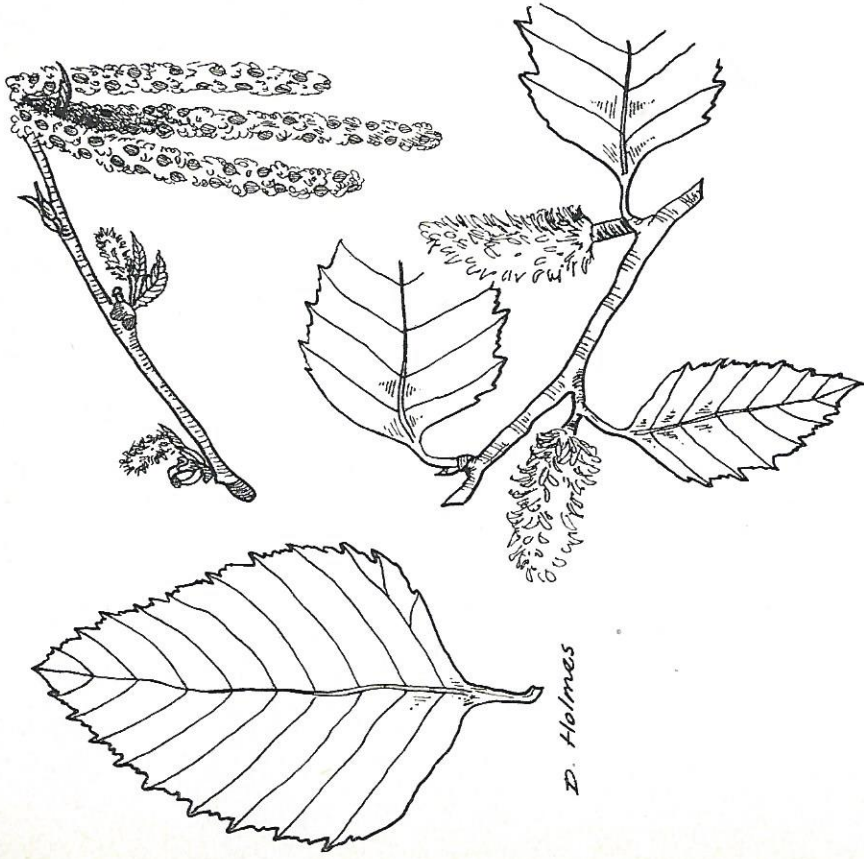


Blue Beech

This small tree has oblong leaves with doubly toothed leaf margins, arranged alternately on very fine twigs. Lower leaf veins are seldom forked. *It has smooth, gray bark which resembles that of beech, but which has strong, muscular ridges.* The fruit is in clusters, and consists of small, seed-like nuts on small, three-lobed leaves.

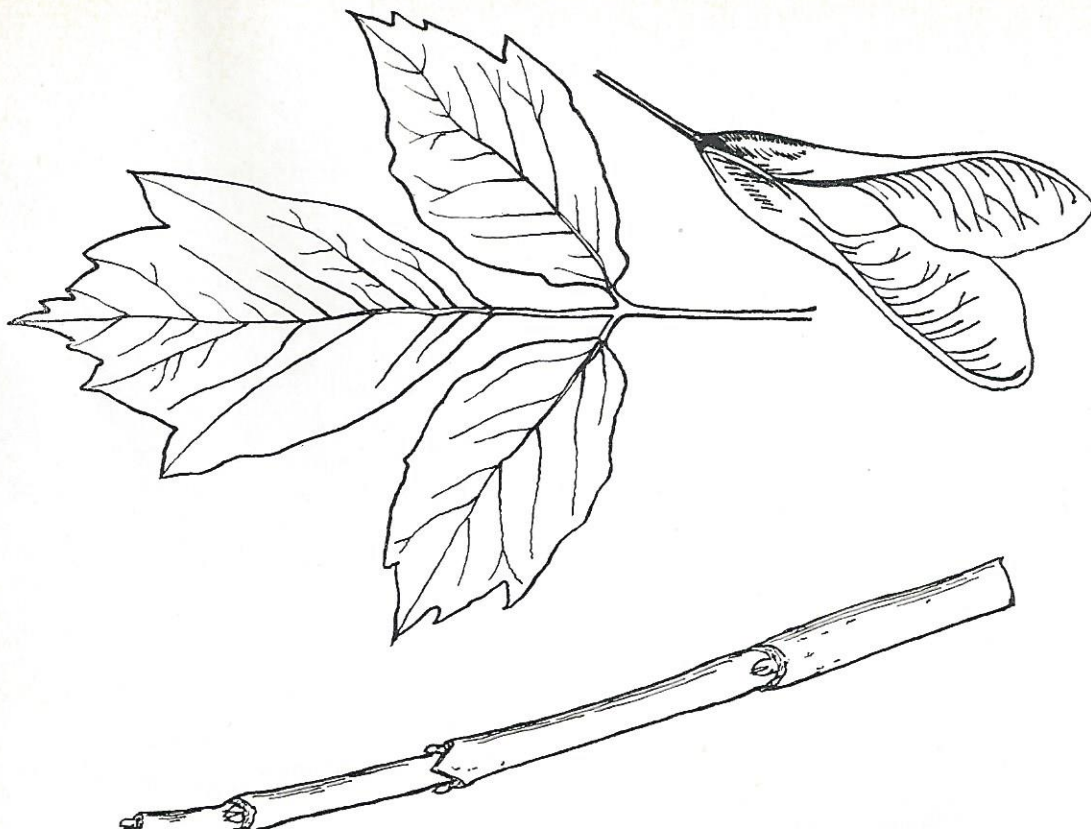
Note: Except for bark and fruit, this tree has a strong resemblance to ironwood, another small tree which is a close relative.



River Birch

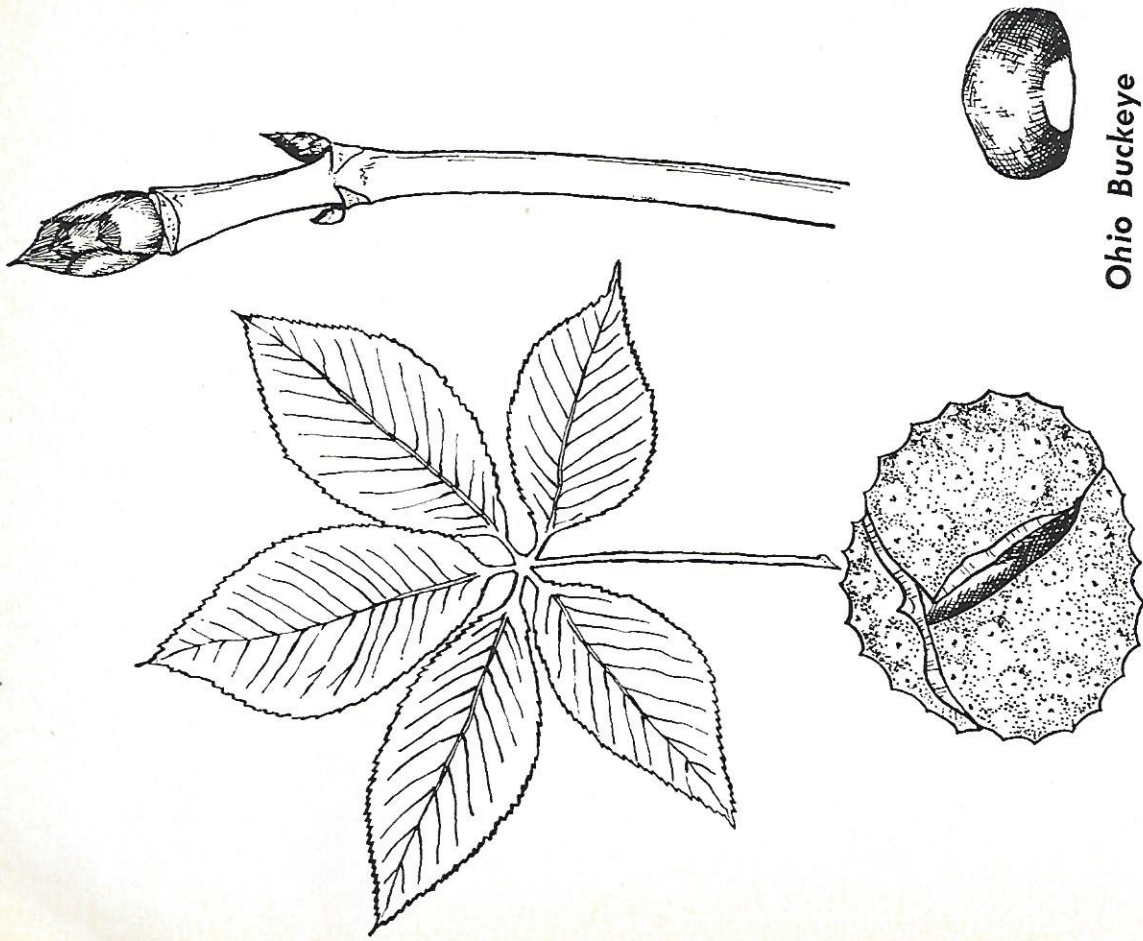
This tree is also called red birch. It is found mainly in the west half and south central parts of the state, where it is a frequent tree in wet situations. Its doubly toothed leaves, borne alternately on the fine twigs, are dark, shiny green above and pale below.

The bark of young trees and the upper bark on older trees peels off crosswise in thin, papery strips which have a pink to reddish tinge. The small, cone-like fruit matures in the spring.



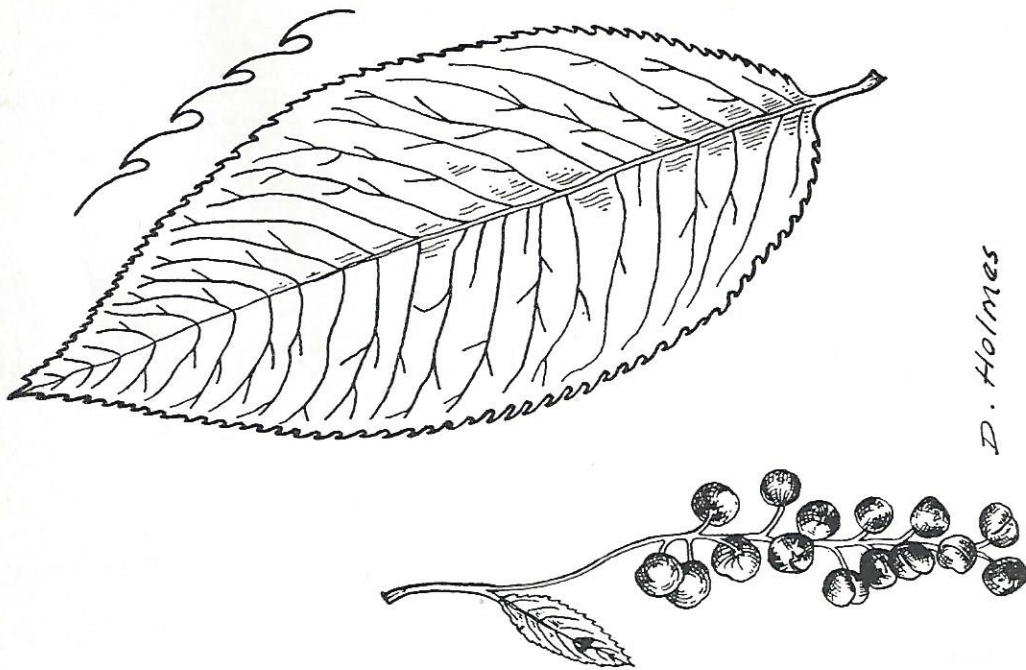
Boxelder

Compound leaves, oppositely arranged on the twigs, with three to five leaflets. The shape of the individual leaflets is extremely variable. The green twigs are round and the white buds are short-stalked. The winged seeds, joined in pairs, identify this tree as one of the maples, and help to separate it from the ashes. Boxelder likes to grow in wet places, but is also common as a street tree in cities.



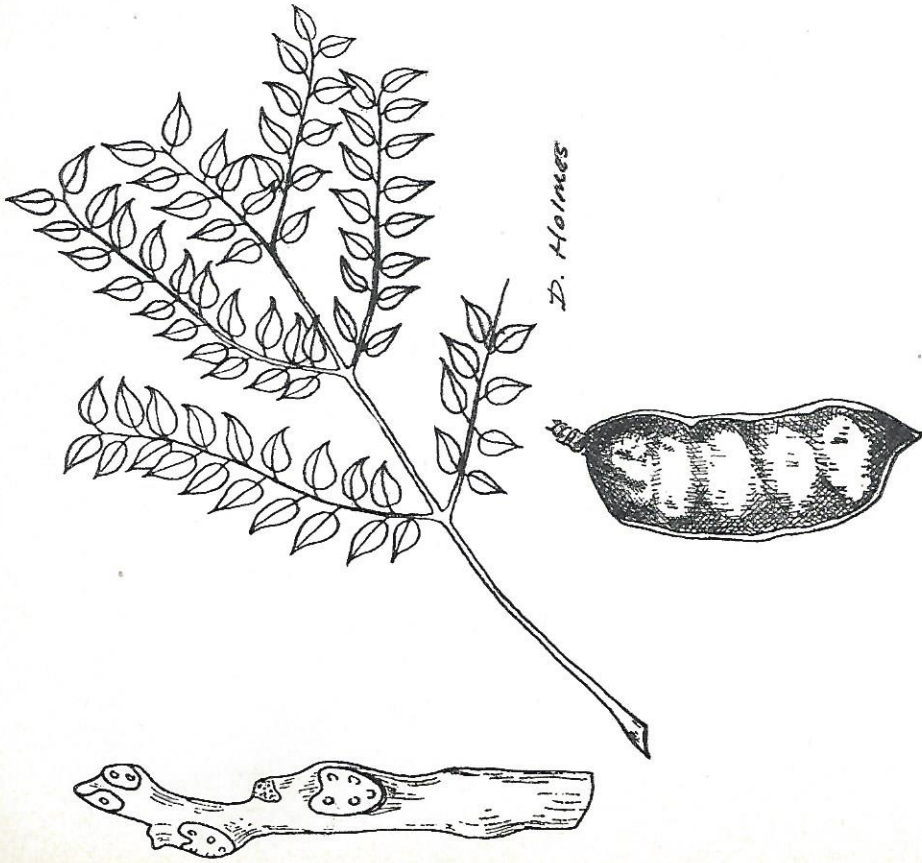
Ohio Buckeye

Compound leaves with five leaflets, placed like the fingers on your hand, and set on long leaf stems. The leaves are arranged oppositely on the stout twigs. The leaves, when crushed, have a bad smell. The smooth buds form early in the season. The round, shiny nuts are contained in a spiny shell. "First tree to leaf out, and the first to lose its leaves."
 The European horse-chestnut, which has been planted widely in Indiana, can be distinguished by its seven leaflets and its sticky buds.



