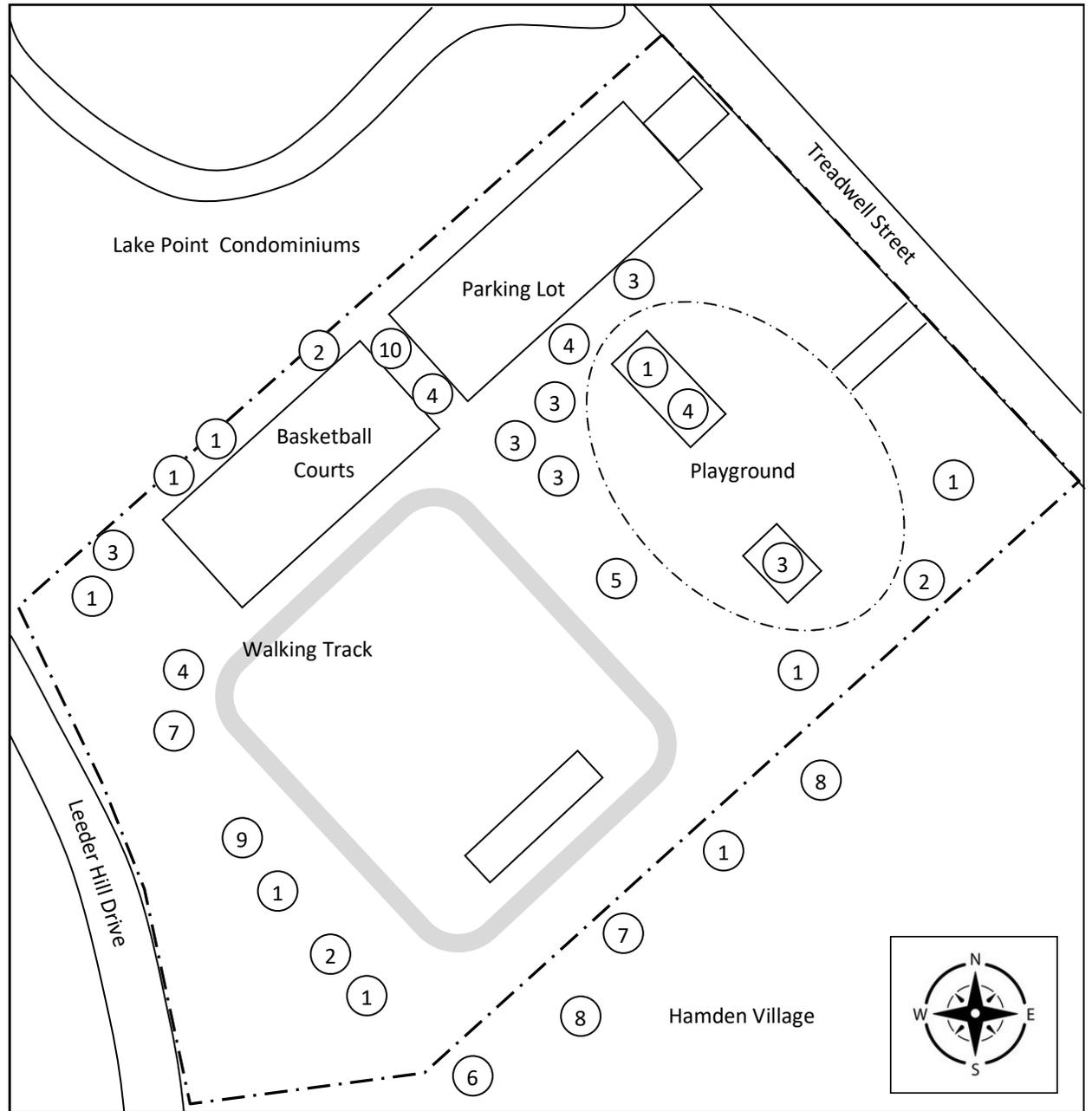


# Select Trees of John P. Denicola Park

- 1 - Pinus strobus (white pine)
- 2 - Picea abies (Norway spruce)
- 3 - Quercus alba (white oak)
- 4 - Acer rubrum (red maple)
- 5 - Quercus velutina (black oak)
- 6 - Quercus rubra (red oak)
- 7 - Acer platanoides (Norway maple)
- 8 - Prunus serotina (black cherry)
- 9 - Betulus lenta (black birch)
- 10 - Acer saccharum (sugar maple)



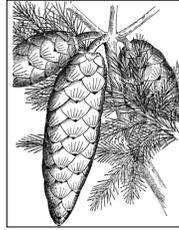
### 1 - *Pinus strobus* (eastern white pine)

A large, native conifer, eastern white pines provide important food and nesting sites for many mammals and birds. The brown cones are 3–8" long. It's needles grow in a cluster, usually five needles to a cluster. Each needle is about three to five inches long and soft and flexible to the touch .



