

The background of the slide is a stylized, semi-transparent map of the University of Oregon campus. The map uses a color palette of light greens for trees, light blues for water bodies, and light oranges/browns for buildings. The map shows a grid of streets and various campus structures, including a large stadium-like building in the lower center. The text is overlaid on this map.

University of Oregon

Atlas of Trees

University of Oregon Atlas of Trees

Web Version – July 2012

The printed version of the Atlas of Trees was first produced in 1996 as a collaboration between the University Planning Office (now known as Campus Planning and Real Estate) and the InfoGraphics Lab in the Geography Department . A second edition, which was edited and researched by Campus Planning and Real Estate and the Campus Operations Exterior Maintenance Team, was produced in 2006.

This pdf version came out of a desire to have the maps accessible in an electronic format to allow for greater shared usage and for more frequent updates than presently possible with the printed version of the Atlas. The maps were painstakingly produced by staff in the InfoGraphics Lab and will be updated periodically.

The intro pages that follow are excerpted from the 2006 printed version and explain the botanical tree codes and the basic format of the maps. Following the 2006 excerpts, the web version begins with a revised Tree Map Index . The web version uses a new numbering system which allows for future expansion as campus boundaries change. Thus, the new Tree Map Index and map pages do not match up with the 2006 printed edition. Also provided is a Tree Index, which is sorted by the 4 letter tree codes.

The printed Atlas of Trees is available at the University Bookstore and contains additional Appendices, in which trees are sorted by common name and botanical name.

Any questions about this map relating specifically to trees may be directed to:

- Jane Brubaker, Landscape Designer, Campus Operations (541-346-2042)
- Garrick Mishaga, Exterior Supervisor, Campus Operations (541-346-2318)
- Phil Carroll, Landscape Supervisor, Campus Operations (541-346-8936)
- John Anthony, Arborist, Campus Operations (541-346-1527)

For use of the maps or inquiries about map production, please contact the Infographics Lab.

INVENTORY TO DATE JANUARY 2006

Web Version

University of Oregon

Atlas of Trees

University Planning Office
1276 University of Oregon
Eugene OR 97403-1276
Telephone (541) 346-5562
www.uoregon.edu/~uplan



University Planning Office
 1276 University of Oregon
 Eugene, Oregon 97403-1276
 Telephone (541) 346-5562
 www.uoregon.edu/~uplan

© 1996 University of Oregon

First edition published 1996
 Second edition 2006

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the publisher.

ISBN 0-87114-294-5

EDITING AND RESEARCH

First Edition (1996)
 Mande May, University Planning Office
 University of Oregon
 Second Edition (2006)
 Dorene Steggell, University Planning Office
 Jane Brubaker, Exterior Maintenance Team,
 Facilities Services
 University of Oregon

DESIGN

Jeanne Maasch, Creative Publishing
 University of Oregon

COPYEDITING

Scott Skelton, Creative Publishing
 University of Oregon

MAP DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Jim Meacham, Ken Kato, Grace Gardner, Jacob Blair,
 Erik Steiner, InfoGraphics Laboratory
 Department of Geography
 University of Oregon

PHOTOGRAPHS

Jack Liu, Lori Howard

PRODUCTION

Printing and Mailing Services
 University of Oregon

TREE SILHOUETTE ILLUSTRATIONS

Margaret Hayes, inside cover, page 109
 Kevin Barnhart, page ii
 Susan Dolan, page ix
 Hilary Dearborn, map-key folios
 Department of Landscape Architecture
 University of Oregon

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Tree Map Index | inside front cover |
| Introduction to the Second Edition..... | iii |
| How to Use the Atlas..... | iv |
| Is It a Tree?..... | iv |
| The Maps..... | iv |
| Dedicated Trees..... | iv |
| The Botanical Codes..... | v |
| The Tables..... | v |
| From the First Edition..... | vi–vii |
| Tree Maps..... | ix |
| Tree Index..... | 110 |
| Common Name Appendix..... | 125 |
| Botanical Name Appendix..... | 142 |
| Selected Bibliography..... | 159 |

Introduction to the Second Edition

The 1996 publication of the *University of Oregon Atlas of Trees* marked a growing understanding of the importance of trees on campus as part of a larger ecosystem. For nine years the *Atlas* has fulfilled its mission well, encouraging an awareness of the value of trees to campus and serving as an informational and educational resource for a variety of people. Besides providing information on trees, the book is used by the university staff as an easy-to-use collection of maps for campus areas. Landscape architecture plant-materials courses use the *Atlas* as a textbook as well.

This second edition builds upon the foundation of its predecessor. The campus has changed over the past nine years, and among the most dynamic elements are the trees—growing, dying, being planted, and even being relocated. The construction of new buildings has removed some and added others, including new types not found on campus before. Jane Brubaker and John Anthony, members of the UO Exterior Maintenance Team, have been recording these changes and entering them into the campus tree database. The book you hold in your hands reflects that record through the fall of 2005.

The record keeping on which the *Atlas* is based has changed as well. The database was converted from a simple spreadsheet into geographical information systems (GIS) software that ties the data for each tree to a position on the campus map. This GIS capability allows for the monitoring and analysis of existing trees to an extent not readily possible before.

These new tools for analysis have improved our ability to maintain a healthy collection of trees and to understand the importance of the tree canopy. The danger of falling trees has been reduced through the removal of ailing or

dying trees, and the term “hazard trees” has been added to our vocabulary. These analytical tools enable us to plan for the replacement of trees reaching the end of their life spans. Such planning, which involves the most beneficial placement of trees, has become an important consideration in energy conservation as new conservation policies have been created at the state and university level.

The trees of campus have also been the focus of several policies and projects in recent years. In 2001 the Campus Tree Plan was adopted as a policy of the university’s Long Range Campus Development Plan (revised in 2005 as the Campus Plan). The policy ensures that “development will preserve and protect existing trees to the maximum extent possible and plan for continued enhancement of the campus forest.”

This policy already has provided opportunities to make use of damaged or dying trees that might otherwise have been removed. Three “habitat trees” have been kept as part of the exterior team’s bird habitat and enhancement project, designed to increase the variety and numbers of bird species within the campus core. One such habitat tree is a dead sugar maple trunk southeast of Johnson Hall. Another, seventy feet east of Deady Hall, is a living California incense cedar that was topped for hazard reduction. A third is a pin oak near Susan Campbell Hall.

Atlas users may also be interested in a website developed by the UO Exterior Maintenance Team, <http://facilities.uoregon.edu/Grounds/index.htm>, which not only contains general information about campus trees but also includes pictures, schedules, and explanations about hazard-tree removals.

The original format of the *Atlas* has proved so useful to such a variety of people that it has been retained, though graphically modified. For example, area boundaries have been

redrawn, and new areas of campus have been added. While advances in technology open the possibility of an electronic, interactive version of the *Atlas*, it is likely that there will continue to be a demand for the unplugged version.

It has been my privilege to coordinate this second edition of the *University of Oregon Atlas of Trees*. Privilege is perhaps an overworked word, but it is a fitting description of being able to work with a team of committed, knowledgeable, skilled, and creative people on a project so close to my heart and values. Privilege also encompasses humility when building on the previous work of Mande May and others.

Like the first edition, this edition is the work of many people. Chris Ramey, university architect and director of the University Planning Office, again provided resources, staff time, and support. During the 2005 winter term, exterior team members Jane Brubaker and Phil Carroll and I spent many hours in the field verifying tree locations and information. Arica Duhrkoop-Galas, Department of Landscape Architecture, provided additional field notes. Jim Meacham, Ken Kato, Grace Gardner, Jacob Blair, and Eric Steiner of the InfoGraphics Lab worked closely with Jane and me on the development of the maps and tables as well as the general layout of the pages and the book. Jeanne Maasch, Creative Publications, was the book designer and Scott Skelton, Creative Publications, provided copyediting and production skills. The atlas was printed by Printing and Mailing Services. This work and support have contributed to the continuation and enhancement of a much-used resource.

Dorene Steggell
University Planning Office

How to Use the Atlas

The dynamic nature of the tree collection naturally makes this publication outdated even at printing. Much like the human population on campus, tree populations are in constant flux. Trees die or are removed for many reasons; the primary culprits are old age, physical damage, disease, and poor growing conditions. Others are removed to make way for new construction or renovations. Likewise, new trees are planted for many reasons: as memorials or in honor of special people or events, as part of planned construction projects, or simply to replace those removed on a case-by-case basis. Consider this publication much as a workbook, where you may add and edit tree symbols and botanical codes as additions and removals are encountered. You are also requested to submit any corrections of identification to the university's exterior team. Simply mark the proposed correction on a copy of the map page. These types of submissions will help the updating process for future editions of the *Atlas*.

Is It a Tree?

In most cases it is easier to say yes, a particular plant is a tree and not a shrub. A tree at maturity generally will have a central trunk greater than two to three inches in diameter, will mature to be taller than eight to ten feet, and will have a well-defined canopy or crown. The primary goal of the inventory was to include every tree on campus. Beyond that goal, some other plants that may not be defined strictly as trees have been included because they have an arborescent form and the same spatial impact as a tree. It is interesting to note that some large trees have been cut to the ground and are being maintained in shrub form.

Due to the large quantity of these tree-like shrubs or shrub-like trees on campus, only a representative sampling is included in the inventory. The following is a list of these "marginal" trees, which can be found across the campus and are represented to some degree in the *Atlas*.

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Acer circinatum</i> | Vine Maple |
| <i>Corylus</i> species | Hazelnut |
| <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | English Holly |
| <i>Magnolia stellata</i> | Star Magnolia |
| <i>Parrotia persica</i> | Persian Parrotia |
| <i>Pinus mugo</i> | Swiss Mountain Pine |
| <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> | Portuguese Cherry Laurel |
| <i>Rhus typhina</i> | Staghorn Sumac |
| <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata' | Irish Yew |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> 'Pyramidalis' | Pyramidal Eastern Arborvitae |

The Maps

The *Atlas* contains 108 maps covering the developed main campus area, as well as some areas of adjacent student family housing and street tree plantings. All map pages are numbered consecutively and keyed to an index map of the campus (located inside the front cover). Each map page has a small context map in the upper right-hand corner for quick orientation. For this second edition the campus has been divided into a uniform grid on the index map. The maps on each page within the book cover a standardized area.

The trees are represented by a circle or triangle symbol of two sizes. The circles represent broadleaf trees; the triangles represent coniferous trees. A symbol that has a dot in the middle instead of being solid indicates a tree that has been donated to the university (see discussion of donated trees below). The smaller symbols represent trees, whether young or fully mature, that generally have a caliper of eighteen inches or less. Caliper sizes represent the size of the tree when it was entered into the database. Updating the database has not included updating the caliper size for trees already correctly identified and located in the database.

Dedicated Trees

The map symbol of a circle or triangle with a dot in the center represents a tree that was donated to the university. Class trees, annual University Day plantings, memorials, and retirement commemorations are among these donations. From 1976 to 1983, a donation program known as "100 Years, 100 Trees" was organized and operated by the University Women's Club in commemoration of Oregon's 1976 centennial. This program added about 450 trees to campus, of which 326 survive today.

The Botanical Codes

A plant's botanical or scientific name consists, in most cases, of two parts. The first name refers to the genus and the second to the species; if applicable, a third name is given for a variety designation. The four- and five-letter codes used in this atlas are abbreviations of these scientific names. This system is modeled on one used by the International Bureau for Plant Taxonomy and Nomenclature. These codes consist of the first two letters of the genus and species names of each tree plus a single letter representing horticultural variety if present. For example, the code for Grand Fir, botanical name *Abies grandis*, is ABGR. Trees that are a species cultivar, such as the Pink Flowering Dogwood, botanical name *Cornus florida* 'Rubra,' are represented with a five-letter code, COFLR. When a particular species or variety name has a first letter that would make the code duplicate another, the second or third letter was chosen to complete the code. The following table provides examples of this coding system.

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME |
|-------|---|------------------------------|
| ABGR | <i>Abies grandis</i> | Grand Fir |
| COFLR | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Rubra' | Pink Flowering Dogwood |
| CRLA | <i>Crataegus</i> <i>x lavallei</i> | Lavalle Hawthorn |
| CRLE | <i>Crataegus</i> <i>laevigata</i> | English Hawthorn |
| PYCAA | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Aristocrat' | Aristocrat Callery Pear |
| PYCAP | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Capital' | Capital Callery Pear |

A few trees on the campus could not be fully identified. In these cases only the genus is specified in the code, followed by the abbreviation SP to indicate an unknown species or cultivar (see example below).

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME |
|------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MASP | <i>Malus</i> species | Crabapple (species unknown) |

The Tables

The facing page of each map consists of a table referenced to the four- or five-letter code from the map. This table gives the trees' scientific and common names along with the growth zone and the geographic origin of each species. There are many cultivars (of horticultural origin) for which origin and zone are difficult to determine; in such cases, these column spaces are left blank. An index at the back of the map section, alphabetized by botanical code, lists all the tree species represented on campus. It also allows the user to find all the locations of a particular tree species on campus. In addition, two appendixes—one alphabetized by common name, the other by botanical name—list the family to which each species belongs.

For consistency, *Hortus Third* has been used as the authority for names, spelling, growth zones, and origins. When a particular species or variety was not listed in *Hortus* or the information was incomplete, *Dirr's Manual of Woody Landscape Plants* and *Sunset's Western Garden Book* were consulted as secondary resources. Several other books—some used in confirming identification and others of general interest—are included in the bibliography at the end of the *Atlas*.

From the First Edition

Acknowledgments

This project has relied on the skills and talents of numerous professionals, students, and volunteers from a variety of university departments, including geography and landscape architecture. Such a collaborative effort transformed what easily could have become a tedious task into one that was both educational and dynamic.

This project began with a panel of advisers involved to varying degrees and at many levels. I am indebted to them for their input and patience over the years. I would like especially to thank two people who have been with the project from its inception: first, Chris Ramey, director of the Office of University Planning, who initially saw the need for the inventory of campus trees and who recruited me to begin it and then gave me enough latitude to make the project my own; second, Jim Meacham of the InfoGraphics Lab in the Department of Geography, who helped set up the computerized mapping system of the campus and patiently showed me how to use it (knowing full well that my first love was the trees and the campus rather than a computer). Jim's continued advice, encouragement, and humor at all levels have been essential.

I would like to add a special thank-you to George Beltran and the University Publications staff for helping to make this a professional-looking document that is attractive and easy to use. In addition, I would like to thank Ann Bettman, professor of landscape architecture at the University of Oregon, whose style,

enthusiasm, and creativity in teaching plant-materials classes gave me an inspirational introduction to the trees on campus.

Finally, I would like to thank my coworkers, colleagues, friends, family, and fellow tree observers who volunteered their time in the form of technical expertise and encouraging advice. Their efforts have made this project a truly collaborative effort.

Atlas Development

The collection of trees on the University of Oregon campus has developed into an extensive, informal arboretum fulfilling an important public access and habitat niche in the city's urban forest. The university's trees represent an impressive diversity, from native Northwest trees to representatives from all over the world. Many of these trees are found nowhere else in western Oregon. At this point the campus has 537 species and cultivars represented, with a total inventory of more than 3,908 individual specimens.

Purpose

The first edition of the *University of Oregon Atlas of Trees* was the result of an extensive four-year period of fieldwork during which trees on the University of Oregon campus were documented and inventoried. This work was sponsored by the Office of University Planning, which guides the planning processes associated with the campus's physical development so that development supports the university's three-fold mission of education, research, and service. The planning office recognized the value of the university's

tree collection and the importance of documenting it to ensure its enhancement and preservation. The information supplied by the inventory has been instrumental in planning for the placement of new structures into the existing campus forest and will continue to be a resource for planning future tree plantings and for managing existing plantings.

With the publication of the *Atlas*, the information gathered during the inventory process was made available to the entire university community and the general population. In addition to serving the needs of the Office of University Planning and campus and grounds maintenance activities, the *Atlas* is a useful tool for a variety of people. The information has been used in courses associated with teaching tree identification and urban forest issues. The university population and campus visitors find it of interest for simple identification of a favorite tree or for collecting ideas for tree plantings at home. The *Atlas* comes with a hard backing for easy use in the field and with space for personal notations.

In addition to the location and identification of each tree, a unique number is assigned to provide a means of referencing each tree's size, donation information (if applicable), date planted (if known), family, scientific and common names, and geographic origin of the species. As part of the computerized database of the campus's physical features, this information can be updated for future editions as tree plantings change across the campus.

Dedication

This book is dedicated to all of the very old trees on campus, those that have witnessed generations of students hurrying to class or seeking shelter from sun and rain. Whether tucked away and noticed by only a few or prominently located and revered by many, these trees deserve respect as our living heritage at the University of Oregon. Thank you, my friends and teachers—ACMA, QUGA, PSME. . . .

A Personal Note

As a student in the Department of Landscape Architecture, I worked for the university planning office on a number of projects; however, the core of my time was spent working on this document—the inventory and its publication. As a graduate teaching fellow, I also taught plant classes for several terms during which the campus landscape served as our major classroom. Daily contact with and repeated seasonal observation of the trees on campus have left me profoundly respectful of their presence and value in our everyday environments. They exert a primary influence on how we feel about, react to, and remember places. Trees are not simply ornamentation and outdoor “furniture”; they are reminders of places we knew growing up or that we’ve seen in our travels. Whether they stand alone or in groups, they embody the spirit of trees not only in our backyard but also all over the world. It is because of such associations as these that I hope our society will place a higher value on trees, looking beyond economic issues to the special presence and connection to the earth that they provide in our daily lives.

—Mande May

Looking Forward

The *University of Oregon Atlas of Trees* has been many years in the making, and I am very pleased to see it finally come to print. It will make my life easier as I look forward to another year of teaching landscape architecture students to identify trees on the campus. This book will become the basic resource for students to encourage them to have knowledgeable, first-hand contact with the many different tree species that are in the University of Oregon collection. And I know that many people from the community as well as visitors to our campus will benefit from the accessible and clearly presented information.

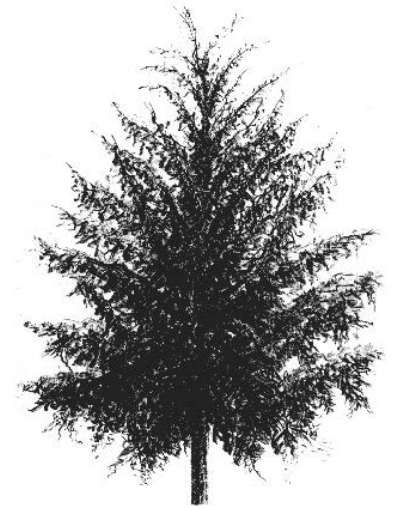
The campus has changed quite a bit in recent years, and I am sure that it will continue to change with new building projects, new storms, and new planting efforts. With the tree atlas now on the computer, subsequent updates and future planning will be more possible—though keeping up with the constant changes and trying to be absolutely “correct” will always be a challenge.

One of my personal pleasures will be using this book and being reminded of Mande and the classmates who helped with the project. Having had the pleasure of teaching with Mande for several years, I have many memories of us walking around the campus looking at trees together, and I am confident and pleased with this testimony to Mande’s care and love of plants.

—Ann Bettman
Department of Landscape Architecture
University of Oregon

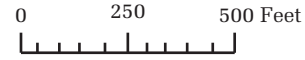


Tree Maps



TREE MAP INDEX

Tree page area
and corresponding
page number



ATLAS OF TREES



Atlas of
Trees

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|---|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| ABAL | <i>Abies alba</i> | European Silver Fir | 4 | Central and South Europa |
| ABAM | <i>Abies amabilis</i> | Cascade Fir | 6 | BC or OR |
| ABCO | <i>Abies concolor</i> | White Fir | 4 | CO to Mexico |
| ABGR | <i>Abies grandies</i> | Grand Fir | 6 | Vancouver Is. to CA |
| ABHO | <i>Abies homolepis</i> | Nikko Fir | 5 | Japan |
| ABLA | <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> | Alpine Fir | 3 | AK to NM |
| ABNO | <i>Abies nordmanniana</i> | Nordman Fir | 5 | Asia Minor/ Caucasus |
| ABNOE | <i>Abies nordmanniana 'EQUITROJANI'</i> | (none) | 4 | N Cen. and NW Turkey |
| ABPI | <i>Abies pinsapo</i> | Spanish Fir | 7 | Spain |
| ABPR | <i>Abies procera</i> | Noble Fir | 6 | WA to N CA |
| ABSA | <i>Abies sachalinensis</i> | Sakhalin Fir | 3 | N Japan/ Sakhalin |
| ACBU | <i>Acer buergeranum</i> | Trident Maple | 6 | China |
| ACCA | <i>Acer campestre</i> | Hedge Maple | 5 | N Turkey/ N Iran/ Cauca |
| ACCI | <i>Acer circinatum</i> | Vine Maple | 6 | BC to N CA |
| ACCP | <i>Acer capillipes</i> | Snakebark Maple | 6 | Japan |
| ACDA | <i>Acer davidii</i> | David Maple | 6 | China |
| ACGI | <i>Acer ginnala</i> | Amur Maple | 5 | N China/ Japan/ Manchur |
| ACGIF | <i>Acer ginnala 'Flame'</i> | Flame Amur Maple | 3 | China, Japan, Manchuria |
| ACGOH | <i>Acer grosseri 'Hersii'</i> | Hersi Maple | 6 | China |
| ACGR | <i>Acer griseum</i> | Paperbark Maple | 6 | China |
| ACJA | <i>Acer japonicum</i> | Full-moon Maple | 5 | Japan |
| ACJAA | <i>Acer japonicum 'Aconitifolium'</i> | Fernleaf Full-Moon Maple | 5 | sp. Japan |
| ACJAF | <i>Acer japonicum 'Fernleaf'</i> | Fernleaf Full-Moon Maple | 5 | sp. Japan |
| ACMA | <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> | Bigleaf Maple | 7 | SE AK to CA |
| ACMI | <i>Acer micranthum</i> | Pagoda Maple | 6 | Japan |
| ACNEC | <i>Acer negundo 'Californicum'</i> | California Box Elder | 3 | CA |
| ACNEV | <i>Acer negundo 'Variegatum'</i> | Variegated Box Elder | 3 | sp. North America |
| ACPA | <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple | 5 | China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAA | <i>Acer palmatum 'Atropurpureum'</i> | Purpleleaf Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAB | <i>Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood'</i> | Bloodgood Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAC | <i>Acer palmatum 'Chishio'</i> | Chishio Niceform Japanese | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPADA | <i>Acer palmatum 'Dissectum Astropurpureum'</i> | Purple Threadleaf Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAG | <i>Acer palmatum 'Green'</i> | Green Japanese Maple | 4 | sp. Zone 3 |
| ACPAK | <i>Acer palmatum 'Kamgata'</i> | Kamagata Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAS | <i>Acer palmatum 'Sangokaku'</i> | Coral Bark Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPAU | <i>Acer palmatum 'Uneo yama'</i> | Uneo Yama Japanese Maple | 5 | sp. China/ Japan/ Korea |
| ACPL | <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple | 4 | Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLA | <i>Acer platanoides 'Almira'</i> | Almira Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLC | <i>Acer platanoides 'Columnare'</i> | Columnar Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLD | <i>Acer platanoides 'Dwarf Columnar'</i> | Dwarf Columnar Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLE | <i>Acer platanoides 'Emerald Queen'</i> | Emerald Queen Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLF | <i>Acer platanoides 'Fairview'</i> | Fairview Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLG | <i>Acer platanoides 'Goldsworth Purple'</i> | Goldsworth Purple Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLK | <i>Acer platanoides 'Cromson King'</i> | Crimson King Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLL | <i>Acer platanoides 'Cleveland'</i> | Cleveland Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLO | <i>Acer platanoides 'Olmsted'</i> | Olmsted Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLP | <i>Acer platanoides 'Parkway'</i> | Parkway Norway Maple | (none) | (none) |
| ACPLS | <i>Acer platanoides 'Schwedleri'</i> | Schwedler Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLU | <i>Acer platanoides 'Summer Shade'</i> | Summer Shade Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPLV | <i>Acer platanoides 'Cavalier'</i> | Cavalier Norway Maple | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPS | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | Planetree Maple | 5 | Europe and W Asia |
| ACPSA | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'</i> | Purpleleaf Planetree Maple | 5 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACPSE | <i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Erectum'</i> | Columnar Planetree Maple | 5 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| ACRU | <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Red Maple | 3 | Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUA | <i>Acer rubrum 'Armstrong'</i> | Armstrong Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUB | <i>Acer rubrum 'Bowhall'</i> | Bowhall Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUC | <i>Acer rubrum 'Scarlet Sentinel'</i> | Scarlet Sentinel Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUE | <i>Acer rubrum 'Scarsen'</i> | Scarlet Sentinel Red Maple | 4 | sp. Zone 3 |
| ACRUO | <i>Acer rubrum 'October Glory'</i> | October Glory Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUR | <i>Acer rubrum 'Red Sunset'</i> | Red Sunset Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUS | <i>Acer rubrum 'Scanlon'</i> | Scanlon Red Maple | 3 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACRUU | <i>Acer rubrum 'Autumn Flame'</i> | Autumn Flame Maple | 4 | sp. Newfoundland to FL |
| ACSA | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | 3 | Que. to FL and TX |
| ACSAA | <i>Acer saccharum 'Astis'</i> | Steeple Maple | 5 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAB | <i>Acer saccharum 'Bonfire'</i> | Bonfire Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAC | <i>Acer saccharum 'Commemoration'</i> | Commemoration Maple | 4 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAE | <i>Acer saccharum 'Legacy'</i> | Legacy Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAG | <i>Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'</i> | Green Mountain Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAL | <i>Acer saccharum 'Lanciniatum'</i> | Cutleaf Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAM | <i>Acer saccharum 'Monumentale'</i> | Temple's Upright Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAN | <i>Acer saccharum 'Newton Sentry'</i> | Newton Sentry Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSAS | <i>Acer saccharum 'Goldspire'</i> | Goldspire Sugar Maple | 3 | sp. Quebec to FL, TX |
| ACSC | <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | Silver Maple | 3 | Que. to FL to MN, OK |
| ACSCP | <i>Acer saccharinum 'Pyramidale'</i> | Columnar Silver Maple | 3 | sp. Que. to FL to MN |
| ACSCW | <i>Acer saccharinum 'Wieri'</i> | Wier's Silver Maple | 3 | sp. Que. to FL to MN |
| ACSP | <i>Acer specios</i> | (none) | (none) | (none) |
| ACTA | <i>Acer tataricum</i> | Tatarian Maple | 5 | SE Europe and W Asia |
| ACTR | <i>Acer triflorum</i> | Three-flower Maple | (none) | (none) |
| ACTUN | <i>Acer truncatum 'Norwegian Sunset'</i> | Norwegian Sunset Painted Maple | 4 | sp. China |
| AECA | <i>Aesculus x carnea</i> | Red Horse Chestnut | 4 | hybrid |
| AEGL | <i>Aesculus glabra</i> | Ohio Buckeye | 3 | PA to IA to AR |
| AEHI | <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | Common Horse Chestnut | 5 | Europe |

Atlas of
Trees

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|--|----------------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| AEOC | <i>Aesculus octandra</i> | Yellow Buckeye | 4 | cen. and SE U.S. |
| AIAL | <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree-of-Heaven | 5 | China |
| ALJU | <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | Silk Tree | 7 | Iran to Japan |
| ALRH | <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> | White Alder | 6 | W N America |
| ALRU | <i>Alnus rubra</i> | Red Alder | 4 | W N America |
| ALTE | <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> | Mountain Alder | 1 | W N America |
| AMAL | <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> | Saskatoon Serviceberry | 6 | W. Ont. s to NE, CO, ID |
| AMCA | <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | Shadblow Serviceberry | 4 | Quebec to GA |
| AMGRC | <i>Amelanchier x grandiflora</i> 'Cumul' | Upright Apple Serviceberry | 5 | Hybrid |
| ARME | <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> | Pacific Madrone | 7 | BC to S CA and Baja |
| BEALS | <i>Betula albo-sinensis</i> 'Septentrionalis' | Northern Chinese Paper Birch | 2 | sp. Europe and Asia |
| BEER | <i>Betula ermanii</i> | Erman Birch | 6 | NE Asia/ Japan |
| BEJA | <i>Betula jacquemontii</i> | Himalayan Birch | 3 | Himalayas |
| BELE | <i>Betula lenta</i> | Downy Birch | 4 | Europe/ Siberia |
| BENI | <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch | 5 | MA to FL to KS |
| BENID | <i>Betula nigra</i> 'Dura-heat' | Dura-heat River Birch | 3 | Ma to FL, W to MN, KS |
| BEOC | <i>Betula occidentalis</i> | Water Birch | 4 | Native Alaska to OR, to CO |
| BEPA | <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Paper Birch | 2 | N North America |
| BEPE | <i>Betula pendula</i> | European White Birch | 2 | Europe and Asia Min |
| BEPEC | <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Cut-leaf' | Cut-Leaf European White Birch | 2 | sp. Europe and Asia |
| BEPEY | <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Youngii' | Young's Weeping Birch | 2 | sp. Europe and Asia |
| BEPU | <i>Betula pubescens</i> | Downy Birch | 4 | Europe/ Siberia |
| BRPA | <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> | Paper Mulberry | 6 | E. Asia to Polynesia |
| CAAR | <i>Caragana arboescens</i> | Siberian Pea Shrub | 2 | Siberia/ Manchuria |
| CABE | <i>Carpinus betulus</i> | European Hornbeam | 4 | Europe to Iran |
| CABEC | <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Columnaris' | Columnar European Hornbeam | 4 | sp. Europe to Iran |
| CABEF | <i>Carpinus betulus</i> 'Fastigiata' | Fastigate European Hornbeam | 4 | sp. Europe to Iran |
| CABI | <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | Common Catalpa | 5 | GA S to FL and MS |
| CACA | <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | American Hornbeam | 5 | SE U.S. |
| CADE | <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> | California Incense Cedar | 6 | S OR to N CA |
| CAHY | <i>Catalpa x hybrida</i> | Hybrid Catalpa | 5 | Hybrid |
| CAHYP | <i>Catalpa x hybrida</i> 'Purpurea' | Purple Flowering Hybrid Catalpa | 5 | Hybrid |
| CAIL | <i>Carya illinoensis</i> | Pecan | 6 | IN to IL to IA to Mex |
| CAJA | <i>Carpinus japonica</i> | Japanese Hornbeam | 5 | Japan |
| CAOA | <i>Carya ovata</i> | Shagbark Hickory | 5 | Que to FI to TX |
| CAOV | <i>Catalpa ovata</i> | Chinese Catalpa | 5 | China |
| CASA | <i>Castanea sativa</i> | European Chestnut | 5 | S. Europe, Asia N Africa |
| CASP | <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | Western Catalpa | 5 | Midwest S AR and TX |
| CEAT | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> | Atlas Cedar | 7 | N Afr. and Asia |
| CEATF | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Fastigiata' | Fastigate Atlas Cedar | 7 | sp. N Africa and Asia |
| CEATG | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca' | Blue Atlas Cedar | 7 | sp. N Africa and Asia |
| CEATGP | <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca Pendula' | Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar | 7 | North Africa and Asia |
| CECA | <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | Eastern Redbud | 5 | Eastern U.S. |
| CEDE | <i>Cedrus deodara</i> | Deodar Cedar | 7 | Himalayas |
| CEJA | <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> | Katsura Tree | 5 | China/ Japan |
| CEJAM | <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i> 'Magnificum' | Bigleaf Katsura Tree | 5 | sp. China and Japan |
| CELA | <i>Celtis laevigata</i> | Sugar Hackberry | 5 | IN, IL, TX, FL |
| CELI | <i>Cedrus libani</i> | Cedar-of-Lebanon | 6 | Asia Minor |
| CELIB | <i>Cedrus libani</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i> | Cyprus Cedar | 5 | sp. Asia minor |
| CELIP | <i>Cedrus libani</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping Cedar-of-Lebanon | 6 | sp. Asia minor |
| CEOC | <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | Common Hackberry | 3 | Quebec s to Georgia |
| CHLA | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | Port Orford Cedar | 6 | SW OR to NW CA |
| CHLAA | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Allumii' | Scarab Lawson False Cypress | 6 | sp. SW OR to NW CA |
| CHLAE | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Erecta' | Erect Lawson False Cypress | 6 | sp. SW OR to NW CA |
| CHLAG | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Glauca' | Steel Lawson False Cypress | 6 | sp. SW OR to NW CA |
| CHLAL | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Lutea' | Golden Lawson False Cypress | 6 | sp. SW OR to NW CA |
| CHLAP | <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping Lawson False Cypress | 6 | sp. SW OR to NW CA |
| CHNOP | <i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping Alaska Cedar | 5 | AK to OR |
| CHOB | <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> | Hinoki False Cypress | 5 | Japan |
| CHPIF | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Filifera' | Thread Sewara Cypress | 5 | sp. Japan |
| CHPIP | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Plumosa' | Plume Sawara Cypress | 5 | sp. Japan |
| CHPIS | <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> 'Squarrosa' | Moss Sawara Cypress | 5 | sp. Japan |
| CHRE | <i>Chionanthus retusus</i> | Chinese Fringetree | 5 | China |
| CHSP | <i>Chamaecyparis</i> sp. | False Cypress (unknown species) | 5 | sp. Japan |
| CHTAM | <i>x Chitalpa tashkentensis</i> 'Morning Star' | Morning Star Chitalpa | 3 | Hybrid |
| CHVI | <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | Fringe Tree | 5 | PA to FL W to TX |
| CLLU | <i>Cladrastis lutea</i> | American Yellowwood | 4 | SE U.S. |
| CLTR | <i>Clerodendrum trichotomum</i> | Harlequin Glory-bower | 4 | Japan |
| COAL | <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | Pagoda Dogwood | 3 | sp. NB to Minn |
| COALA | <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> 'Argentea' | Argentea Pagoda Dogwood | 3 | sp. NB to Minn |
| COAV | <i>Corylus avellana</i> | European Filbert | 5 | Europe |
| COAVP | <i>Corylus avellana</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping European Filbert | 5 | sp. Europe |
| COCA | <i>Cornus capitata</i> | Evergreen Dogwood | 9 | Himalayas |
| COCG | <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> | Smoke Tree | 5 | S. Europe to Asia |
| COCGP | <i>Cotinus coggygria</i> 'purpureus' | Purple Smoke Tree | 5 | sp. S. Europe to Asia |
| COCL | <i>Corylus colurna</i> | Turkish Filbert | 5 | SE Europe and W Asia |
| COCO | <i>Cornus controversa</i> | Giant Dogwood | 5 | China and Japan |
| COCOC | <i>Corylus Cornuta</i> 'Californica' | Western Hazelnut | 5 | BC to CA |
| COCOV | <i>Cornus controversa</i> 'Variegata' | Variegated Giant Dogwood | 5 | Japan, Korea |
| COFL | <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood | 5 | E Coast U.S. |
| COFLB | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Cherokee Brave' | Cherokee Brave Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLC | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Cloud Nine' | Cloud Nine Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |

Atlas of
Trees

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|-------|--|--|--------|---------------------------|
| COFLE | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLG | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Green Glow' | Green Glow Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLH | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Cherokee Chief' | Cherokee Chief Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLO | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Columnare' | Columnar Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLP | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Cherokee Princess' | Cherokee Princess Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLR | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Rubra' | Pink Flowering Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COFLS | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Cherokee Sunset' | Cherokee Sunset Flowering Dogwood | (none) | (none) |
| COFLW | <i>Cornus florida</i> 'Welchii' | Tricolor Dogwood | 5 | sp. E Coast U.S. |
| COKO | <i>Conus kousa</i> | Kousa Dogwood | 5 | Japan and Korea |
| COKOA | <i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Radiant Rose' | Radiant Rose Korean Dogwood | 5 | Japan and Korea |
| COKOR | <i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Rubra' | Pink Kousa Dogwood | 5 | sp. Japan and Korea |
| COKOS | <i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Stelar' | Kousa Dogwood | 5 | sp. Japan and Korea |
| COKOT | <i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Stelar Pink' | Stellar Pink Dogwood | 5 | sp. Japan and Korea |
| COKOW | <i>Cornus kousa</i> 'Wolf Eyes' | Wolf Eyes Kousa Dogwood | 5 | Japan, Korea |
| COMA | <i>Cornus mas</i> | Cornelian Cherry | 5 | Gen. and S Eur/ W. Asia |
| COMAV | <i>Cornus mas</i> 'Variegata' | Cornelian Cherry | (none) | (none) |
| CONU | <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> | Pacific Dogwood | 9 | BC to S CA |
| CONUC | <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> 'Colrego Giant' | Colrego Giant Pacific Dogwood | 9 | sp. BC to S CA |
| CONUE | <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> 'Eddie's White Wonder' | Eddie's White Wonder Pacific Dogwood | 9 | sp. BC to S CA |
| CONUG | <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> 'Goldspot' | Goldspot Pacific Dogwood | 9 | sp. BC to S CA |
| CONUV | <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> 'unknown' | Unknown Pacific Dogwood | (none) | (none) |
| CORUA | <i>Cornus x rutgersensis</i> 'Aurora' | Aurora Dogwood | 6 | hybrid |
| COSP | <i>Corylus species</i> | (none) | (none) | (none) |
| COST | <i>Cornus</i> 'Starlight' | Starlight Dogwood | 7 | Hybrid |
| COVE | <i>Cornus</i> 'Venus' | Venus Dogwood | 6 | Hybrid |
| CRAR | <i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i> | Arnold Hawthorn | 5 | CT and E MA to NY |
| CRDO | <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> | Black Hawthorn | 5 | BC to CA and MN |
| CRJA | <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> | Japanese Cedar | 7 | Japan |
| CRLA | <i>Crataegus x lavallei</i> | Lavalle Hawthorn | 5 | Hybrid |
| CRLAA | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Autumn Glory' | Autumn Glory English Hawthorn | 6 | sp. Eur. N Africa, W Asia |
| CRLAC | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Crimson Cloud' | Crimson Cloud English Hawthorn | 5 | sp. Eur. N Africa, W Asia |
| CRLE | <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> | English Hawthorn | 6 | sp. Eur. N Africa, W Asia |
| CRMN | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Singleseed Hawthorn | 4 | sp. Eur. N Africa, W Asia |
| CRMNC | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> 'Columnaris' | Columnar Singleseed Hawthorn | 4 | sp. Eur. N Africa, W Asia |
| CRMO | <i>Crataegus mollis</i> | Downy Hawthorn | 5 | Ont. and MN S to AL |
| CRPH | <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> | Washington Hawthorn | 5 | Eastern U.S. |
| CRPUO | <i>Crataegus punctata</i> 'Ohio Pioneer' | Ohio Pioneer Thicket Hawthorn | 4 | Que. to Ont. S to IL |
| CRSP | <i>Crataegus</i> sp. | Hawthorn | (none) | (none) |
| CRTO | <i>Crataegus</i> 'Toba' | Toba Hawthorn | 2 | Canada |
| CRVIW | <i>Crataegus viridis</i> 'Winter Kind' | Winter King Green Hawthorn | 5 | sp. VA to FL, W to IL |
| CULA | <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> | China Fir | 7 | China |
| CUMA | <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> | Monterey Cypress | 8 | Monterey County, CA |
| CUSP | <i>Cupressus</i> sp. | Cypress (unknown sp.) | 0 | |
| CUST | <i>Cupressus stephensonii</i> | Cuyamaca Cypress | 8 | San Diego County, CA |
| CYOV | <i>Carya ovata</i> | Shagbark Hickory | 5 | Que. to FL to TX |
| DAIN | <i>Davidia involucrata</i> | Dove Tree | 6 | Western China |
| DIKA | <i>Diospyros kaki</i> | Japanese Persimmon | 8 | Japan to China |
| EHAC | <i>Ehretia acuminata</i> | Heliotrope Ehretia | 7 | S Asia and Pacific |
| EUNY | <i>Eucryphia x nymansensis</i> | Nymansay Eucryphia | 9 | Hybrid (Chile) |
| EUUL | <i>Eucommia ulmoides</i> | Hardy Rubber Tree | 5 | Gen. China |
| EVDA | <i>Evodia danielii</i> | Korean Evodia | 5 | N China and Korea |
| FAGR | <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech | 4 | E North America |
| FAJA | <i>Fatsia japonica</i> | Japanese Fatsia | 8 | Japan |
| FASY | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> | European Beech | 5 | Central Europe |
| FASYA | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Atropurpurea' | Purple-Leaf European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYD | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'dawycck' | Dawycck European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYE | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Pendula' | Weeping European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYL | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Lacianata' | Cut-Leaf European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYO | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Rohanii' | Rohan European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYP | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea pendula' | Weeping Purple European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYR | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Riversii' | Rivers European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYS | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Spathiana' | Spathiana European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FASYT | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Tricolor' | Tricolor European Beech | 5 | sp. Central Europe |
| FICA | <i>Ficus Carica</i> | Common Fig | 8 | Mediterranean |
| FOFO | <i>Fontanesia fortunei</i> | (none) | 5 | China |
| FRAL | <i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> | Franklin Tree | (none) | Eastern US |
| FRAM | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | American Ash | 4 | Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FRAMA | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Purple' | Autumn Purple (Junginger) American Ash | 4 | sp. Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FRAMC | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Champaign County' | Champaign County American | 4 | sp. Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FRAMH | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Chicago Regal' | Chicago Regal Ash | 4 | sp. Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FRAMR | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Rosehill' | Rosehill American Ash | 4 | sp. Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FRAMU | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> 'Autumn Applause' | Autumn Applause American | 4 | sp. Nova Scotia to FL W |
| FREXA | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea' | European Yellow Ash | 6 | sp. Asia Minor |
| FREXH | <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Hessei' | Hessei European Ash | 6 | sp. Asia Minor |
| FRLA | <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> | Oregon Ash | 7 | WA to CA |
| FROR | <i>Fraxinus ornus</i> | Flowering Ash | 6 | S. Europe, W. Asia |
| FROXF | <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Flame' | Flame Ash | 6 | sp. S Europe to W Asia |
| FROXR | <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood' | Raywood Ash | 5 | sp. SE Eur, Asia Minor |
| FRPE | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Green Ash | 3 | Nova Scotia to GA, MS |
| FRPEM | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Marshall' | Marshall Ash | 3 | sp. Nova Scotia to GA, MS |
| FRPES | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Summit' | Summit Green Ash | 3 | sp. Noca Scotia to GA, MS |
| FRSP | <i>Fraxinus</i> sp. | Ash | (none) | (none) |

