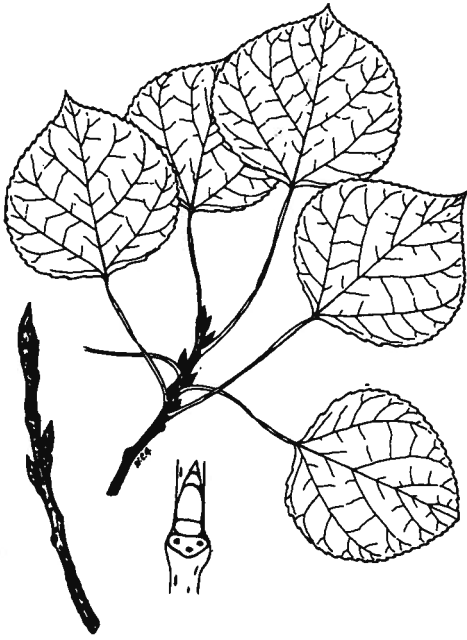
LARGE-TOOTHED ASPEN *(Populus grandidentata)*

Large-Toothed Aspen – Similar to trembling Aspen only leaf has large coarse margin. Leaf stem also flat which causes quaking in a breeze. Tree bark is more yellowish in color than trembling Aspen. Best of the aspens for lumber and pulpwood.

BALSAM POPLAR*(Populus balsamifera)*

Balsam Poplar – Balm of Gilead, tacamahac, are other common names of balsam poplar. Leaf is 3 to 6 inches long. Buds are brown and very resinous and fragrant.

EASTERN COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*)



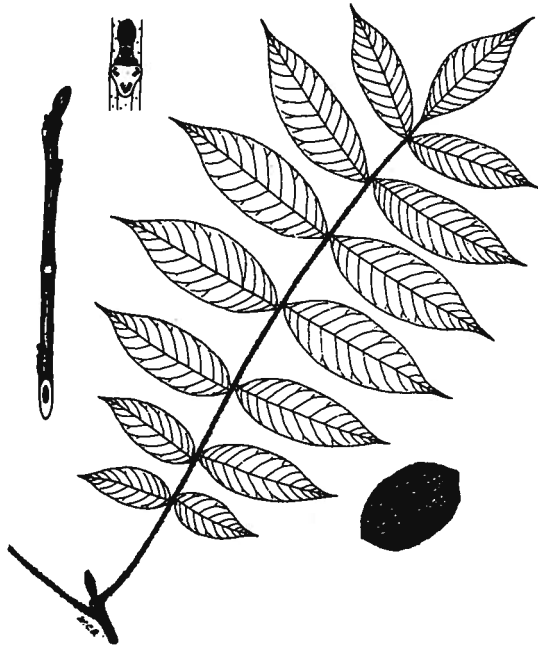
Eastern Cottonwood – Leaf heart to triangle shaped, 3 to 5 inches long. Planted as a street and shade tree. Tree grows fast and limited in use. Used for boxes, excelsior, crates, and baskets.

BLACK WILLOW (*Salix nigra*)



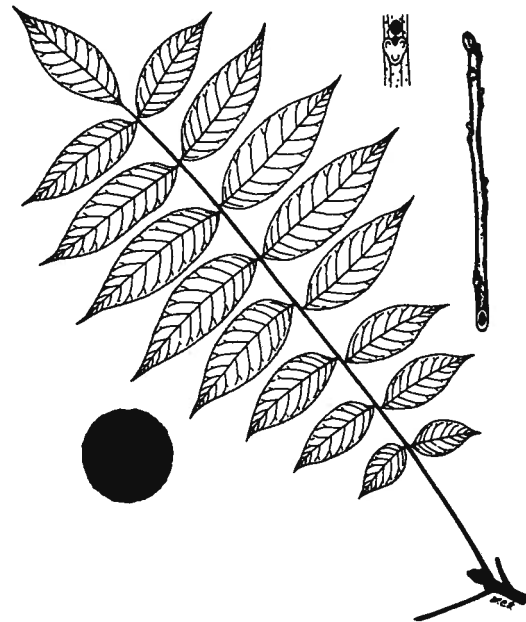
Black Willow – Grows along banks of streams and bottomlands close to water. Leaves lance shaped and 3 to 6 inches long. 1/4 to 5/8 inch wide. Small amounts of this wood are used for artificial limbs.

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinerea*)

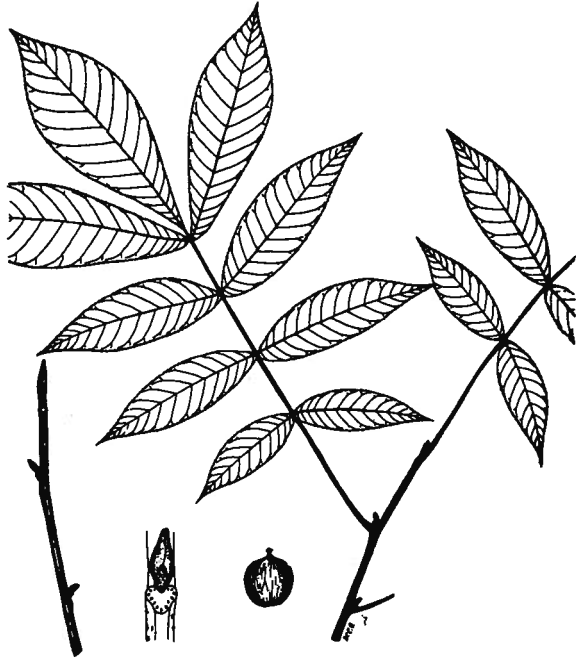


Butternut – Also known as white walnut. Leaves are 15 to 30 inches long, with 11 to 17 in. leaflets. Fruit is an oblong 2 – 2-1/2 inch nut. Tolerates more northerly climate than black walnut. Wood of very little value. Twigs have a chocolate colored chambered pith.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*)



Black Walnut – Queen of American cabinet woods. Also used for gun stocks. Nuts are good for cakes and cookies. Leaves are 12 to 24 inches long. Twigs have a pale brown chambered center.

