**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.

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**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.

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**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 northernly climate than black walnut. Wood of very little value. Twigs have a chocolate colored chambered pith.

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**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.