

# Tree Survey by Species For Sunnyside Pamphlet:

KEY: Sign Name – Tree Locations – *Latin Name*  
– Habitat – (Common Names) – Leaf – Fruit-  
Wood Uses – Of Interest.

1. WILLOW OAK - 1, 3, 17, 20, 43, 125- *Quercus phellos* – Native to E.VA- (Peach Oak)-simple long narrow leaf- ¼ to ½“ tan acorn- wood used for cross ties, rough construction and pulpwood- may be almost evergreen in the southern sections of its range
2. PIN OAK - 2, 18, 26, 36, 42, 45, 77, 115 – *Quercus palustris Muench*- Native- (Swamp Oak)-5-9 pointed leaf lobes- ½ “ striped acorn- popular landscape for urban stresses- common name comes from its pin-like twigs
3. BLACK LOCUST - 4, 28, 60-*Robinia pseudoacacia*- Native-(Yellow Locust)- alternate, pinnately compound leaf- flat bean like pod fruit-fast growing hard wood used for fence posts and fire wood –being damaged by borers and leaf miners
4. HICKORY - 5, 74, 75, 86, 121- *Carya alba L. Nutt*- Native- (White Hickory, Mockernut Hickory) alternate, pinnately compound, fine toothed leaflets- oval brown husk with 1 ½ four sided nut- wood used for tool handles,

baseball bats, furniture and smoking meats- may live 500 years

5. ORIENTAL CHERRY - 6, 24, 29, 53, 123 – *Prunus x yedoensis* –Non-Native Ornamental - (Japanese Cherry, Yoshina) – alternating simple shape leaf – fruit attractive to birds- white to pink blossoms in Mar-Apr- the National Cherry Blossom Festival tree
6. SUGAR MAPLE - 7, 34, 39, 81, 90, 116 –*Acer saccharum* –Native- (Hard Maple, Rock Maple)- Opposite, simple 3 to 5“ palmately five lobed and veined leaf –horse-shoe shaped propeller fruit- wood used for flooring, furniture, and maple syrup- The Sugar Maple Festival tree
7. LOBLOLLY PINE - 8 *Pinus Taeda L.*- Native (Old-Field Pine) - 6 to 9“ needles, in bundles of three- 2 to 6“ long cones which remain on tree for year- wood used for lumber, paper pulp, plywood and fuel- the most important commercial tree in VA- common name comes from a seafarer’s gruel which resembles soil where this pine often grows
8. WHITE OAK - 9, 87, 100, 101, 117, 119- *Quercus alba L.*- Native-(Stave Oak)- rounded leaf lobes- egg-

shaped to oblong ¾“ acorns-wood valuable for whiskey and wine barrels- pioneers used for basket and chair seats- once used for shipbuilding water-tight traits

9. BRADFORD PEAR - 10, 35,57, 61, 65 *Pyrus calleryana*- Non-Native ornamental (Flowering Pear, Callery Pear) - simple glossy oval leaf, brilliant red to orange in fall- small bead-like inedible fruit- bountiful white spring blossoms-fast growing, easily storm damaged and short-lived-
10. TRICOLOR BEECH - 11 *Fagus sylvatica*- Non-Native ornamental-(European Beech)- serrated pointy multi-colored leaf- no noticeable fruit- ornamental developed in France in 1700’s
11. RED PINE -13 *Pinus Resinosa*- Native (Norway Pine) - needles, fascicles of 2, 4-7“ long- symmetrical cones 1-2“- pulpwood and lumber uses- state tree of Minnesota, named “Norway” by Norwegian Loggers
12. HAWTHORNE - 14 *Crataegusspp.*- Native shrubby- toothed and lobed or not- fruit is small yellow to red- used as hedgerows in England

13. SYCAMORE - 15, 16, 27, 55, –*Platanus occidentalis* L – Native (Buttonwood, American Planetree) - alternate, simple 5-8“, large toothed edges, major lobed leaf-fruit is ball of tightly packed winged seeds- wood used for chopping block, paper pulp and biomass- seen often along water and has the largest hardwood trunk diameter in NA- Sacred tree in Africa

