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Elm tree identification in pa

How do you know american elms when you see one? Here are some features of the American elm tree that help identify this tree on the streets of D.C. Notice the jagged and obate shape of these emerging elm leaves. Features of American elm: Size: Can reach more than 100 feet, but generally mature urban trees are 60 to 80 feet. Trunks and conches: The canopy-shaped vase is as wide as it is tall. The trunk of the thick pillar is divided into large pieces, then arched outwards into smaller ones. On classic elm-lined streets, mature elm trees often split across the road. Leaves: Alternating simple leaves with bastain shapes. Double- and straight vein-shaped teeth. Although of various sizes, the leaves are usually 3-6 inches long. Dark green in summer. In particular, the base is asymmetrical (meaning that one side of the leaf is broader than the other). Twigs and shoots appear in noticeable zigzag formations. Autumnal shape: yellow or brown leaves. Bark can scale when you're young. Flowers: red flowers with no small petals on the stems of the saint. One of the first trees to flower, often in late winter before the leaves appear. Fruit: small round, flat and paper thorny-looking, notched in vertices. They can be green or yellow, containing samaras, a single seed, spread like a vase of American elms on the National Mall. If you're looking for American elm in the city, the obvious place to see is the National Mall, which has hundreds of trails along the promenade and around the monuments. In addition, Lafayette park and other grounds near the White House have many elm trees to see, including mature specimens and princeton varieties planted by casey trees along Pennsylvania Avenue. When Casey Tree invented the tree on the Smithsonian Institution site last year, we recorded 165 American elm trees, making them the most common tree species in the Smithsonian. Other locations: New Hampshire Avenue NW (including Dupont Circle), North Carolina Avenue SE/NE and East Capitol Street on Capitol Hill, Lamont and Park Streets NW in Mount Pleasant. Project Gutenberg eBook of Common Trees in Pennsylvania, by J. E. Ibberson and A.B. Mycillis and J. E. Auchenbau and C. L. Morris, this e-book is free anywhere in the United States and is for the use of anyone in the United States with almost no restrictions. You may copy, www.gutenberg.org, or use it again under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License, which includes this e-book or online content. If you are not in the United States, you should check the laws of the country in which you are before using this e-book. Title: Common Tree of Pennsylvania Author: J. E. Iverson A.B. Mycillis J. E. O'Hento C. L. Morris Illustrator: J.M. Francis Release Date: 16, 2016 [eBook #53535] Language: English Character Setting Encoding: UTF-8 *** The Beginning of this Project Gutenberg eBook General Tree of Pennsylvania *** Produced by Stephen Hutchison, MFR and J. E. Iverson Online Distributed Correction Team, A.B. Michailitis, J. E. Auhانبau and C. L.M. Department of Environmental Resources Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, conducted by Richard R. Penska Water Quality Ray to copy food and water in a diagram showing the function of different parts of the tree favor, serving on the piith annual ring of food storage, indicates growth, usually one ring per year leaves the air supply carbon, the main food of the tree, which is taken on the surface of the leaf. Hartwood (inactive cells) is a structural support SAPWOOD carries the food and water upward CAMBIUM growth layer, and the cells are peeled and divided here to form a tree. The inner shell carries food made from leaves down to cambium and storage cells. Outer shell inert cells can absorb food elements through small root hairs by forming protection against internal shell soil bacteria and fungi, and also Anchorage | The purpose of this booklet is to make readers' lives more enjoyable by allowing them to identify leaves, twigs and tree characteristics, important trees in Pennsylvania in various seasons of the year. Today, more than ever, trees play an increasingly important role in our lives. Trees produce trees, which is one of the essentials of our daily lives. The use for trees is growing rapidly. Trees provide shade and solace to humans. They help us beautifully where we live. It helps to purify the air we breathe and the water we drink. It enriches the soil, delays sliding the earth into our creeks and provides food and shelter for wildlife. In a few words: you can give a tree. We sincerely hope that a brief study of the tree features described in this publication will help develop a closer feeling for our mutual friends in the plant kingdom - the trees of our land. Many trees are found in trees, and for its use all trees are good; for the strength of the growing roots, some for the sweetness of flowers or fruits; shelter for storms, and some for keeping the heat warm, some for roofs and beams, and some for breastroating storms; Since the beginning of the world, in the wealth of trees, trees have provided gifts to humans. —Henry Van Commonwealth Of Pennsylvania Environmental Resources Harrisburg (1971 ii) has a unique geographic location and has 102 species of trees from the state, although there are numerous introducing species that grow and thrive in this latitude and climate. In addition, at least 21 large native shrubs Grow in tree size and form. Less than half of these native trees are currently classified as important wood species. However, research into the use of trees is progressing rapidly, and some of the so-called weed trees may assume considerable importance in the future. The selection of the 50 native trees and four species described in this booklet was mainly based on wood, shade or decorative numerical generation and value. The first two plates (pages iv and v) show the type and arrangement of the leaves. Outstanding features of individual trees are explained in simplified representations and illustrated by sketches together. An interesting fact is that pine cones and acorns of red or black oak ripen in two seasons, while the fruits of all