



TREE BOARD



GREENSBORO TREE BOARD



Map #	Tag #	Common Name	Botanical Name
1	496	White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>
2	502	Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>
3	116	Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
4	507	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>
5	504	Water Oak	<i>Quercus nigra</i>
6	199	Sweet Gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
7	Private	Pecan	<i>Carya illinoensis</i>
8	227	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
9	244	Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>
10	Private	Osage Orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
11	234	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>
12	663	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
13	570	Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus serrula x</i>
14	569	Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
15	505	Golden Raintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>
16	543	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>

Map #	Tag #	Common Name	Botanical Name
17	544	American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
18	542	Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
19	Private	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
20	560	Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
21	Private	Eucalyptus 'Omeo Gum'	<i>Eucalyptus neglecta</i>
22	573	Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
23	580	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
24	596	Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'</i>



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Map #1 - WHITE OAK – *Quercus alba*

Leaves are simple, alternate and deciduous with 7-10 round lobes. Buds are red-brown, round, and hairless. Bark is gray to white with loose and scaly plates. Fruit is an acorn about 3/4 inches long with a "knobby cap" covering 1/3 of the nut. White Oak is found on a variety of sites in the eastern U.S. and on more fertile, well-drained soils in Alabama. White Oak is of intermediate shade tolerance. The valuable wood is used for furniture, flooring and trim. Acorns are eaten by game birds, deer, bear and many small mammals. The leaves are purple to red in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #2 - LOBLOLLY PINE - *Pinus taeda*

Needles are fascicled, in groups of 3 sometimes 4, about 7 inches long, evergreen, and flexible. Twigs are red-brown and scaly with red-brown buds. Bark is brown, dark and rough on young trees and red-brown and plated on larger trees. Cones are about 5 inches long, brown-gray and armed with a sharp prickle. Loblolly Pine is found on a variety of sites in the southern U.S. and is shade intolerant. The commercially important wood is used for pulpwood, plywood and construction lumber.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit

Map #3 - DOGWOOD - *Cornus florida*

Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous, oval to elliptical in shape, and with lateral veins running parallel to the leaf margin. Twigs are green to purple-green in color with V-shaped leaf scars. Leaf buds with two non-overlapping bud scales. Flower buds are shaped like onions. Bark is brown-black and blocky. Flowers are surrounded by four white sepals. Fruit is a shiny red drupe. The wood is hard and used for tool handles and mallet heads. The fruit is important to wildlife and is eaten by many species of birds and mammals. A popular ornamental but suffers from disease on poor sites. Bark is brown-black and grows in a distinctive blocky pattern that looks like alligator skin. The leaves are bright to deep red in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



Map #4 - AMERICAN ELM - *Ulmus americana*

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, doubly serrate, ovate, smooth to rough, up to 7 inches long and often with a greatly unequal leaf base. Twigs are red-brown and mostly hairless with black-red striped ovoid buds. Bark is gray with interlacing ridges and brown-white inner bark. Fruit is a deeply notched, round and hairy samara. The Elms display a vase-shaped form. Before the American Elm's distribution was reduced by Dutch Elm disease, American Elm was widely distributed throughout the east and central U.S. and was a well-loved shade tree.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #5 - WATER OAK - *Quercus nigra*

Leaves are simple, alternate, tardily deciduous, usually spatulate, and with a bristle-tip at the apex. They are often irregularly lobed or pronged on seedlings and saplings. Terminal buds are red-brown to gray, angled and smooth. Bark is gray-black and smooth but becoming shallowly grooved with age. Fruit is an acorn less than 1/2 inches long with a cap sitting on the base of the flat-topped nut. The acorn matures in two seasons. Water Oak is found on dry and wet sites in the southern U.S. and is intolerant of shade. The wood is used as red oak lumber.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #6 - SWEET GUM – *Liquidambar styraciflua*

