Native Tree Identification Class **Huntsville Botanical Garden** **Instructor: Chris Stuhlinger** **Week 1**

Order	Common Name	Scientific Name	Characteristics	Location	Grid	Notes
1	Red Maple	*Acer rubrum (Sapindaceae)* *(formerly Aceraceae)* *Acer = hard* *rubrum = red*	**Bark**: smooth in young trees, rough, shaggy ridges in older trees **Leaf**: opposite, simple, (3)-5 serrated lobes, red petiole; deciduous **Flower bud:** rounded, scaly, red **Flower:** can be monoecious or dioecious, flowers small, red, held in clusters before leaf-out **Fruit**: paired (double) winged samara	SE of Lake Lonnie N of Fern Glade, S of Gem Mining	I8 K9	60-80 ft; prefers low/moist sites, but will adapt to high/dry site with a taproot; fall color-usually, but not always red; some part of tree is usually red; many cultivars
2	Ginkgo (Maidenhair tree)	*Ginkgo biloba (Ginkgoaceae)* *Ginkgo = silver apricot* *biloba = two-lobed*	**Bark**: light gray, becomes deeply furrowed **Leaf**: alternate, simple, lobed, fan-shaped, venation parallel and palmate, deciduous **Flower**: dioecious, green, inconspicuous, appears in spring **Fruit**: oval, round, 1-3 inches, fleshy,green/yellow, female fruit foul-smelling - late fall	Children's Garden near entrance	I9	50-75 ft; drought tolerant; fall color - bright yellow; good for urban sites; living fossil - 150 million years; Gymnosperm; native to China
3	Willow Oak	*Quercus phellos (Fagaceae)* *phellos = corky (bark)*	**Bark:** dark grey irregular ridge & furrow **Leaf:** alternate, simple, entire, thin, linear-narrowly elliptic, 2-5" long, shiny w/bristle tip, hairs in vein angles; deciduous **Fruit:** very small (.25-.5") downy acorns, yellow-brown, held singly or in pairs on short stout stalk, fall	Children's Garden lawn (dino)	I9	60-80 ft tall; leaf looks like willow leaf; red oak group; fall color - yellow
4	Sugar Maple	*Acer saccharum (Sapindaceae)* *(formerly Aceraceae)* *saccharum = sweet/sugar*	**Bark:** smooth to split bark **Leaf**: opposite, simple, 5 non-serrated (entire) lobes; deciduous **Flower bud:** pointy, scaly, green **Flower:** can be monoecious or dioecious, small, held in clusters before leaf-out; **Fruit:** paired (double) winged samara	Children's Garden center S of Demonstration Vegetable Garden; N of Fort/sandcastle	I9 K10	100-120 ft; leaf looks like Canadian flag; maple syrup comes from sap; fall color - yellow, orange, and red
5	White Oak	*Quercus alba (Fagaceae)* *alba = white*	**Bark:** shaggy-scaly flaky grey-whitish **Leaf:** alternate, simple, 7-(9)-11 deeply-divided rounded lobes (finger-like), pale grey beneath; deciduous **Flower:** monoecious; male catkins; female axillary spikes, at leaf-out **Fruit:** .75-1" elongated smooth acorn, brown, with shallow warty-scaly cap, with or without short stalk, singly or pairs, fall	Children's Garden lawn near treehouse	H10	60-80 ft tall; E USA in wide range of habitats; white oak group; whiskey barrels; fall color - red to purplish

