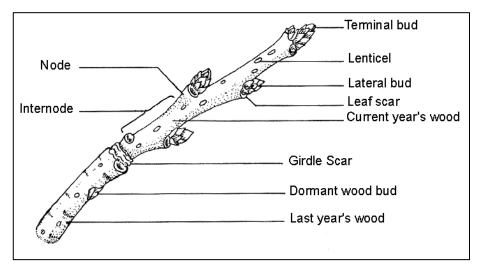
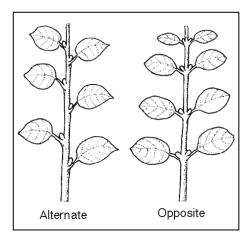


Harvard Forest Tree Field Guide

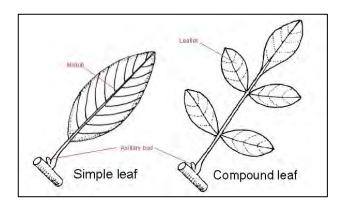
Carey Lang 11/10/2016



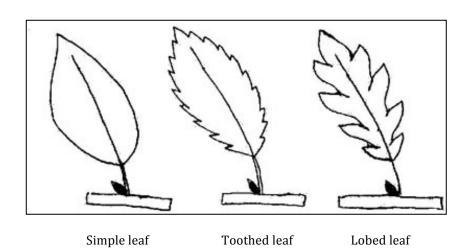
Parts of a twig



Alternate versus opposite leaves



Simple versus compound leaves



Deciduous

Red Maple (Acer rubrum)



V shaped sinuses Red stem



Mature bark



Opposite branching Red, round buds

Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)



U shaped sinuses



Mature bark



Opposite branching Pointy, brown buds

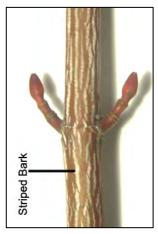
Striped Maple (*Acer pensylvanicum***)**



Wide sinuses Red stem



Striped bark



Opposite branching Pointy, red buds

American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)



Elliptical shaped Deep veins



Leaves often stay on tree in winter



Smooth bark



Spikey fruit



Alternate branching

White Birch (Betula papyrifera)



Double serrated edges



White, peeling bark



Alternate branching Brownish-green buds

Black Birch (Betula lenta)



Double serrated edges



Smooth bark with lenticels



Alternate branching Wintergreen smell and taste

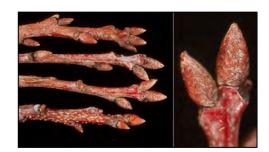
Red Oak (Quercus rubra)



7-9 lobes Sharp



Scaly, reddish-brown bark



Alternate branching Cluster of buds at branch tip

White Oak (Quercus alba)



7-9 lobes Rounded



Scaly, light grey bark



Alternate branching Reddish-brown, oval buds

Highbush Blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum)







Glossy leaves

Bark often shreds into strips

Plump red buds

Big-Tooth Aspen (Populus grandidentata)



Large blunt teeth Flattened petiole



Mature bark is dark brown Juvenile bark is dull greenish-yellow



Alternate branching

Coniferous

Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)



Small, oval needles Rounded tips to needles Needles lay flat along branches Underside of needles have two parallel white lines



Scaly, brown bark



White "woolly" covering on eggs sacs of the woolly adelgid

White Pine (Pinus strobus)



Long, thin needles pattern on bark Large, slender cones



Needles are attached in clumps of five Remember that the word "white" has 5 letters



Small, rectangular block