BITTERNUT HICKORY*(Carya cordiformis)*

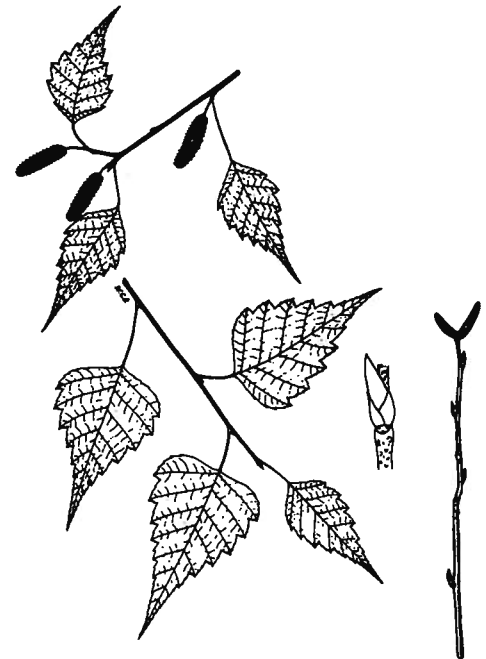
Bitternut Hickory – At all seasons bitternut hickory can be identified by bright, yellow, granular buds. Leaves 6 to 10 inches long with 7 to 11 leaflets. Fruit too bitter to eat.

SHAGBARK HICKORY*(Carya ovata)*

Shagbark Hickory – Stout twigs and gray bark which hangs loosely helps to identify this tree. Leaves 8 to 14 inches long with usually 5 leaflets. The nuts are edible. The wood makes good tool handles.

YELLOW BIRCH*(Betula alleghaniensis)*

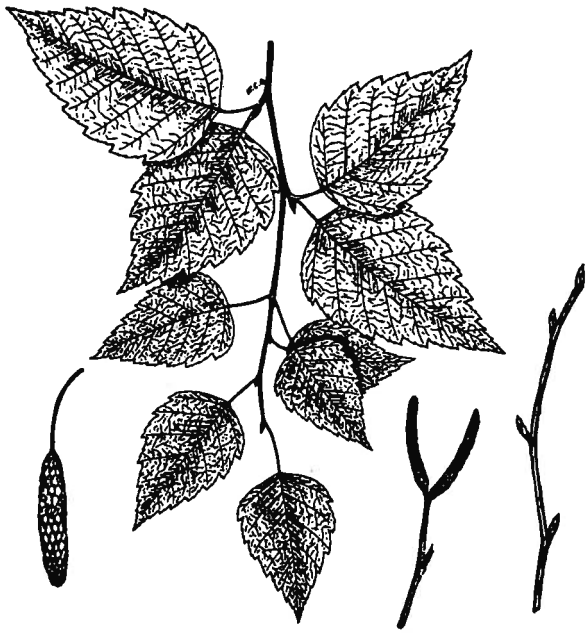
Yellow Birch – Most valuable of all birches. One of the principal members of the climax beech-birch-maple forest association. Identified by amber-yellow to silvery-yellowish-gray bark which peels off in thin film-like curls. Widely used for fancy veneer.

GRAY BIRCH*(Betula populifolia)*

Gray Birch – Also called white birch and poplar birch. Leaves are triangle-shaped. 2 to 3 inches long. Bark is tight and chalky-white with dark triangular-shaped blotches below branches.

PAPER BIRCH

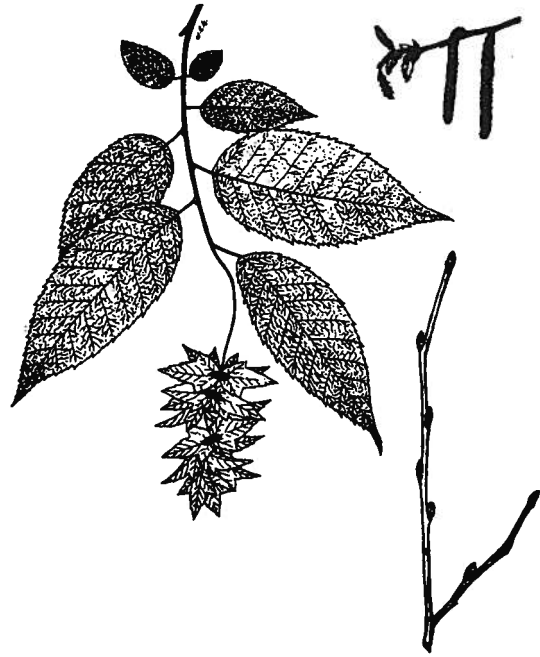
(Betula papyrifera)



Paper Birch – Known as canoe birch and white birch. Creamy-white bark which peels off in thin papery layers exposing orange-colored inner bark. Wood used for toothpicks and spools.

EASTERN HOPHORNBEAM

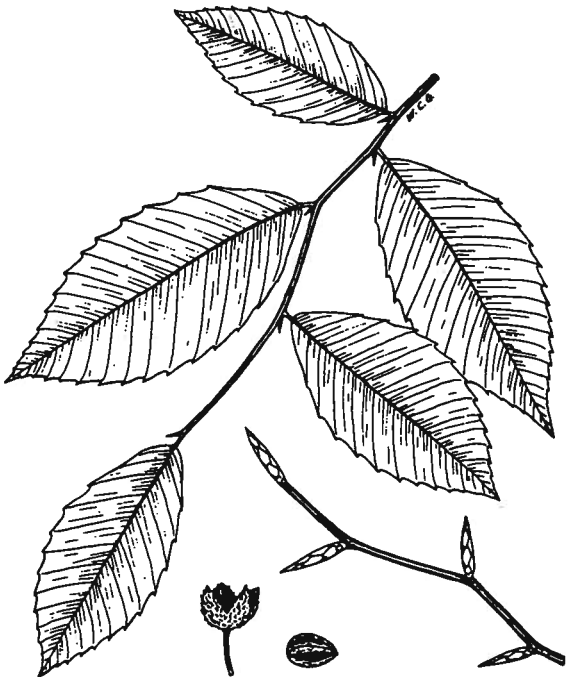
(Ostrya virginiana)



Eastern Hophornbeam – Small tree distinguished by shreddy-appearing bark with shaggy plates which curve away from the trunk. Leaves similar to yellow birch. Wood is hard and tough, hence the common name "Ironwood." Used as an ornamental.

AMERICAN BEECH

(Fagus grandifolia)



Beech – The "initial" tree because of the smooth gray bark which is easy to carve upon. Leaves turn a bronzed-brown color in the fall. Beechnuts are enjoyed by white tailed deer and grouse.

