

Canarsie Park Tree Guide

A selection of some of the most common

tree species found in the park.







Eastern White Pine

(Pinus strobus) Soft, slender, blue-green needles, 3 to 5 inches long, arranged in groups of 5; mature reddish-brown cones may be up to 7 inches long, and are often whitened with pine resin; bark on mature trees is dark grayish-brown with flat ridges; white pine resin often runs down the trunk of mature trees.





Alternate

Opposite



An important key to tree indentification is leaf arrangement. The two most common types are alternate,

where each leaf is staggered along the twig; and opposite, where each

leaf has another one mirroring it on the opposite side. Leaf arrangement

has been indicated in the various

tree species shown below.



London Planetree

(Platanus x acerifolia) Alternate, simple leaves with pointed lobes; fruit is a 1" diameter ball of compact, dry fruit seeds; exfoliating bark in shades of pale olive, brown, ochre, and gray reveals lighter bark beneath.







American Elm

(Ulmus americana) Alternate, double-toothed leaves, unequal at base; fruit is a notched samara fringed with fine white hairs; one of our most beautiful shade trees, its typical growth habit features a vase-shaped crown with many upright undulating limbs.



Willow Oak (Quercus phellos) Alternate, narrow, lance-like leaves, 2 to 6 inches long; fruit is a small button-like acorn with a shallow cap; bark is reddish-brown and broken into rough ridges.





Alternate, simple, heart-shaped leaves with fine teeth; fragrant yellowish flowers emerge in early June and are borne on leaf-like bracts; small nut-like fruits in summer.





Pin Oak (Quercus palustris) Alternate, simple, 5-7 sharply lobed leaves with deep, wide sinuses; acorn is small, brown with a saucer-like cap; bark is finely fissured.



Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis)

Alternate, heart-shaped leaves; fruit is a 2-3 inch seed pod; very popular as an ornamental, its showy pink flowers appear in April covering every branch and even emerging from its trunk. Dark gray bark with many shallow cracks and flakes.



American Holly



(*Ilex opaca*) Alternate, evergreen leaves with sharply pointed tip and several sharp spines on either side; tiny white spring flowers; red fruit appears in clusters on female trees in October and is eaten by birds.





Eastern Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)

Alternate, triangular leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, with short rounded teeth; bark is gray-brown and deeply furrowed; seeds are produced on female trees in tassel-like catkins that release an abundance of wind-pollinated, cottony white, silky-haired seeds.



Alternate, compound leaves with 18 to 30 leaflets; small flower clusters are greenish yellow; fruit is a thick, 7 to 18-inch brown seed pod produced in the fall; some trees exhibit clusters of very large sharp spines on their trunks; dark gray bark is broken into long scaly ridges.





Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida) Opposite, pointed, elliptical leaves; red fruits mature in early fall; coarse bark; very showy spring flowers that feature white or pink notched bracts (often mistaken as flower petals).





(Liquidambar styraciflua)



Alternate, star-shaped leaves, with 5 to 7 lobes; brilliant fall foliage of yellow, orange and red; fruit is a spiked seed ball containing many seed chambers; bark is grayish-brown and deeply furrowed.



Ailanthus (Ailanthus altissima) Alternate, compound leaves, 18 to 24 inches long with 13 to 25 pointed leaflets, foliage produces a strong odor when crushed; tiny green flowers bloom in clusters in June. An aggressively spreading plant that thrives in poor soil and tolerates urban pollution.





(Robinia pseudoacacia) Alternate, compound leaves with 7 to 19 leaflets; fruit is a flat, 3 to 5-inch brown seed pod; May flowers appear in fragrant white clusters; rough, deeply-furrowed bark.