14. BLACK WALNUT - 19, 32, 80, 84 *Juglans nigra* L.- Native- alternate, pinnate compound, 12-24“, with 10-24 oval, finely tooth leaves- 2 to 2 ½“ husk, with furrowed nut inside- veneer, fine furniture gunstocks- ground shells used as insecticides, dynamite stuffing and jet engine cleaner- creates a toxic chemical which prevents other species from growing nearby

15. WILD CHERRY – 21 *Prunus serotina* Ehrh – Native- (Black Cherry, Rum Cherry) - alternate simple, finely toothed leaf – small white blossoms, yielding dark purple ½“ round fruit – used for furniture and interior stains – fruit sometimes used for jellies and wine- often found along fences and below power lines where seeds are dropped by scat of perching bird

16. MULBERRY - 22, 56, 79, 109 *Morus rubra* – Native- (Red and White Mulberry) – oval alternate simple 3 to 5 “ toothed edge leaf – male and female separate trees – fruit on female 1-1 ½” fleshy cluster resembling blackberry, red turning to purple- wood used for fencing, barrels and interior finish- fruit is favorite food for squirrels and birds – white mulberry is the main source of food for silkworm caterpillars – can be invasive

17. SHAG HICKORY - 23 *Carya ovate* –Native (Shagbark Hickory, Scalybark Hickory, Shellbark Hickory) - alternate pinnate compound 8 to 14“ tapered and finely toothed leaf- 1 ½ to 2“ very thick fruit husk holding a thin-shelled nut- wood used for tool handles, furniture, flooring, sports equipment, charcoal and fuel wood- nuts eaten by wide variety of animals, squirrels to black bears- nuts were a staple food for many Native Americans

18. BLUE SPRUCE - 41, 68, 111 *picea pungens*- Non-native ornamental –½-5/8“ waxy blue very sharp (*pungens*) needles- cones are 1-2 inches elongated with frayed scales- native to Colorado- wood used for lumber, pulpwood, poles, and fine musical instruments- spruce was

preferred species for airplane frames- hardened sap was once used as chewing gum- subject to fungal needle blight.

19. LINDEN - 25, 50, 106, 107 *Tilia Americana* L. – Native- (American Basswood, Linn, Beetree)- alternate simple oval heart-shaped toothed edge 5-6“ leaf- pale yellow flower, hanging several inches long- fruit is ¼“ nutlet with wings for distribution by wind- wood used for carved wooden ware- inner bark used for weaving baskets- bees make a choice honey from fragrant flowers - used by Native Americans for carved wooden masks

20. RED OAK - 30, 85 *Quercus rubra* L. – Native (Northern Red Oak) - alternate simple, 5-8“, with 7-11 sharply pointed and bristle tipped lobed leaf- male and female varieties – acorn ¾ to 1“, nearly rounded- wood used for paneling, furniture, cabinets and flooring- one of the most important timber trees in eastern US

21. ATLAS CEDAR - 31 *Cedrus atlantica* – Non-native ornamental- needles are 1-2“ long, similar to Cedar of Lebanon- cone size 6-10“- originated in the Atlas Mountains in Morocco- wood used for timber- planted in White

House lawn and used for a tree house for Amy Carter.

22. FRINGE TREE - 33, 91  
-*Chionanthus virginicus*- Native shrubbery- (White Fringetree) opposite simple oblong 3-7" leaves- richly scented spring pure white fringe-like deeply four lobed corolla flower- fruit is ovoid dark blue ½ to ¾" single seed- dried roots and bark were used by Native Americans to treat skin inflammations- subject to emerald ash borer infestation

23. RED BUD - 37, 40, 88, 92  
*Cercis Canadensis L.*  
-Native- (Judas Tree) – alternate simple heart-shaped 3 to 5" leaf- bright pink to purple ½" flower, similar to pea flower, appearing in early spring- oblong flattened many seeded pod, 2-4" long- wood has little commercial value- bark was used historically to treat dysentery