other trees mature in one season. It is generally known that the two are not exactly alike in physical makeup. This is also true of trees because there are some changes in features within each species. iii Common and scientific names come from standardized plant names, 1942. Capsule. Dried fruit that contains two or more seeds and is cracked when ripe. Kakin. Composite flowers consisting of scaly bridges and flowers are usually of one gender. With very short and weak soft hair. Droupe. A fleshy seed fruit with seeds surrounded by a hard cover. Evergreen (leaves). Throughout the year green nama (old leaves die after 2-15 years). Crack. perl. Home or crack. Flyers. The same part or blade as the leaves of the composite leaves. Leaf scars. A table or impression at the point where the leaf is attached. Lenticel. The pores of the young trunk and the way in which air is transferred to the inner cells. Lobes (of leaves). The split or projection part. Sponge material in the center of the young trunk with twigs. Stalking. Having stems. Witch's Bettzaru. Unusual bushes of small things grow. Swirl. Three or more leaves or other parts surrounding the stem can be turned at about the same point. Small sized trees. Generally not more than 40' height when matured. Medium-sized tree. Typically more than 60' height when matured. Large sized trees. Typically more than 60' height when matured. Inches or inches. All species contained in the text are types of evergreen ianine leaves. And not listed on this plate, simple leaf compounds ash, black ash, white butternut hickori, vitternut hickori, mock nut hickori, pignut hickori, shag-bak hickori, shell bark honeyrocut, common LOCUST, black walnut, eastern black PALMATELY compound malbak, plain evergreen hemlock, eastern lark, eastern (non-green, eastern) spruce, norwegian spruce , Red Cedar, Eastern Pine, Red Pine, Virginia Pine, Peach Pine, Eastern White v Twigs Opposite leaves, Array of Leaves and Shoots, Black Ash, White Dogwood, Flower Malchestnut, Common Maple, Norway Red Maple, Silver Maple, Sugar Substitute Aspen, Victus Aspen, Quaking Beach, American Birch, Grey Birch, Paper Birch, River Birch, Sweet Birch, Yellow Black Gum Butternut Cherry, Black Elm, American Elm, Slippery Hickberry, Common Hickori, Bitemut Hickori, Mokernuki, Pignut Hickori, Common Linden, American Locust, Black Magnolia, Cytree Oak, Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, Eastern Red Oak, Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, White Popo, Common Persimmon, Common PlainTree, American Sassapras, Common Tulip Tree Walnut, Black Willow, Black Hudle Catala, Northern 1 Eastern Hemlock (Cedar) Placed on branches, but appear above 2: Flat, about 1/2 length; Dark brown, glossy and often grooved above: below 2 white lines light green. Twigs: Slim, rough, yellowish-brown to gray-brown. Bud egg shape, 1/16 long reddish brown. Fruit: cone, 3/4 long, egg-shaped; hanging as a song at the end of a twig: As a general, it ripens in autumn and then sticks throughout the winter. Below each round scale are two small winged seeds. General: Peels young trees that are sticky and roughly grooved from old, gray-brown to reddish-brown. Used for tanning; The inner shell cinnamon -red, large trees, long life; I have a long gans of shade. Wood is important for construction wood. Eastern Hemlock is the official state tree of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. 2 Eastern white pine (pinus strobes) leaves: 5, soft and flexible, 3 sides, 21/2-5 due to the long blue-green, due to the faint lines gather the appendix needles. This is the only 5 needle pine born in Pennsylvania. Twigs: Slim, supple and finally smooth with rusty hair when young. Sprout egg shape, usually less than 1/2 long; Gray-brown. Fruits: cones, 5-8 length, about 1 to 2, no thorns, stalks, drooping, slightly curved, sust, remains attached for 1-1 months after ripening in the fall of the second season. Each scale usually harbors two winged seeds, which are characteristic of all native pine trees. General: The bark on young trees and goss is green-brown and soft, dark afterwards, grooved and scaly. Each year, we produce one diary of about three or seven side types, which is a useful feature for estimating age. Large and very important wood wood. Trees probably have more uses than other species. 3 pitch pine (pinus rigida) leaves: 3, stiffness, 21/2-5 g, evergreen needles in clusters of yellow-green. Twigs: stout, brittle, coarse, cross-sectional, each in golden brown. Sprout egg shape, about 1/2 long, singing, reddish brown. Fruit: cones, 11/2-31/2 short stiff thorns long, almost stem, often remain attached more than 5 years after ripening. General: Thick, rough, gray-brown shells on old trees. Medium-sized trees. Common to poor, sandy soils and areas Wildfires have killed most of the other trees. Wood was mainly used for railway relations, mining props, construction timber, columns and fuel. 4 Virginia Pine (Pinus Virginia) Leaves: Evergreen needles in clusters of 2, twist, stout, relatively short (11/2-3 g), many on twigs. Twigs: slim, curved, flexible, brown in purple with a blue-white coating. Bud egg shape, usually less than 1/2gin, brown, and used. Fruits: cones, 2-3gin, small but sharp thorns of dark bands and scales; Usually without stems; It remains attached for 3 or 4 years. General: Soft, thin, reddish-brown, scaly, small trees; It can grow in poor and dry soil. It is common on abandoned farm land, where shale soil predominates. It usually grows on a dense pure stand. Often referred to as scrub pine. Wood was mainly used for paper pulp, fuel and mining props. 