Atlas of
Trees

| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|--|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| GIBI | <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> | Maidenhair Tree | 5 | Southeast China |
| GIBIF | <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Fairmont' | Fairmont Maidenhair Tree | 5 | sp. SE China |
| GIBIP | <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> 'Princeton Sentry' | Princeton Sentry Ginkgo | 5 | sp. SE China |
| GLTRB | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Sunburst' | Sunburst Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRG | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Green Arbor' | Green Arbor Thornless Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRH | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Halka' | Halka Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRI | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Inermis' | Thornless Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRM | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Moraine' | Moraine Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRR | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Ruby Lace' | Ruby Lace Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GLTRS | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> 'Shademaster' | Shademaster Thornless Honey Locust | 4 | sp. Eastern U.S. |
| GYDI | <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | Kentucky Coffee Tree | 3 | NY, PA to MN, NE, OK |
| GYDIE | <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> 'Espresso' | Espresso Kentucky Coffeetree | 3 | sp. NY, PA to MN, NE |
| HISY | <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | Shrub Althea | 5 | China, India |
| HODU | <i>Hovinia dulcis</i> | Japanese Raisin Tree | 5 | Japan |
| IDPO | <i>Idesia polycarpa</i> | Ligiri Tree | 7 | China and Japan |
| ILALW | <i>Ilex x altaclarensis</i> 'Wilsonii' | Wilson Altaclara Holly | 7 | hybrid |
| ILAQ | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | English Holly | 7 | Eur/ N Africa/ W Asia |
| ILAQ | <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> 'Argenteo-marginata' | Variiegated English Holly | 7 | sp. Eur/ N Africa/ W Asia |
| JUCHT | <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Torulosa' | Hollywood Juniper | 3 | China, Mongolia, Japan |
| JUNI | <i>Juglans nigra</i> | Black Walnut | 5 | E and SE U.S. W to TX |
| JURE | <i>Juglans regia</i> | English Walnut | 7 | Southeast Europe |
| JUSP | <i>Juniperus sp.</i> | Juniper (unknown species) | (none) | (none) |
| JUVI | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Juniper virginiana | 3 | NE North America |
| KOPA | <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> | Panicled Goldenrain Tree | 5 | China and Korea |
| KOPAF | <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> 'Fastigiata' | Upright Golden Rain Tree | (none) | (none) |
| LAAN | <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> | Common Laburnum | 6 | Central and S Europe |
| LAIN | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle | 7 | China, Korea |
| LAINN | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Natchez' | Natchez Crape Myrtle | 7 | sp. China, Korea |
| LAINP | <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> 'Pink Velour' | Pink Velour Crepe Myrtle | 7 | sp. China, Korea |
| LANO | <i>Laurus nobilis</i> | Grecian Laurel | 8 | Mediterranean |
| LAOC | <i>Larix occidentalis</i> | Western Larch | 4 | SE BC to WA, OR, MT |
| LAWA | <i>Laburnum x watereri</i> | Golden-Chain Tree | 6 | Hybrid |
| LAWAV | <i>Laburnum x watereri</i> 'Vossi' | Voss Goldenchain Tree | 5 | Hybrid |
| LIST | <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> | American Sweetgum | 5 | CT to FL to Cent. Am |
| LISTB | <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> 'Burgundy' | Burgundy American Sweetgum | 5 | sp. CT to FL to Cen Am |
| LISTP | <i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> 'Palo Alto' | Palo Alto American Sweetgum | 5 | sp. CT to FL to Cen Am |
| LITU | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | Tulip Tree | 5 | MA to FL to MS |
| LITUF | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> 'Fastigiatum' | Pyramidal Tulip Tree | 5 | sp. MA to FL to MS |
| MAAC | <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | Cucumber Tree | 4 | Eastern U.S. |
| MAACC | <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> 'Cordata' | Yellow Cucumber Tree Magnolia | 4 | NC, SC, GA |
| MAAD | <i>Malus 'Adirondack'</i> | Adirondack Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAAL | <i>Malus 'Almey'</i> | Almey Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAAM | <i>Maackia amurensis</i> | Amur Maackia | 3 | Korea and Manchuria |
| MAAT | <i>Malus x atrosanguinea</i> | Carmine Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MABA | <i>Malus baccata</i> | Siberian Crabapple | 2 | East Asia |
| MABAC | <i>Malus baccata</i> 'Columnaris' | Columnar Siberian Crabapple | 2 | sp. E Asia |
| MABE | <i>Malus 'Beauty'</i> | Beauty Crabapple | 4 | Hybrid |
| MABR | <i>Malus 'Brandywine'</i> | Brandywine Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MACA | <i>Magnolia campbellii</i> | Campbell Magnolia | 7 | Himalayas |
| MACAM | <i>Magnolia campbellii</i> 'mollicomata' | Mollicomata Magnolia | 6 | Himalayas |
| MACAS | <i>Magnolia campbellii</i> 'Strybing White' | Strybing White Magnolia | 7 | sp. Himalayas |
| MACH | <i>Malus 'Chehalis'</i> | Chehalis Apple | 4 | Hybrid |
| MADE | <i>Magnolia denudata</i> | Yulan Magnolia | 5 | Central China |
| MADO | <i>Malus 'Dolgo'</i> | Dolgo Crabapple | 2 | Hybrid |
| MAEC | <i>Malus 'Echtermeyer'</i> | Echtermyer Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAEL | <i>Magnolia 'Elizabeth'</i> | Elizabeth Magnolia | 0 | Hybrid |
| MAFL | <i>Malus floribunda</i> | Japanese Flowering Crabapple | 5 | Japan |
| MAGR | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> | Southern Magnolia | 7 | NC to FL to TX |
| MAGRM | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'San Marino' | San Marino Southern Magnolia | 7 | sp. NC to FL to TX |
| MAGRS | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'St. Marys' | St. Mary's Southern Magnolia | 7 | sp. NC to FL to TX |
| MAGRv | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> 'Victoria' | Victoria Southern Magnolia | 7 | sp. NC to FL to TX |
| MAHO | <i>Malus hopya</i> | Hopa Crabapple | 3 | Hybrid |
| MAHU | <i>Malus hupehensis</i> | Tea Crabapple | 5 | Assam and China |
| MAIR | <i>Malus 'Irene'</i> | Irene Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAJA | <i>Malus 'Jay Darling'</i> | Jay Darling Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAKA | <i>Malus 'Katherine'</i> | Katherine Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAKO | <i>Magnolia kobus</i> | Kobus Magnolia | 5 | Japan |
| MALI | <i>Malus 'Liberty'</i> | Liberty Apple | 4 | Hybrid |
| MALO | <i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> | Loebner Magnolia | 5 | Hybrid |
| MALOM | <i>Magnolia x loebneri</i> 'Merrill' | Dr. Merrill Magnolia | 4 | Hybrid M. Kobus x M. |
| MAMP | <i>Malus 'Mary Potter'</i> | Mary Potter Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAOE | <i>Malus 'Oekonomierath'</i> | Oekonomierath Echtermeyer | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAPF | <i>Malus 'Prairie Fire'</i> | Prairie Fire Crab | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAPPL | <i>Malus x purpurea</i> 'Lemoinei' | Lemoine Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAPR | <i>Malus 'Profusion'</i> | Profusion Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAPS | <i>Malus 'Pink Spires'</i> | Pink Spires Craba | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAPU | <i>Malus pumila</i> | Common Apple | 4 | SE Europe SW Asia |
| MAQU | <i>Magnolia quinquepeta</i> | Lily Magnolia | 6 | China |
| MAQUIN | <i>Magnolia quinquepeta</i> 'Nigra' | Nigra Lily Magnolia | 5 | Japan |
| MARA | <i>Malus 'Radiant'</i> | Radiant Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARB | <i>Malus 'Robinson'</i> | Robinson Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARD | <i>Malus 'Red Delicious'</i> | Red Delicious | 4 | Hybrid |

Atlas of
Trees

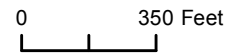
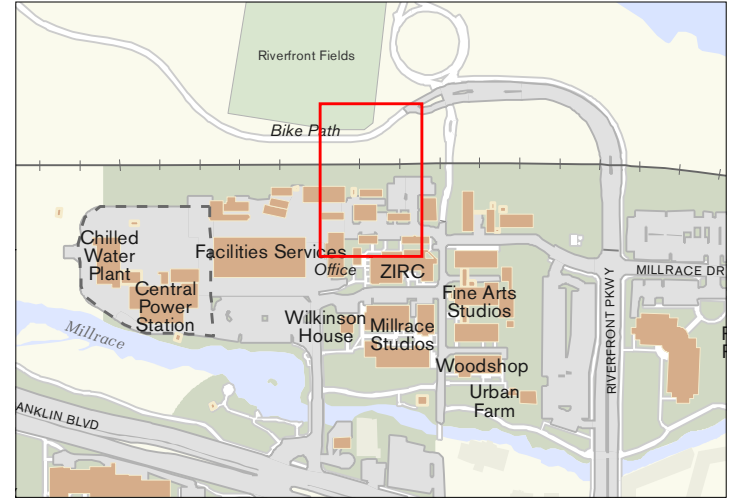
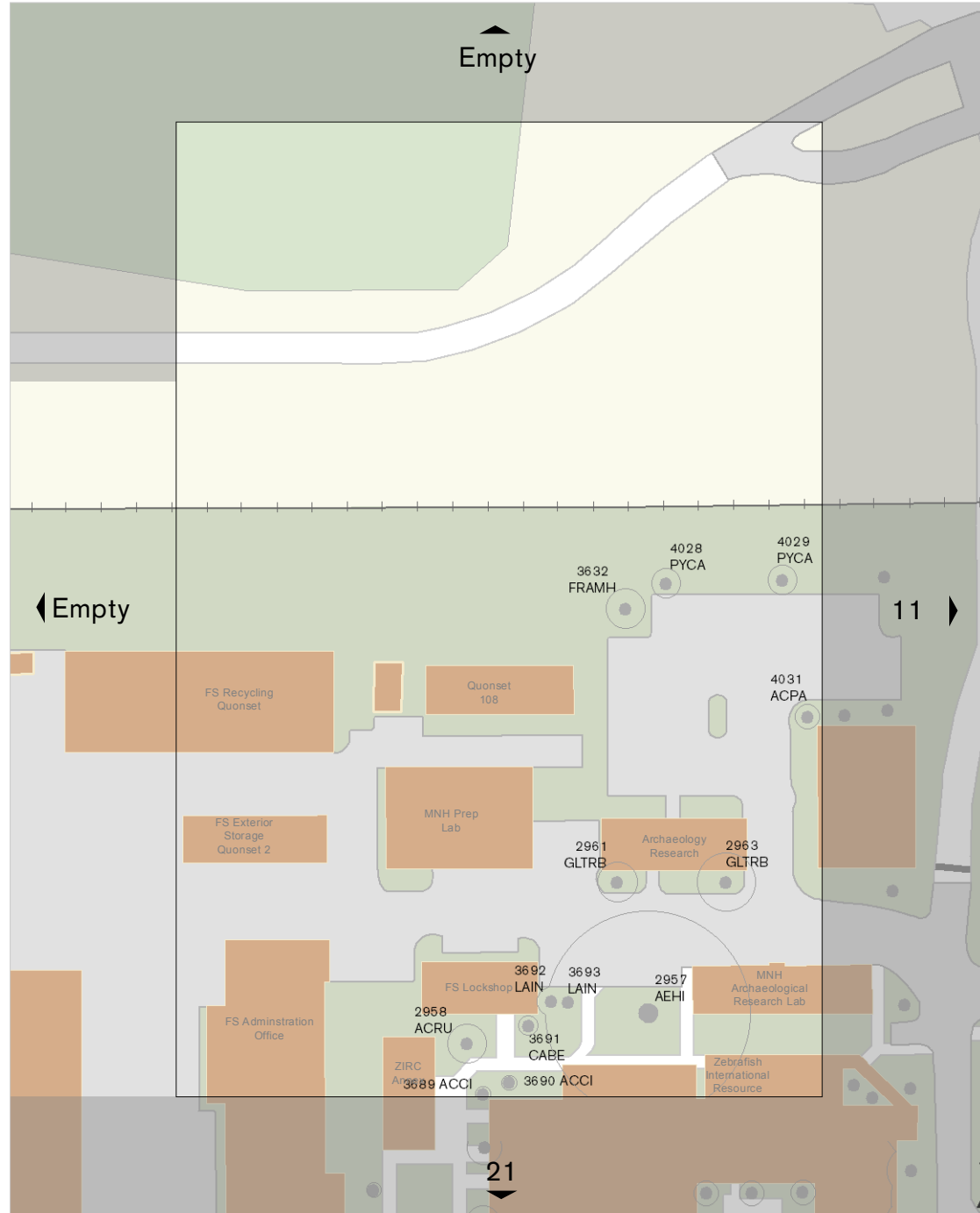
| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|--|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| MARE | <i>Malus 'Red Jade'</i> | Red Jade Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARE | <i>Malus 'Red Jade'</i> | Red Jade Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARI | <i>Magnolia 'Ricki'</i> | Ricki Magnolia | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARO | <i>Magnolia 'Royal Crown'</i> | Royal Crown Magnolia | 6 | Hybrid |
| MARS | <i>Malus 'Red Silver'</i> | Red Silver Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MARU | <i>Magnolia 'Ruby'</i> | Ruby Magnolia | 0 | Hybrid |
| MASA | <i>Magnolia salicifolia</i> | Anise Magnolia | 5 | Japan |
| MASAR | <i>Magnolia sargentiana 'Robusta'</i> | Robust Sargent Magnolia | 7 | sp. W China |
| MASC | <i>Malus x scheideckeri</i> | Scheidecker Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MASI | <i>Magnolia sieboldii</i> | Oyama Magnolia | 6 | Korea/ Japan |
| MASO | <i>Magnolia x soulangiana</i> | Saucer Magnolia | 6 | Hybrid (France) |
| MASOA | <i>Magnolia x soulangiana 'Alba'</i> | White Saucer Magnolia | 5 | Hybrid (France) |
| MASOL | <i>Magnolia x soulangiana 'Lennei'</i> | Lennei Saucer Magnolia | 5 | Hybrid |
| MASP | <i>Malus sp.</i> | Crabapple (unknown var.) | (none) | (none) |
| MASPV | <i>Malus spectabilis 'Van Eseltinei'</i> | Van Eseltine Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MAST | <i>Magnolia stellata</i> | Star Magnolia | 5 | Japan |
| MASTR | <i>Magnolia stellata 'Rosea'</i> | Pink Star Magnolia | 5 | sp. Japan |
| MASTS | <i>Magnolia stellata 'Royal Star'</i> | Royal Star Magnolia | 5 | sp. Japan |
| MASTW | <i>Magnolia stellata 'Waterlily'</i> | Waterlily Star Magnolia | 5 | sp. Japan |
| MASU | <i>Malus 'Sugar Tyme'</i> | Sugar Tyme Crabapple | 5 | Hybrid |
| MATH | <i>Magnolia x thompsoniana</i> | Thompson Magnolia | 7 | Hybrid |
| MAVE | <i>Magnolia x veitchii</i> | Veitch Magnolia | 6 | Hybrid |
| MAVER | <i>Magnolia x veitchii 'Rubra'</i> | Rubra Veitchii Magnolia | 6 | Hybrid |
| MAVI | <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> | Sweetbay Magnolia | 6 | SE U.S. to TX |
| MAWA | <i>Magnolia 'Wada's Picture'</i> | Wada's Picture Magnolia | 6 | Unknown |
| MAWO | <i>Magnolia 'Woodsman'</i> | Woodsman Magnolia | 7 | Unknown |
| MAWT | <i>Magnolia x watsonii</i> | Watson Magnolia | 6 | Hybrid |
| MAYE | <i>Magnolia 'Yellow Lantern'</i> | Yellow Lantern Magnolia | (none) | Hybrid |
| MAZUC | <i>Malus x zumi 'Calocarpa'</i> | Zumi Crabapple | 6 | Hybrid |
| MEGL | <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> | Dawn Redwood | 5 | Szechuan China |
| MOAL | <i>Morus alba</i> | White Mulberry | 5 | Gen and E China |
| NOAN | <i>Nothofagus antarctica</i> | Antarctic Falsebeech | 8 | Argentina and Chile |
| NYSY | <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | Black Tupelo | 3 | ME to FL to TX |
| OSVI | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | American Hophornbeam | (none) | (none) |
| OXAR | <i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> | Sourwood | 5 | Southeastern US |
| PAPE | <i>Parrotia persica</i> | Persian Parrotia | 8 | Iran |
| PATO | <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> | Princess Tree | 5 | China |
| PHAM | <i>Phellodendron amurense</i> | Amur Corktree | 4 | China and Japan |
| PHFR | <i>Photinia x fraseri</i> | Fraser Photinia | 8 | Hybrid |
| PHSE | <i>Photinia serrulata</i> | Chinese Photinia | 7 | China |
| PIAB | <i>Picea abies</i> | Norway Spruce | 3 | Europe |
| PIABN | <i>Picea abies 'Nidiformis'</i> | Bird's Nest Spruce | 3 | sp. Norway |
| PIAL | <i>Picea alcoquiana</i> | Alcock Spruce | 5 | Japan |
| PIAS | <i>Picea asperata</i> | Dragon Spruce | 6 | W China |
| PIBR | <i>Picea brewerana</i> | Brewer Spruce | 6 | S OR and N CA |
| PIBU | <i>Pinus bungeana</i> | Lacebark Pine | 4 | China |
| PICH | <i>Pistacia chinensis</i> | Chinese Pistache | 6 | Gen. and W China |
| PICO | <i>Pinus contorta</i> | Shore Pine | 7 | AK to CA |
| PIDE | <i>Pinus densiflora</i> | Japanese Red Pine | 5 | Japan |
| PIDEU | <i>Pinus densiflora 'Umbraculifera'</i> | Tanyosho Japanese Umbrella Pine | 5 | sp. Japan |
| PIEC | <i>Pinus echinata</i> | Shortleaf Pine | 6 | NY to FL and TX |
| PIGLC | <i>Picea glauca 'Conica'</i> | Dwarf Alberta Spruce | 3 | sp. Canada and N. US |
| PJJE | <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> | Jeffrey Pine | 6 | S OR to Baja CA |
| PILLIP | <i>Picea likiangensis 'Purpurea'</i> | Purplecone Spruce | 6 | W China |
| PIMO | <i>Pinus monticola</i> | Western White Pine | 6 | BC to CA |
| PIMR | <i>Pinus muricata</i> | Bishop Pine | 8 | CA |
| PIMU | <i>Pinus mugo</i> | Swiss Mountain Pine | 3 | Europe |
| PINI | <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Black Pine | 4 | Europe and Asia Minor |
| PIOR | <i>Picea orientalis</i> | Oriental Spruce | 5 | Caucasus/ Asia Minor |
| PIPI | <i>Pinus pinaster</i> | Cluster Pine | 7 | Mediterranean |
| PIPN | <i>Pinus pinea</i> | Italian Stone Pine | 8 | Cent. Mediterranean |
| PIPO | <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> | Ponderosa Pine | 4 | BC to Mex to TX |
| PIPU | <i>Picea pungens</i> | Colorado Spruce | 3 | Cent and S Rocky Mtns |
| PIPUG | <i>Picea pungens 'Glauca'</i> | Colorado Blue Spruce | 3 | sp. WY to UT to CO |
| PIPUM | <i>Picea pungens 'Moerheimii'</i> | Moerheim Colorado Blue Spruce | 3 | sp. Rocky Mountains |
| PIRA | <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine | 7 | CA to Baja |
| PIRE | <i>Pinus resinosa</i> | Red Pine | 3 | Newfound to PA, MN |
| PISA | <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> | Digger Pine | 8 | CA |
| PISI | <i>Picea sitchensis</i> | Sitka Spruce | 6 | AK to CA |
| PIST | <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine | 3 | E North America |
| PISTN | <i>Pinus strobus 'Nana'</i> | Dwarf Eastern White Pine | 3 | sp. E North America |
| PISTP | <i>Pinus strobus 'Pyramidalis'</i> | Pyramidal Eastern White Pine | 3 | sp. E North America |
| PISY | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scots Pine | 3 | Eurasia |
| PISYF | <i>Pinus sylvestris 'Fastigiata'</i> | Columnar Scots Pine | 3 | sp. Eurasia |
| PITH | <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Japanese Black Pine | 5 | Japan |
| PITO | <i>Picea torana</i> | Tigertail Spruce | 6 | Japan |
| PIWA | <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> | Himalayan Pine | 6 | Himalayas |
| PLAC | <i>Platanus x acrifolia</i> | London Planetree | 5 | Hybrid |
| PLACB | <i>Platanus x acrifolia 'Bloodgood'</i> | Bloodgood London Planetree | 5 | Hybrid |
| PLOC | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | American Planetree | 4 | E and SE U.S. |
| PLOR | <i>Platycadus orientalis</i> | Oriental Arborvitae | 5 | China/ Korea |
| POCAE | <i>Populus x canadensis 'Eugenei'</i> | Eugene Poplar | 4 | Hybrid |
| POFR | <i>Populus fremontii</i> | Fremont Cottonwood | 7 | CA to AZ |

Atlas of
Trees

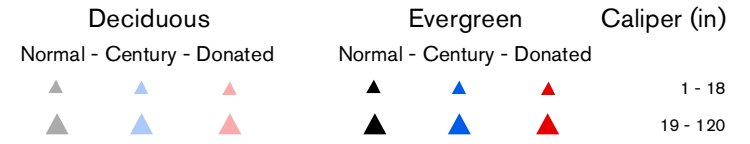
| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|---|---|--------|-----------------------------|
| POTI | <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> | Black Cottonwood | 5 | AK to CA to Baja |
| POTR | <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | Quaking Aspen | 1 | North America |
| PRAC | <i>Prunus 'Accolade'</i> | Accolade Flowering Cherry | 6 | Hybrid |
| PRAR | <i>Prunus armeniaca</i> | Apricot | 6 | China |
| PRAV | <i>Prunus avium</i> | Mazzard Cherry | 3 | Europe and W Asia |
| PRAVP | <i>Prunus avium 'Plena'</i> | Double Mazzard Cherry | 4 | sp. Europe and W Asia |
| PRBL | <i>Prunus x bliereiana</i> | Biliriana Plum | 5 | Hybrid |
| PRCE | <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> | Myrobalan Plum | 4 | Central Asia |
| PRCEN | <i>Prunus cerasifera 'Newportii'</i> | Newport Myrobalan | 4 | sp. Central Asia |
| PRCET | <i>Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud'</i> | Thundersloud Myrobalan Pl | 4 | sp. Central Asia |
| PRDO | <i>Prunus domestica</i> | Common Plum | 5 | Eurasia |
| PRDOI | <i>Prunus domestica 'italian'</i> | Italian Plum | 4 | sp. Europe |
| PREM | <i>Prunus emarginata</i> | Bitter Chokeycherry | 7 | BC to CA |
| PRLA | <i>Prunus 'Lambert'</i> | Lambert Cherry | 5 | Hybrid |
| PRLU | <i>Prunus lusitanica</i> | Portugese Cherry Laurel | 7 | Portugal/ Spain/ Canada |
| PRMIUP | <i>Prunus mume 'Peggy Clarke'</i> | Peggy Clarke Japanese Flowering Apricot | 7 | sp. China/ SW Japan |
| PRPA | <i>Prunus padus</i> | European Bird Cherry | 3 | Europe/ N Asia/ Japan |
| PRPAA | <i>Prunus padus 'Atropurpurea'</i> | Purpleleaf European Bird Cherry | 4 | sp. Europe/ N Asia/ Japan |
| PRPAG | <i>Prunus padus 'Grandiflora'</i> | Large Flowering European | 4 | sp. Europe/ N Asia/ Japan |
| PRRA | <i>Prunus 'Royal Ann'</i> | Royal Ann Cherry | 5 | Hybrid |
| PRSA | <i>Prunus sargentii</i> | Sargent Cherry | 5 | N Japan/ Korea/ Sakhali |
| PRSAC | <i>Prunus sargentii 'Columnaris'</i> | Columnar Sargent Cherry | 5 | sp. N Japan/ Korea/ Sakhali |
| PRSEA | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Amanagawa'</i> | Amanagawa Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEF | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Shiro-fugen'</i> | Shiro-Fugen Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEH | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Shirotae'</i> | Shirotae Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEJ | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Juddi'</i> | Juddi Oriental Cherry | (none) | (none) |
| PRSEK | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Kwanzan'</i> | Kwanzan Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEO | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Ojochin'</i> | Ojochin Oriental Cherry | 5 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEP | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Pink Perfection'</i> | Pink Perfection Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSER | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Rosea'</i> | Chrysanthimum Weeping Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSES | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Shogetsu'</i> | Shogetsu Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSET | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Takasago'</i> | Naden Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSEU | <i>Prunus serrulata 'Ukon'</i> | Ukon Oriental Cherry | 6 | sp. E Asia |
| PRSP | <i>Prunus sp.</i> | Cherry (unknown sp.) | 0 | 0 |
| PRSR | <i>Prunus serrula</i> | Paper Bark Cherry | 5 | W China |
| PRSU | <i>Prunus subhirtella</i> | Higan Cherry | 6 | Japan |
| PRSUA | <i>Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'</i> | Autumn Flowering Higan Cherry | 6 | sp. Japan |
| PRSUP | <i>Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'</i> | Weeping Higan Cherry | 6 | sp. Japan |
| PRSUU | <i>Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis Rosea'</i> | Pink Autumn Flowering Higan cherry | 6 | sp. Japan |
| PRSUW | <i>Prunus subhirtella 'Whitcomb'</i> | Whitcomb Autumn Flowering | 6 | sp. Japan |
| PRSUJ | <i>Prunus subhirtella 'Yae-shidare-higan'</i> | Yae-Shidare-Higan Flowering Cherry | 6 | sp. Japan |
| PRSUU | <i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> | Yoshino Cherry | 6 | Hybrid |
| PRYE | <i>Prunus x yedoensis</i> | Akebono Japanese Flowering Cherry | 6 | Hybrid (Japan) |
| PRYEA | <i>Prunus x yedoensis 'Akebono'</i> | Akebono Japanese Flowering Cherry | 6 | Hybrid (Japan) |
| PSME | <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas Fir | 4 | BC to Mex. to TX |
| PTFR | <i>Pterocarya fraxinifolia</i> | Caucasian Wingnut | 6 | Caucasus to Iran |
| PTRE | <i>Pterocarya x rehderana</i> | (none) | 5 | Hybrid |
| PYBA | <i>Pyrus 'Bartlett'</i> | Bartlett Pear | 5 | Hybrid |
| PYCA | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Callery Pear | 6 | China |
| PYCAA | <i>Pyrus calleryana 'Aristocrat'</i> | Aristocrat Callery Pear | 6 | sp. China |
| PYCAB | <i>Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'</i> | Bradford Callery Pear | (none) | sp. China |
| PYCAC | <i>Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'</i> | Chanticleer Callery Pear | 6 | sp. China |
| PYCAP | <i>Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'</i> | Capital Callery Pear | 6 | sp. China |
| PYCAR | <i>Pyrus calleryana 'Red Spire'</i> | Red Spire Callery Pear | 6 | sp. China |
| PYCO | <i>Pyrus communis</i> | Common Pear | 5 | Europe and W Asia |
| PYDA | <i>Pyrus 'd'Anjou'</i> | d'Anjou Pear | 5 | Hybrid |
| PYDO | <i>Pyrus 'Bartlett'</i> | Bartlett Pear | 5 | Hybrid |
| PYNI | <i>Pyrus nivalis</i> | Snow Pear | 6 | SE Europe |
| PYPY | <i>Pyrus pyrifolia</i> | Asian Pear | 6 | China |
| PYPYT | <i>Pyrus pyrifolia 'Twentieth Century'</i> | Twentieth Century Asian Pear | 9 | Asia |
| PYSP | <i>Pyrus sp.</i> | Pear (unknown cv.) | 5 | Hybrid |
| QUAC | <i>Quercus acutissima</i> | Sawtooth Oak | 7 | Korea, Japan, China |
| QUAL | <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak | 4 | ME to FL to TX |
| QUALC | <i>Quercus alba 'Crimson Spire'</i> | Crimson Spire White Oak | (none) | (none) |
| QUBI | <i>Quercus bicolor</i> | Swamp White Oak | 4 | Quebec to GA, MI to Ark |
| QUCO | <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | Scarlet Oak | 4 | ME to FL to MO |
| QUCOS | <i>Quercus coccinea 'Splendens'</i> | Splendens Scarlet Oak | 4 | sp. ME to FL to MO |
| QUDO | <i>Quercus douglasii</i> | Blue Oak | 7 | California |
| QUGA | <i>Quercus garryana</i> | Oregon White Oak | 7 | BC S to Cen. CA Coast |
| QUHIA | <i>Quercus x hispanicus 'Ambrozyana'</i> | Ambrozyana Hispanic Oak | 7 | Hybrid |
| QUIL | <i>Quercus ilex</i> | Holly Oak | 8 | SW Europe |
| QUIM | <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> | Shingle Oak | 5 | PA to GA, W to NE, AR |
| QUKE | <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> | California Black Oak | 8 | OR and CA |
| QUMA | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | Bur Oak | 4 | Nova Scotia to PA |
| QUNI | <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Water Oak | 6 | DE to FL to TX |
| QUPA | <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Pin Oak | 5 | MA to DE to AR |
| QUPAC | <i>Quercus palustris 'Crownright'</i> | Crownright Pin Oak | 5 | sp. MA to DE to AR |
| QUPH | <i>Quercus phellos</i> | Willow Oak | 6 | NY to FL to TX |
| QUPR | <i>Quercus prinus</i> | Chestnut Oak | 6 | DE to FL to TX |
| QURO | <i>Quercus robur</i> | English Oak | 5 | Europe/ N Africa/ W Asia |
| QUROP | <i>Quercus robur 'Pyramidalis'</i> | Pyramidal English Oak | 5 | Europe/ N Africa/ W Asia |
| QURU | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Northern Red Oak | 5 | E North America |
| QUSH | <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Shumard's Red Oak | 5 | SE U.S. |
| QUSP | <i>Quercus species</i> | (none) | (none) | (none) |

Atlas of
Trees

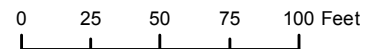
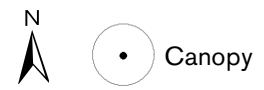
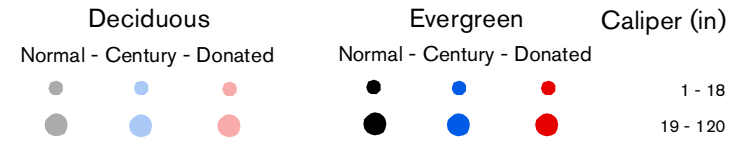
| CODE | BOTANICAL NAME | COMMON NAME | ZONE | ORIGIN |
|--------|---|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|
| QUST | <i>Quercus stellata</i> | Post Oak | 5 | MA to FL W to KA, TX |
| QUSU | <i>Quercus suber</i> | Cork Oak | 8 | S Europe and N Africa |
| QUVE | <i>Quercus velutina</i> | Northern Black Oak | (none) | (none) |
| QUVI | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> | Live Oak | 0 | VA to FL, Mex. |
| QUWI | <i>Quercus wislizenii</i> | Interior Live Oak | 8 | CA |
| RHPU | <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> | Cascara Buckthorn | 7 | WA to CA |
| RHTY | <i>Rhus typhina</i> | Staghorn Sumac | 7 | NE America |
| ROPS | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | Black Locust | 4 | E and Cent U.S. |
| ROPST | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia 'Tortuosa'</i> | Twisted Black Locust | 3 | sp. E and Cent U.S. |
| SAAL | <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | Sassafras | 4 | Maine to Ontario |
| SABAA | <i>Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'</i> | Dragon-claw Willow | 5 | sp. N Asia |
| SADR | <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> | Western Soapberry | 6 | MO to AZ to Mex |
| SALA | <i>Salix lasiandra</i> | Pacific Willow | 0 | AL to CA |
| SAMAT | <i>Salix babylonica 'Aurea'</i> | Golden Weeping Willow | 5 | sp. China |
| SASC | <i>Salix scouleriana</i> | Scouler Willow | 6 | AL to CA |
| SASE | <i>Salix sessilifolia</i> | Northwest Willow | 0 | BC to OR |
| SASI | <i>Salix sitchensis</i> | Sitka Willow | 0 | AL to CA |
| SCVE | <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i> | Japanese Umbrella Pine | 5 | Japan |
| SEGI | <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> | Giant Sequoia | 7 | W Slope of the CA S |
| SESE | <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> | Coast Redwood | 7 | Coast S OR, Cent CA |
| SESEEG | <i>Sequoia sempervirens 'Glaucua'</i> | Blue Coast Redwood | 7 | sp. Coast S OR, Cent CA |
| SESEL | <i>Sequoia sempervirens 'Los Gatos'</i> | Los Gatos Coast Redwood | 7 | sp. Coast S OR, Cent CA |
| SOAU | <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | European Mountain Ash | 2 | Europe and Asia Minor |
| SOAUC | <i>Sorbus aucuparia 'Cardinal Red'</i> | Cardinal Red Mountain Ash | 2 | sp. Europe/ Asia Minor |
| SOHYF | <i>Sorbus hybrida 'Fastigiata'</i> | Columnar Oakleaf Mountain | 5 | sp. Finland/ Scandinav |
| SOJA | <i>Sophora japonica</i> | Japanese Pagoda Tree | 5 | China and Korea |
| SOWI | <i>Sorbus wilsoniana</i> | Wilson Mountain Ash | 6 | Central China |
| STJA | <i>Styrax japonicus</i> | Japanese Snowbell | 5 | China and Japan |
| STJAP | <i>Styrax japonicus 'Pink Chimes'</i> | Pink Chimes Japanese Snowbell | 5 | sp. Asia |
| STJAS | <i>Styrax japonicus 'Snowcone'</i> | Snowcone Japanese Snowbell | 5 | sp. Asia |
| STKO | <i>Stewartia koreana</i> | Korean Stewartia | 6 | Korea |
| STMO | <i>Stewartia monadelphica</i> | Tall Stewartia | 8 | S and Cen Japan |
| STOB | <i>Styrax obassia</i> | Fragrant Snowbell | 5 | Japan |
| STOV | <i>Stewartia ovata</i> | Mountain Stewartia | 7 | KY to VA to GA |
| STPS | <i>Stewartia pseudocamillia</i> | Japanese Stewartia | 5 | Japan |
| STSE | <i>Stewartia serrata</i> | Sawtooth Stewartia | 6 | Japan |
| SYRE | <i>Syringa reticulata</i> | Japanese Tree Lilac | 4 | Japan |
| SYREI | <i>Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'</i> | Ivory Silk Tree Lilac | (none) | (none) |
| SYVU | <i>Syringa vulgaris</i> | Common Lilac | 3 | S Europe |
| TABAF | <i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i> | Irish Yew | 7 | sp. Europe/ N Africa |
| TABR | <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> | Pacific Yew | 6 | MT to BC to CA |
| TACU | <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> | Japanese Yew | 5 | Japan/ Korea/ Manchur |
| TADI | <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | Bald Cypress | 5 | VA to FL to AL |
| THOC | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | Eastern Arborvitae | 3 | Nova Scotia to NC, IL |
| THOCP | <i>Thuja occidentalis 'pyramidalis'</i> | Pyramidal Eastern Arborvitae | 3 | sp. Nova Scotia to NC |
| THPL | <i>Thuja plicata</i> | Western Red Cedar | 5 | AK to CA |
| THPLA | <i>Thuja plicata 'Atrovirens'</i> | Atrovirens Western Red-Cedar | 5 | sp. Alaska to CA |
| THPLE | <i>Thuja plicata 'Excelsa'</i> | Excelsa Western Red-Cedar | 5 | sp. Alaska to CA |
| THPLF | <i>Thuja plicata 'Fastigata'</i> | Fastigata Western Red Cedar | 7 | NW Noth America |
| TIAM | <i>Tilia americana</i> | American Linden | 6 | New Bruns, S to VA, TX |
| TIBI | <i>Tilia 'Bicentennial'</i> | Bicentennial Linden | 4 | sp. Europe |
| TICO | <i>Tilia cordata</i> | Littleleaf Linden | 4 | Europe |
| TICOD | <i>Tilia cordata 'De Groot'</i> | De Groot Littleleaf Linden | 4 | sp. Europe |
| TICOG | <i>Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'</i> | Greenspire Littleleaf Linden | 4 | sp. Europe |
| TICOR | <i>Tilia cordata 'Rancho'</i> | Rancho Littleleaf Linden | 4 | sp. Europe |
| TICOS | <i>Tilia cordata 'Salem'</i> | Salem Littleleaf Linden | 4 | sp. Europe |
| TIEC | <i>Tilia x euchlora</i> | Crimean Linden | 4 | Hybrid (Europe) |
| TIEU | <i>Tilia x europaea</i> | European Linden | 4 | Hybrid (Europe) |
| TIMO | <i>Tilia mongolica</i> | Mongolian Linden | 5 | Mongolia and China |
| TIPL | <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> | Bigleaf Linden | 4 | Europe |
| TITO | <i>Tilia tomentosa</i> | Silver Linden | 4 | SW Europe, W Asia |
| TITOS | <i>Tilia tomentosa 'Sterling'</i> | Sterling Silver Linden | (none) | (none) |
| TSCA | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Canadian Hemlock | 3 | Nova Scotia to AK |
| TSCAP | <i>Tsuga canadensis 'Pendula'</i> | Weeping Canadian Hemlock | 3 | Nova Scotia to AK |
| TSHE | <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> | Western Hemlock | 7 | AK to CA |
| TSME | <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> | Mountain Hemlock | 6 | AK to CA |
| TSSP | <i>Tsuga species</i> | (none) | (none) | (none) |
| ULAC | <i>Ulmus 'Accolade'</i> | Accolade Elm | 4 | Hybrid |
| ULAC | <i>Ulmus japonica X wilsoniana 'Morton'</i> | Accolade Elm | 4 | Hybrid |
| ULAM | <i>Ulmus americana</i> | American Elm | 2 | N and NE U.S. |
| ULAMV | <i>Ulmus americana</i> | Valley Forge American Elm | (none) | (none) |
| ULCA | <i>Ulmus carpiniifolia</i> | Smoothleaf Elm | 5 | Europe to N Africa |
| ULGL | <i>Ulmus glabra</i> | Scotch Elm | 5 | Gr Britain to Siberia |
| ULPA | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | Chinese Elm | 6 | China/ Japan |
| ULPAE | <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> | Emer II Elm | 6 | sp. China/ Japan |
| ULPU | <i>Ulmus pumila</i> | Siberian Elm | 3 | S Sib/N China/ Turkest |
| ULVEC | <i>Ulmus x vegeta 'camperdownii'</i> | Camperdown Elm | 5 | Hybrid |
| UMCA | <i>Umbellularia californica</i> | California Bay | 7 | CA and W OR |
| ZASI | <i>Zanthoxylum Americanum</i> | Northern Prickly Ash | 4 | C and E U.S., S to FL, Tx |
| ZESE | <i>Zelkova serrata</i> | Japanese Zelkova | 5 | Japan |
| ZESEEG | <i>Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'</i> | Green Vase Zelkova | 5 | sp. Japan |
| ZESEH | <i>Zelkova serrata 'Halka'</i> | Halka Japanese Zelkova | 5 | sp. Japan |
| ZESEV | <i>Zelkova serrata 'Village Green'</i> | Village Green Japanese Zelkova | 4 | sp. Japan |

