

Teardrop

Mulberry

Morus cultivar

Leaf shape varies; may be mitten-shaped or have 3-5 lobes

Japanese Zelkova

Zelkova serrata

Bark has lenticels; tree is tightly vase-shaped

Spade

Eastern Redbud

Cercis canadensis

Flowers and fruit emerge directly from branches

Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoides

Uneven

American Elm

Ulmus americana

Little-Leaf Linden

Tilia cordata

Leaves 2" - 4" long

Callery Pear

Pyrus calleryana

Leaves are tough and waxy

Black Birch

Betula nigra

Bark peels off in papery sheets

American Beech

Fagus grandifolia

Smooth silver bark

Katsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum

Schubert Cherry

Prunus virginiana

Bark has lenticels

Paper Birch

Betula papyrifera

Bark has lenticels

American Linden

Tilia americana

Leaves 5" - 6" long

Common Hackberry

Celtis occidentalis

Sandpapery leaf; warty silver bark

Siberian Elm

Ulmus pumila

Oak

Pin Oak

Quercus palustris

Most common oak species in NYC

Northern Red Oak

Quercus rubra

Cornelian Cherry

Cornus mas

Catalpa

Catalpa cultivar

Long bean-like seed pods; big leaves

Quaking Aspen

Populus tremuloides

Osage Orange

Maclura pomifera

Pagoda Dogwood

Cornus alterniflora

Only Dogwood with alternate leaves

Oklahoma Redbud

Cercis reniformis

Empress Tree

Paulownia tomentosa

Gigantic leaves

Silver Linden

Tilia tomentosa

Leaves 2" - 5" long; white and hairy underneath

Linden Fruits

All three Linden species in this guide have similar clusters of fragrant flowers (which turn into seeds) attached to a leaf-like blade

Chinese Elm

Ulmus parvifolia

Sandpapery leaf; tricolor calico patchwork bark

Swamp White Oak

Quercus bicolor

Undersides of leaves are fuzzy

White Oak

Quercus alba

Scarlet Oak

Quercus coccinea

Bur Oak

Quercus macrocarpa

Black Oak

Quercus velutina

Bark is orange when scratched

English Oak

Quercus robur

Elongated acorns

Shumard Oak

Quercus shumardii

Southern Red Oak

Quercus falcata

Big-Tooth Aspen

Populus grandidentata

Cucumber Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata

Large fuzzy silver buds

Silver Birch

Betula pendula

Weeping form; bark has lenticels

Common Types of Tree Fruits and Seeds

Seed Pod
Honeylocust,
Eastern Redbud

Acorn
Oaks

Cone
Feather,
Broom,
and Scale
categories

Samara
Maples,
Ashes, Elms

Drupe
Dogwoods,
Holly,
Prunus
species

Broom

White Pine

Pinus strobus

Five needles per bundle

Red Pine

Pinus resinosa

Two needles per bundle

Atlas Cedar

Cedrus atlantica

Needles emerge from spur-like twigs

Compound Hand

Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum

Paperbark Maple

Acer griseum

Cinnamon-colored bark that peels

Boxelder

Acer negundo

Compound Line

Honeylocust

Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis

Leaves are often doubly compound; tree may have long, green or brown, twisting bean pods

Black Locust

Robinia pseudoacacia

Black Pine

Pinus nigra

Two needles per bundle

Himalayan Cedar

Cedrus deodara

Needles emerge from spur-like twigs

Virginia Pine

Pinus virginiana

Two needles per bundle

Scots Pine

Pinus sylvestris

Two needles per bundle and upper trunk is orange

Pitch Pine

Pinus rigida

Three needles per bundle

American Larch

Larix laricina

Red Horse Chestnut

Aesculus x camea

Ohio Buckeye

Aesculus glabra

Japanese Pagoda Tree

Styphnolobium japonicum

Twigs are green

Green Ash

Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus altissima

Weedy tree; leaf smells awful when bruised

Feather

Dawn Redwood

Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Tree has a strong pyramidal shape

Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum

Tree has a strong pyramidal shape

Scales

Eastern Red Cedar

Juniperus virginiana

Foliage has classic cedar scent

Arborvitae

Thuja occidentalis

Golden Raintree

Koelreuteria paniculata

Irregular growth habit

Kentucky Coffeetree

Gymnocladus dioica

Very sparsely branched with giant leaves

Kentucky Yellowwood

Cladrastis kentuckeae

Smooth silver bark

White Ash

Fraxinus americana

Blue Spruce

Picea pungens

Norway Spruce

Picea abies

Eastern Hemlock

Tsuga canadensis

Two white lines on the undersides of needles

Douglas-Fir

Pseudotsuga menziesii

English Yew

Taxus baccata

Seeds in bright red fruits are poisonous

Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica

Leaves turn slightly inward

Atlantic White Cedar

Chamaecyparis thyoides

Pond Cypress

Taxodium ascendens

Tree has a strong pyramidal shape

False Cypress

Chamaecyparis pisifera

Pignut Hickory

Carya glabra

Black Walnut

Juglans nigra

Amur Cork Tree

Phellodendron amurense

Maackia

Maackia amurensis

Bitternut Hickory

Carya cordiformis

Elongated, yellow bud

Mimosa

Albizia julibrissin



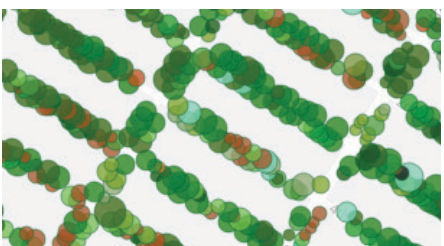
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Springer, 2012. "Dendrology at Virginia Tech," June 2014. v Supplementary images sourced from Wikipedia Commons. For more information, please visit nyc.gov/parks.

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Care for a tree in need near you with the New York City Tree Map! Visit nyc.gov/parks/treemap to register.

Urban stressors such as dog waste, litter, drought, soil compaction, and aggressive weeds threaten the health of street trees—especially during the first five years after they are planted. However, studies show that stewarding or caring for trees can make them three times more likely to survive (Boyce, 2010, Lu 2010). Learn about stewardship activities to help NYC's urban forest grow healthy and strong.



Water
Watering is the most important thing you can do for your young street tree. Water your tree 15 to 20 gallons (three to four large buckets) once a week between May and October.

- Waste**
Keeping a tree bed free of litter not only helps beautify your street, it reduces the amount of stress placed on the plant.
- Keep dog waste (both liquid and solid) away from your tree. Encourage dog owners to clean up any droppings within the tree bed.
 - Keep garbage and de-icing salt out of the tree pit. Consider installing a tree guard or signage for your tree to discourage people from using it as a garbage receptacle.

- Weeds**
Weeds ultimately kill some plants and stress others if they grow too large. Weeds should be removed from street tree beds as frequently as possible.
- Wear gloves. When removing weeds, take out the entire root system. Leaving behind some of the plant will allow the weed to grow back. Use trowels or weedeaters to dig out stubborn roots.
 - Put the plant and its roots into a garbage bag, or compost it.

- Soil Cultivation**
Loosening the soil can help the tree absorb more water and oxygen.
- To aerate the soil of your tree bed, take your hand cultivator and rough up the dirt 1 inch to 3 inches down. This will break up the compacted soil, and allow more water and oxygen to get down to the roots.

- Mulch**
Adding a layer of mulch suppresses weed growth and helps insulate roots.
- Spread mulch to cover the whole tree bed. The layer should be no more than 2 inches high, and should not be touching the trunk of the tree. You should be able to put your fist between the mulch and the trunk.
 - Adding a layer of compost also improves the soil and gives the tree important nutrients for growth. Check out the NYC Compost Project offered by the NYC Department of Sanitation.
 - Flowers**
When planted with a tree's health in mind, perennials, annuals and bulbs are great additions to a tree bed.
 - We encourage residents to plant appropriate flowers and other vegetation in street tree beds. Not only do plantings beautify the neighborhood, they prevent soil compaction and help indicate when new trees need watering.
 - Native perennials also help support local pollinators such as honeybees and monarch butterflies.
- Want to learn more?**
Volunteer to care for trees with the NYC Parks Stewardship Program. Visit nyc.gov/parks/stewardship.

Boyce, Steven. 2010. "It Takes a Stewardship Village: Effect of Volunteer Tree Stewardship on Urban Tree Mortality Rates." Cities and the Environment. Vol 3. 1. 3.

Lu, Jacqueline W.T., Svendsen, Erika S, Campbell, Lindsay K., Greenfield, Jennifer, Braden, Jesse, King, Kristen L., Falxa-Raymond, Nancy. 2010. "Biological, Social, and Urban Design Factors Affecting Young Street Tree Mortality in New York City." Cities and the Environment. Vol 3. 1. 5.

