

# TREES of the

## Sugar Maple

Opposite, simple leaf with 5 lobes and toothed margin.

Well deserving of its State Tree designation, the sugar maple provides maple syrup, furniture and flooring and ends each growing season with a spectacular orange and red-orange foliage display.



## Yellow Birch

Alternate, simple leaf, 3 - 4.5" long, toothed margin, lance shape. A dominant Catskill and Adirondack tree, its small seeds feed many wildlife species while we use its wood for furniture, veneer and wooden kitchenware.



## White or Paper Birch

Alternate, simple leaf, 2 - 3" long, toothed margin, oval shape.

Our only forest tree with white bark. Traditional material for making birch bark canoes. Wood used for toothpicks, wood turnings and pulpwood.



# Forest Preserve

## Hemlock

Needles 1/3 - 2/3" long, flat with two white lines on undersides.

Stands provide valuable cover for overwintering deer. Bark in great demand during 19th Century for leather tanning, today trees not much commercially used. Woolly adelgid insect a serious threat.



## White Pine

Needles 3 - 5" long in clusters of 5, slender and flexible.

Originally used for ship masts, shorter ones today make great lumber and furniture.



## Spruce

Both species have short, four-sided sharp evergreen needles, most easily identified by habitat: black in bogs; red on mountainsides. Two species, red and black, are common in our northern forests. The wood is used for paper making from pulp and has traditionally been used as piano sounding boards.