NORTHERN RED OAK

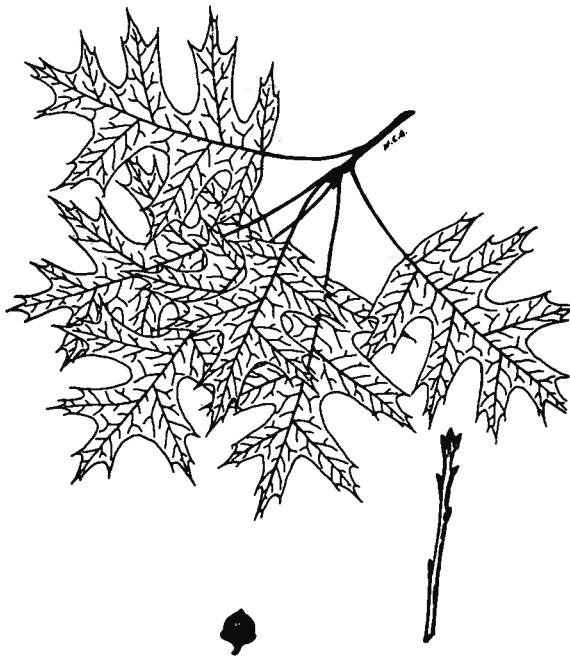
(Quercus rubra)



Northern Red Oak – Valuable shade tree along streets and about home grounds. Becomes a large tree 70 to 90 feet in height and 2 to 4 feet in diameter. Also valuable for furniture, cooperage and interior work.

PIN OAK

(Quercus palustris)



Pin Oak – Takes its name from the short, stiff, pin-like shoots with which its branches are studded. Attractive form, so used for ornamental purposes. Selected for shade tree use on highly acid soils.

BLACK OAK

(Quercus velutina)



Black Oak – Nearly black trunk with characteristic bright yellow inner bark. Uses are similar to red oak. Grows on dry or rocky slopes and ridges.

BUR OAK

(Quercus macrocarpa)



Bur Oak – Corky ridges on branchlets. Large acorns 1 to 2 inches with short stalks and having fringed margins. Also called overcup oak. Leaf almost divided in half by deep sinus.

WHITE OAK

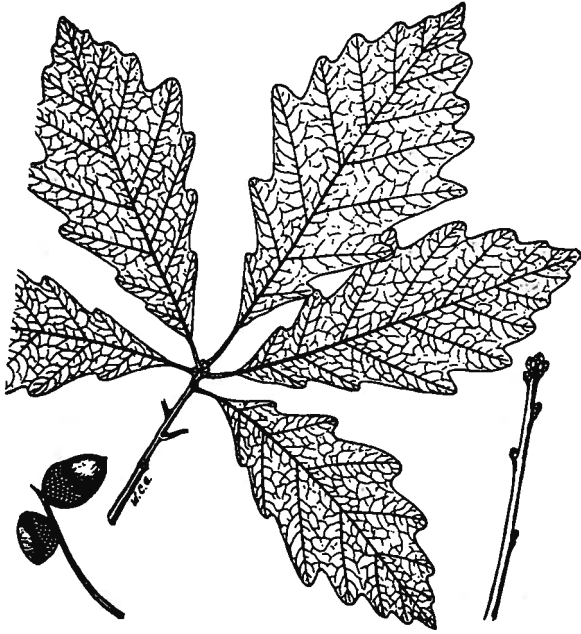
(Quercus alba)



White Oak – One of the largest and most valuable trees growing in Michigan. Whiskey barrels, flooring and furniture are some uses. Leaves are 5 to 9 inches long with a smooth leaf margin.

SWAMP WHITE OAK

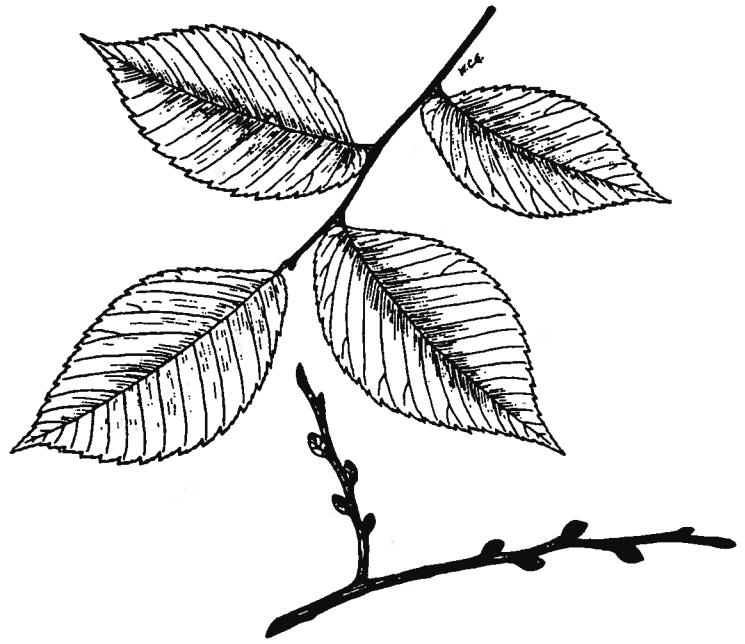
(Quercus bicolor)



Swamp White Oak – Dark brownish bark of the branches peels off and exposes light colored inner bark. Similar to white oak but wood is more knotty.

AMERICAN ELM

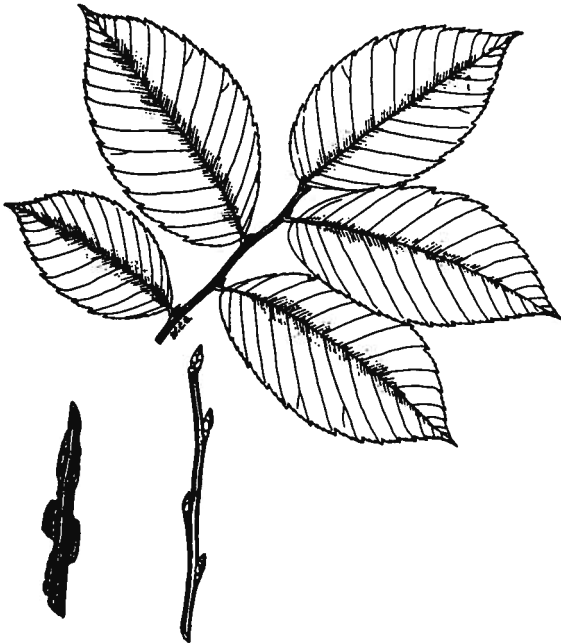
(Ulmus americana)



American Elm – The “umbrella shaped” tree common along Michigan roadways. The Dutch elm disease is threatening to eliminate this tree particularly in lower Michigan. Leaves oval shaped, and two sides are unequal.