5 RED PINE leaves: 2, slender, 4-6 g, evergreen needles in clusters of dark green, borne from dense tufts at the end of the branch; If you bend it twice, you can easily snap it. Twigs: stout, ridge, yellow-brown to reddish-brown. Sprout egg shape, about 1/2 long, brown initially and later silver. Fruits: cones, about 2 long, thornless, almost stems, remain attached until the following year. General: Relatively soft, reddish-brown peel. Like white pine, it develops one horizontal vortex of lateral branches each year. Medium to large trees. valuable timber trees in the northern part of the country; Wood is mainly used for construction wood. 6 Norwegian SPRUCE (Piquea Abi) leaves: Evergreen needles occur with twigs, sharp pointed, four sides, usually three quarters long, spiral arrangement on dark green, singing, spiral. Twigs: light, golden brown. Fruit: cylindrcal cones, 4-7 long and light brown; Scales with finely toothed aftershocks that are wider than long. General: Relatively thin, reddish-brown, scaly bark, grey-brown, but barely hairy on old trees. The branches of the old tree drop. A large tree with a dense, original crown. Trees were mainly used for paper pulp, boxes, boxes and wood. 7 Red Spruce (Piquea Ruben) Leaves: Evergreen needles occur with twigs, stiff, four sides, usually 1/2gin, sorted on dark green, singing, spiral; Less sharp than norwegian spruce. Twigs: orange brown with very fine hair. Sprout egg shape, about 1/3 long, reddish brown. Fruits: cones, no more than 2 lengths, reddish-brown, ripened in autumn and then remain attached for a month or several months. General: Peel reddish-brown, coarse, scaly. Medium to large trees. Wood was mainly used for paper pulp, boxes, boxes and wood. frequent swamps; Mainly in the northeastern part of the country. Black spruce (P. mariana) is a similar but small native tree. 8 Eastern Larch (Larix) Leaves: non-evergreen needles; Near the end of the branches, more than 10 clusters occur to make you sing elsewhere. About 1gin, pale green, turns yellow and falls from the trees during the fall. Twigs: Initially covered in a bluish white coating, it becomes dull brown and has numerous short spurs. Bird round, small. 1/16 long dark red. Fruits: cones, about 3/4 long, egg-shaped, straight, often remain attached for several years after ripening in autumn. General: at first the smooth shell, later the scales, being dark brown. Medium-sized trees. There's only a pennsylvania value for money that loses a needle every year. Found locally in wet situations. Wood is mainly used for paper pulp, wood, post and railway relations. European deciduous (L. decidua) and Japanese deciduous trees (L. leppolepis) are more commonly planted in the country. Eastern larch is also called tamarak. 9 Eastern REDCEDAR (Zuniferes Virginia) Leaves: Evergreen, opposite, two types (often on the same tree): the older common kind is just 1/16-1/2 long, young sharp pointed ones can be up to 3/4 in length. White lines on the upper surface. Fruits: like blue berries, covered with a faint powder, about a quarter diameter; Flesh sweet and sweet: includes 1-2 seeds. I'm ripe for the first year. General: Peel reddish-brown, sticky and peeled off from flaky strips. In general, there is an original crown. Prefers limestone and shale soils. small and small trees. Wood mainly used it on fence poles and cedar chests. slow of growth; Lived long. 10 WHITE OAK (Quercus Alba) leaves: simple, alternate, 6-9gin, 5-9 round lobes, not plying tips, soft up and down. Purple purple in autumn. Twigs: gray coatingssa species of red gray, bud round, reddish brown, soft, small; Long shoots at the end of about 1/8 length, often with gray margins on the scales. Fruit: sweet acorns, 3/4-1 long; Cup bowl-like, surrounds 1/4 of the nut; Cup is a mangled scale. General: Bark gray, usually ridged with shallow cracks and flat scales but sometimes roughly without scales. Large and precious trees. Trees are used similarly to red oak trees. It is also widely used in liquid containers, including whiskey kegs. 11 chestnut oak (Quercus Montana) leaves: simple, alternate, 4-8gin and thick; Large round teeth, size down towards the end of the leaf; Dark green and soft up, pale and sometimes down. Twigs: From orange brown to red brown. Bud light brown, smooth, scaled edge bright color, sharp pointed, 1/4-1/2 length. Fruit: Acorn, 1-11/2 length. Cup surrounds 1/3 of thin, shiny nuts; The cup is novi scale. Kernels are just as sweet. General: first gray and soft shell, later brown gray dark gray, thick, tough, Tannins abound. Medium-sized trees that are mainly found in the poor soil of hills and rocky ridges. Trees of better formed trees have the same uses as other oak trees. Also known as rock oak. 12 Eastern Red Oak (Quercus borealis maxima) leaves: simple, alternate, 5-8gin, 7-11 lobes, bingo tips; Soften up and down, but sometimes with small tufts of reddish-brown hair underneath. Twigs: reddish-brown to green-brown. Bird point, light brown, soft. Fruit: acorns, 3/4-11/4 length; The cup usually covers a plate shape, about an inch in diameter, and only a quarter of the nut; The cup is reddish brown, narrow, tight, and sometimes fuzzy along the edges. Kernel bitter is the fact of the following three species of oak. General: Bark brown and gray, smooth flat ridges separated by shallow cracks when old. Large and fast-growing trees. Often planted for shade. Wood has many uses: Mainly utilized for flooring, railway relations and construction wood. 13 Scarlet Oak (Quercus Codinea) Leas: Simple, alternate, 4-7gin, 7-9 rather narrow, bilac tip lobe; soft except for the little tufts of hair below. Very deep space between lobes. Usually turn on the scarlet in the fall. Twigs: reddish-brown, soft when mature. Bud blunt and pointed, usually cross-sectional, dark reddish-brown round; upper half-wooly. Fruits: acorns, 1/2-1 long, kernel white; Cup thin, bowl-like, cover about 1/2 of the nut; The cup is sharp, pointed, smooth and hard. General: bark on young trees, soft, light brown; ridge in the old trunk, dark. The inner shell is red. Drooping dead low branches last for several years. Medium to large trees, usually found in dry soils. The tree is inferior to the red oak, but is often sold under its name. 14 black oak (Quercus belutina) leaves: simple, alternate, 5-9gin, 5-7 lobes, bingal tips; dark green and generally shining above; covered under a pale, somewhat rusty brown fudge. In autumn, yellowish-brown. Often confused with that of scarlet oak. Twigs: reddish-brown, usually fuzzy. Bud blunt pointed, ridge, yellow gray, hairy. Fruit: acorns, about 3/4 length, kernel yellow; Like a cup bowl, cover in 1/3 of all 1/2 or more of the nut; The cup is a sharp pointed grid, forming a loose fringe at the rim, covered with white fur. General: soft, dark brown bark