

Using and ordering this guide

This book was developed by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service as an aid in identifying trees and shrubs and to aid in their use for conservation purposes.

Many of the trees and shrubs are growing at or near one of more of the plant materials centers operated by the Natural Resources Conservation Service nationwide. These centers develop plants for conservation uses and release to commercial growers for public use. Some of the tree or shrub cultivars that have been developed and released by the Natural Resources Conservation Service are named in this guide.

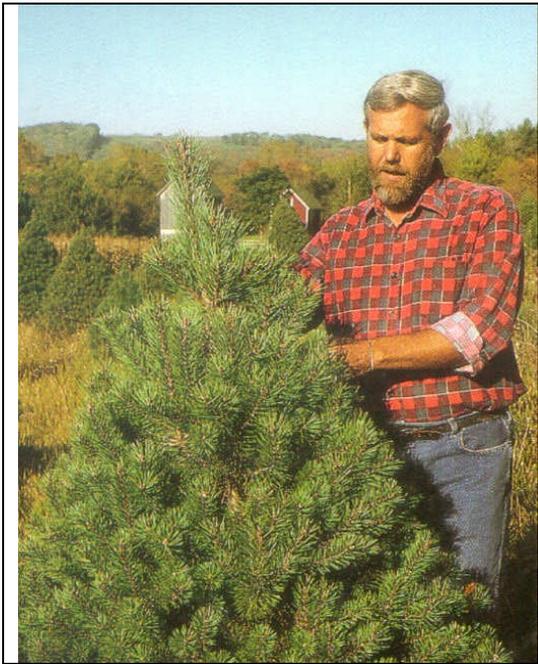
Natural Resources Conservation Service foresters and plant materials specialists helped compile the information in this guide.

Help available

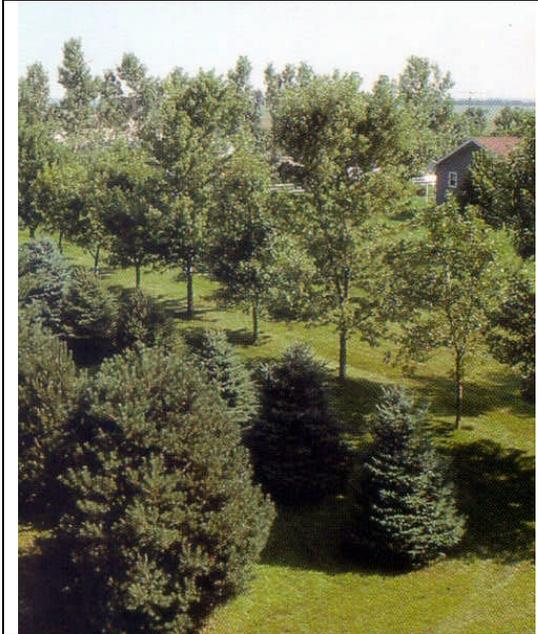
Advice on tree and shrub planting, care and conservation uses is available at no cost. The Natural Resources Conservation Service, the Extension Service, state forestry agencies, conservation districts and private nurseries have specific information. Information is also available from the USDA Forest Service.

In many cases, at least partial funding is available to plant trees and shrubs for conservation purposes. Local offices of the agencies listed above have details.

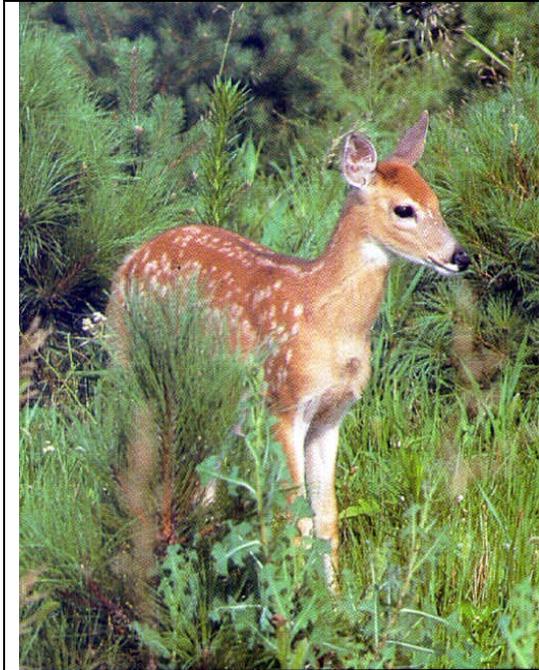
Ten ways to use trees



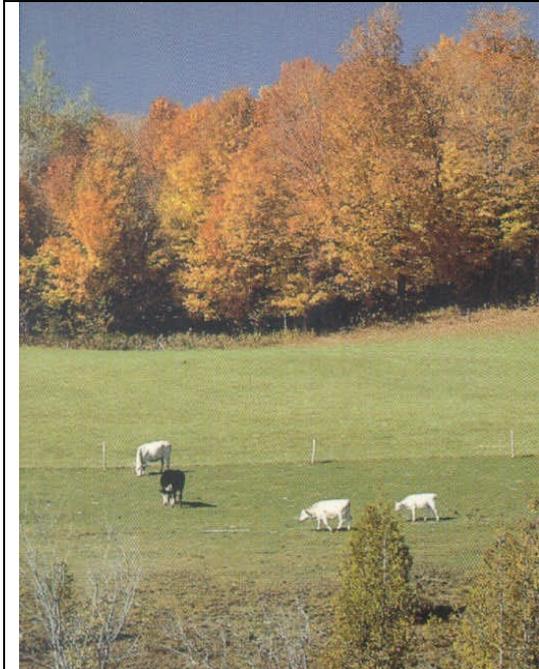
1. **Cut soil erosion** Rows of trees break the wind on flatter lands and healthy forests protect soil from water erosion on hillsides.
2. **Improve air & water quality** A forest floor of leaves and decaying wood acts as a giant sponge by absorbing, holding and filtering water; one acre of trees provides fresh, clean oxygen for seven people and will clean the air polluted by eight cars operated for 12 hours.
3. **Increase income** Properly managed trees can provide excellent sources of income, such as the sale of trees or wood products.



4. **Save energy** Recent studies show windbreaks can reduce winter fuel consumption by 10 to 30 percent. Trees also save energy by shading -- one tree has the cooling effect of five air conditioners.
5. **Protect livestock** Trees reduce the wind and can significantly reduce animal stress. Livestock not only need less feed, but their gains are higher. Shade provided by trees is also helpful to animals on very hot summer days.



6. **Sound barrier** Trees and windbreaks reduce noise from high-speed traffic and other sounds. Plant leaves, branches and twigs all absorb sounds of different frequencies.
7. **Home for wildlife** Wooded areas make valuable cover, nesting and breeding areas for upland game and songbirds. In winter, when all other food is blanketed with snow, seeds and fruits of trees and shrubs provide food for nonmigratory species.



8. **Living snow fence** In snow country, properly locating a living fence of trees and shrubs parallel to your driveway or highway helps hold snow on the fields and off the roads.
9. **Improve crop yields** Soil particles blown by strong winds frequently damage small crops. Yields also may be lowered by the effects of hot winds. Trees protect against these hazards.
10. **Beautify the countryside** Well-kept wooded areas, windbreaks and other tree plantings undeniably enhance the aesthetic value of individual farms and the countryside.

Care of trees and shrubs

- Fence from livestock
- Water in early morning hours as necessary during early growth
- Cultivate, mulch or spray to control weeds
- Protect small trees from rodents
- Thin weaker trees from old plantings
- Prune only damaged limbs
- Correctly identify specific insect or disease problems before treatment

Planting a seedling

1. Keep roots moist at all times.
2. Dig a hole as deep and twice as wide as the roots.
3. Place the seedling in the center of the hole.
4. Fill the hole with moist soil, firming the soil around the roots by hand. Be sure there are no air pockets.