24. FLOWERING PLUM - 38, 59  
*Prunus cerasifera*.  
"Vesuvius"- Non-native ornamental- (Cherry Plum, Myrobalan) – ovate elliptic serrated 2 ½" leaf, dark purple- very fragrant pink to white blossom- some are fruitless-originated in west Asia and Caucasus Mountains- prone to insects (tent caterpillars, beetles and borers) and diseases (black knot, leaf spot)

25. RED MAPLE - 12, 44, 48, 102, 104, 112, 113, *Acer rubrum L.*-Native (Sunset Red Maple, Swamp Maple, Soft Maple) opposite, simple 3-5 lobes, coarsely toothed leaf, often with red stem- red flower in spring, and ½ inch V-shaped spinner fruit- Brilliant red and yellow in fall- wood used for furniture, woodenware and pulp- tolerates the widest variety of soil conditions in North America

26. HONEY LOCUST - 46, 64, 73, 105, 114  
*Gleditsia triacanthos L.*- Native- alternate 5-8" long pinnate compound with 15 to 30 leaflets, or bi-pinnate compound with 4-7 pairs of minor oval leaflets- small greenish yellow hanging clusters flowers, attractive to bees-fruit distinctive 6-8" flat pods- some trees are fruitless and thorn less- wood used for cross ties, fence posts, and planted for erosion control and in urban landscapes- spines used for pins by early settlers

27. CHINESE CHESTNUT – 47  
*Castanea mollissima* – Naturalized native- alternate simple 3-5" long, 1-2" wide toothed edged leaf- flower is yellowish in catkins 2", with male and female parts- fruit is spiny cupule 1-3" round with 2-3 glossy brown nuts inside-

blight resistant naturalized to replace American Chestnut which predominated the Appalachian Mts till the blight killed them all in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

28. GINKGO – 49  
*Ginkgo biloba* (Maidenhair Tree) Non-native- fan-shaped leaves with veins radiating out into the leaf blade, sometimes bifurcating (splitting), usually 2.0–3.9", but up to 5.9" long- apricot-like structures produced by female ginkgo trees are technically not fruits, but are seeds that have a shell consisting of a soft and fleshy section which has a strong unpleasant smell - the only living species in the division Ginkgophyta, all others being extinct. It is found in fossils dating back 270 million years.

29. ELM - 51, 52, 72  
*Ulmus Americana* (White Elm, American Elm, Soft Elm) Native- alternate, simple, smooth, double toothed edges leaf- small drooping flowers in spring before leaf buds- fruit is encased in small fuzzy covering – once used for furniture, mining timbers, crates and pulp- were once among the most popular along streetscapes- Dutch elm disease began killing elms in the 1930's, but new breeding has produces a disease resistance species.

**30. GREY BIRCH - 54, 78**

*Betula populifolia*- Non-native- alternating ovate with tapered elongated tip, coarsely serrated leaves- often with multiple trucks- fruit is from wind-pollinating catkins, maturing in autumn as tiny wind driven packets- wood used for high grade plywood, furniture and rum shells-highly resistant to bronze birch borer and often used in landscape.

**31. KOUSA DOGWOOD - 58**

*Conus kousa* -(Japanese dogwood) Non-native ornamental- opposite simple leaves- extremely showy spring blossoms blooming a month after the native dogwood- fruit is a globose pink  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " berry-resistant to anthracnose disease fungus which commonly kills native dogwoods- fruit can be used to make wine

**32. BEECH – 62**

*Fagus grandiflora*- Native- (American Beech) – alternate simple, 2-6" oblong to oval pointed, with small incurving teeth edged leaf-fruit is 4 part prickly burs  $\frac{3}{4}$ " long with 2-3 shiny back seeds- wood used for furniture, flooring, veneer, tools, wedges, charcoal, and a type of creosote used as medicine-smooth bark often carved for carving names and love messages

**33. MAGNOLIA – 63**

*Magnolia gradiflora* L. (southern magnolia, bull bay)- non-native ornamental evergreen- 8" shiny dark green leaf, with fragrant up to 12" diameter white blossom- fruit is multiple bright red berries held in a 5-6" open pod- wood is used for furniture, pallets, venetian blinds and veneer- leaves and seeds often used for Christmas decorations and winter holidays- ancient genus before bees, dating back 95 million years ago

**34. LILAC TREE - 66, 67**

*Syringa vulgaris* (Common Lilac) Non-native ornamental- simple 2-5" light green to glaucous, oval to cordate pinnate leaf venation -[flowers](#) have a tubular base to the corolla with an open four-lobed apex, usually lilac to [mauve](#), occasionally white-[fruit](#) is a dry, smooth, brown brown [capsule](#), splitting in two to release the two-winged [seeds](#)-were introduced into northern Europe at the end of the 16th century from the [Ottoman](#) gardens and then into North America in the 18th century.