on young stems; Form a dull black, crutch, irregular black lines in the old trunk. The inner shell orange yellow. Medium to large trees. Trees have the same uses as red oak. 15 PIN OAK (Quercus Palustris) Leaves: Similar to that of scarlet colored oak, but generally smaller, less lobes, narrower and deeper spaces between lobes. Smooth on both surfaces. Twigs: dark reddish-brown, shiny, slender, often like thorns. The buds are smaller and smoother and rounder than the scarlet oak. Fruits: acorns, about 1/2 long, often streaked with dark lines; Cup thin dish shape, enclosed Nuts 1/3; The cup is tight, dark margin. General: bark gray-brown, rather soft for several years. Old trunk with shallow cracks and narrow flat ridges. Medium and highly valued boulevards. I often visit wet woodlands. There are the smallest leaves, shoots and acorns of all native oak trees. Drooping dead low branches last for several years. The tree has the same uses as red oak, but is less desirable because of its numerous knots. 16 American BEECH (Fagers Grandi polya) leaves: simple, alternate, 3-4gin, sharp teeth, leather; bright green and glossy above, yellow green with soft hair down; Veins are noticeable, parallel. Some leaves often cling to branches throughout the winter. Twigs: slender, brown-gray, shoots reddish-brown, sharp pointed, cigar-shaped; Ends sprouts 3/4-1 long, fruit: shiny brown triangular nuts, 1/2- 3/4 length, usually enclosed in a stalk thorn burr divided into four parts when ripening two. Edible. General: Bark soft, never furrowed, blurry gray, dark stains when old, big trees. Most numerous in the northern part of the country. Wood is mainly used for railway ties, paper pulp, boxes, furniture and floors. 17 sugar maple (Acer sakarum) leaves: about 4 short in diameter, opposite, 5 lobes; soft and bright green, pale under, Margins with few large teeth. Twigs: reddish-brown to light brown. Bud brown, sharp pointed; Narrowly conical. Fruit: consists of 2 winged seeds on the stem. Clusters. brown, seed wings 1/2 to 1 to 1 length, almost parallel to each other; Mature in the fall. Fruit stalks and sometimes seeds persist in winter. General: Peel gray, ridge or long, thick, dried dish in the old trunk. Large, long-life, desirable wood and shade trees, furniture, wood used for the floor; I'm just a pair of saps to make maple syrup. Often referred to as hard maple. 18 red maple (Acer rubrum) leaves: simple, opposite, usually 3 lobes; Diameter about 4; Many small teeth and margins. Twigs: shiny, green becomes red, when young, numerous light spots (lenticels), leaf buds dark red, dull and pointed; Flower buds round, clusters. Fruit: paired wing seeds hanging from slim stems; reddish-brown; wings less than 1 length; Mature in late spring. General: Gray and soft bark on young trees, dark and long scales ridges and old trees. Medium-sized trees. It is common in both swamps and dry areas. In spring, there are colorful trees with red flowers and red berries, and in autumn there are crimson leaves. Wood is used similar to that of sugar maples except when strength and hardness are important. Often referred to as soft maple. 19 silver maple (Acer sakarinum) leaves: simple, opposite, 5 lobes, very deep space between lobes, rough teeth; About 5 in diameter, silver below. Twigs: turning green, orange-brown in early spring, many bright colors (Lenticle). Distinctive smell when broken. Two types of buds: small pointed leaf buds towards the end of the branches, rounded below, clustered buds. Twigs: the largest of the native maples; The wings can be two-length and bend inwards. Mature in the spring. General: soft and gray bark on young trees; broken into long, narrow loose strips on old trees. It is a medium-sized tree that is usually found along the creek. Sometimes planted with shade wood. Trees are used similarly to those of red maple trees. Jong-eun Lee are classified as soft maple trees. 20 Norwegian maple (Acer platanoid) leaves : simple in diameter, opposite, generally 7 lobes, 41/2-5 diameter. After breaking the leaf stem, the galactic sap is clear. The leaves are heavier and thicker than sugar maples. Twigs: stout, reddish-brown, red and green, dull shoots; End buds much larger than sidebuds; Sprout scales with keel-like ridges. Fruit: the wings spread wide and are more maple. Mature in the fall. General: young wood bark in light brown, soft; Cracks closely in the old wood, but the scales, the color is darker. Medium-sized trees. Imported from Europe and planted extensively as street trees. The leaves are often attacked by aphid insects that produce the amount of sticky substances, found vehicles and sidewalks. Jong-eun Lee are classified as soft maple trees. 21 butternut hickori (Karya Cinerea) leaves: compounds, substitutes; Flyers receive 11 where 17, each 3-5 long, small teeth; Above, a dark yellow green, pale and hairy underneath. End leaflets of the same size as side leaflets. Main leaf stem with noticeable sticky hair. One of the last trees to spread leaves in the spring, and the first to shed them in the fall. Twigs: stout, tan, coarse, brittle, green-gray. Peace chocolate brown, chamber. Buds are light brown, hairy, not covered with scales; End buds 1/2-3/4 long, sidebird small. Fringe of short hair between leaf scars and shoots. Fruit: rectangular nut, 11/2-21/2 length, covered with hairy sticky shell. The nut pointed to one end, sweetly pointing to the peel rough and greasy kernels. General: rather soft, light gray bark in the young trunk; Later, a dark, wide, smooth, flat ridge lies deep. small and small trees. Wood was mainly used in furniture, instrument cases and boxes. It is also called white walnut. 22 eastern black walnuts (zuggannnigra) leaves: compounds, substitutes; Leaflets 15-23, each with 3-4 long and small teeth; Above, a dark yellow green, pale and hairy underneath. No end leaflets or very small. Main leaf stem with very fine hair. Twigs: stout, from orange brown to dark brown, rough with large leaf scars, easily broken; pale pair brown, chambers. Bud Gray, Downey; Sidebird 1/6 long, end bud larger. Old kernels sweet. Flowers on drooping green cats, appearing The same is true for butternuts. General: Dark brown, narrow ridge in gray-black. Large sized trees that are mainly found locally in rich soils in the southern part of the country. Value wood for luxury furniture, veneers, gun stocks and musical instruments. 