Black Cherry

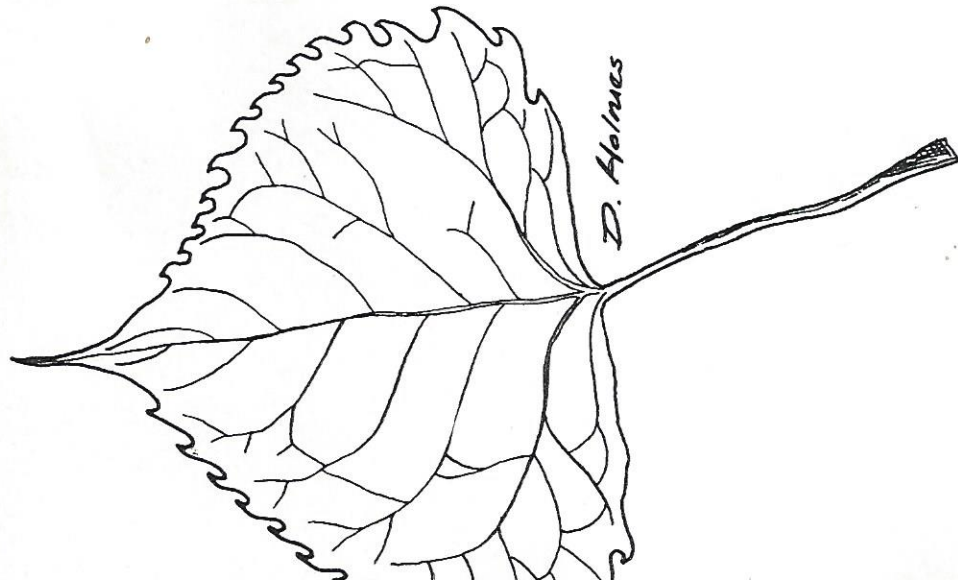
Shiny, oblong leaves with finely toothed margins, arranged alternately on slender twigs. The twigs have a bitter taste and a sour smell. The smooth bark of young trees has horizontal markings (called "lenticels" by the botanists). Older bark breaks up into dark scales about an inch square, still showing the "lenticels." The white flowers, which appear in early summer, develop into clusters of small, red cherries in July and August.



Coffee-tree

Very large, doubly compound leaves, sometimes two feet or more in length, arranged alternately on very thick twigs which have a mottled color. The fruit is a wide, thick-shelled pod, containing two or more dark, bony seeds. The "curly" bark plates have very sharp edges. This tree is found in many parts of the state, but it is never a common tree, usually widely scattered.

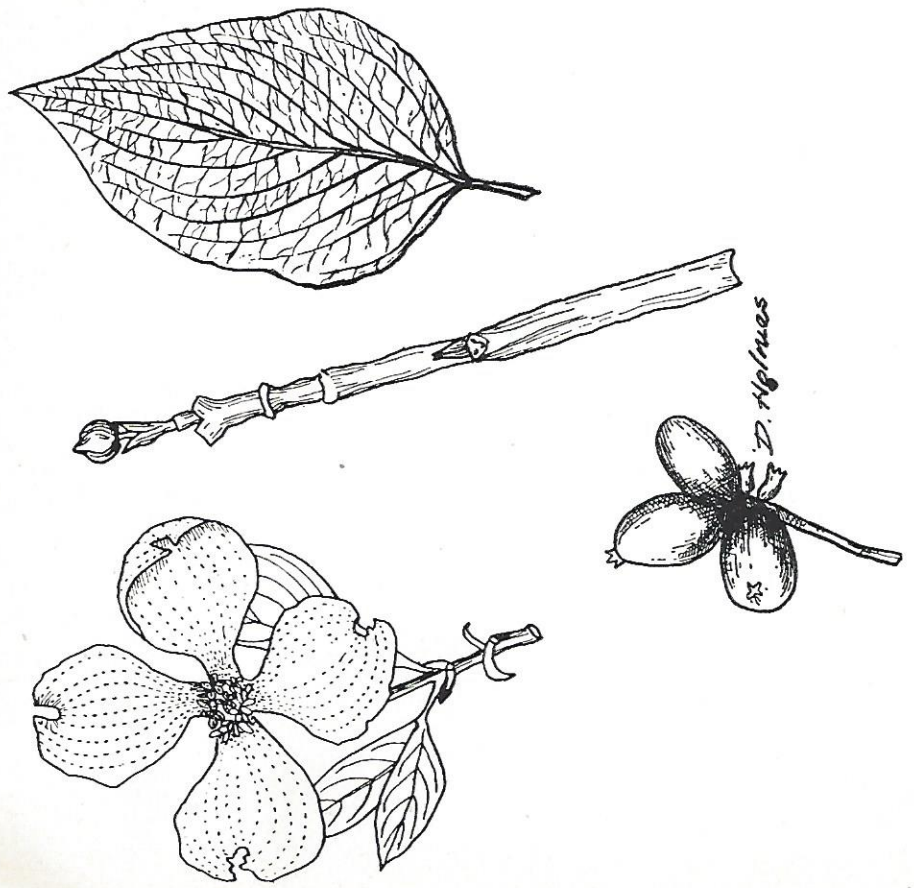
Note: This is one of the two trees on our list with doubly compound leaves. The other is honey locust, or thorn tree.



Cottonwood

Leaves bright green above, paler below, almost triangular in shape, with a flat base, and borne on long, stout, flat leaf stems. Twigs stout. The leaf scar has three dots on it, and three ridges extend down from the base of each leaf scar on vigorous twigs. Buds large and shiny brown, with a number of bud scales showing. The young bark is smooth and yellow-green; the old bark is rough, with thick, flat ridges.

A close relative is the swamp cottonwood, which can be distinguished by its more oval leaves with round leaf stems, and by the woolly appearance of the new leaves, leaf stems, and twigs.

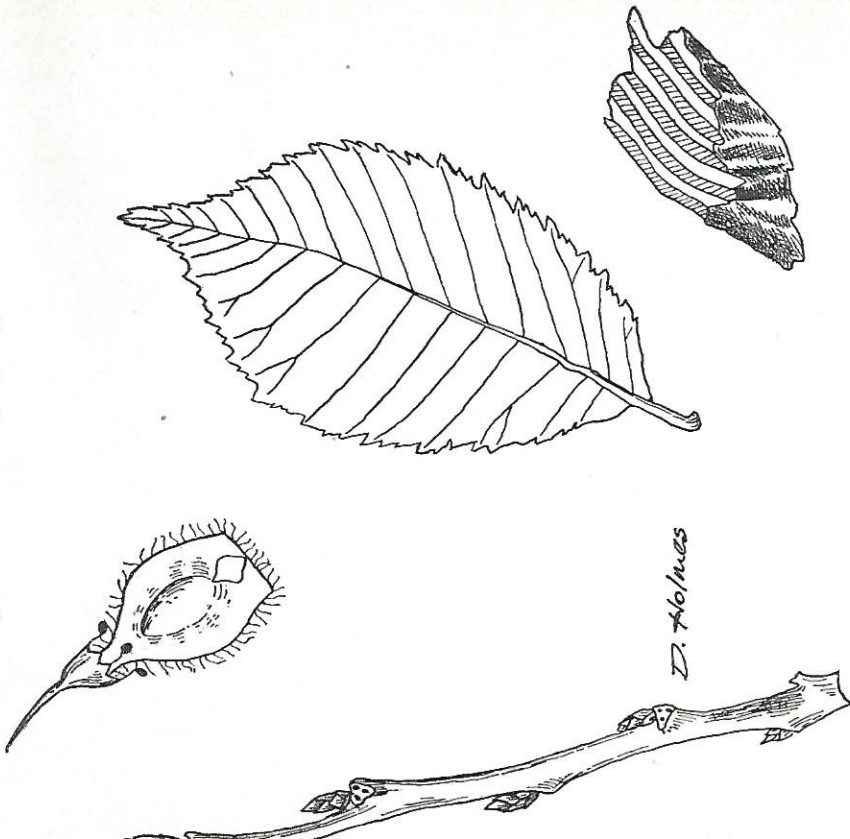


Flowering Dogwood

The oval, untoothed leaves of this small, roundheaded tree are borne in opposite pairs on the twigs. The leaf veins curve to the tip. The leaf scars encircle the twig. The bark is broken into small plates on older trees. The showy white flowers, which appear in early spring, are followed by berry-like fruit clusters which are green at first, later turning red.

The Elms

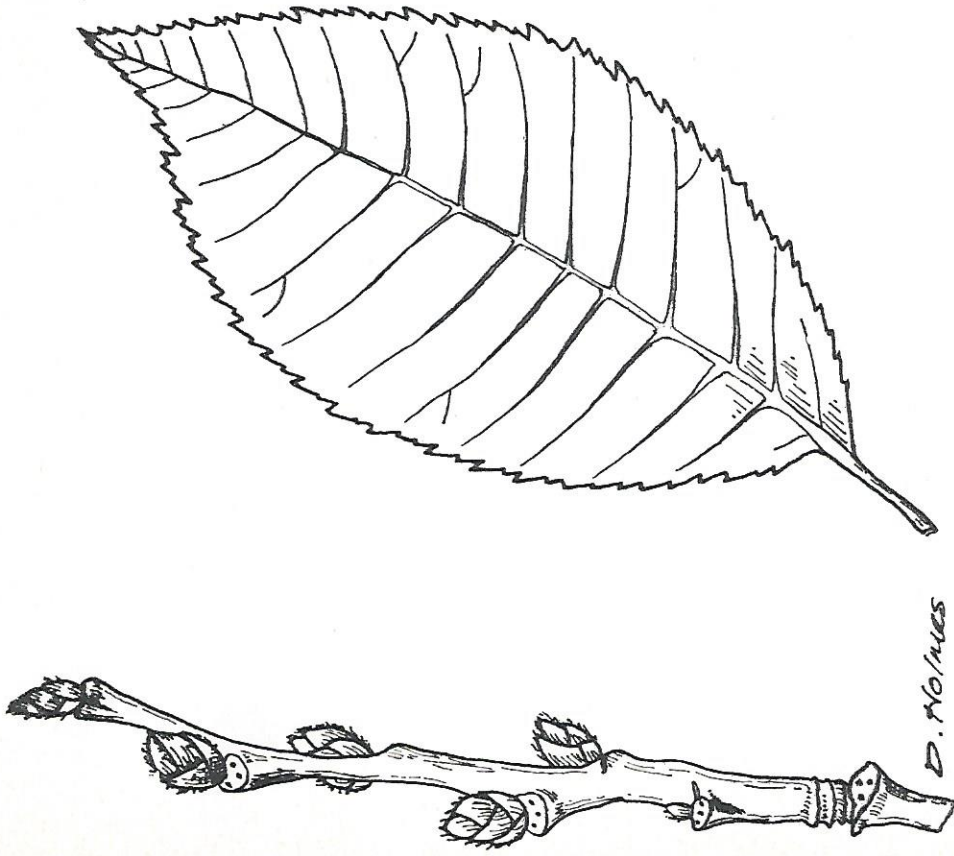
Elm leaves are arranged alternately on the twigs. The leaf margins are doubly toothed. The leaf bases are lopsided. The wafer-like fruit is produced in early spring.



American Elm

Upper leaf surfaces smooth or only slightly rough. Twigs brown. Opengrown trees are often formed like a vase. The bark ridges crisscross, and a cross-section of the bark (cut with a knife) shows the different colored layers found in American or white elm. The wafer-like fruit, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, is smaller than that of slippery elm.

A close relative is the rock elm, which has corky bark and often has corky ridges on the twigs. Another, the winged elm of southwestern Indiana, has prominent, papery wings on the twigs.



Slippery Elm

The upper leaf surfaces and new twigs are very rough to the touch. Twigs gray in color. The bark ridges are distinctly vertical. A cross-section of the bark shows a brown color throughout, not the different colored layers found in American elm. The slick inner bark is the feature which gives the tree its name. The wafer-like fruit is one inch in diameter. This tree is also known as red elm.



Black Gum

The glossy, green, oblong leaves, which turn red early in the fall, are broader toward the tip than at the base. Arranged alternately on the twigs, often in clusters at the tips of branches, the limbs tend to grow at right angles to the trunk, and the twigs at right angles to the limbs. The bark on old trees resembles alligator hide. The small fruit is dark blue and berry-like. This tree is also known by the name, "peppercidge."



Sweet Gum

The leaves are shaped like a five-pointed star, have long leaf stems and are arranged alternately on the twigs. The twigs often bear corky wings. The trees grow straight and tall, much like tuliptree. The fruit is a spiny ball, which can usually be found on the tree or on the ground below. This is a tree of low, wet woods of southern Indiana. Often found with pin oak.



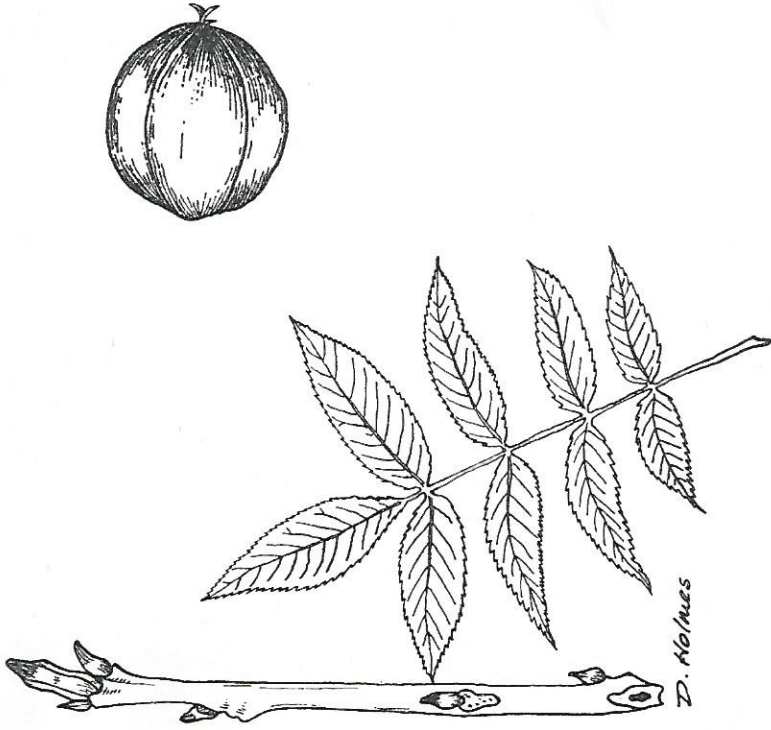
D. Holmes

Hackberry

Leaf margins single-toothed almost to the base, which is lopped. Leaves arranged alternately on the slender twigs. The bark "wartly" or "ridgy" with many thin layers, even on young trees. Many trees have clumps of small, distorted twigs in their tops, called "witches' brooms" or "bird nests." The fruit is a small, hard berry.

