Tree Descriptions – Chataqua

C02 Swamp Chestnut Oak Quercus michauxii Native from southern Maine and Ontario to South Carolina and Alabama, but occurs in moister soils than Chestnut Oak, grows larger than 12 to 15’ and the involucral scales form a fringe round the rim. Might be identified with Q. prinus, under Q. michauxii. Leaves: Alternate, simple, obovate to oblong-oblong, 4 to 6’ long, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2” wide, acute or acuminate, cuneate or rounded at base, coarse, scarcely and irregularly toothed. Acorns are born 1 to 2.

C08 Red Oak Quercus rubra Native. Leaves alternate, simple, 5 to 8 inches long with seven to eleven lobes that are upward pointing. Excellent red fall color. Acorn cup is flat and saucer-like, enclosing one-fourth of the nut. Height to 80 feet. Fast growing and is a good city tree. Finest oak timber species.

C06 Overcup Oak Quercus lyrata Southeast United States. Leaves alternate, simple, 6 to 8 inches long and 1 1/2 to 2’ wide, ovate, acuminate, rounded or heart-shaped. Bark smooth, thin, dark bluish brown, close to foliole, ribbed on lower surface, rounded, 20 to 30” in height and as wide, potential to reach 40 to 50’; 65’ Flowers: Monoecious, male catkins, 1 1/2 to 1’ long; female 1 1/2 to 3’ long.

C09 Japanese Maple Acer palmatum Northern China. Small multi-stemmed tree to 20 feet high. Leaf is three-lobed, opposite, simple, approx.-1.5 to 3 inches long and toothed. Hardy, multi-stemmed with good red fall color. Popular for patio tree, screen or grouping. Can be pruned for hedges.

C10 Paniced Goldenrain Tree Koelreuteria paniculata China. Native. Leaves alternate, simple, 2 to 5 inches long, deeply lobed. Height 15 to 25 feet. There are many cultivars of this species which have varied uses in the landscape.

C11 Paper Birch Betula papyrifera Native. Leaves alternate, simple, 2 to 3 inches long and coarsely serrated. Yellow fall color. Peeling grey and white bark. Fifty to 70 feet high. Indian used the bark for canoes and wigwam covers. Oil extracted from the bark contains methyl salicylate used to treat rheumatism and inflammations. Handsome in winter landscape against an evergreen backdrop.

C12 Autumn Olive Elaeagnus umbellata Central Asia. Japan. Leaves are 2 to 4 inches long and 75 to 1.5 inches wide. Height 12 to 20 feet. Flowers are funnel shaped and silvery white. Not a plant for the home landscape. It can become a weed with time, as the birds will spread the seeds. Salt tolerant.

C13 Quaking Aspen Populus tremuloides Native from Labrador to Alaska, south to Pennsylvania, Missouri, northern Mexico and lower California. Leaves: Alternate, simple, thin, ovate to orbicular, short-acuminate, truncate to broad-cuneate at base, 1 1/2 to 3’ long and wide, finely glandular-serrate. Height of 40 to 50’ with a spread of 20 to 30’. Pyramidal and narrow when young.

C14 Scotch Pine Pinus sylvestris The needles are stiff, twisted, 1 to 3 inches long, and in bundles of two. Cones are 2 to 5 inches long and have flat-topped scales tipped with a prickie. The bark is scaly and orange-red on upper branches of older trees. Height to 60 feet. It is a timber tree that is widely planted in North America. One of the most popular pines for Christmas tree use.

C20 Balsam Fir Abies balsamea Native: New Brunswick to Minnesota. Leaves: Alternate, simple, obovate to ovate, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2” long, rounded or slightly emarginate at apex. 10 to 15” in height by 15’ to 15’ spread. Flowers: 5-petaled yellowish flower 1/8” in diameter and sparsely borne. Fruit: 1/4” wide, kidney-shaped, dry, reticulate drupe.

C21 Yellow Poplar or (Tupil) Liriodendron tulipifera Eastern United States. Leaves are simple, alternate, and narrow. There are many superior trees to warrant the use of this species.

C27 Larch bark Elm Ulmus parvifolia LEAVES: Alternate, simple, elliptic to ovate or obovate, 3/4 to 2” long, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2” wide, acute or obtuse, unequally rounded at base, simply or nearly simply serrate, lustrous dark green and smooth above, pubescent beneath when young, subcoriaceous at maturity, to 12 vein pairs; petals 1/4 to 1/2” long.