A word about windbreaks

Windbreaks — rows of trees and shrubs — slow the wind to protect farmsteads, crops, livestock and homes. A windbreak on three sides of a building can cut annual fuel bills by as much as 30 percent, reducing wind chill in winter and making shade in the summer. Livestock are similarly protected; young crops in fields are protected from hot, dry winds and the sand blasting effects of blowing soil.

Tree and shrub windbreaks are habitat for wildlife. They beautify the landscape, stop blowing snow, screen out noise and dust and serve as living privacy fences.

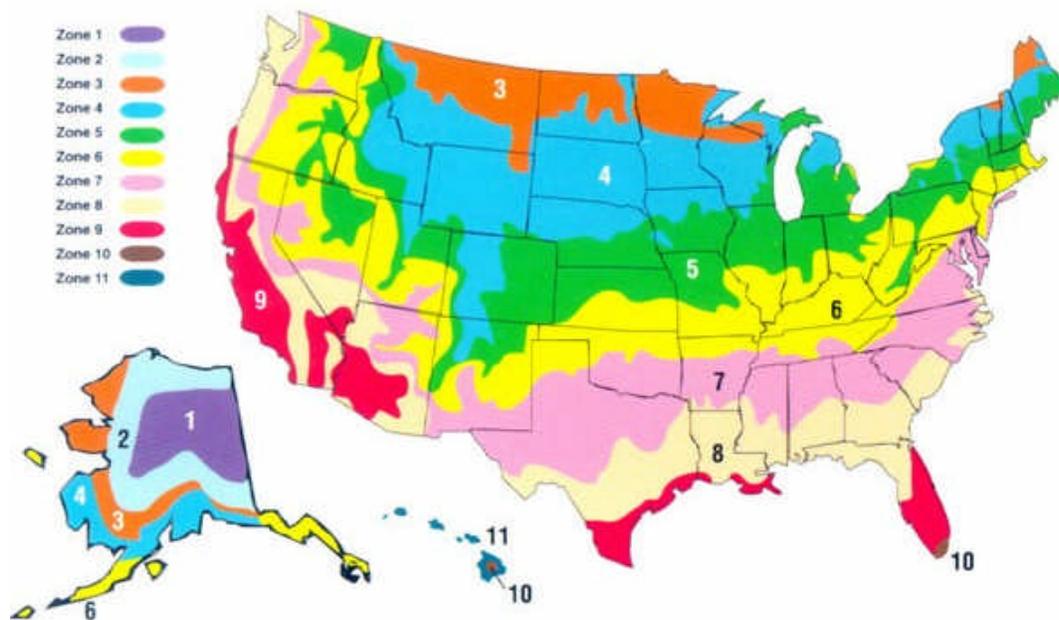
Using the Hardiness Zone Map

The Plant Hardiness Zone Map below was drawn from one issued by the US Department of Agriculture in 1990. Adapted from earlier versions, the map's zones represent average annual minimum temperature ranges.

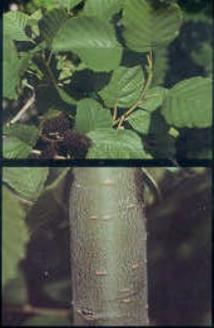
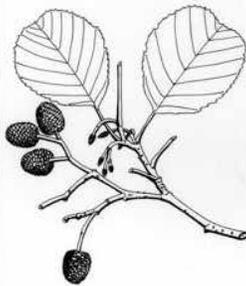
Trees and shrubs in this guide list a hardiness zone, the coldest zone in which the tree or shrub normally succeeds. No effort was made to identify southernmost zones for heat adaptability or for range of adaptability

The Plant "Cold" Hardiness Zone is an indicator, and should not be used as the sole source to determine whether a particular tree or shrub will survive in a specific location.

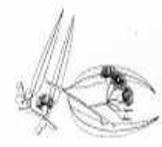
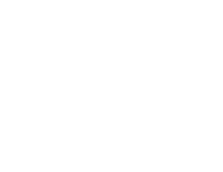
USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map

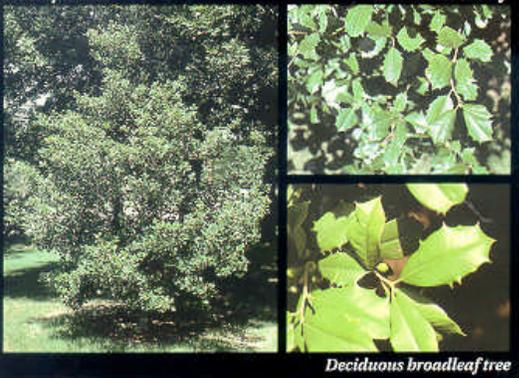
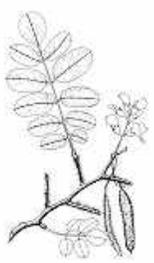
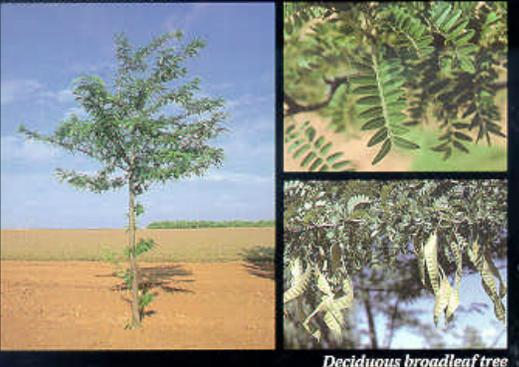


Trees and Shrubs in this guide

Deciduous Trees		
<p><i>Alnus glutinosa</i></p>  <p><i>European Alder</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>European Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> *</p> <p>About this tree: Prefers moist to wet soils Grows 50 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 1 1/2 to 4 inches long, 1 to 2 1/2 inches wide; elliptical, doubly saw-toothed; shiny dark green <u>Fruit:</u> Cone; 3/4 inches long; clusters of 3 to 5 <u>Twig:</u> Gummy when young; 3-angled pith <u>Bark:</u> Brown, smooth, becoming furrowed</p>
<p><i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i></p>  <p><i>Green Ash</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Green Ash <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by wood duck, Bobwhite quail, purple finch Prefers deep moist to drought resistant soils Grows 50 to 75 feet tall Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Cardan</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; pinnately compound; 6 to 10 inches long; 5 to 9 leaflets 2 to 5 inches long, 1 to 1 1/2 inches wide <u>Fruit:</u> 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 inches long; yellowish, hanging in clusters <u>Bark:</u> Gray; furrowed scaly ridges, reddish inner layer</p>
<p><i>Tilia sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Basswood</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Basswood <i>Tilia sp.</i></p> <p>About this tree: Seeds and bark eaten by cottontail rabbit Prefers moist soils Grows 60 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> In 2 rows; 3 to 6 inches long and almost as wide; long, pointed at tip; coarsely saw-toothed; palmately veined; dark green <u>Fruit:</u> 3/8-inch in diameter; nutlike; elliptical or rounded; gray; attached to a leafy bract <u>Twig:</u> Reddish or green; slender; slightly zigzag <u>Bark:</u> Dark gray; smooth, becoming</p>