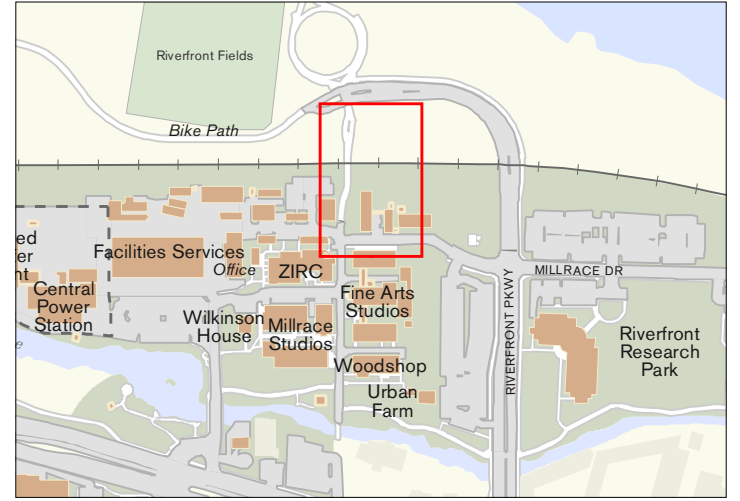
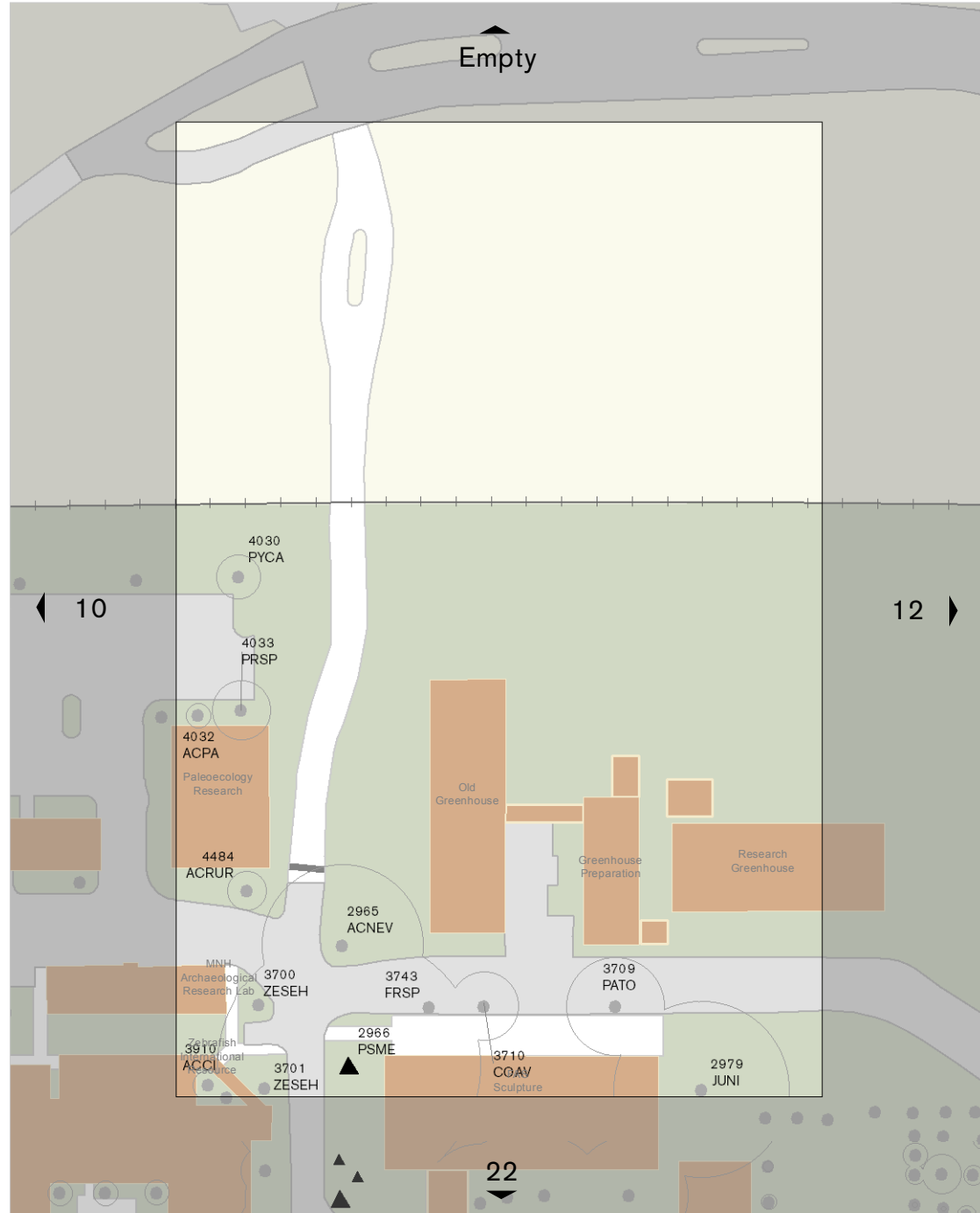


Coniferous Trees



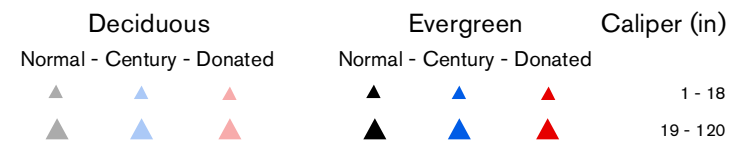
Broadleaf Trees



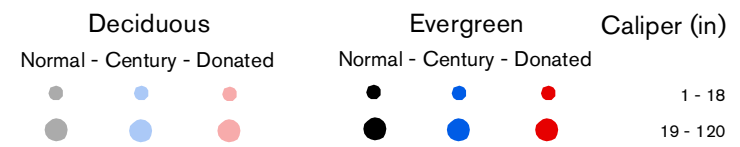


0 350 Feet

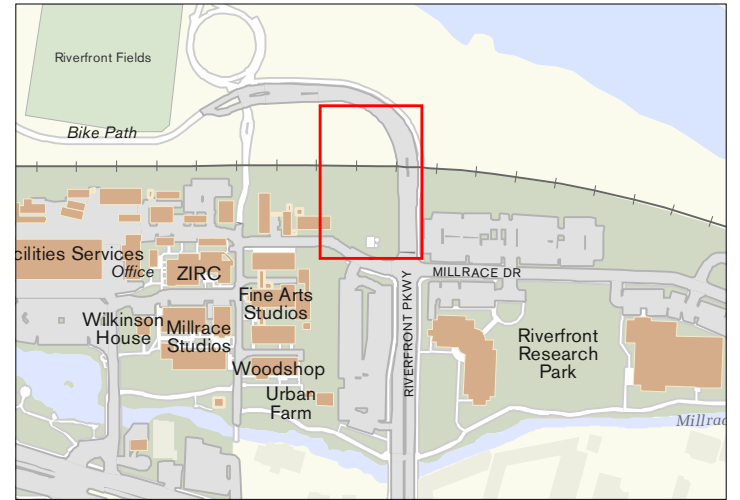
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

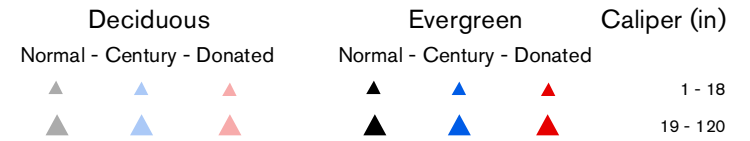


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

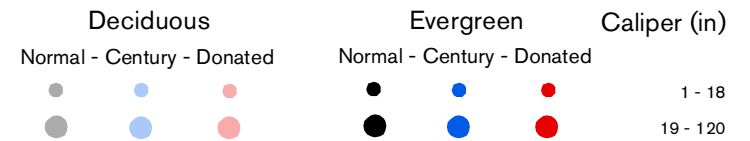


0 350 Feet

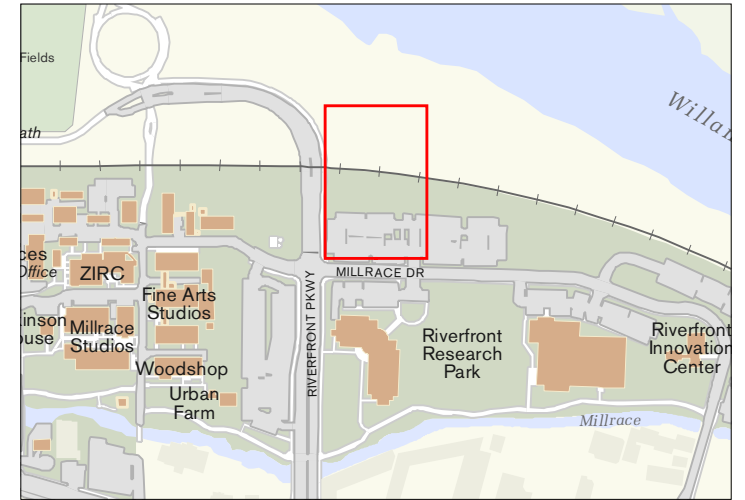
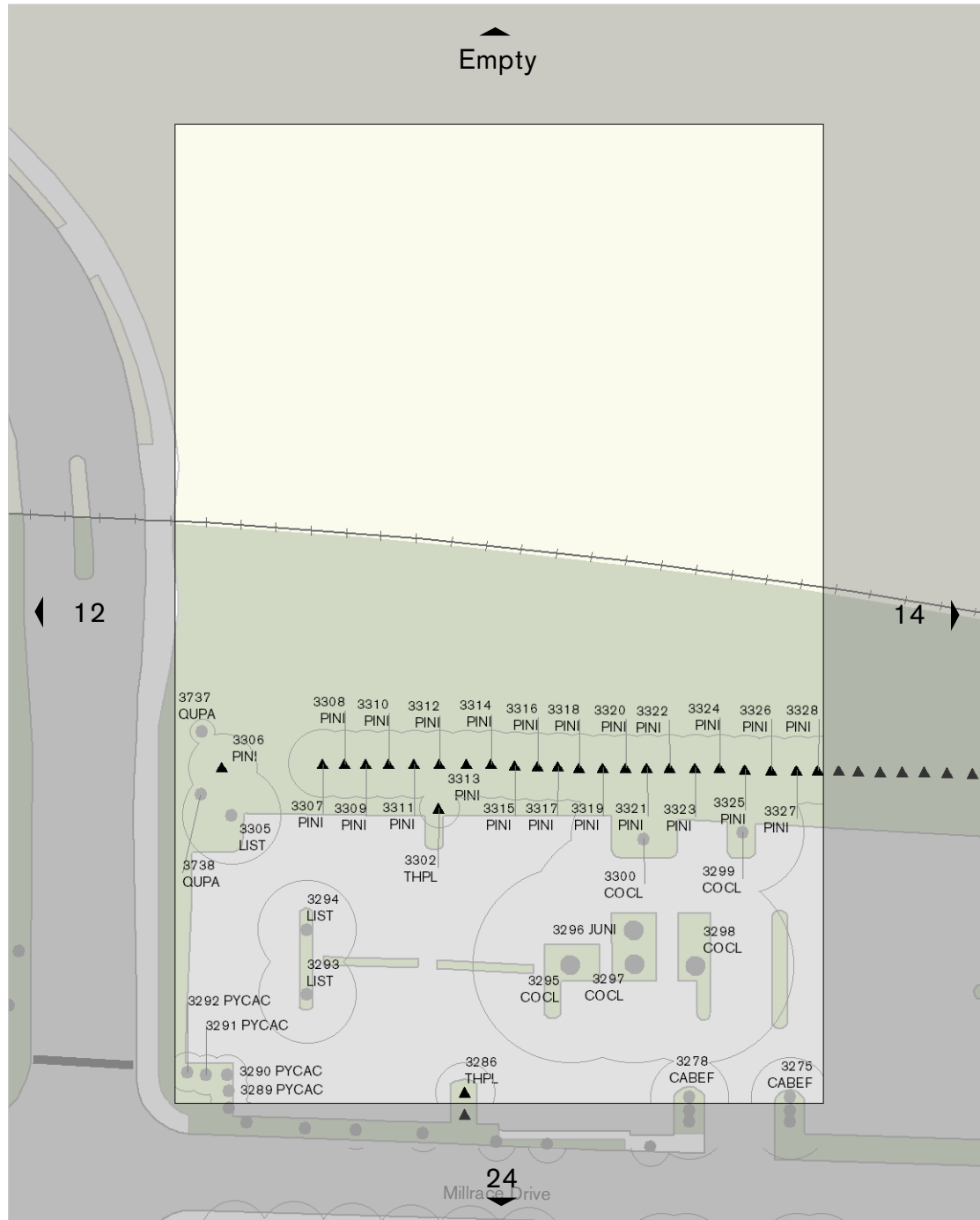
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

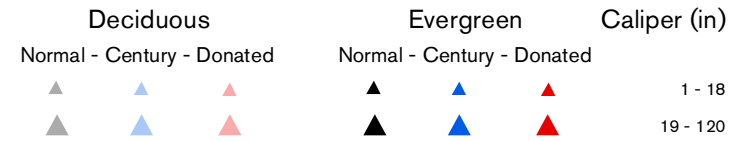


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

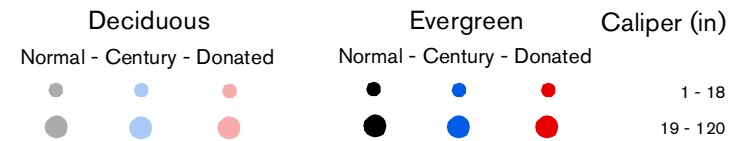


0 350 Feet

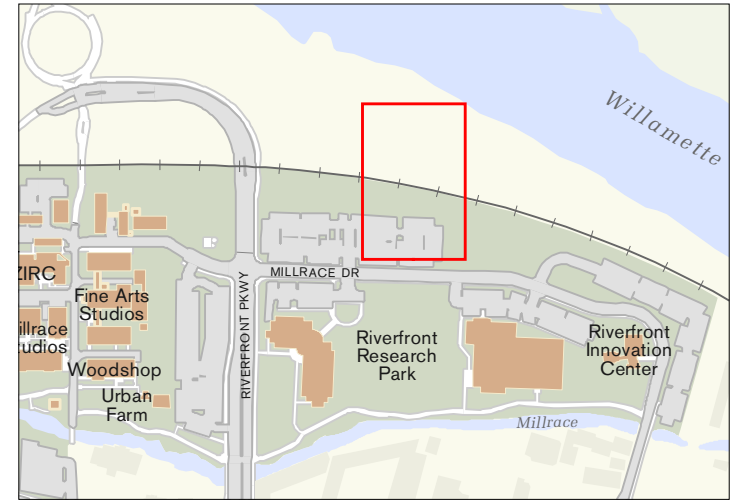
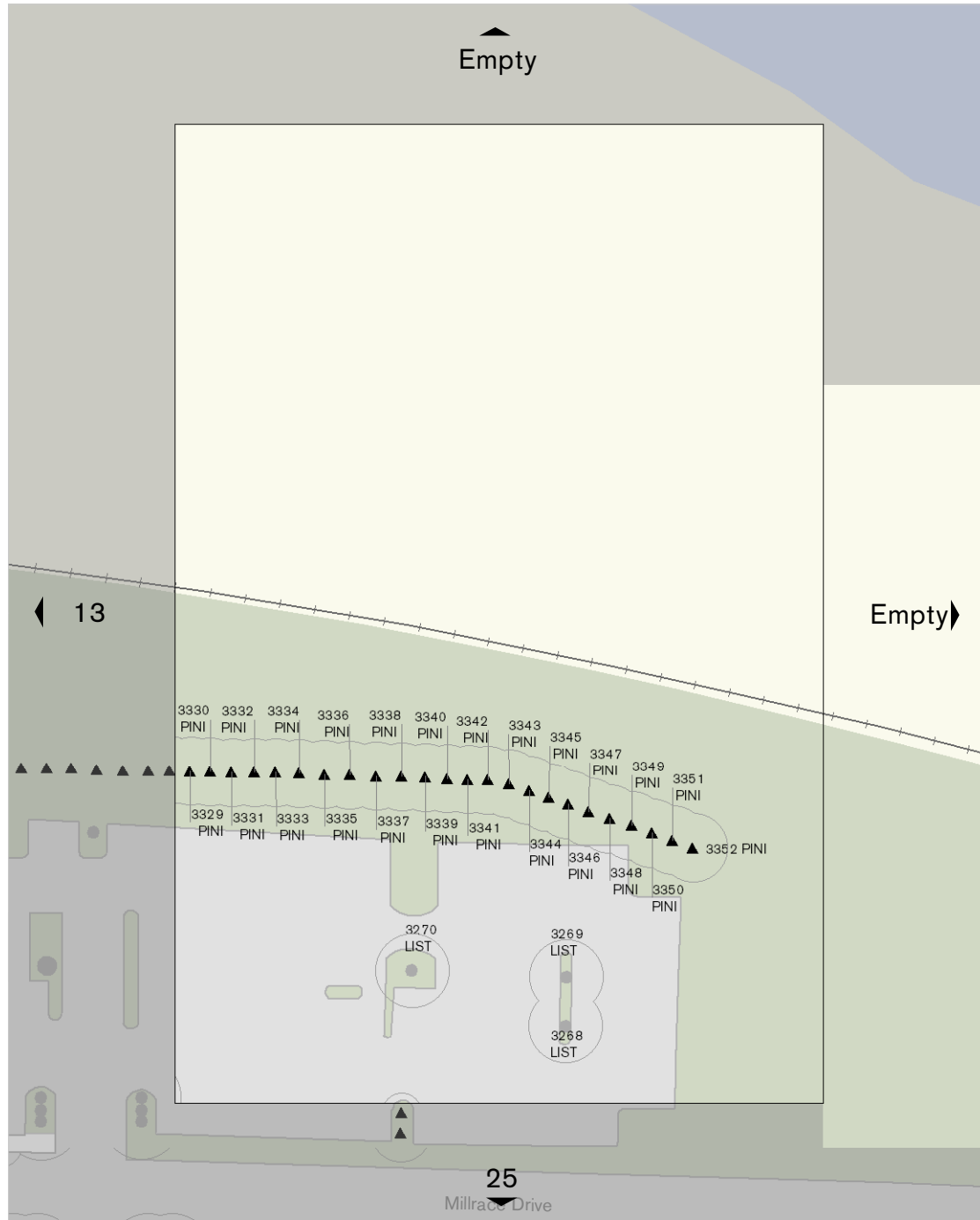
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

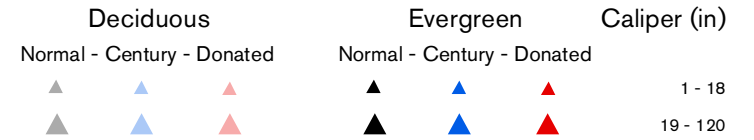


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

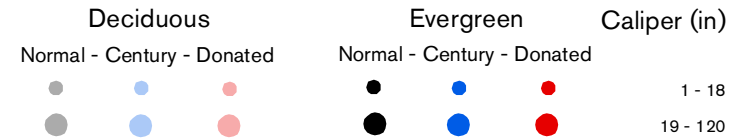


0 350 Feet

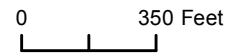
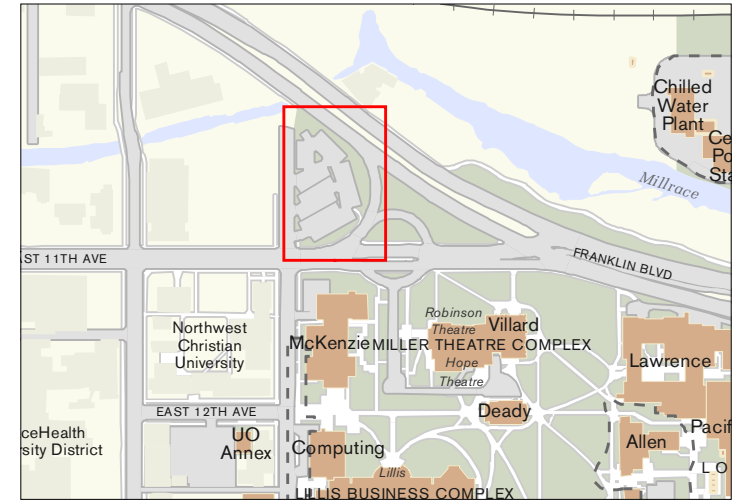
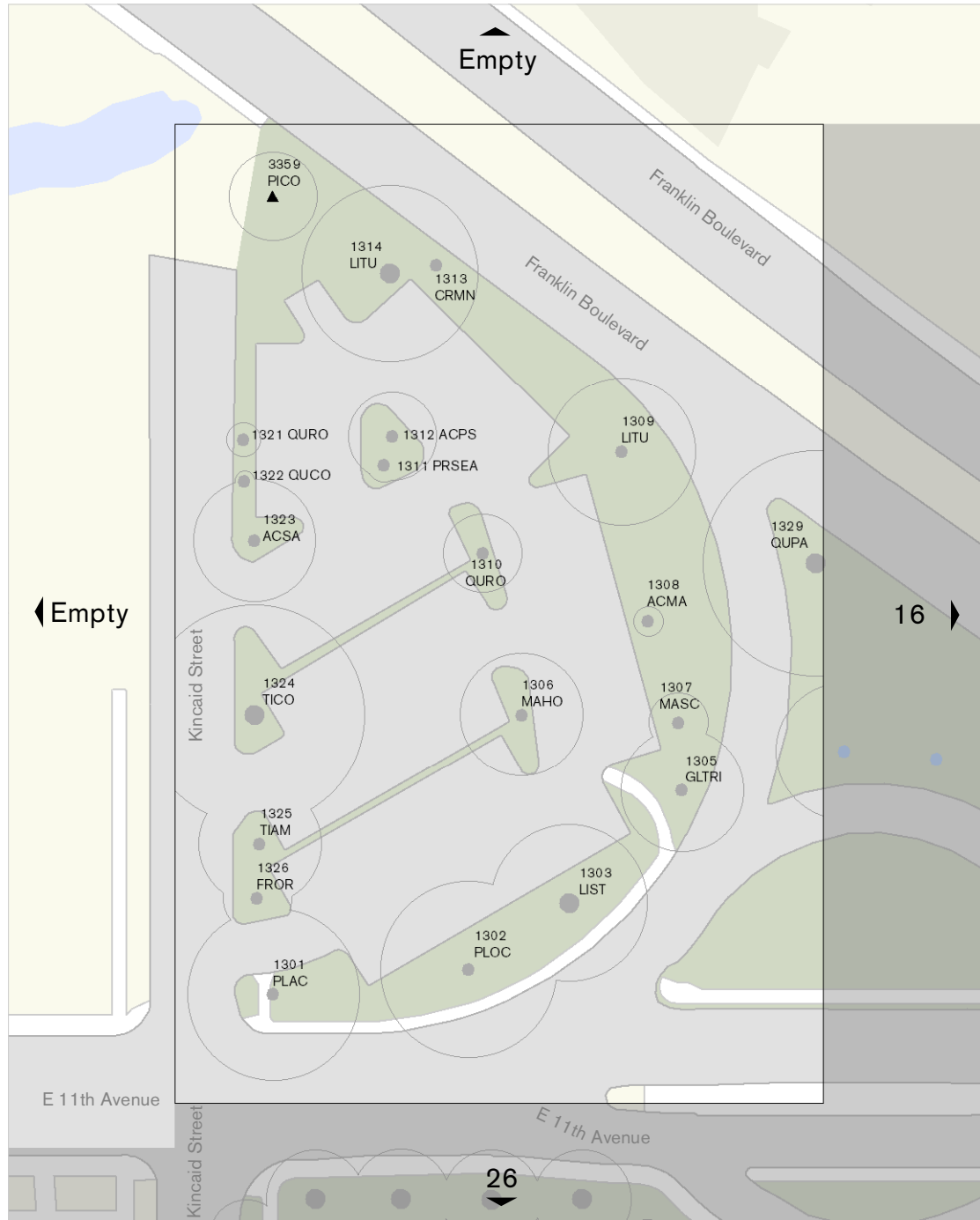
Coniferous Trees



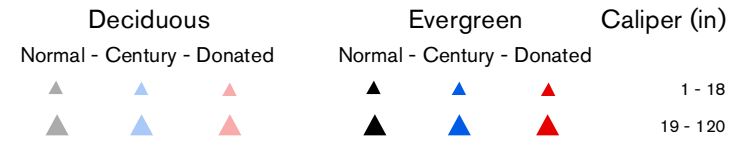
Broadleaf Trees



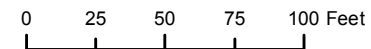
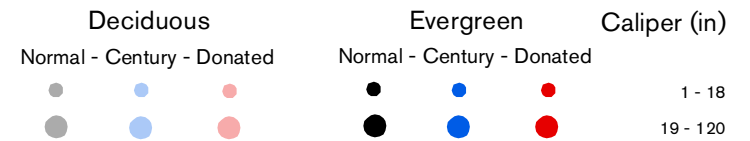
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

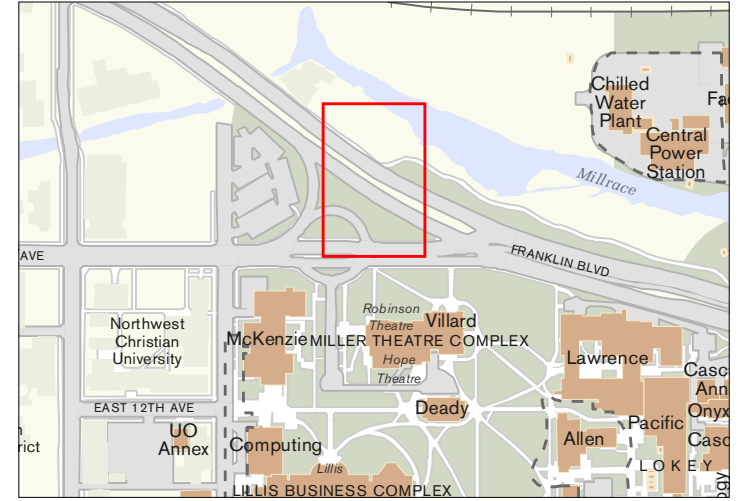
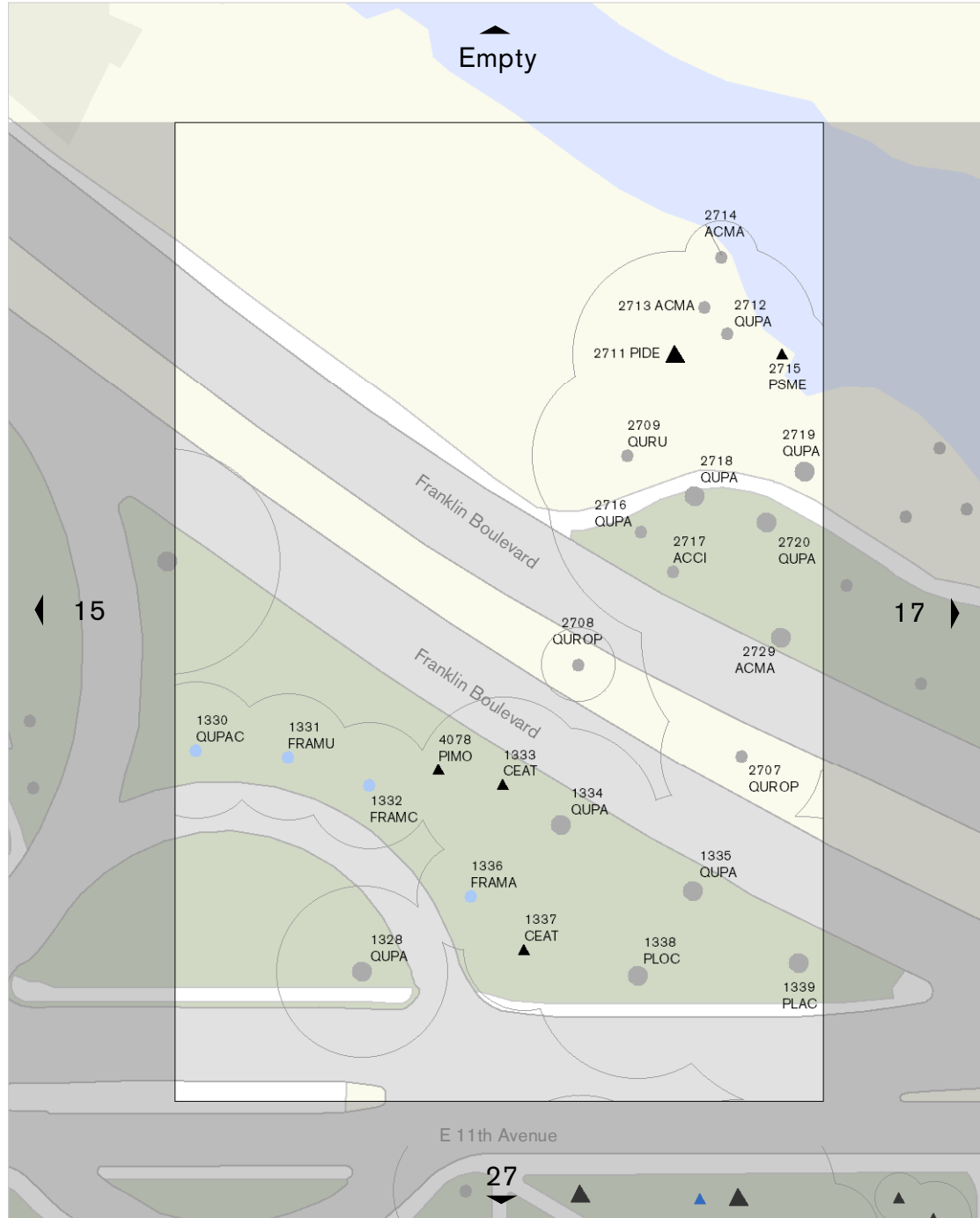


Coniferous Trees

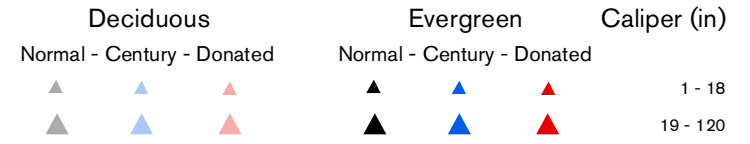


Broadleaf Trees

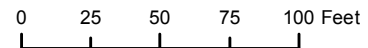
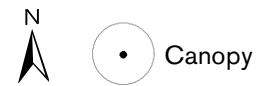
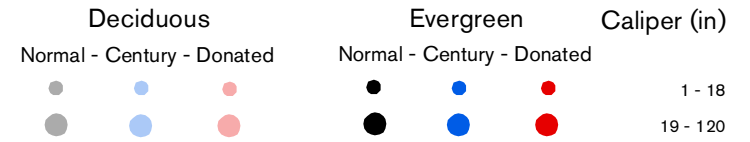


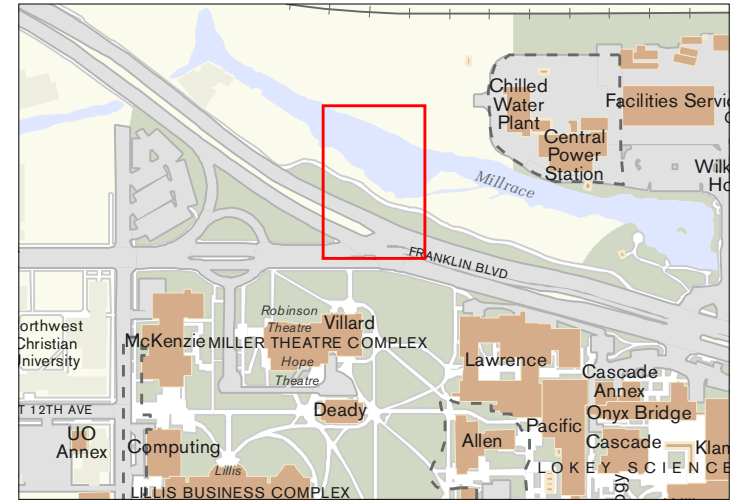
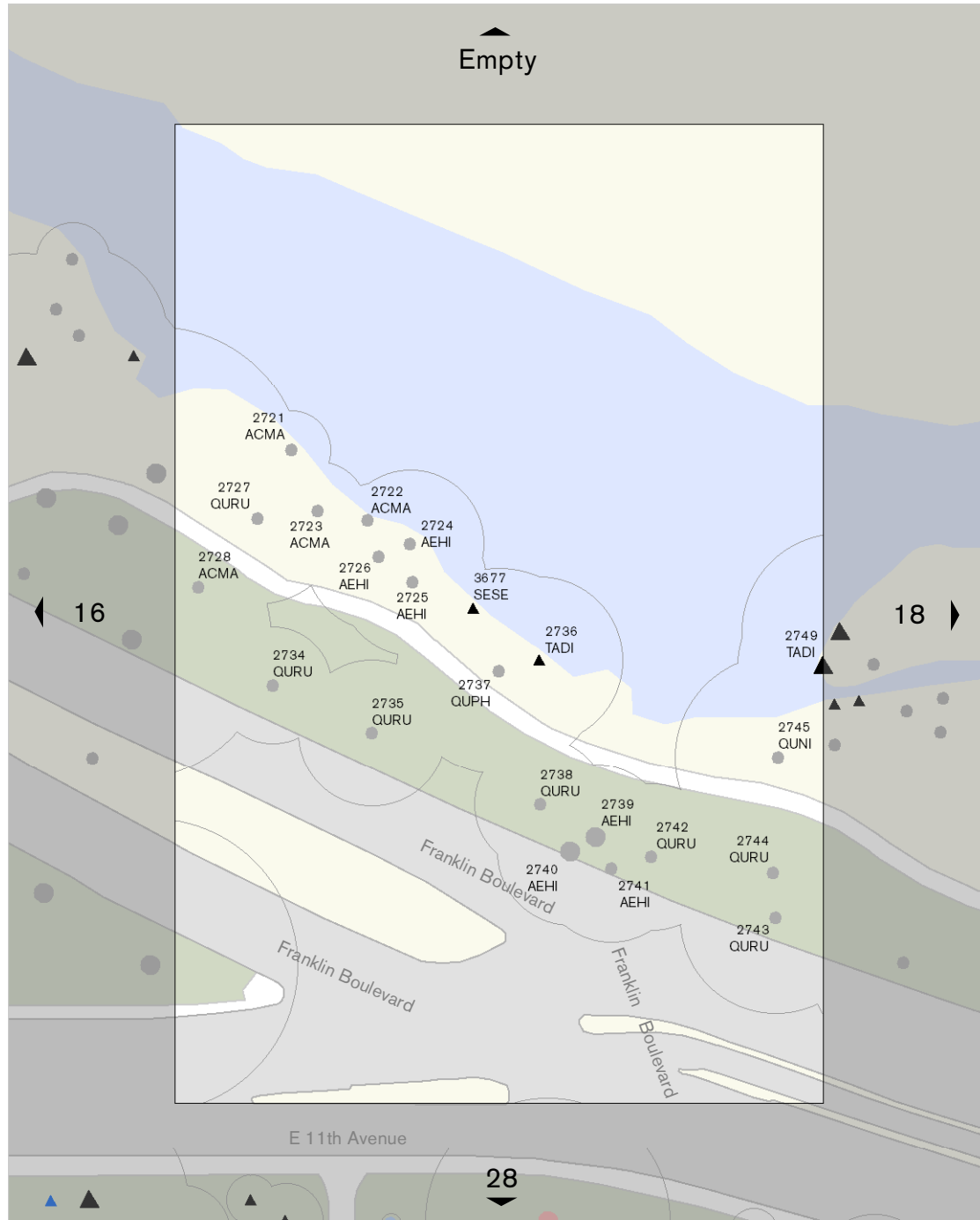


Coniferous Trees



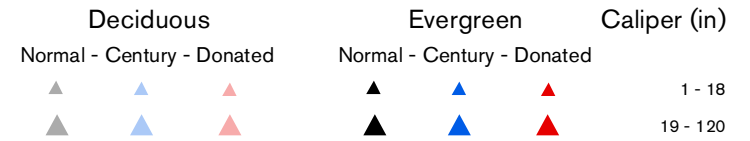
Broadleaf Trees



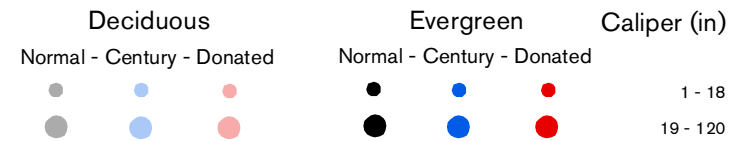


0 350 Feet

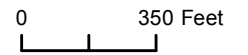
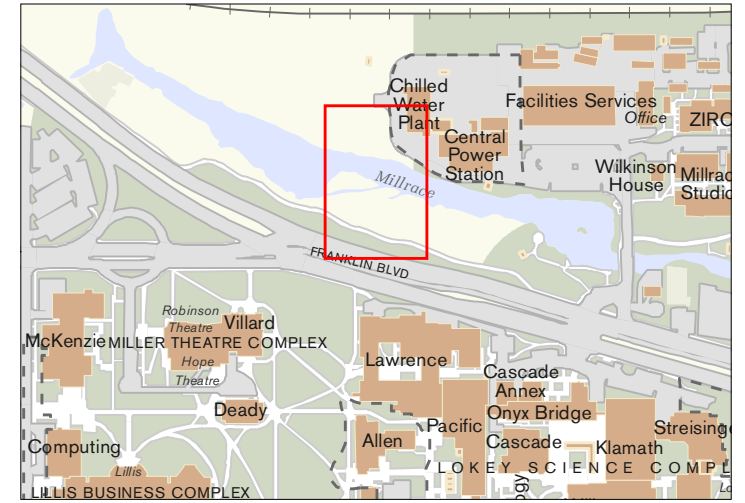
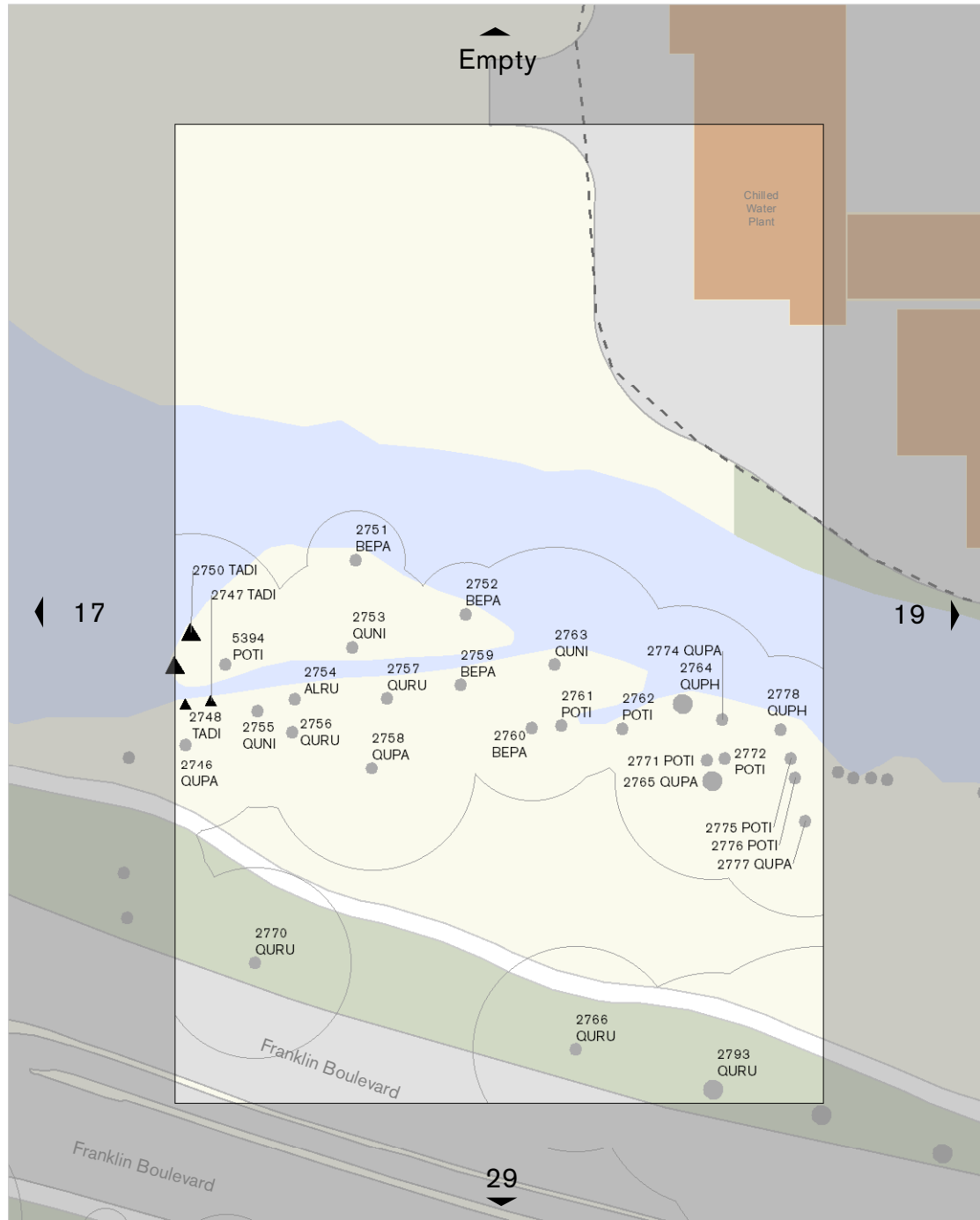
Coniferous Trees