23 Shagbak Hickori (Karya ovata) leaves: compounds, substitutes; Flyers are usually 5, each 4 to 7 length long, the smallest pair is the smallest, margin fine teeth; Fragrant when crushed. Sometimes it's better than a confused B hickori. Twigs: stout, often hairy, from gray-brown to reddish-brown, numerous bright spots (lenticels), large shoots, 3-4 outer dark brown, loosely fitting, almost soft scales; Inner scales velvet; Finish buds 1/2-3/4 long. Thick shell, divided into 4 pieces when ripe; Nut white, four ridges, pointed at one end, usually thin-skinned; Kernels sweet. General: 11/2-11/2 long, narrow margins finely bold teeth. Twigs: Medium-stout, smooth, orange-green to grey-brown, with numerous pale spots (lenticels). 4 sulfur yellow, preempted, end buds 1/3-3/4 length, flat covered shoots. Peel thinly, dotted yellow lines, split about halfway into 4 sections when ripe; Nuts light reddish brown or gray brown, ridge, thin shell; Reddish-brown skin, bitter kernels. General: peel gray, tight; remained rather soft for many years; Narrow ridges as you get older. medium-sized trees, usually found near streams; It grows faster and its trees are lighter than other native hik theories. The tree has the same use as shagbak hickori. 28 sweet birch (Betula Renta) leaves: simple, alternate, about 31/2g and unevenly jagged; Above the slimy green, down to the yellow green, some white hair to the point where the veins combine; It is a heart design to a base generally. Twigs: Green and young when somewhat down, being red and brown, has become soft and shiny. Strong winter green taste. Fruit: very small wing nuts. These nuts, along with small scales, form a cone-like structure about 11/2 length long. The sketch shows male and female flowers and twigs in spring. All birch trees have a similar fruit structure. General: dark reddish-brown, light, pale horizontal lines that bark on young trees (lenticels), resembling the shells of young black cherries; become black and break into a large plate. Medium-sized tree. Wood was mainly used for furniture, boxes and other containers. Distillation of bark and twigs generates winter oil. Also known as black birch. 29 Yellow Birch (Betula Lutea) Leaves: simple and alternate; Similar to sweet birch, but the base is usually round. twigs: like a sweet birch, but pale, and more down when young. Sprouts are about dull, dull and yellowish brown. The sketch shows side shoots and partially grown female flowering twigs. Fruit: similar to a sweet birch tree. General: golden gray, glowing bark on very young trees; Later yellow, curly and easily form an undying end that can be peeled off from thin and narrow strips, ideal for starting fires in highly flaky, wet conditions. Very old trunk shells are dark, rough and stained. From the middle to the big trees. Mainly found in the northern part of the country. Wood is mainly used for furniture, interior finishes, boxes and other containers. 30 RIVER BIRCH (Betula nigra) leaves: simple, alternate, 11/2-3gin, dark green above, yellow green below, wedge shape on the base, usually large teeth and margins. Twigs: slim, green and hairy at first, reddish-brown afterwards, smooth turns; Pale horizontal lines (lenticels). Sharp pointed and shiny, smooth or some fuzzy. Fruit: similar to a sweet birch tree. General: peel reddish-brown or cinnamon, peeled from dried, shaggy strips; being dark and rough in the old trunk. medium-sized trees; found almost entirely along the low reaches of our great stream. Lighter, softer and less valuable than sweet birch and yellow birch. 31 paper birch (Betula papyrifess) leaves: simple, alternate, 2-3 long, oval, sharpened teeth, dark green above, bright below. Twigs: green and fuzzy at a young age, later turning dark gray; Irregularly raised orange color dots (lenticels). Bud dark brown, sticky. As is true of all birch trees, immature male cats on the edges of twigs in autumn and winter. Fruit: similar to a sweet birch tree. Matured in July. General: Peel creamy, white, peeled easily. If you remove the shell, it will not be renewed. small and small trees. Often, several stems are found to grow together, occurring naturally only in the northern part of the state. Canoes are also known as birch and white birch trees. Wood is used similarly to that of yellow birch, but mainly for spoons, clothes pins, toothpicks and paper pulp. 32 gray birch (Betula focolyolia) leaves: long taper point, 21/2-3 length, soft up and down, tremul. The leaf stems are very slim. Like the fact of all birch trees, it turns yellow in autumn. Twigs: Slim, green-brown, rough due to the late Saticanic line. Sharp pointed, spidery. Fruit: similar to a sweet birch tree, but short (3/4 length). General: peeled blunt white, peeled off with a thin layer of paper, as is in the case of paper birch; dark color on the side; Peel inside the orange. As a general, there is a triangular black patch in the trunk. Small short-life trees, usually grown in clumps. It happens mostly in northeastern countries. trees of small commercial value; It is mainly used for fuel. 33 Black Locust (Lovinia Doctor Doakacacia) Leaves: Substitution; The ripplet is 1-2 long, and the margin is smooth. Twigs: angular, somewhat zigzag, brittle, short stout prickly; No end buds, sidebirds small and hidden in winter. Fruits: thin and flat pods, 2-4 length; 4-8 seeds in general; When ripe, it is split in half. White, colorful, and very fragrant flowers in drooping clusters that appear in May and June. Medium-sized trees. Often seen along farm fences and roads. Wood comes into contact with the soil and the demand for poles, columns, railway ties and mining wood is strong. Unfortunately, several insects and tree rot often cause heavy damage to trees in poor soil. 34 common honeyrocut (glyecia triacantos) leaves: compounds and double compounds, substitutes; grooves over the leaf stems, hairy; Flyers 1 long, usually fine teeth in the margins. Twigs: medium stout, shiny, green-brown to reddish-brown, zigzag, smooth, often with long branch thorns; 10-18, flat, usually with numerous seeds and twists; often high sugar content; Eaten by some animals. Like pods of black locusts, they are not divided into 2 halves. General: bark on many long, raised, horizontal lines (lenticels) and green-brown-green young trees; Later almost black, cracked and brown with a thick plate. medium-sized trees; commonly found to be native near the stream; It was also planted with shade wood. Branches on trunks and limbs make it easy to identify them in winter. There are many varieties without thorns. Wood is mainly used for fence pillars, general construction and furniture. 