ROCK ELM

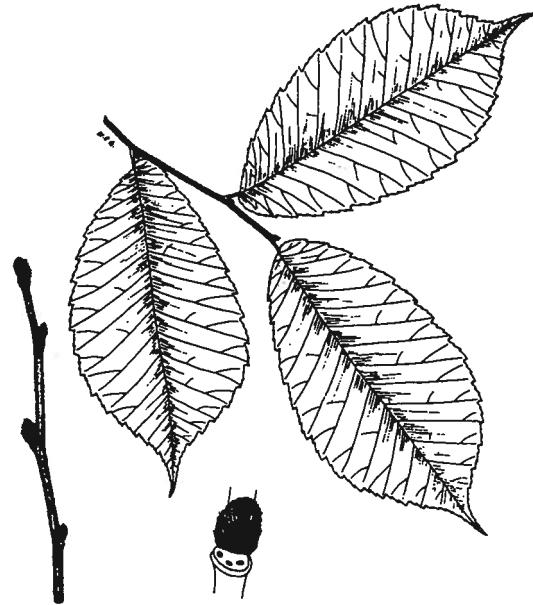
(Ulmus thomasii)



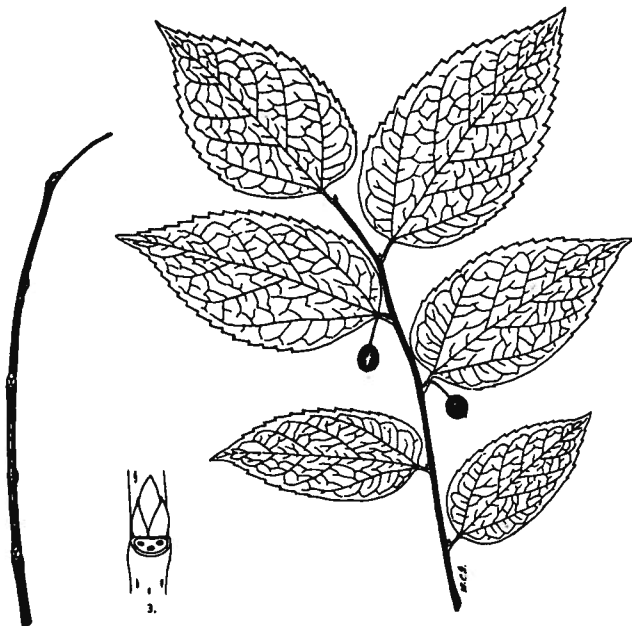
Rock Elm – Also called cork elm because of 1 to 4 parallel but discontinuous wings on branches. Leaves 2½ to 4½ inches long, pointed with unequal sides and smooth surface.

SLIPPERY ELM

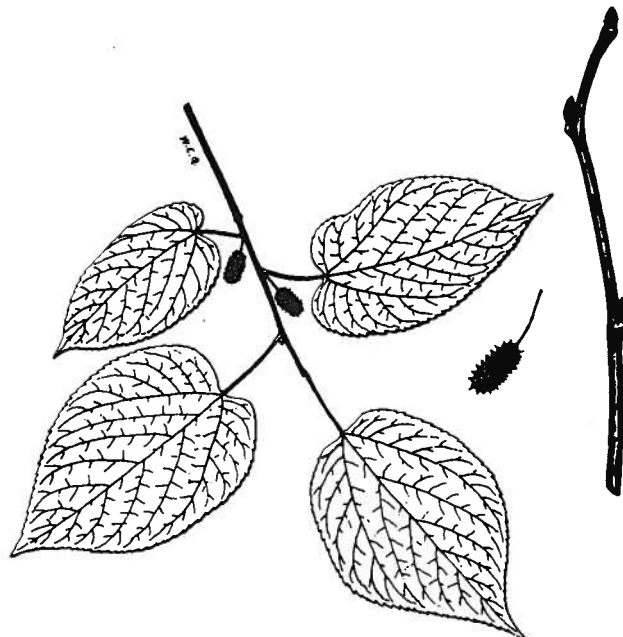
(Ulmus rubra)



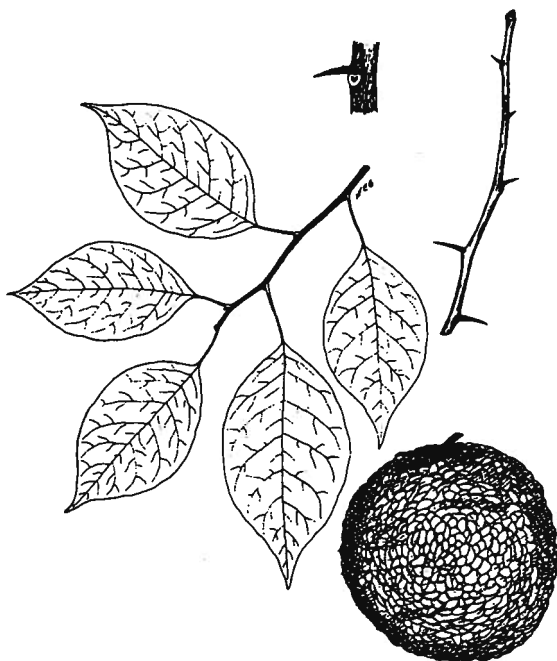
Slippery Elm – Leaves 4 to 7 inches long, oval shaped. Leaf surface very rough to touch. Inner bark “slippery.”

HACKBERRY*(Celtis occidentalis)*

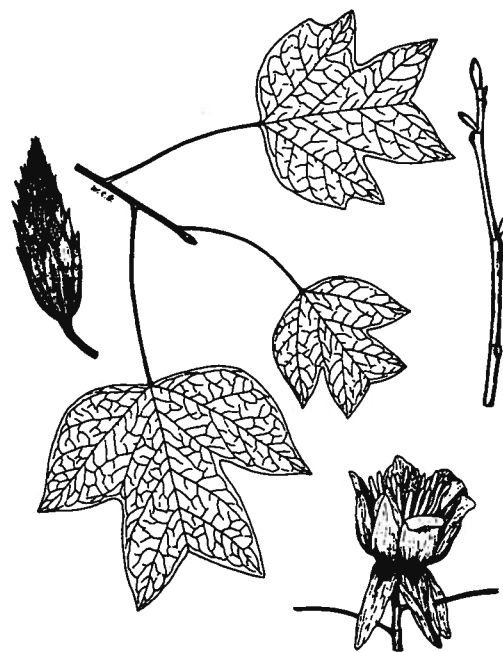
Hackberry – Leaves alternate, 2 to 4 inches long. Also called sugarberry. Fruits are pea shaped, dark purplish in color with a sweet taste similar to dates.

RED MULBERRY*(Morus rubra)*

Red Mulberry – Small tree seldom over 30 feet tall. The edible black fruit is enjoyed by robins, wood thrush, catbirds and cedar wax wings.

OSAGE - ORANGE*(Maclura pomifera)*

Osage Orange – Planted for hedge rows. Fruit resembles pale green oranges, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Orange colored wood sometimes used for making archery bows.

TULIP - TREE*(Liriodendron tulipifera)*

Tulip Tree – Also called tulip poplar. Flowers resemble tulips so the name – tulip tree. Fine wood used for furniture, musical instruments, etc. Bees make excellent honey from the flower of this tree.