The Hickories

The identification of the different hickories is difficult for even the advanced student of trees, so the beginner should not be discouraged if he runs into trouble. All the hickories have compound leaves, alternately arranged on the twigs, which have solid pith, not honeycombed as in the twigs of walnut. The nuts are enclosed in husks.

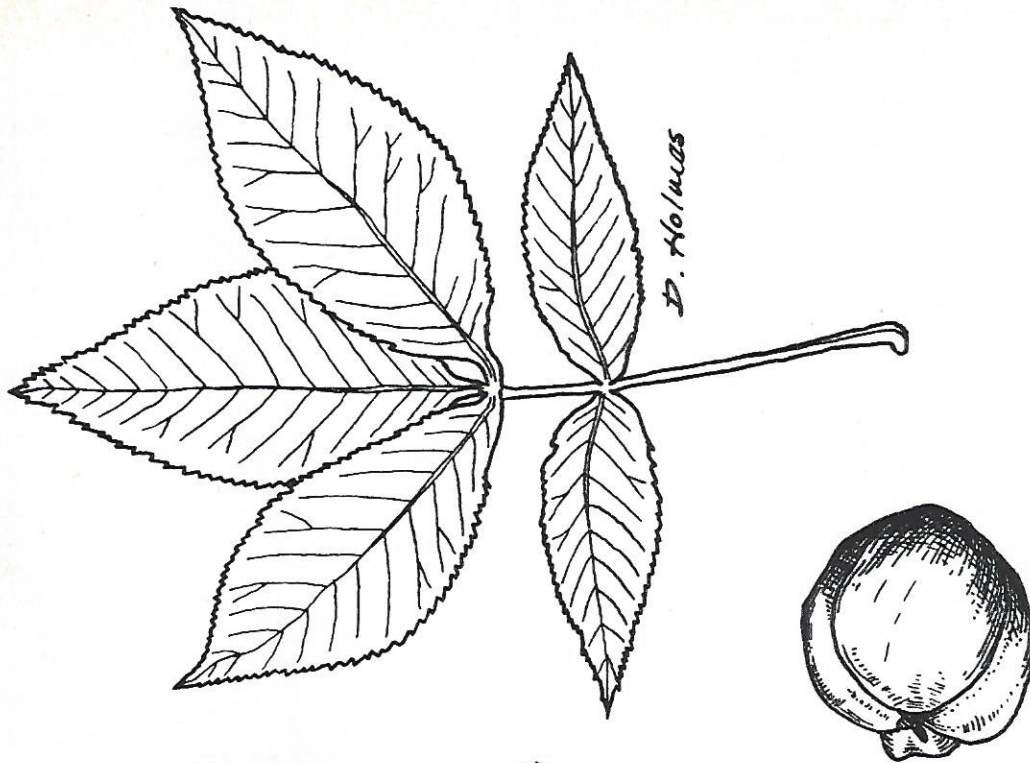


D. Holmes

Bitternut Hickory

The buds are sulphur-yellow in color. This is the tree's best distinguishing characteristic. It has five to eleven leaflets, usually seven or nine. The leaflets are much longer than they are wide, and are often curved backwards. The fruit is small, and the nut has a bitter kernel. The bark is tight, and gray in color. The bark ridges form an irregular pattern.

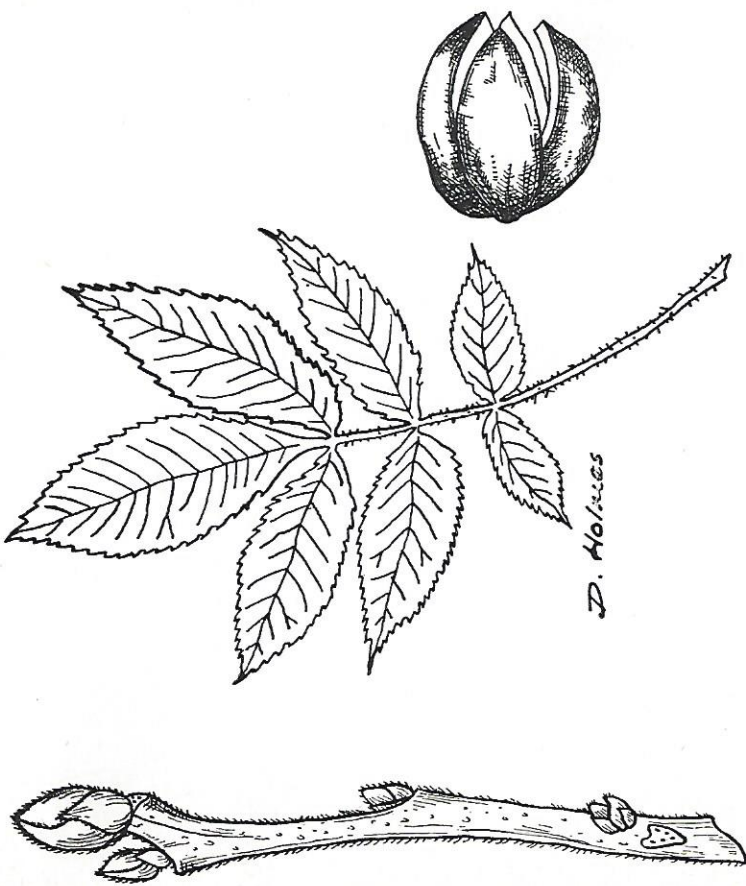
Pecan hickory, native to the Lower Wabash Valley area, is similar to bitternut hickory, but does not have yellow buds. It has 11 to 15 leaflets, and its sweet, thin-shelled nuts are eaten by man and animals.



Shagbark Hickory

The bark of the older trees is very rough and shaggy, breaking loose from the trunk in thin strips. This is the feature which gives the tree its name. It has five leaflets, with three leaflets at the end of the leaf stem much larger than the pair at the base. The twigs are stout, with large, dull-colored terminal buds. The nut is a large four-ribbed nut enclosed in a husk which splits the way open. The nuts are good to eat.

A close relative is the bigleaf shagbark hickory, which has seven leaflets that are hairy beneath, and larger nuts that are either four or six-ribbed. It is found in wet areas.



White Hickory

This tree, which is also called mockernut hickory, has stout twigs like those of shagbark hickory, and large terminal buds, but its bark is not shaggy. The thick interlacing bark ridges sometimes come loose at the ends, but these do not resemble the shaggy bark plates of the shagbark hickory. White hickory usually has seven leaflets which are hairy beneath; the three at the end are the largest. The nut is four-ribbed, almost the same size as that of shagbark. It is a tree of the high ground.

How to Use the Following Chart for the Identification of the Broadleaved Trees¹

Let's suppose that you find a tree with compound leaves, alternately arranged on the twigs. To use the chart, take the top, or ALTERNATE path. Then take the path marked COMPOUND. The first tree on this path, black locust, has 7 to 17 leaflets and small thorns, arranged in pairs. Your tree has seven to nine leaflets, but it has no thorns, so you go along the path. Finally, you come to a tree, bitternut hickory, which has seven to nine leaflets and yellow buds. You examine your tree again, and find it has yellow buds. So you turn to the page containing the complete description of bitternut hickory and compare your tree with it. The description fits, so the identification is complete.

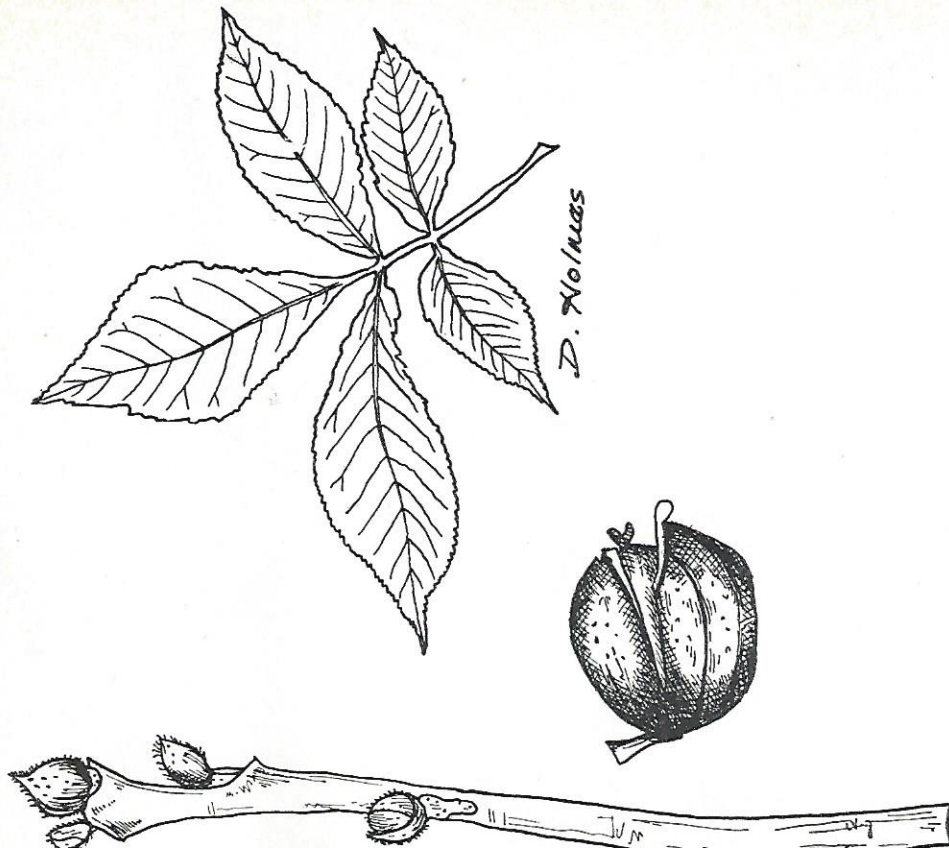
Suppose the next tree you examine has compound leaves arranged oppositely on the twigs. This time, you take the bottom, or OPPOSITE path, then the path marked COMPOUND. The first tree on this path has three to five leaflets on green twigs. Your tree has these characteristics, so you turn to the page containing the complete description of boxelder and compare your tree with it. The description fits, so you are sure that your tree is a boxelder.

Since 29 of the 43 trees on the chart have simple leaves, alternately arranged on the twigs, the top path is the most difficult to follow. *Long leaf stem* are 1½ to 2 inches in length or longer. Those of redbud and basswood are usually 1½-2 inches long, and those of aspen and cottonwood are usually somewhat longer; while those of the other three are considerably longer (sycamore 2½-5 inches, tuliptree and sweet gum 5-6 inches).

Of the 13 trees indicated as having *short leaf stems*, 12 have stems considerably less than one inch long (most ½ inch or less), and one, black gum, occasionally attains one inch.

If you should happen to get lost in this path, try the "shotgun method." Scan this part of the chart for a set of characteristics which fit the tree you are trying to identify.

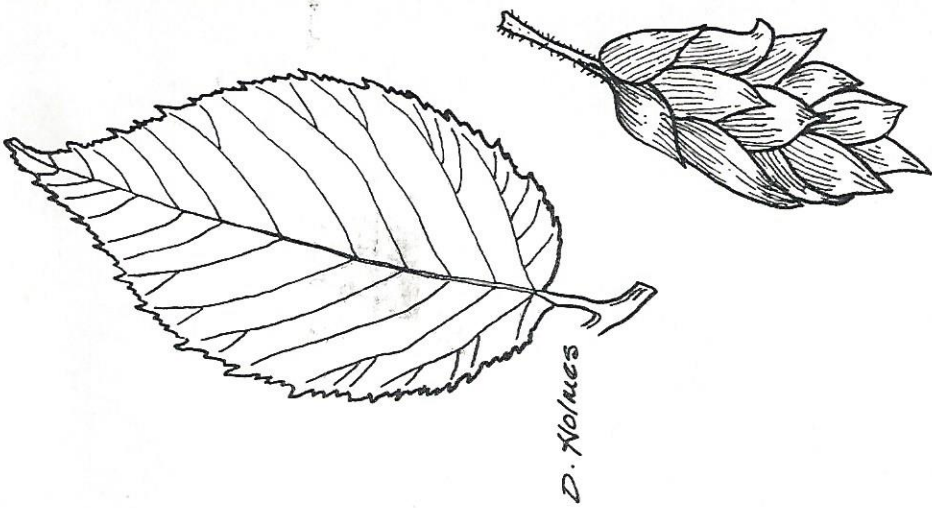
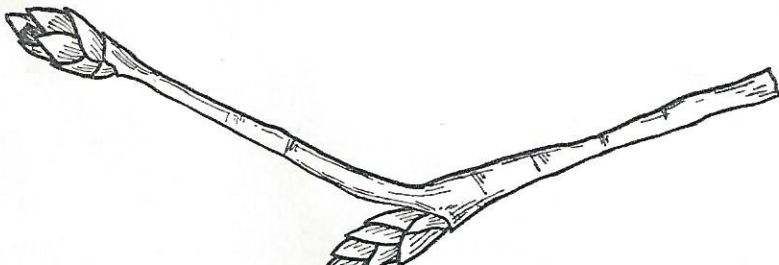
¹The design of this chart was suggested by Dr. A. M. Herrick of Purdue University.



Pignut Hickory

This tree is also called black hickory. It usually has five leaflets, but some leaves may have seven. It has *tight bark*. The tree differs from shagbark and white hickory in having smaller buds and finer twigs. The small nut is smooth, not ribbed, with a husk which splits open only at the top. Pignut hickory is a common tree in southern Indiana, where it grows in company with the oaks and other hickories. It is a tree of the high ground.

