



Zone: _____

Name: _____

13 Trees ID

Group #1

Common Name

Scientific Name

Notes/Location

Southern Magnolia

Magnolia grandiflora

Star Magnolia

Magnolia stellata

Willow Oak

Quercus phellos

White Oak

Quercus alba

Red Maple

Acer rubrum

Sugar Maple

Acer saccharum

American Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis

London Plane Tree

Platanus x acerifolia

River Birch

Betula nigra

Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus

Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica

Kousa dogwood

Cornus florida

Flowering dogwood

Cornus Kousa

Luis J. Alfonzo

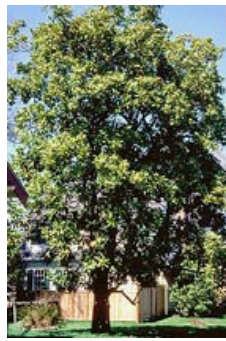
Horticulturist/Manager

Arboretum and Botanical Gardens & Landscape Services

University of Maryland, College Park

Southern Magnolia *Magnolia grandiflora*

Magnoliaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, evergreen, oval to elliptical, 5 to 8 inches long, pinnately veined, entire margin, very thick almost plastic-like, waxy/shiny dark green above, paler with rusty fuzz below.

Flower: Monoecious; very showy and fragrant, 6 to 8 inches wide with large white petals, occur singly in late spring and occasionally a few in the fall.

Fruit: An aggregate of follicles, green changing to red and later to brown, cylindrical, 3 to 5 inches long with a bright red seed (1/2 inch long) in each follicle, maturing in fall.

Twig: Stout, with white to rusty tomentum and a long (1 to 1 1/2 inches) silky white to rusty red terminal bud.

Bark: Brown to gray, thin, smooth/lenticellate when young, later with close plates or scales.

Form: A medium sized tree up to 80 feet with a pyramidal crown. When open grown, the crown is dense with low branches.



USDAFS Silvics of North America - USDAFS Additional Silvics - USDA Plants Database
Magnolia grandiflora is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting.
See states reporting southern magnolia ([opens a new window](#)).

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Text written by: John R. Sellar, Edward C. Jensen, or John A. Peterson

Star Magnolia *Magnolia stellata*

Magnoliaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, obovate or elliptical, 2 1/2 to 4 inches, entire margin, dark green above, green below.

Flower: Monoecious; white, 3 to 4 inches across, 12 to 20 petals, appearing in early spring.

Fruit: A cone-like, twisted, aggregate of follicles, 2 to 2 1/2 inches long; matures in late summer.

Twig: Moderate, glabrous, grayish brown, terminal buds tan and fuzzy, up to 1/2 inch long, stipule scar encircles twig.

Bark: Smooth, mottled gray.

Form: Small tree (to 20 feet), often multi-stemmed, very upright conical crown when young, crown spreads some with age.



USDA Plants Database *Magnolia stellata* is planted in the highlighted USDA hardiness zones to the left and is not known to widely escape cultivation.

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Willow Oak *Quercus phellos*

Fagaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, 2 to 5 inches long, linear or lanceolate in shape (willow-like) with an entire margin and a bristle tip.

Flower: Monoecious; males borne on slender yellow-green catkins; females borne on very short axillary spikes, both appear very early with the leaves.

Fruit: Acorns are very small, 1/4 to 1/2 inch across, nearly round and yellow-green, turning tan when older, caps are thin, saucer-like and cover only 1/4 of acorn with thin, tomentose, appressed scales.

Twig: Slender, hairless, olive-brown in color when young; multiple terminal buds are very small, reddish brown and sharp-pointed.

Bark: On young stems, smooth, gray and tight; later becoming darker and forming irregular rough ridges and furrows.

Form: A medium-sized tree up to 80 feet tall that forms a dense oblong crown when open-grown; lower branches do not readily self-prune.



[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Quercus phellos* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting willow oak](#) (opens a new window).

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White Oak *Quercus alba*

Fagaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, oblong to ovate in shape, 4 to 7 inches long; 7 to 10 rounded, finger-like lobes, sinus depth varies from deep to shallow, apex is rounded and the base is wedge-shaped, green to blue-green above and whitish below.

