

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Chestnut Oak</b> <i>Quercus prinus</i></p> <p>Chestnut oak can reach up to 80 feet in height. The leaves are 4-8 inches in length, 2-4 inches wide, and have numerous shallow, rounded lobes along the smooth margin. The acorns are up to 1 ½ inches long and egg-shaped, with a cap that covers the upper third of the fruit. The large acorns are an important game food. The wood is very similar to that of white oak and has the same market uses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sweet Birch</b> <i>Betula lenta</i></p> <p>Sweet birch can reach up to 80 feet in height. The 1-1 ¼ inch long, pointed, elliptically shaped leaves are notched at the base. The margin is sharply serrated, with parallel lateral veins. The tree has a distinctive shiny, smooth, dark reddish-brown to black bark. A wintergreen odor is emitted from bruised twigs. Birch beer is made from the fermented sweet sap. Birch oil was once used for flavoring of medicine and candies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Wild Cherry</b> <i>Prunus serotina</i></p> <p>The leaves of wild cherry are 2-4 inches long, dark green, and lancet-shaped with finely serrated margins. Small white flowers are borne along a 4-6 inch long drooping axis. The fruits are small 3/8 inch dark red cherries. Wild cherries are used for jelly and wine making. The fruits are readily eaten by birds and other wildlife. The wood is highly prized for furniture and veneer. The bitter tasting leaves are poisonous if eaten by livestock.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sycamore</b> <i>Platanus occidentalis</i></p> <p>Sycamore is a large tree with an expanded base and a massive trunk. The leaves are alternate, 4-9 inches long, ovate, with 3-5 shallow pointed lobes. The round fruits, which are about 1 inch in diameter, hang on a long stalk and are made up of many small, hard tufted seeds. The bark is smooth, mottled and readily exfoliating. The wood of sycamore is used as flooring, particleboard, and fiberboard.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Yellow Poplar</b> <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i></p> <p>Yellow poplar can rapidly grow to heights of over 120 feet, usually with a very straight trunk and few lower limbs. The leaves are 3-6 inches long and wide, with a distinctive tulip shape. The showy 2 ½ inch flower has yellow-green petals and an orange center. The fruit is 2-3 inches long, cone-like, composed of many overlapping winged seeds. The wood is soft, straight-grained, and easy to work, making it popular for furniture, cabinets and pulpwood.</p>	<p>Anyone who has been taken by the beauty of a finished wooden floor or marveled at the breathtaking beauty of a wooded hillside ablaze with color already appreciates the value of the trees in West Virginia. Trees are among the plants that supply oxygen to the Earth's atmosphere, and their extensive root systems prevent soil erosion. Fruits and nuts that trees produce are consumed by wildlife as well as by people. Birds, mammals, reptiles and many other animals seek the protective cover provided by trees. Some trees, such as conifers, retain their leaves throughout the year, while others produce a brilliant color display before losing their leaves in preparation for winter. Wood continues to be used for heating homes, as has been the case for centuries. Trees are a valuable renewable resource that, if properly managed, can provide value and enjoyment for many more generations. This photoguide illustrates and describes 18 types of trees found within the state.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Fraser Magnolia</b> <i>Magnolia fraseri</i></p> <p>The leaves of Fraser magnolia are alternate, up to 18 inches long, and have ear-like basal lobes. The leaves are crowded near the ends of the twigs. The large, 8-10 inch, solitary flowers are cream colored and appear at the end of the branches in spring. The 3-4 inch, bright red, oblong, cone-like fruits contain many pointed seeds and split open in early autumn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>7</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i></p> <p>Red maple is a large tree that can reach up to 80 feet in height. The 2-4 inch long leaves are broadly oval, largest at the base, and have 3-5 palmate lobes with serrate margins. The tree grows in moist soils from swamps to upland ridges. Many parts of this tree are red or reddish in color. Clusters of tiny red flowers can be seen in very early spring before the leaves are visible. Pioneers used the bark to extract brown and black dyes for making ink.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>8</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>White Oak</b> <i>Quercus alba</i></p> <p>White oak is a large stately tree, which can reach heights of up to 100 feet. The leaves are 5-9 inches long with 5-8 rounded lobes and smooth margins. Acorns are 1-1 ½ inches long and egg-shaped, with a cap covering the upper quarter of the fruit. The acorns are a choice food of wildlife. The wood of white oak is very important to the lumber industry. Whiskey is often aged and stored in barrels made from white oak staves.