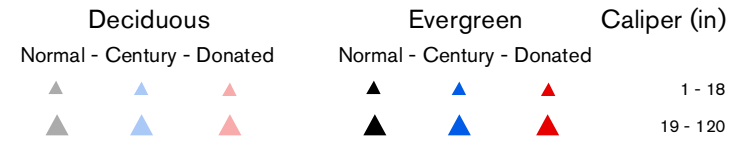
Broadleaf Trees



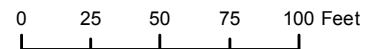
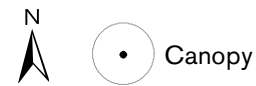
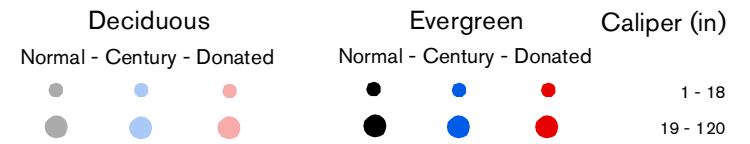
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

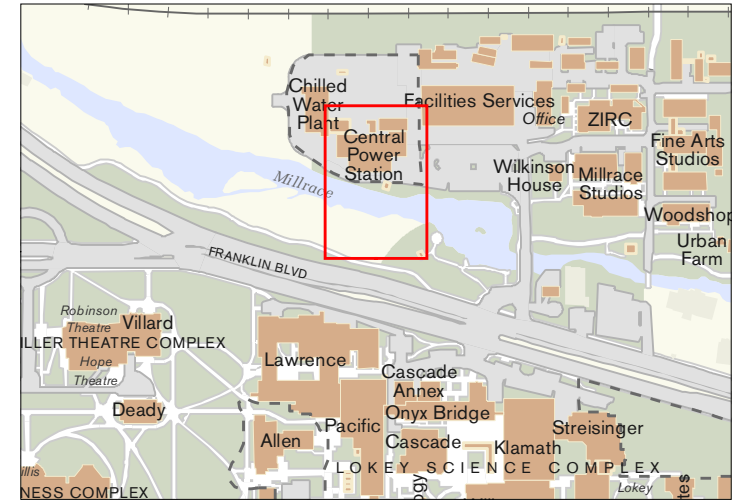
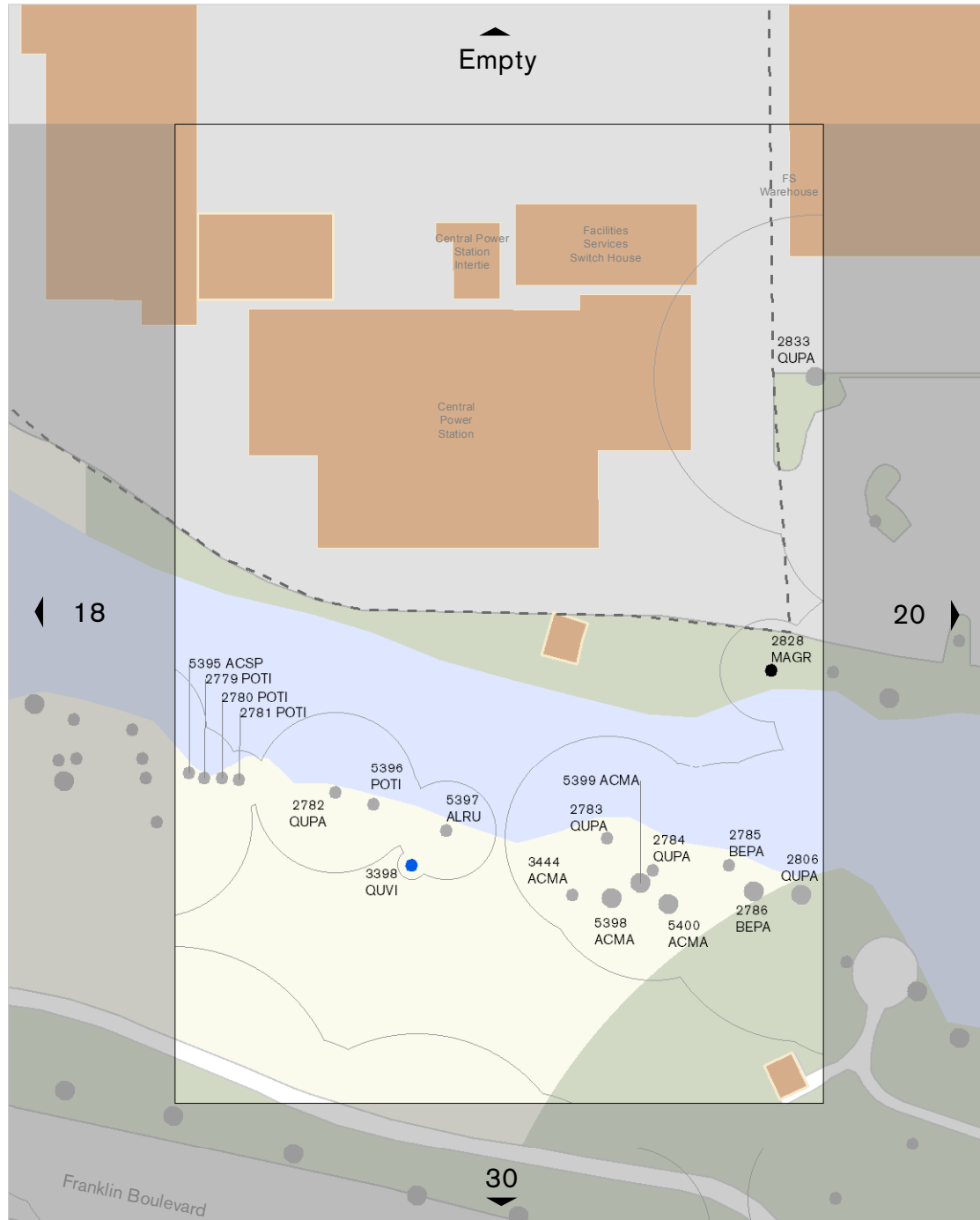


Coniferous Trees

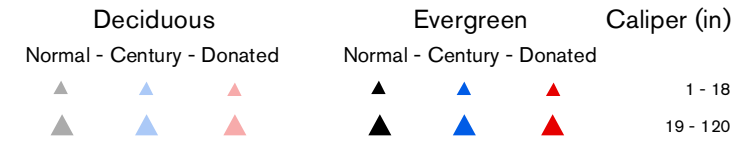


Broadleaf Trees

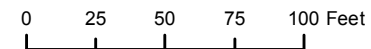
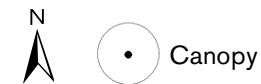
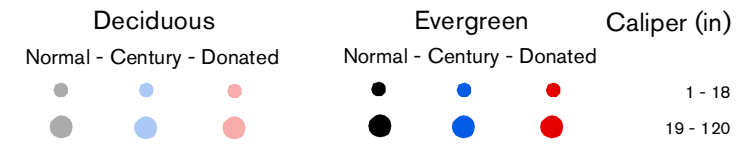


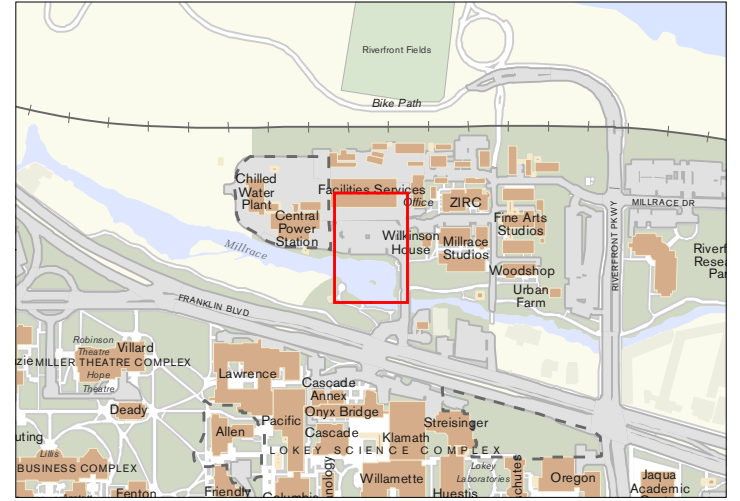
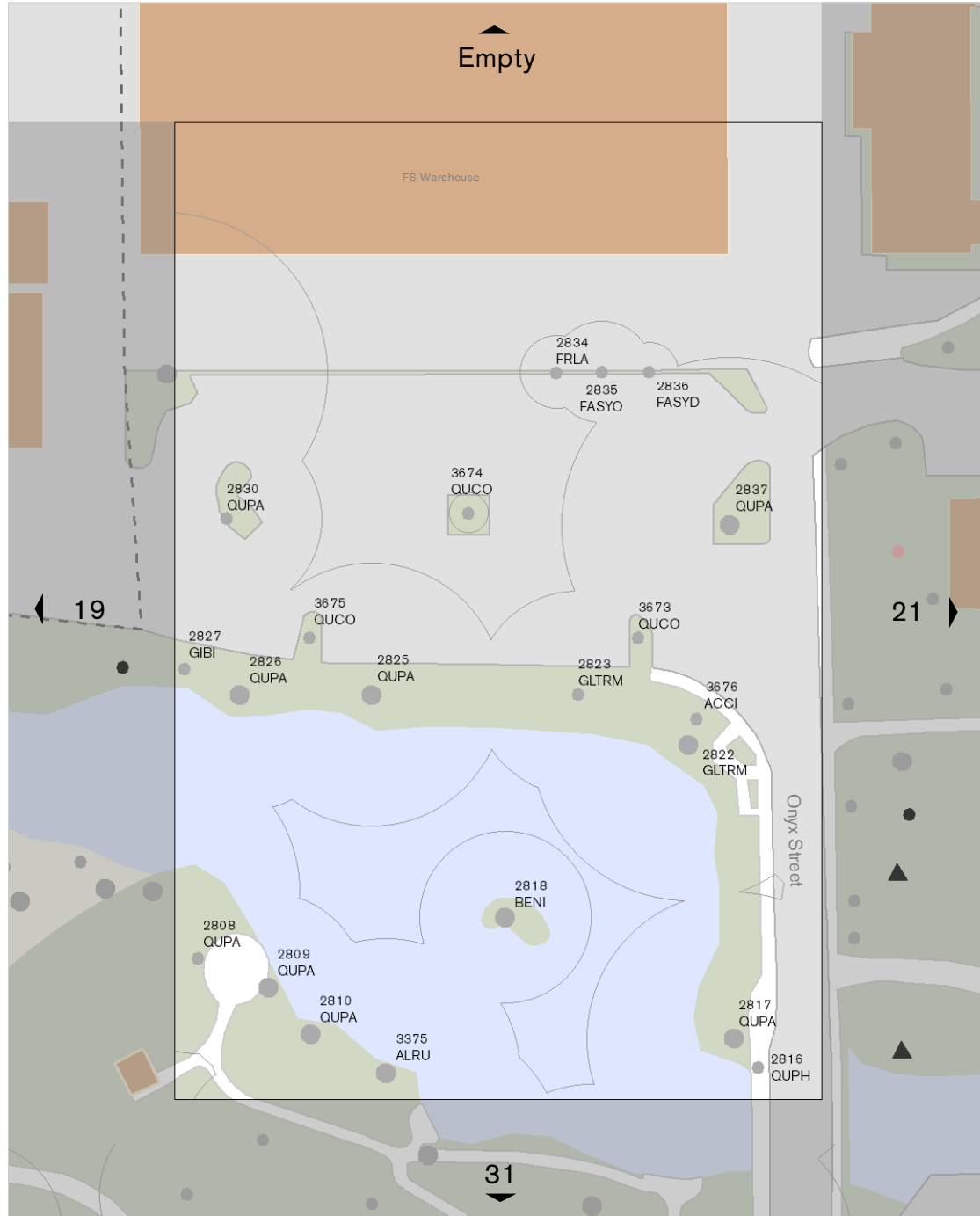


Coniferous Trees

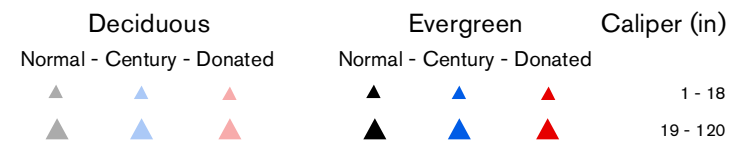


Broadleaf Trees

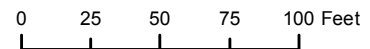
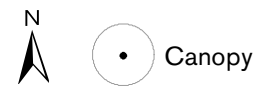
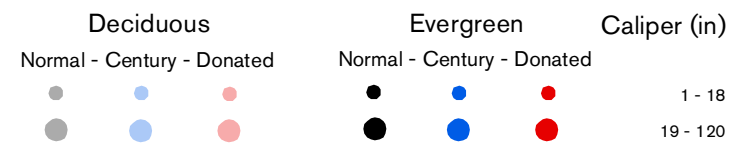


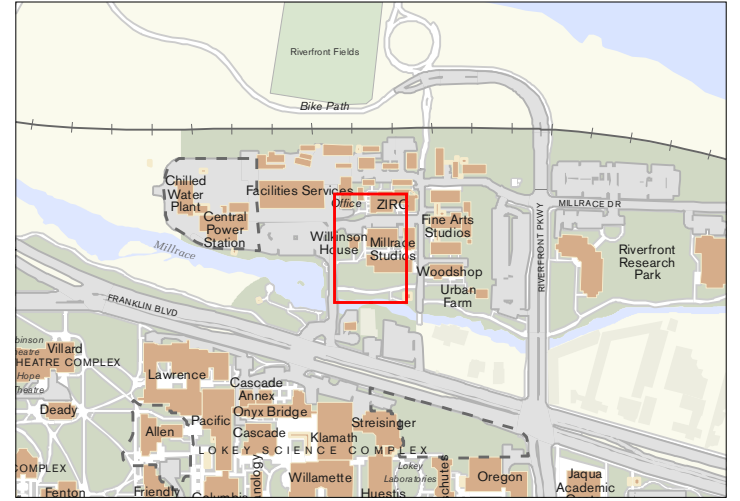
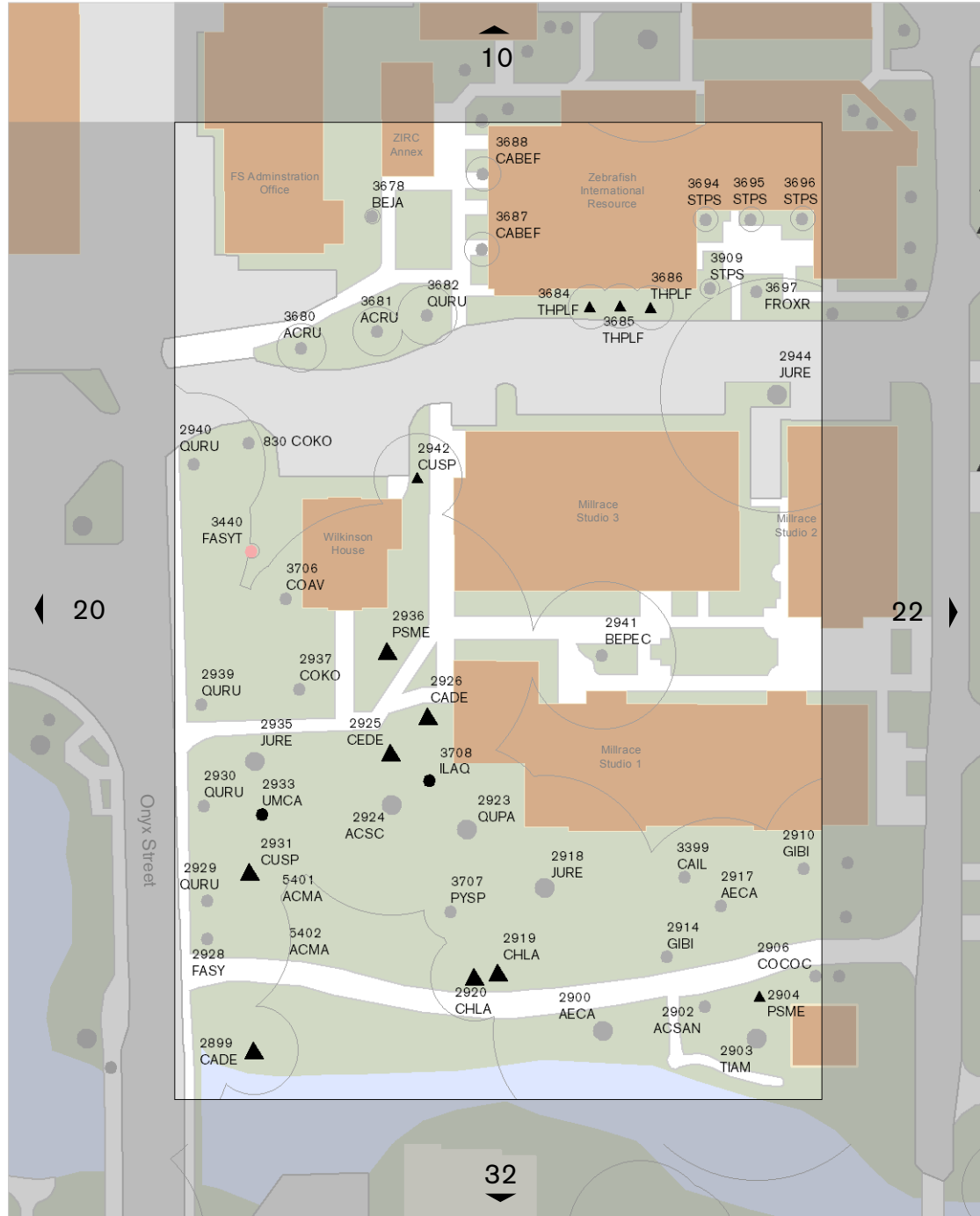


Coniferous Trees

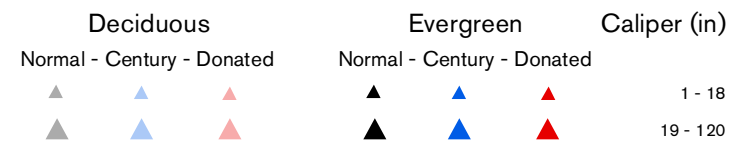


Broadleaf Trees

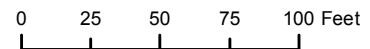
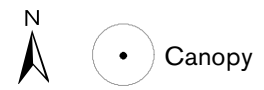
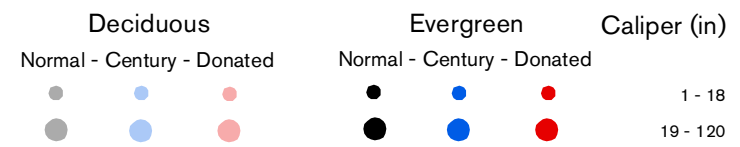


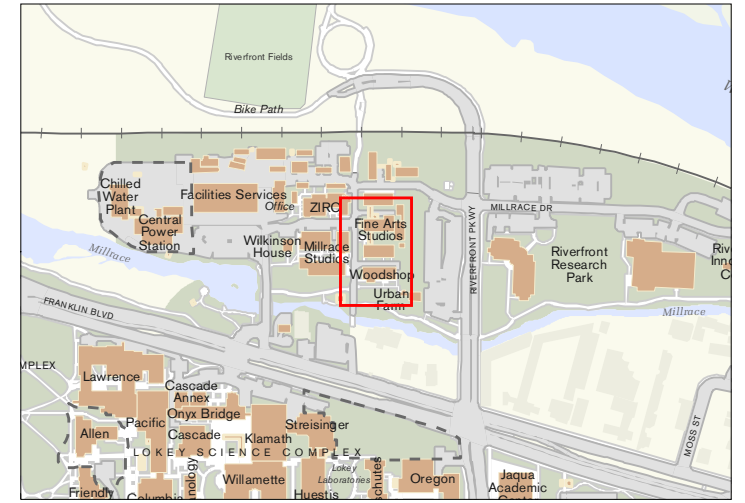
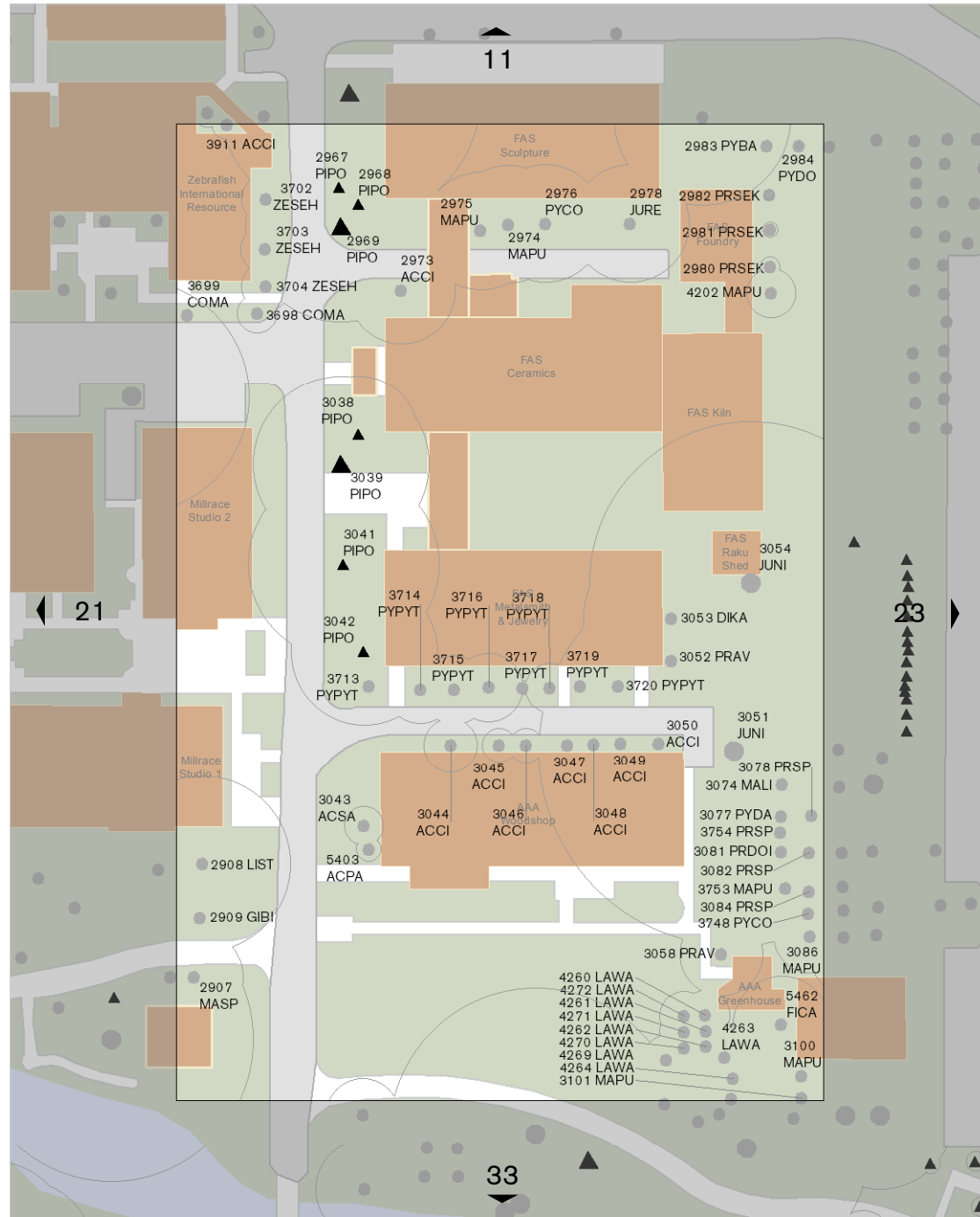


Coniferous Trees

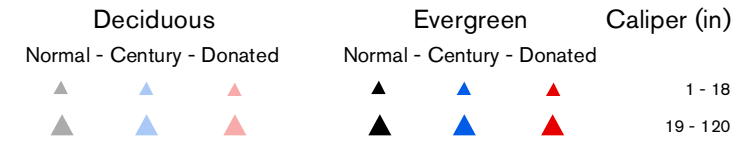


Broadleaf Trees

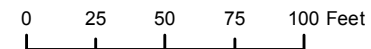
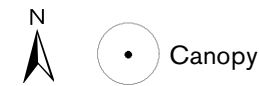
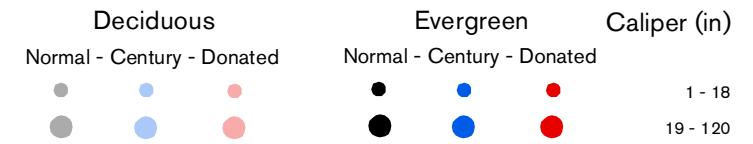


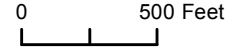
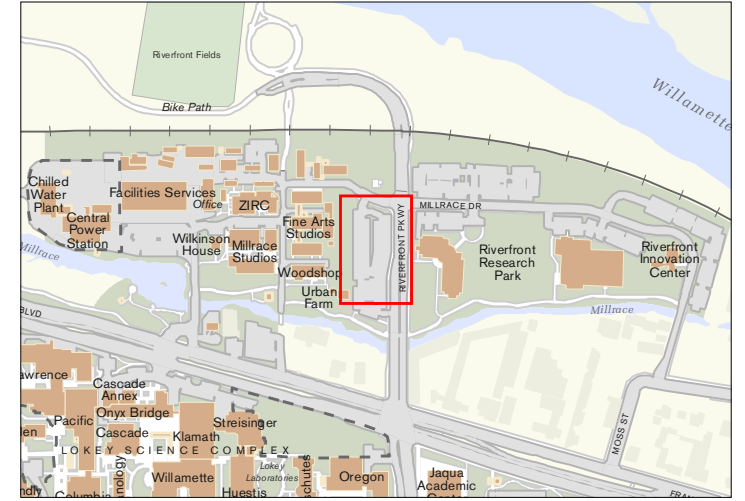
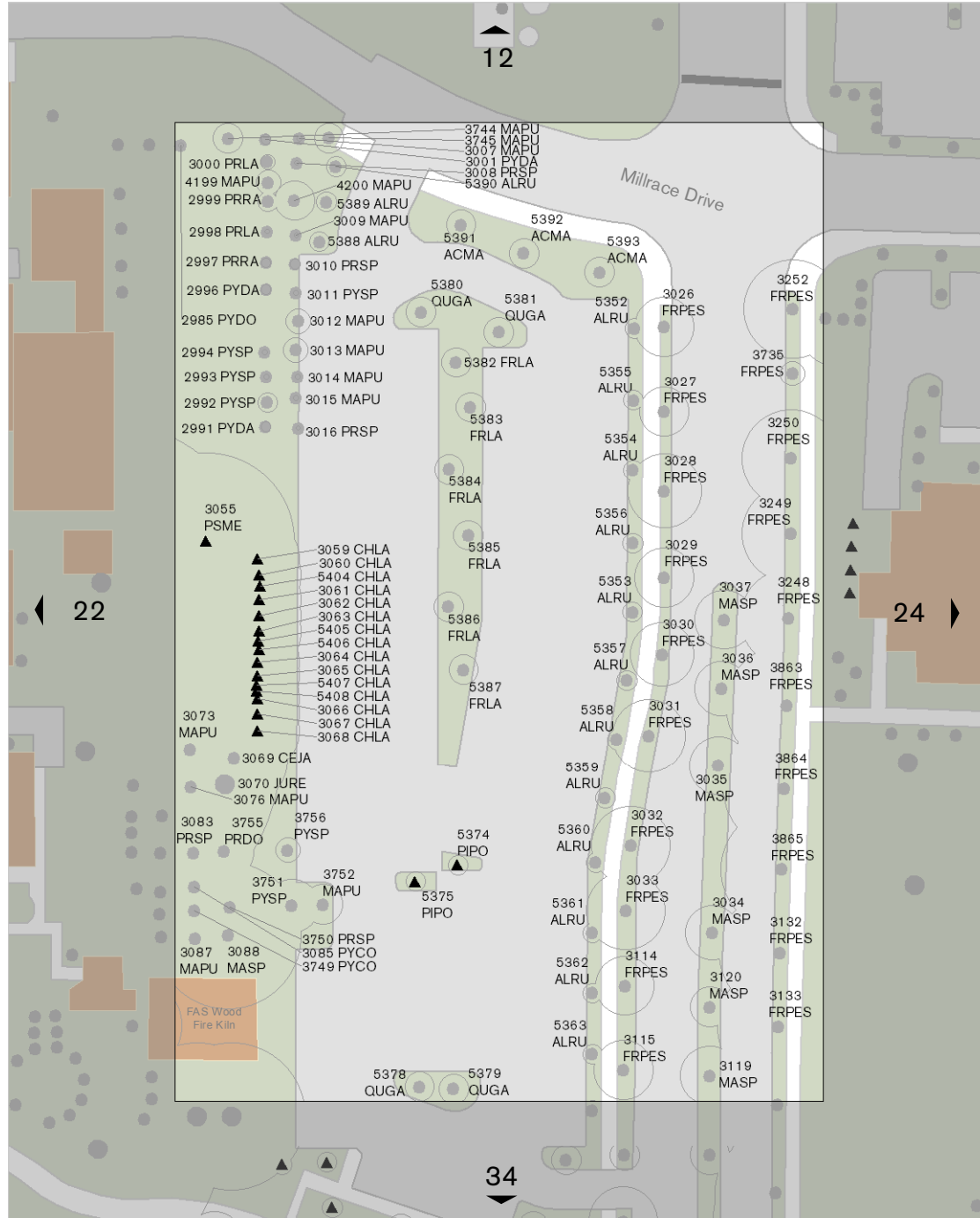


Coniferous Trees

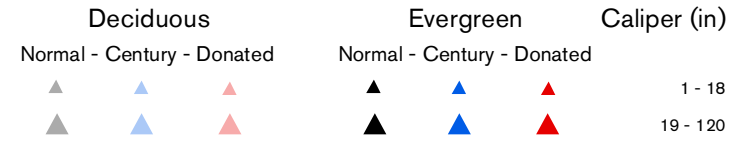


Broadleaf Trees

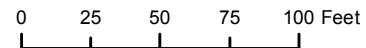
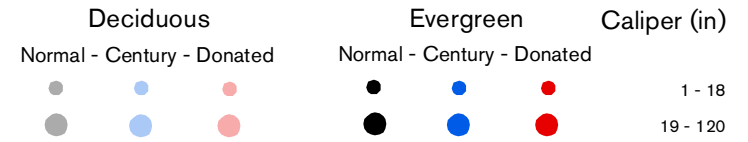


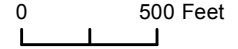
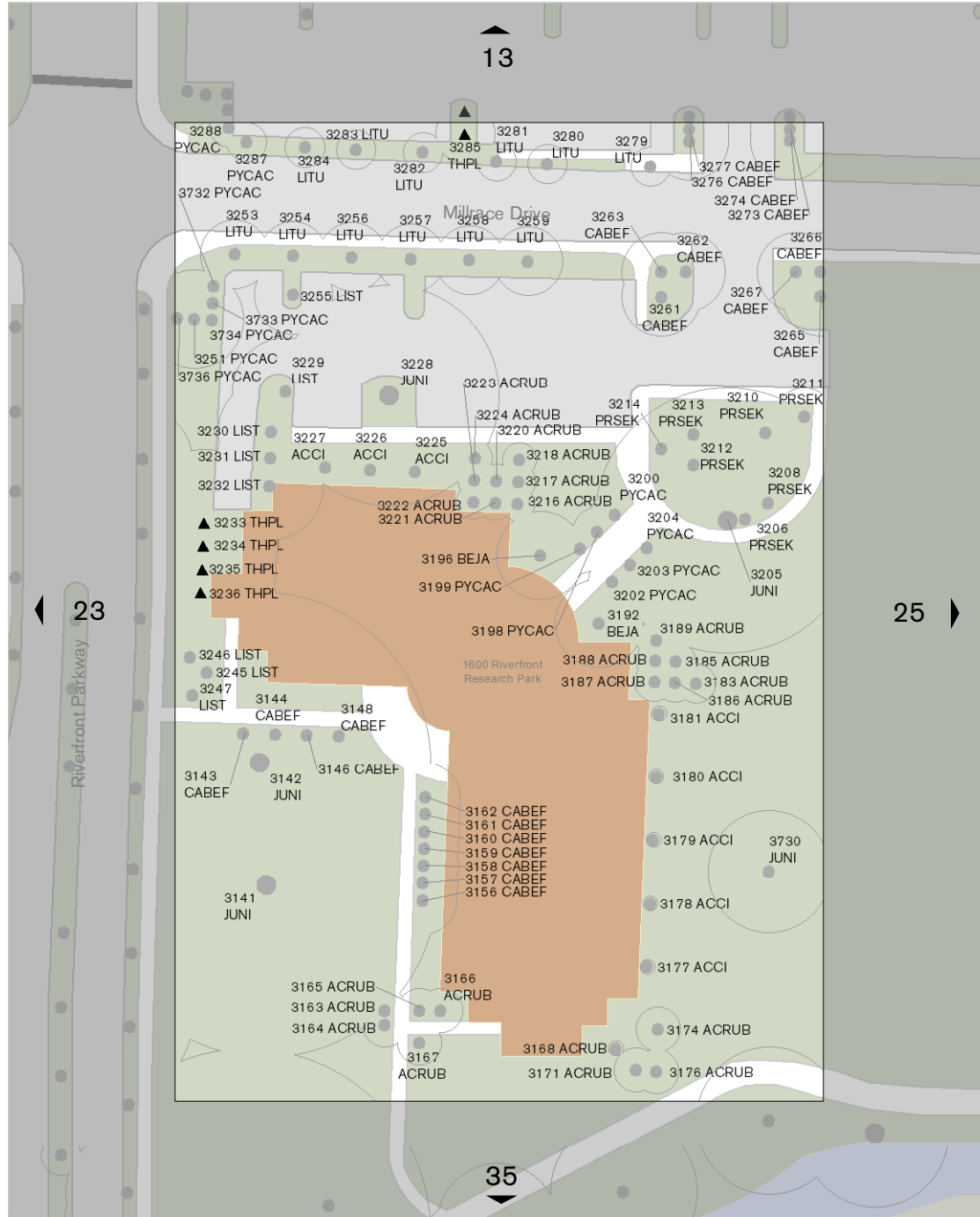


Coniferous Trees

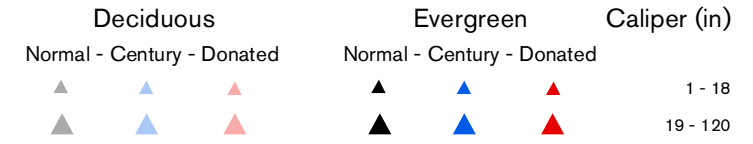


Broadleaf Trees

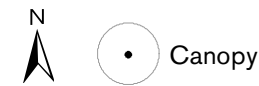
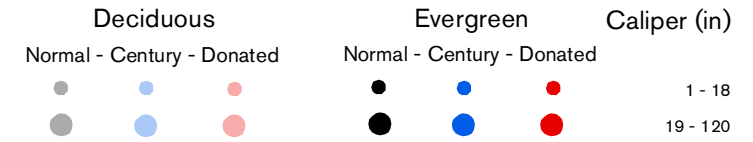


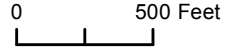
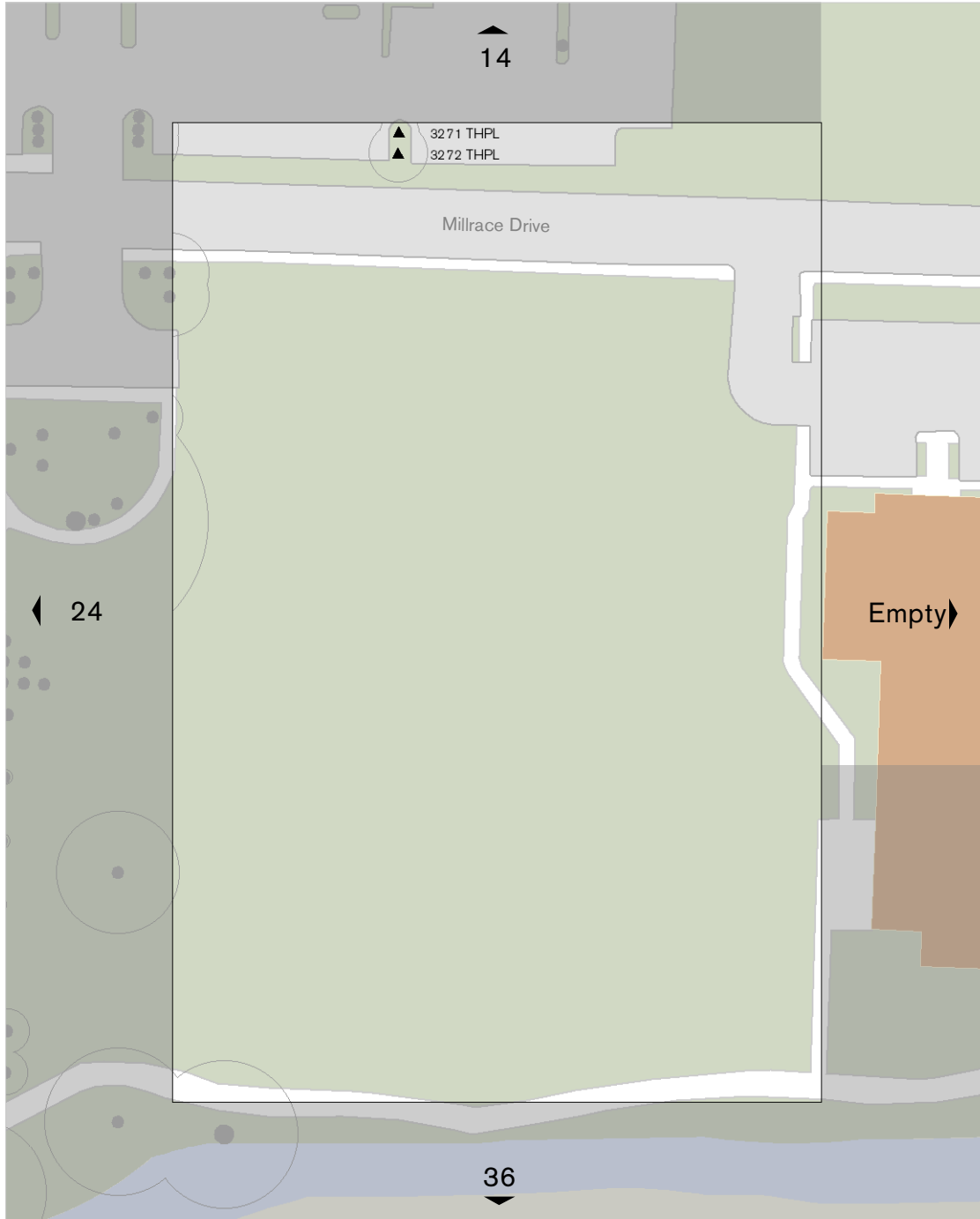


Coniferous Trees

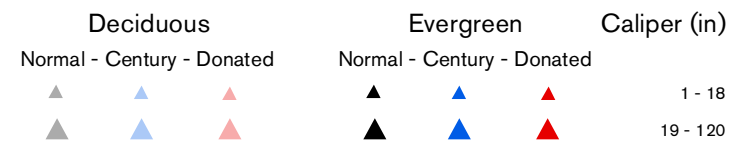


Broadleaf Trees

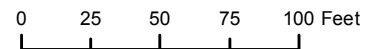
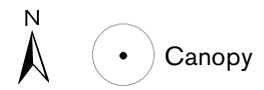