Order	Common Name	Scientific Name	Characteristics	Location	Grid	Notes
6	Tulip Poplar Yellow-poplar	*Liriodendron tulipifera* *(Magnoliaceae)* *Liriodendron = lily tree* *tulipifera = tulip-bearing*	**Bark**: tan-pink furows in narrow pale grey ridge and furrow bark **Leaf:** alternate, simple 4-lobed, entire (not serrated); deciduous **Flower:** monoecious, perfect tulip-like, yellow-green **Fruit**: single straight samaras held in cone-like clusters **Twig**: stipule scar conspicuous, encircling twig	Children's Garden behind growing shed	I9	tallest eastern hardwood (150 ft) very fast growing 3ft/ yr, can get huge trunks growing together or single; brittle wood; Indians - canoewood; fall color - yellow
7	Eastern Redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana* *(Cupressaceae)*	**Bark:** fibrous, peeling (red if scratched) **Mature Leaf:** scale-like, 1/16-1/8" long, dark green, resin gland, held in 4 rows (opposite pairs) **Juvenile Leaf:** sharp stiff needles, 1/2" long, yellow-green to blue-green; evergreen **Flower**: dioecious, female flower light blue-green **Fruit:** 1/8-1/4" rounded berry-like cone, blue-black with waxy coating & fleshy pulp, contains 1-3 seeds; very young cones have individual scales to recieve pollen, then fuse to form the "berry", matures 1 yr	opposite entrance to Children's Garden	I8	30-60 ft tall (dwarfed on limestone outcrops); harsh rocky open areas & woods from mid-TX east; one of the first spp. to colonize vacant fields; important for wildlife as forage and shelter in inhospitable ecosystems; host plant for cedar-apple rust; high pH indicator plant; wood rots very slowly & repels bugs
8	Shumard oak	*Quercus shumardii* *(Fagaceae)*	**Bark**: grayish-brown, developing deep, dark furrows **Leaf**: alternate, simple, 5-9 lobes, bristle tips, sinuses extend more than halfway to midrib **Flower**: monoecious, male catkins, female single or paired on short stalk **Fruit**: acorn, 3/4 to 1-1/4 inches long, oblong-ovoid, may be striped, shallow cap, covers < 1/3 of acorn	south of Children's Garden	J9	60-80 ft.; fall color - orange, red; good urban tree; red oak group
9	Sweetbay Magnolia	*Magnolia virginiana* *(Magnoliaceae)* *Magnolia = Pierre Magnol*	**Bark:** Smooth & pebbly, noticeable bark ridge/branch collar **Leaf:** alternate, simple, 3-5" lanceolate w/blunt tip, flexible, silver fuzzy undersides, sweet smell when crushed, fuzzy petiole; semi-evergreen **Bud:** valvate, fuzzy **Flower:** monoecious, white, fragrant, 3" cup-shaped (smaller than S. Magnolia), spring **Fruit:** cone-like ovoid cluster of folicles, releases red-coated seeds in fall **Twig**: stipule scar conspicuous, encircling twig	E/SE side of Lake Lonnie E side of Trillium Education Garden/ S end Nature Trail	I8 N8	Usually 10-30 ft, but can reach 60 ft; native to low/moist sites in coastal SE up to TN & New England; shrubby form, often multi-trunked w/narrow crown, *not* the bay you cook with; fall color - none

Kershner B., Mathews D., Nelson G., and Spellenberg R. 2008. National Wildlife Federation® Field Guide to Trees of North America. New York, NY: Stirling Publishing Co., Inc.

Kirkman L., Brown C., and Leopold D. 2007. Native Trees of the Southeast. Portland, OR: Timber Press, Inc.

Little E. 1980. National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Trees, Eastern Region. New York, NY: Chanticleer Press, Inc.

Missouri Botanical Garden Staff. 2017. Missouri Botanical Garden Plant Finder. Retrieved from URL http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/plantfinder/plantfindersearch.aspx

Ponder, H. and Montague, D. 1998. Ornamental Horticulture Plant Identification Manual. Auburn, AL: Speedy Printing, East University Dr., Auburn, AL.

http://www.forestry.alabama.gov/Pages/Management/Forms/Forest_Trees_Alabama.pdf

http://dendro.cnre.vt.edu/dendrology/syllabus/factsheet.cfm?

https://hort.ifas.ufl.edu/database/documents/pdf/tree_fact_sheets/

https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/