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TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY		
BEGIN HERE: Tree has needles Tree has broad leaves		
CONIFER KEY		
TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY		
 Needles in bundles or groups (go to #2) Needles single or flattened and scaly (go to #3) Needles in clusters of more than 5 needles	k* (Larix laricina)	
a. Five needles per bundle white pine (Pine)) b. Needles in pairs, 3 to 4 inches long red pine (Pinu)) c. Needles in pairs, under 2 inches long,		
3. Needles scaly and flattened (go to #4 below)3. Needles single (go to #5)		
 4. Has cones, scales flat, branches fan-likenorthern white-cedar (Thu) 4. Has berries, may have scaly and prickly needles on same tree, scales r 	ounded	
5. Needles flat (go to #6)		

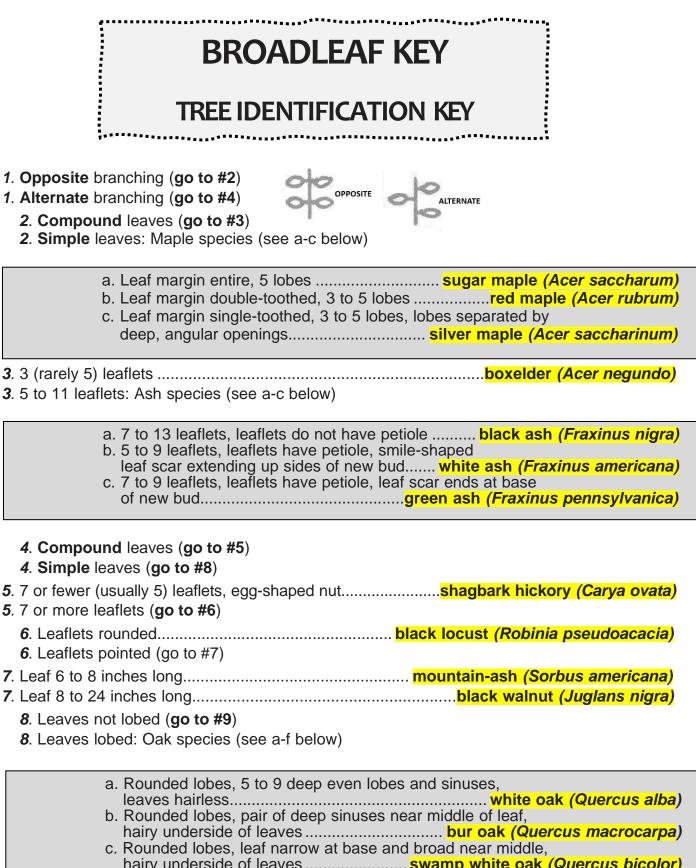
5. Needles square, 4-sided, stiff, sharp: Spruce species (see a-b below)

a. Needles 1/3 to 3/4 inch long, twigs hairless.......white spruce (*Picea glauca*)
b. Needles 1/3 to 3/4 inch long, twigs have hair, grows in wet areas.......

6. Needles 1/2 inch long with short petiole......eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)

 6. Needles 3/4 inch to 1 1/4 inches long, no petiole, bubbles in bark......
 balsam fir (Abies balsamea)

*Note: A tamarack is a deciduous conifer.



- e. Pointed lobes, deep sinuses extend 3/4 of the way to mid-vein, leaves hairless, bright green and shinynorthern pin oak (Quercus ellipsoidalis)
 f. Pointed lobes, deep sinuses, young leaves hairy underneath
- f. Pointed lobes, deep sinuses, young leaves hairy underneath, dark green and shiny, leathery......black oak (Quercus velutina)

BROADLEAF KEY TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY

9. Bark not papery (go to #10)

9. **Bark** papery: Birch species (see a-c below)

a. Leaf margin single-toothed, white peeling bark......white birch (Betula papyrifera)
b. Leaf margin double-toothed, dull green leaves, yellow or bronzed barkyellow birch (Betula alleghaniensis)
c. Leaf margin double-toothed, shiny green

10. Leaf petioles (leaf stem) flat (go to #11)

10. Leaf petiole (leaf stem) round (go to #12)

11. Leaf triangular-shaped with coarse teetheastern cottonwood (Populus deltoides)

11. Leaf oval: Aspen species (see a-b below)

 a. Leaves have small, fine teeth less than 1/16 inch...... trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides)
 b. Leaves have large teeth......bigtooth aspen (Populus grandidentata)

12. Leaves nearly as wide as long (go to #13)12. Leaves longer than wide (go to #14)	
13. Leaf margin (edge) finely toothed	balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera)
13. Leaf margin (edge) coarsely toothed	
14. Leaf less than 3 times as long as wide (go t	to #15)
14. Leaf at least 3 times as long as wide	willow species (common species
	include weeping willow and black willow)
15 . Leaf veins thin and branch often (go to #16)	
15. Leaf veins thick and run from center to edge of	of leaf without branching (go to #17)
16. Fine blunt teeth, leaves 2 to 6 inches long,	
-	black cherry <i>(Prunus serotina)</i>
16. Sharp pointed teeth, leaves 2 to 4 inches lo	ng
and hairy, leaf base asymmetrical	hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)
17. Leaf shiny and leathery (thick), coarse sharp to	eeth beech <i>(Fagus grandifolia)</i>
17. Leaf dull and rough (go to #18)	
18. Most leaf bases even, seed in elongated clus	sters <mark>ironwood (Ostrya virginiana)</mark>
18. Leaf base uneven, seeds flat and papery	elm species (common species
include A	merican elm, rock elm, and slippery elm)