

BALSAM



Balsam resin was traditionally used as a glue for glasses and other optical instruments

CEDAR



There are four known species of cedar trees, but they are hard to distinguish, and some scientists believe they are all variants of one singular species

DOUGLAS FIR



The Douglas Fir's scientific name means "false hemlock", because it can easily be confused for the Hemlock tree

FRASER FIR



The state of North Carolina alone grows 58 million Fraser Firs per year for Christmas trees

QUAKING ASPEN



The world's largest tree, named Pando, is a quaking aspen with 47,000 branches and a root system stretching 106 acres

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RED OAK



The Red Oak has been used in revegetation of coal mine areas

SWAMP WHITE OAK



The scientific name of this oak, *Quercus bicolor*, refers to the contrast between the dark top and light bottom of the leaves

PIN OAK



Groups of Pin Oaks can produce up to twenty thousand pounds of acorns per acre

POST OAK



The seeds of the Post Oak are acorns, which squirrels help to plant when they bury them in the ground

PONDEROSA PINE



The Ponderosa Pine's bark has a distinct smell, which has been described as similar to butterscotch or vanilla

SUGAR PINE



Native Americans used the sweet sap of the sugar pine in their food and medicine

WHITE PINE



The white pine can reach up to 150 feet tall and 40 inches wide

LONG LEAF PINE



The Longleaf Pine has the longest leaves of all eastern pine species, hence the name "Long-Leaf Pine"



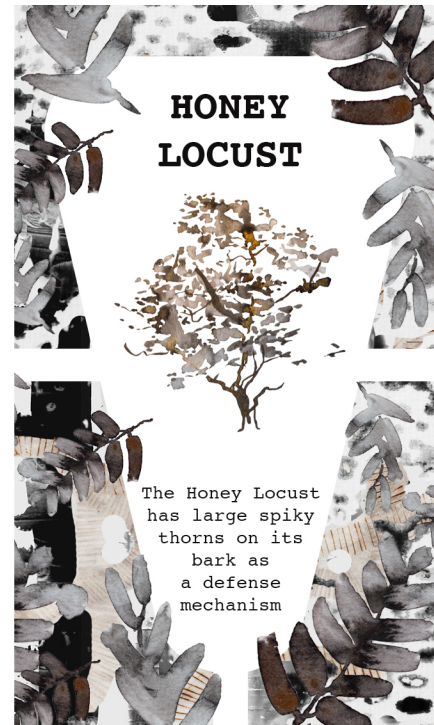
BEECH

Some beech trees develop purple leaves as a mutation of a gene all beech trees have



ELM

Dutch Elm Disease was introduced to North America in the 1930s, and has killed millions of elms since, shortening the average elm lifespan from 200 to only 30 years



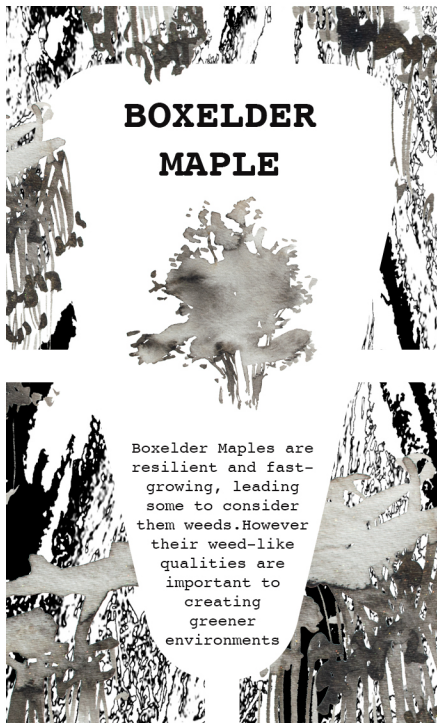
HONEY LOCUST

The Honey Locust has large spiky thorns on its bark as a defense mechanism



ASH

Ash trees are threatened by the Emerald Ash Borer, an insect which will attack and kill all species of ash trees



BOXELDER MAPLE

Boxelder Maples are resilient and fast-growing, leading some to consider them weeds. However their weed-like qualities are important to creating greener environments



RED MAPLE

Red Maples are famous for their bright red leaves in autumn, but they are also named for their red flowers, fruits, and twigs



SUGAR MAPLE

The Sugar Maple's sweet sap is collected and evaporated to concentrate it and make maple syrup



BIGLEAF MAPLE

As the name suggests, the leaves on the Bigleaf Maple are big. The largest can be up to a foot wide!