SASSAFRAS

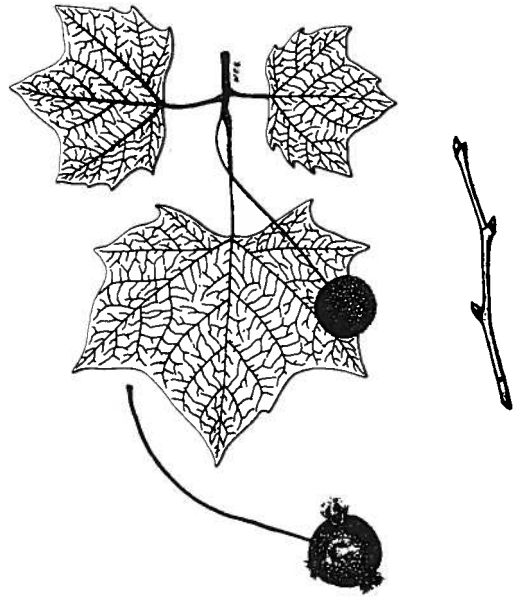
(*Sassafras albidum*)



Sassafras – Noted for sassafras tea which is brewed from bark of roots. Three shaped leaves, unlobed, 3-lobed and 2-lobed or mitten shaped.

SYCAMORE

(*Platanus occidentalis*)



Sycamore – Mottled bark and scaly. Large leaf resembling a maple. Fruit, ball-shaped 1 inch in diameter on a slender stalk.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN-ASH

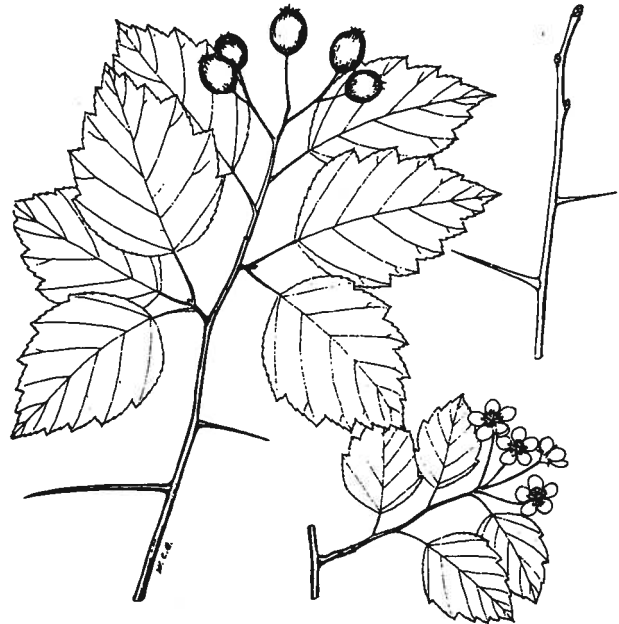
(*Sorbus americana*)



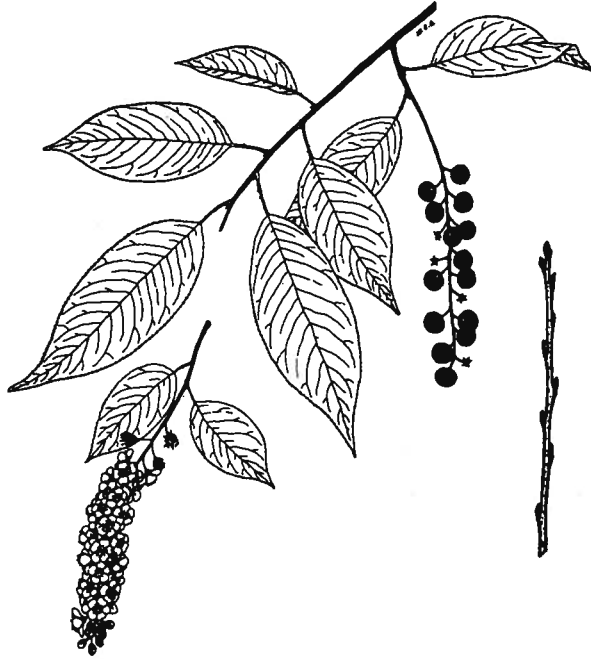
American Mountain Ash – Brilliant orange-red colored berries in clusters most characteristic of this tree. The fruit is enjoyed by many birds. An ornamental tree.

VARIABLE THORN

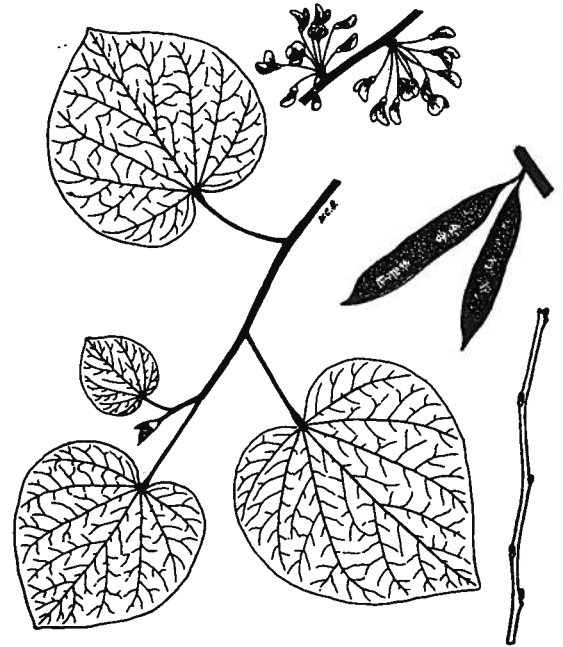
(*Crataegus macrasperma*)



Variable Thorn – A shrub or small tree with white flowers in May. Branches thorny, pale brown with scaly bark.

WILD BLACK CHERRY*(Prunus serotina)*

Wild Black Cherry – Valuable tree used for furniture, solidly or as a veneer. Fruits are purplish black and enjoyed by man and animal alike.

REDBUD*(Cercis canadensis)*

Redbud – Also called Judas tree. Tree is 15 to 30 feet in height. An ornamental tree which has a pretty lavender-rose pea-like blossoms near Easter time before leaves come out. Leaves are heart shaped.

KENTUCKY COFFEE-TREE *(Gymnocladus dioicus)*

Kentucky Coffee Tree – Leaves are alternate and twice compounded. The fruit is a broad thick, flattened, reddish-brown pod, 4 to 10 inches long.

HONEY LOCUST*(Gleditsia triacanthos)*

Honey Locust – Usually trunk and large branches have thick stout branched spines. Thornless variety planted for ornamental use. Fruit, like Kentucky coffee tree, is a 10 to 18 inch flat pod.