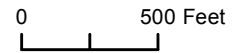
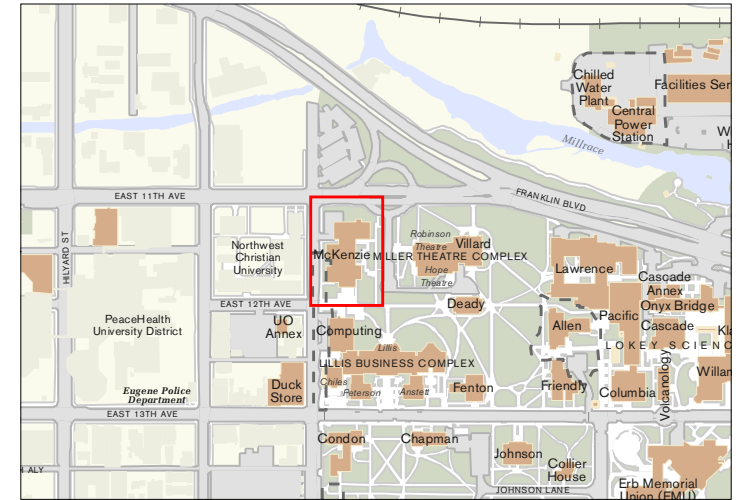
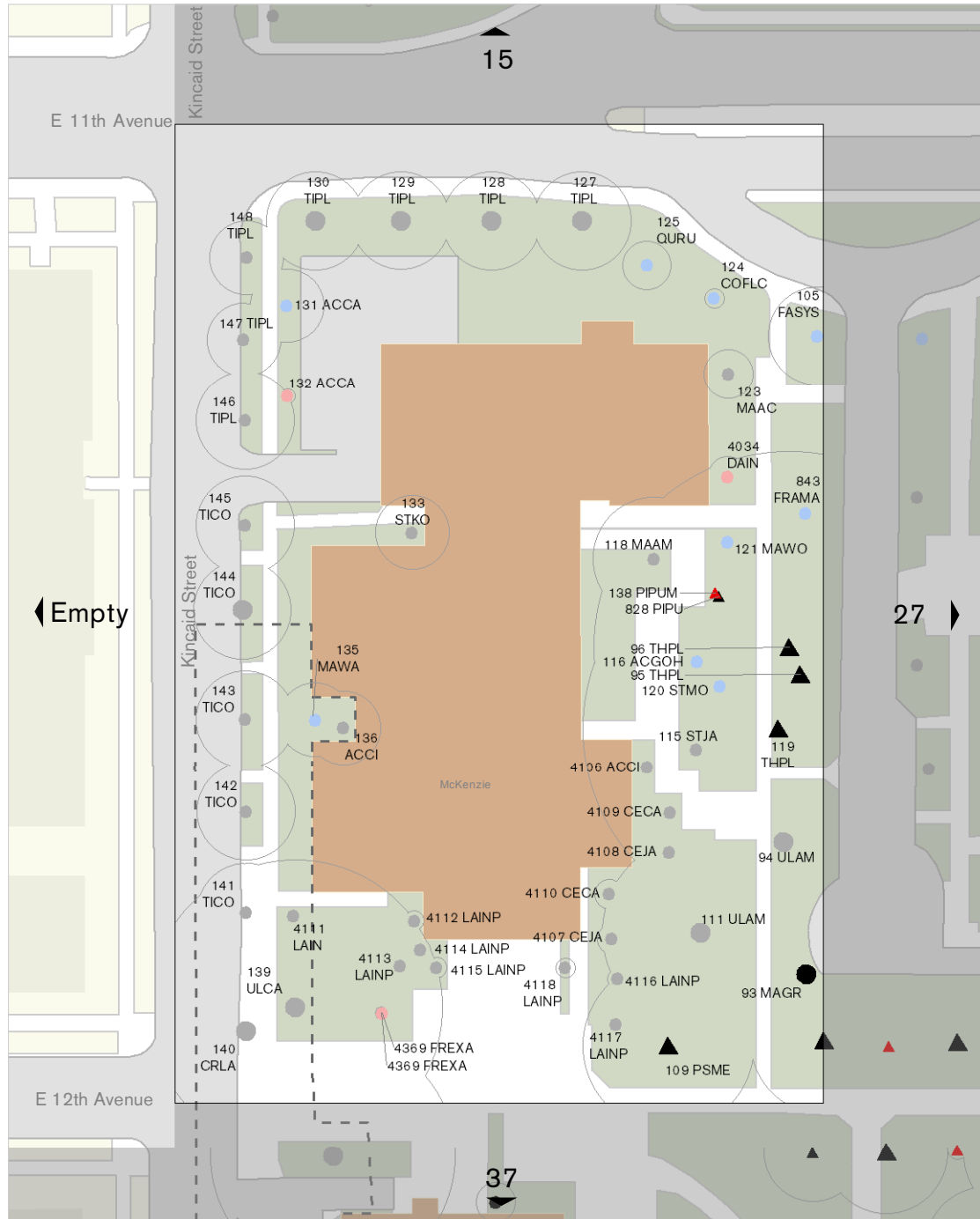


Coniferous Trees

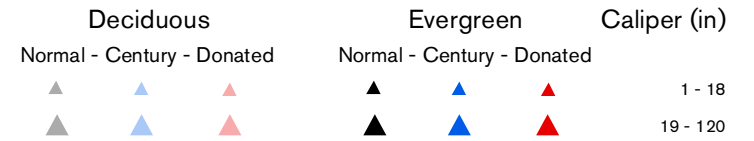


Broadleaf Trees

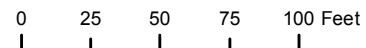
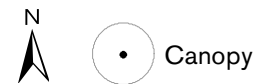
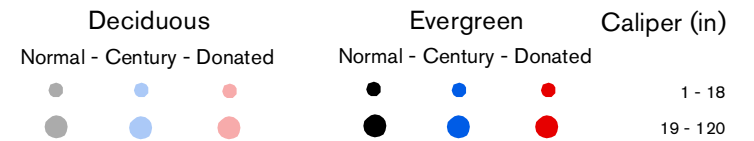


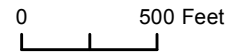
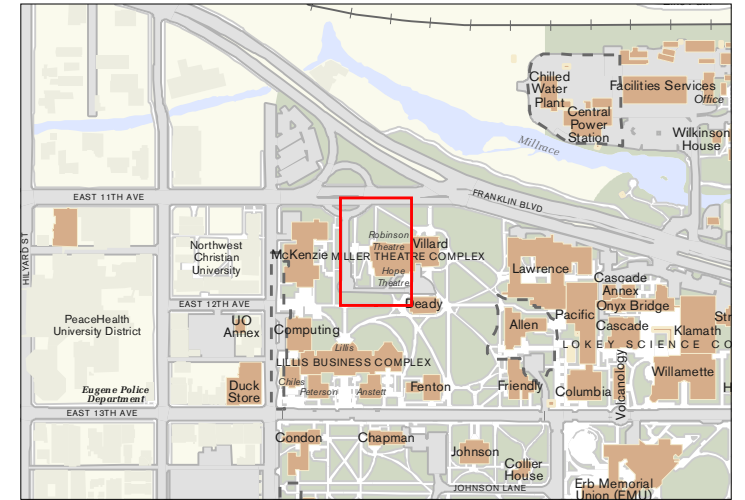
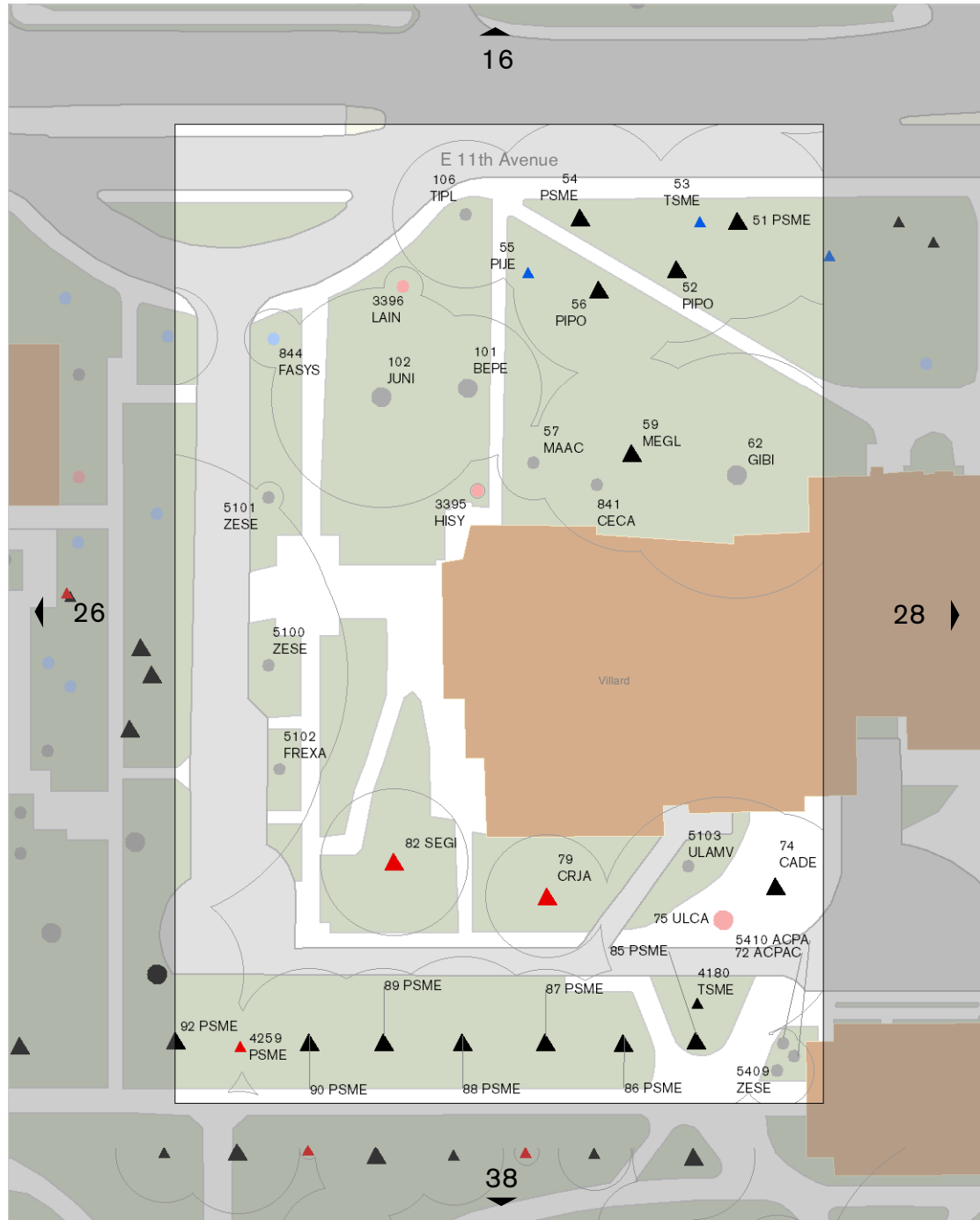


Coniferous Trees

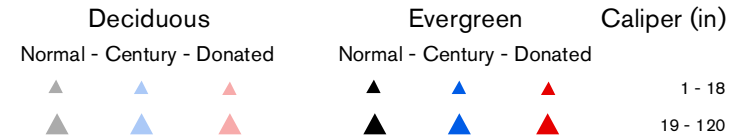


Broadleaf Trees

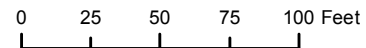
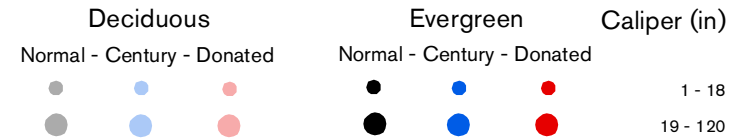


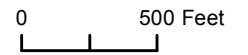
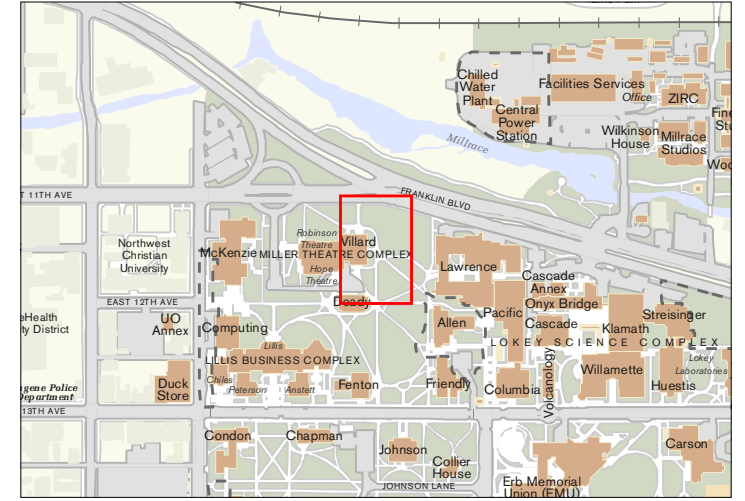
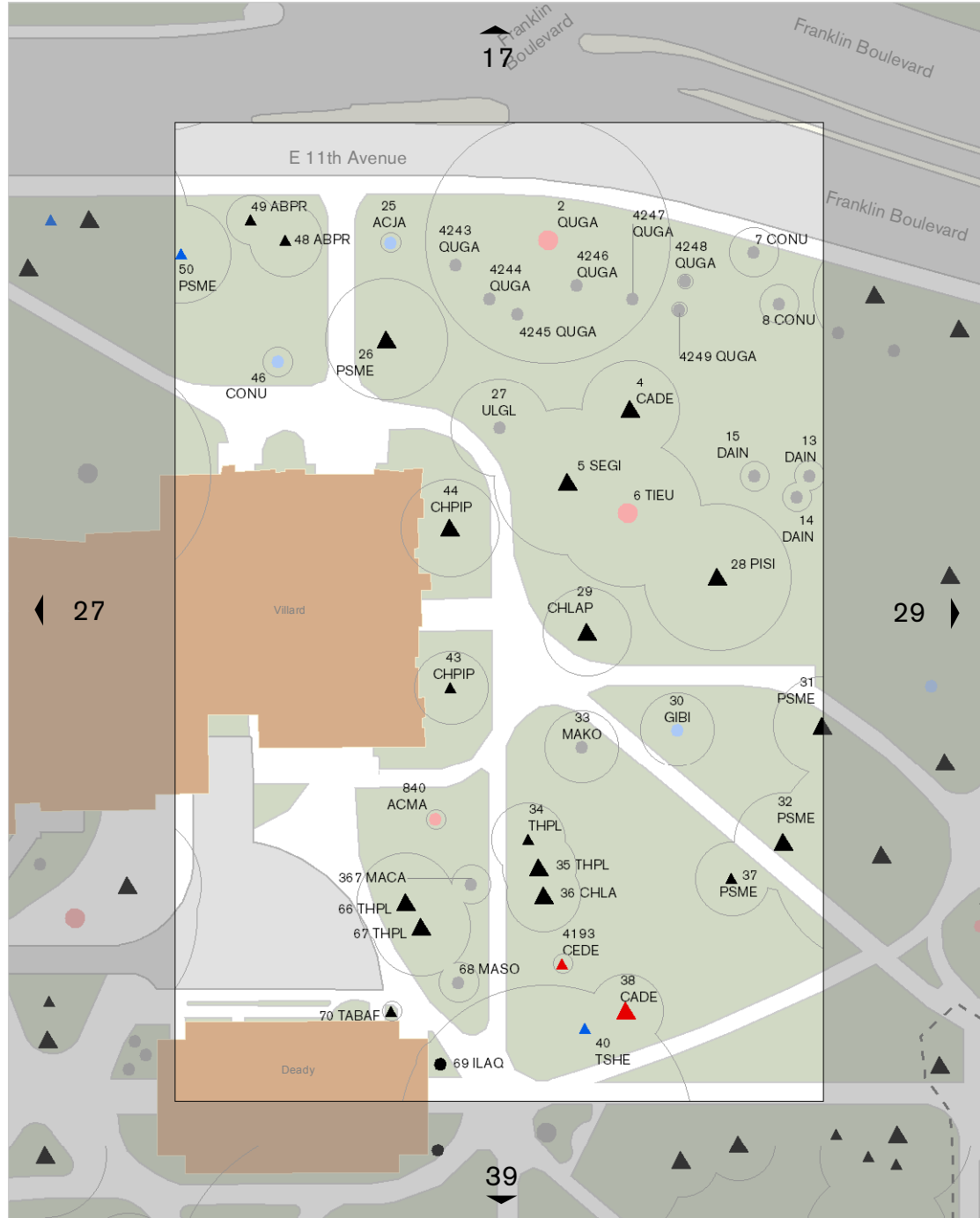


Coniferous Trees

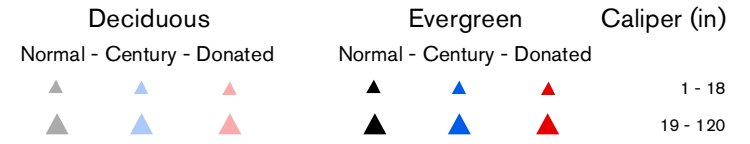


Broadleaf Trees

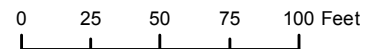
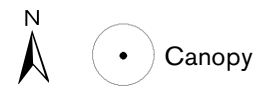
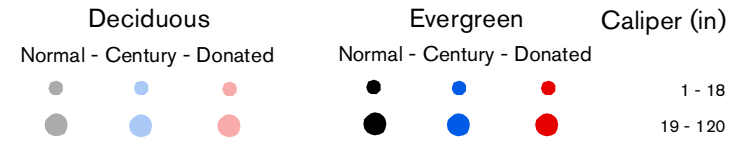


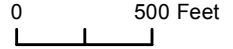
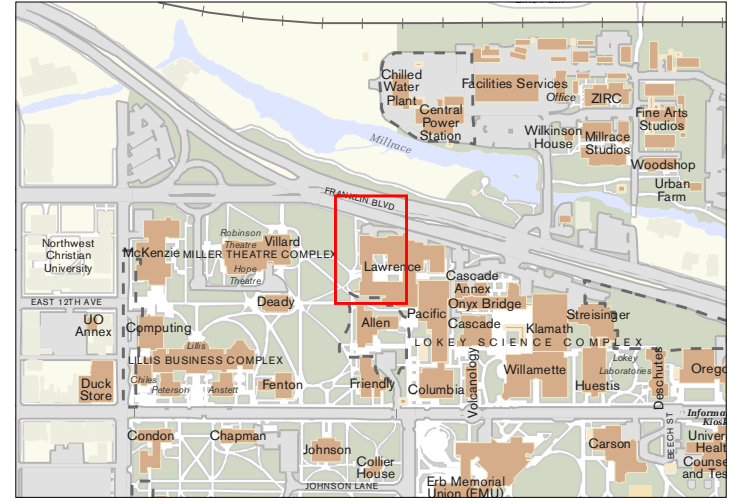
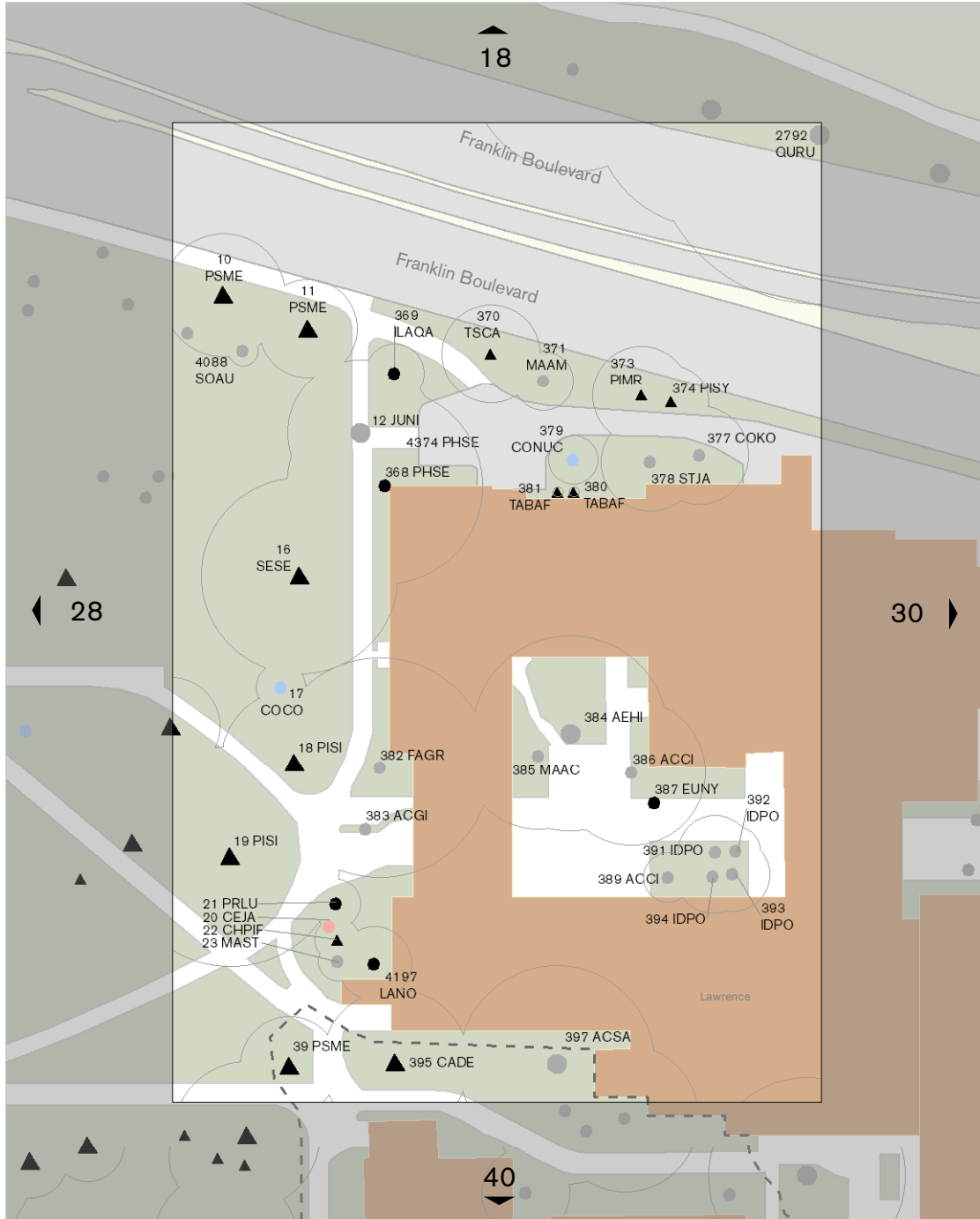


Coniferous Trees

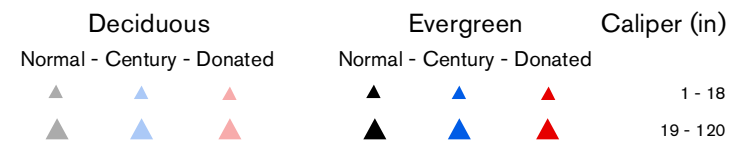


Broadleaf Trees

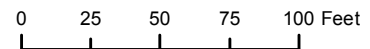
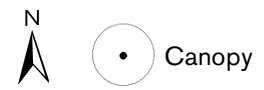
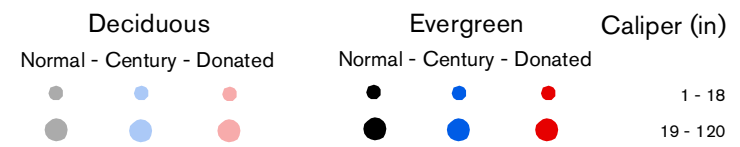


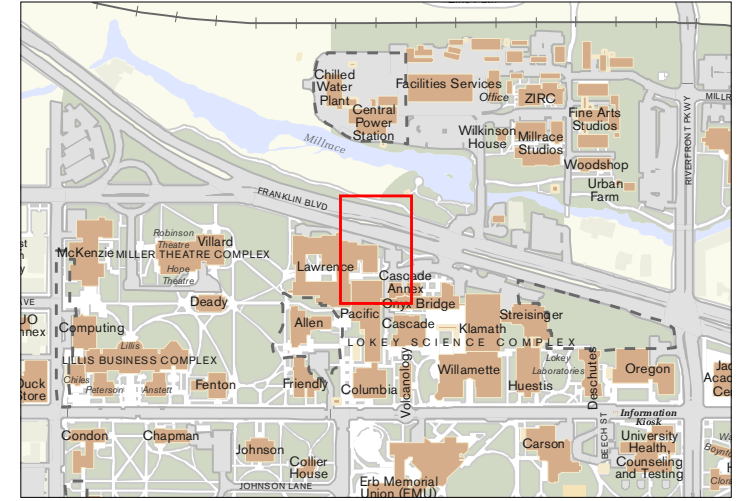
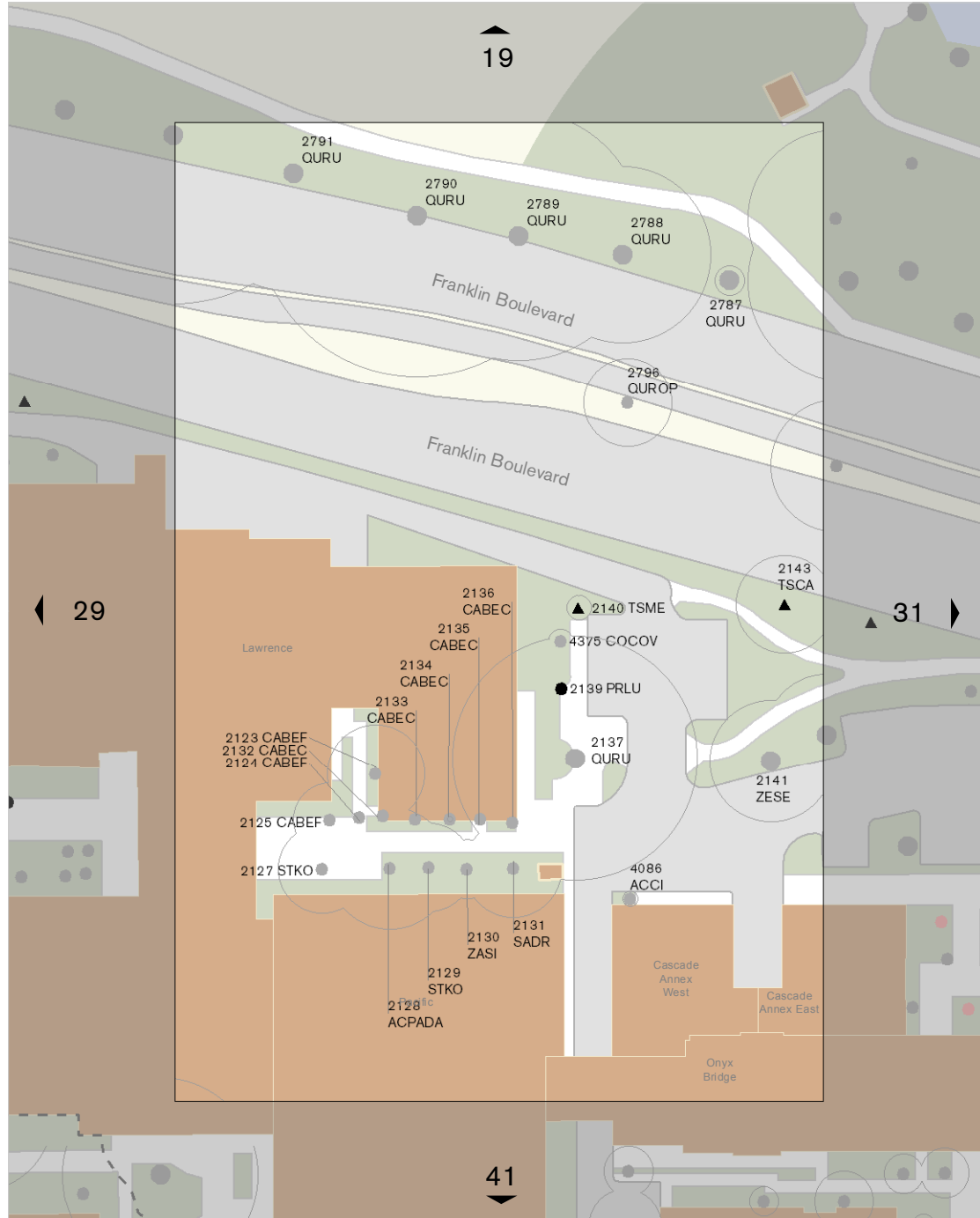


Coniferous Trees



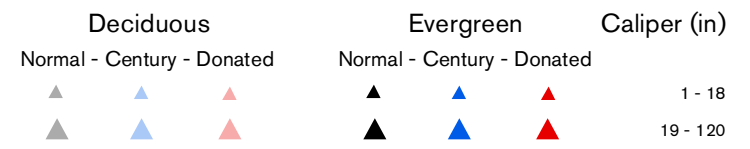
Broadleaf Trees



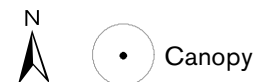


0 500 Feet

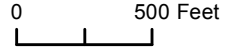
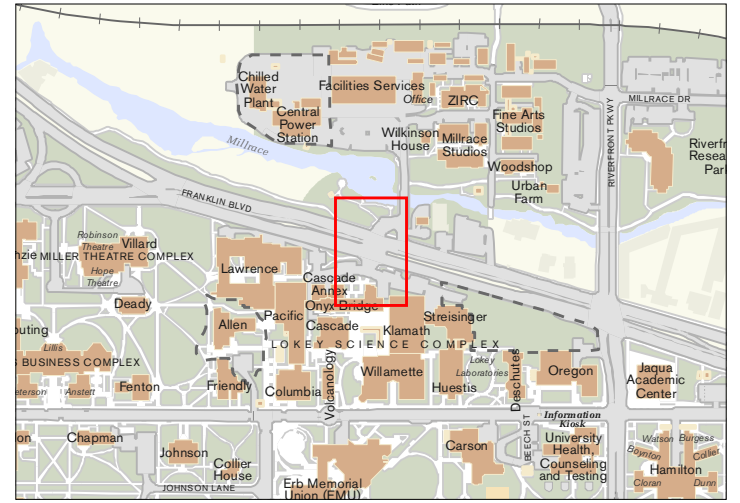
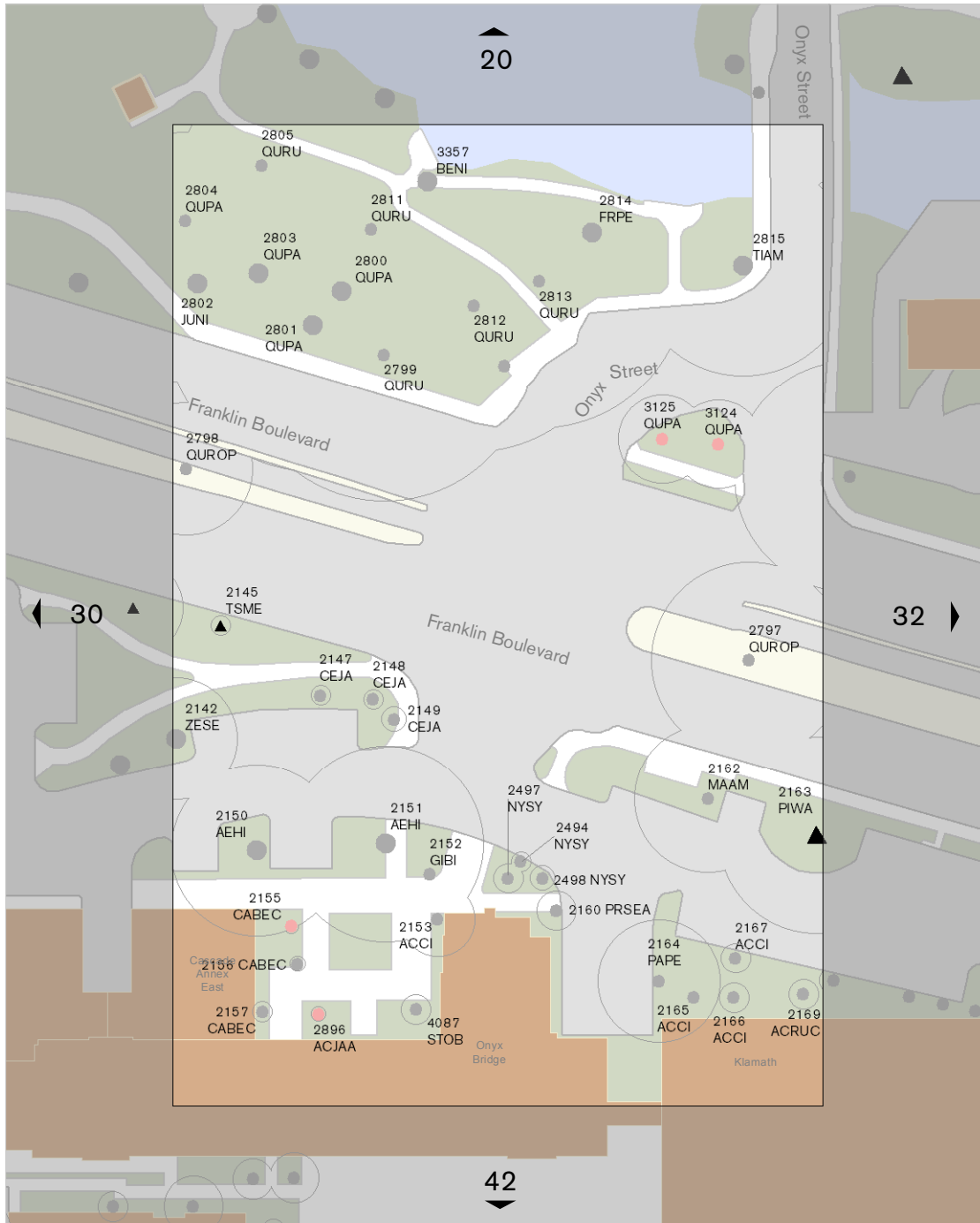
Coniferous Trees



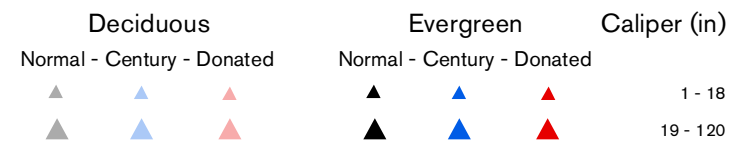
Broadleaf Trees



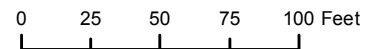
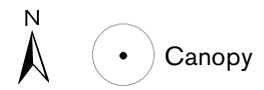
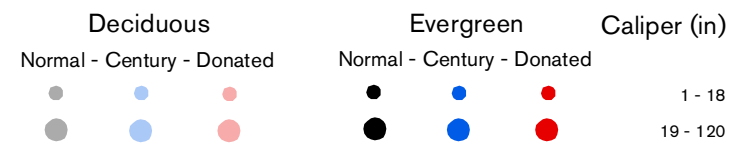
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

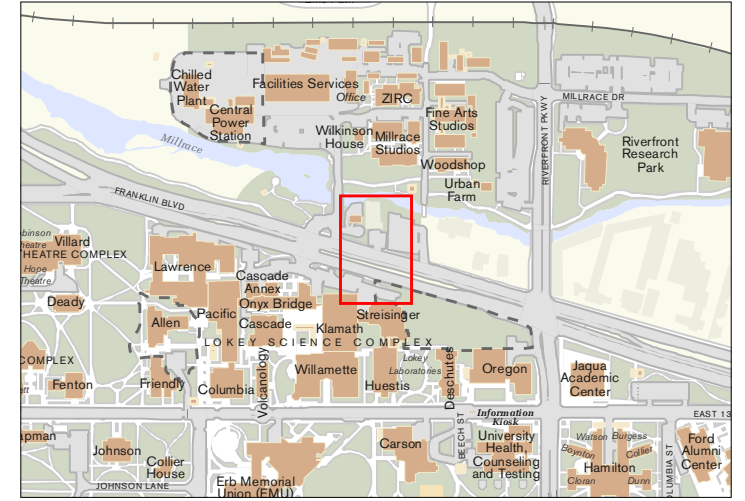
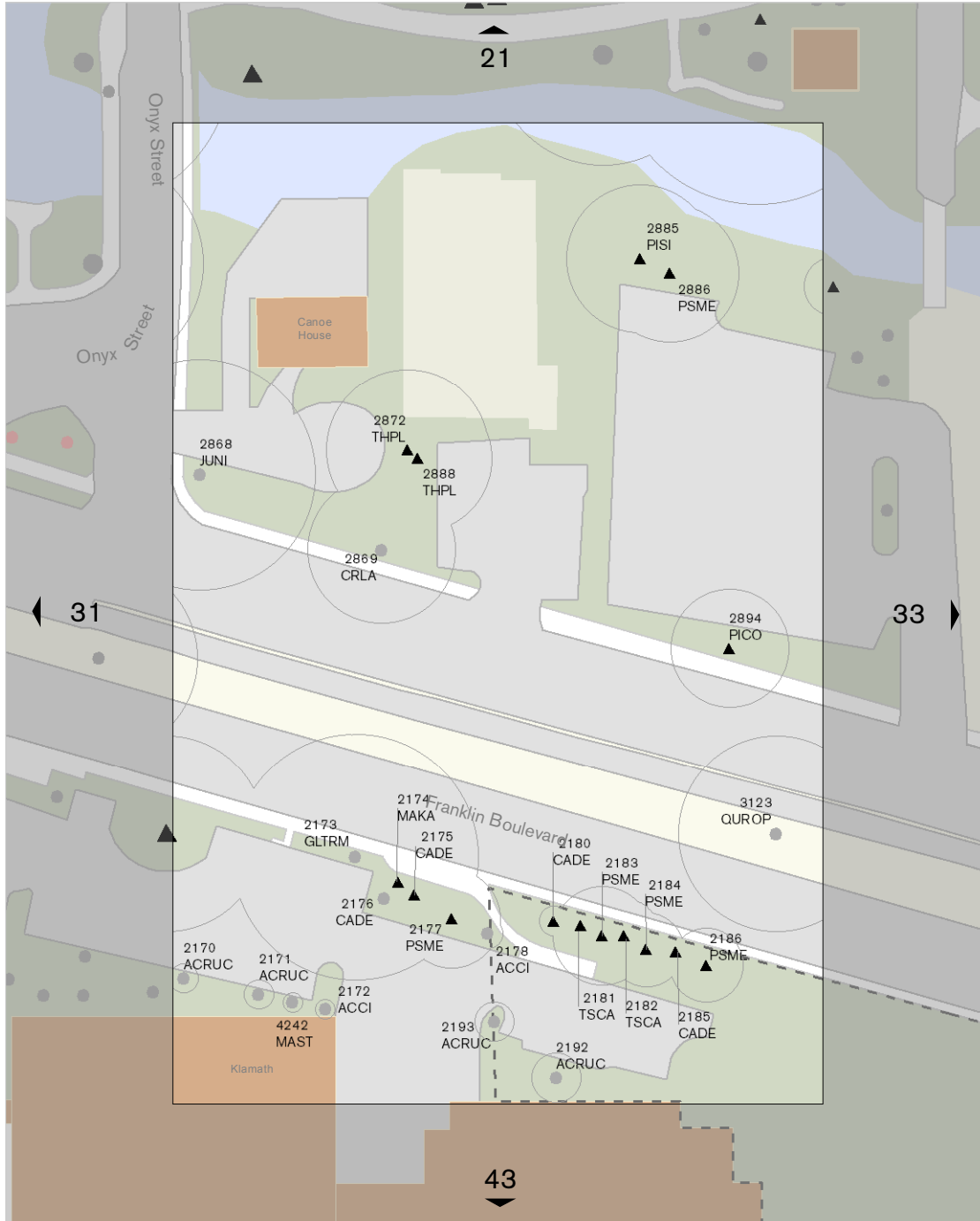


Coniferous Trees

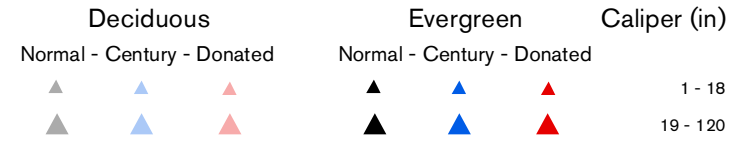


Broadleaf Trees

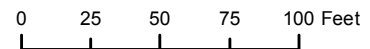
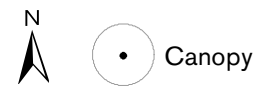
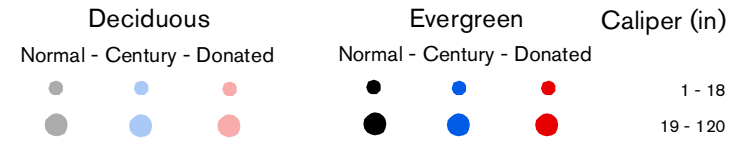