35 white ash (fraxinus Americana) leaves: compounds, opposite; Flyers 5-9, each 3-5gin, stalking, somewhat silvery down; Margins with few teeth rounded towards the whole or end. Twigs: stout, usually soft, gray-brown, a few large pale spots (lenticels). Dull, dark brown buds. The leaves are semi-circular scars but notched at the top. Fruit: Winged seeds, 1-2 lengths, 1/4 wide, shaped like canoe paddles, are often left attached for several months after ripening in the fall in hanging clusters. General: bark gray-brown, diamond-shaped cracks when older. The trunk is usually long and straight; It usually occurs in rich soils. Wood, which is important for special purposes, such as handles, vehicle parts and exercise equipment (almost all baseball bat). Suitable for curved parts of furniture. 36 black ash (fraxinus nigra) leaves: compounds, opposite; Flyers 7-11, each 3-5 length, not stalking except for the end, dark green above, light green under with some rusty hair; Margin saw teeth. Twigs: stout, initially somewhat hairy, soft and gray or red brown, many large pale spots (lenticels). Dark brown with black, pointed end buds. Leaves are almost circular scars, raised margins; was not notched at the top. Fruit: similar to that of white. However, it is usually small (1-13/4 length and 3/8 ratio). General: when the bark becomes gray, old corky ridges or scales; frequent knobs in the trunk. Medium sized trees that prefer cool, swampy. Wood is generally lighter in weight and weaker than white ash, but is used for the same purpose. 37 tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera) leaves: simple in diameter, alternate, 4-6, usually 4 lobes, bright green, turns yellow in autumn. Twigs: in spring and summer, green, sometimes purple tones; Reddish-brown, soft and shiny during the winter. Large, smooth, flattened birds, duck-billed fruits; green at first, turning light brown when ripening in autumn; Cone-like, 21/2-3 long, consisting of winged seeds. Flowers like green yellow tulips in May or June. Soon a vertical stripe of lussing appears, dark gray and crotch afterwards. The tallest large tree of the east tree. It is a fast growing and important wood and shade tree. Wood is valuable for veneers and many other uses. Also known as tulip poplar. 38 Oytree Magnolia (Magnolia Akunata) Leaves: Simple, Alternate, 4-12Gin, Soft Above, Down Down; Margins are smooth or sometimes wavy, twigs: reddish brown, glossy, peppery smell and taste. End buds 1/2-3/4 long. Fruit: As a child, like a small green cucumber. When maturing in autumn, 3-4gin, clusters of small red pods, each containing two scarlet seeds; Often stuck throughout the winter. Large flowers (3 length), green yellow, single, straight; It is displayed from April to June. General: It is from gray-brown to brown, developing long narrow flanges and ridges with loose scales. Medium-sized trees mainly found in the western half of the country. Wood is mainly used for interior finishing, furniture and containers. 39 American ELM (Ulmus Americana) leaves: simple, alternate, 4-6gin, inequality at the base, rather rough on the upper surface; Generally under soft soft hairs; Veins stand out; Margin applied rough teeth. Leaf stems short. Twigs: slender, zigzag, brown, soft or slightly hairy. Leaves sprout 1/8-1/4 long, flattened. Flower buds larger, under the leaf shoots. Bird is red brown, smooth or downscale; Margins are dark. Fruits: oval, seeds surrounded by thin paper wings, 1/2 long, notched deep at the end; borne in ripe clusters in the spring; Wings with hair scattered along the margins. Flowers and fruits appear in front of the leaves, as do slippery elms. General: long corky ridges, dark gray shells in gray-brown; On an old tree separated by diamond-shaped cracks. Large and very precious shade trees. Drooping crowns often give a

vase-shaped shapre. Found locally throughout Pennsylvania, mainly in wet areas. Hard and durable wood has many uses including box manufacturing, and furniture. 40 slippery ELM (Ulmus Pulva) leaves: simple, alternate, 5-7 long; In general, it is larger than the American elm, with rough or soft hairs on both sides. Margin applied rough teeth. Leaf stems short. Twigs: Strutter, gray and rather rough than American elm. Slightly larger and round buds than American elms rarely flatten. Buds are almost black, brown scales on rusty hair. Fruit: like the American elm, but rather large (3/4 long); The wing margin is slightly notched at the hairless end. General: Similar to American elm, but with a bright color, soft, cracked bark has a diamond-shaped outline. The inner shell is sticky and fragrant. Medium-sized trees are usually found near streams. The Crown does not sag like an American elm. Trees are commonly sold as former species. 41 Common Huckleberry (Celtis Oxydentalis) Leaves: Simple, Alternate, 2-4 Long and Slender Pointed; margin sharp teeth; basic inequality. Often rough on top, slightly hairy veins stand out at the bottom; 3 veins at the base. Leaf stems are somewhat dull and grooved; Fairly long (compared to the Elm). Twigs: slender, reddish-brown, chamber white pie. Small, sharp pointed shoots pressed closely against the branches. Fruits: cherries, color, dark purple, 1/4-1/2 straight, sweet but similar to the very small flesh covering the pit stone; borne by singing on long slender stems; ripe for autumn. General: Gray-brown peeling with distinctive mantis projections or irregular ridges. Witch brooms are common. It is most common in limestone soils in moist locations. sometimes mistaken for an elm. Wood is mainly used for furniture, boxes and other containers. 