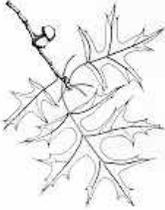
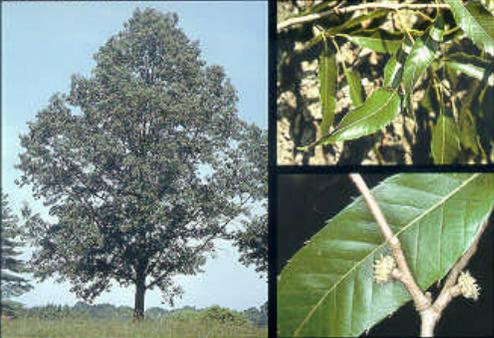
<p><i>Populus deltoides</i> <i>Eastern Cottonwood</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p>furrowed into narrow scaly ridges</p> <p>Eastern Cottonwood <i>Populus deltoides</i> (native) *</p> <p>About this tree: Buds eaten by ruffed grouse and prairie chicken; bark eaten by beaver Grows over 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Mighty Moe, Ohio Red, Platte, Walker</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3 to 7 inches long; triangular; long-pointed, curved, coarse teeth; shiny green; leafstalks long, flattened <u>Fruit:</u> 3/8-inch elliptical capsules; splitting into 3 to 4 parts; cottony seeds <u>Bark:</u> Yellowish-green and smooth, becoming light gray, rough <u>Twig:</u> Coarse, large; pointed buds</p> 
<p><i>Malus sp.</i> <i>Crabapple</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p>Crabapple <i>Malus sp.</i></p> <p>About this tree: Fruit is eaten by deer, pheasant, turkey and other birds Prefers moist to dry soils Grows 15 to 20 feet tall Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: Midwest, Roselow, Magenta</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; 2 to 4 inches long; blunt jointed tip; coarsely toothed edge <u>Fruit:</u> 1 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter; apple; yellow-green <u>Twig:</u> Stout; spreading; sometimes spines on short side branches; new growth is hairy <u>Bark:</u> Lengthwise furrows and ridges; reddish-brown scales</p> 
<p><i>Ulmus parvifolia Jacq.</i> <i>Chinese Elm</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p>Chinese Elm <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> *</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by purple finch, red-breasted grosbeak and cottontail rabbit Prefers moist soils Grows 40 to 50 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> In 2 rows; 3/4 to 2 inches long, 3/8 to 3/4 inch wide; elliptical; unequal at base; saw-toothed; shiny above <u>Fruit:</u> 3/8 inch long; elliptical, flat 1-seeded; with broad pale yellow wing <u>Bark:</u> Mottled brown; smooth; shedding in irregular, thin flakes</p> 

<p><i>Ulmus pumila</i></p>  <p><i>Siberian Elm</i></p>  		<p>Siberian Elm <i>Ulmus pumila</i>*</p> <p>About this tree: Prefers dry to moist soils Grows 60 feet tall Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: Chinkota</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3/4 to 2 inches long, 1/2 to 1 inch wide; narrowly elliptical; blunt-based; saw-toothed <u>Fruit:</u> 3/8 to 5/8 inch long; clustered; circular with seed in the center <u>Bark:</u> Gray or brown; rough, furrowed</p>
<p><i>Eucalyptus sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Eucalyptus</i></p>   <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>* (depending on the species)</p> <p>About this tree: Wood used for furniture, homes Medicinal use for oil from leaves Used both as timber and ornamental tree Can grow up to 10 to 15 feet per year and 150 feet tall Hardiness zone 8</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; usually flattened yellowish leafstalks; blades lance-shaped, 3 to 12 inches long, 1/2 to 2 inches wide; usually dull green on both sides; thick and leathery <u>Fruit:</u> Seed capsules 4-angled, about 1-inch long; or egg shaped or cylindrical, about 1/4 to 3/4 inch long <u>Flower:</u> Flower or flowers at leaf base; numerous spreading white or cream-colored stamens <u>Bark:</u> Usually smooth, mottled gray, white, brown or greenish; sheds; brown, furrowed and non-shedding on Robusta Eucalyptus</p>
<p><i>Celtis occidentalis</i></p>  <p><i>Common Hackberry</i></p>   <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Common Hackberry <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Fruit eaten by robin, yellow-bellied sapsucker and cedar waxwing Can grow on moist to dry soils; tolerates high pH Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Oahe</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; 2 to 5 inches long; sharp-toothed; blue-green <u>Fruit:</u> 1/4 to 3/8 inch berry, purple-brown <u>Twig:</u> Gray-brown, zigzag shape</p>

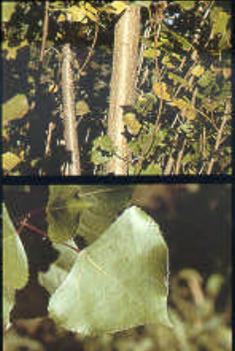
<p><i>Ilex opaca</i> <i>American Holly</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p> 	<p>Bark: Ridged, irregular wart-like knobs</p> <p>American Holly <i>Ilex opaca</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Fruit eaten by wild turkey, bluebird, cedar waxwing Prefers wet to moist, well drained soils Grows 40 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 5</p> <p>Identification Tips: Leaves: Evergreen; spreading in 2 rows; 2 to 4 inches long, 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches wide; elliptical; spiny-pointed; coarsely spiny-toothed; leathery Fruit: 1/4 to 3/8 inches in diameter; berrylike; bright red Twigs: Brown or gray; stout Bark: Light gray; thin</p>
<p><i>Robinia hispida</i> <i>Bristly Locust</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Black Locust <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by bobwhite quail and squirrel Prefers moist to dry soils Grows 40 to 80 feet tall Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: Steiner</p> <p>Identification Tips: Leaves: Alternate pinnately compound; 6 to 12 inches long; 7 to 19 leaflets, 1 to 1.75 inches long, 1/2 to 3/4 inches wide; paired Fruit: 2 to 4 inches long; narrowly oblong flat pod; dark brown Twig: Dark brown, with stout paired spines 1/4 to 1/2 inch long at nodes Bark: Reddish brown to almost black; thick; deeply furrowed into long rough forking ridges</p>
<p><i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> <i>Honey-Locust</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p> 	<p>Honey-Locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Sweetish pulp edible for humans Grows 50 to 75 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: Leaves: Alternate; pinnately or bipinnately compound; yellow-green; 6 to 8 inches long; 20 to 30 oblong leaflets 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches long Fruit: Red-brown to purple; twisting; 6 to 18 inches long; bean-like pod with seeds Twig: Shiny; zigzag; stout; red-brown; 3-branched (1 to 3 inches); thorns 3-branched 2 to 3 inches long</p>

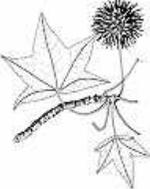
<p><i>Acer rubrum</i> <i>Red Maple</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p><u>Bark:</u> Grayish brown-black; long; irregular; vertical plates</p> <p>Red Maple <i>Acer rubrum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Grows well on a wide range of soil types Fast growing; grows 50 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; broadly ovate with 3 shallow short-pointed lobes turning red, orange and yellow in autumn <u>Fruit:</u> Paired single-winged seeds form a 'V' <u>Twig:</u> Shiny red; numerous small lenticels</p>
<p><i>Acer saccharinum</i> <i>Silver Maple</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p>Silver Maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds used by songbirds and small mammals Prefers moist or moderately drained soils Grows 60 to 80 feet tall; 1 to 3 feet per year Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Deeply separated into 5 doubly-toothed lobes; opposite, simple, silvery below <u>Fruit:</u> Pair of wide, curved single winged seeds joined at base to form a 'V' <u>Bark:</u> Light gray; on older trees plates separated by narrow fissures</p>
<p><i>Acer saccharum</i> <i>Sugar Maple</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>	<p>Sugar Maple <i>Acer saccharum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Good wildlife value Prefers moderately well to well drained soils; high shade tolerance; poor drought tolerance Grows 60 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; simple; 3 to 5 lobed; pointed; slightly coarsely toothed <u>Bark:</u> Grayish brown to black; deeply furrowed into hard scaly ridges <u>Fruit:</u> Pair of single winged seeds join at base to form a 'V'</p>