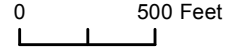
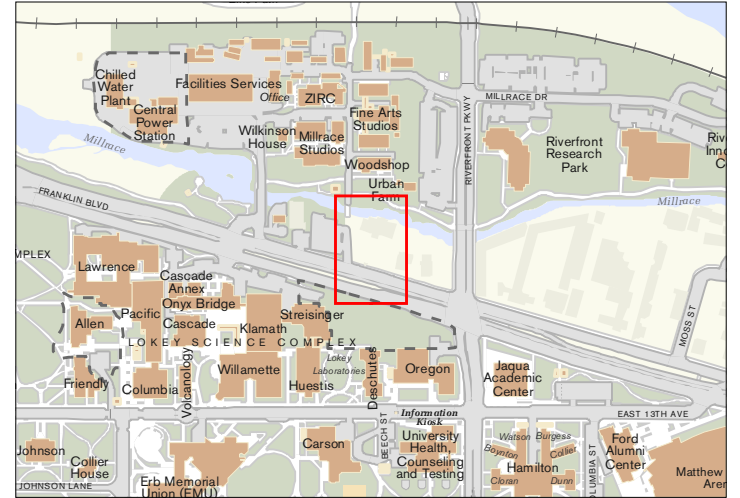
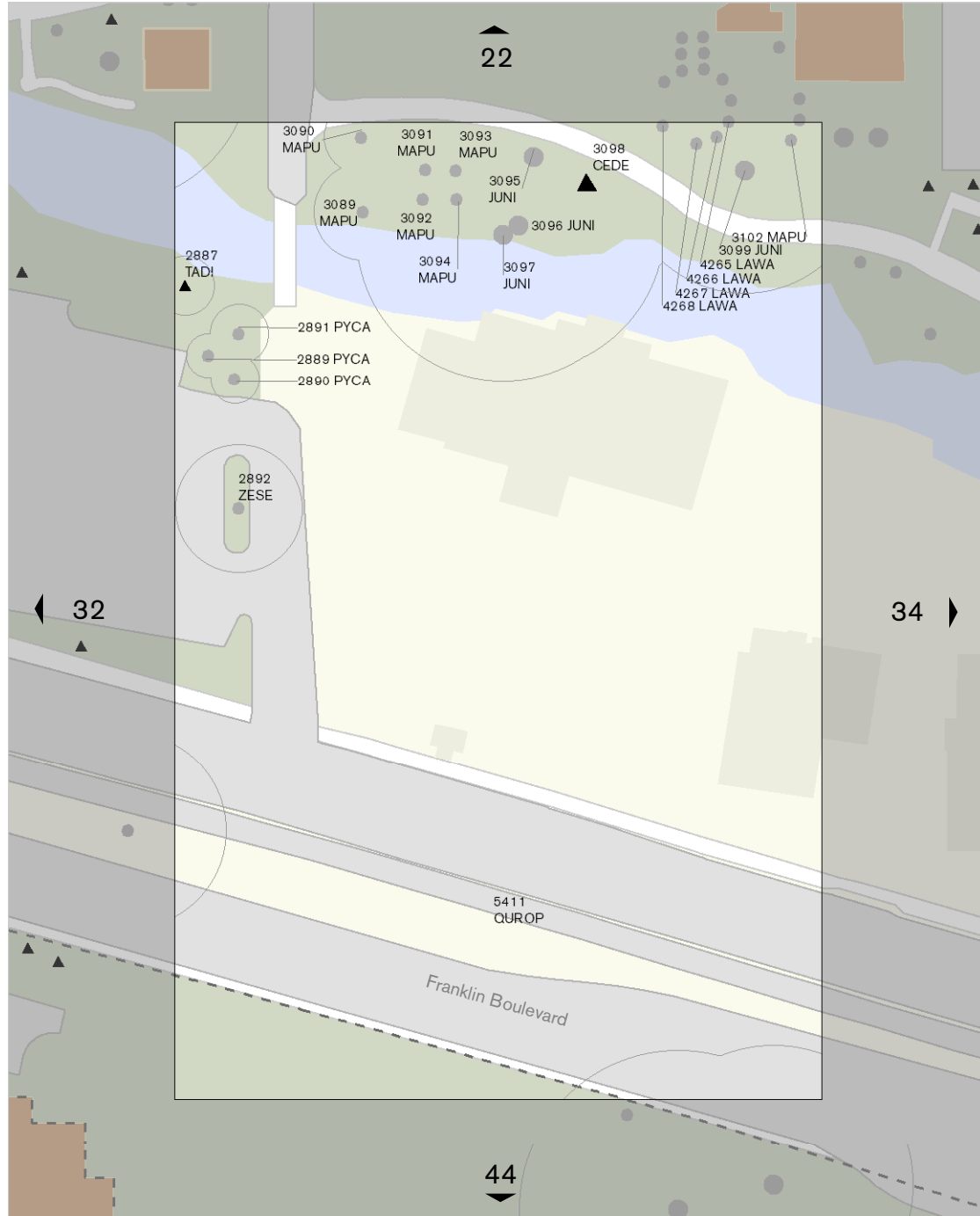


Coniferous Trees

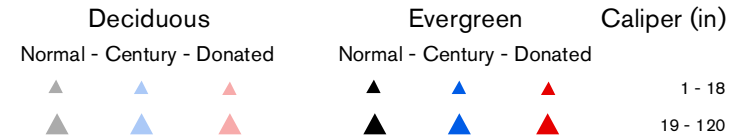


Broadleaf Trees

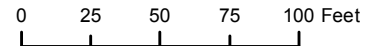
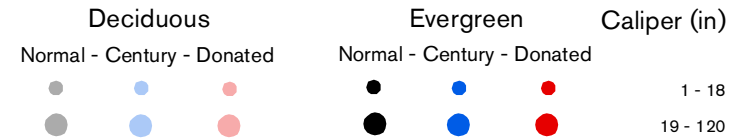


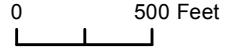
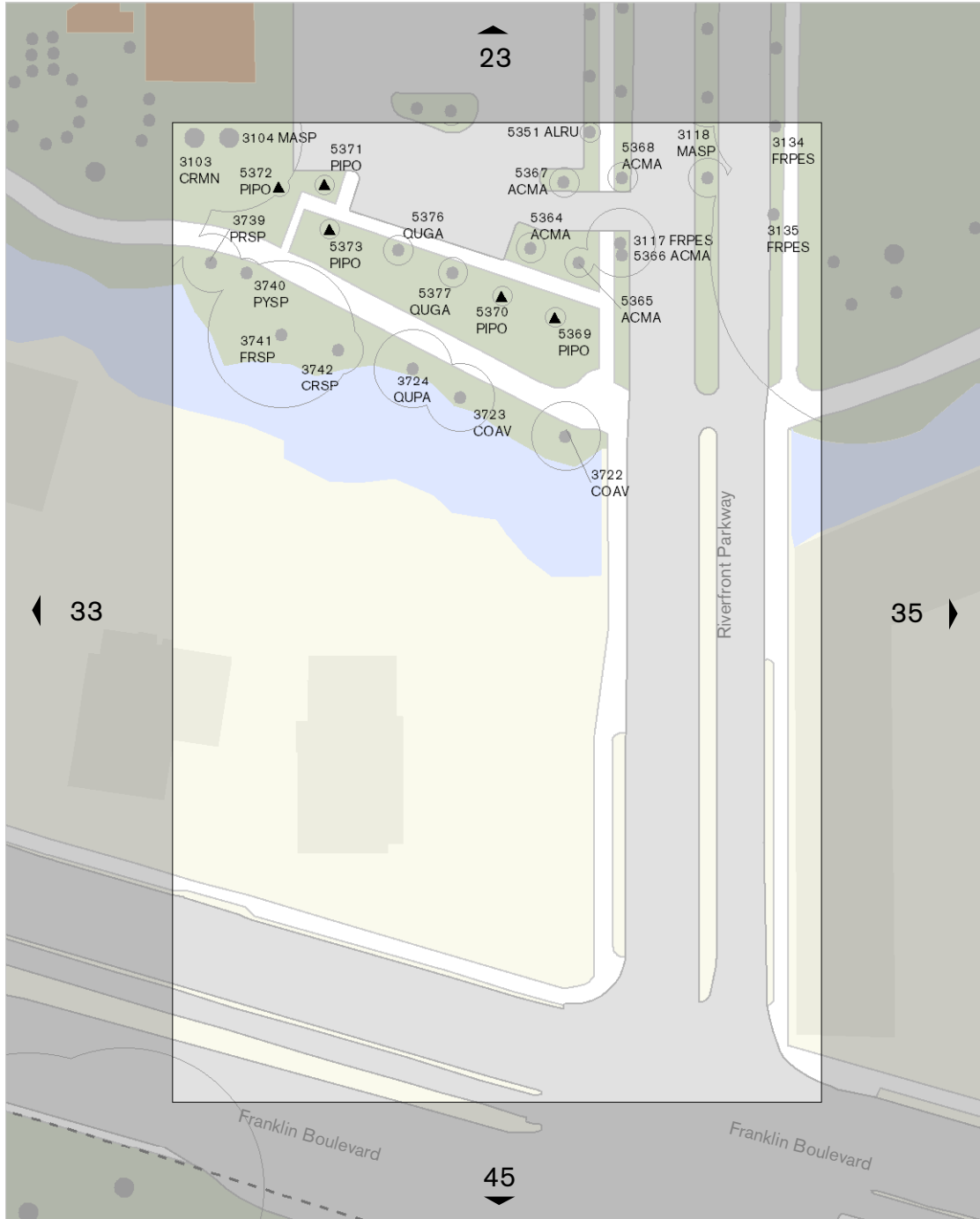


Coniferous Trees

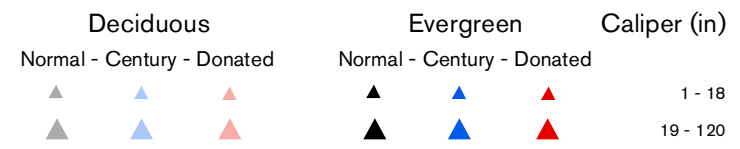


Broadleaf Trees

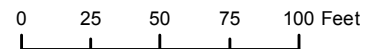
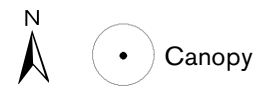
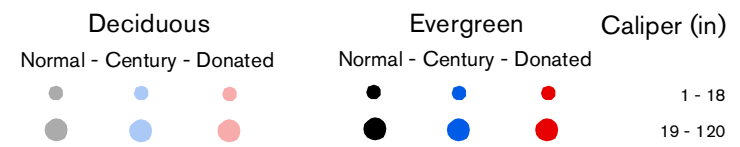


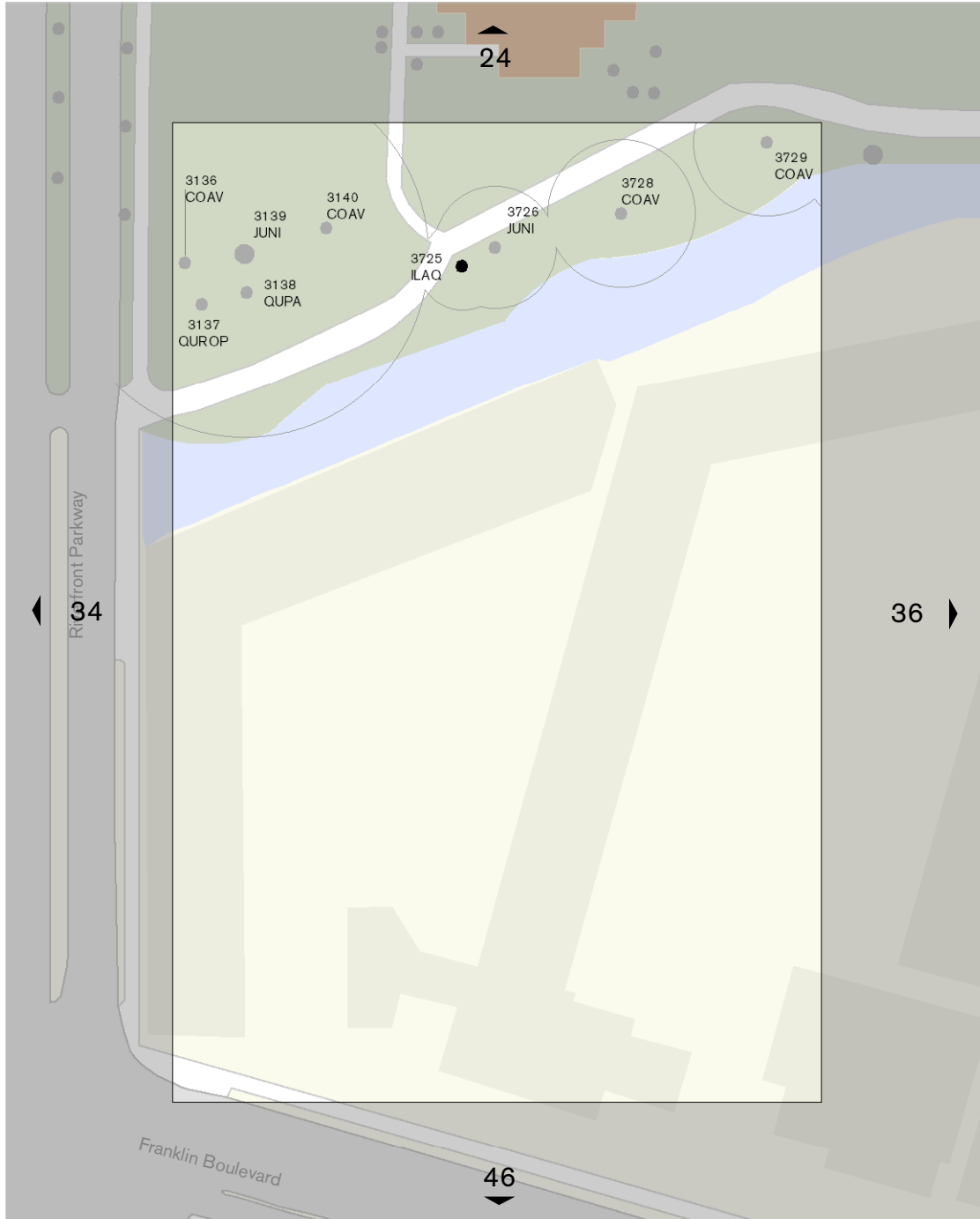


Coniferous Trees



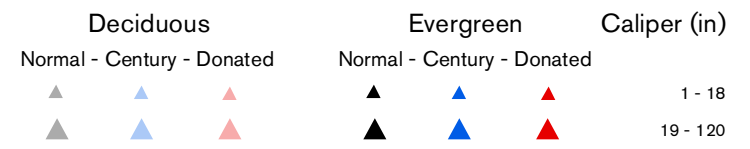
Broadleaf Trees



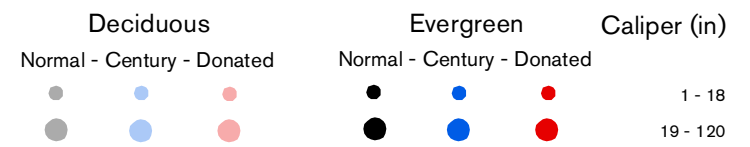


0 500 Feet

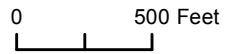
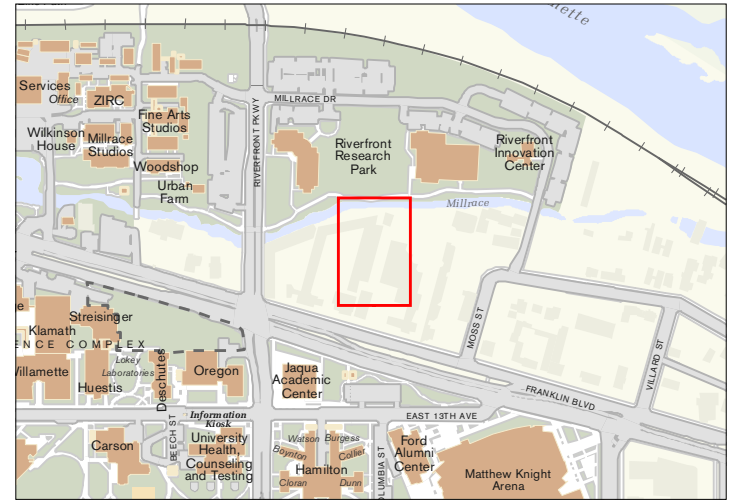
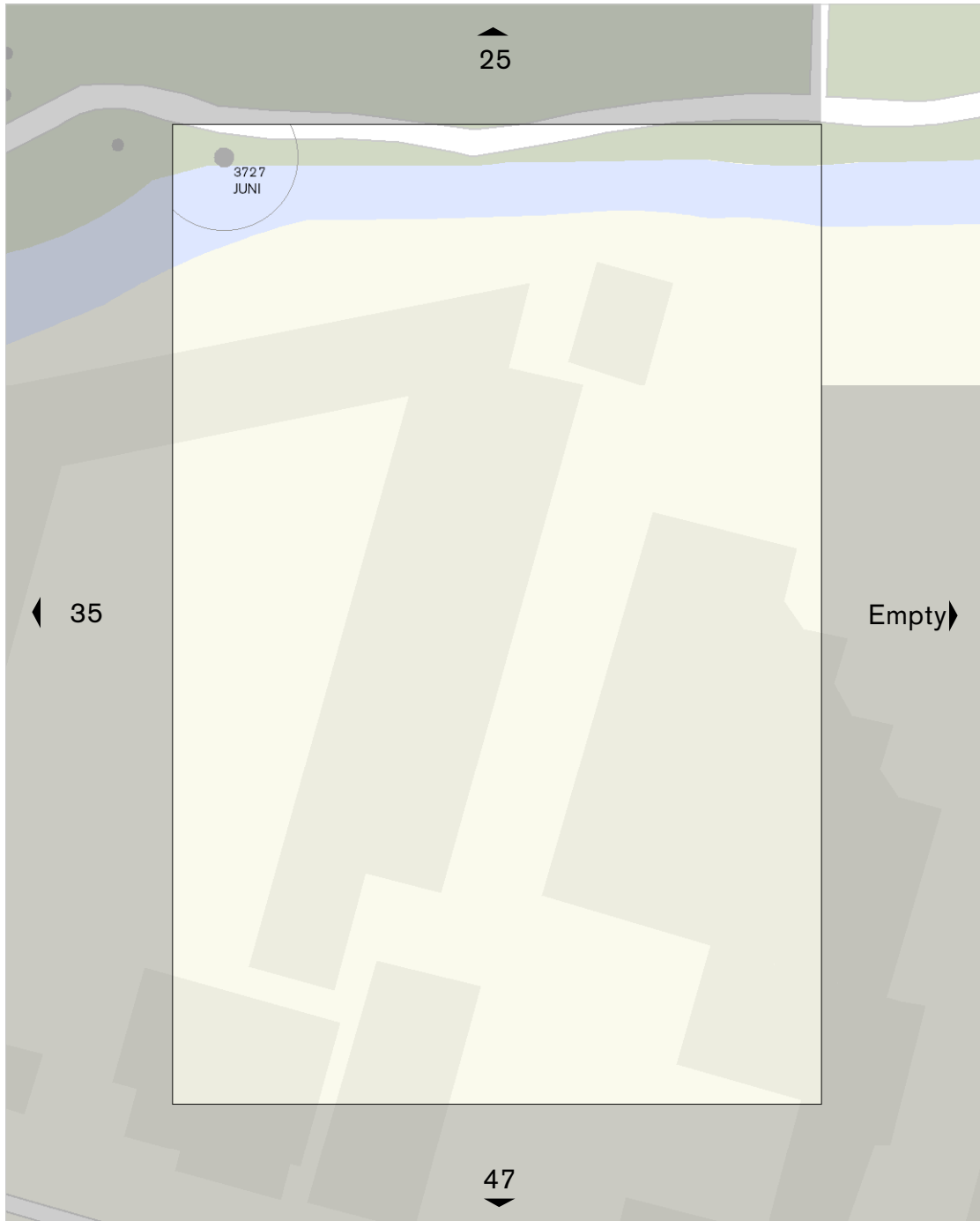
Coniferous Trees



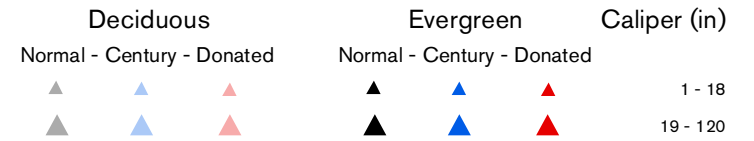
Broadleaf Trees



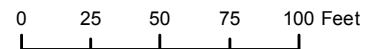
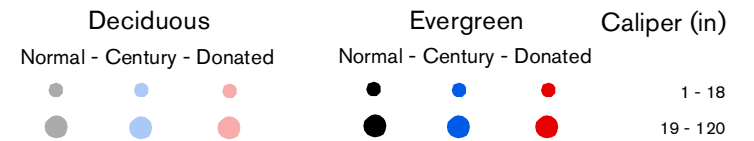
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

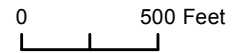
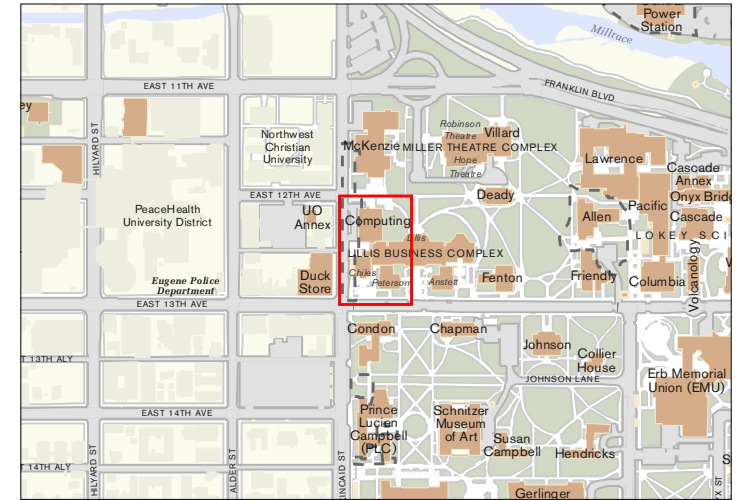
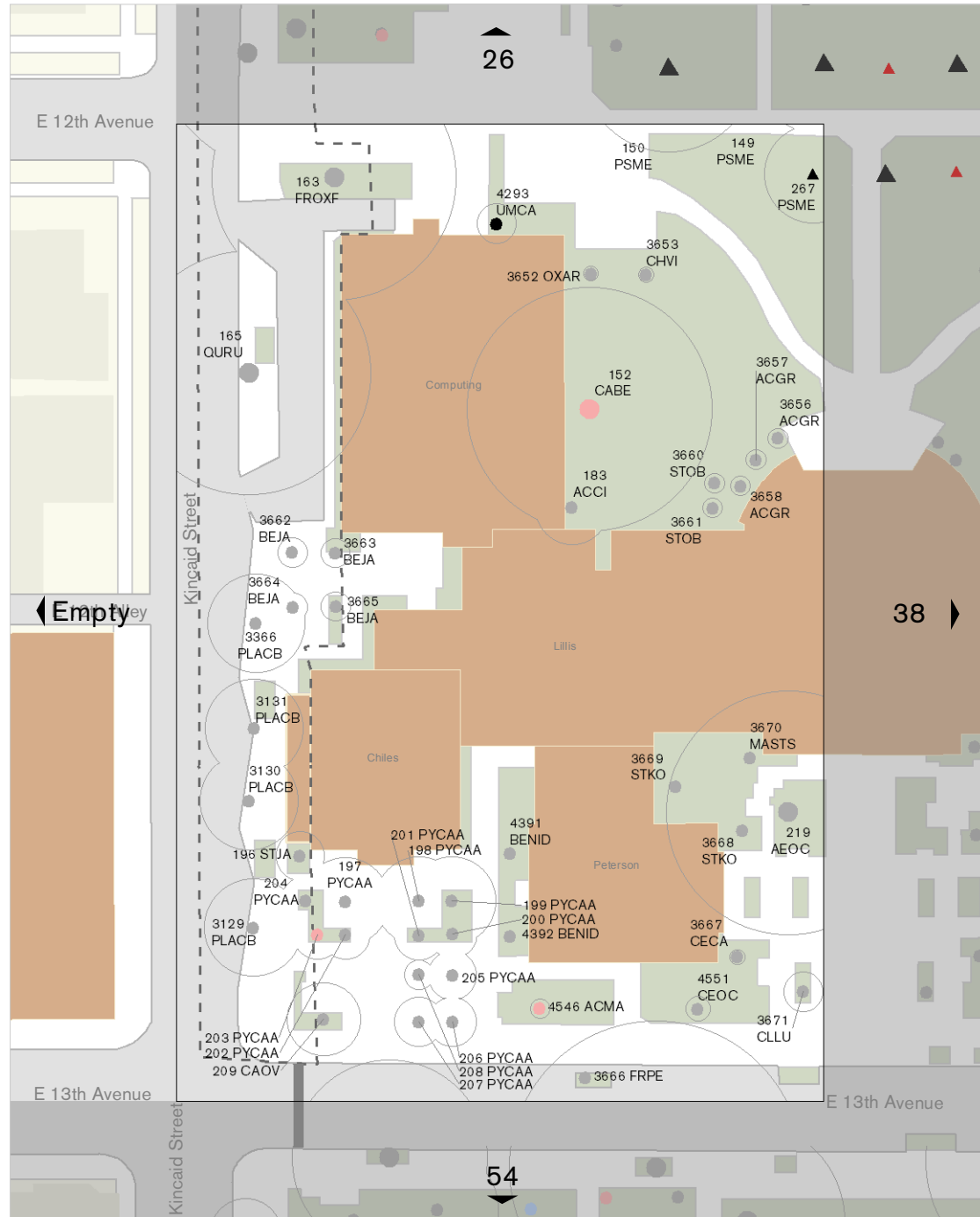


Coniferous Trees

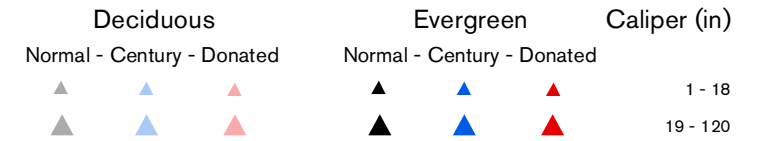


Broadleaf Trees

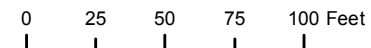
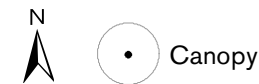
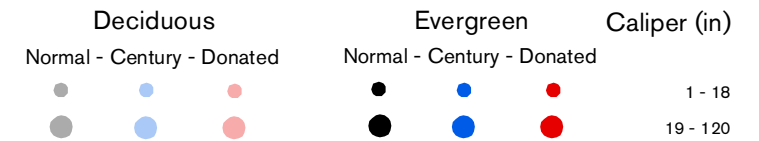


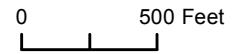
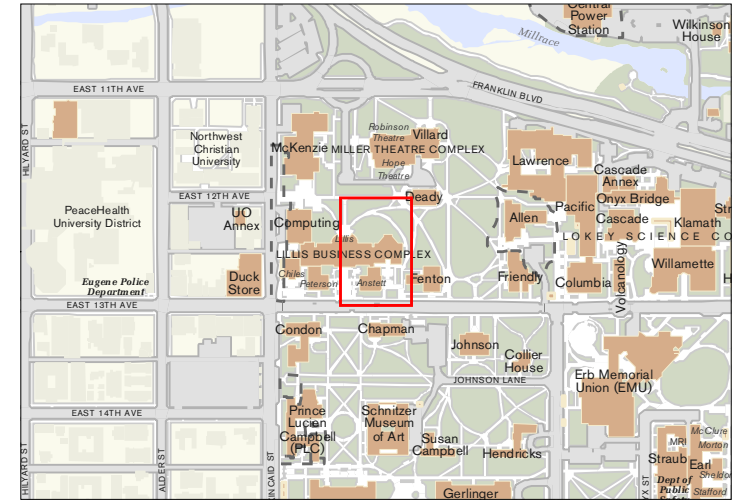
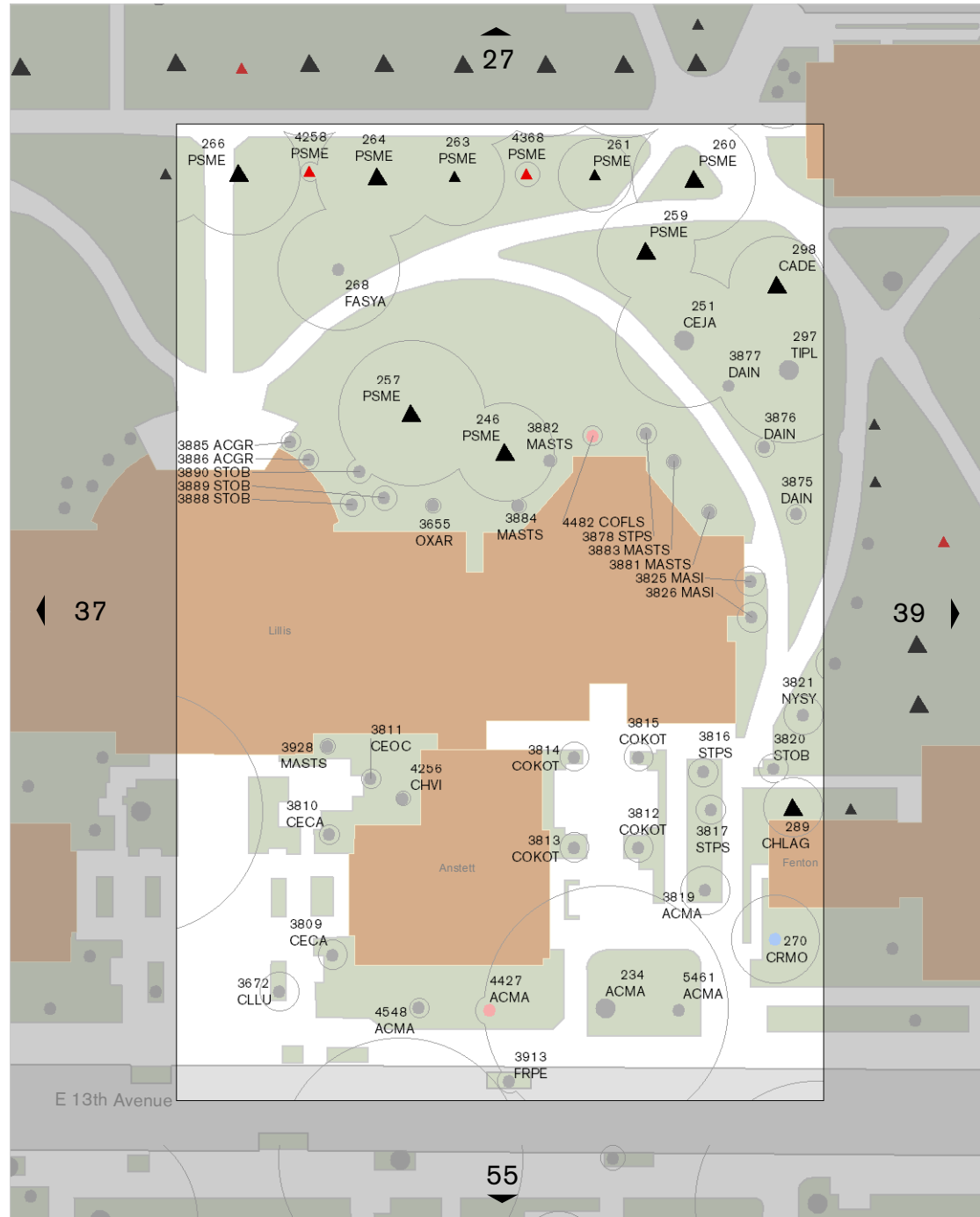


Coniferous Trees

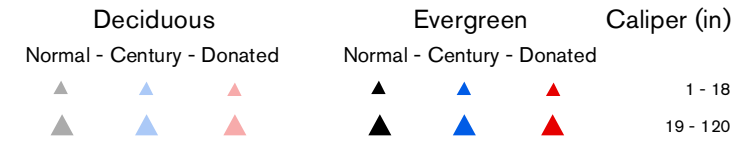


Broadleaf Trees

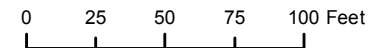
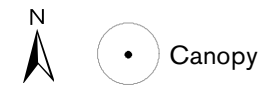
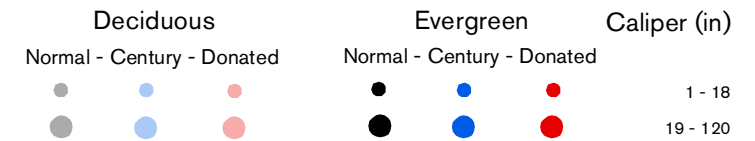




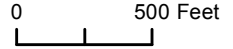
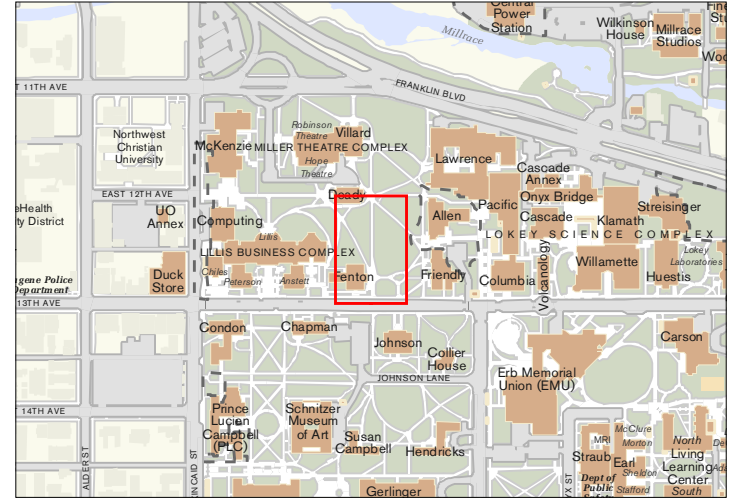
Coniferous Trees



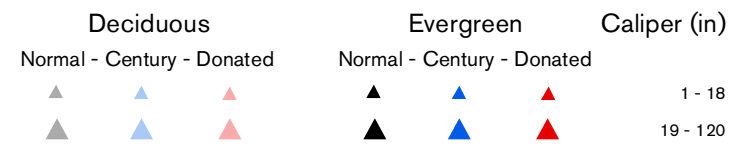
Broadleaf Trees



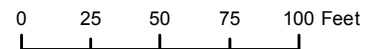
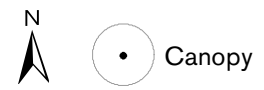
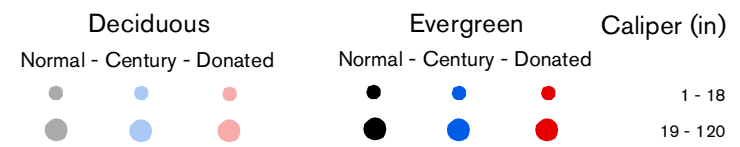
ATLAS OF TREES

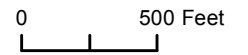
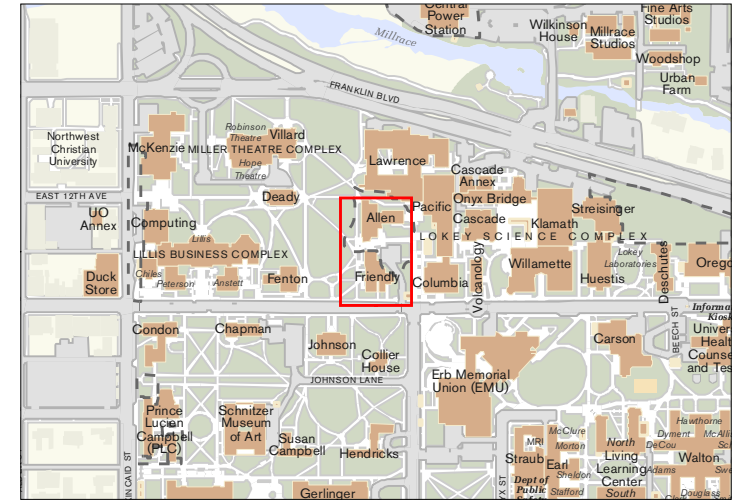
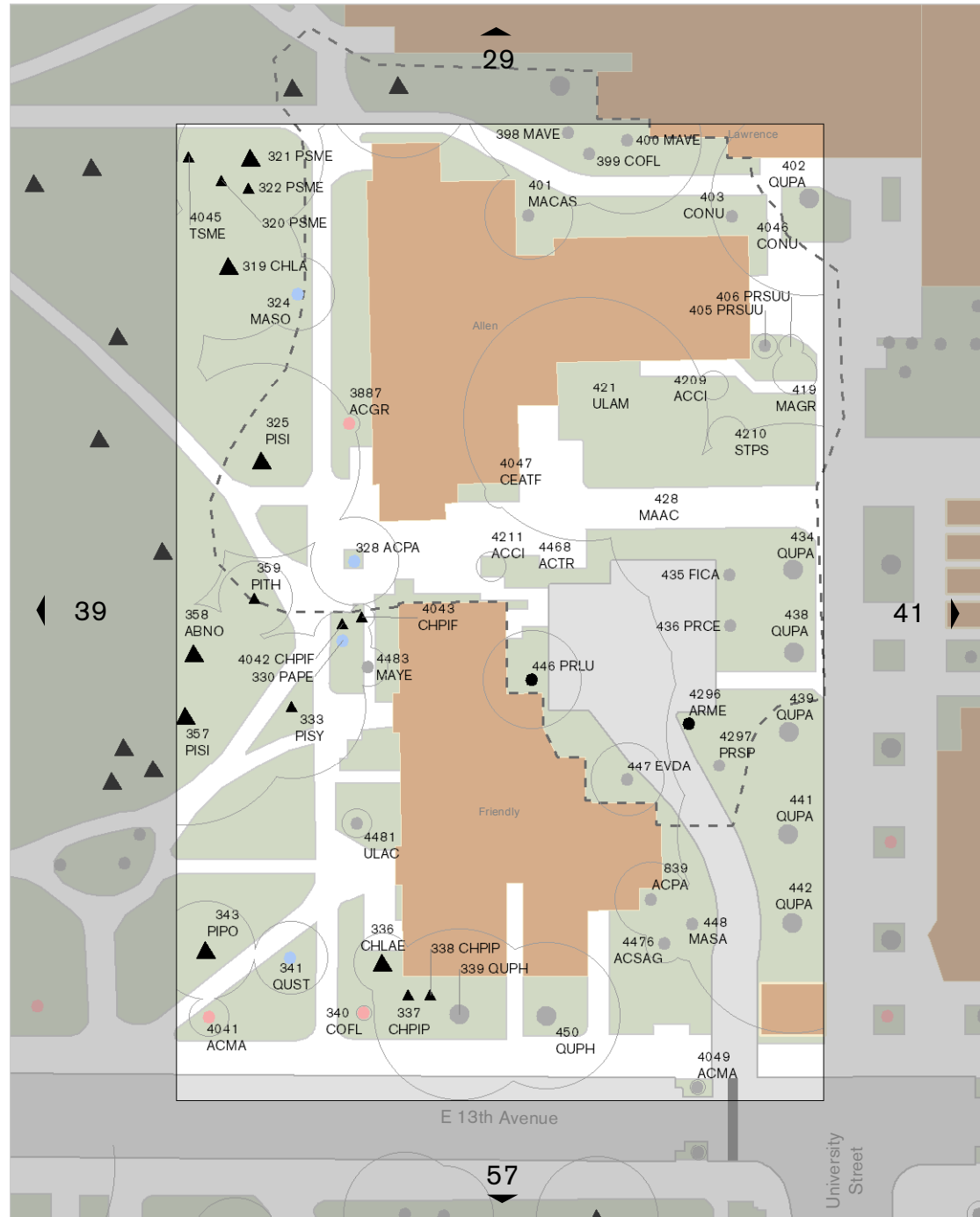


Coniferous Trees

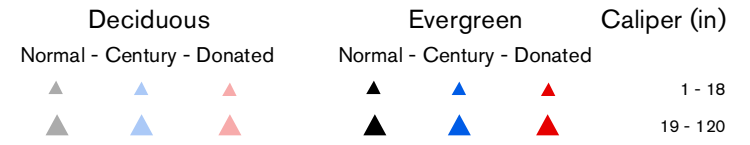


Broadleaf Trees

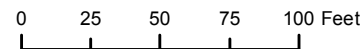
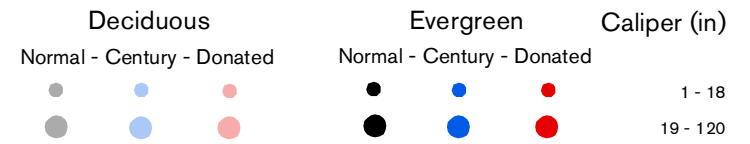