STAGHORN SUMAC

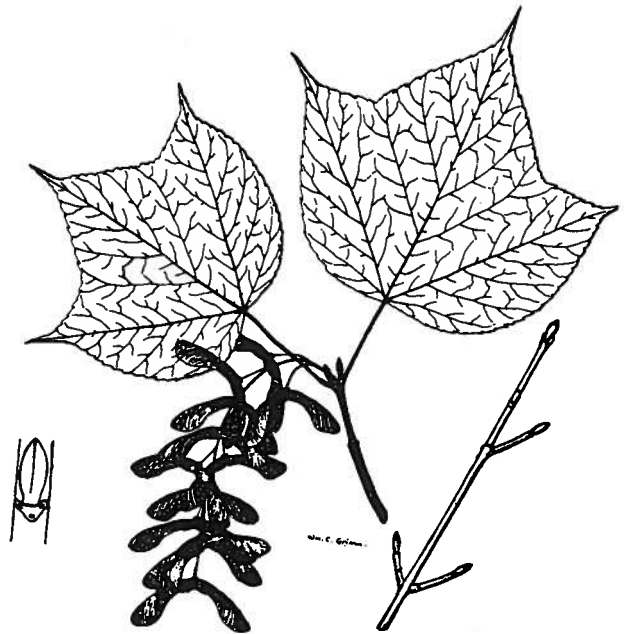
(Rhus typhina)



Staghorn Sumac – Stout, dense, velvety, twigs, makes this small tree resemble antlers of the male deer in velvet. Sumac seldom grows over 20 feet in height. Wood of no commercial value.

STRIPED MAPLE

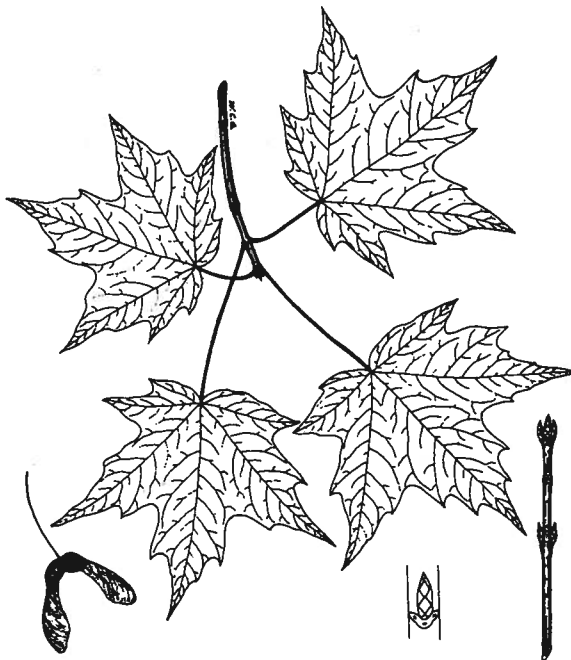
(Acer pensylvanicum)



Striped Maple – Green to reddish brown bark with conspicuous whitish lines or streaks. Also called moosewood or goosefoot maple. Leaves are 5 to 6 inches long and nearly as broad.

SUGAR MAPLE

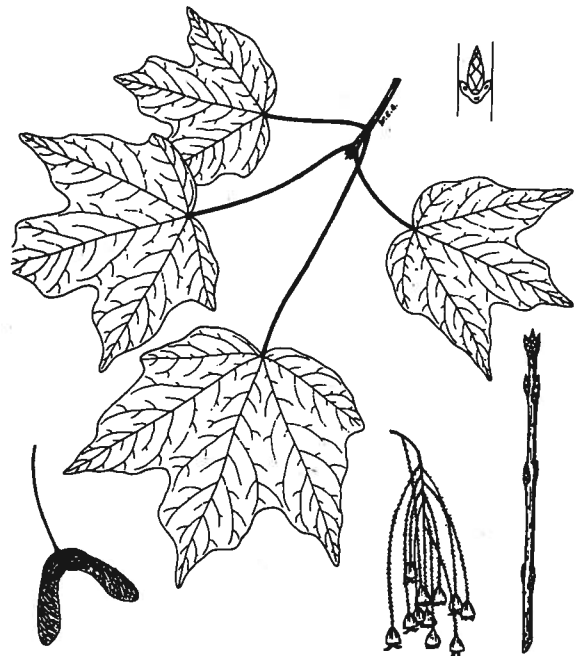
(Acer saccharum)



Sugar Maple – The "maple syrup" tree. Also used in furniture, flooring, novelties, and spools and bobbins. Abnormalities may cause "curly maple" or birdseye maple grain which is valuable for cabinets.

BLACK MAPLE

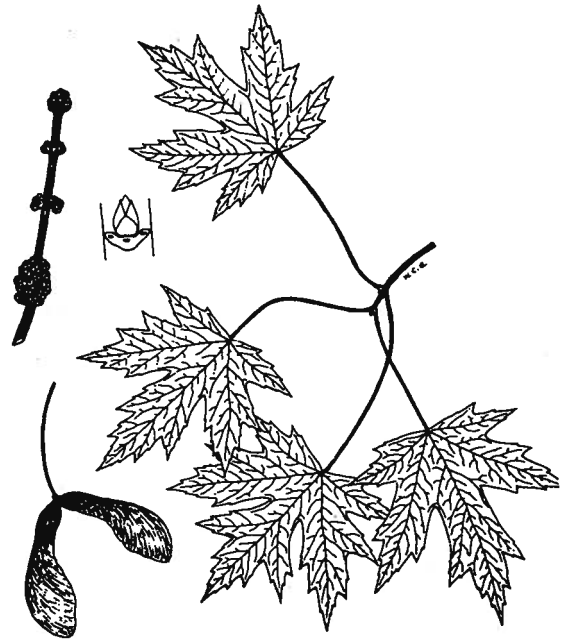
(Acer nigrum)



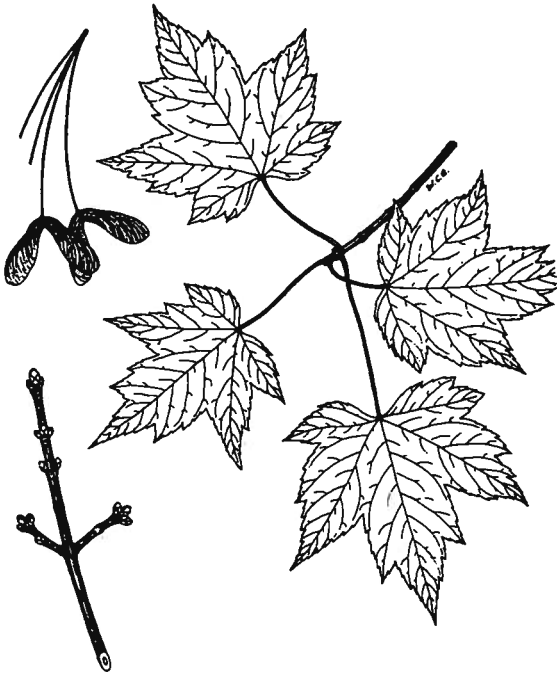
Black Maple – Resembles sugar maple but bark is darker with leaves that droop and 3-lobed. Sugar maple and black maple lumber are both marketed as "hard maple."