CATAWBA



This tree attracts Catawba worms, which are a pest to the tree and can consume all the leaves in a short period. However, they are prized as bait

RIVER BIRCH



The River Birch's strong roots and tolerance for extreme conditions make it helpful in erosion control along riverbanks

WEeping WILLOW



The Weeping Willow is seen as a symbol of grief. Its branches droop down, making the tree look like it is "weeping"

COTTONWOOD



Cottonwoods produce fluffy white seeds, which float in the wind to disperse the seeds across a wide area

RED SPRUCE



The Red Spruce's bark is a food source for porcupines in the winter

SITKA SPRUCE



The Sitka Spruce grows quickly for a tree, making it a top choice for reforestation projects

WHITE SPRUCE



Some White Spruce trees have been found to be 1000 years old, though most trees live "only" about 300 years

BLUE SPRUCE



The Blue Spruce can grow up to 2 feet in one year



CRAB APPLE

Crab Apples are too bitter to be eaten raw but are used in cooking.



DOGWOOD

Dogwood bark has properties which can counteract many poisons.



TULIP

Tulip tree flowers look similar to the tulip plant but they are not related.



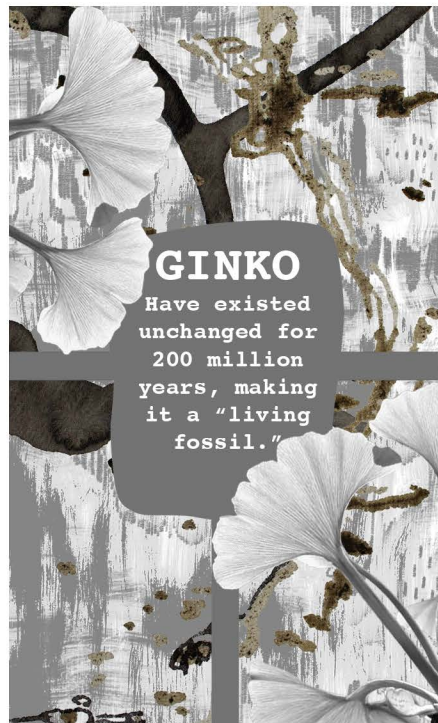
MAGNOLIA

Magnolia trees are the earliest known flowering plants. Some fossils are over 100 million years old.



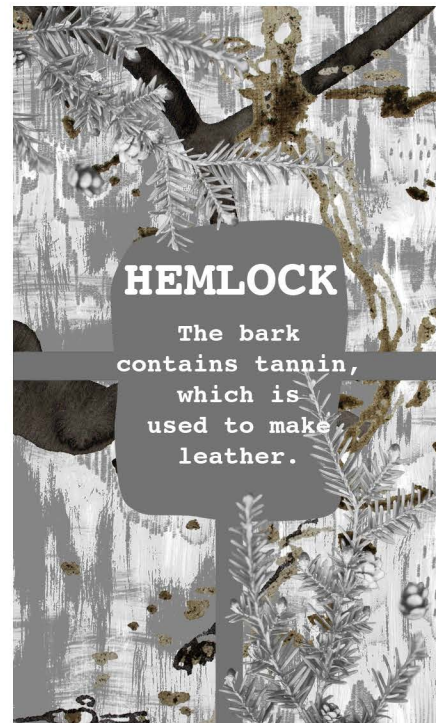
BRISTLECONE PINE

Very resilient to drought and needles can survive for many years through dry periods.