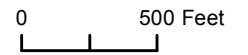
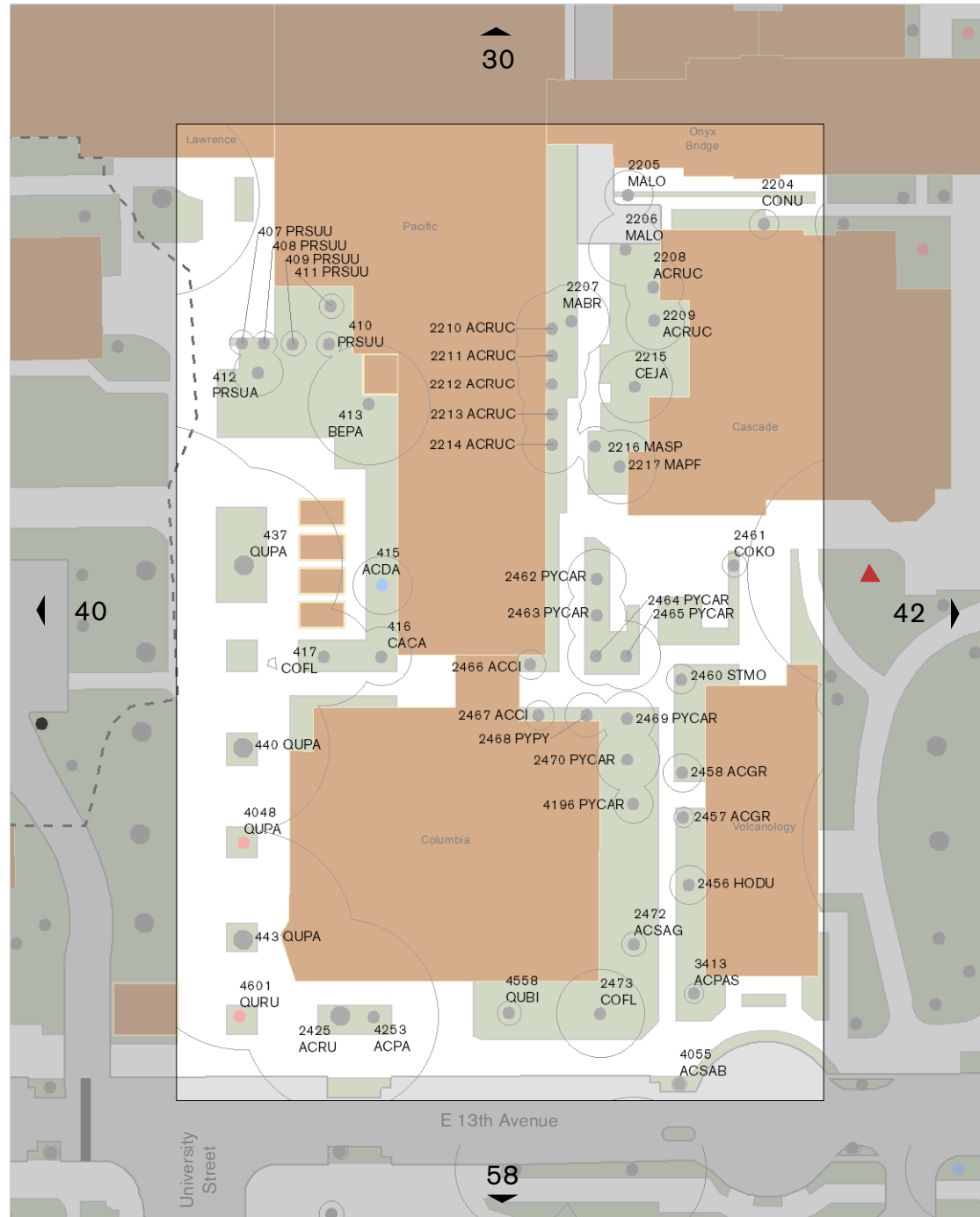


Coniferous Trees

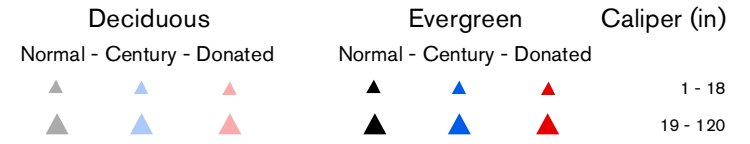


Broadleaf Trees

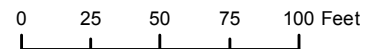
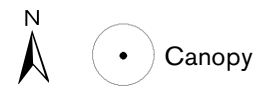
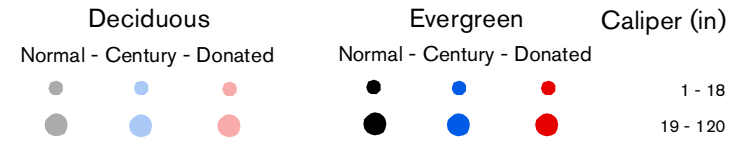


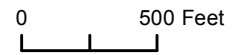
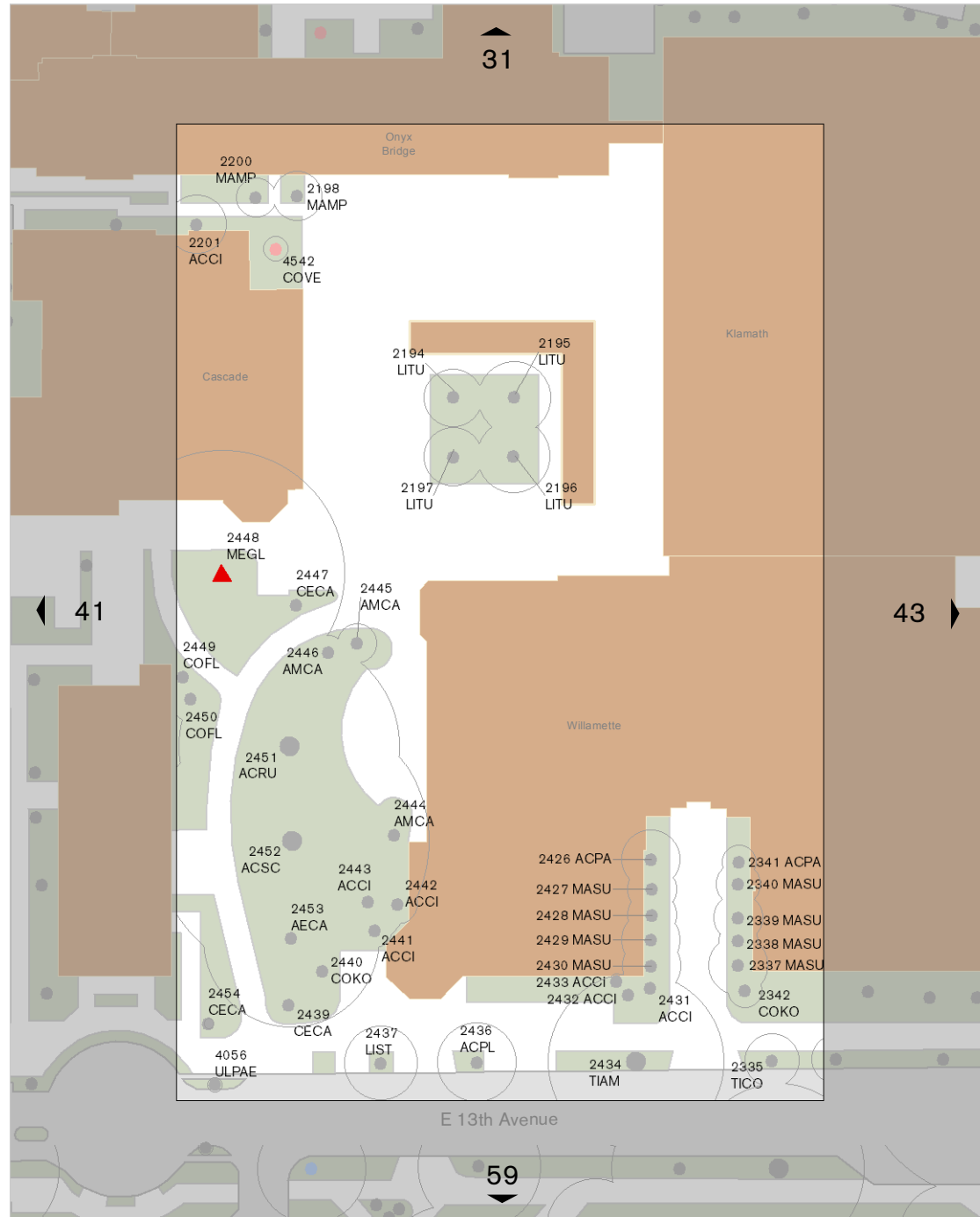


Coniferous Trees

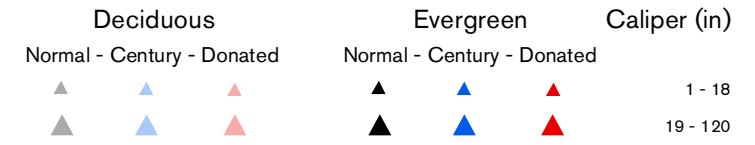


Broadleaf Trees

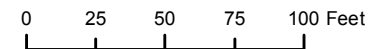
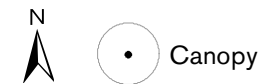
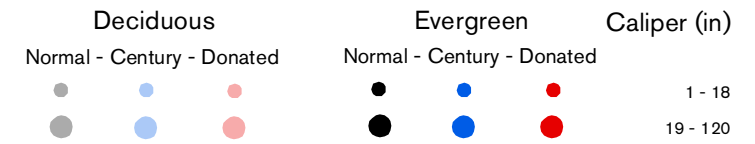


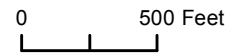
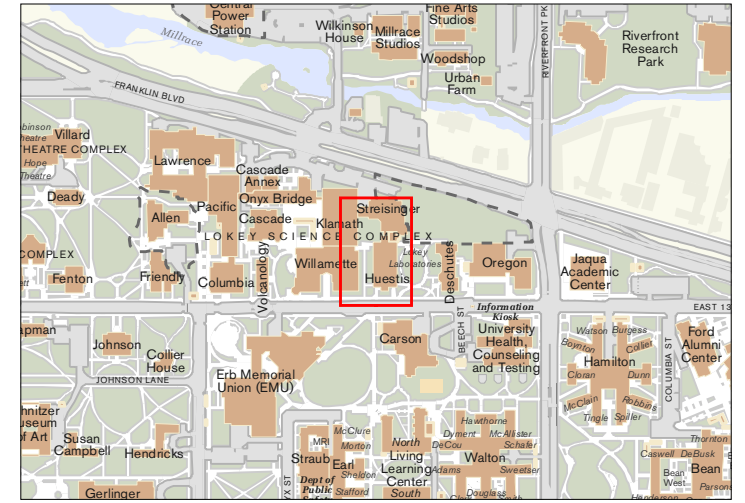
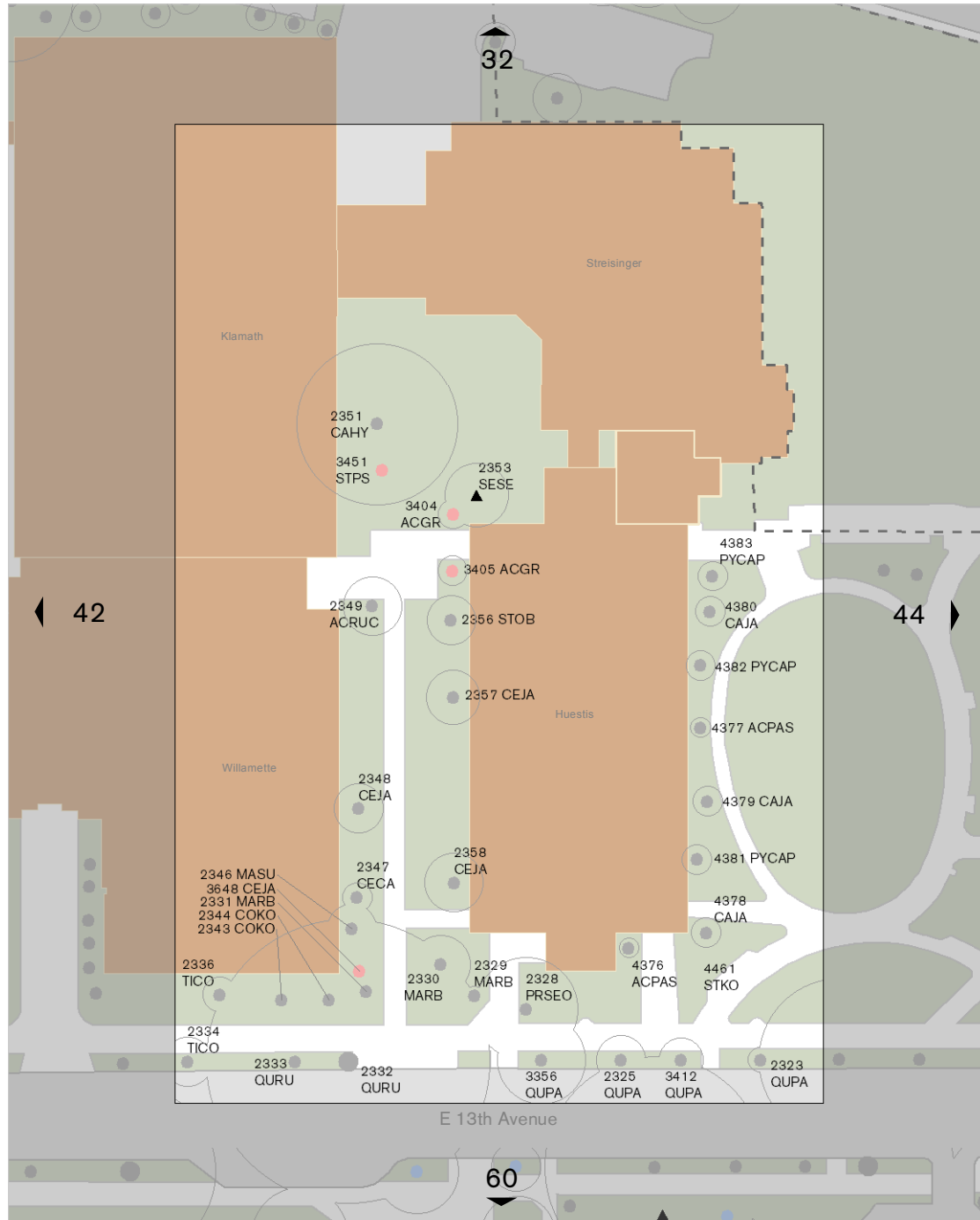


Coniferous Trees

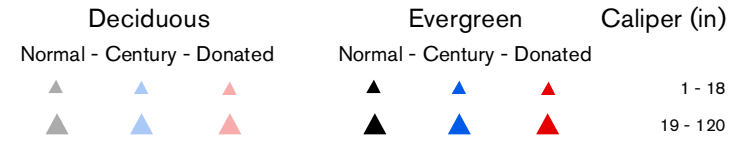


Broadleaf Trees

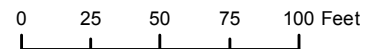
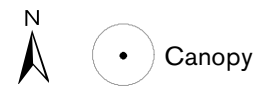
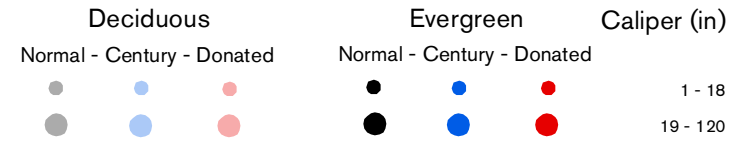


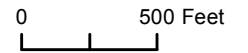
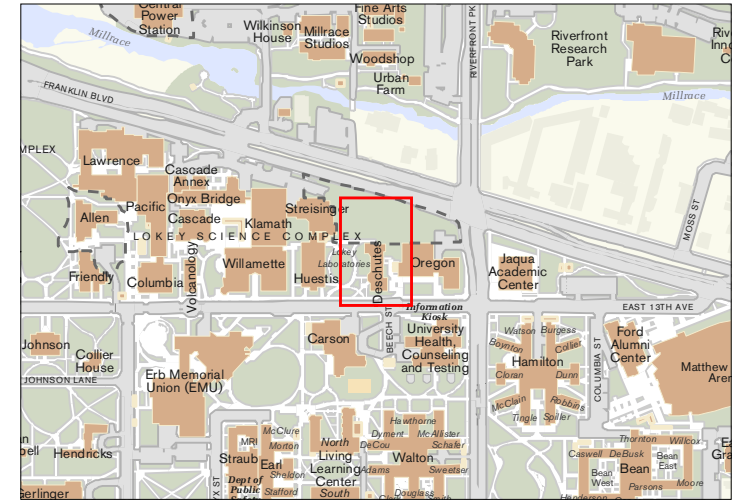
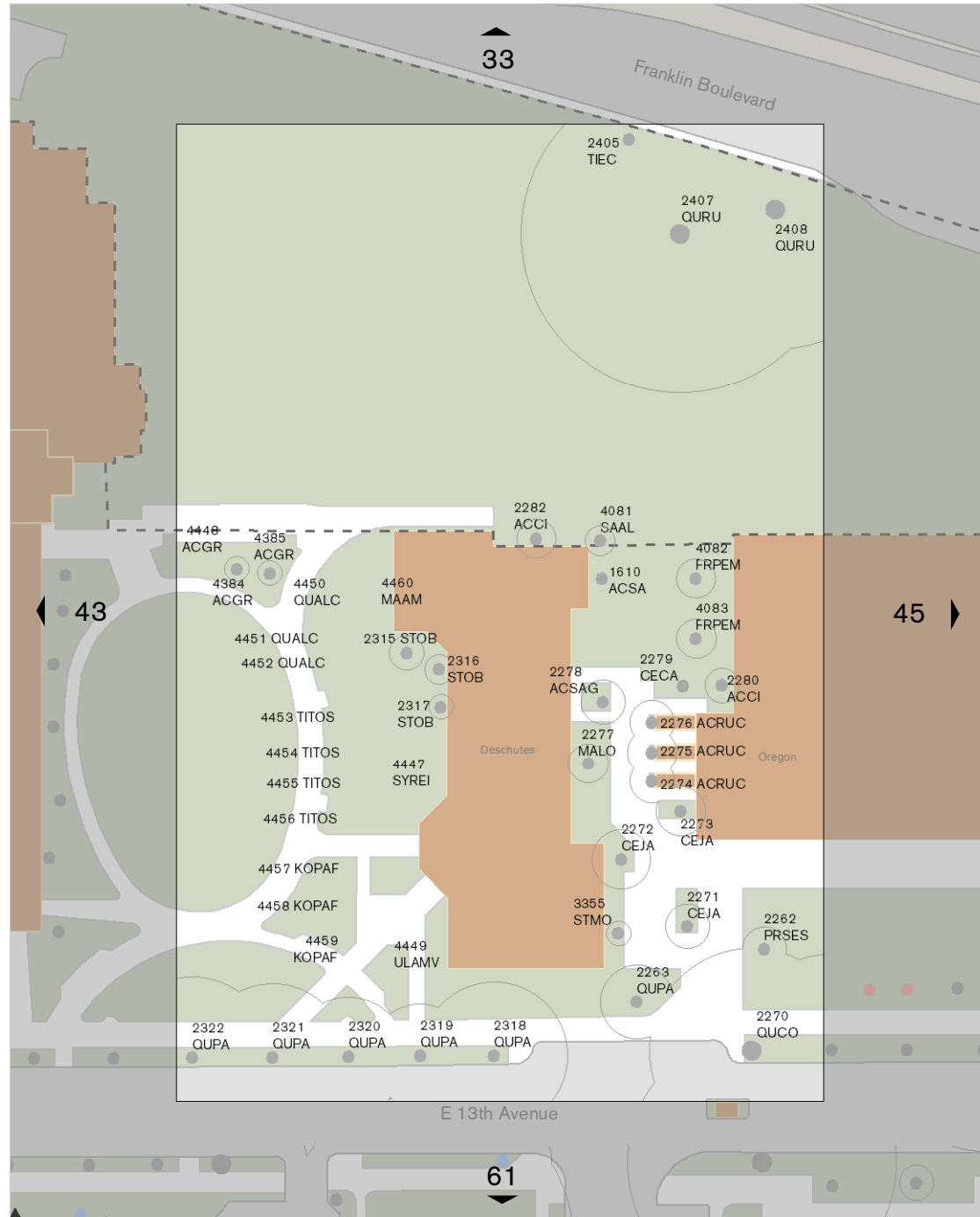


Coniferous Trees

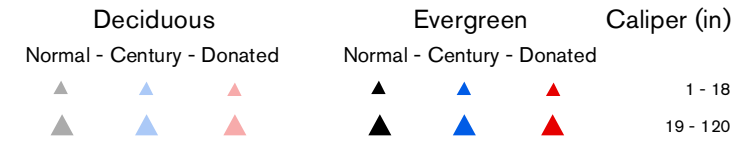


Broadleaf Trees

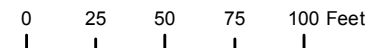
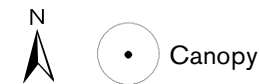
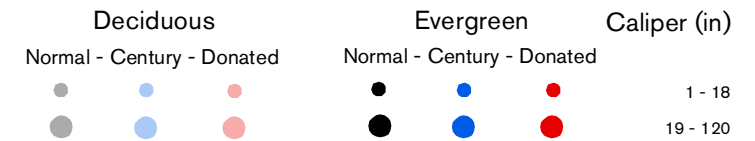


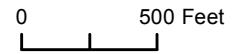
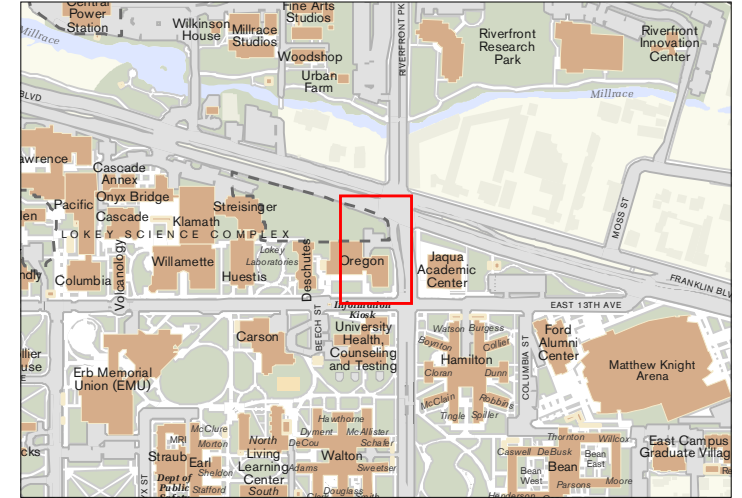
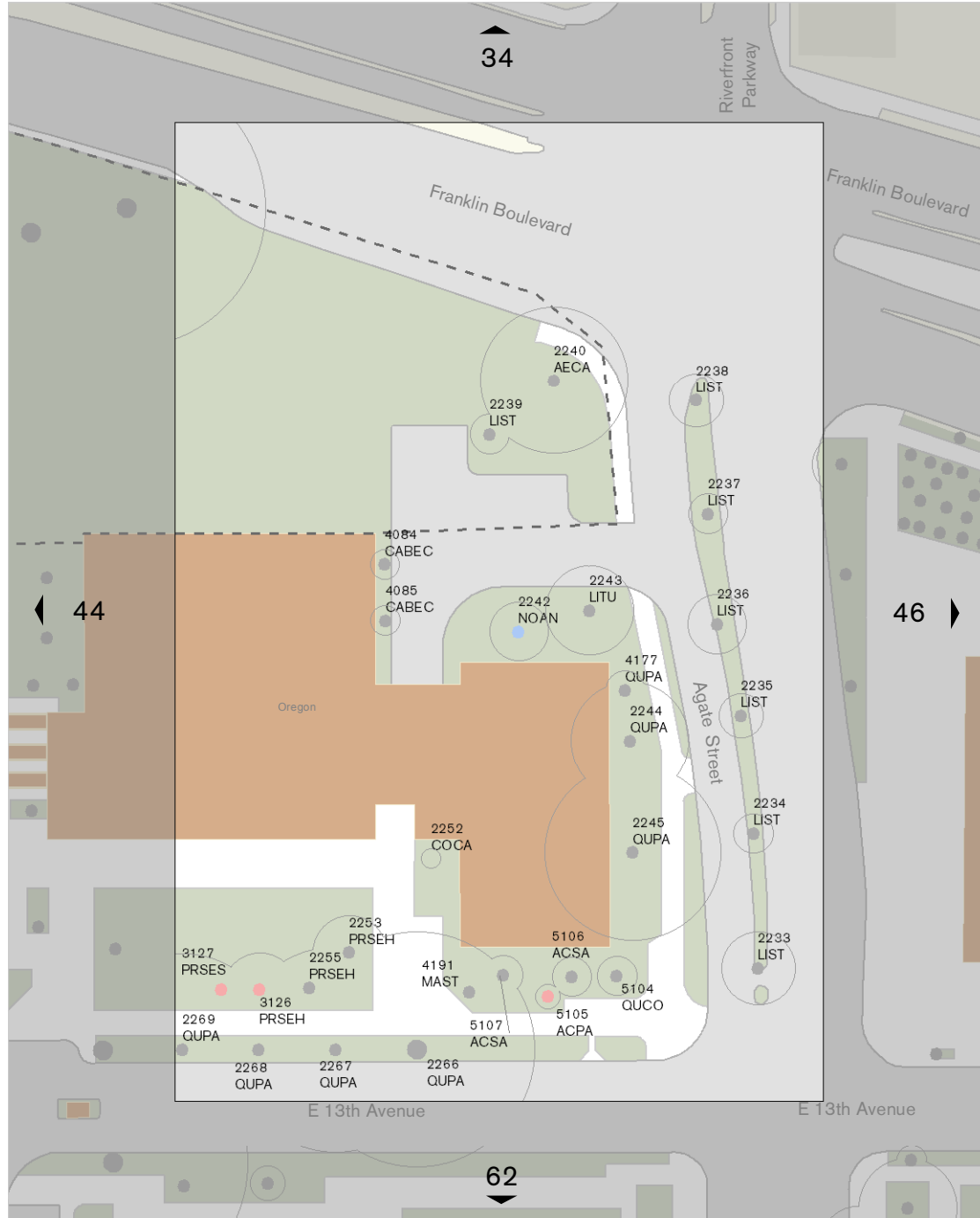


Coniferous Trees

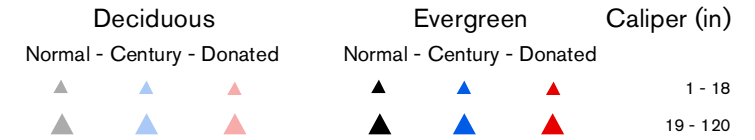


Broadleaf Trees

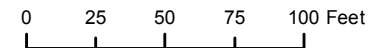
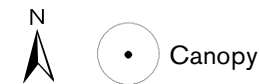
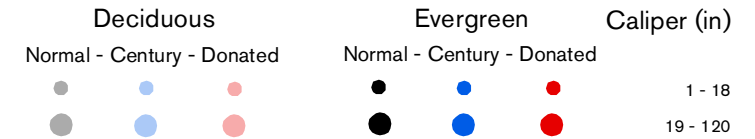


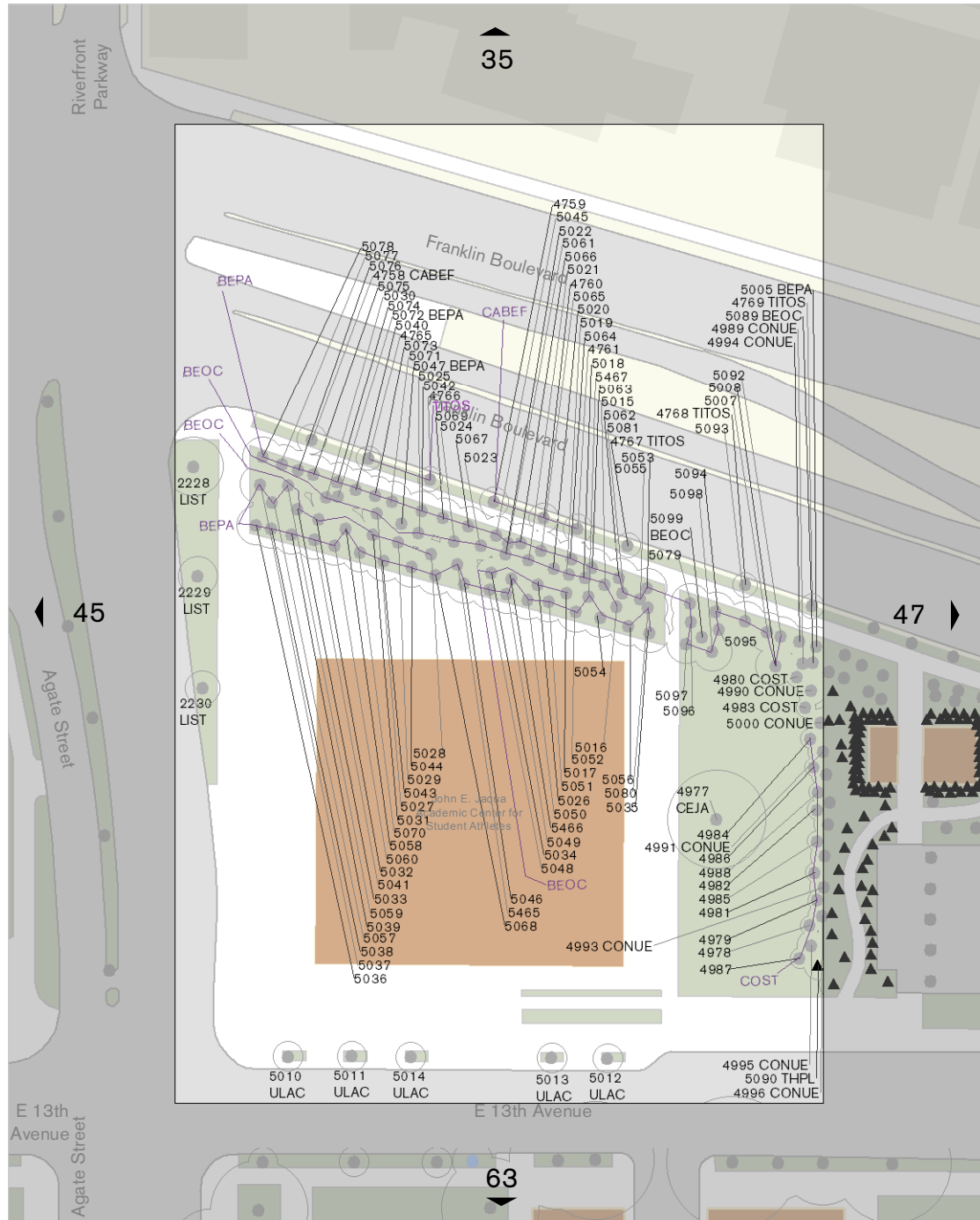


Coniferous Trees

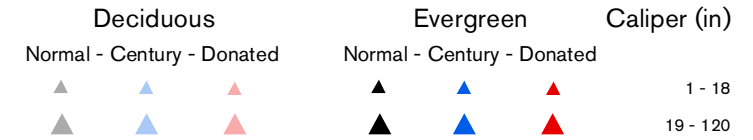


Broadleaf Trees

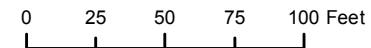
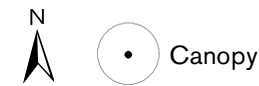
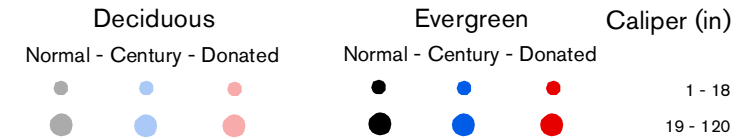


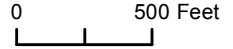
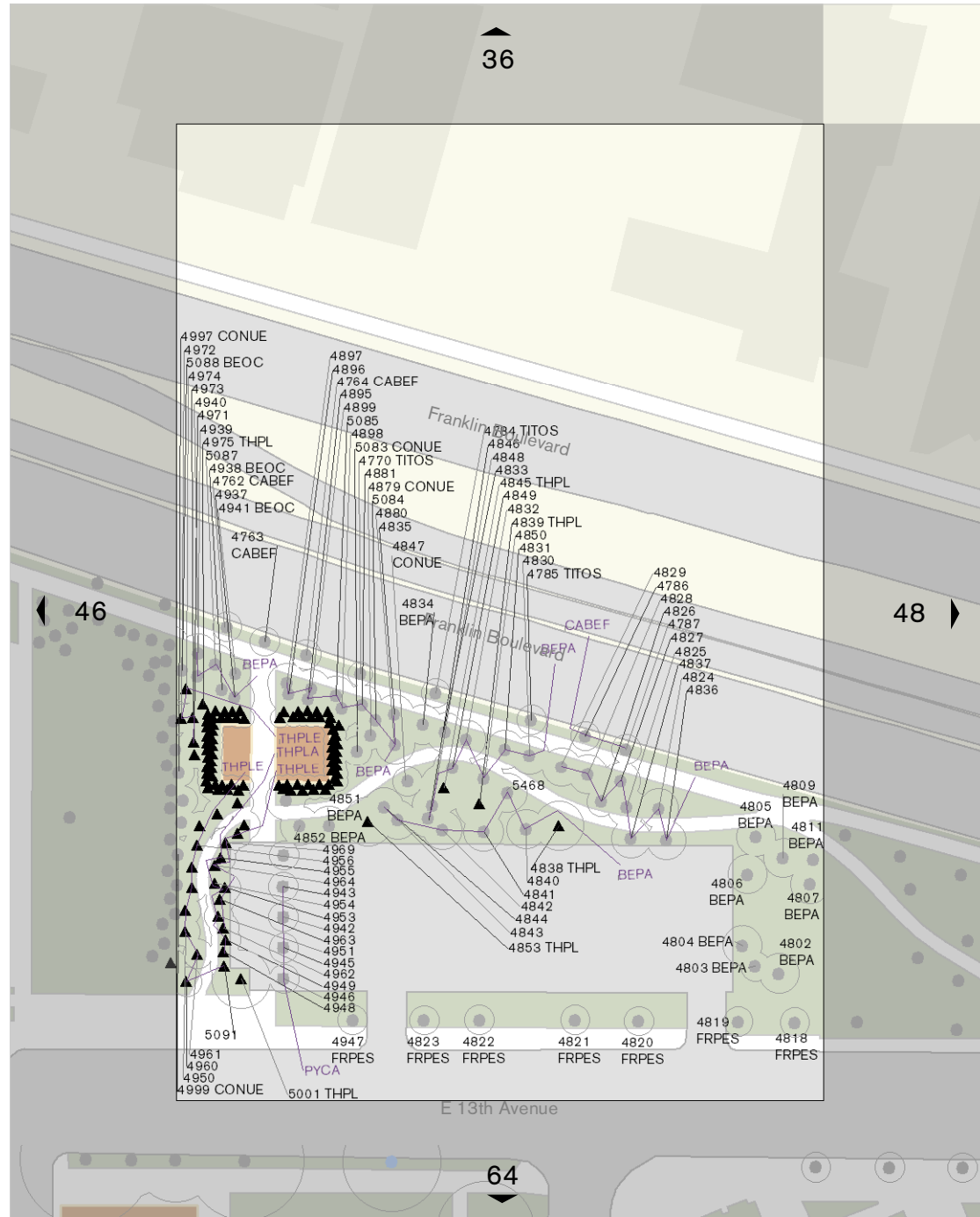


Coniferous Trees

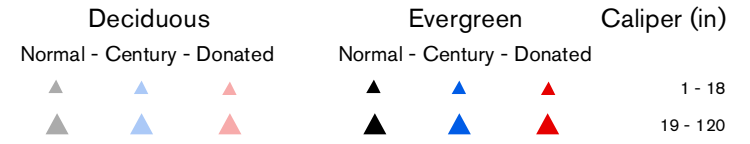


Broadleaf Trees

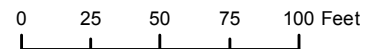
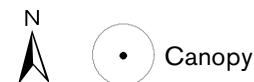
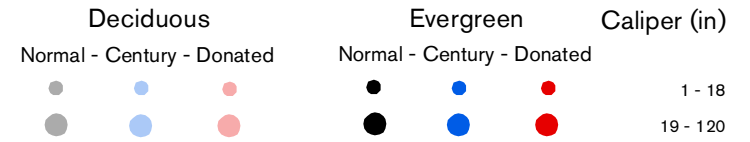


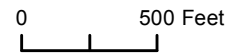
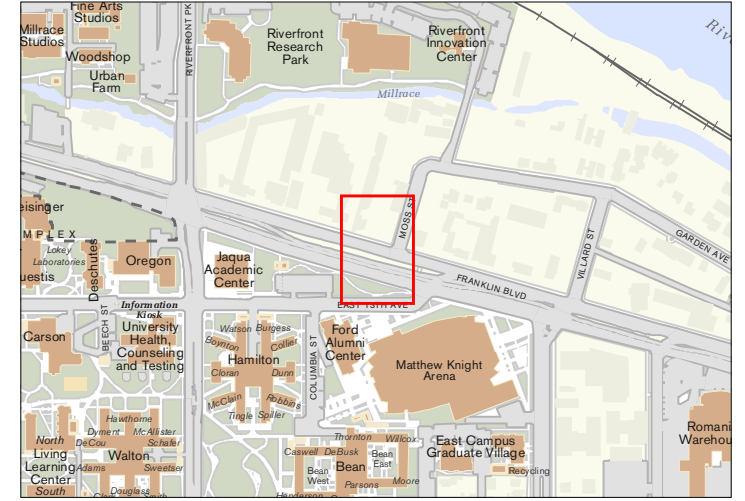
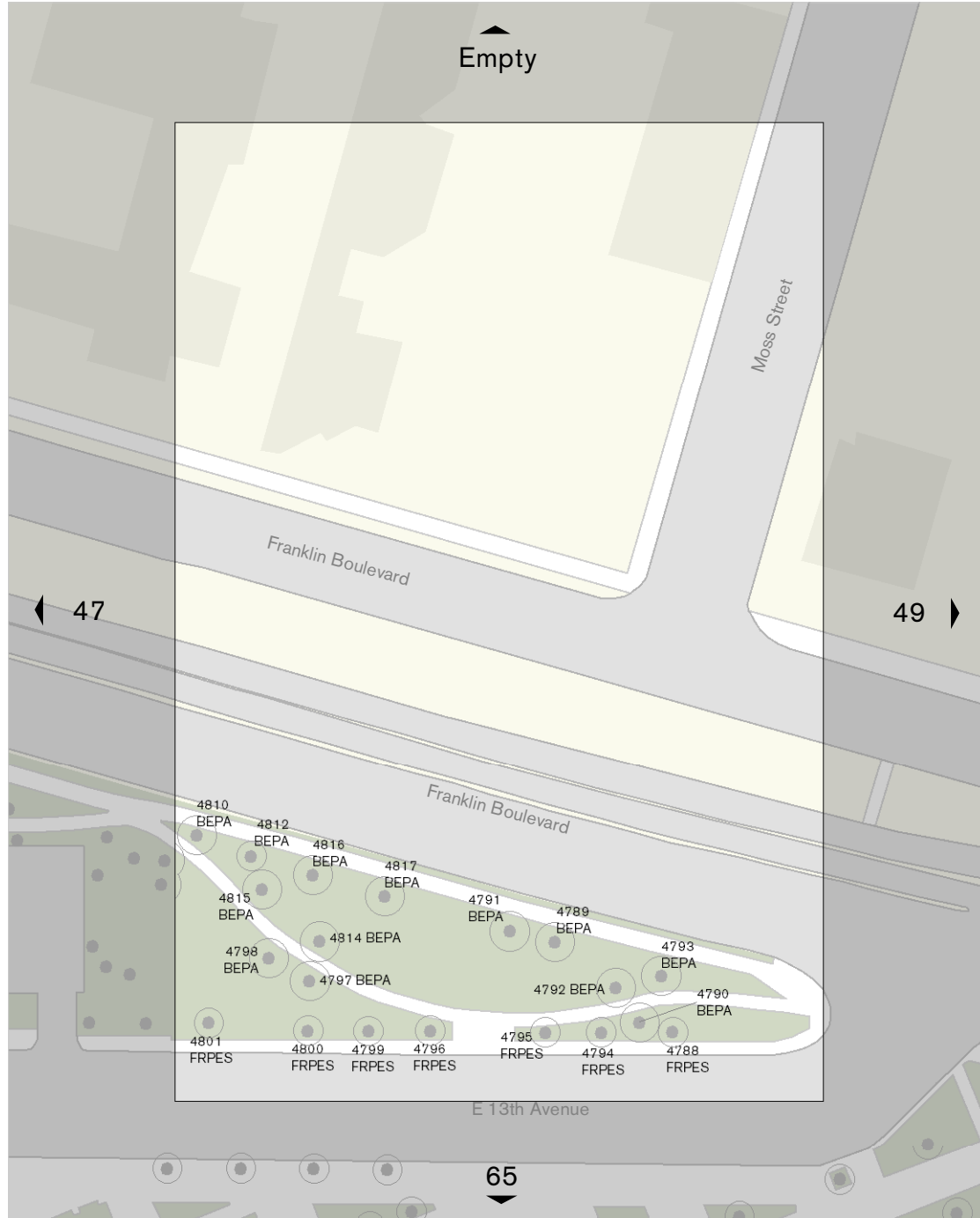