<p><i>Morus alba var. tatarica</i> <i>Russian Mulberry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Russian Mulberry <i>Morus alba var. tatarica</i> *</p> <p>About this tree: Hardy variety of white mulberry Wood is hard and durable Grows to 50 feet tall Wide zone of hardiness</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate, heart-shaped and lobed; 2 to 4 inches long and half as wide <u>Fruit:</u> White to dark red; less than 1 inch long and juicy <u>Flower:</u> Catkins, drooping; up to 1 inch long <u>Twig:</u> Red-brown when young; gray on older trees</p>
<p><i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> <i>Bur Oak</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Bur Oak <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Acorns eaten by turkey, blue jay, grouse and wood duck Prefers dry uplands to moist floodplains Grows 50 to 80 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 4 to 10 inches long, 2 to 5 inches wide; obovate, lower half deeply divided into 2 to 3 lobes on each side; dark green <u>Fruit:</u> Large acorns; broadly elliptical, enclosed by large deep fringed cup with conspicuous fringe <u>Bark:</u> Light gray; thick, rough, deeply furrowed into scaly ridges</p>
<p><i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Northern Red Oak</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Northern Red Oak <i>Quercus rubra</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Acorns eaten by turkey, blue jay and ruffed grouse Prefers dry uplands Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple; pinnately (7-11) lobed; dark green; 4 to 9 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Egg-shaped, brown acorn; 1/3 enclosed by shallow cup; dark margin on cup scales <u>Bark:</u> Dark gray-black, shallow, wide-flat ridges</p>

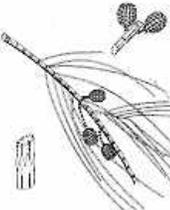
<p><i>Quercus palustris</i> Pin Oak</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Pin Oak <i>Quercus palustris</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Acorn eaten by turkey, wood duck, grouse and blue jay Tolerates poorly drained, wet sites Grows 50 to 90 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3 to 5 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide; 5 to 7 deep lobes nearly to midvein <u>Fruit:</u> 1/2 inch long; nearly round; acorn; 1/4 to 1/3 enclosed by thin saucer-shaped cup</p>
<p><i>Quercus acutissima</i> Sawtooth Oak</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Sawtooth Oak <i>Quercus acutissima</i></p> <p>About this tree: Excellent for wildlife Prefers moderately to well drained soils; poor shade tolerance; fair drought tolerance Grows 35 to 70 feet tall; medium growth rate Hardiness zone 5 Cultivars: Gobbler</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Shiny; 3 to 8 inches long with bristle-like teeth <u>Fruit:</u> Small acorns; long, spreading scales enclose two-thirds of the nut <u>Bark:</u> Gray brown; deeply ridged</p>
<p><i>Quercus shumardii</i> Shumard Oak</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Shumard Oak <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Acorn eaten by turkey, wood duck and blue jay Prefers moist, well drained soils Grows 60 to 90 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3 to 7 inches long, 2 1/2 to 5 inches wide; usually deeply divided nearly to midvein into 5 to 9 lobes; shiny dark green above, paler below with tufts of hair at base of veins <u>Fruit:</u> 5/8 to 1 inch long, egg-shaped; 1/4 to 1/3 enclosed by shallow cup <u>Twig:</u> Hairs on the buds</p>

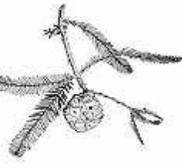
<p><i>Quercus alba</i> <i>White Oak</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>White Oak <i>Quercus alba</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Acorns eaten by turkey, blue jay and ruffed grouse Prefers moist, well drained upland soils Grows 80 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 4 to 9 inches long; 2 to 4 inches wide; elliptical; 5 to 9 lobed; bright green above, whitish or gray-green below <u>Fruit:</u> 3/8 to 1 1/4 inches long; egg-shaped; about 1/4 enclosed by shallow warty cup <u>Bark:</u> Light gray; shallowly fissured</p>
<p><i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> <i>Russian-Olive</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Russian-Olive <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> *</p> <p>About this tree: Fruit eaten by cedar waxwings, robins, grosbeaks and pheasants Can grow on moist to dry soils Grows 20 to 30 feet tall Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: King Red</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 1 1/2 to 3 1/4 inches long; lance-shaped; dull; gray-green above, silver below <u>Fruit:</u> Berry-like; 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter; yellow to brown <u>Twig:</u> Silvery; often ending in short spine <u>Bark:</u> Gray-brown; fissured; shedding in long strips</p>
<p><i>Maclura pomifera</i> <i>Osage-Orange</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Osage-Orange <i>Maclura pomifera</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by quail and squirrels Grows 35 to 50 feet tall Excellent fuel wood Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple; 3 to 5 inches long; glossy bright green; leaf margins entire <u>Fruit:</u> Large; yellow-green; 3 to 5 inches in diameter <u>Twig:</u> Stout; orange-brown; zigzag shape; 1/4 to 1/2 inch spines <u>Bark:</u> Deeply furrowed; yellow-orange-brown</p>

<p><i>Carya illinoensis</i></p>  <p><i>Pecan</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Pecan <i>Carya illinoensis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Edible fruit Prefers moist, well drained, bottomland soils Grows to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Pinnately compound; 20 to 22 inches long; 11 to 17 leaflets, each 2 to 7 inches long; finely saw-toothed margin; alternate <u>Fruit:</u> Nut; oblong; 1 to 2 inches long; pointed at tip, both ends <u>Bark:</u> Light brown to gray; deeply, irregularly furrowed</p>
<p><i>Punica granatum</i></p>  <p><i>Pomegranate</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Pomegranate <i>Punica granatum</i></p> <p>About this tree: Cultivated for its attractive flowers Tolerates heat and alkaline soils Grows to 20 feet tall Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Simple; blades 1 to 3 1/2 inches long; oval to elliptical to lanceolate; margin entire; surface bright green <u>Fruit:</u> Berry 2 to 4 inches in diameter; thick, leathery, reddish yellow rind; juicy pulp <u>Flower:</u> Showy; red to orange; 5 to 7 petals <u>Bark:</u> Gray to brown on older limbs</p>
<p><i>Populus sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Hybrid Poplar</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Hybrid Poplar <i>Populus sp.</i></p> <p>About this tree: Grows very fast, upright, not as spreading as cottonwoods Disease resistant Crossbred specifically in many cases for fast growth in windbreaks Cultivars: Northwest, Norway, Imperial, Robusta</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Variable but usually triangular; 2 to 5 inches long and wide; usually green above, light green below; toothed margin; flattened leafstalks <u>Twig:</u> Short; hairless <u>Bark:</u> Smooth gray to off-white; deeply furrowed in old trees</p>

<p><i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i> <i>Lombardy Poplar</i></p>   <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'italica'</i></p> <p>About this tree: Prefers moist soil Tree grows rapidly but is short-lived in more humid regions Roots are invasive and may sucker profusely Grows to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 2 to 4 inches long and wide; triangular; wavy sawtoothed; green above, light green below; flattened leafstalks <u>Twigs:</u> Stout; hairless; orange, turning gray <u>Bark:</u> Gray to whitish; smooth on young trees and dark deep furrows on old trees</p>
<p><i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> <i>Sweetgum</i></p>   <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Sweetgum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Grows 60 to 100 feet tall; 2 to 3 feet per year Excellent fall color Tolerates a wide range of soils Hardiness zone 6</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; star-shaped with pointed lobes; brilliant fall colors <u>Fruit:</u> Globe-shaped, tight cluster of capsules persist on tree over winter <u>Twig:</u> Moderately stout with corky wing-like ridges; buds large and shiny <u>Other:</u> Strongly pyramidal growth form</p>
<p><i>Plantanus occidentalis</i> <i>American Sycamore</i></p>   <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>American Sycamore <i>Plantanus occidentalis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seed eaten by purple finch Prefers moist bottomland soils; tolerates poorly drained soils Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 4 to 8 inches long and wide; broadly ovate; 3 or 5 shallow, broad, short-pointed lobes <u>Fruit:</u> 1 inch in diameter; usually 1 brown ball hanging on long stalk; composed of narrow nutlets with hair tufts <u>Bark:</u> Smooth, whitish and brown mottled; peeling off in large thin flakes</p>