**35. WILD CRABAPPLE - 69,**

**95** *Malus coronaria*- (Crabapple) Naturalized Native -leaves are 1½-3" long and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -2" across; they are more or less ovate, coarsely toothed, and often

shallowly cleft- a fragrant flowers are produced from short spur-like branches. are 1-1¾" across, consisting of 5 pink to white petals a green to reddish green calyx with 5 narrowly triangular lobes, a pistil with 5 styles, and 10-20 stamens-  $\frac{3}{4}$ " round fruit is initially green, and becomes pinky red at maturity; its surface is smooth and waxy, and slightly juicy and sour-tasting; it contains several seeds toward the center of its interior- wood used similar to apple- jellies and jams are made from fruit.

**36. TULIP TREE – 70 - (Tulip**

**Popular, Yellow Popular)-** Native- [leaves](#) are distinctive, having four lobes, a cross-cut notched or straight apex from 4-6" long and 4-6" wide- [Flowers](#) are 2-3" in diameter and have nine tepals, similar to a [tulip](#) in shape, with a faint [cucumber](#) odor- fruit is 2.5 to 3" cone-like cluster of woody, slender, wing-like seeds-wood is used for lumber, trim, veneer, and flower is important nectar source for honey bees- it is the largest and most valuable hardwood in the US, and stands are popular for Morel mushroom hunters-

**37. BLACK OAK - 76, 120**

*Quercus velutina* L. (Yellow Oak)-Native- alternate,

simple 4-10", basically oval with 5 to 7 pointed bristle tipped lobes leaf- flowers on slender catkins on male and female- acorns are ½ to ¾" oval or rounded, half enclosed in cup- wood used for flooring, furniture, fence posts and railroad ties-the bark was once a major source of tannis for tanning leather, a bright yellow dye and for medicines

### 38. PERSIMMON – 82

*Diospyros virginiana L.* (Common Persimmon, Simmon, Possumwood)- Native- alternate, simple, oblong to oval, 2.5 to 5", smooth edge leaves- separate male and female with greenish white blossoms- plum-like berries with flat seeds and leaflets on top- edible only after a hard freeze- wood is very hard used for spindles, golf clubs- native American dried the fruit like prunes to make a tasty bread.

39. BLACKJACK OAK - 83, 99 *Quercus marilandica Muench*-Native- Alternate simple, 4-8" leathery, three lobed, hairy underside leaves- ¾" oblong acorns with scaly cup- wood used for charcoal, firewood and railroad ties- presence often indicates poor soil.

40. DOGWOOD 71, 89, 96 *Cornus florida L.* (Flowering Dogwood, Eastern Dogwood) –Native-

opposite, simple, 3 to 5", smooth edged, curving to edge leaves-flowers are four showy large white notched petals appearing in early spring-fruit is bright red oval berries- hard wood once used for spindles, mallets and tool handles-is the state tree for Virginia-subject to Dogwood Anthracnose and Powdery mildew fungus since 1970's

41. JAPANESE MAPLE - 93, 94 *Acer palmatum*, (palmate maple, Japanese maple or smooth Japanese)-Non-native- -2-12" long and wide, purple palmately lobed with five, seven, or nine acutely pointed lobed leaves-flowers with five red or purple sepals and five whitish petals- **fruit** is a pair of winged **samaras**, each 1-1.5" long- exotic ornamental use- native to Japan, China, Korea, eastern Mongolia, and southeast Russia

