American Elm
(Ulmus americana)

American Linden/Basswood
(Tilia americana)

Black Ash
(Fraxinus nigra)

Boxelder
(Acer negundo)

General Description
The state tree of North Dakota. A large vase-shaped tree adapted to a wide variety of sites. No longer recommended because of its susceptibility to Dutch Elm Disease. The largest tree in North Dakota is 62 feet tall with a canopy spread of 74 feet.

ID Facts
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, unequally at the base, ovate-oblong
- Leaf Margin: - Densely serrate
- Fruit Type: Winged samara, oval-globose and wafer-like in appearance, notched
- Crown Height: 45 to 66 feet
- Crown Width: 30 to 50 feet
- Bark Color: Dark grey-brown, with broad ridges and deep furrows

Benefits
- Wildlife: Seed, buds, and tender young twigs are used as food by birds and mammals, particularly deer
- Wood: Used in fine furniture, boxes, barrels, and crates. Good for firewood, but hard to split
- Medicinal: Extracts of some Ulmus species have been used as a demulcent, an astrigent, a diuretic, and for inflammation, burns, cold sores and wound treatments

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Photographs and information courtesy of ND Forest Service, NDSU-Ag. Ext. Service and NCES

General Description
A medium to large tree native east of the Missouri River in North Dakota. Desirable as a landscape tree for its large stature, shade and aromatic flowers. Fruits with attached pale green bract, gives tree a two-tone appearance in late summer. The largest tree in North Dakota is 75 feet tall with a canopy spread of 64 feet.

ID Facts
- Bud Arrangement: - No terminal buds. Lateral buds are alternate
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, broad-cordate or heart-shaped, oblong base
- Leaf Margin: - Coarsely-serrate with long-pointed teeth
- Fruit Type: - Fruit is a pea-sized obtuse about 1/4 inch in size, thick-shelled, and without wings
- Crown Height: 50 to 70 feet
- Crown Width: 30 to 50 feet
- Bark Color: - Gray to brown, broken into many long, narrow, flat-topped scaly ridges

Benefits
- Wildlife: Old hollow trees make good den trees for wildlife.
- Wood: - Light, soft, and tough. Sold mainly for lumber, dimension stock and veneer; used in making drawing boards, furniture, tongue depressors, and for carving.
- Food: - Honey derived from Linden flowers is regarded as the best in the world.
- Medicinal: - Used for indigestion, hysteria, nervous stomach or palpitations

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General Description
A medium to large tree which grows best in bottomlands and other moist areas. Has a higher moisture requirement than green ash. Slightly more upright and often narrower in appearance than green ash. The largest tree in North Dakota is 66 feet tall with a canopy spread of 94 feet.

ID Facts
- Bud Arrangement: - Opposite, with smaller and more rounded lateral buds. The first pair is roundly some distance down the twig
- Leaf Type and Shape: - Pinnate-compound, 7 to 11 sessile leaflets
- Leaf Margin: - Serrate with small incurved teeth
- Fruit Type: - Winged samaras are in loose clusters 6 to 8 inches long
- Crown Height: 40 to 60 feet
- Crown Width: 15 to 30 feet
- Bark Color: - Gray and smooth when young, later developing shallow tissues and large irregular planes

Benefits
- Wildlife: - Seeds are eaten by some birds. Younger branches are browsed by deer in winter.
- Wood: - Good for firewood, easy to split. Used in making baskets, barrel hoops, and chair bottoms.
- Medicinal: - Used for fever, ague, diarrehe, purgative properties, sores, cuts, treatment of gout and rheumatic complaints

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General Description
A relatively fast-growing, short-lived, medium to tall tree of irregular form. Native to river bottoms, ravines and hilltops. Foliage is very susceptible to phytophthora blight. Also called Manitoba maple or ash-leaved maple. The largest tree in North Dakota is 61 feet tall with a canopy spread of 63 feet.