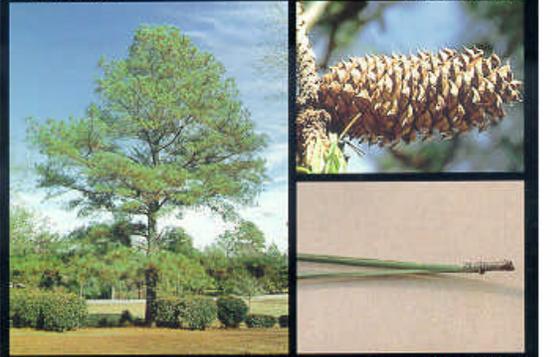
<p><i>Juglans nigra</i> <i>Black Walnut</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Black Walnut <i>Juglans nigra</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Nuts eaten by squirrel, red and gray fox Prefers moist, well drained soils Grows 70 to 90 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Pinnately compound; 12 to 24 inches long; 15 to 23 leaflets up to 5 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Single or paired, about 2 inches in diameter; thick green or brown husk <u>Twig:</u> Brown; stout; with buff colored chambered pith <u>Bark:</u> Dark brown; deeply furrowed ridges</p>
<p><i>Salix nigra</i> <i>Black Willow</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Black Willow <i>Salix nigra</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Prefers wet soils Grows 60 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3 to 5 inches long, narrowly lance-shaped; shiny green on both sides <u>Fruit:</u> 3/16 inch long; reddish-brown capsules; hairless <u>Twig:</u> Brownish; easily detached at base <u>Bark:</u> Dark brown or blackish; deeply furrowed into scaly, forking ridges</p>
<p><i>Salix alba var. vitellina</i> <i>Golden Willow</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p>		<p>Golden Willow <i>Salix alba var. vitellina</i></p> <p>About this tree: Rapid growth rate with no suckering Good winter density for a deciduous hardwood Tolerates wide range of soils Grows to 60 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Narrow lance-shaped; finely toothed; 4 to 6 inches long <u>Flower:</u> Male catkins 1 to 2 inches long with females 2 to 3 inches long <u>Twig:</u> Bright yellow to orange <u>Buds:</u> Covered by a single non-resinous scale</p>

<p><i>Salix purpurea</i> Purpleosier Willow</p>  <p><i>Deciduous broadleaf tree</i></p> 	<p>Purpleosier Willow <i>Salix purpurea</i></p> <p>About this tree: Fair wildlife value Tolerates poorly drained soils; good shade tolerance; poor drought tolerance Grows 10 to 20 feet tall Hardiness zones 3 to 8 Cultivars: Streamco</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> In pairs, not quite opposite; smooth tongue shaped; finely-toothed near the tip only; blue-green above and pale below; 2 to 4 inches long <u>Catkins:</u> Small, arise in almost opposite pairs, and mature in early spring before the leaves come out</p>
<p>Coniferous Trees</p> <p><i>Casuarina sp.</i> Casuarina</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p> 	<p>Casuarina <i>Casuarina sp.</i>*</p> <p>About this tree: Provides perching and nesting for birds Tolerates dry or wet soil, salinity, heat and wind Grows 50 to 100 feet tall; grows up to 8 to 10 feet per year Hardiness zone 8</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Scale-like; 1/8 inch long <u>Fruit:</u> Light brown, warty ball <u>Bark:</u> Light gray brown; smoothish on small trees, later becoming furrowed</p>
<p><i>Thuja occidentalis</i> Northern White Cedar (Arborvitae)</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p> 	<p>Northern White Cedar (Arborvitae) <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Foliage, twigs eaten by White-tailed deer, fruit eaten by various birds Prefers neutral to alkaline soils, limestone origin Grows 40 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Evergreen; opposite; 1/16 to 1/8 inch long; scalelike; dull yellow-green; foliage sprays fanlike <u>Fruit:</u> Cone; 3/8 inch long; elliptical; upright from short curved stalk <u>Bark:</u> Light red-brown; thin; fibrous</p>

<p><i>Cupressus arizonica</i></p>  <p><i>Arizona Cypress</i></p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Arizona Cypress <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Used for erosion control, windbreaks, urban landscaping, posts, stakes and corral poles Prefers moist gravelly soils on slopes and benches Grows 40 to 60 feet Hardiness zone 6</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Minute blue-green to gray-green; scale-like; sharp pointed; finely toothed on the margins; shunlike odor when bruised <u>Fruit:</u> Dark reddish brown cones about one inch long that remain on the tree for many years, become gray with age <u>Bark:</u> Reddish brown with irregular, narrow, thin, curling scales that peel; on older tree's, bark becomes furrowed</p>
<p><i>Taxodium distichum</i></p>  <p><i>Baldcypress</i></p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Baldcypress <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Well adapted to wet sites, but can be planted on dry sites; wood very resistant to decay; develops 'knees' under saturated conditions Grows 60 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needle-like; delicate; arranged in 2 ranks in a feather-like fashion along small branchlets; branchlets with fine needles fall in the autumn <u>Fruit:</u> Globe-shaped, woody cone, 1 inch in diameter; cones disintegrate at maturity <u>Twig:</u> Reddish-brown; rough, with several short peg-like branches <u>Bark:</u> Dark reddish-brown with long loose shreddy ridges</p>

<p><i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> Leland Cypress</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Leland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i></p> <p>About this tree: Used as Christmas trees, hedgerows, windbreaks and landscaping Adapted to a wide range of soil textures; prefers moist, well drained soils Grows 60 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 5</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Blue-green to gray-green needles, 1/8 inch long; acute; appressed with the apices of the lateral pairs often free <u>Fruit:</u> Cone, 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter with 8 scales; each scale contains approximately 5 seeds per scale <u>Bark:</u> Reddish-brown and scaly</p>
<p><i>Abies concolor</i> Concolor Fir</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Concolor Fir <i>Abies concolor</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Provides winter cover for wildlife Prefers dry to moist soils Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; slat; linear; 2-ranked; blue-green; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Cone; erect; olive brown; cylindrical; 3 to 5 inches long <u>Twig:</u> Stout; yellow-green with clustered blunt, red-brown resinous buds <u>Bark:</u> Ash, gray-brown color; flattened ridges</p>
<p><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> Douglas-Fir</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Douglas-Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Winter cover for wildlife Prefers well drained, loamy soils Grows 80 to 200 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; flexible; flattened; light green-bluegreen; blunt tip; 3/4 to 1 1/4 inch long <u>Fruit:</u> Cone, tan-brown; 2 to 3 inches long; clustered pairs; 3 points; protruding bracts <u>Twig:</u> Slender; gray-brown; long; sharp-pointed buds <u>Bark:</u> Reddish brown; deep furrows</p>

<p><i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Rocky Mountain Juniper</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p> 	<p>Rocky Mountain Juniper <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Foliage and fruit eaten by mammals and birds Can grow on dry to moist soils Grows 25 to 50 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Small; scale-like; opposite; smooth edges; 1 to 2 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Small; fleshy; berry-like; 2 to 3 inches in diameter; bright blue <u>Twig:</u> Slender, 4-sided; becoming rounded with age <u>Bark:</u> Thin; reddish-brown; weathering to grayish</p>
<p><i>Pinus nigra</i> Austrian Pine</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p> 	<p>Austrian Pine <i>Pinus nigra</i></p> <p>About this tree: Prefers dry, drought resistant soils Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Evergreen, 3 1/2 to 6 inches long; 2 in bundle; stiff; shiny dark green; silvery white buds <u>Fruit:</u> Cone, 2 to 3 inches long, 1 to 1 1/4 inches wide; egg-shaped; shiny, yellow-brown; almost stalkless <u>Bark:</u> Dark brown; thick; rough; furrowed into irregular scaly plates <u>Buds:</u> Large, silvery buds</p>
<p><i>Pinus strobus</i> Eastern White Pine</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p> 	<p>Eastern White Pine <i>Pinus strobus</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Prefers sandy-loam soils; avoid clay-wet soils Grows 60 to 100 feet tall, 50 to 80 feet wide; growth rate is 3 to 5 feet per year Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles in bundles of 5; 3 to 5 inches long; slender; flexible <u>Fruit:</u> Cones; 4 to 8 inches long; cylindrical; often curved <u>Twig:</u> Orange brown <u>Bark:</u> Dark grayish brown; deeply furrowed on older trees; 1 to 2 inches thick with ridges</p>