GINKGO

Have existed unchanged for 200 million years, making it a "living fossil."



HEMLOCK

The bark contains tannin, which is used to make leather.



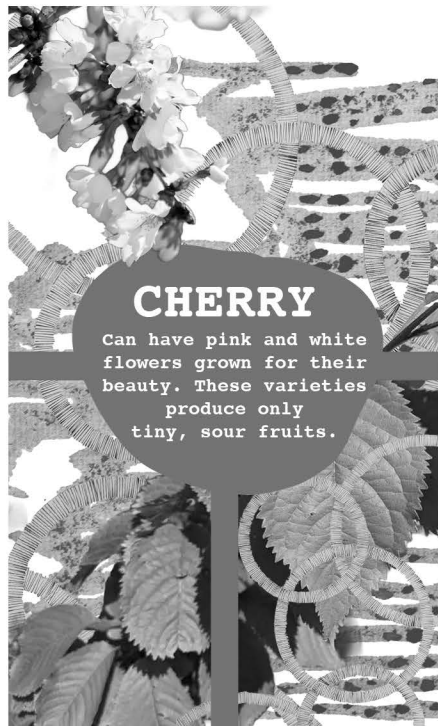
LARCH

Looks similar to conifers but Larch trees shed their leaves in autumn.



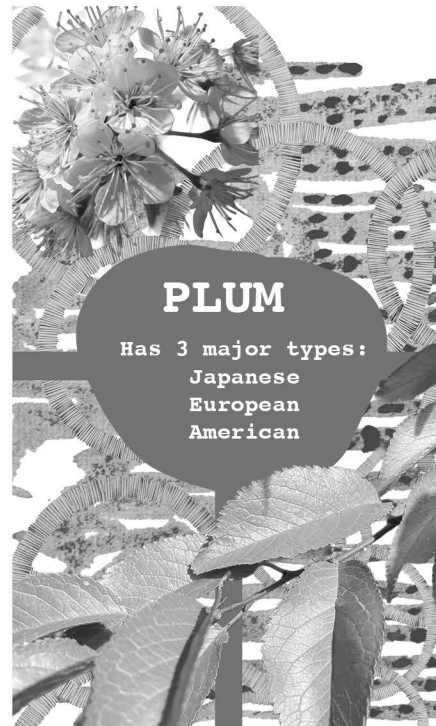
APPLE

Take around 4-5 years before they produce any fruit.



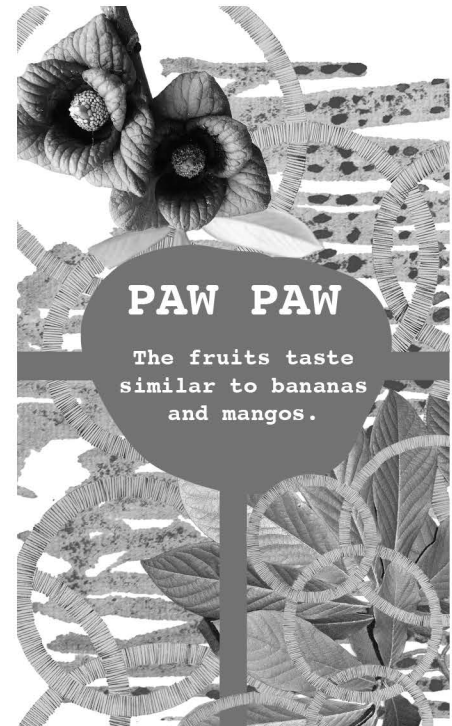
CHERRY

Can have pink and white flowers grown for their beauty. These varieties produce only tiny, sour fruits.