ID Facts
- Bud Arrangement: - Opposite
- Leaf Type and Shape: - 5 to 7 leaflets per leaf, 5 common
- Leaf Margin: - Coarsely-serrate, pointed at the tip, sometimes 3-lobed, with irregular toothed margin
- Fruit Type: - Double-winged samara
- Crown Height: 30 to 60 feet
- Crown Width: 30 to 60 feet
- Bark Color: - Dark gray to gray-brown, with shallow ridges

Benefits
- Wildlife: - Food and cover for birds and mammals. Older trees often provide good den sites.
- Wood: - Crates, boxes, and firewood.
- Food: - Sap used by Indians and others to make syrup and sugar.
- Medicinal: - Used in natrion research

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Bur Oak
(Quercus macrocarpa)

Cottonwood
(Populus deltoides)

Green Ash
(Fraxinus pennsylvanica)

Common Hackberry
(Celtis occidentalis)

de General Description
A large long-lived tree on good sites, with stout limbs forming a broad crown at maturity. Scabby forms can be found on very dry sites. Native throughout all but the northeastern corner of the state.

ID Facts
Leaf Arrangement - Alternate.
Leaf Shape and Size - Simple, deeply and irregularly lobed, outer lobes cut nearly to midrib.
Leaf Margin - Crenate or rarely rounded at the base. Lower portion of leaf with 2 or 3 pairs of lobes.
Fruit Type - Acorn, oblong, enclosed 1/2 to 3/4 by fringed cup.
Crown Height - 40 to 70 feet.
Crown Width - 35 to 60 feet.

Benefits
Wildlife - Excellent tree for wildlife food and cover.
Wood - Used for dimension lumber, veneer, firewood and fence posts.
Food - Native Americans used acorns for food after leaching away tannins and antiseptic properties with water melts.

General Description
The largest and most growing tree in the state. Native to moist soils along streams and wetlands throughout the state. Flood control dams have reduced spring flooding and the success of natural cottonwood regeneration along riparian areas. The largest living tree in North Dakota is 110 feet tall with a canopy spread of 94 feet.

ID Facts
Leaf Arrangement - Alternate.
Leaf Shape and Size - Simple, leaves, triangular-cordate, acuminate tips, petioles are flattened.
Leaf Margin - Crenate-dentate with curved teeth, entire near apex and base.
Fruit Type - Capsule, 3 to 4 valued.
Crown Height - 50 to 100 feet.
Crown Width - 40 to 75 feet.

Benefits
Wildlife - Hollow trees make ideal den sites for wildlife. Young trees are used by deer, squirrels, mice and beavers for food. Twigs and young branches make good browse. Birds use for nests.
Wood - Used for making boxes, crates, and poles.
Food - Native Americans ate the young sprouts and inner bark because of its nutritious value and sweetness.
Medicinal - Pipewort species contain salicylic acid, used as an anti-inflammatory, antiseptic, and anesthetic.

General Description
A hardy, native, drought and alkali resistant medium to large tree. Sturdy strong wood is highly resistant to decay. A good replacement tree for American Elm. The largest tree in North Dakota is 60 feet tall with a canopy spread of 74 feet.

ID Facts
Leaf Arrangement - Opposite.
Leaf Shape and Size - Fan-like compound, 5 to 9 stalked leaves.
Leaf Margin - Simply-serrate to finely-toothed.
Fruit Type - Samara, 1 to 2 inches long, 3 wing lanceolate and decurrent to below the middle of the seed.
Crown Height - 35 to 65 feet.
Crown Width - 30 to 40 feet.

Benefits
Wildlife - Seeds are eaten by birds and mammals. Trees provide cover and nesting sites for birds.
Wood - A fine-grained wood suitable for furniture and athletic equipment (bats, handles, etc.)

General Description
A medium sized tree native to North Dakota. A good replacement tree for the American Elm because of its similar form and adaptability. Gray, unique succulent bark. The largest tree in North Dakota is 70 feet tall with a canopy spread of 82 feet.