<p><i>Pinus eldarica</i> <i>Eldarica Pine</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Eldarica Pine <i>Pinus eldarica</i></p> <p>About this tree: Prefers fine sands, silt loams to silty clay loams, and very well drained to moderately well drained soils Fast growth if irrigated Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles 4 to 6 inches long borne in bundles of 2 or rarely 3; new growth blue-green, older growth darker green <u>Fruit:</u> Cones; reddish brown to brown; borne singly or in whorls of 3 to 6; cones are ovate-conic, approximately 4 inches in length; unarmed <u>Bark:</u> Silvery gray and shiny when young; becoming reddish brown; fissured and scaly on older trunks</p>
<p><i>Pinus taeda</i> <i>Loblolly Pine</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Loblolly pine <i>Pinus taeda</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by Bobwhite quail and mourning dove Tolerates poorly drained to well drained soils Grows 80 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; 5 to 9 inches long; 3 in bundle; stout, stiff, often twisted <u>Fruit:</u> 3 to 5 inches long; conical <u>Bark:</u> Blackish-gray; thick, deeply furrowed into scaly ridges exposing brown inner layers</p>
<p><i>Pinus ponderosa</i> <i>Ponderosa Pine</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Ponderosa Pine <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by birds, mammals Can grow on dry soils Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; stout; flexible; yellow-green; 5 to 10 inches long; clusters of 2 or 3 <u>Fruit:</u> Cone, tan-brown; 3 to 6 inches long; scales with prickles <u>Twig:</u> Stout; orange-brown; turpentine odor when broken <u>Bark:</u> Black, yellow-orange (old); wide, shallow-furrowed; flaky plates</p>

<p><i>Pinus resinosa</i> Red Pine</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Red Pine <i>Pinus resinosa</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds used by songbirds and small mammals Prefers well-drained, sandy soils Grows 70 to 80 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; to 6 1/2 inches long; 2 in a bundle; dark green, snap cleanly <u>Fruit:</u> Egg-shaped cones, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 inches long <u>Bark:</u> Reddish-brown or gray; with broad, flat, scaly plates; becoming thick</p>
<p><i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Scotch Pine</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Scotch Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i></p> <p>About this tree: Prefers sandy to loam soils Grows 50 to 75 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; 1 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches long; 2 in bundle; stiff; slightly flattened; twisted; blue-green <u>Fruit:</u> Cone; 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches long; egg-shaped; pale yellow-brown <u>Bark:</u> Reddish-brown; thin; becoming gray and shredding in papery plates</p>
<p><i>Pinus echinata</i> Shortleaf Pine</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Shortleaf Pine <i>Pinus echinata</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds are eaten by mourning dove and Bobwhite quail Prefers dry ridges, sandy loams and silt loams Grows 30 to 70 feet tall Hardiness zone 6</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; 4 1/2 inches long; 2 or sometimes 3 in bundle; slender, flexible; dark blue-green <u>Fruit:</u> 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long; conical <u>Bark:</u> Reddish-brown; large scaly plates</p>

<p><i>Pinus elliottii</i> Slash Pine</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Slash Pine <i>Pinus elliottii</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Seeds eaten by Bobwhite quail and mourning dove Prefers poorly drained sandy soils Grows 60 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; 7 to 10 inches long; 2 and 3 in bundle; stout; stiff; shiny green <u>Fruit:</u> 2 1/2 to 6 inches long; narrowly shaped; shiny dark brown <u>Bark:</u> Purplish-brown; flattened, scaly plates; rough and furrowed</p>
<p><i>Pinus virginiana</i> Virginia Pine</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Virginia Pine <i>Pinus virginiana</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Good wildlife value Prefers well drained soils Poor shade tolerance Good drought tolerance Grows 30 to 40 feet tall Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles, 1 1/2 to 3 inches long; stout; gray-green; in bundles of two; twisted <u>Fruit:</u> Dark reddish-brown; ovoid; lustrous; 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long, with a sharp spine at the end of each scale <u>Bark:</u> Shallow fissures; dark brown loose scales</p>
<p><i>Juniperus virginiana</i> Eastern Redcedar</p>  <p><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>		<p>Eastern Redcedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: One of the best conifers for wildlife habitat Well adapted to most soils Grows 25 to 60 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Two types, usually on the same tree -- scale-like and awl shaped <u>Fruit:</u> Blue berrylike cone, 1/4 to 1/3 inch in diameter <u>Twig:</u> 4-sided</p>

<p><i>Picea pungens</i> <i>Colorado Blue Spruce</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Colorado Blue Spruce <i>Picea pungens</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Winter cover for wildlife Prefers upland dry soils Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; stiff; spirally arranged; 4-sided; 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches long; very prickly; sharp pointed <u>Fruit:</u> Cone, oblong; tan-brown; cylindrical; 3 to 4 inches long; papery scales <u>Twig:</u> Stout; orange to gray-brown <u>Bark:</u> Silvery gray-brown</p>
<p><i>Picea abies</i> <i>Norway Spruce</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i></p> <p>About this tree: Foliage, twigs eaten by White-tailed deer; needles eaten by grouse; winter cover for many species Prefers moist soil Grows 75 to 100 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles; 1/2 to 1 inch long; stiff; 4-angled; sharp-pointed; shiny, dark green with whitish lines; drooping foliage <u>Fruit:</u> Cones; 4 to 6 inches long; cylindrical; light brown; hanging down <u>Bark:</u> Reddish-brown; scaly</p>
<p><i>Picea glauca</i> <i>White Spruce</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Coniferous tree</i></p>	<p>White Spruce <i>Picea glauca</i> (native)</p> <p>About this tree: Foliage, twigs eaten by White-tailed deer; needles eaten by grouse; winter cover for many species Prefers moist, sandy loam soils Grows 50 to 60 feet tall; 1 to 3 feet per year Grows 3 to 6 feet tall</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Needles 1/2 to 3/4 inches long; stiff; 4-angled, sharp pointed; blue-green, with whitish lines <u>Fruit:</u> Cones, 1 to 2 inches long <u>Twig:</u> Orange-brown; slender; peglike bases <u>Bark:</u> Gray or brown; inner bark whitish</p>

Shrubs

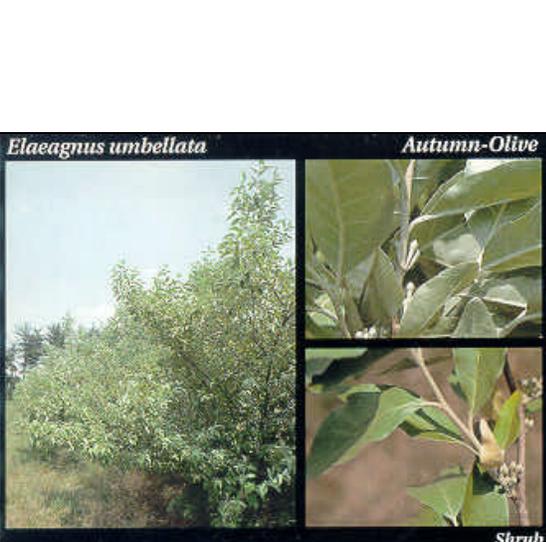
<p><i>Shepherdia argentea</i> <i>Silver Buffaloberry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Silver Buffaloberry <i>Shepherdia argentea</i> (native) About this shrub: Fruit eaten by chipmunk and brown thrasher Grows well on dry, well drained, or moist sites; will tolerate alkaline soils Grows 10 feet tall; 8 feet wide Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Saka Kawae Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; entire leaf silver on both surfaces <u>Fruit:</u> Fleshy with an inner seed (peach); yellowish-red <u>Twig:</u> Branches may have thorny projections</p>
<p><i>Prunus tomentosa</i> <i>Nanking Cherry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Nanking Cherry <i>Prunus tomentosa</i> About this shrub: Fruit eaten by woodpecker, bluejay, catbird, brown thrasher, robin, cedar waxwing and cardinal Grows 8 feet tall; 8 feet wide Hardiness zone 3 Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple; elliptical; 2 to 3 inches long; dark green edges; toothed; densely hairy beneath <u>Fruit:</u> Red berry, 1/2 inch in diameter <u>Stem:</u> Slender; hairy</p>
<p><i>Prunus virginiana</i> <i>Common Chokecherry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Common Chokecherry <i>Prunus virginiana</i> (native) * About this shrub: Fruit eaten by many birds and mammals such as raccoon Prefers moderately well to well drained sites Grows 30 feet tall; 20 feet wide Hardiness zone 2 Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple with 2 glands at base of petiole <u>Fruit:</u> Fleshy with an inner seed (peach); reddish-black <u>Twig:</u> Twigs have bitter almond fragrance when crushed</p>