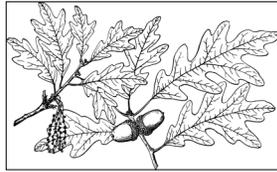
### 2 - *Picea abies* (Norway spruce)

A fast growing conifer from Europe, Norway spruce trees grow 40-60' high and 25-30' wide. The dark green needles are roughly ½–1" in length and feel square when rolled between your fingers. The cones are 4-6" light brown and tightly scaled. The cones sit upright on the branch, however once fertilized, they gradually turn downward.



### 3 - *Quercus alba* (white oak)

Connecticut's state tree, white oak is a beautiful shade tree slowly maturing to 50'-80' high and wide. Leaves are 4–8" long with 3–4 rounded, finger-like lobes on each side and one at the tip, they turn showy red to burgundy in fall. In spring, long, yellowish-green catkins are produced in drooping clusters. Produces acorns that are up to 1" long with a warty cap that covers about ¼ of the nut.



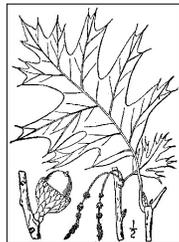
### 4 - *Acer rubrum* (red maple)

Red maples are medium to fast growing native trees reaching up to 30 –90' tall. The common name reflect the fact that the flowers, leaf stalk, and autumn colors are red or reddish. Leaves generally have 3 main lobes, sometimes 2 smaller lobes near the base of the leaf. The margins of the leaf are toothed.



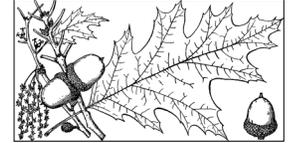
### 5 - *Quercus velutina* (black oak)

Like other oaks, black oak is beneficial to many kinds of wildlife. The foliage is eaten by the caterpillars of several butterflies and numerous moths. Leaves are 3-9" long dividing into 5-7 (less often 9) major lobes and some smaller secondary lobes. Black oaks are found throughout the eastern and central US.



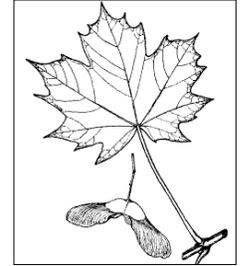
### 6 - *Quercus rubra* (northern red oak)

A medium to fast growing native tree, northern red oak can reach 60-75' in height and spread 45'. Leaves are 4–8" long and have 7–11 waxy, spine-tipped lobes which turn russet red to bright red in fall. Acorns are a favorite food source for birds and mammals.



### 7 - *Acer platanoides* (Norway maple)

Native to Europe and Asia, Norway maple was introduced to North America in the mid-1700s as a shade tree. The species is now considered an invasive species and should not be planted. One of the easiest ways to differentiate Norway maple from sugar maple is to cut the petiole (or leaf stalk) or vein of the leaf and if a milky substances oozes out, it is a Norway maple. Also, bud tips of Norway maples are more blunt, whereas sugar maples are pointy and sharp.



### 8 - *Prunus serotina* var. *serotina* (black cherry)

Black cherry provides important nectar for pollinators and is a larval host for many species of moths and butterflies. The simple leaves are alternate and have a finely toothed margin. In spring, white flowers held in drooping racemes emerge and eventually mature to dark purple fruit in late summer. The fruit is eaten by 33 species of birds and many mammals.



### 9 - *Betula lenta* (black birch, sweet birch)

A fast growing native tree, Black birch has dark brown bark; green cones in the spring and brown cones in the late summer. The green leaves are dark, shiny and serrated turning a bright golden yellow in the fall. It was at one time the only source of oil of wintergreen.



### 10 - *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple)

Sugar maple trees are considered one of the most valuable hardwood trees in the Northeast. Native Americans taught the colonists how to tap the trees for maple syrup which is now a multi-million dollar industry. Pale yellowish-green flowers appear in clusters in spring before the leaves emerge. Like other maples, sugar maples have opposite, lobed leaves and turn red, yellow, or orange in autumn.