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, star-shaped and toothed. Young twigs are brown to green and twigs often have corky projections. Buds are large, shiny, and green-red-brown with many overlapping scales. Fruit is a spiny ball containing many capsules. Bark is gray to dark brown and ridged but the ridges become flattened on large trees. Sweet Gum is intolerant of shade and is found on a variety of sites in the south. This species reproduces aggressively through seed production and root sprouting. The wood is used for pulp, boxes and pallets. The seeds are eaten by birds, ducks and squirrels. Leaves are orange to bright red in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



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Map #7-PECAN-*Carya illinoensis*

Leaves are alternate, deciduous and pinnately compound with up to 17 sickle to lance-shaped leaflets. Twigs are stout and gray-brown with light brown hairy buds with valvate scales. The Pecan nut is known worldwide. Pecan originated from the central U.S. but has naturalized in the southern U.S. and is intolerant of shade. The heavy wood is used for handles and pulpwood. Bark gray, thick furrowed and ridged. Fruit a thin-shelled sweet, edible nut in a green husk.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #8-PIN OAK- *Quercus palustris*

Leaves are simple, alternate and deciduous with 5-7 bristle-tipped lobes, and deep U-shaped sinuses. The base of the leaf is often truncated. Terminal buds are red-brown, ovoid, and smooth. Branches are often at 90 degree angles to the trunk in the lower crown and branches may have small, "pin-like" lateral branches. Bark is gray and smooth, becoming shallowly fissured with age. Fruit is an acorn 1/2 inches long with a mahogany striped nut and saucer-like cap covering the base of the nut, maturing in two seasons.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #9 - WILLOW OAK - *Quercus phellos*

Leaves are simple, alternate, thin, deciduous, up to 5 inches long and 1 inch wide, and with yellow tufts of hair on the midrib. The leaf base and tip are somewhat tapered. Terminal buds are small, brown, smooth and pointed. Bark is gray-brown and smooth becoming shallowly fissured with age. Fruit is an acorn 1/4 to 1/2 inches long with the green-brown, saucer-like cap covering up to 1/4 of the nut, maturing in two seasons. Found on moist to wet sites in the eastern U.S. and is intolerant of shade. It is distinguished from laurel oak by a thinner and generally longer leaf, and often with hair on the midrib.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



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Map #10 - OSAGE ORANGE - *Maclura pomifera*

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous and ovate with a smooth margin. Leaves have a long pointed apex and a long petiole which exudes milky sap when cut. Twigs are gray, zigzag, armed with spines and with raised leaf scars and sunken lateral buds. Bark is orange-brown and ridged. Fruit is a large tight fibrous ball of drupes that resembles broccoli or "green brains". Found on a variety of sites throughout the east and central U.S. and is shade intolerant. The orange wood was used for bows by Native Americans and in dyes. The unusual fruit is eaten by squirrels and thickets provide excellent wildlife cover. Leaves turn yellow in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #11 - CRAPE MYRTLE - *Lagerstroemia indica*

Crape Myrtles are chiefly known for their colorful and long-lasting flowers. Most species have sinewy, fluted stems and branches with a mottled appearance that arises from having bark that sheds throughout the year. The leaves are opposite, simple, with entire margins, and vary from 5–20 cm (2–8 in). While all species are woody in nature, they can range in height from over 100 feet to under one foot; most, however are small to medium multiple-trunked trees and shrubs. The leaves of temperate species provide autumn color.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



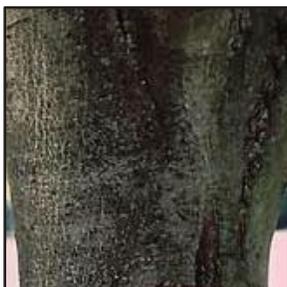
Flower

Map #12 - RED MAPLE - *Acer rubrum*

Leaves are simple, opposite, and deciduous with 3-5 lobes. Leaf margins are toothed, petioles are often red, and leaves turn bright orange-red in fall. Twigs are a shiny red with V-shaped leaf scars and blunt reddish-brown buds. Bark is smooth and ranges in color from brown gray to white, but becoming gray-brown, scaly and plated with age. Flowers are bright red in spring and appear before the leaves. Fruit is a scarlet double samara. Red Maple occurs on a very wide range of sites in the east and central U.S. Intermediate shade tolerance. Wood is used for pallets and furniture.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



