## TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY

Tree has broad leaves	
CONIFEROUS TREE KEY	
1. Needles in bundles or groups (2)	
1. Needles single or flattened and scaly (3)	
2. Needles in clusters of more than 5 needles	Tamarack (Larix laricina)
2. Needles 2 to 5 per bundle: Pine species (see a-c below)	
a. Five needles per bundle	White Pine (Pinus strobus)
b. Needles in pairs, 3 to 4 inches long	Red Pine (Pinus resinosa)
c. Needles in pairs, under 2 inches long, bark dark gr	ay Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana)
3. Needles scaly and flattened (4)	
3. Needles single (5) 4. Has cones, scales flat, branches fan-likeNorthern	White Cedar (Thuja occidentalis)
4. Has berries, may have scaly and prickly needles on sam	ne tree, scales rounded Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)
5. Needles flat (6)	(Jumperus virginiunu)
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, grow	
	(Picea mariana)
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 i	n barkBalsam Fir
	(Abies balsamea)
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## **DECIDUOUS TREE KEY**

- 1. Opposite branching (2)
- 1. Alternate branching (4)
  - 2. Compound leaves (3)
  - 2. Simple leaves: Maple species (see a-c below)
    - a. Leaf margins smooth, 5 lobes ...... Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)
    - b. Leaf margins double-toothed, 3 to 5 lobes..... Red Maple (Acer rubrum)
    - c. Leaf margins single-toothed, 3 to 5 lobes, lobes separated by deep, angular openings.......Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*)
- 3. Three (rarely 5) leaflets..... **Box Elder** (*Acer negundo*)
- 3. Five to 11 leaflets: Ash species (see a-c below)
  - a. 9 to 11 leaflets, leaflets do not have petiole...... Black Ash (Fraxinus nigra)
  - b. 5 to 9 leaflets, leaflets have petiole, smile-shaped leaf scar extending up sides of new bud.......White Ash (Fraxinus americana)
  - c. 7 to 9 leaflets, leaflets have petiole, leaf scar ends at base of new bud.....

**Green Ash** (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)

- 4. Compound leaves (5)
- 4. Simple leaves (8)
- 5. 7 or fewer (usually 5) leaflets, egg-shaped nut......... Shagbark Hickory (Carya ovata)
- 5. 7 or more leaflets (6)

  - 6. Leaflets pointed (7)
- - 8. Leaves not lobed (9)
- or Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)
- 8. Leaves lobed: Oak species (see a-f below)
  - a. Rounded lobes, 5 to 9 deep even lobes and sinuses, leaves hairless......

White Oak (Quercus alba)

- b. Rounded lobes, pair of deep sinuses near middle of leaf, hairy underside of leaves..... **Bur Oak** (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- c. Rounded lobes, leaf narrow at base and broad near middle, hairy underside of leaves.... **Swamp White Oak** (*Quercus bicolor*)
- d. Pointed lobes, sinues extend halfway to mid-vein, leaves hairless,

dull green..... Red Oak (Quercus rubra).

- e. Pointed lobes, deep sinues extend 3/4 of the way to mid-vein, leaves hairless, bright green and shiny.... **Northern Pin Oak** (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*)
- f. Pointed lobes, deep sinues, young leaves hairy underneath, dark green and shiny, leathery......Black Oak (Quercus velutina)



