

Silver Lake Reservoir Tree Guide

A selection of some of the most common tree species found at the reservoir.

An important key to tree identification 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 tree species shown below.



Alternate



Opposite



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



Sweetgum

(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

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



Crabapple (*Malus*)

Alternate, simple leaves with many small teeth along edge; fruit is a small round and red; very popular as an ornamental, its showy flowers appear in shades of red, pink, and white from mid to late spring.



Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

Evergreen needles in bundles of five, soft and flexible, bluish-green in color; cones are slender and cylindrical with thin, unarmed scales; bark is gray and becomes deeply furrowed with age.



Northern Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*)

Alternate leaves, with 7-11 lobes and small bristle tips, sinuses between lobes are shallow and rounded; bark is dark gray with vertical ridges, forming broad flat ridges; acorns are large, round and shallowly capped.



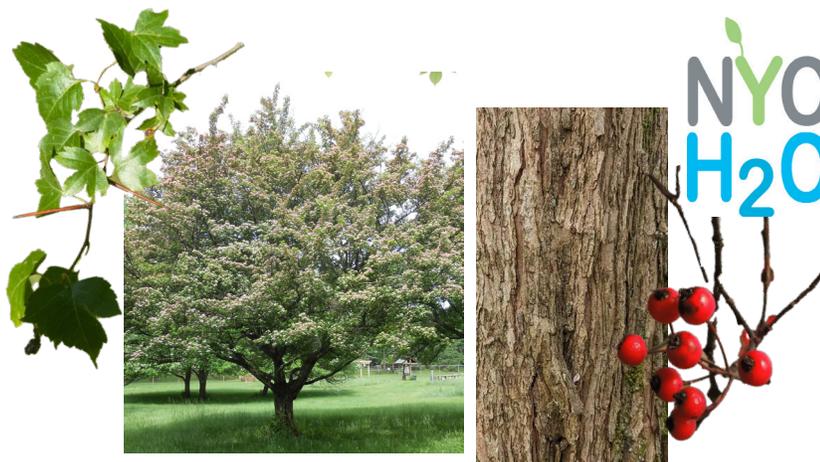
London Plane

(*Platanus x acerifolia*)

Alternate, simple leaves with pointed lobes; fruit is a 1" diameter ball of compact seeds; peeling bark in shades of pale olive, brown, and gray reveals lighter bark beneath.



Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)
Alternate, simple leaves that are large rounded and shallow lobed; underside of leaves is a light silvery color; bark is pale, scaly and peeling; acorns have a fringe cup and long stem.



Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)
Alternate, small, toothed or lobed leaves; branches often armed with long, sharp thorns; fruit is a small, bright red; spring flowers are clusters of white or pink with a strong fragrance. Tree bark is smooth and grayish brown, fissures with age. Small, red round fruits developed in late summer.



Eastern Redbud (*Ceris canadensis*)
Alternate, heart-shaped leaves. In early spring the tree showcases vibrant pink to lavender flowers with notched bracts. As fall arrives, reddishbrown flattened pea-like pods emerge.



Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
Opposite, pinnately compound leaves with 5–9 serrated leaflets; fruit is a single-seeded samara that looks like a paddle; bark is gray-brown with interlacing ridges forming a diamond pattern.



Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*)
Alternate, narrow lance-shaped leaves with finely serrated margins, bright green above and pale below; branches are long, slender, and pendulous; bark is rough and furrowed, often ridged with age.



Japanese Pagoda (*Styphnolobium japonicum*)
Alternate, pinnately compound leaves with 7–17 oval leaflets; flowers are small, fragrant, and white in late summer; fruit is a pod that appears bead-like, constricted between seeds.