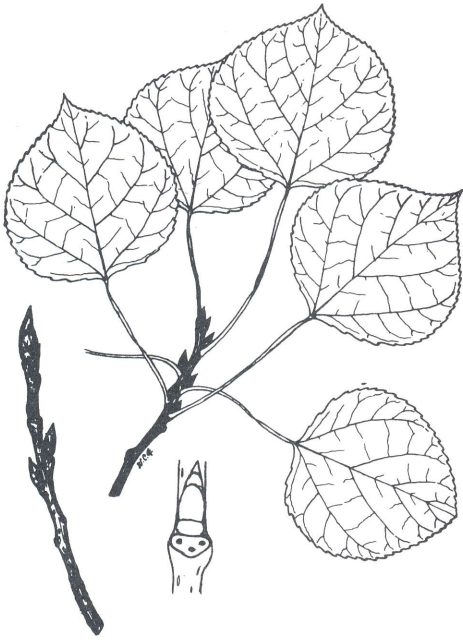


EASTERN COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*)



Eastern Cottonwood – Leaf heart to triangle shaped, 3 to 5 inches long. Planted as a street and shade tree. Tree grows fast and limited in use. Used for boxes, excelsior, crates, and baskets.

BLACK WILLOW (*Salix nigra*)



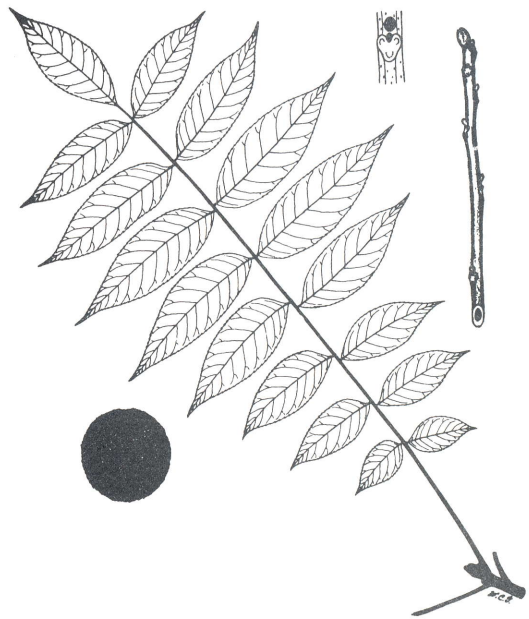
Black Willow – Grows along banks of streams and bottomlands close to water. Leaves lance shaped and 3 to 6 inches long. 1/4 to 5/8 inch wide. Small amounts of this wood are used for artificial limbs.

BUTTERNUT (*Juglans cinerea*)



Butternut – Also known as white walnut. Leaves are 15 to 30 inches long, with 11 to 17 in. leaflets. Fruit is an oblong 2 – 2-1/2 inch nut. Tolerates more northerly climate than black walnut. Wood of very little value. Twigs have a chocolate colored chambered pith.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans nigra*)



Black Walnut – Queen of American cabinet woods. Also used for gun stocks. Nuts are good for cakes and cookies. Leaves are 12 to 24 inches long. Twigs have a pale brown chambered center.

BITTERNUT HICKORY

(*Carya cordiformis*)



Bitternut Hickory – At all seasons bitternut hickory can be identified by bright, yellow, granular buds. Leaves 6 to 10 inches long with 7 to 11 leaflets. Fruit too bitter to eat.

SHAGBARK HICKORY

(*Carya ovata*)



Shagbark Hickory – Stout twigs and gray bark which hangs loosely helps to identify this tree. Leaves 8 to 14 inches long with usually 5 leaflets. The nuts are edible. The wood makes good tool handles.

YELLOW BIRCH

(*Betula alleghaniensis*)



Yellow Birch – Most valuable of all birches. One of the principal members of the climax beech-birch-maple forest association. Identified by amber-yellow to silvery-yellowish-gray bark which peels off in thin film-like curls. Widely used for fancy veneer.

GRAY BIRCH

(*Betula populifolia*)



Gray Birch – Also called white birch and poplar birch. Leaves are triangle-shaped. 2 to 3 inches long. Bark is tight and chalky-white with dark triangular-shaped blotches below branches.