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>9</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Black Locust</b> <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i></p> <p>Black locust is a fast-growing, medium sized tree reaching up to 75 feet in height. The compound leaves are 6-12 inches long, with 8-18 paired leaflets and a single terminal leaflet. Young trees have a pair of sharp spines at the base of each leaf. The very hard wood of black locust is used primarily for fence posts. Though this tree grows rapidly it is short lived.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>10</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sassafras</b> <i>Sassafras albidum</i></p> <p>Sassafras is a small to medium sized tree that can reach up to 50 feet in height. The leaves are 3-6 inches long and may be unlobed, lobed on one side, or have lobes on both sides. The female plants bear fleshy black fruits atop red stalks. The root bark is used to make a flavorful tea. The wood has an aromatic, spicy fragrance that was once believed to repel insects.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>11</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sweetgum</b> <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p>Sweetgum can reach heights of up to 100 feet. The 3-6 inch leaves are star-shaped, usually with 5 pointed, finely serrated lobes. The distinctive 1 inch fruits are long-stalked, round, and spiny. Each spine will split open, releasing 1 or 2 winged seeds. The wood is popular with furniture makers, and also is used for veneer and plywood. Gum from cuts in the bark was used medicinally in Colonial times.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>12</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Eastern Hemlock</b> <i>Tsuga canadensis</i></p> <p>Eastern hemlock is a large pyramid-shaped conifer that may reach heights of 110 feet or more. The flattened needles are about ½ inch long and have two white lines on their underside. The cones are less than an inch long and usually occur near the ends of the branches. The tannins from hemlock bark were once used in the production of leather. Pioneers also prepared a tea from the needles and twigs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>13</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sugar Maple</b> <i>Acer saccharum</i></p> <p>Sugar maple can reach up to 100 feet in height. The 3-6 inch leaves are opposite and deeply cleft into 5 lobes, each with a few long pointed teeth. The wood of sugar maple is very popular and is used for furniture, flooring, and veneer. Variations in grain patterns can produce special woods known as birdseye, curly, and fiddleback. Maple sugar and maple syrup may be produced by boiling the sap collected from trees during late winter.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>14</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sourwood</b> <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i></p> <p>Sourwood can reach heights of up to 50 feet. The elliptically shaped leaves are 4-7 inches long, 1-3 inches wide, and finely saw-toothed along their margins. The leaves have a sour taste, contributing to its common name. The tiny flowers are urn-shaped, white, and borne in drooping clusters with each measuring 4-10 inches in length. Sourwood honey is highly prized by beekeepers.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>15</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>American Holly</b> <i>Ilex opaca</i></p> <p>American holly can reach up to 70 feet in height. The 3-4 inch evergreen leaves are alternate, elliptical in shape, thickened, and leathery with spiny margins. The red berries produced by the female tree, make this one of the easiest trees to identify. The ivory-white wood is favored for carving and inlays. Birds readily eat the berries. The fruiting branches are a traditional decoration for the Christmas holiday.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>16</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>American Beech</b> <i>Fagus grandifolia</i></p> <p>American beech can reach heights of up to 80 feet. The 2-5 inch long leaves are opposite, elliptically-shaped, with straight, evenly spaced secondary side veins. The bark is smooth, thin, and light gray in color. The trunk is a favorite for carving of initials and dates. The fruits are ½ - ¾ inches in size, triangular-shaped, and occur in pairs within a woody, burr-like husk. Beechnuts are a favorite food for all wildlife.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>17</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Black Walnut</b> <i>Juglans nigra</i></p> <p>Black walnut can grow to heights of up to 90 feet. The pinnately compound leaves are 12-24 inches long. The leaflets, which can vary in number from 9-21, are 2-5 inches long and lancet-shaped. The foliage emits a pungent odor. The sweet edible nut is encased in a thick, irregularly ridged shell, surrounded by a thick green husk. The dark wood is sought for use in furniture, gunstocks, and veneer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>18</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Red Oak</b> <i>Quercus rubra</i></p> <p>Red oak is a large tree that can reach heights of up to 90 feet. The leaves are 5-9 inches long, ovate-shaped, and have 7-11 shallow lobes and bristle-tipped teeth. The one inch, egg-shaped acorns have a shallow cap around the base. The acorns of red oak require two years to mature. The wood of red oak is commonly used for flooring, furniture, and shelving. Red oak is among the most rapid growing of the oaks.</p>