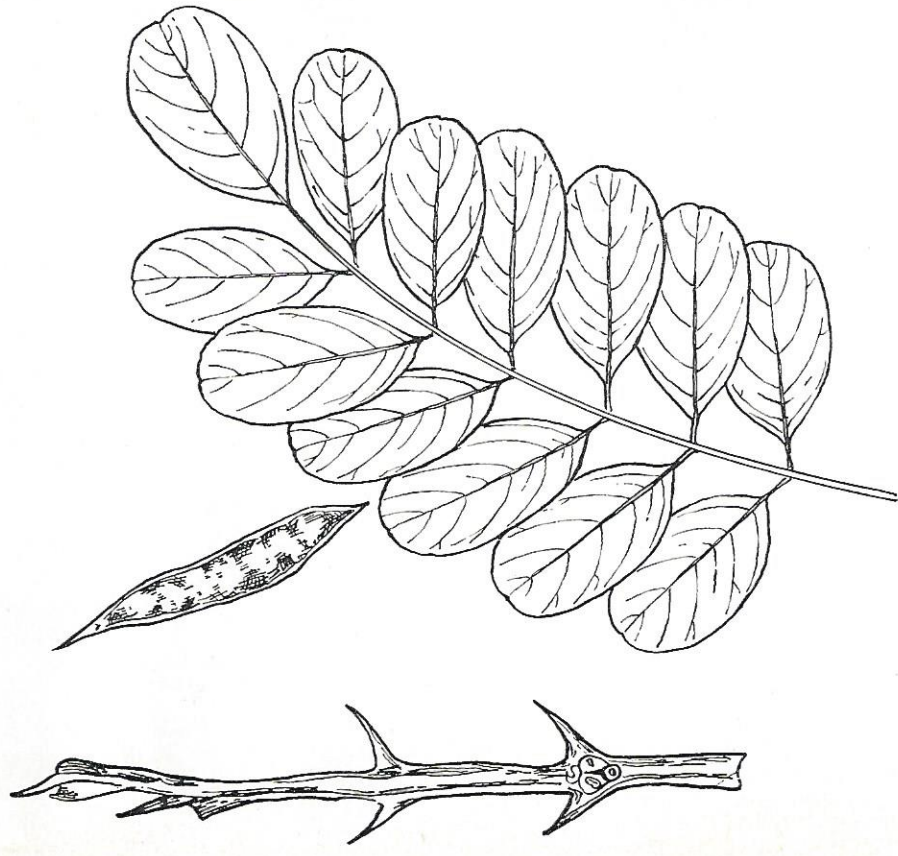
A close relative is the small-fruited hickory, which is found frequently in northern Indiana. This tree usually has seven leaflets, and some of the nuts are partly ribbed.



Ironwood

This small tree has oblong leaves with doubly toothed leaf margins, arranged alternately on very fine twigs. Lower leaf veins are usually forked. *The bark is "shreddy."* The thin, narrow bark ridges come loose at the ends at different points on the trunk, giving the tree a slightly shaggy appearance. *The fruit is a loosely formed green pod which resembles that of a hop vine.*

Note: The leaves and fine twigs of this small tree are much like those of the blue beech.



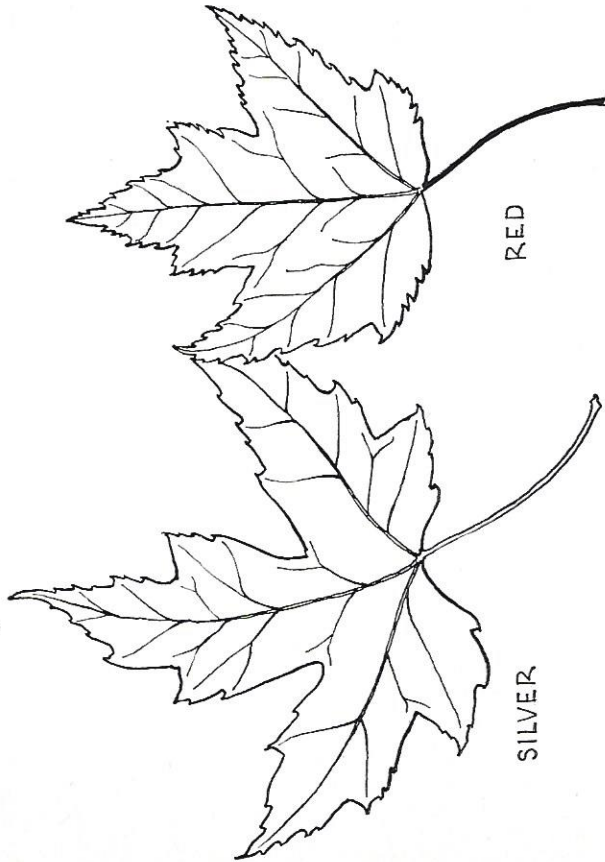
Black Locust

Compound leaves, with 7-17 leaflets, about eight to ten inches long, are arranged alternately on the twigs. Pairs of thorns, 1/2 inch long, occur at each point where a leaf stem joins the twig. These pairs of thorns are also found on the limbs and trunks of young trees. The bark on older trees is dark and strongly ridged, with deep fissures between the ridges. The fruit is a brown to black pod, flat and thin-skinned, and about three inches long.

The Maples

The maples have their leaves arranged oppositely on the twigs. The winged seeds are borne in pairs. Boxelder is one of the maple group, and is the only maple relative with compound leaves.

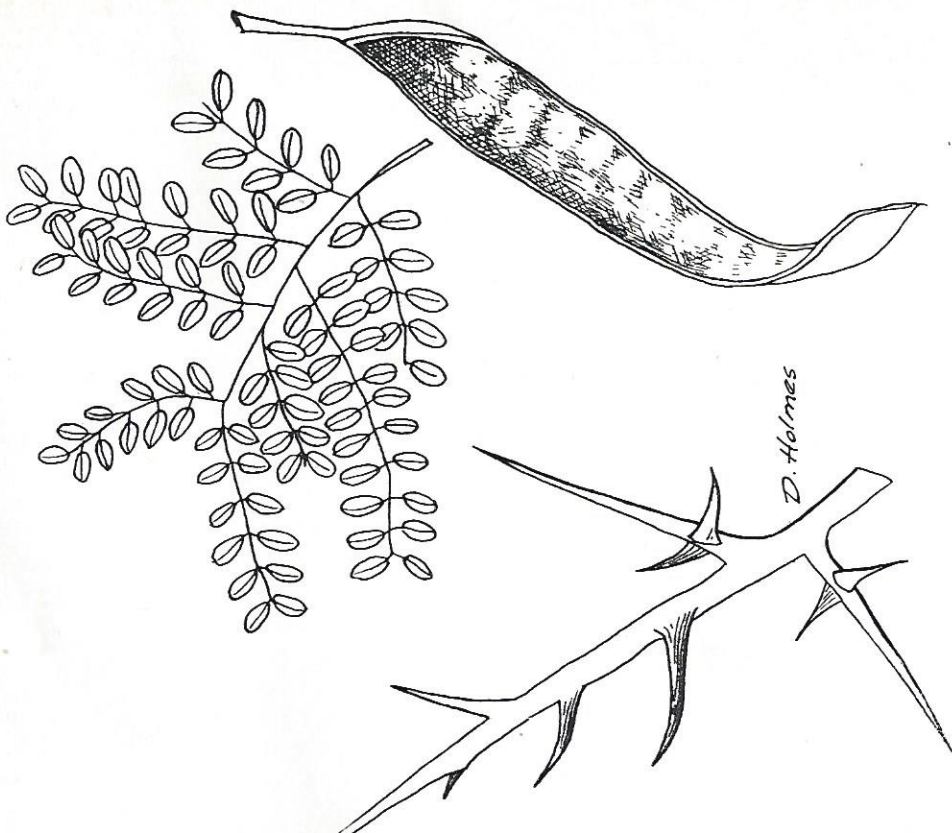
The soft maples (red and silver) have leaves with V-shaped clefts, looking like two knife cuts meeting. The hard maples (sugar and black) have leaves with rounded clefts, looking as if they had been scooped out by a spoon. The soft maples have smooth bark; the bark of the hard maples is ridged. The soft maples have scaly red, blunt buds; the buds of the hard maples are brown and pointed.



Silver and Red Maples

Silver Maple is one of the so-called "soft maples." It has simple, three to five-lobed, deeply cut leaves, which are silvery beneath. The top lobe is narrow at the base. The bark on young trees is smooth, and on older trees is scaly rather than rough. The seed ripens in the spring. Silver maple is found in swamps and overflow bottomlands.

The red maple, another "soft maple," and a close relative of the silver maple, is found along streams and also on the high ground. It can be distinguished by its less deeply cut leaves, which have top lobes that are broad at the base.



Honey Locust

This tree is also called "thorn-tree" because of the large branched thorns, two inches or more in length, which occur on the trunk as well as on the limbs and twigs. Doubly compound leaves with very small leaflets (at times only singly-compound), arranged alternately on the twigs. The fruit is a wavy-shaped, glossy-brown, flat pod, about a foot long. The bark is tight in youth, and scaly on older trees.

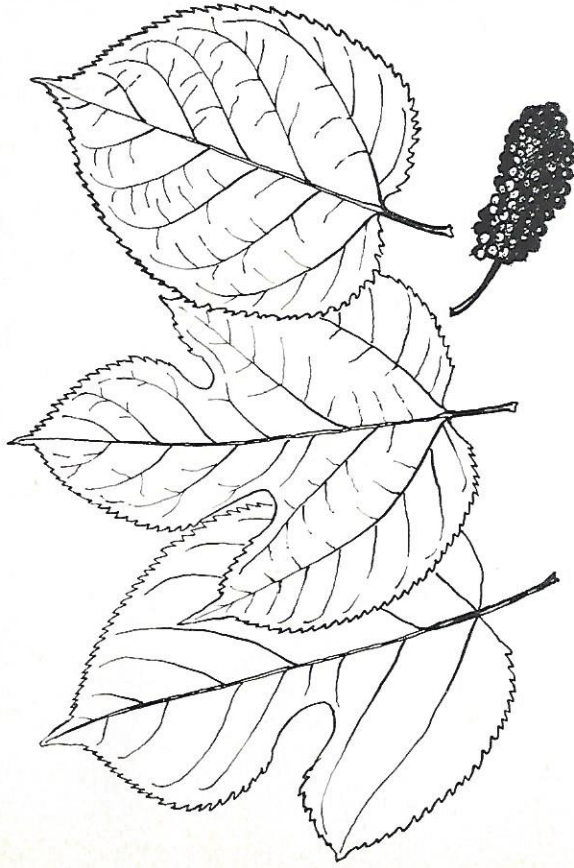
Note: This is one of the two trees on our list of broadleaved trees with doubly compound leaves. The other is coffee-tree.



Sugar Maple

This tree, which is also called "hard maple," has simple, three- to five-lobed leaves, with the clefts between the lobes curved rather than sharp angled. The teeth on the leaves are coarser than those of red maple. The slender twigs turn brown. The buds are brown and sharp-pointed. The seed ripens in the fall. The bark is so variable in texture that it must be learned in the woods through observation.

Black maple, a close relative of sugar maple, has broader leaves with drooping edges usually three-lobed, often with small leaf-like clasps at the base of the leaf stem.



Red Mulberry

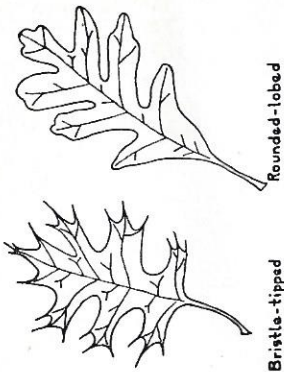
As noted in the introduction, only the sassafras and this tree have variable leaves. The leaves are entire (without lobes) or are two to three-lobed. They have coarsely toothed margins and pointed tips, and are alternately arranged on the twigs. The upper leaf surfaces are rough to the touch. The fruit resembles a small blackberry. Mulberry wood is yellow, and the bark surface, just below ground level, shows this color.

Note: Check the unlobed leaves of this tree carefully with those of basswood, which are smooth and have finely toothed margins.

The Oaks

This is the most important group of trees in Indiana. Some 18 oaks are native to the state. All the oaks have simple leaves, alternately arranged on the twigs. Since there are so many oaks in Indiana, we find it much easier to study them if we first divide them into groups having some characteristics in common.

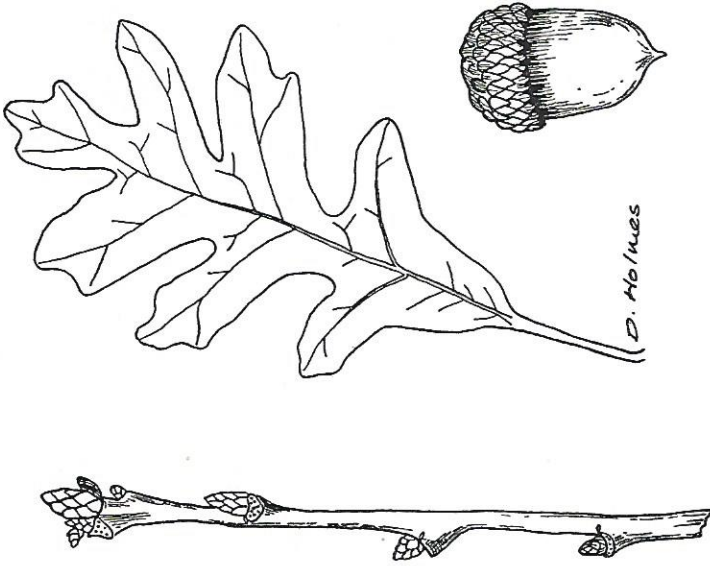
The members of the White Oak Group do not have bristle-tipped leaf margins, and they mature their acorns in one year. The members of the Red Oak Group have bristle-tipped leaves, and they mature their acorns in two years. There is also a dif-



The leaf margins help us separate the White Oak Group from the Red Oak Group.

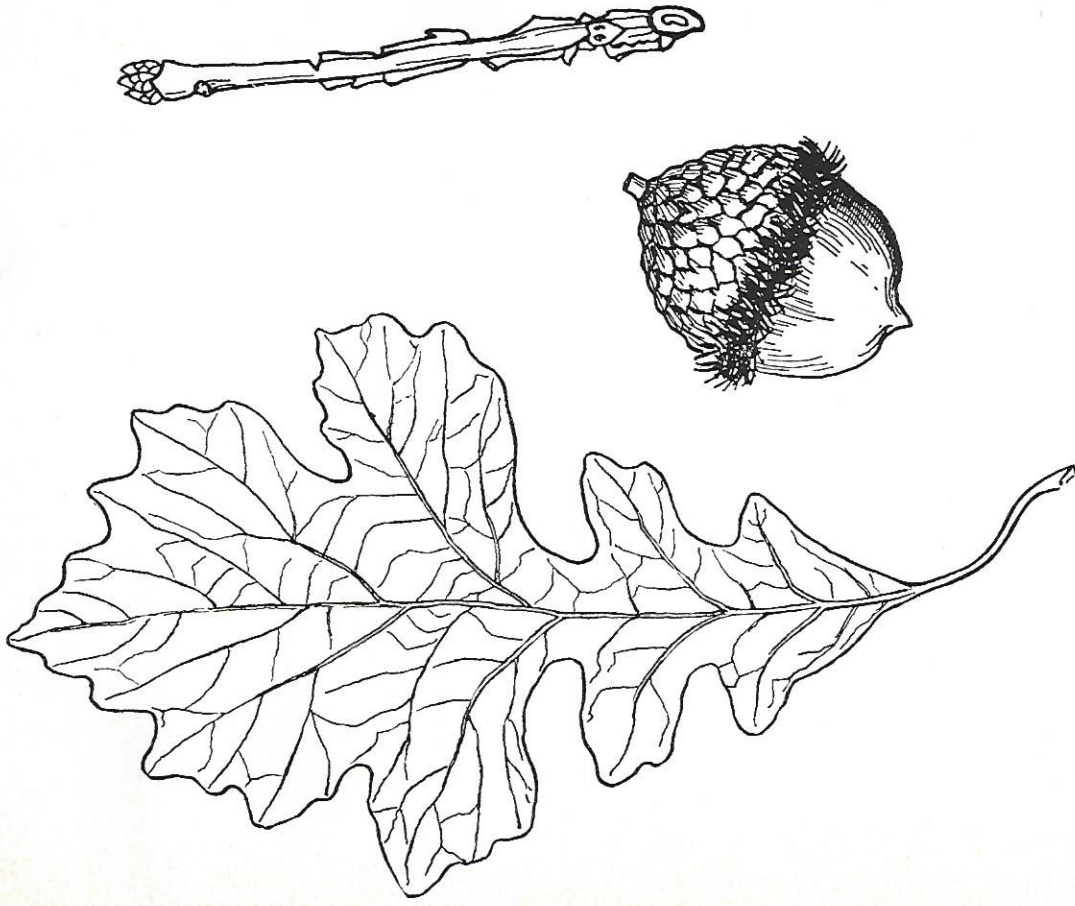
ference in their wood. The pores in white oak wood are plugged with resin-like growths, while the pores of the red oaks are open.