ID Facts
Leaf Arrangement - Alternate, with no terminal bud. Leaves are flattened and pressed against the twig, rather inconspicuous.
Leaf Shape and Size - Simple, acuminate-tipped, ovate-oblong.
Leaf Margin - Serrate except at the obtuse base.
Fruit Type - A rounded, 1/4 inch pitted fruit called a drupe.
Crown Height - 40 to 60 feet.
Crown Width - 35 to 45 feet.

Benefits
Wildlife - Fruit is eaten by many birds and mammals. Excellent tree for wildlife.
Wood - Boxes, crates, and firewood.
Food - Native Americans used fruits to flavor meat in the same manner as black pepper.
Ironwood
(Ostrya virginiana)

Limber Pine
(Pinus flexilis)

Ponderosa Pine
(Pinus ponderosa)

Rocky Mountain Juniper
(Juniperus scopulorum)

General Description
Also known as American Hoptree. A small, slow-growing tree, found in pockets along rivers in eastern North Dakota. Leaves resemble elm but this tree is a member of the Birch family. The largest tree in North Dakota is 33 feet tall with a canopy spread of 34 feet.

ID Facts
Bud Arrangement - No terminal buds. Lateral buds are alternate.
Leaf Type and Shape - Simple, ovate, lanceolate, acuminate-tipped.
Leaf Margins - Sharp and doubly serrate, veins forked at ends.
Fruit Type - Nutlet, enclosed in a hop-like sack.
Crown Height - 15 to 30 feet.
Crown Width - 12 to 25 feet.
Bark Color - Grayish-brown, with narrow rectangular strips which are free on each end. Bark has a shaggy appearance reminiscent of shagbark hickory.

Benefits
Wildlife - Winter food for squirrels, foxes, rabbits, deer and squirrels.
Wood - Used for posts, tool handles, and mallets.

Limber Pine
(Pinus flexilis)

General Description
A small to medium pine with an uneven crown. Often multistemmed. This tree is less susceptible to salt and winterburn injury than other five-needle pines. Native to a very limited area in southwestern North Dakota from seed carried to this site by early Native Americans. The largest tree in North Dakota is 39 feet tall with a canopy spread of 30 feet.

ID Facts
Bud Arrangement - In whorls, ovoid, and sharply pointed.
Leaf Type and Shape - Needles in fascicles of five.
Leaf Margins - Margin entire, apex sharp-pointed.
Fruit Type - Cone, 3 to 6 inches long; two winged seeds per cone scale.
Crown Height - 30 to 45 feet.
Crown Width - 15 to 30 feet.
Bark Color - Branches are light to dark greenish gray, old trunks are gray to dark brown, separated by fissures in rectangular plates or blocks.

Benefits
Wildlife - Used for cover and nesting by mourning dove. Used as a food source by a variety of birds, squirrels, and porcupine.
Food - Seeds were eaten by Native American and early settlers.

Ponderosa Pine
(Pinus ponderosa)

General Description
A large tree native to southwestern North Dakota that is pyramidal when young, becoming irregularly-ovoid and open-crowned with age. The largest tree in North Dakota is 73 feet tall with a canopy spread of 26 feet.

ID Facts
Bud Arrangement - In whorls.
Leaf Type and Shape - Needles in fascicles of 2 and 3, mostly 3.
Leaf Margins - Midsides toothed and the tip has a sharp point.
Fruit Type - Cone, 3 to 5 inches long with sharp thorn at tip of scales. Two winged seeds per cone scale, triangular, 1/4 inch long, with a wing about 1 inch long.
Crown Height - 50 to 70 feet.
Crown Width - 25 to 30 feet.
Bark Color - Brown-black on young trees, turning yellowish brown to cinnamon-red, with large, flat, scaly plates with age.

Benefits
Wildlife - Food and nesting sites for birds. Squirrels eat the seeds. Porcupines eat the inner bark on older trees and eat entire trees and limbs on smaller trees.
Wood - Principle use is in millwork, including windows, doors, shelving, mending, lotsy-pine paneling and dimension lumber. Sap used as glue and source of turpentine oils.
Food - Native Americans used inner bark and seed in food; sap was used as a chewing gum. Source of pine oil, used as a FDA approved flavoring to bread and cakes.
Medical - Pine species have been used as an antiseptic, an expectorant, a pectoral to treat boils, dizziness, backaches and other inflammations.

