

ISA *Mid-Atlantic* Arbor Tree List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Height	Leaf Persistence	Habitat
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Fagaceae	80'	Deciduous	Rich woods
American Elm 'White Elm'	<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	Ulmaceae	60'	Deciduous	Bottomlands and moist uplands
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Aquifoliaceae	50'	Evergreen	Sandy soil near the coasts & moist woods
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Betulaceae	33'	Deciduous	Moist woods, riverbanks and swamps
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	Platanaceae	115'	Deciduous	Rich, moist soil
Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Taxodiaceae	130'	Deciduous	Swamps & stream banks
Black Cherry	<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Rosaceae	80'	Deciduous	Woods, pastures, and roadsides
Black Gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Nyssaceae	80'	Deciduous	Moist woods and swamps
Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Leguminosae	80'	Deciduous	Woods and thickets
Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Juglandaceae	100'	Deciduous	Rich woods
Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Rosaceae	50'	Deciduous	Thickets & alongside streams & mountains
Canadian Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Rosaceae		Deciduous	
Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea Pungens 'Glauca'</i>	Pinaceae		Evergreen	
Cottonwood 'Eastern'	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Salicaceae	100'	Deciduous	Bottomlands
Dogwood 'Flowering'	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Cornaceae	30'	Deciduous	Deciduous forests and well-drained soils
Eastern Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Pinaceae	100'	Evergreen	Hilly or rocky woods
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus srtobus</i>	Pinaceae	164'	Evergreen	Woods at low altitudes
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Ginkgoaceae	50'	Deciduous	City streets and Parks
Goldenraintree	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Sapindaceae	40'	Deciduous	Hot, dry, river valleys
Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Oleaceae	80'	Deciduous	Moist woods
Japanese Pagoda Tree	<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Leguminosae	65'	Deciduous	Woods, thickets & dry valleys in mountains
Littleleaf Linden	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Tiliaceae	100'	Deciduous	On limestone
Northern Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Fagaceae	80'	Deciduous	Woods & mountains in the S. of its region
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Aceraceae	80'	Deciduous	Mountain woods
Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Aceraceae	80'	Deciduous	Moist grounds
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Leguminosae	33'	Deciduous	Moist woods
River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Betulaceae	100'	Deciduous	Wet woods & by streams
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Lauraceae	65'	Deciduous	Woods and thickets
Shagbark Hickory	<i>Carya ovata</i>	Juglandaceae	100'	Deciduous	Rich woods and valleys
Sourwood 'Sorrel' Tree	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Ericaceae	65'	Deciduous	Woods and along streams
Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	Fagaceae	80'	Deciduous	Dry woods from coast to mountains
Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Aceraceae	100'	Deciduous	Rich woods
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Hamamelidaceae	130'	Deciduous	Moist woods
Thornless Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis</i>	Leguminosae		Deciduous	
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	65'	Deciduous	Mountain woods
White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Oleaceae	100'	Deciduous	Rich Woods
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Fagaceae	115'	Deciduous	Dry woods
Willow Oak	<i>Quercus phellos</i>	Fagaceae	100'	Deciduous	Moist and swampy soils
Yellow Poplar 'Tulip Tree'	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Salicaceae	120'	Deciduous	Moist but well-drained sandy to stony loam
Zelkova 'Japanese' (Keaki)	<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Ulmaceae	130'	Deciduous	Moist soil near streams

Scientific Name hint: **Acer-** Maple **Abies-** Fir **Alnus-** Alder **Amelanchier-** Serviceberry **Birch-** Betula **Fagus-** Beech **Fraxinus-** Ash **Picea-** Spruce **Pinus-** Pine
Populus- Poplar **Prunus-** Cherry, Plum **Quercus-** Oak **Rhus-** Sumac **Robinia-** Locust **Salix-** Willow **Tsuga-** Hemlock **Ulmus-** Elm

Identifying needle-leaved trees

<u>Needle Arrangement</u>	<u>Needle Length</u>	<u>Needle in cross section</u>	<u>Tree Group</u>
Clusters of 5 (pinyons with fewer)	1-5 in.	Usually triangular	White pines
Clusters of 2-4	1-18 in.	Semicircular to triangle	Yellow pines
Brushlike clusters of 20 or more	Up to 2 in.	Flat to triangle	Larches
Single, appearing to be on sides of branch	½ -1 in.	Flat	Yews
Single, all around branch	Up to 2 in.	Square or flattened	Spruces
Single on sides of branch or all around	Up to 1 in.	Flat	Hemlocks
Single, on top and sides of branch	Up to 3 in.	Flattened	True firs
	Up to 1 ½ in.	Flattened	Douglas firs
Single, on side of branch	Up to 1 in.	Flat	Redwoods, bald cypresses

Twigs can help to identify conifers



- A spruce needle grows from a woody base, which makes the bare twig feel rough.



- Needles on a Douglas-fir narrow at the base, leaving a small, slightly raised scar.



- The stemless needle of a true fir makes a slight depression in the twig, but the twig feels smooth.