The White Oak Group



White Oak

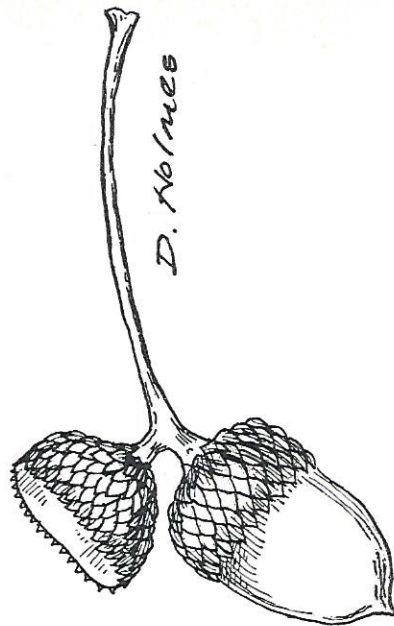
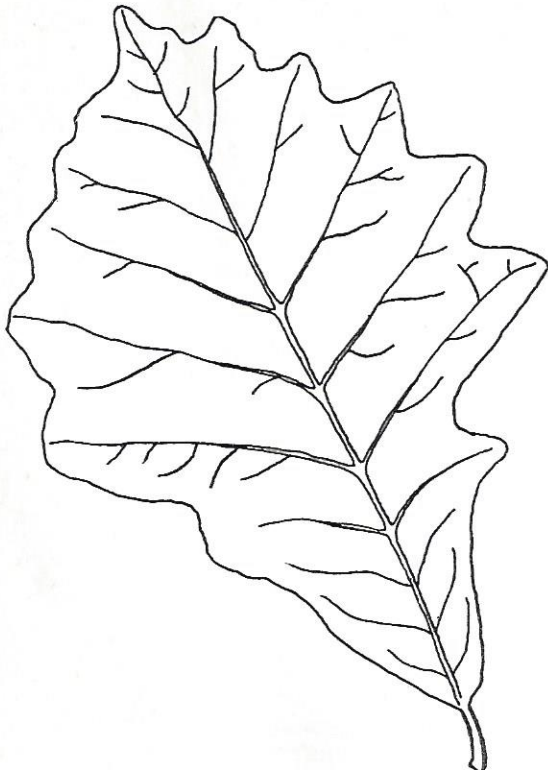
This is probably the outstanding tree of Indiana. It has rounded-lobed leaves; the lobes cut deep and even. The bark is gray, usually flaky-ridged, but sometimes blocky. Both kinds of bark may be found on the same tree. The buds are blunt. The fruit is an acorn, set in a shallow cup, which is borne on a short stalk. The fruit is variable in size, but averages $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in length.



Bur Oak

Round-lobed leaves, larger than those of white oak, with the top lobe larger than the others; the center of the leaf is cut almost to the middle. Corky ridges are often found on the twigs.

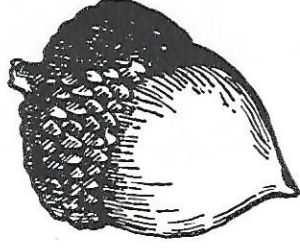
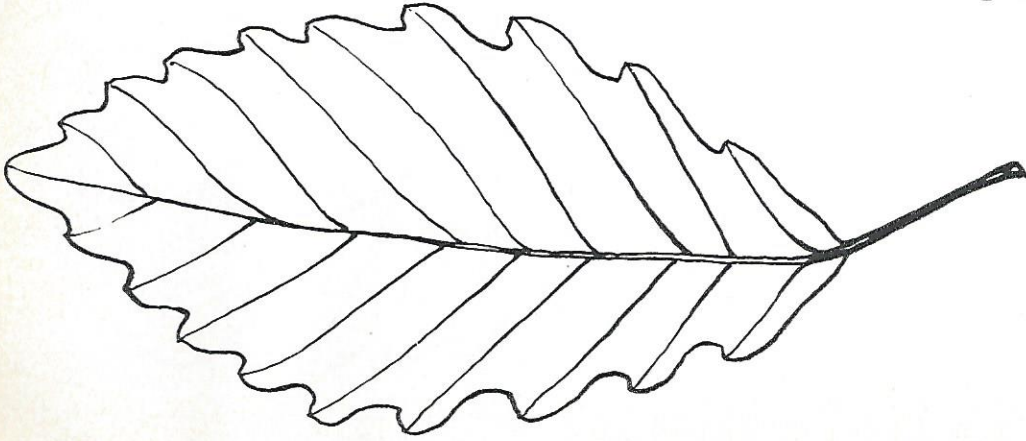
The fruit is a large acorn set deep in a cup with a hairy fringe on top. The fruit, which varies greatly in size, averages one inch in length. Bur oak is found in the prairie areas of Indiana, and is frequent to common in moist to wet places in other parts of the state.



Swamp White Oak

This oak gets its name from the fact that it grows in wet places. *The leaves, which are wider toward the tip than at the base, have wavy, unevenly lobed margins with blunt teeth.* They are not deeply lobed as are those of the white and bur oaks.

The bark on the trunk resembles that of white oak, and often peels back on the smaller limbs. *The acorns are borne on long stalks.* Look for this tree in upland swamps as well as in lowlands.



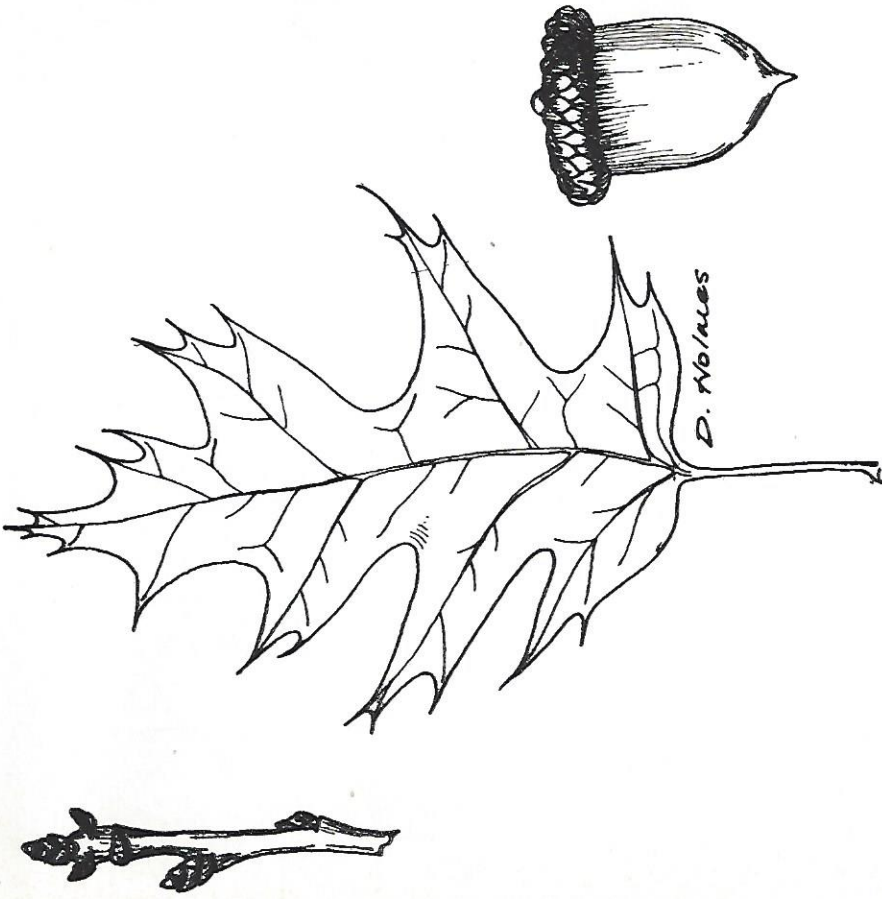
Chestnut Oak

This oak occupies the ridge tops of the southern Indiana hill country. *The leaves have shallow, evenly lobed margins, are dark green above and a duller green beneath. The upper leaf surfaces have a leathery appearance.*

The dark-colored, sharply ridged, deeply fissured bark helps to distinguish it from the black and scarlet oak which are companion trees on the ridges. The acorns are set in thin, cone-shaped cups, which are borne on short stalks. They are larger than those of the black and scarlet oaks.

A close relative is the swamp chestnut oak, which grows only in low, wet places in the southern third of the state; its leaves resemble those of chestnut oak, but its bark is gray, like that of white oak.

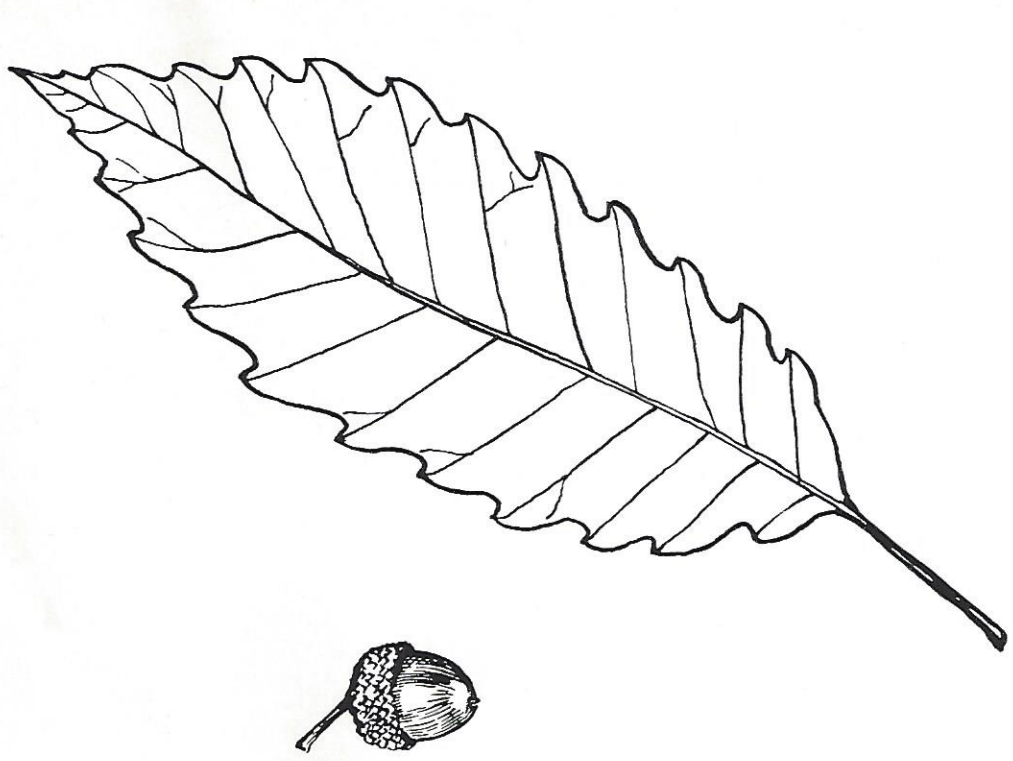
The Red Oak Group



Red Oak

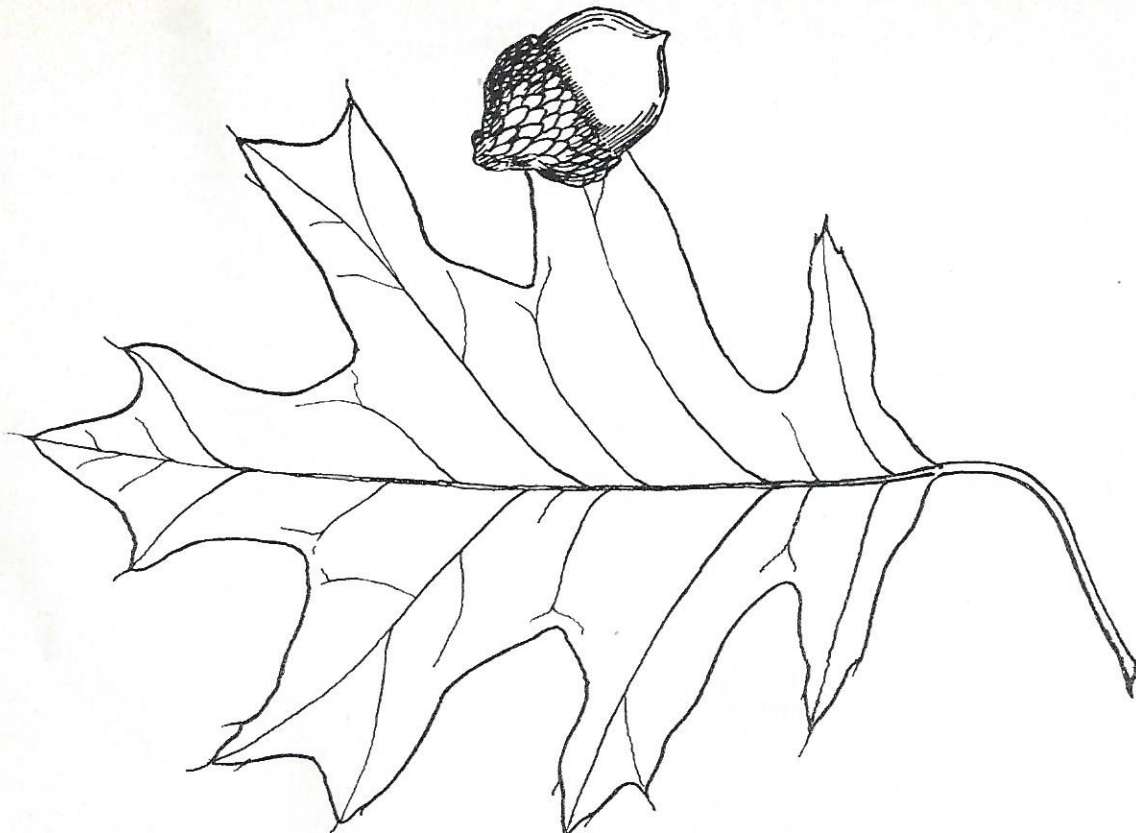
Oblong leaves with seven to nine bristle-pointed lobes, the clefts reaching halfway to the middle of the leaf and the base usually wedge-shaped. Bark smooth at first and dark green in color, gradually breaking into wide, flat ridges showing lighter color. Older trees in dense woods have long, clear trunks. The fruit is a large acorn, sometimes an inch long, set in a flat, shallow cup.

