

TREES and SHRUBS

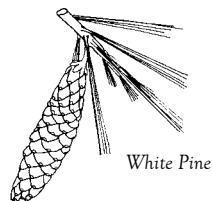
of the Minnesota North Shore State Parks area

CONIFERS

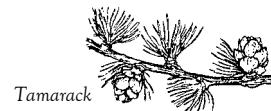
- Cedar, White *Thuja occidentalis*
- Fir, Balsam *Abies balsamea*
- Pine, Eastern White *Pinus strobus*
- Pine, Jack *Pinus banksiana*
- Pine, Red (Norway Pine)* *Pinus resinosa* (*Minnesota State Tree)
- Spruce, Black *Picea mariana*
- Spruce, White *Picea glauca*
- Tamarack (Eastern Larch) *Larix laricina*



Cedar



White Pine



Tamarack

DECIDUOUS BROADLEAVES

- Ash, Showy Mountain *Sorbus decora*
- Ash, American Mountain *Sorbus americana*
- Ash, Black *Fraxinus nigra*
- Ash, Green *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
- Aspen, Big-tooth *Populus grandidentata*
- Aspen, Quaking *Populus tremuloides*
- Birch, Paper (White Birch) *Betula papyrifera*
- Birch, Yellow *Betula alleghaniensis*
- Cherry, Pin *Prunus pensylvanica*
- Maple, Red *Acer rubrum*
- Maple, Sugar *Acer saccharum*
- Oak, Northern Red* *Quercus rubra* (*mainly in Tettegouche State Park)
- Poplar, Balsam (Balm of Gilead) *Populus balsamifera*



Aspen



Ash



Birch

SHRUBS

- Alder, Speckled *Alnus rugosa*
- Blackberry *Rubus* sp.
- Blueberry *Vaccinium* sp.
- Cherry, Choke *Prunus virginiana*
- Cinquefoil, Shrubby *Potentilla fruticosa*
- Cranberry, High-bush *Viburnum trilobum*
- Currant *Ribes* sp.
- Dogwood, Red Osier *Cornus stolonifera*
- Elder, Red-berried *Sambucus pubens*
- Gooseberry *Ribes* sp.
- Hazelnut, Beaked *Corylus cornuta*
- Hawthorn *Crataegus* sp.
- Honeysuckle, Bush *Diervilla lonicera*
- Honeysuckle, Fly *Lonicera canadensis*
- Juneberry (Serviceberry) *Amelanchier* sp.
- Maple, Mountain (Moose Maple) *Acer spicatum*
- Ninebark *Physocarpus opulifolius*
- Raspberry *Rubus* sp.
- Rose, Wild *Rosa* sp.
- Thimbleberry *Rubus parviflorus*
- Willow *Salix* sp.
- Willow, Bebb's *Salix bebbiana*
- Willow, Pussy *Salix discolor*



Gooseberry



Did You Know . . .

- ⌚ Bark is the **skin** of a tree. Peeling bark can kill a tree.
- ⌚ Going off park trails can cause soil compaction and erosion, which could lead to **stress** or death of a tree.
- ⌚ Gathering downed wood for firewood takes away **food, homes, and nesting** places for all kinds of animals!

Please leave this wood where it will do the most good.

Trees are Protected. Please do your part to help protect them in state parks.

Tree Identification: A Simple Guide to Leaves

Use the leaf guide below to help you identify some **North Shore** trees during summer. (In winter, use other clues such as bark, twigs, buds, fruits, cones, tree shape, and habitat.)

Conifers:

Needlelike leaves in groups of 5: **White Pine**



groups of 2, 4-6 inches long: **Red Pine**

groups of 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: **Jack Pine**

Needlelike leaves in clusters (some attached singly): **Tamarack**



Needlelike leaves are single and flat: **Fir**



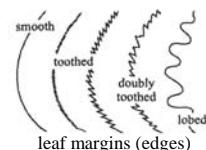
single and 4-sided: **Spruce**

Scalelike leaves: **Cedar**



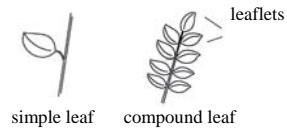
Deciduous Broadleaves:

Simple leaves, alternate on stem, doubly toothed margins: **Birch**



singly toothed margins: **Aspen** and **Poplar**

Simple leaves, opposite on stem, 3 to 5 lobed margins: **Maple**



Compound leaves, alternate on stem, leaflets of 11-17: **Mountain Ash**



Trees & Shrubs: What's the difference

Trees are defined as woody plants that are approximately 15 feet or higher at maturity. Trees usually have a single stem and spread out on top to form a crown. There are two categories of trees: Conifers and Deciduous Broadleaves.



Conifers usually have thin, needlelike leaves. They're often called evergreens because they shed only a portion of their needles each year (except for tamarack). Conifers produce seeds in cones; the name "conifer" means "cone bearer." Common conifers found along North Shore state park trails are white cedar, white spruce, white pine, and balsam fir.

Deciduous broadleaf trees have broad (wide) leaves, which are shed for winter. They are also referred to as hardwoods or the flowering trees. They produce covered seeds (fruits, berries, nuts). Common deciduous trees found along park trails are paper birch, quaking aspen, balsam poplar, mountain ash, and black ash.



Shrubs are multi-stemmed, woody plants that range from a few feet high to almost 15 feet tall at maturity. Shrubs, which lack crowns, dominate most of the forest understory. Common broadleaf shrubs found along park trails are speckled alder, bush honeysuckle, mountain maple, Juneberry, raspberry, thimbleberry, beaked hazelnut, and ninebark.

Fall Leaf Color

There are **two seasons** of fall color on the North Shore of Lake Superior due to **temperature** variations found from **along** the shore **to** the inland "high country" known as the Sawtooth Mountains. The first season begins **inland** around mid-September, with color peaking between September 20 through October 7. The second season occurs directly along the **lakeshore** and usually peaks during the last week of September and may last through early to mid-October.