Flower: Monoecious; male flowers are yellow-green, borne in naked, slender catkins, 2 to 4 inches long; female flowers are reddish green and appear as very small single spikes; appearing with the leaves in mid-spring.

Twig: Red-brown to somewhat gray, even a bit purple at times, hairless and often shiny; multiple terminal buds are red-brown, small, rounded (globose) and hairless.

Fruit: Ovoid to oblong acorn, cap is warty and bowl-shaped, covers 1/4 of the fruit; cap always detaches at maturity; matures in one growing season in the early fall.

Bark: Whitish or ashy gray, varying from scaly on smaller stems to irregularly platy or blocky on large stems. On older trees smooth patches are not uncommon.

Form: A very large tree; when open grown, white oaks have rugged, irregular crowns that are wide spreading, with a stocky bole. In the forest crowns are upright and oval with trees reaching up to 100 feet tall and several feet in diameter.

[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Quercus alba* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting white oak](#) (opens a new window).

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Red Maple *Acer rubrum*

Aceraceae



Leaf: Opposite, simple, 3 to 5 palmate lobes with a serrated margin, sinuses relatively shallow (but highly variable), 2 to 4 inches long; green above, whitened, and sometimes glaucous or hairy beneath.

Flower: Attractive but small, occurs in hanging clusters, usually bright red but occasionally yellow, appear in early spring, usually before leaves.

Fruit: Clusters of 1/2 to 3/4 inch long samaras with slightly divergent wings, on long slender stems. Light brown and often reddish, ripen in late spring and early summer.

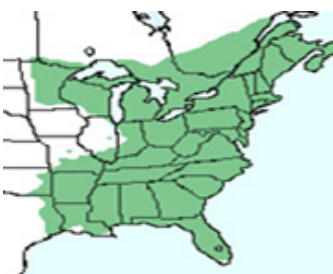
Twig: Reddish and lustrous with small lenticels, buds usually blunt, green or reddish (fall and winter) with several loose scales usually present, leaf scars V-shaped, 3 bundle scars, lateral buds slightly stalked, may be collateral buds present.

Bark: On young trees, smooth and light gray, with age becomes darker and breaks up into long, fine scaly plates.

Form: Medium-sized tree up to 90 feet. In the forest, the trunk is usually clear for some distance, in the open the trunk is shorter and the crown rounded.

[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Acer rubrum* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting red maple](#) (opens a new window).

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Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*

Aceraceae



Leaf: Opposite, simple and palmately veined, 3 to 6 inches long, 5 delicately rounded lobes, entire margin; green above, paler below.

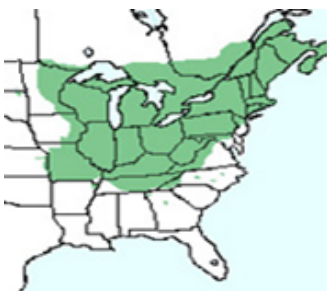
Flower: Light yellow-green, small, clustered, hanging from a long, slender (1 to 3 inch) stem, appearing with or slightly before the leaves in early spring.

Fruit: Two-winged horseshoe-shaped samaras about 1 inch long, appearing in clusters, brown when mature in the fall

Twig: Brown, slender and shiny with lighter lenticels; terminal buds brown, very sharp pointed, with tight scales.

Bark: Variable, but generally brown, on older trees it becomes darker, develops furrows, with long, thick irregular curling outward, firm ridges.

Form: Medium to tall tree (to 100 feet) with very dense elliptical crown.



[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Acer saccharum* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting sugar maple](#) (opens a new window).

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American Sycamore

Platanus occidentalis

Platanaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, palmately veined, 4 to 8 inches wide, ovate in shape, with three to five lobes, margins coarsely toothed, petiole bases encircle and enclose the buds, veins may be pubescent below.

Flower: Monoecious; imperfect, both males and females are very small and appear in dense round clusters, typically a single cluster to a stalk, appearing with the leaves.

Fruit: A spherical multiple of achenes borne on a 3 to 6-inch stalk. Each seed is tiny, winged, and 1/2 inch long; maturing in November, disseminating in late winter.

Twig: Obviously zigzag, quite stout and orange-brown in color; leaf scar surrounds the bud and the stipule scar surrounds the twig; terminal bud is absent; lateral buds are reddish, resinous, with a single, cap-like scale.