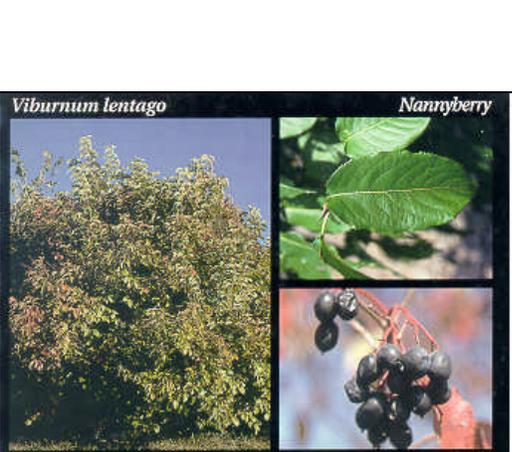
<p><i>Cotoneaster lucida</i></p>  <p><i>Hedge Cotoneaster</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Hedge Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster lucida</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Good density; provides cover to several species of birds and mammals Tolerates poor soils; prefers cool, moist site Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Hairy; shiny; approximately 2 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Large black berry 1/3 inch in diameter <u>Twig:</u> Includes buds; covered by 2-bud scales <u>Bark:</u> Often peeling in strips; buff to light brown</p>
<p><i>Viburnum trilobum</i></p>  <p><i>Highbush Cranberry</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Highbush Cranberry <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by birds Grows on well drained, moist soils Grows 6 to 15 feet tall Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; simple; 3-lobed; bright green; 2 to 5 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Berry, 1/4 to 3/8 inch diameter; scarlet-red; drooping clusters <u>Twig:</u> Gray-brown, hairless, red-brown buds <u>Bark:</u> Dark gray; corky appearance</p>
<p><i>Ribes aureum</i></p>  <p><i>Golden Currant</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Golden Currant <i>Ribes aureum</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Edible fruit Excellent ornamental Tolerates wide range of soil conditions Grows up to 10 feet tall</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate or clustered, 3/4 to 2 inches wide; usually deeply 3-lobed; bright green; 1/2 to 4 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Currants ripen to black color in summer; 1/4 inch across <u>Flower:</u> Fragrant; golden yellow; bell-like <u>Twig:</u> Hairy, thornless</p>

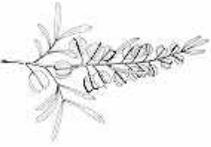
<p><i>Cornus racemosa</i> <i>Gray Dogwood</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Gray Dogwood <i>Cornus racemosa</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by ringnecked pheasant, ruffed grouse and sharptail grouse Grows well in poor soil conditions Grows 8 feet tall; 5 feet wide Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; smooth edges; 3 to 5 veins that tend to follow leaf edges towards tip <u>Fruit:</u> White berry on reddish stem <u>Twig:</u> Light brown with brownish pith</p>
<p><i>Cornus stolonifera</i> <i>Redosier Dogwood</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Redosier Dogwood <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by cardinal, ruffed and sharptail grouse Prefers sandy to clay soils; does well on moderately wet soils Grows 7 to 10 feet tall; 6 to 8 feet wide Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: Mason, Ruby</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite with venation parallel to edge <u>Fruit:</u> White berry <u>Twig:</u> Red in winter; white pith</p>
<p><i>Sambucus canadensis</i> <i>Elderberry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Elderberry <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by birds, squirrels and other rodents Prefers rich, moist lowlands Grows 6 to 8 feet tall Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; pinnately compound; 5 to 7 leaflets; sharply toothed margins <u>Fruit:</u> Large clusters; deep purple; berry-like; 2/10 inch in diameter <u>Twig:</u> Stout; light brown to gray; conspicuous shield-shaped leaf scars <u>Bark:</u> Thick, roughened and furrowed with age; yellowish-brown to brown</p>

<p><i>Corylus sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Hazelnut</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Hazelnut <i>Corylus sp.</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Readily eaten by squirrels, chipmunks, jays, deer, grouse, quail and pheasant Grows 10 to 20 feet tall Hardiness zone 5</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple; somewhat heart-shaped; edges coarse, doubly toothed <u>Fruit:</u> Edible nuts enclosed in thin, flattened, hairy ragged-edged papery husks; commercially called 'filberts' <u>Twig:</u> Slender; tan; covered with stiff hairs <u>Bark:</u> Strongly multistemmed</p>
<p><i>Ilex decidua</i></p>  <p><i>Deciduous Holly</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Deciduous Holly <i>Ilex decidua</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by opossums, raccoons, other mammals, songbirds and gamebirds Grows 10 to 20 feet tall; has a spreading crown Hardiness zone 5</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; simple; elliptical to spoon-shaped; clustered on short spur twigs; loses leaves each fall <u>Fruit:</u> Red-orange, berry-like; persisting over winter <u>Twig:</u> Light gray, slender with numerous short spur shoots</p>
<p><i>Lonicera maackii</i></p>  <p><i>Amur Honeysuckle</i></p>  <p><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Amur Honeysuckle <i>Lonicera maackii</i> *</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by many birds; dense foliage used as cover by animals Grows well on many soils Moderately resistant to honeysuckle aphid Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Rem Red, Cling-red</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; simple; 2 to 3 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Red berry <u>Twig:</u> Older stems hollow, no pith</p>

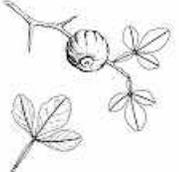
<p><i>Syringa vulgaris</i> <i>Common Lilac</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Common Lilac <i>Syringa vulgaris</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Good density provides cover for many birds and mammals Best on moist to dry soils; needs full sunlight Grows 20 feet tall; 15 feet wide Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite arrangement; dark, blue-green in color <u>Fruit:</u> Capsule <u>Twig:</u> No pith <u>Flower:</u> Extremely fragrant</p>
<p><i>Robinia hispida</i> <i>Bristly Locust</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Bristly Locust <i>Robinia hispida</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fair wildlife value Excellent drought tolerance; prefers well drained soil; needs full sun Grows up to 10 feet tall; matures in 3 to 5 years Hardiness zones 4 to 8 Cultivars: Arnot</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; compound; bright green on bristle-covered branches <u>Fruit:</u> Seed pods covered with red-brown bristles <u>Flower:</u> Large; attractive; rose-purple color</p>
<p><i>Acer ginnala</i> <i>Amur Maple</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Amur Maple <i>Acer ginnala</i> *</p> <p>About this shrub: Prefers moist, well drained sites; tolerates wide variety of sites Grows 20 feet tall; 20 feet wide Hardiness zone 2 Cultivars: Flame</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; 3 lobed; 1 1/2 to 3 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Pair of wide, curved single winged seeds joint at base to form a 'V' <u>Twig:</u> Hairless; slender; gray <u>Bark:</u> Smooth; gray</p>