C28 Japanese Larch Larix kaempferi LEAVES: 1 to 1 1/4” long and 1/2” wide; on short spurs 40 or more together, 1 1/2” or longer; upper side of both kinds flat, glaucous, under-side keeled and with 2 white bands, deep green.

C30 Osage Orange Maclura pomifera Native. Leaves simple, alternate, 2 to 5 inches long. Height to 60 feet. Named by the Indians of Oklahoma for its large, round, yellow-green, orange textured fruit. Used as hedgerows on the plains. Wood is decay resistant and used to make fence posts and boards.

C31 Pagoda Dogwood Cornus alternifolia Native: New Brunswick to Minnesota. Leaves: Alternate, crowded near ends of twigs, appear whorled, simple, elliptic-ovate, 2 to 5” long, 1 to 2” wide. 15 to 25’ in height, possibly 1 1/2 times in spread. Flowers: Yellowish white, sickeningly fragrant. Fruit: Drupe, bluish black, bloomy, 1/4 to 1/3” across; fruit colored green to red to blue-black at maturity.

C32 American Beech Fagus grandifolia Eastern United States. Leaves are smooth, alternate, 2 to 6 inches long with incurved marginal teeth. The smooth blue-gray bark is commonly blotched. Height 60 to 100 feet. The foliage is dark green changing to golden and persisting into winter. Nuts are edible. The American Beech once formed part of the feed of thousands of now-extinct passenger pigeons came to feed and roost.

C33 Eastern Red Cedar Juniperus virginiana Native. Closely over lapping four-sided branches. New foliage is pointed and prickly. Wood is a rich red color and bark is reddish-brown and shedding. Wood is used to make cedar chests, walls and closets. Height to 50 feet. It is pyramidal and nodding and found in limestone regions.

C34 Shantung Maple Acer truncatum Native: Northern China. Leaves: Opposite, simple, 3 to 5” wide, not as high, 5-lobeched, each lobe triangular in shape, two basal lobes drawn out, contains milky sap. 20 to 25” in height with a spread Flowers: Greenish yellow, 1/3 to 1/2”. Fruit: Samara, 1 1/4 to 1/2” long.

C35 Cottonwood Populus deltoides Native. Kansas state tree. Indians nicknamed it the necklace poplar. Leaves are roughly 3 to 6 inches long and triangular. Height to 100 feet. Early settlers welcomed the shade and buffalo used the rough, ridged bark to help shed their winter coats. The cottony seed mass is seen under and around the tree at dispersal time.

C36 Chinese Chestnut Castanea mollissima Northern China, Korea. Leaves alternate, simple, 3 to 8 inches long, prickly husks surround 2 to 3 flattened nuts. Used as a replacement for the American Chestnut which was essentially destroyed by chestnut blight, a fungus disease. Mature height 40 to 60 feet.

C37 Persian Parrotia Parrotia persica LEAVES: Alternate, simple, elliptic to ovate or obovate, 3/4 to 2’ long, 1 1/2 to 3 1/2” wide, acute or obtuse, unequally rounded at base, simply or nearly simply serrate, lustrous dark green and smooth above, pubescent beneath when young, subcoriaceous at maturity, to 12 vein pairs; petals 1/4 to 1/2” long.
1/3” nutlet, enclosed in an inflated, membranous, and resembles the fruit of hops.

**C39 Scholar Tree (Japanese) ** *Sophora japonica*
China, Korea. Leaves alternate, pinnately compound, 6 to 10 inches long with seven to 17 leaflets. Twigs are green. This tree can grow to the height of 75 feet. Good tree for city conditions. Attractive foliage and white flowers in August are an asset to this tree.

**C40 Norway Maple ** *Acer platanoides*
Europe. Leaves opposite, 4 to 7 inches across, five lobed. Milky sap is visible when the petiole is removed from the stem. Reaching to 90 feet. Yellow fall color. ‘Crimson King’ is a well known cultivar. Its leaves are purple throughout the growing season.

**C41 Black Maple ** *Acer nigrum*
Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Arkansas. Leaves: Opposite, simple, 3 to 6” wide, 3 to 5 drooping lateral leaf lobes. Very similar to A. saccharum, Sugar Maple. Greater heat and drought tolerance compared to Sugar Maple.

**C42 Sugar Maple ** *Acer saccharum*
Native. Leaves opposite, simple, 3 to 6 inches across, with three to five lobes. Seventy-five to 100 feet high. Sap used as a source of maple sugar. Brilliant fall color.