Chinquapin Oak



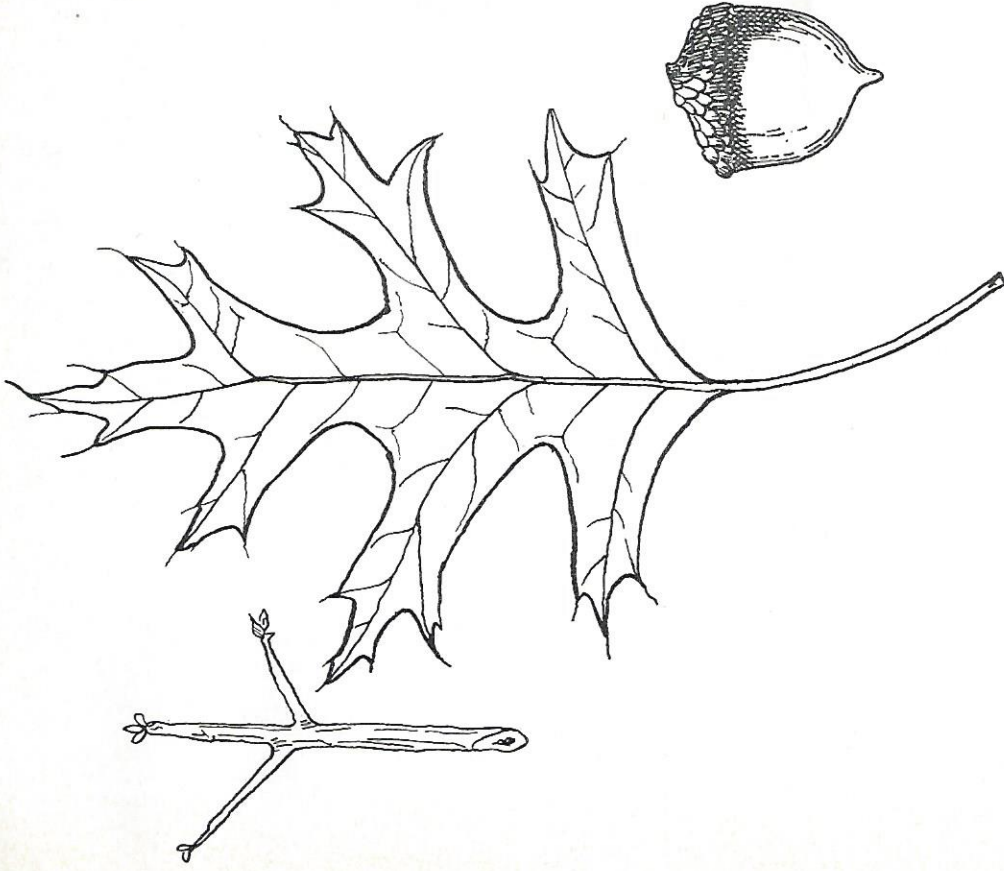
This oak is found in all sections of Indiana. Its leaves resemble those of chestnut oak, with shallow, evenly lobed margins, but having sharp-pointed, glandular-tipped teeth. Leaves are of two types: one is as broad as that of chestnut oak; the other is much narrower.

The bark is gray, like that of white, bur, and swamp white oak. This feature distinguishes it from the chestnut oak with its dark colored bark. Another difference is the acorn cup, which is not talked.



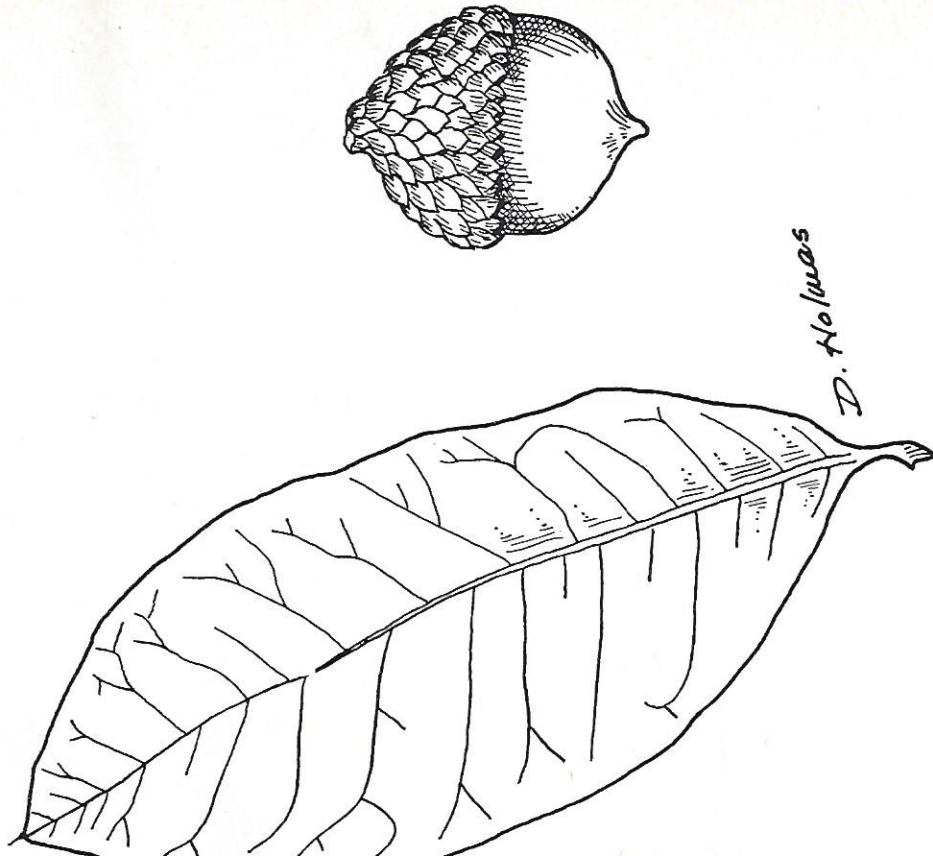
Black Oak

Bristle-pointed leaves, usually seven-lobed, extremely variable in shape (see illustration). The upper leaf surfaces have a dark, shiny, leathery appearance. Bark very dark in color, with prominent, narrow ridges which are "blocky" in appearance. The inner bark is yellow. The acorns are set in a bowl-like cup and are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.



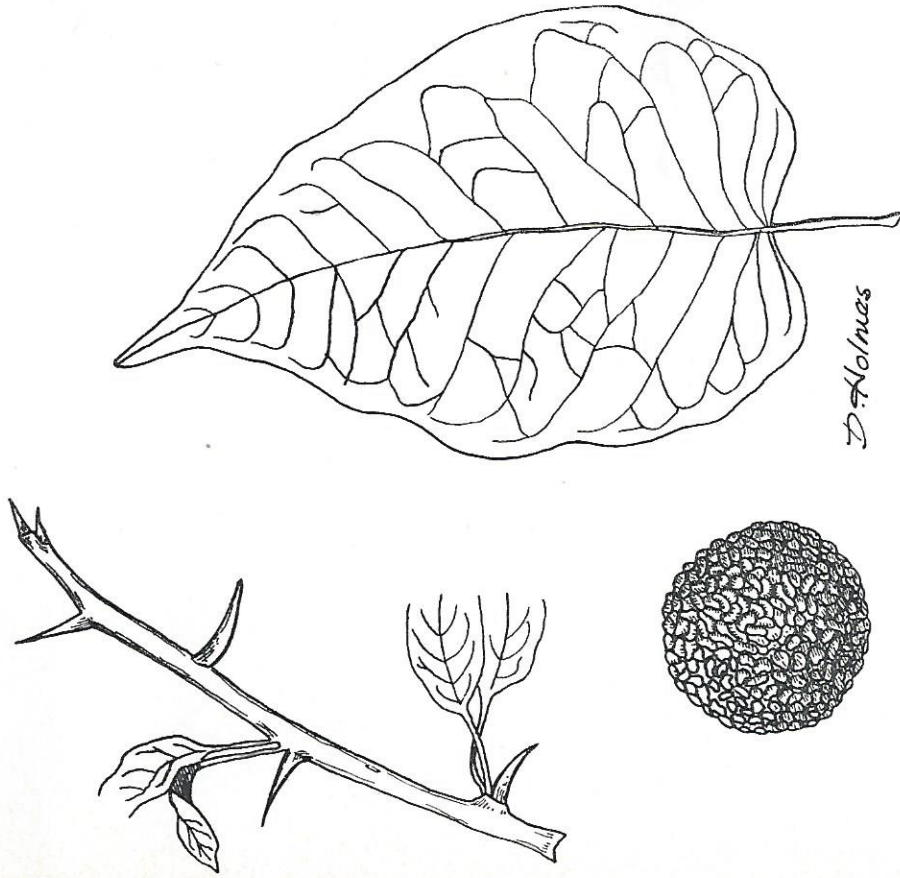
Pin Oak

This is a tree of the wet lands. It is found near streams and lakes and on poorly drained soils. Bristle-pointed leaves, smaller than those of red or black oak, with five to seven lobes cut almost to the middle of the leaf. Trunk usually straight and single-stemmed. Bark dark and tight. Has a tendency to retain its lower limbs for a long time. The small, pin-like branches are distinctive. The little acorns ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch long) are set in shallow cups.



Shingle Oak

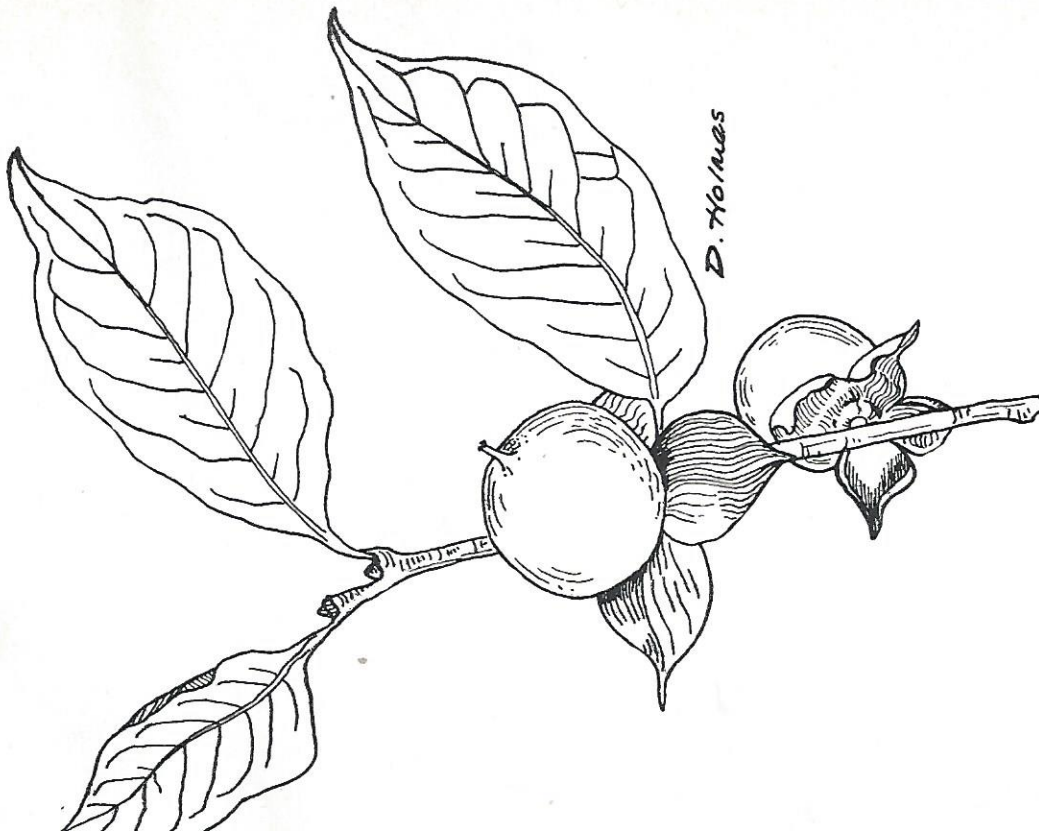
This tree is usually found in low, wet areas, but is found occasionally in dry places. *The leaves are oblong and are not lobed.* This characteristic, which separates it from all the other Indiana oaks, is most helpful, since the tree retains some of its leaves far into winter. The bark and form resemble those of pin oak, but the bark becomes ridged on old trees.



Osage-Orange

Oval leaves with pointed tips, broader toward the base. They are dark, glossy green above, have untoothed margins, and are borne alternately on the slender twigs. *The twigs have single, unbranched spines, 3/4 inch long, at each point where a leaf stem joins the twig.* The fruit resembles a rough-skinned green orange.

Osage-orange hedges were planted extensively in the early days in Indiana. This accounts for the name "hedge" which is often given to the tree.