42 quaking aspen (populus tremuloid) leaves: diameter, bright green, almost circular, bright green, soft, simple, alternate, 11/2-3; Margins with fine teeth; The leaf stems are thin and flattened, making the leaves tremble in the cool breeze. Yellowish-green when unfolded in spring. Twigs: slender, reddish-brown, soft and shiny. Peace star shape, white. Sharp pointed, smooth and shiny, often bent inwards. Fruit: Small capsules containing 10-12 seeds (1/4 long capsule; capsules arranged in a spiral 4 long drooping stems, mature in early summer. IT TURNS ROUGH; SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED TREES ARE RAPID GROWTH BUT SHORT-LIVED; OFTEN ONE OF THE FIRST FOREST TREES ESTABLISHED IN RECENTLY BURNED AREAS; ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY DISTRIBUTED TREES IN NORTH AMERICA; MOST COMMON IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA; TREES ARE MOSTLY USED FOR PAPER PULP. 43 BIGTOOTH ASPEN (POPULUS GRAND LIDENTATA) LEAVES: SIMPLE, ALTERNATE, 3-4GIN, ABOVE DARK GREEN, BELOW, ROUGH TEETH AND MARGINS; LEAF TRUNKS FLATTENED. Spring. twigs: rather stout, brown-gray, sometimes pale-coated, hairy down. Buds are blunt, pointed, dull, almost curved, often hairy. Fruit: similar to quivering aspen. In the form of a hanging cat, flowers appear in front of the leaves in the spring, just as if aspens were split. General: Similar to quivering aspen, but usually with a darker shell. small and medium-sized trees; short-life. It is most common in southern Pennsylvania. Wood is mainly used for paper pulp. 44 black willow (Salix Nigra) leaves: simple, alternate, long and narrow, short stems, sharp pointed, fine teeth in the margins, average length 3; Dark green above, much lighter below. The stiple (small leaf) at the base of the main leaf stem remains through most of the summer. Twigs: slender, brittle on base, light reddish-brown to orange-green. Small brown capsule, 1/4 long, long hanging cluster; Ripe for May or June. Each little seed surrounded by the toughest of long soft hairs. General: Thick dark brown bark that separates into wide, flat plates or ridges as trees age. small and small trees. Only native willow trees grow to fair size. Found mainly in wet situations. Often, multiple trunks occur on the same root system. Crying willows (S. babylonica) and brittle willows (S. fragilis) often introduce trees planted for decoration. 45 black cherry (Prunus serotina) leaves: simple, alternate, narrow, tapered tip, glowing above, pale under and generally with reddish-brown hair near the base; 2-5 long, short curved teeth and margins. Twigs: soft, reddish-brown, often covered with a thin gray coating that peels off or rubs easily. When written chur; minutes, round gray lenticles. The shoots are smooth, shiny, sharp pointed, twig-like color, but often colored green. Fruits: round, purple tin, 1/3 -1/2 in diameter, single round, including stone seeds. It is placed in a hanging cluster. Flower white, 4-gin upright cluster in June. General: shell on a soft young trunk, dark red brown, marked with numerous raised horizontal lines (lenticles), its resemblance to that of a rather sweet birch; it was later broken into thick irregular plates with ups upside-down edges. large trees in the northern part of the country. Medium size in southern country. Wood is mainly used for high-end furniture and interior finishing. 46 black GUM (Nyssa Silvatica) leaves: simple, alternate, 2-4 length, full or wavy margin; dark green and shining above, often down to the bottom; Turning a vivid red in early summer. Twigs: soft, gray-reddish-brown; White pie separated by dark lines. Fruit: cherry-like, 1/3-2/3 long, dark blue, 1 seed, thin flesh and; songs or 3 in a cluster or in a cluster of 2 or 3; ripe for autumn. General: bark on young trees is soft, scaly, light gray; Dark gray in the old trunk, resembling a crocodile hide divided into blocks. Medium-sized trees, often with flat toppings, horizontal branches and twigs like short spurs. It grows mainly in swamps, but is found elsewhere. Trees are very difficult to divide; It is mainly used for box, fuel and rail relations. 47 American plane tree (platanus oxydensis) leaves: simple, alternate, 3-5 lobes, 4-7, generally wider than long; above under the bright green, pale and hairy. Next year, the foundation of the leaf stem hollow that surrounds the shoots. Twigs: green and hairy at first, brown afterwards, soft; Zigzag. Buds are like cones in one soft, reddish-brown size. Fruit: Round button ball, single or sometimes tough 2's on slender stems. These fruit clusters are light brown, 1-11/4 diameter, consisting of many seeds, each surrounded by a base by soft hair; As a general, it hangs throughout the winter. General: two layers of shells, outer peeling of brown flakes, inner whiteness, yellow or green; dark brown and crack under the old trunk. large sized trees; Mature trees are often very large. I prefer stream banks. Wood used for furniture, boxes, butcher blocks and floors. Also known as American Sycamore. The London Plaintree (P. acerifolia) is more commonly planted as a shade tree, with two, sometimes three, button balls on the stems. 48 common malchestnut (esculus hippo) leaves: palmateri compound, opposite; Generally seven leaflets, each 4-9 long, wedge-shaped, long pointed, smooth during full cultivation; Turn rusty yellow in autumn. Twigs: stout, usually not hairy. Bud black brown, sticky, large; End bud 1/2-1 long. fruit: round capsule, diameter 11/2-21/2 diameter, prickly green shell; When ripe, it is divided into three parts when releasing 1 or 2 large, shiny brown, non-edible seeds. 3/4 length flower; found in brilliant white and yellow and red. Flower cluster upright, 8-12 long. Medium to large trees. Introduced in Europe and common shade trees in the state. The leaves are often browned by disease. Also known as the European Buckeyes. Southern Pennsylvania (A. glabra, Ohio) and Yellow Buckeye (A. octandra). 