
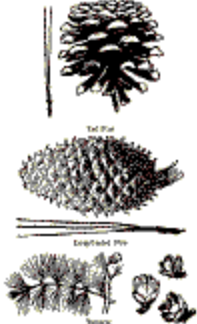
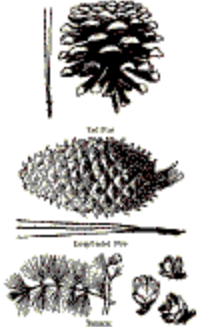








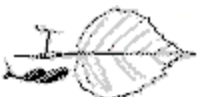

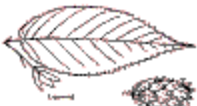


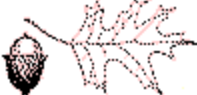


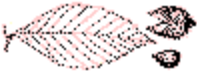










Picture	Name	Description
	Pine (White)	Leaves are in bunches of 5, and are 3 to 5 inches long; cones 4 to 8 inches (long). Up to 175 feet high.
	Pine (Red)	Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, in bunches of 2, cones 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches (med). Reddish bark.
	Tamarack	One of the few conifers that shed all their leaves each Fall. Leaves 1/2 to 1 inch long; cones 1/2 to 3/4 inch (small).
	Spruce (White)	Leaves 1/2 to 1/4 inch long; cones 1 1/2 to 2 inches long, are at the tips of the branches and deciduous; the twigs smooth. Up to 60 to 70 or even 150 feet high.
	Hemlock	Leaves 1/2 to 3/4 inch long; cones 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Up to 60 to 70 feet high; occasionally 100. Bark full of tannin.
	Balsam	Its flat leafage is distinctive. Balsam is famous for the blisters on its trunk and for the exquisite odor of its boughs.
	Cedar (White)	Also know as Arbor vitae. The scale-like leaves are about 6 to 8 to the inch, the cones half an inch long or less. Up to 50 to 60 feet high. Cedar is fragrant and very lightweight.

Picture	Name	Description
	<p>Quaking Asp, Quiver Leaf, Aspen Poplar</p>	<p>Occasionally 100 feet high. Readily known by its smooth bark, of a light green or whitish color. Leaves 1 1/2 to 2 inches long. The leaves “quiver” when the wind lightly blows on them.</p>
	<p>Balsam Poplar / Tacamahac</p>	<p>Fifty or 60 feet ordinarily, but sometimes 100 feet high. Bark rough and furrowed. The great size of the buds and their thick shiny coat of fragrant gum are strong marks. . Leaves 3 to 6 inches long.</p>
	<p>Black Walnut</p>	<p>Up to 150 feet high. Wood a dark purplish brown or gray; has flakes or chips (Burnt Potato Chips). Leaflets 13 to 23; and 3 to 5 inches long. Fruit nearly round, 1 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter.</p>
	<p>Shagbark / Hickory (White)</p>	<p>Up to 120 feet high. Known at once by the great angular slabs of bark hanging partly detached from its main trunk “shagbark”. Its leaves are 8 to 14 inches long, with 5 to 7 broad leaflets.</p>
	<p>Birch (White, Canoe)</p>	<p>Up to 80 feet high. Its leaf and catkin (flowers) distinguish it; the former is 2 to 3 inches long. It has white papery bark that tends to peel.</p>
	<p>Birch (Yellow)</p>	<p>Up to 30 to 50 feet in height. Leaves 3 to 4 inches long. Bark is papery, but is a dull yellow color.</p>
	<p>Ironwood</p>	<p>A small tree; 20 to 30, rarely 50, feet high; named for its hardness (non-splitting) and its hop-like fruit. Bark furrowed liking striping. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long. Fruit 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long. Grows on the edge of swamps.</p>
	<p>Oak (White)</p>	<p>Over 100 feet up to 150 feet high. Leaves 5 to 9 inches long. Round Lobe Tips. Bark is smooth on young and pale color.</p>

Picture	Name	Description
	Oak (Red)	Reaches 70 to 80, or even 140, feet high. The low, flat shape of the cup is distinctive; in fact, it has no cup, it has a saucer; leaves 4 to 8 inches long. Bark is rougher and reddish. Pointed Lobe Tips.
	Oak (Black or Golden)	Up to 100 feet high. The outer bark is rough, bumpy, and blackish. The leaf is of the Scarlet Oak style, but has uneven cuts and usually a large solid area in the outer half. The kernel of the acorn is yellow. The cup is larger than the kernel.
	Oak (Scarlet)	Up to 100 feet high. The leaf is has 3 or 4 deep, even cuts. The kernel of the acorn is white. The cup is the same size of the kernel.
	Oak (Pin / Swamp)	Up to 120 feet high. Likes swamps. Leaves 4 to 6 inches. Deep cuts like the Scarlet, but the Pin is uneven. Acorn is a small round button.
	Beech	70 to 80, and occasionally 120 feet high; readily distinguished by its un-furrowed ashy gray bark. Leaves 3 to 4 inches long.
	Elm	Commonly 100, occasionally 120, feet. . Leaves 2 to 5 inches long. Jagged edges.
	Tulip	Upwards of 100 to 150 feet. Has a very straight column. Leaves are 3 to 6 inches. Has a tulip like flower. Leaf is unique; looks like a Maple with the center tip split in two; four points. One of the only leaves with no center point.

Picture	Name	Description
	<p>Sassafras</p>	<p>Usually small – up to 125 feet. Leaves 4 to 7 inches long. The leaves are very distinct – three different shapes. 1 – oval 2 – mitten shaped and 3 – three pronged (W). Scouts say it looks like a dinosaur footprint. The twigs give off a root beer smell.</p>
	<p>Sycamore / Buttonball</p>	<p>Large tree - up to 140 feet high. Leaves 4 to 9 inches long. Sheds bark. Bark is unique. Looks like a boa constrictor or camouflage. Has a ball cluster.</p>
	<p>Red-bud</p>	<p>In spring, it has rosy or purple flowers. Smaller tree – under 50 ft. Silvery bark. Larger trees produce pea pods.</p>
	<p>Maple (Sugar)</p>	<p>From 80 to 120 feet. Fall color is red. Leaves 3 to 5 inches long. Its sap produces the famous maple sugar. Have 5 major lobes with shallow indents. Lowest lobes are smaller.</p>
	<p>Maple (Silver)</p>	<p>From 50 to 100 feet. Fall color is yellow. Leaves 5 to 7 inches long. Has some sugar. Have 5 major lobes with deep indents. Lowest lobes are larger than Sugar.</p>
	<p>Maple (Red)</p>	<p>From 50 to 100 feet. Fall color is crimson. Also have red leaf stalks, flowers and fruit. Leaves 2 to 6 inches long. Leaves are very similar to the Sugar Maple (except color).</p>