Persimmon

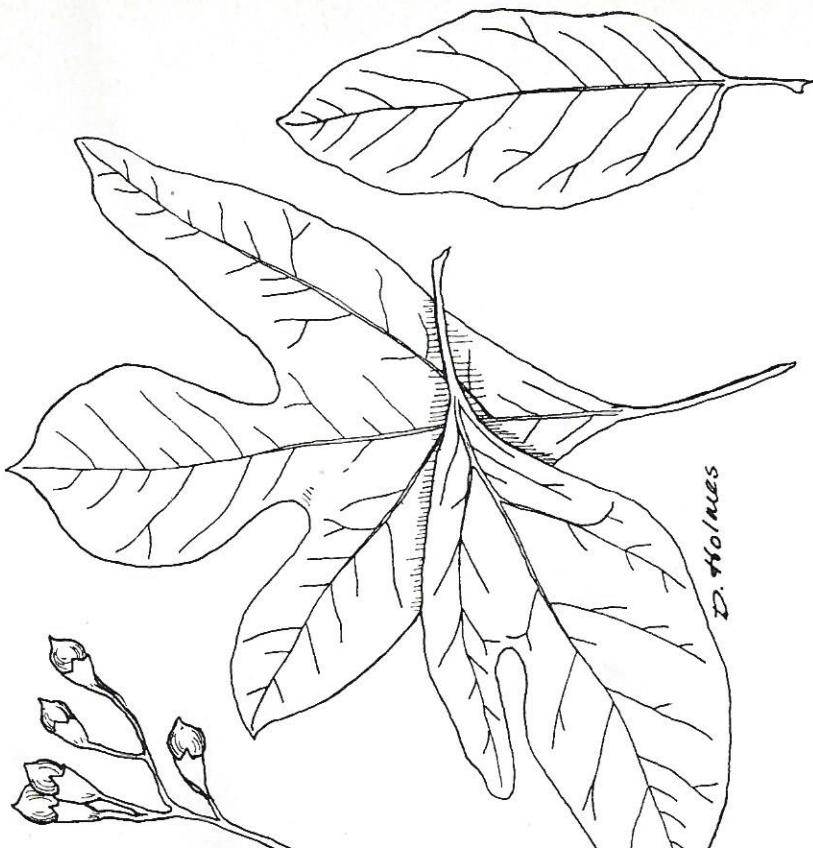
This tree is a native to the southern half of the state. The oval leaves with untoothed margins are borne alternately on the twigs. The bark is broken into small blocks, with the orange-colored inner bark showing between the ridges. The fruit is plum-like, attached to a broad, woody base. It is green at first and very "puckery", later turning orange to red, and becoming sweet.



Redbud

A small tree with heart-shaped leaves, which have smooth surfaces and untoothed margins, and are arranged alternately on the twigs. The long leaf stems have prominent swellings at both ends. The twigs grow "zig-zag". The red flowers appear in the spring before the leaves. The fruits are small pods, about three inches long, which are almost flat and have thin skins.

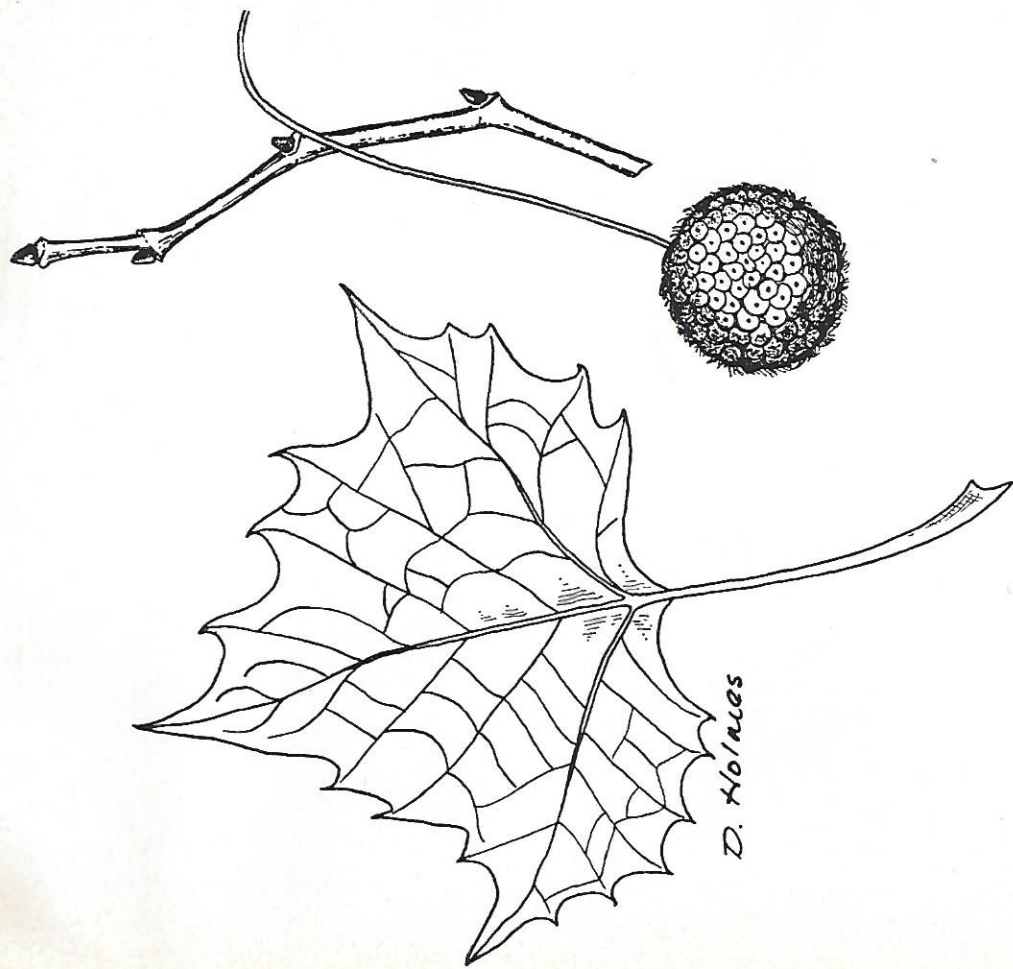
The flowers of this tree and those of the flowering dogwood add much to the beauty of our Indiana landscape. Both trees are very desirable for ornamental planting.



Sasafra's

The leaves of this tree are variable in shape. They may be entire (without lobes), two-lobed, or three-lobed. All three forms may be found on one tree. The margins of the leaves are un-toothed, and the leaf surfaces are smooth. The leaves are borne alternately on the green twigs, which have a spicy odor and taste. The blue, berry-like fruit is borne on red, fleshy stems.

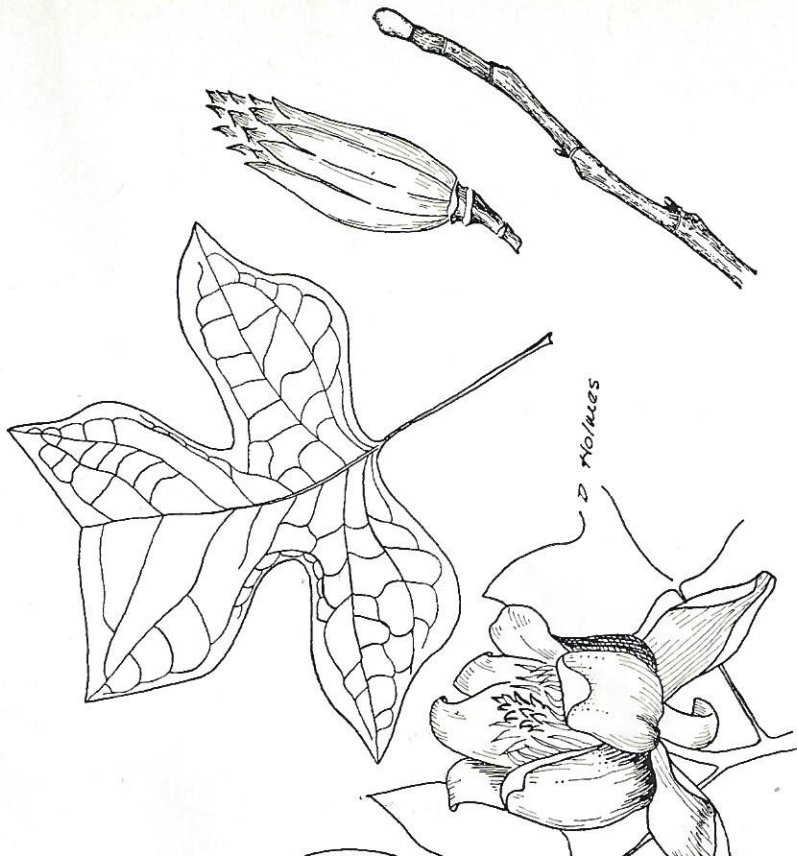
Note: Check the leaves of this tree carefully with the leaves of the red mulberry, which have rough upper surfaces and coarsely-toothed margins.



Sycamore

The large, alternately arranged, three to five-lobed leaves have leaf-like clasps around the base of each long leaf stem. The base of the leaf stem is swollen, and the new bud forms under the cone-shaped base of the leaf stem. No buds are seen until the leaves fall.

Sycamore is distinguished easily by its mottled bark, which is "whitish" on young trees and on the upper part of older trees. The fruit, a soft, one-inch, brownish ball, hangs on a long stem. Sycamore, common along streams, grows to the largest size of any Indiana tree.



Tuliptree

Large, three-lobed leaves, with the top lobe widely notched, borne alternately on the twigs. Greenish-yellow, tulip-like flowers, blooming in May or June. The fruit looks like a little, dry pineapple, and is about two inches long. It usually hangs on the tree until midwinter. Tuliptree usually develops a straight trunk, like a column. The bark on young trees has white streaks; on older trees, it is deeply ridged. This is the state tree of Indiana. It is also known as "yellow poplar."

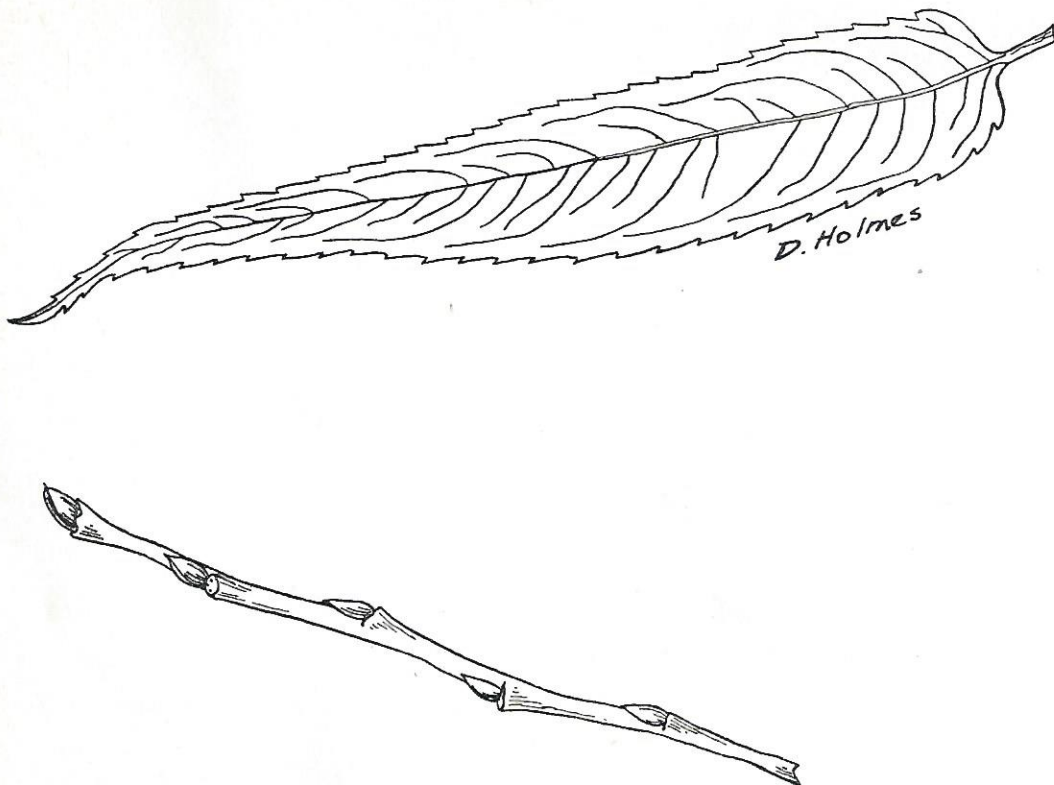


Black Walnut

Long, compound leaves with 13 to 23 leaflets, arranged alternately on stout twigs. The buds are short, broad, and fuzzy. The pith, or center of the twig, is honeycombed (see illustration), and the color of the pith is tan or light brown. The bark is a dark chocolate color, with ridges which crisscross. The fruit is round. The rough-surfaced nut is enclosed in a husk which does not split open, as in the hickories. The nut is edible.

The butternut, also native to Indiana, is a close relative. It can be distinguished from walnut by having a smaller number of leaflets, longer buds, chocolate-colored pith, and oblong fruit. The most striking difference, however, is the bark, which is light gray, with broad, flat ridges.

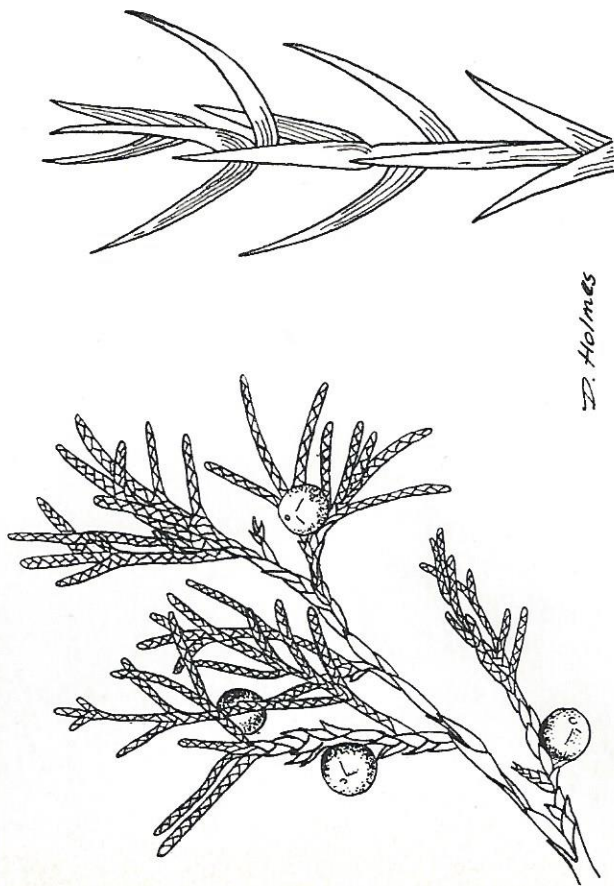
Trees with Needle or Scale-Like Leaves



Black Willow

A medium-sized tree bearing long, narrow leaves with short leaf stems, and with small leaflike clasps about the base of each leaf stem. The leaves are borne alternately on very slender twigs. Buds very small, with one bud scale showing. Grows along streams and in other wet places.