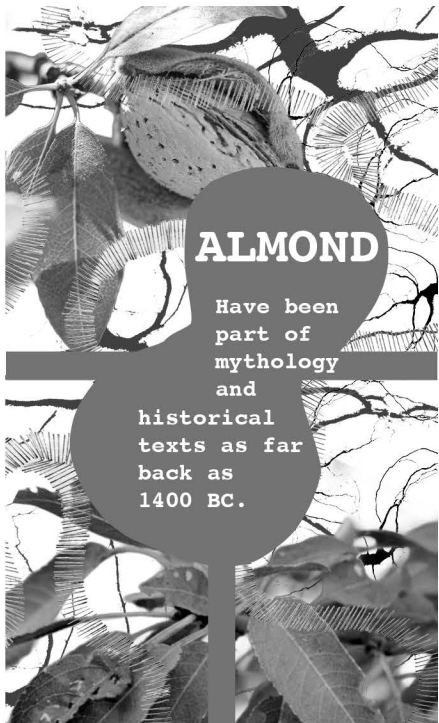
PLUM

Has 3 major types:
Japanese
European
American



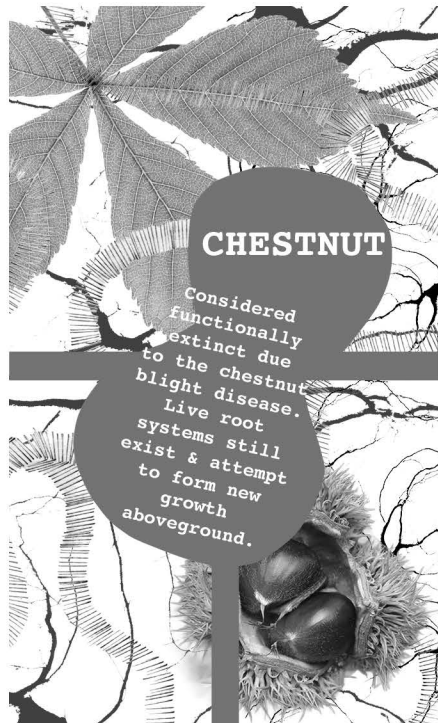
PAW PAW

The fruits taste similar to bananas and mangos.



ALMOND

Have been part of mythology and historical texts as far back as 1400 BC.



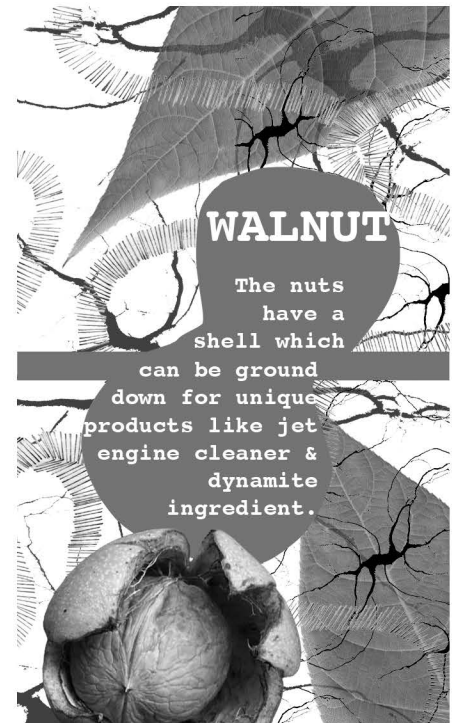
CHESTNUT

Considered functionally extinct due to the chestnut blight disease. Live root systems still exist & attempt to form new growth aboveground.



PECAN

Take 10-12 years to start producing nuts, but can produce over 100 pounds per tree.



WALNUT

The nuts have a shell which can be ground down for unique products like jet engine cleaner & dynamite ingredient.

DISASTER



A tornado destroys part
of the forest

DISASTER



Wind blows over all lone trees
and their mycorrhizae

DISASTER



Stress takes out trees
not connected to sugar

DISASTER



Birds take out
fruit and nut trees

DISASTER



Deer knock out
all of the aspens

DISASTER



Drought kills all trees not
connected to water OR mycorrhizae