49 American Linden (Tilia Americana) Leaves: Simple, Alternate, Somewhat Heart-Shaped, 4-7 gin, glowing dark green at the top, soft under except for tufts of rusty hair; sharply added teeth in the margins; twigs: green or red when young, turned brown red; usually zigzag. deep red buds on green, usually lopsided, and 2-3 visible scales. fruits: nuts, thick shells, about the size of peas; Downey leaf-like blades or strained into groups attached to bract. The Fruits and bridges can remain in the trees until late winter. Flowers are white, fragrant yellow. General: soft, tough, dark gray bark in the young trunk; It was broken into a narrow, scaly ridge on an old tree. large trees; Usually found in other trees and mixtures in moist, rich valley soils. Wood is used in a variety of products, including boxes, Venetian blinds, girdles, doors, picture frame and furniture. Also known as Basswood. 50 northern Catalpa (Catalpa speciosa) leaves: in a vortex of 3 or more, sometimes opposite, heart-shaped, 8-12 length and 6-8 wide; full or wavy margins; Smooth and hairy bottom from above. Twigs: stout, yellow brown; No buds at the end. Small side shoots, seem to be hidden in the shell. It is characterized by large, almost round and depressed leaf scars. Fruits: bean-like, 8-18 long and narrow. The pods hung at the end of the things throughout the winter, separating them in two halves when ripe; Many seeds, each with long white hair at both ends. Flowers in July, about 8-length terminals placed in clusters; Each colorful flower has white yellow and purple spots, 2-3 in diameter. General: bark light brown, scales; A little crotch on an old tree. Medium to large trees. The Mississippi Valley is native. Usually planted for shade purposes in this state, but wood is durable and useful in posts. Less hardly southern Catalpa (C. bignonioides) with slender pods were also planted in Pennsylvania. 51 plain sence (Diospyros YA) leaves: simple, alternate, 4-6 long, dark green and glossy above, pale and often hairy below; Margins are soft or wavy. Twigs: gray-brown, soft, sometimes velvety. No end buds; Each side bud is covered with 2 glossy dark brown scales. Fruits: carcined berries, large in diameter (3/4-2), like plums, orange to red, will remain with part of the flower attached to the base (see sketch); Seeds 1-8, flat, rather large. General: Peeled from dark gray to dark brown, separated into small blocks with a yellow with a cinnamon red bottom. Native small and medium trees in the southern part of the country. Wood is used mainly for special products such as hard, tough, weaving, spoons, golf club headscherts. 52 common PAWPAW (Asijina triloba) leaves: simple, alternate, 5-12gin, drooping; somewhat like the leaves of Oytree magnolia; dark green above, light green below; Margins are soft or wavy. Twigs: olive brown, enlarged at the point where the leaves are attached, somewhat hairy towards the tip. Fruits: short beard looks like bananas, at first green yellow, brown when ripe for autumn, 3-5gin, edible; Contains numerous brown, glowing seeds in fragrant outer pulp. Flowers appear in front of the leaves, solitary, with green-brown, 1 in purple. General: Peel dark brown, thin, slightly cracked before It is often displayed as a white stain. little tree. Usually found in the basement of forests in the southern half of the country on abundant moist soil. Fruits are sometimes worth more than the trees used for fuel. 53 common SASSAFRAS (Sassafras albidum) leaves: simple, alternate, 4-6gin, characteristic aromatic when crushed. In general, you can find three types of trees: full, 2-lobed, and 3-lobed (almost 5-lobed). Soft, dark green, much lighter below. Twigs: bright green, sometimes red, soft and shiny; Big white pie. With many loose scales, shut the buds much larger than the sides. Fruit: cherry-like, dark blue, shiny, about 1/2 diameter, red stem enlarged at attachment point. burden in the cluster. Yellow flowers appear before the leaves unfold. General: The bark on the young tree soon becomes a huss, the green bark turns brown, the color of the salmon in the inner shell; The old tree shows deep cracks extending a long distance to the trunk. small and medium-sized trees with crooked trees; Often spread by root suckers. Roots, leaves, twigs, fruits have a pungent smell. The oils contained in this part are used in teas in medicines, perfumes, etc. Wood was mainly used for fuel and fence poles. 54 Flower Gagwood (Cornus Florida) Leaves: Simple, Opposite, 3-5Gin; cluster towards the end of the twig; smooth or wavy margins; Veins stand out like bows and curves. In autumn, the autumn leaves are bright red. twigs: green-tinged red, often coated with blue-white powder; marked with a ring; The tip is bent upwards. End leaf buds covered with 2 red scales; Side leaf shoots are very small. Fruit: egg-shaped druff, 1/2-3/5 length; Coat red; flesh yellow; Stone groove, 2 cells; Typically in clusters of 2-5; The leaves persist after falling. Flowers green white or yellow, in small, flat top clusters; under four gorgeous white Brits; Opens in front of the leaves. General: Red brown shell on red gray, broken by cracks in small blocks like crocodile hide. Especially for decoration, the value of planting low spread crowns, small native trees. Wood is mainly used for fabric weaving shuttles. 55A B C C D E F G H I J K M M M M M M M M M M M S T T U V W X X Y Z Ash, Black 36 White 35 Aspen, Victus 43 Quivering 42 B Bathroom 49 Beech, American 16 Birch, Black 28 Canoe 31 Grey 32 Paper 31 River 30 Sweet 28 White 31 , Ohio 48 Yellow 48 Butternut 21 C Catalpa, Northern 50 Southern 50 Cherry, Black 45D Dogwood, Flower 54 E Elm, USA 39 Slippery 40G Gum, Black 46 H Hackberry, Common 41 Hemlock, Eastern 1 Hickori, Bitter Nut 27 Mokenut 25 Pork Bark 23 Bark Peel 24 Honey Locust 34 horse chestnuts, 48 European 8, 49 locusts in the United States, 33 M Magnolia, Oytree 38 Maple, Hard 17 Norway 20 Red 18 Silver 19 Soft 18, 19, 20 Sugar 17 O Oak, Black 14 Night 11 East Red 12 Pin 15 Rock 11 Scarlet 13 White 10 P Pawpaw, Common 52 Persimsia, General 51 Pine, East White 2 Pitch 3 Red 5 5 Scrub Eastern 9 S S S sassafras, Common 53 Spruce, Black 7 Norway 6 Red 7 Sycamore, USA 47 T Tamarak 8 Tulip Tree 37 Tulip Poplar 37 W Walnut, Eastern Black 22 White 21 Willow, Black 44 Brittle 44 Brittle 44 Brittle 44 Wooling 44 56 White Oak Nut Oak Eastern Red Oak Oak Oak Sugar Red Birkm Red Birch: This ebook is open to the press. 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