Rocky Mountain Juniper
(Juniperus scopulorum)

General Description
A small to medium tree, typically with a dense pyramidal crown. Native to western North Dakota. Seedling plantings may exhibit a wide variety of forms. Many denser growing cultivars are used as ornamentals. The largest tree in North Dakota has a trunk circumference of 7 feet.

ID Facts
Bud Arrangement - Continuous.
Leaf Type and Shape - Simple scale and awl-like leaves.
Leaf Margins - Entire.
Fruit Type - Cone (typical juniper "berry"), ovoid, and deeply pitted, mature second year; 1 to 3 seeds.
Crown Height - 20 to 40 feet.
Crown Width - 12 to 20 feet.
Bark Color - Reddish-brown coloration to the underbark, shredding bark. Older bark has shallow fissures in a network of flat ridges.

Benefits
Wildlife - Excellent for cover, nesting, and food.
Wood - Used for fence posts, cedar chests, pencils, and medicinals. Heartwood is decay resistant.
Food - Fruit used in alcohol products. Medicinal - Used for cancer treatment, and colds, coughs, sore throats, diarrhea, bleeding, fevers, pneumonia, stomach aches, and topical pain reliever for arthritis. Source of pinone, a terpene with oil and source of podophyllotoxin, an antibiotic.
Quaking Aspen
(*Populus tremuloides*)

**General Description**
Aspen trees grow flat, straight and become the lower branches over time. Sometimes called Trembling Aspen because their leaves tremble in a light breeze due to their flattened petals. Most extensive native range of any tree in North America. Rapidly colonizes disturbed sites (after fires, logging, etc.). The largest tree in North Dakota is 70 feet tall with a canopy spread of 39 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate.
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, leaves, corydlate or broad-ovate.
- Leaf Margin: Margins have small rounded teeth.
- Fruit Type: Very small, thin, winged seeds (average 3 million per pound). Seeds borne in a capsule.
- Crown Height: 25 to 60 feet.
- Crown Width: 20 to 40 feet.
- Bark Color: Varies from grayish-white to olive-gray, and becomes roughened on the lower trunk of mature trees.

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Heavily browsed by deer and other mammals as a winter food source. Grouse utilize largeomite buds for food.
- Wood: Primarily used for paper, pulpwood, boxes, crates, and pallets.
- Food: Native Americans used the sap as food.
- Medicinal: Used for fever, diarrhea, eczema, and wrencher. Contains salicin used as an anti-inflammatory drug, diuretic, and antispinctric.

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Paper Birch
(*Betula papyrifera*)

**General Description**
A native medium to tall tree which is loosely pyramidal when young, developing an irregular oval crown when mature. Drought stress followed by fire attack often causes decline. The largest tree in North Dakota is 61 feet tall with a canopy spread of 40 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: No terminal bud, lateral buds are alternate.
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, ovate to narrow-obovate.
- Leaf Margin: Coarsely and doubly serrate, sharp pointed, rounded at the base, and have 3 to 7 lateral veins.
- Fruit Type: Heart-shaped, winged nutlets attached to tiny oval seeds.
- Crown Height: 30 to 55 feet.
- Crown Width: 20 to 40 feet.
- Bark Color: Smooth, lime-colored, marked with horizontal fissures, reddish-brown when young, turning papery white with age.

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Used as food by over 50 species of birds and mammals.
- Wood: Firewood, toothpick, spools, carving and wood pulp. Sap is used to treat leprosy. Oil extract used to repel moths.
- Medicinal: Used for gout, rheumatism, dropsy, colds, coughs and other pulmonary ailments. It has also been used as a laxative, umbilical wound treatment and in cancer research.