BOX-ELDER*(Acer negundo)*

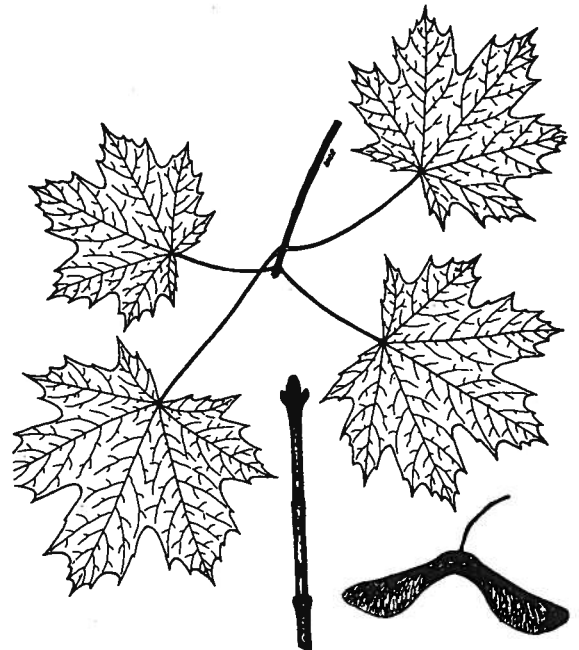
Boxelder – A unique maple because leaves are pinnately compound with 3 to 5 leaflets. Twigs are stout and purplish in color with a white bloom which is easily rubbed off.

SILVER MAPLE*(Acer saccharinum)*

Silver Maple – Extensively planted as an ornamental tree along streets. Leaf is silver on top side with white underneath, deeply 5-lobed. Fruits or samara are largest of maple 1½ to 2½ inches long.

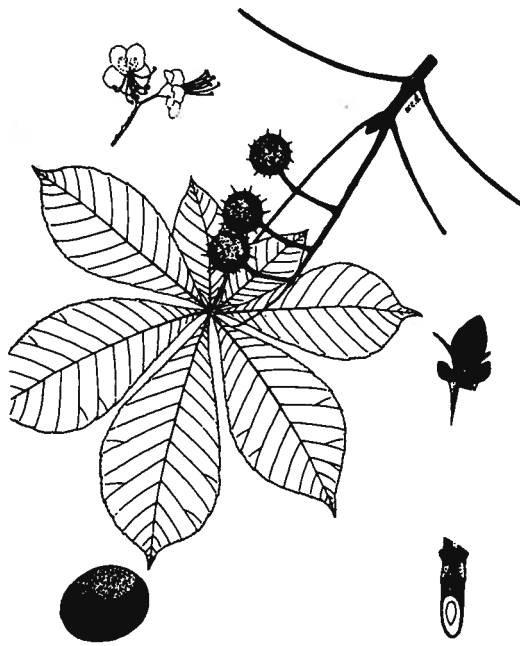
RED MAPLE*(Acer rubum)*

Red Maple – Twigs are slender, and bright red in winter. Often called soft maple. Characteristically leaves are a brilliant red in fall.

NORWAY MAPLE*(Acer platanoides)*

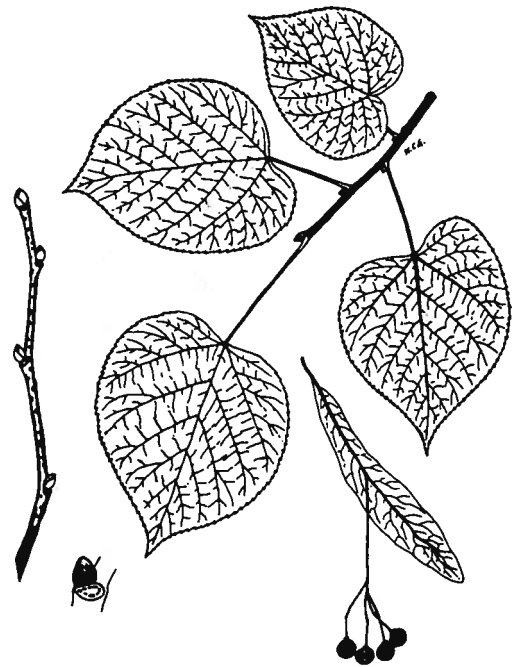
Norway Maple – A native of Europe. Planted in U. S. for shade tree use. Well adapted to city smoke and dusts. Holds leaves well into fall.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)



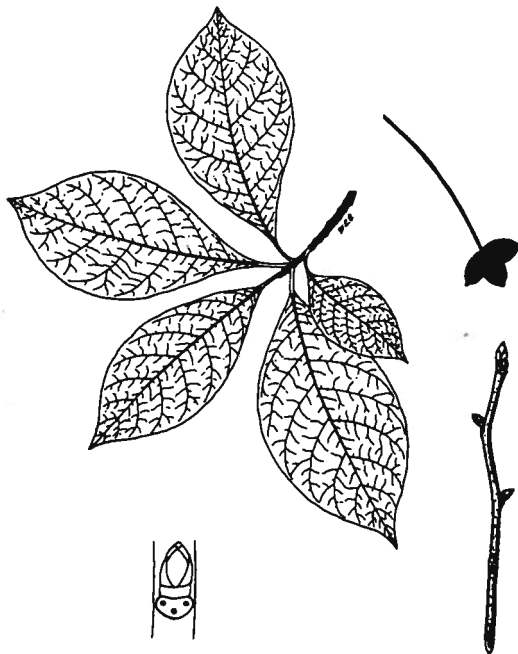
Horse Chestnut – “Buckeye” to many people. Planted as a shade tree. Fruit is a smooth lustrous brown nut. Leaflets are 4 to 6 inches long. Some superstitious people carry the nuts in their pockets to prevent rheumatism. Nuts are not edible.