<p><i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> Common Ninebark</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Common Ninebark <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Provides good cover for wildlife Prefers well drained to moist site; sun to partial shade Grows 8 feet tall; 8 feet wide Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> 3-lobed; round-toothed; hairless <u>Fruit:</u> Small, hollow covering over seed <u>Twig:</u> Older bark papery, appears to be shredded</p>
<p><i>Nerium oleander</i> Oleander</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Oleander <i>Nerium oleander</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Requires little care Tolerates wide range of soil conditions Thrives in heat and sun All parts of plant are poisonous Moderate to fast growth rate up to 15 feet tall Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite and evergreen; linear to elliptic and narrow; margin entire; dark green above, paler beneath; 4 to 12 inches long at end <u>Fruit:</u> Two ovaries forming nearly erect follicles, 4 to 8 inches long; seeds twisted <u>Flower:</u> Various colors; often double forms; 5 stamens; 5 sepals; odorless</p>
<p><i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> Autumn-Olive</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Autumn-Olive <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> *</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by catbird, brown thrasher, robin, and cedar waxwing Prefers moist to dry soils; sun to partial shade Grows 20 feet tall Hardiness zone 4 Cultivars: Cardinal, Elsberry, Redwing, Ellagood</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate arrangement on stem; dark green top; light silver-green bottom <u>Fruit:</u> Red berry <u>Twig:</u> Occasional thorn-like projections along branches</p>

<p><i>Salix cotteti</i> Kemer <i>Dwarf Willow</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Dwarf Willow <i>Salix cotteti</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Poor to fair wildlife value Poor drought tolerance; moderate shade tolerance; tolerates poorly drained soils Grows 6 feet tall; 6 feet wide; matures in 3 to 4 years Cultivars: Bankers</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Light green <u>Twig:</u> Semi-prostrate stems that rarely exceed 1/2 inch in diameter</p>
<p><i>Chilopsis linearis</i> <i>Desert Willow</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Desert Willow <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Adapted to desert washes and streambeds Propagates easily from cuttings Grows to 20 feet tall Hardiness zone 7</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Simple; opposite or scattered; 5 to 12 inches long, 1/3 inch wide; margins entire; light green; thin <u>Fruit:</u> Slender capsule, 7 to 12 inches long and 1/4 inch thick; numerous seeds; persists through winter <u>Flower:</u> Showy and trumpet-shaped; appear in spring and often through fall <u>Twig:</u> Slender; light brown</p>
<p><i>Viburnum lentago</i> <i>Nannyberry</i></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Nannyberry <i>Viburnum lentago</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, cottontail rabbit and gray squirrel Grows in dry, well drained or moist sites Grows 20 feet tall; 10 feet wide Hardiness zone 2</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; 2 to 5 inches long; fine toothed edges; long-pointed tip; winged leaf stalk <u>Fruit:</u> Blue-black, berry-like</p>

<p><i>Rhus trilobata</i> Skunkbush Sumac</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Skunkbush Sumac <i>Rhus trilobata</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by many birds Prefers well drained to dry soils; tolerates alkaline and drought conditions Grows 6 feet tall; 5 feet wide Hardiness zone 3 Cultivars: Bighorn</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; compound; 3 leaflets <u>Fruit:</u> Red; berry-like; covered with soft, dense hair</p>
<p><i>Rhus copallina</i> Flame Leaf Sumac</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Flame Leaf Sumac <i>Rhus copallina</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Used for landscaping and wildlife habitat Prefers moderately well to drained soils Hardiness zone 4</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Pinnately compound, alternate with 9 to 21 lanceolate leaflets; smooth shiny dark green above, hairy and pale below; leaves turn crimson in fall <u>Fruit:</u> Small globular bright red berry in dense erect spikes 4 to 8 inches tall <u>Twig:</u> Red; stout with very large leaf scars <u>Bark:</u> Silvery-gray smooth with raised distinct lenticels; becomes scaly on older shrubs</p>
<p><i>Atriplex canescens</i> Four-Winged Saltbush</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Four-Winged Saltbush <i>Atriplex canescens</i> (native)</p> <p>About this shrub: Used for wildlife habitat, windbreaks and landscape plantings Prefers high pH soils, tolerates heavy white or black alkali; tolerates clayey to sandy soils Hardiness zone 4 Cultivars: Marana, Rincon, Santa Rita</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Gray-green; alternate; linear-spatulate to narrowly oblong; 1/2 to 2 inches long with margins somewhat enrolled; evergreen in the southern range; deciduous in the northern range <u>Fruit:</u> A dry seed with 4 distinct, broadly dilated but variable wings <u>Twig:</u> Slender; gray-scurfy; rigid; slightly spinescent; not angled at the nodes</p>

<p><i>Rosa sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Rose, Bush-type</i></p>   <p><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Rose, Bush-type <i>Rosa sp.</i> *</p> <p>About this shrub: Fruit eaten by many wild animals and birds Use bush type forms Adapted to wide variety of soils Grows up to 10 feet tall</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate and compound, 5 to 11 parted; toothed; 3 to 7 leaflets per leaf <u>Fruit:</u> Red; fleshy; covering numerous small seeds; usually remain on plants all winter <u>Flower:</u> Usually large and showy; pink to deep rose in color <u>Twig:</u> Mostly green or reds, usually prickly</p>
<p><i>Ligustrum amurens</i></p>  <p><i>Amur Privet</i></p>   <p><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Amur Privet <i>Ligustrum amurens</i> *</p> <p>About this shrub: Density provides cover for wildlife Prefers moist soils Grows 12 feet tall; 6 feet wide Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Opposite; non-toothed; hairy beneath along midrib; 1 to 2 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Small black berry; dull color <u>Twig:</u> Densely hairy</p>
<p><i>Prunus sp.</i></p>  <p><i>Rainbow Plum</i></p>   <p><i>Shrub</i></p> 	<p>Rainbow Plum <i>Prunus sp.</i></p> <p>About this shrub: Excellent cover for small animals and game birds as well as nesting sites for song birds Adapted to wide range of soil types; prefers moderately well drained soils Hardiness zone 3</p> <p>Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Simple, deciduous, 1 to 2 inches long; alternate; lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate; sharply serrated small glandular teeth <u>Fruit:</u> 1/2 to 3/4 inch in diameter; varicolored fruit, deep yellow to bright red <u>Twig:</u> Reddish-brown; lustrous; hair at first, glabrous later; slender; zigzag often with spinescent spurlike lateral divisions; lenticels horizontal and orange colored</p>

<p><i>Prunus americana</i> American Plum</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>American Plum <i>Prunus americana</i> (native) About this shrub: Fruit eaten by catbird, brown thrasher, robin and cardinal Grows 18 feet tall; 15 feet wide Hardiness zone 2 Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Simple; alternate; sharply toothed <u>Fruit:</u> Fleshy with an inner seed; about 1 inch in diameter; light purple color <u>Twig:</u> Armed with short, stiff spur branches <u>Bark:</u> Brown or dark gray; scaly</p>
<p><i>Caragana arborescens</i> Siberian Peashrub</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Siberian Peashrub <i>Caragana arborescens</i> About this shrub: Provides good cover for wildlife Prefers well drained site; full sunlight; tolerates poor, dry soil Cut back first year or two to create shrub form Grows 20 feet tall; 15 feet wide Hardiness zone 2 Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; compound with 8 to 12 leaflets <u>Fruit:</u> Pod approximately 1 to 2 inches long <u>Twig:</u> Angled at the nodes</p>
<p><i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> Hardy Orange</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Shrub</i></p>		<p>Hardy Orange <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> About this shrub: Used as an ornamental and for hedges; also used as a stock for citrus to make them more hardy and as a parents in hybridization Hardiness zone 6 Identification Tips: <u>Leaves:</u> Alternate; compound of three leaflets; elliptical to obovate; 1 1/2 inches long <u>Fruit:</u> Like a small orange; yellow; densely pubescent; 6 to 8 celled <u>Twig:</u> Contains many angled spines</p>

* indicates the plant may be considered weedy or invasive in some parts of the US and may not be appropriate for conservation uses in certain areas. Check with your local Conservation District or state department of natural resources for more information on weediness and recommendations for use. This guide is primarily intended as an identification tool. Persons intending to use these plants for conservation or landscape should consult additional sources of information for use, establishment, and management of the species.

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