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*Photographs and information courtesy of ND Forest Service, ND State University, and NRCS*

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Flowering Crabapple
(*Malus hybrids*)

**General Description**
Ornamental crabapples are a group of small flowering trees used for landscape plantings. They are valued for their foliage, flowers, fruit, and variations in form and size.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate.
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, ovate to elliptical-oblong.
- Leaf Margin: Finely serrate to irregularly toothed or lobed.
- Fruit Type: A pome with persistent or deciduous calyx. If fruit is less than 2 inches in diameter it is typically classified as a crabapple.
- Crown Height: 10 to 25 feet.
- Crown Width: 15 to 25 feet, except narrow-spread cultivars.
- Bark Color: Gray-brown to reddish-brown.

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Crabapples provide food for birds and mammals. Rodents and rabbits can destroy trees by gnawing the stems or trunk.
- Wood: Suitable for small furniture, kindling and firewood.
- Food: Fruit used fresh or processed.
- Medicinal: Used as an antibiotic and for indigestion, dysentery and diarrhea.

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Siberian Elm
(*Ulmus pumila*)

**General Description**
A very hardy, fast growing tree with brittle wood which is subject to breakage. Extremely susceptible to insect, disease, and herbicide damage, which makes it an undesirable tree. Often confused with Chinese elm (*Ulmus pumila*) which is not hardy in North Dakota. The largest tree in North Dakota is 60 feet tall with a canopy spread of 35 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate.
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, narrow, elliptical to elliptical-lanceolate.
- Leaf Margin: Nearly simply serrate.
- Fruit Type: Round-winged samara, with the seed in the center of the samara.
- Crown Height: 25 to 30 feet.
- Crown Width: 20 to 40 feet.
- Bark Color: Light gray to gray-brown.

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Mostly used for nesting sites in windbreaks.
- Wood: Firewood, but difficult to harvest.
- Medicinal: Some Ulmus species were used for inflammations, burns, cold sores, and wound treatments.

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*Photographs and information courtesy of ND Forest Service, ND State University, and NRCS*
**Silver Maple**
*(Acer saccharinum)*

**General Description**
A medium to large tree with spreading branches forming a variety rounded to informally spreading crown. A fast-growing tree subject to stem and branch chlorosis on high pH soils which may cause dieback or eventual death. Often called soft maple because the wood is the softest of the maples used for lumber. The largest tree in North Dakota is 66 feet tall with a canopy spread of 72 feet.

**ID Facts**
- **Bud Arrangement**: Opposite.
- **Leaf Type and Shape**: Simple, five-lobed with deep sinuses.
- **Leaf Margins**: Ends of lobes sometimes deeply and doubly serrate lobed.
- **Fruit Type**: Double-winged samara (helicopter).
- **Crown Height**: 40 to 65 feet.
- **Crown Width**: 30 to 50 feet.
- **Bark Color**: Gray to gray-brown.

**Benefits**
- **Wildlife**: Browsed by deer and rabbits, seeds eaten by squirrels, fair cover for songbirds.
- **Wood**: Rough lumber, furniture and firewood. Pulpwood production. Twigs boiled to make a black dye by Native Americans.
- **Food**: Sap may be used for maple syrup.
- **Medicinal**: Extracts of some *Acer* species are used in cancer research.

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**European Mountain-ash**
*(Sorbus aucuparia)*

**General Description**
A small to medium-sized tree native to northern Europe and Asia. The most widely planted of all the mountain-ash species. This genus is in the Rose family and susceptible to frostbite. Snowball may also be a problem on young trees. The largest tree in North Dakota is 36 feet tall with a canopy spread of 39 feet.

**ID Facts**
- **Bud Arrangement**: Alternate.
- **Leaf Type and Shape**: Pinnate compound, 9 to 15 leaflets per leaf.
- **Leaf Margins**: Serrate, usually entire on lower third.
- **Fruit Type**: Small, berry-like pome, clustered.
- **Crown Height**: 20 to 33 feet.
- **Crown Width**: 15 to 25 feet.
- **Bark Color**: Young stems are pubescent, becoming glabrous with gray-brown to coppery-brown sheen when older.