AMERICAN BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*)



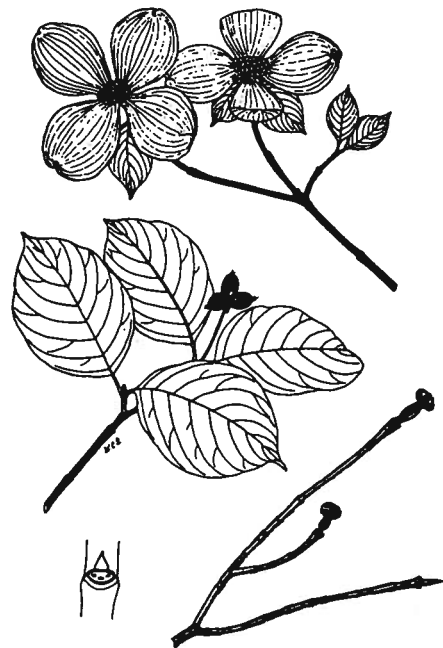
American basswood – “American linden” is the common name. Sprouts freely. Leaves are heart shaped and are 4 to 6 inches long. Makes excellent honey.

BLACK GUM (*Nyssa sylvatica*)



Black Gum – Also called black tupelo. Leaves are thick, 2 to 5 inches long with wedge-shaped bases. Leaves tend to cluster in fives.

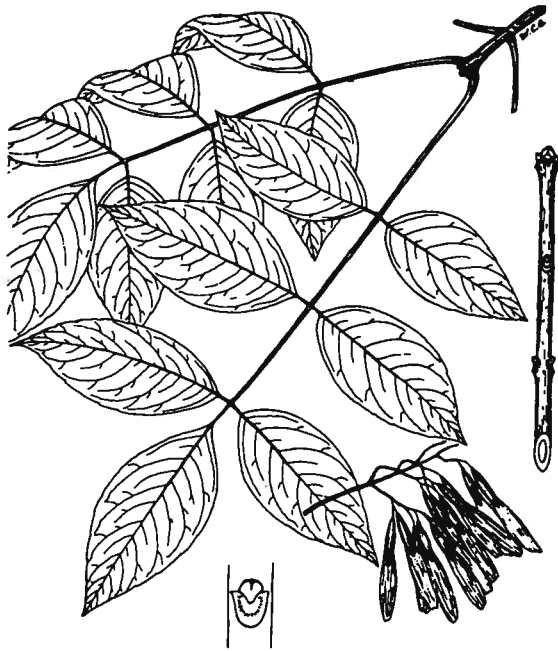
FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)



Flowering Dogwood – A flowering tree seldom reaching any commercial size. Extensively planted as ornamental. Flowers shaped like a cross and blooms at Easter time.

WHITE ASH

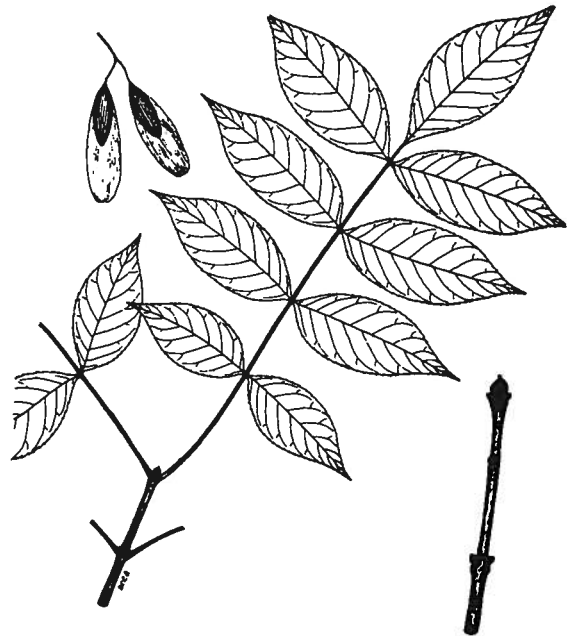
(*Fraxinus americana*)



White Ash – Baseball bats, handles, snowshoes, and skis are common products made from this wood. A compound leaf with 5 to 9 leaflets (usually 7).

BLACK ASH

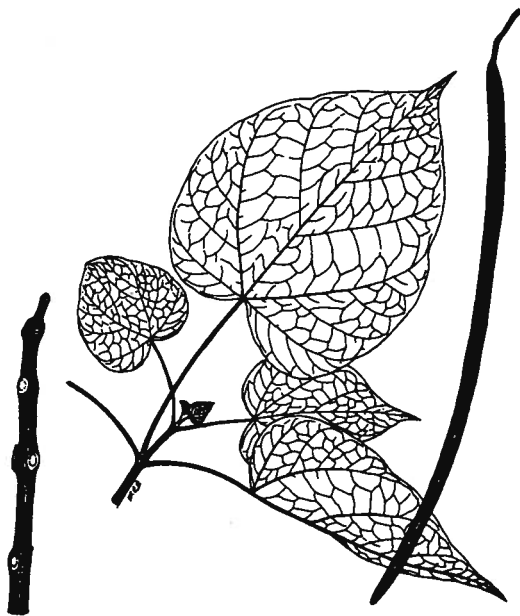
(*Fraxinus nigra*)



Black Ash – Leaves are 10 to 16 inches long with 7 to 11 (usually 9) leaflets. Occupies wet, low areas. Used for basket making, barrel hoops, etc.

NORTHERN CATALPA

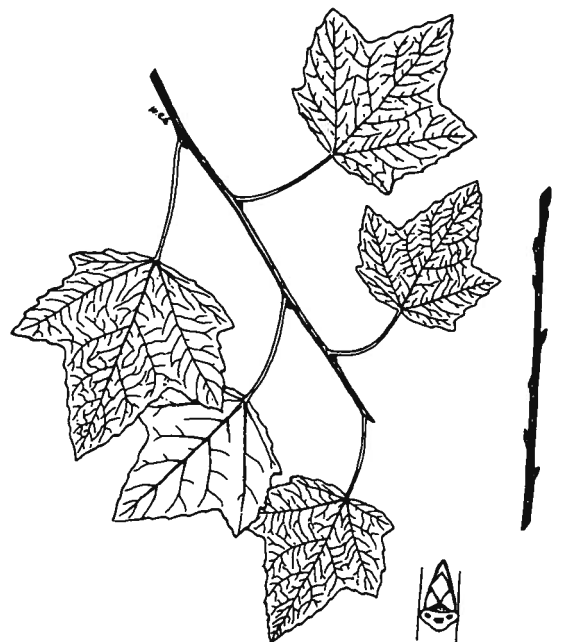
(*Catalpa speciosa*)



Northern Catalpa – Large 4 to 8 inch leaf, 3 to 5 inches wide. Fruits are 8 to 15 inches long, banana shaped, but less than 1/2 inch in diameter. Sometimes used for fence posts.

WHITE POPLAR

(*Populus alba*)



White Poplar – Leaves are dark-green above, and silvery white beneath. Leaf under-surface is white and wooly. Also called silver leaf poplar. Often seen around old residences in the country.