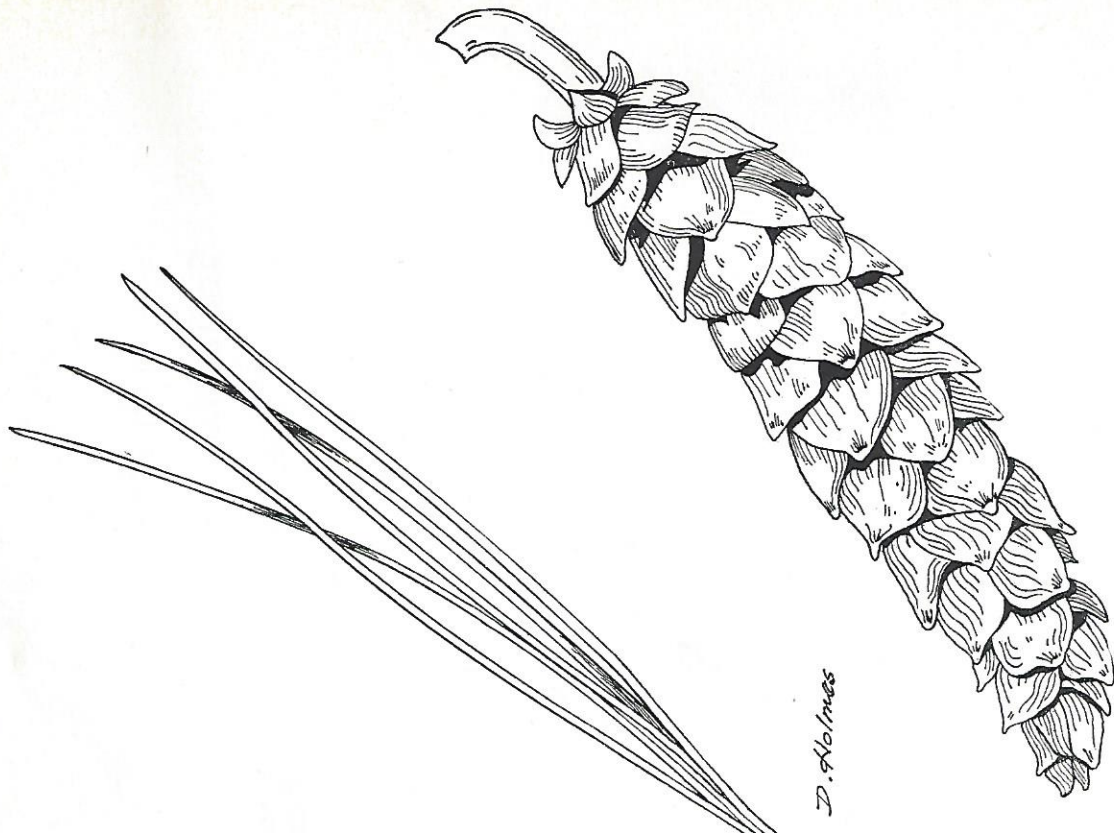
There are a number of other willows in Indiana, but the separation of the willows is too difficult for the beginner, and should be left for further study.



Red Cedar

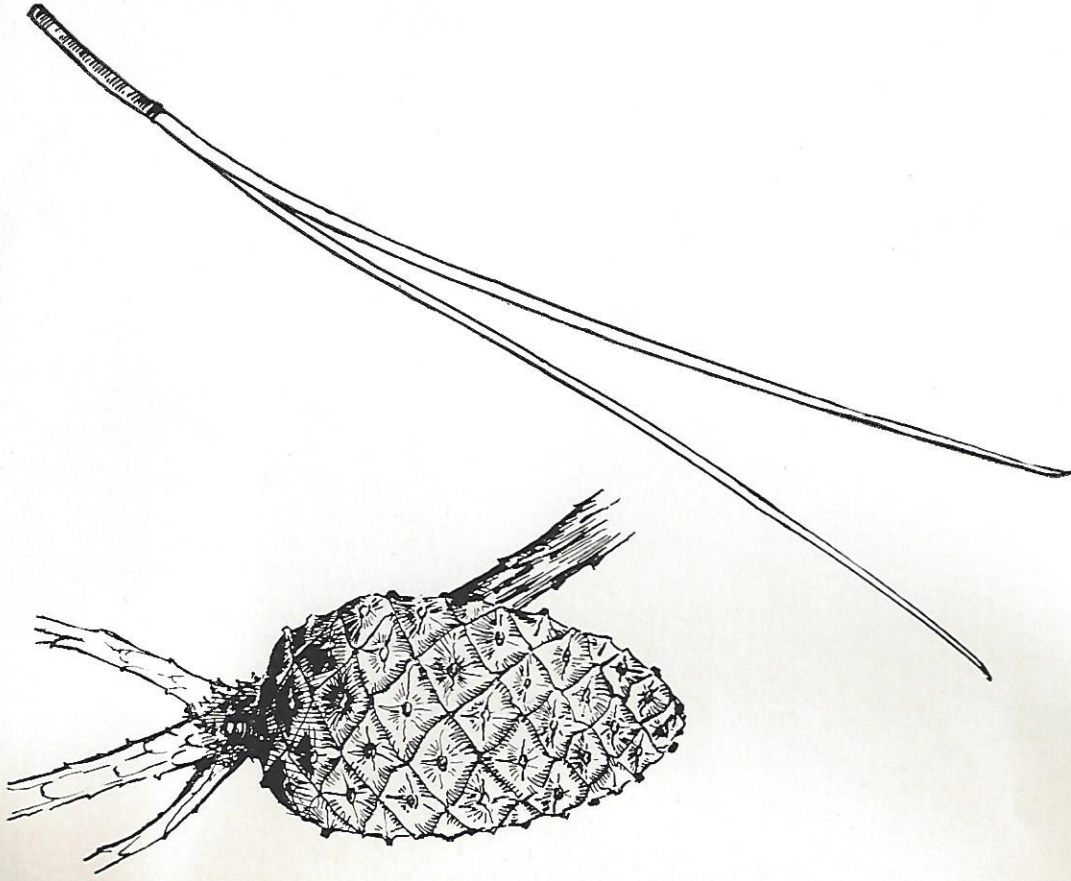
This evergreen tree has two kinds of leaves: scale-like and sharp-pointed. Young trees usually have only the sharp-pointed leaves. The fruit is a small berry, which is blue, with a whitish "bloom" on the surface. The bark is "shreddy." The heartwood is red, with the familiar "cedar-chest" smell. Fruiting bodies of a rust, known as "cedar apples," are often found on the twigs.

Red cedar is widely distributed in Indiana because birds carry the seeds. It is found from the Michigan border to the Ohio River.



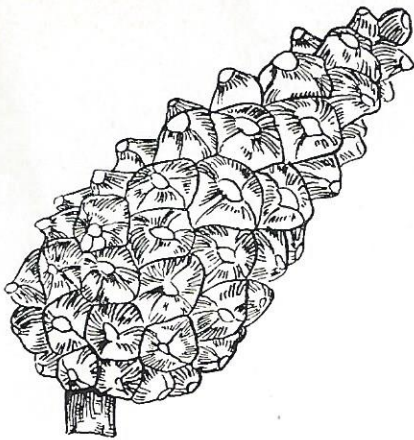
White Pine

Slender, flexible needles two to four inches long in clusters of five, bluish-green in color. Cones are five inches long, without spines or knobs on the scales and are borne on short stalks. Regular growth (the tree produces one whorl of side branches and a terminal shoot each year). The bark on young trees is smooth and dark green.



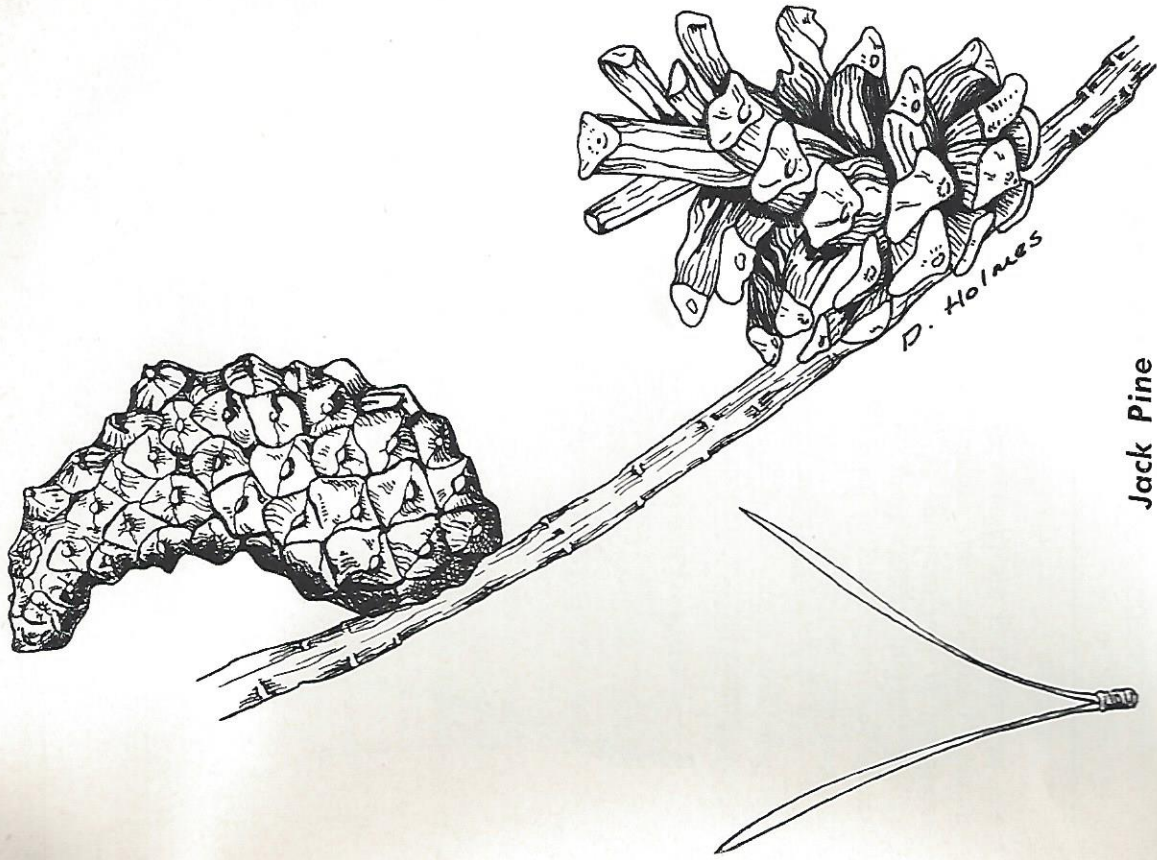
Red Pine

Slender, flexible, green needles in clusters of two, four to six inches long, lying close to the twigs. The branches have a "plume-like" appearance. Cones are about two inches long, and without spines. Regular growth, as in white pine. Bark on young trees "scaly" and orange in color.



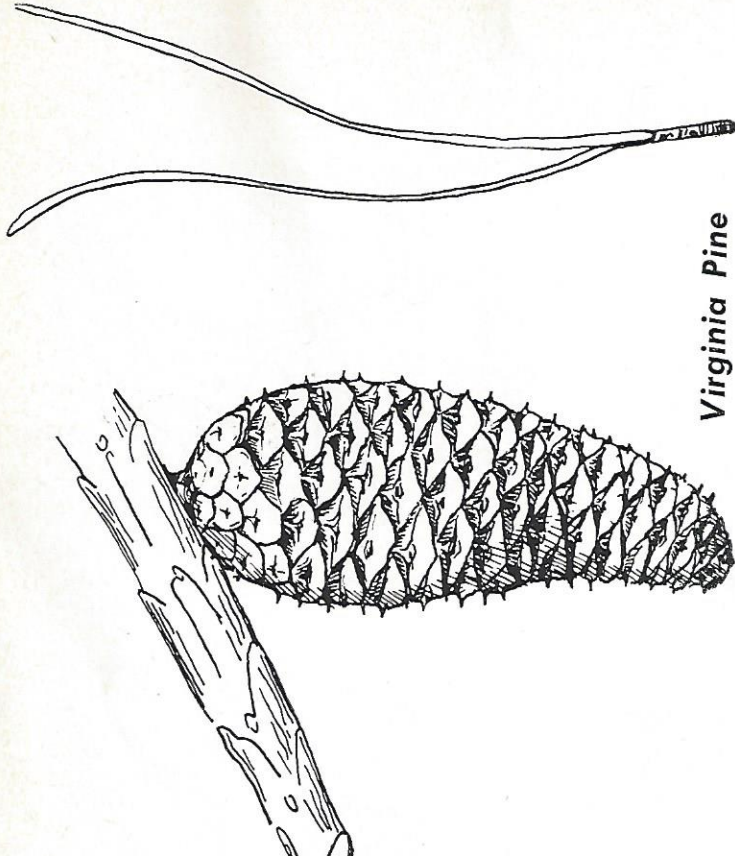
Scotch Pine

Blue-green (sometimes yellow-green) needles in clusters of two, two to three inches long. Cones are three inches long, without spines. *Regular growth*, as in white and red pine, but may grow more crooked. *Young bark orange in color, but not "scaly"* as in red pine. It is widely planted in Indiana for Christmas trees.



Jack Pine

Dark-green needles, noticeably twisted, in clusters of two, 1 to 1½ inches long. The spineless cones, three inches long, curved and twisted into many irregular shapes, stay on the tree for many years. *Buds thickly coated with gum. Irregular growth* (the tree produces more than one whorl of side branches annually, sometimes three). This tree is not as well formed as the preceding pines, since it has irregular growth.



Virginia Pine

This tree resembles jack pine, but its buds are *not* coated heavily with gum, and *its spiny cones* are three inches long and *not* twisted into many odd shapes, as are those of jack pine. The needles are in clusters of two, about two inches long and twisted. Vigorous new twigs are often purplish in color. This tree occurs naturally in the "Knobs" area of south-central Indiana. It has also been planted extensively in the southern half of the state. The Shortleaf pine, a close relative, has also been planted extensively in southern Indiana. Its needles are in clusters of two and three and are straight, not twisted.

Common and Scientific Names

White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)
 Largetooth Aspen (*Populus grandidentata*)
 Basswood or "limb" (*Tilia americana*)
 Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)
 Blue Beech (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
 River Birch (*Betula nigra*)
 Boxelder (*Acer negundo*)
 Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)

Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
 Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioica*)
 Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)
 Flowering Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)
 American Elm or "white elm" (*Ulmus americana*)
 Slippery Elm or "red elm" (*Ulmus rubra*)
 Black Gum or "pepperidge" (*Nyssa sylvatica*)
 Sweet Gum or "red gum" (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
 Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*)
 Bitternut Hickory (*Carya cordiformis*)
 Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)
 White Hickory (*Carya tomentosa*)
 Pignut Hickory (*Carya glabra*)
 Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*)
 Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)
 Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*)
 Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
 Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*)
 Red Mulberry (*Morus rubra*)
 White Oak (*Quercus alba*)
 Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
 Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)
 Chestnut Oak (*Quercus prinus*)
 Chinquapin Oak (*Quercus muhlenbergii*)
 Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)
 Black Oak (*Quercus velutina*)
 Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
 Shingle Oak (*Quercus imbricaria*)
 Osage-Orange (*Maclura pomifera*)
 Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*)
 Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)
 Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
 Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)
 Tuliptree or "yellow poplar" (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
 Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*)
 Black Willow (*Salix nigra*)
 Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)
 White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)
 Red Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)
 Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
 Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*)
 Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*)