Bark: Thin, mottled brown, green, tan and white; older stems are gray-brown and scaly. The most striking feature of this tree, often referred to as "camouflage" bark that readily exfoliates.

Form: A very massive tree with heavy, spreading branches with obviously zigzag twigs reaching up to and over 100 feet tall. In winter, the persistent fruits resemble Christmas tree ornaments.



[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Platanus occidentalis* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting American sycamore](#) (opens a new window).

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London Plane Tree *Platanus x acerifolia*

Platanaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, palmately veined, 5 to 9 inches long, just as wide, 3 to 5 lobed, coarsely toothed, medium green above, paler below, petiole base covers the bud.

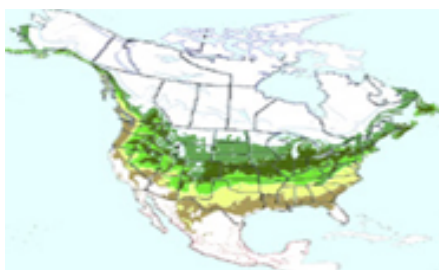
Flower: Not showy, Monoecious; separate males and females, usually two per stalk, appearing in early spring as the leaves begin to unfold.

Fruit: A spherical multiple of achenes, 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter, ripening to brown in October and persisting into winter, usually borne in pairs, hanging from long, thin stalks.

Twig: Moderate zig-zag pattern, green, turning grayish brown, leaves cover axillary and terminal buds, buds are conical, reddish, and covered with a single cap-like scale, this stipule scar encircles twig.

Bark: Attractive, light brown, exfoliating into creamy, olive and yellow patches.

Form: A very large tree with large branches, slightly pyramidal to round crown, reaching 100 feet in height



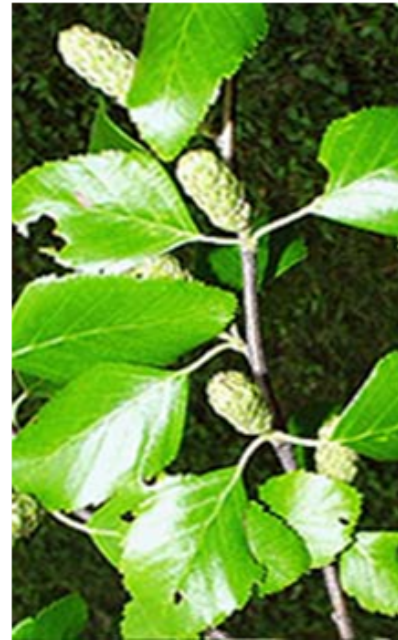
USDA Plants Database *Platanus hybrida* is planted in the highlighted USDA hardiness zones to the left and is not known to widely escape cultivation.

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River Birch

Betula nigra

Betulaceae



Leaf: Alternate, simple, pinnately-veined, rhombic to ovate, 1 1/2 to 3 inches long, conspicuously doubly serrate, with a wedge-shaped base, green above, paler and fuzzy below.

Flower: Monoecious; very showy and fragrant, 6 to 8 inches wide with large white petals, occur singly in late spring and occasionally a few in the fall.

Fruit: Cone-like, aggregate, 1 to 1 1/2 inches long, with many hairy scales, reddish brown, containing many tiny, 3-winged seeds, ripen and break apart in the fall.

Twig: Slender, orangish brown in color, smooth or slightly pubescent, with the terminal bud absent. Lateral buds may be slightly pubescent. No wintergreen odor when cut.

Bark: Smooth on young trees, salmon to rust colored; developing papery scales, exfoliating horizontally with several colors (creamy to orangish-brown) visible; later developing coarse scales.

Form: Medium size tree reaching up to 70 feet tall. The trunk generally divides low into several upright trunks.

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Betula nigra is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting river birch](#) (opens a new window).

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Eastern White Pine

Pinus strobus

Pinaceae



Leaf: Evergreen needles, 3 to 5 inches long, with five, slender, flexible needles per fascicle; fascicle sheath deciduous, needles appear blue-green because of 3 or more glaucous lines of stomata.

Flower: Monoecious; males cylindrical, yellow, in clusters near branch tips; females light green, tinged in red, at ends of branches.