**Benefits**
- **Wildlife**: Fruits may hang on well into the winter and on some plants appear to be more palatable to birds after they have been subjected to freezing and thawing.
- **Wood**: Furniture and tools.
- **Food**: Fruit processed in jams or jellies, particularly in Europe.
- **Medicinal**: Used for sore throats, coughs and diarrhoea. Source of parthenolic acid, an antibiotic.

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**Russian-olive**
*(Elaeagnus angustifolia)*

**General Description**
A small tree, sometimes referred to as a large shrub, introduced from Russia. Tolerates saline/alkaline soils. May invade unmanaged bottoms and moist pastures. Thorny. Silvery leaf color. Leaves retained very late into fall. The largest tree in North Dakota is 43 feet tall with a canopy spread of 63 feet.

**ID Facts**
- **Bud Arrangement**: Alternate.
- **Leaf Type and Shape**: Simple, elliptic-lanceolate to linear.
- **Leaf Margins**: Entire.
- **Fruit Type**: Fruits are eggs-like, 1/4 inch long and pulpy.
- **Crown Height**: 15 to 25 feet.
- **Crown Width**: 12 to 25 feet.
- **Bark Color**: Young branches silvery, older branches a glistening bronze-brown, pith is brown.

**Benefits**
- **Wildlife**: Excellent for wildlife, over 50 species use it for food and cover.
- **Wood**: Beautiful wood for small woodworking pieces.

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**Colorado (Blue) Spruce**
*(Picea pungens)*

**General Description**
A broad, dense, pyramidal tree with stiff branches horizontal to the ground. Native to intermountain states of the west. Choice specimen tree. The largest tree in North Dakota is 85 feet tall with a canopy spread of 30 feet.

**ID Facts**
- **Bud Arrangement**: Buds are in whorls.
- **Leaf Type and Shape**: Shiny pointed needles are attached individually on peglike projections called scrobiculae.
- **Leaf Margins**: Needles are 4-sided.
- **Fruit Type**: Cones 2 to 4 inches long, with papery cone scales that have a truncated edge; small, winged seeds, chestnut brown.
- **Crown Height**: 30 to 65 feet.
- **Crown Width**: 15 to 25 feet.
- **Bark Color**: Bark is scaly or flaky and ash-brown.

**Benefits**
- **Wildlife**: Nesting sites for birds.
- **Wood**: Used for firewood but burns fast. Good for kindling. Used for Christmas trees.
**Eastern Red-cedar**
*(Juniperus virginiana)*

**General Description**
A small tree with a short trunk and irregular, pyramidal crown native to the eastern United States. Dwarf or compact forms of this juniper are used as ornamentals. The largest tree in North Dakota is 51 feet tall with a canopy spread of 30 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Continuous
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, scale-like leaves
- Leaf Margin: Sawtooth serrations
- Fruit Type: Cones, globose or ovoid, and deeply pitted, typical juniper "berry", mature in one year, 1 to 3 ovate seeds.
- Crown Height: 30 to 45 feet
- Crown Width: 15 to 30 feet
- Bark Color: Gray-brown, exfoliating in long strips

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Fruit matures in one season. Provides food for birds and mammals. Nesting and winter cover for a variety of birds. Browse for whitetail deer.
- Wood: Used for fence posts, cedars, pews, and medicines. Heartwood is decay resistant.
- Food: Berry-like cones used in alcohol products.
- Medicinal: Native Americans used for coughs, head colds, and dysentery.