Map #13 - FLOWERING CHERRY - *Prunus serrula* x

There are many types of flowering cherry trees. The blooms appear in a variety of colors, usually ranging from white to pink. Flowering Cherry trees are beautiful and often fragrant. Surrounded in lovely blossoms, and flowering cherry tree makes a wonderful display during bloom season. They also work excellently as a species plant, or a focal point for a lawn. One of the most commonly requested flowering trees is the cherry blossom tree. This flowering cherry tree, also called Sakura, is very popular in Japan. Leaves are red or yellow in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #14 - RED CEDAR – *Juniperus virginiana*

Needles are scale-like, overlapping, green and evergreen. Juvenile foliage is sharp and pointed. Bark is red-brown and shreddy. Cones are about 1/4 inch in diameter, waxy-blue, fleshy and berry like. Eastern Red Cedar is found in open areas throughout the east and central US. The durable, fragrant wood is used for fence posts, railroad ties, cedar chests and pencils. The seed cones are eaten by many birds and animals. The fruits and young branches contain aromatic oil that is used in medicines.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #15 - GOLDEN RAINTREE - *Quercus virginiana*

A small to medium-sized, deciduous tree growing up to 55 feet tall, with a broad, dome-shaped crown. The leaves are pinnate with 7-15 leaflets with a deeply serrated margin. The larger leaflets at the mid-point of the leaf are sometimes themselves pinnate but the leaves are not consistently fully bipinnate. The flowers are yellow, with four petals, growing in large terminal panicles. The fruit is a three-parted inflated bladder-like pod, green ripening orange to pink in autumn, containing several dark brown to black seeds. Bark is pale brown and shallowly fissured. Leaves are red or yellow in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



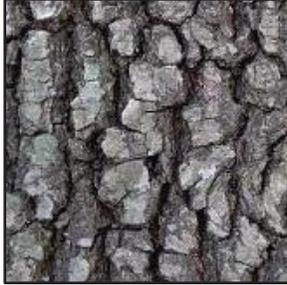
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Map #16 - LIVE OAK – *Quercus virginiana*

Leaves are simple, alternate, leathery and evergreen with a sharp bristle tip on the apex and an occasional sharp tooth on the margin. Bark is thick, red-brown to brown-black, and grooved. Twigs are gray and pubescent, often with Spanish moss drooping from the limbs. Buds are round, and light brown. Fruit is an acorn 1 inch long with a dark brown shiny nut and a long-stalked, thin, bowl-shaped cap, maturing in one season. Live Oak is found in the southeastern Coastal Plain on sandy and often wet sites. The wood was once used for building ships. Acorns are eaten by game birds, deer, and many small mammals. Bark is gray and smooth. Used for lumber in special products. The white wood is in demand for products such as piano keys, ship models and inlays. Fruit is eaten by many bird species.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #17 - AMERICAN HOLLY – *Ilex opaca*

Widely used for landscaping and in holiday decorations. American Holly is chosen for its decorative value because of the thick, dark green, year-round foliage and its red berries. The persistent leaves of American Holly have several thorny spines around the margin. These spines are really sharp and distinctive. The bright, red berries also help distinguish American holly from other trees.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #18 - EASTERN REDBUD – *Cercis canadensis*

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, and heart-shaped with smooth margins. Twigs are maroon to black and zigzag. Buds are small and black above raised leaf scars. Bark is brown-black to red-brown and scaly. Flowers appear before leaves and are a brilliant purple-pink. Fruit is a red-brown legume 3-4 inches long. Redbud is an understory tree found on a variety of sites in the east and central U.S. The seed is eaten by birds and animals including deer. Cultivars with different flower and leaf colors are available for landscaping.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