Fruit: Cones are 4 to 7 inches long, cylindrical, with thick, rounded cone scales, very resinous, borne on a long stalk and maturing in late summer.

Twig: Slender, gray-green to orange-brown in color; buds long, ovoid, reddish brown.

Bark: On young trees, thin, smooth and gray-green with some lighter splotchy patches; later becoming thick, reddish brown to gray-brown with prominent finely scaly, rounded, long ridges and darker furrows.

Form: A large tree with a very straight trunk often reaching well over 100 feet in height. The crown is conical when young, later developing wispy, horizontal, upturning branches.



[USDAFS Silvics of North America](#) - [USDAFS Additional Silvics](#) - [Landowner Factsheet](#) - [USDA Plants Database](#) *Pinus strobus* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting eastern white pine](#) (opens a new window).

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Text written by: John R. Seller, Edward C. Jensen, or John A. Peterson

Crape Myrtle *Lagerstroemia indica*

Lythraceae



Leaf: Opposite or some leaves alternate or whorled, simple, elliptical, entire margin, 1 1/2 to 3 inches long, dark green above, paler below.

Flower: Very attractive, white, pink red or purple (depending on cultivar), occurring in long (8 inch) spike-like clusters, appearing in late summer.

Fruit: Dry, 6-parted, brown capsule in upright spikes, each capsule 1/2 inch long, persistent through the winter.

Twig: Slender, brown (initially red or green), ridged or angled, buds very small.

Bark: Gray-brown, smooth, exfoliating and exposing shades of brown, reddish brown and green, very attractive.

Form: Medium to large shrub or a small multi-stemmed tree to 40 feet.



USDA Plants Database *Lagerstroemia indica* is planted in the highlighted USDA hardiness zones to the left and may seed into the landscape. See a map of the states in which crapemyrtle has escaped (opens a new window).

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Kousa dogwood *Cornus kousa*

Cornaceae



Leaf: Opposite, simple, oval to ovate with an entire margin, arcuate venation, 2 1/2 to 4 inches long, 2 to 2 1/2 inches wide, shiny dark green above, paler below with some tufts of golden-brown hair present particularly at base of petiole.

Flower: Monoecious; white to slightly yellow-white bracts surround a cluster of small inconspicuous flowers; white bracts are very showy, 2 to 3 inches across and often cover the entire plant in late spring (after flowering dogwood).

Fruit: Very unusual, edible drupe, light red to pink in color, round and 1 to 1 1/2 inches across; yellowish orange inside and contains stony pits, borne on a 1 1/2 to 2-inch stalk, ripen in late summer to early fall.

Twig: Slender, with initially some purple or green but later turning light brown; leaf buds resemble a cat claw, flower buds are considerably larger and heart-shaped.

Bark: Initially smooth and light brown, later exfoliating into small patches forming a tan and brown camouflage pattern.

Form: Typically multiple stems, wide branching reaching a height of 30 feet.



USDA Plants Database *Cornus kousa* is planted in the highlighted USDA hardiness zones to the left and is not known to widely escape cultivaton.

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Flowering dogwood *Cornus florida*

Cornaceae



Leaf: Opposite, simple, 3 to 5 inches long, oval in shape with an entire or slightly wavy margin, arcuately veined, green above and slightly paler below.

Flower: Monoecious; very small and inconspicuous tight cluster, but surrounded by 4 very showy, large, white (occasionally pink) bracts, 2 inches in diameter, appearing in mid-spring.

Fruit: A shiny, oval red drupe, 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, in clusters of 3 to 5, maturing in fall.

Twig: Slender, green or purple (purple on sunlit side), later turning gray, often with a glaucous bloom. The terminal flower buds are clove-shaped, vegetative buds resemble a dull cat claw.

Bark: Gray and smooth when young, turning very scaly to finely blocky.

Form: A small tree with a short trunk that branches low, producing a slightly rounded to flat-topped crown. Branches are opposite, and assume a "candelabra" appearance.

[USDAFS Silvics of North America - USDAFS Additional Silvics - Landowner Factsheet - USDA Plants Database](#) *Cornus florida* is native to North America. Range may be expanded by planting. [See states reporting flowering dogwood \(opens a new window\)](#).



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