42. WEEPING CHERRY – 97 *prunus x yeodensis shidare yoshino* (Shidare Yoshino Cherry)- Non-native- alternately arranged, 2.4–5.9" long and 4 to 7 1.6–2.8" broad, with a serrated margin leaves, with drooping presence by limbs-flowers emerge before the leaves in early spring, fragrant, 1.2–1.4" in diameter, with five white or pale pink petals in clusters of five or six together- fruit

is a small **cherry** globose **drupe** 0.31–0.39" in diameter- ornamental exotic- believed to be native to Yoshino District Nara in Japan

### 43. YELLOW PINE - 98

*Pinus echinata Mill.* (Shortleaf Pine, Old-Field Pine, Shortstraw Pine, Rosemary Pine)- Native- 3-5" needles, slender, flexible, dark green, in clusters of 2 or 3- male and female-cones are egg shaped short stalked 1.5-2.5" long, and remain on tree for several years after seed fall- wood used flooring, finishing, pulp and poles- young tree resprout after a fire from the root collar.

44. GOLDEN RAIN TREE - 103 *Koelreuteria paniculata*, (Pride of India, China tree, Varnish tree.) Non-native-, pinnate or bipinnate, feathery, compound leaves to 18" long, each leaf having 7-17 irregularly lobed leaflets. Bright yellow flowers ½" wide appear in early summer in long, terminal, panicles 12-15". often form an attractive golden carpet under the tree. Flowers give way to interesting, brown, papery seed capsules which somewhat resemble Chinese lanterns- ornamental- native to Japan, China, Korea

45. WINGED SUMAC – 108 *Rhus copallinum* (Shining

sumac, Dwarf sumac or Flameleaf sumac), Native-flowering plant in the cashew family Anacardiaceae- leaflets are 12-18" untoothed and midribs with leafy ridges or wings that give rise to another common name - yellow flowers bloom in terminal pyramidal panicles in late spring to early summer, with separate male and female flowers usually occurring on separate plants Pollinated female flowers produce showy fruiting clusters to 8" long- often seen along roadways in Virginia.

46. LEYLAND CYPRESS – 110 *Cupressus × leylandii*, (Leylandii), Non-native-is a fast- growing ornamental conifer hybrid cross which occurred when the female flowers or cones of Nootka cypress were fertilized by pollen from Monterey cypress- flattened sprays of gray-green foliage on slender upright branches and dark brown fruiting cones to  $\frac{3}{4}$ " across, each with 8 scales- used, primarily for hedges and screens- Bagworms are probable problem.

47. SASSAFRAS – 118 *Sassafras albidum* (Nutt) Nees- Native- alternate, simple, 4-8" long, with smooth edges, with 3 distinct leaf forms: oval, mitten, 3-lobed-flowers are

small showy bright yellow-green, clustered on 2" stalks-fruit appears on female tree only, are dark egg-shaped berries,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long- wood is soft and weak, used for barrels, buckets, trim and firewood- dried leaves used in Creole cooking- used by native Americans as cure-all and tea- root beer and perfume also used the roots.

48. EASTERN HEMLOCK 122 *Tsuga Canadensis* L. Carr (Hemlock Spruce)- Native- flat, rounded tipped needles,  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$ " long, on short slender stems- yellow and light green flowers at tips of male and female trees- cones are light brown,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " long, rounded scales in tip of stems- wood is light, soft and brittle, used for rough lumber or pulp- the most shade tolerant trees and may live for 800 years- the woolly adelgid insect has taken a heavy toll on this species in recent years.

49. NORWAY SPRUCE -124 *Picea abies* –Naturalized-native to Northern Central and Eastern Europe-needles have blunt tips,  $\frac{15}{32}$ – $\frac{15}{16}$ " long, quadrangular in cross-section (not flattened), and dark green on all four sides with inconspicuous lines- cones are  $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{3}{4}$ " long (the longest of any spruce), and have bluntly to sharply triangular-pointed scale

tips-widely planted for use as a Christmas tree.- used in forestry timber and paper production.-is the source of spruce beer, which was once used to prevent and even cure scurvy and is esteemed as a source of tonewood by stringed instrument makers- was used by Stradivarius for violin instruments.

## References:

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