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**White Poplar**
*(Populus alba)*

**General Description**
Medium to tall trees sometimes confused with Silver Maple since the leaves on long shoots are maple-shaped, while leaves on short shoots are more like aspen leaves in shape. The tree is native to central and southern Europe, western Siberia, and central Asia. Introduced to North America by early settlers. The largest tree in North Dakota is 65 feet tall with a canopy spread of 50 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, 3 to 5 palmate lobes on long shoots and coarsely-toothed on short shoots
- Leaf Margin: Coarsely lobed to serrate-dentate
- Fruit Type: Dehiscent capsules, seeds borne long, silky
- Crown Height: 40 to 60 feet
- Crown Width: 35 to 50 feet
- Bark Color: New stems white hairy, mature stems white-gray; bark smooth, becoming rough and blackish on lower trunk

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Used for cover and habitat. Buds provide food for grouse.
- Wood: Lower class firewood.
- Medicinal: Used for intermittent fevers, diuretic, diarrhea and a source of salicin.

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**Golden Willow**
*(Salix alba 'Vitellina')*

**General Description**
A large low-branching tree forming a broad round-topped crown with slender, drooping branches. Brought over from Europe and central Asia. Widely planted as a yard tree. Its branches shed early throughout the season and make it somewhat of a nuisance tree in yards.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Alternate
- Leaf Type and Shape: Simple, lanceolate, acuminate-tipped, and cuneate
- Leaf Margin: Finely serrate
- Fruit Type: Seed attached to cottony hairs
- Crown Height: 40 to 55 feet
- Crown Width: 40 to 55 feet
- Bark Color: One year old twigs are yellow, turning light brown with age. Tamish-brown, ridged and furrowed, corky bark

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Dense shrub form provides cover to many wildlife species. Buds and twigs are used by upland game and songbirds. Feeder mammals feed on buds, bark and wood. Small mammals feed on foliage and cattails. Hoofed browsers feed on twigs and foliage.
- Wood: Fuelwood, poles, crates, furniture, cooperage, woodenware and carving.
- Medicinal: Early Americans and Europeans used an extract for headaches, fever, gout, and pain.
- Willow is a source of salicin which is broken down to salicylic acid, the main component in aspirin.

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**Siberian Larch**
*(Larix sibirica)*

**General Description**
A large pyramidal deciduous conifer with spreading horizontal branches. Needles are densely clustered on short spurs. Needles turn attractive yellow and are shed each fall. The largest tree in North Dakota is 55 feet tall with a canopy spread of 18 feet.

**ID Facts**
- Bud Arrangement: Sporadically on short spurs
- Leaf Type and Shape: Needles borne in clusters on short shoot spurs, singly on long shoots
- Leaf Margin: Smooth
- Fruit Type: Cones, 1 to 2 inches, borne upright on the branch, small winged seed
- Crown Height: 30 to 60 feet
- Crown Width: 25 to 35 feet
- Bark Color: Dark brown, to grayish-brown, and scaly

**Benefits**
- Wildlife: Nesting sites for songbirds. Wood: Rot-resistant hardwood for posts, poles, railroad ties, and mine timbers.
- Medicinal: Used as a stimulant, diuretic and for control of certain skin diseases.
Scotch Pine
(Pinus sylvestris)

**General Description**
A medium to large tree, typically pyramidal when young, becoming more rounded and open with age. Orange/brown peeling bark. Bark is relished by porcupines, which can cause extensive damage. The largest tree in North Dakota is 46 feet tall with a canopy spread of 34 feet.

**ID Facts**
- **Bud Arrangement:** Buds are in whorls.
- **Leaf Type and Shape:** Two needles per fascicle, usually twisted.
- **Leaf Margins:** Edges are minutely toothed.
- **Fruit Type:** Cone with diamond-shaped scales, 1 to 2 inches long, two winged seeds per cone scale.
- **Crown Height:** 25 to 50 feet.
- **Crown Width:** 20 to 35 feet.
- **Bark Color:** Flaky, peeling, orange-brown in upper two-thirds of mature tree. Thick, grayish or reddish, fissured at the base of the tree.

**Benefits**
- **Wildlife:** Provides nesting sites and winter cover.
- **Wood:** Not used for dimension lumber. Extensively planted for Christmas trees.
- **Food:** Pine species are a source of pine nuts, a sugar substitute.
- **Medicinal:** Pine species are used to treat bronchitis, skin diseases, wounds, and as a source of pinosyline, an antibiotic.

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