Map #19 - SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA - *Magnolia grandiflora*

Leaves are simple, alternate, evergreen, elliptical, approximately 5-8 inches long, shiny and leathery with maroon hairs on the underside. Twigs and buds are covered with maroon hairs and stipular scars surround the twig. Terminal buds are up to 1 1/2 inches long. Bark is gray-brown and smooth when young, becoming grooved and scaly with age. Flowers are large, white and wonderfully fragrant. Fruit is a cone-like cluster of red follicles. Southern Magnolia is found on moist to wet sites in the southeastern Coastal Plain and is shade tolerant. The pale, heavy wood is used for pulpwood, furniture and pallets. It is a popular ornamental for the evergreen leaves and fragrant flowers.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #20-SYCAMORE-*Platanus occidentalis*

This is a massive tree that can attain the largest trunk diameter of any of the Eastern U.S. hardwoods. The Sycamore has a grand branch display and its bark is unique among all trees. The alternate maple-looking leaves are large and also unique to those familiar with sycamore. Readily identifiable with broad, maple-like leaves and a trunk and limb complexion of mixed green, tan and cream. It is a member of one of the planet's oldest clan of trees and paleobotanists have dated the family to be over 100 million years old. Living sycamore trees can reach ages of five hundred to six hundred years.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #21 - Omeo Gum - *Eucalyptus neglecta*

This fast-growing eucalyptus is also the hardiest. The Omeo Gum has attractive brown peeling bark and oval blue-green foliage. The adult foliage later changes to an elongated leaf. Eucalyptus Neglecta is a striking conversation piece for any garden, with enough growth for years of flower arranging.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower



Map #22 - TULIP POPLAR - *Liriodendron tulipifera*

Leaves are simple, alternate and deciduous with 4-6 lobes and a square, notched apex. Young twigs are red-brown and shiny with stipular scars surrounding the twig. Buds are green to purple, smooth and shaped like a duck's bill. Bark is light gray with deep irregular grooves, as if cut with a pizza cutter, with black branch scars. Flowers are yellow with orange splotches and tulip-like. Fruit is a cone-like cluster of samaras. Tulip Poplar is found on rich, moist sites in the eastern U.S. and is intolerant of shade. The white-green-brown wood is light and used for pulpwood, furniture, framing and pallets. This tree is a nice ornamental for large spaces. The seeds are eaten by birds and small mammals. Leaves turn yellow to orange in the fall.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #23 - SUGAR MAPLE - *Acer saccharum*

Leaves are simple, opposite, deciduous, and 3-5 lobed with round sinuses, very pointed lobes and smooth margins. Leaves turn bright orange-red in the fall. Twigs are shiny, reddish-brown with V-shaped leaf scars. Buds are pointed and brown. Bark is brown-gray and smooth becoming furrowed, scaly, and plated on older trees. Fruit is a reddish-brown double samara. Sugar Maple grows on moist, well-drained soils in the eastern and central U.S., and is found in the southern Appalachians. This tree is very tolerant of shade. The wood is hard and close-grained and used for furniture, flooring and veneer. Seeds are eaten by birds and small animals. A popular ornamental for the fall color but it needs a moist, cool site. Leaves are yellow to orange in the fall. Maple syrup is derived from the sap.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower

Map #24 - BRADFORD PEAR - *Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'*

Leaves are simple, alternate, deciduous, shiny green, and leathery with round-toothed margins. Bark is gray and smooth in young stems and darker and ridged on older stems. Fruit is a reddish drupe. Bradford Pear is planted as an ornamental throughout the U.S. because of its showy white flowers in spring and red leaves in fall, however, the trunk can split at an early age.



Leaf



Bark



Fruit



Flower