Coniferous Trees

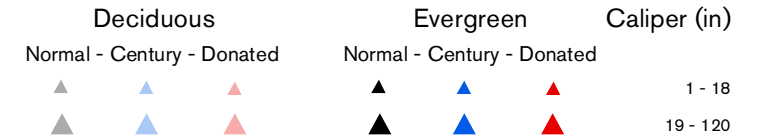


Broadleaf Trees

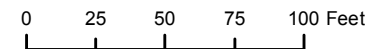
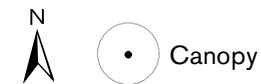
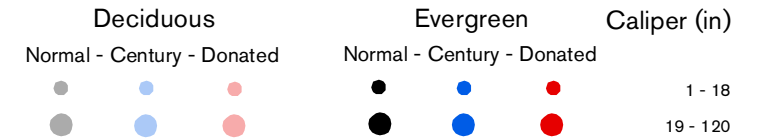


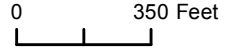
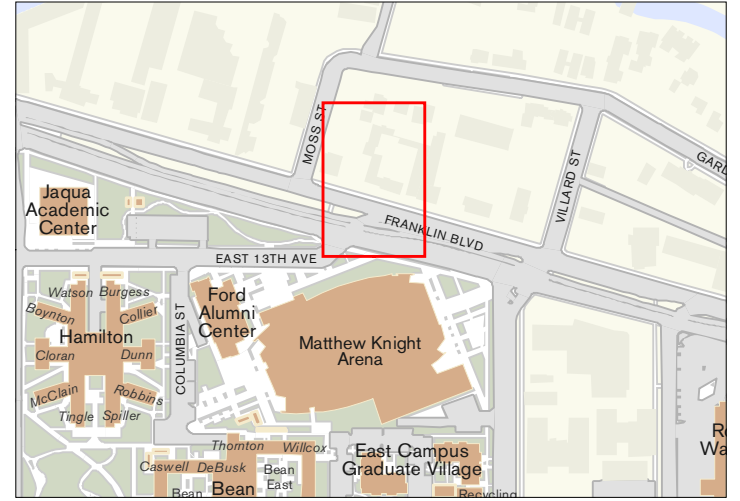
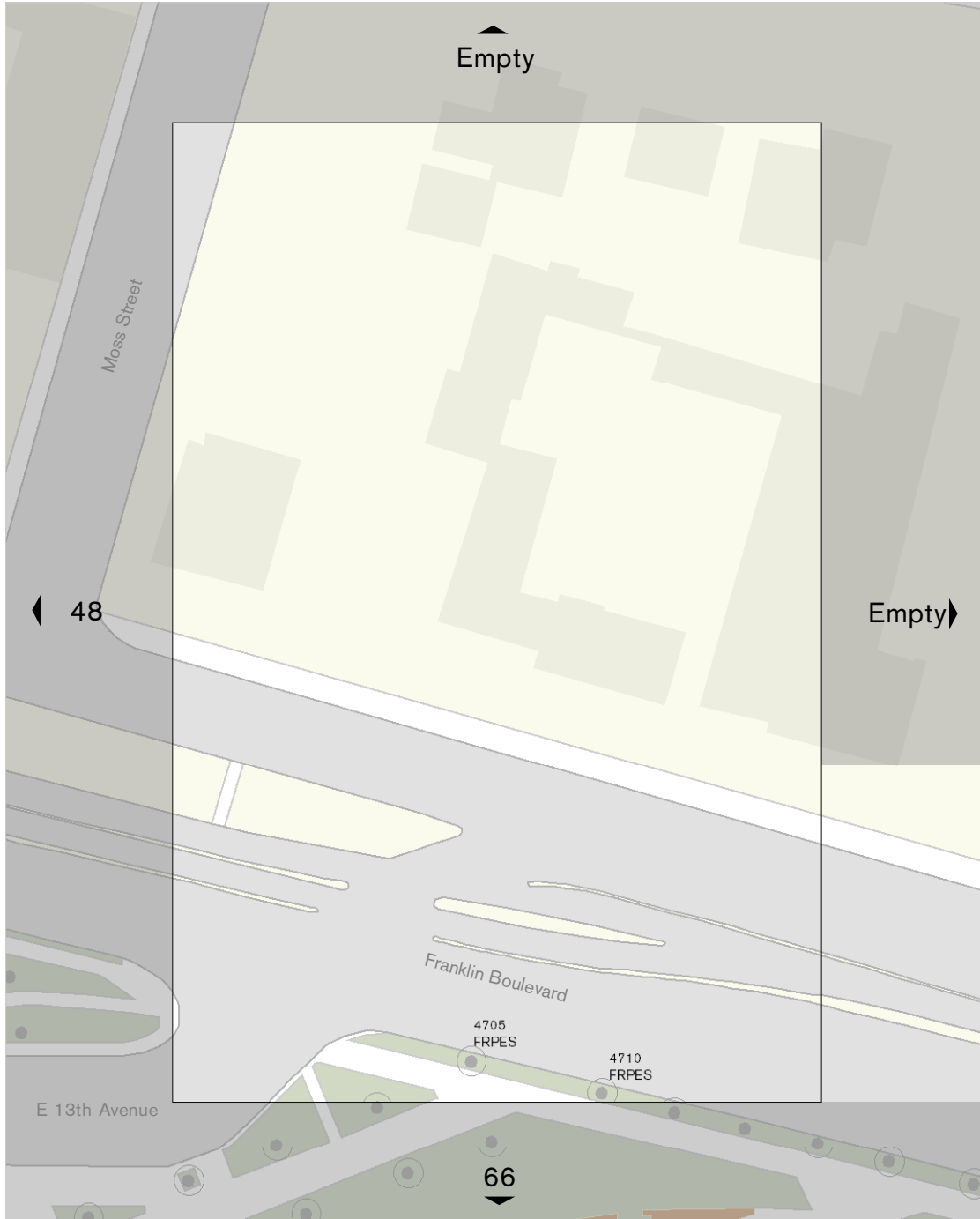


Coniferous Trees

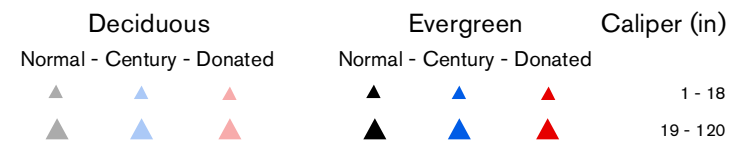


Broadleaf Trees

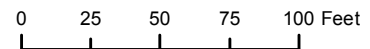
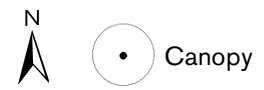
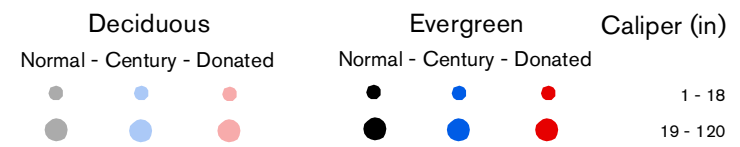


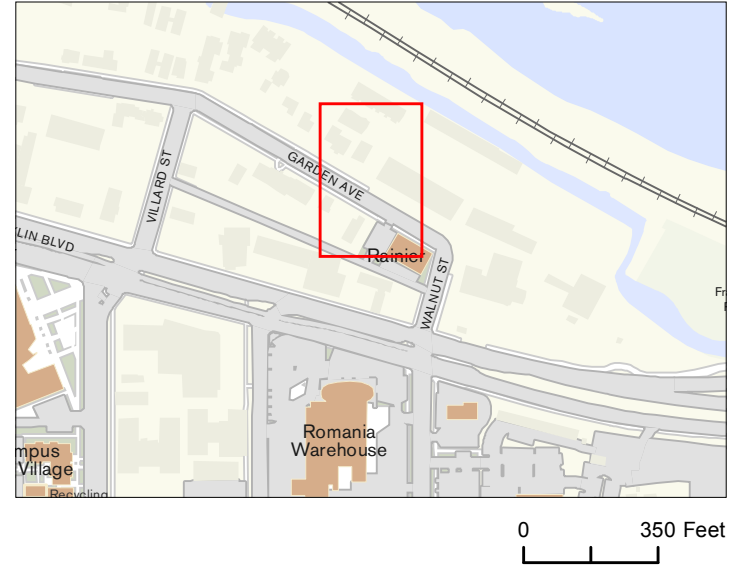


Coniferous Trees

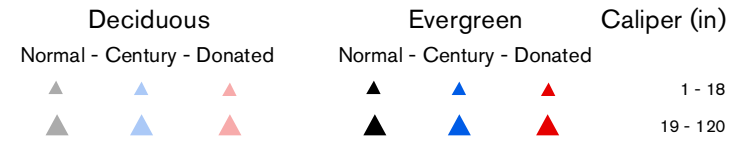


Broadleaf Trees

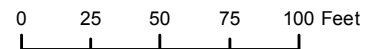
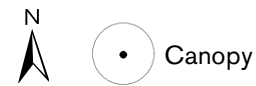
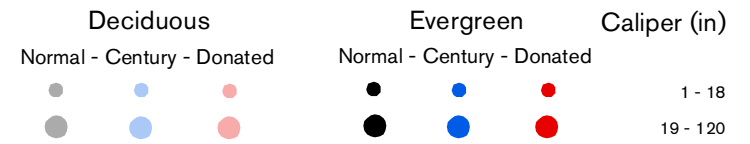


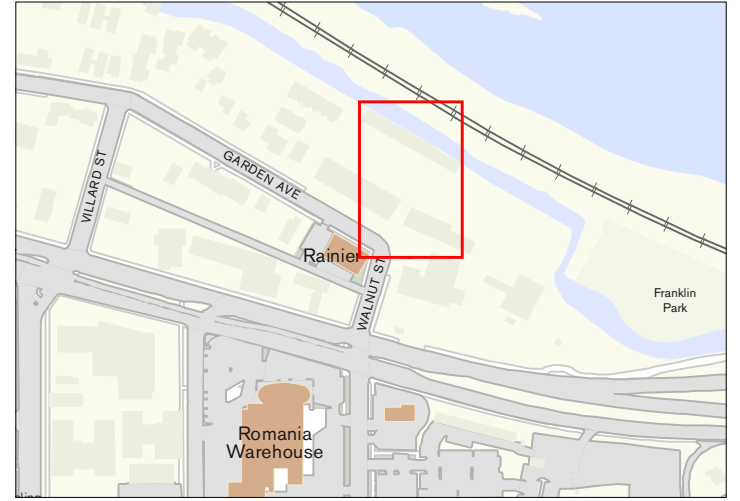


Coniferous Trees



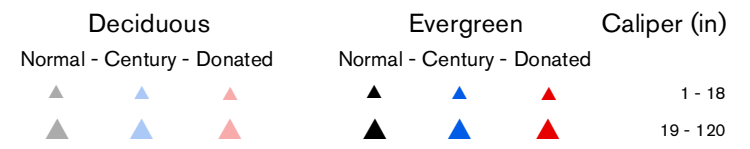
Broadleaf Trees



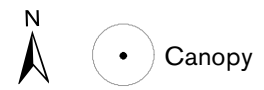
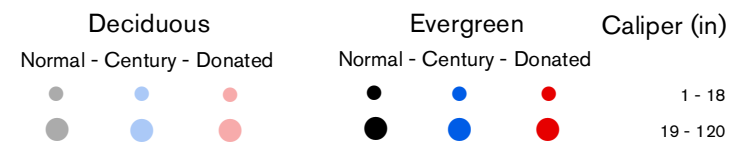


0 350 Feet

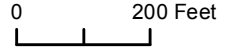
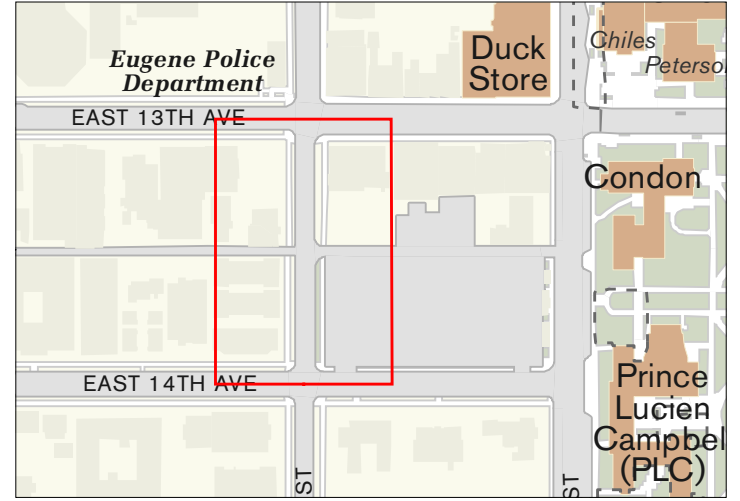
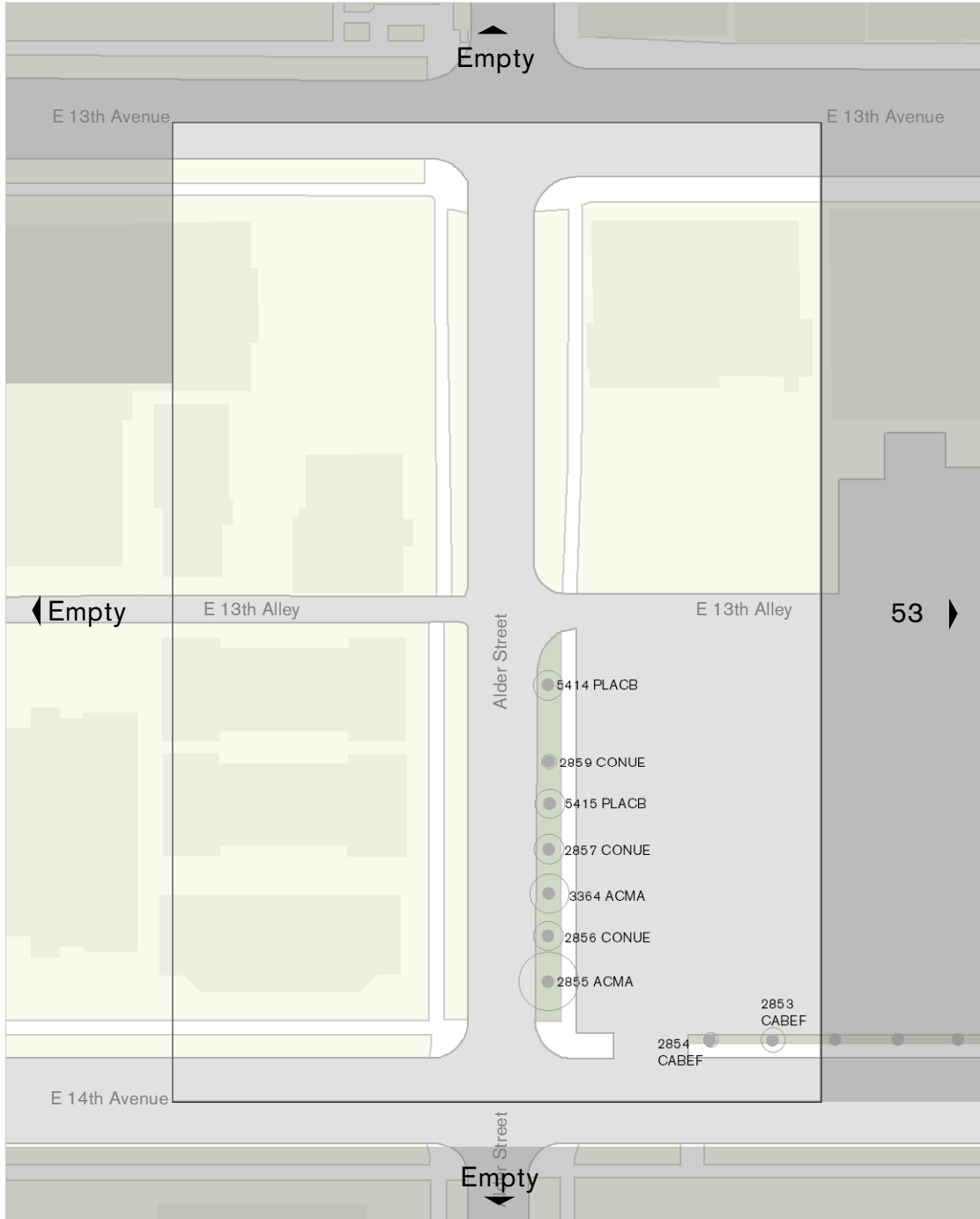
Coniferous Trees



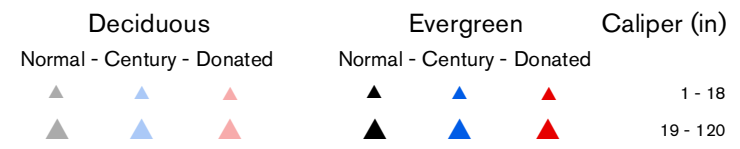
Broadleaf Trees



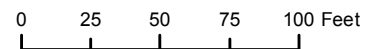
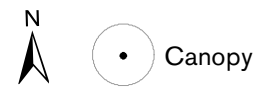
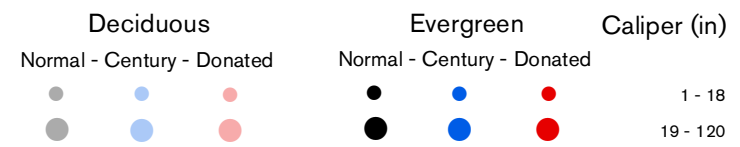
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

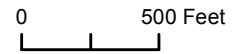
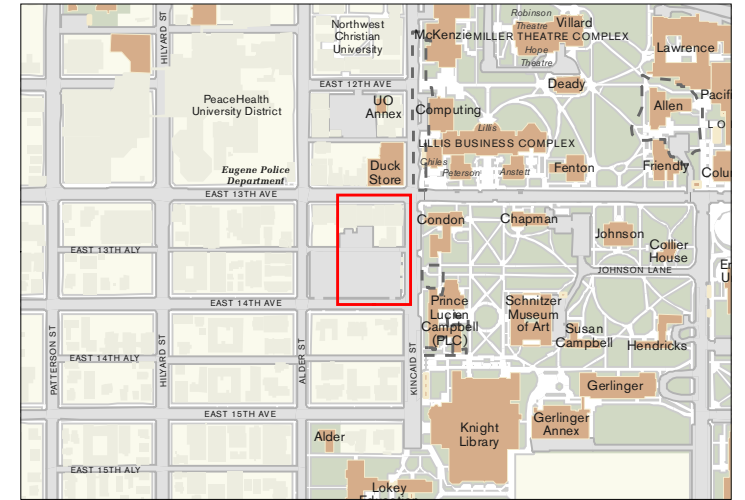
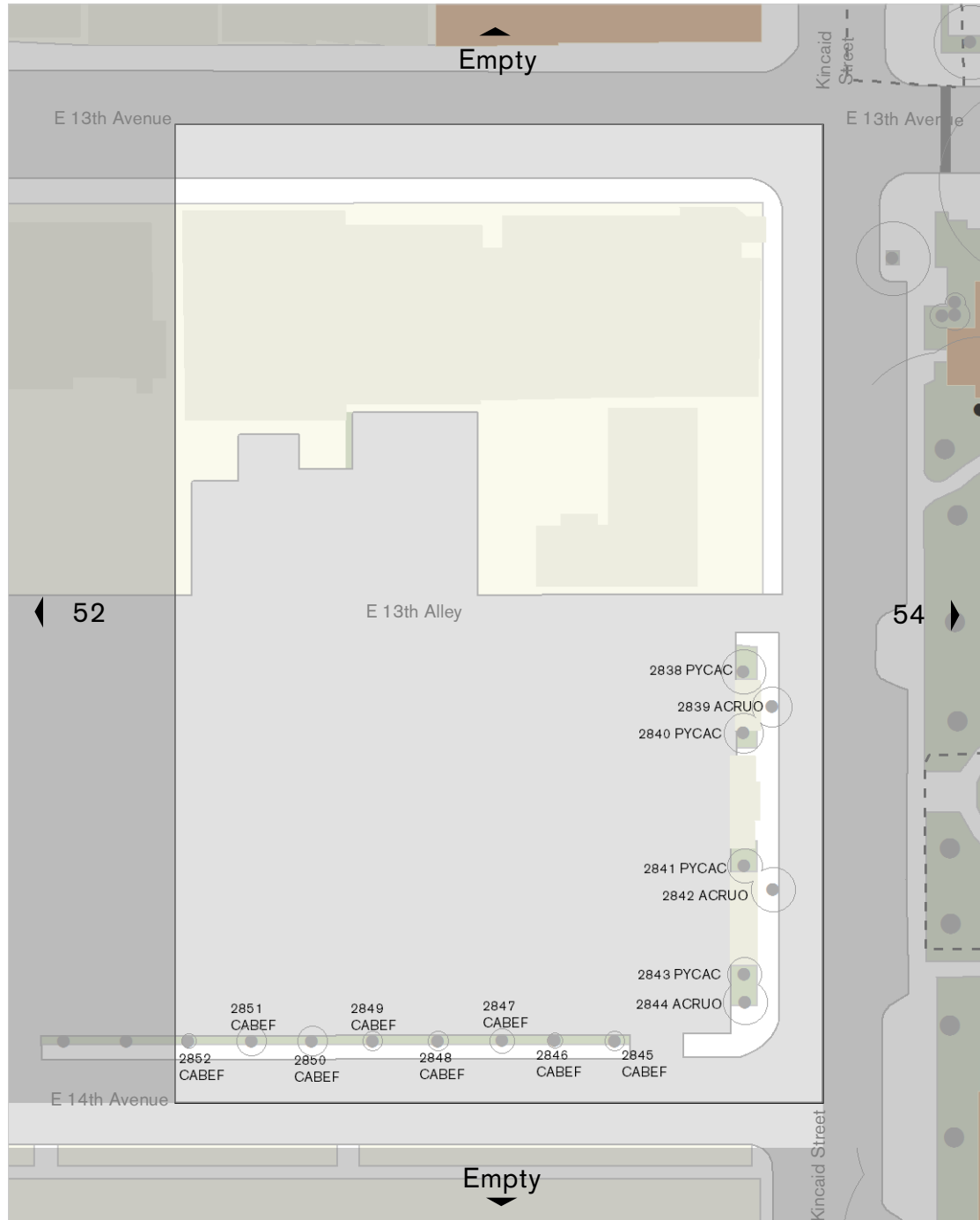


Coniferous Trees

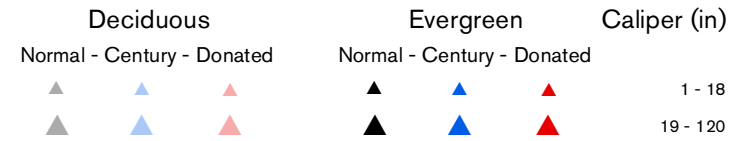


Broadleaf Trees

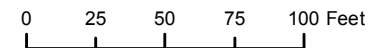
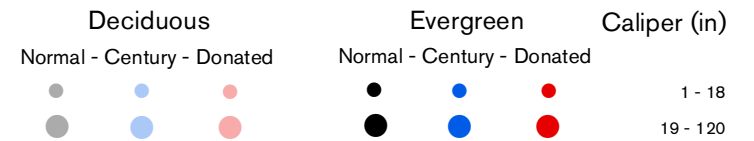




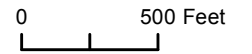
Coniferous Trees



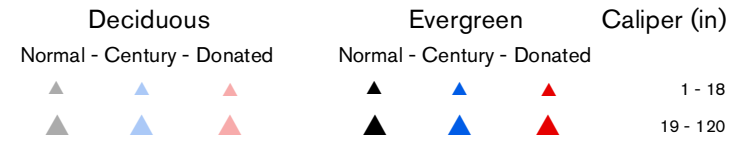
Broadleaf Trees



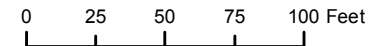
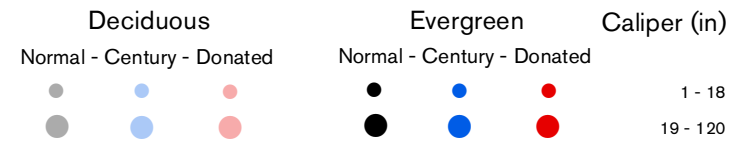
ATLAS OF TREES

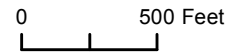
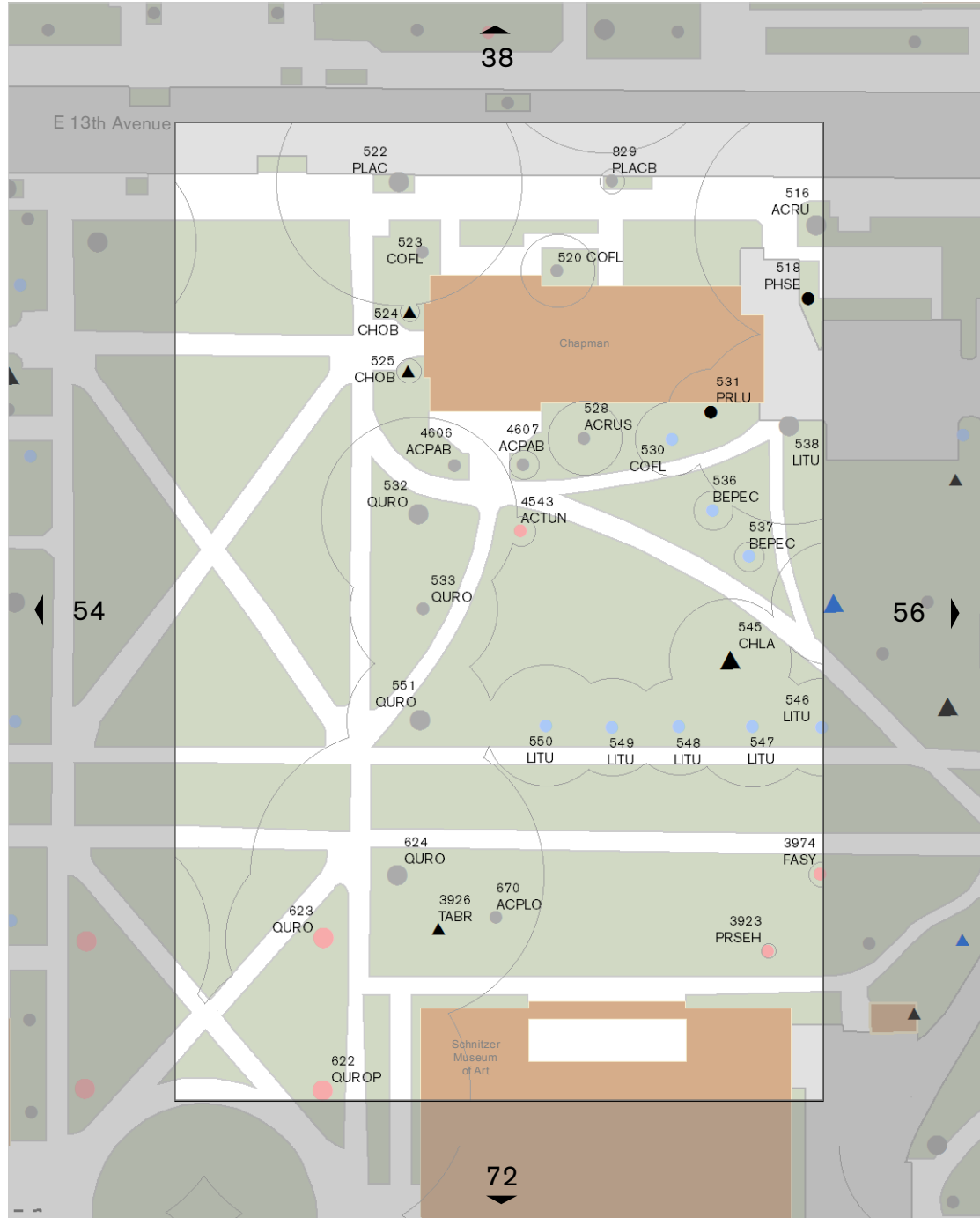


Coniferous Trees

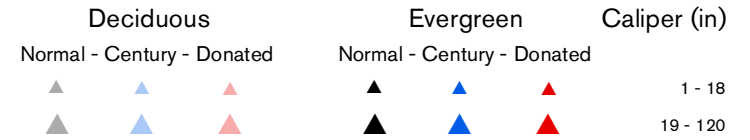


Broadleaf Trees

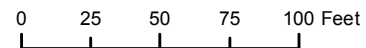
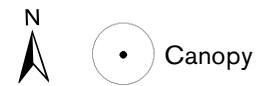
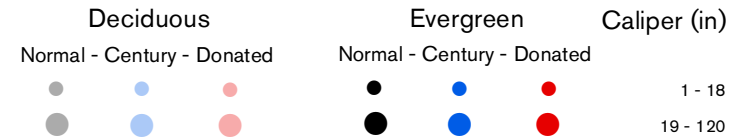


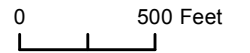
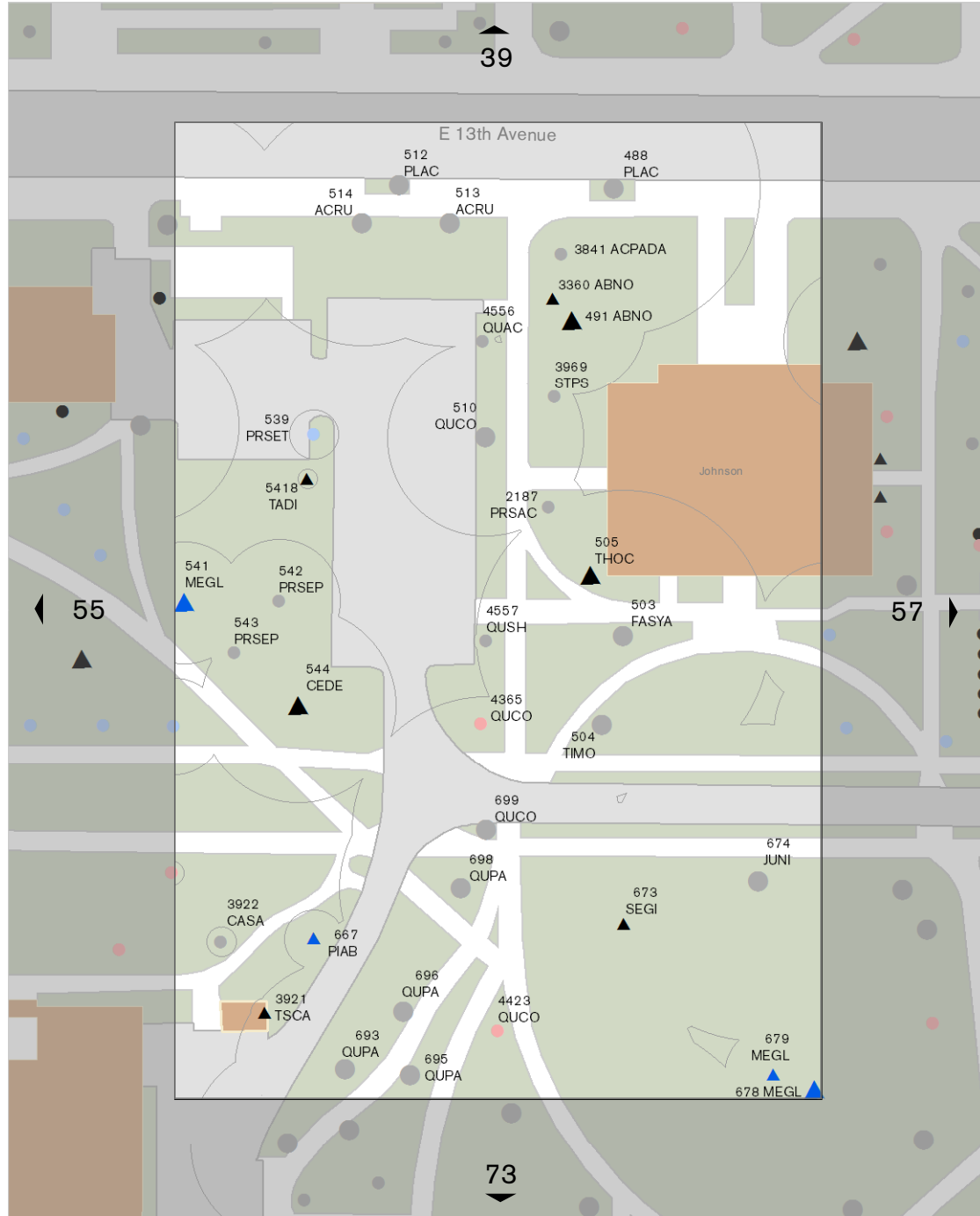


Coniferous Trees

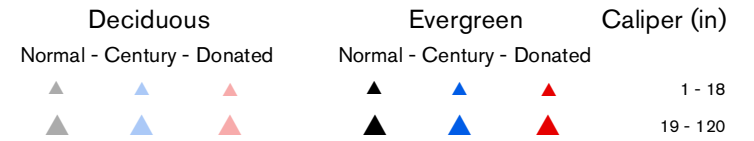


Broadleaf Trees

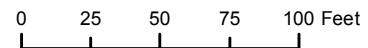
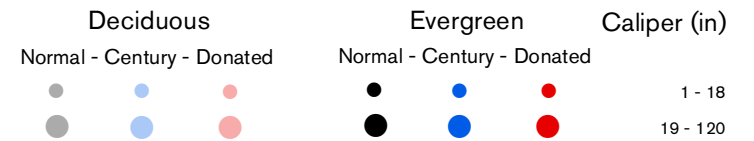


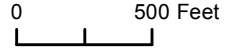
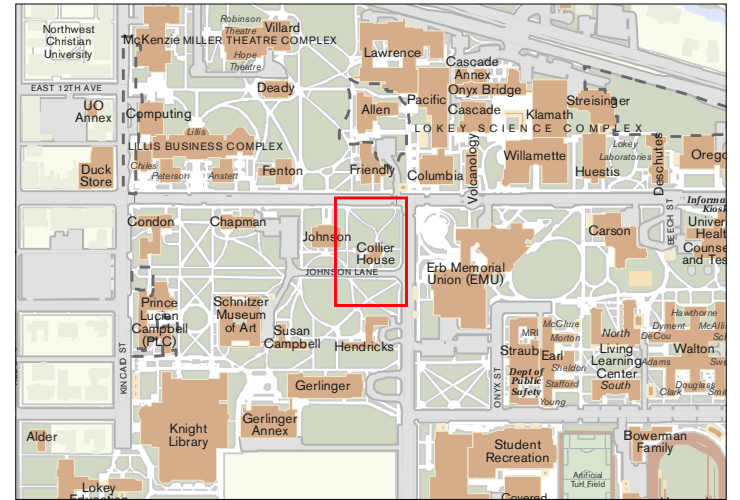
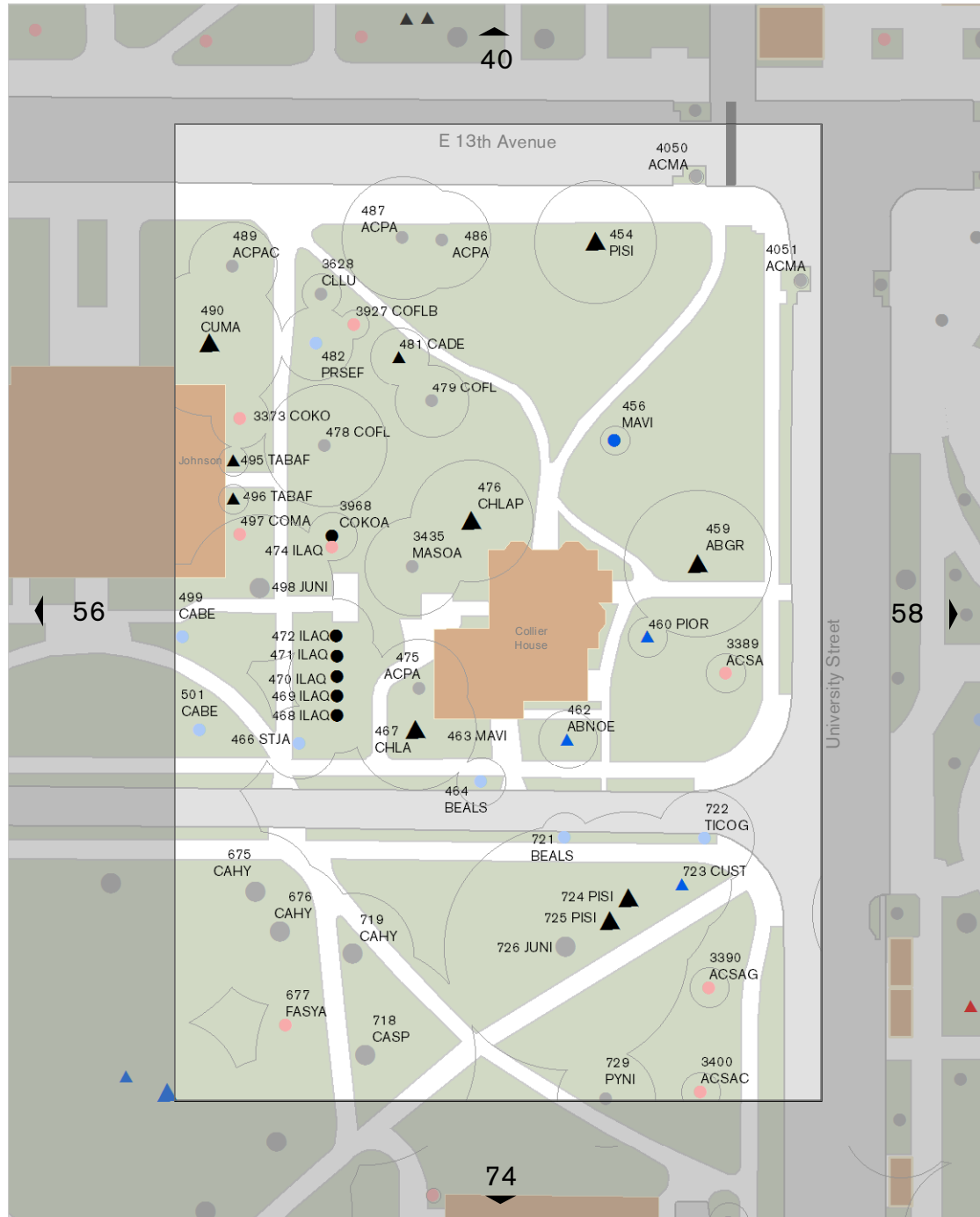


Coniferous Trees

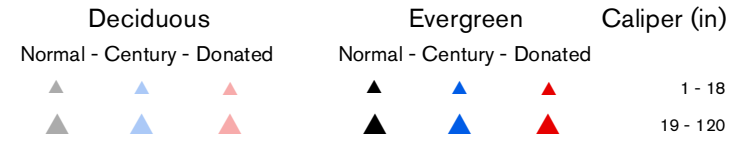


Broadleaf Trees

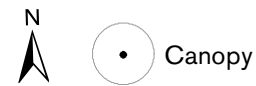
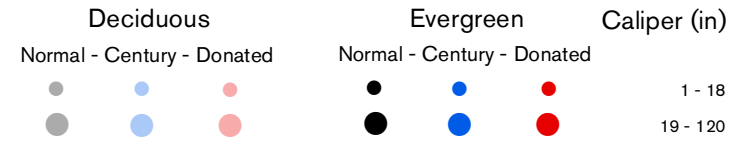


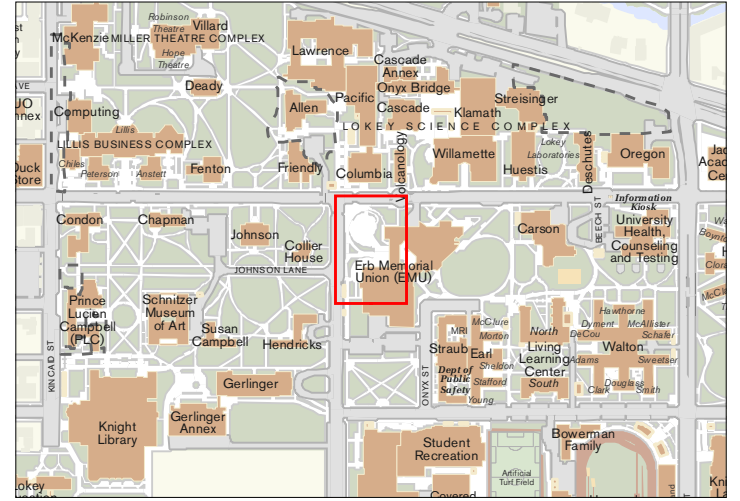
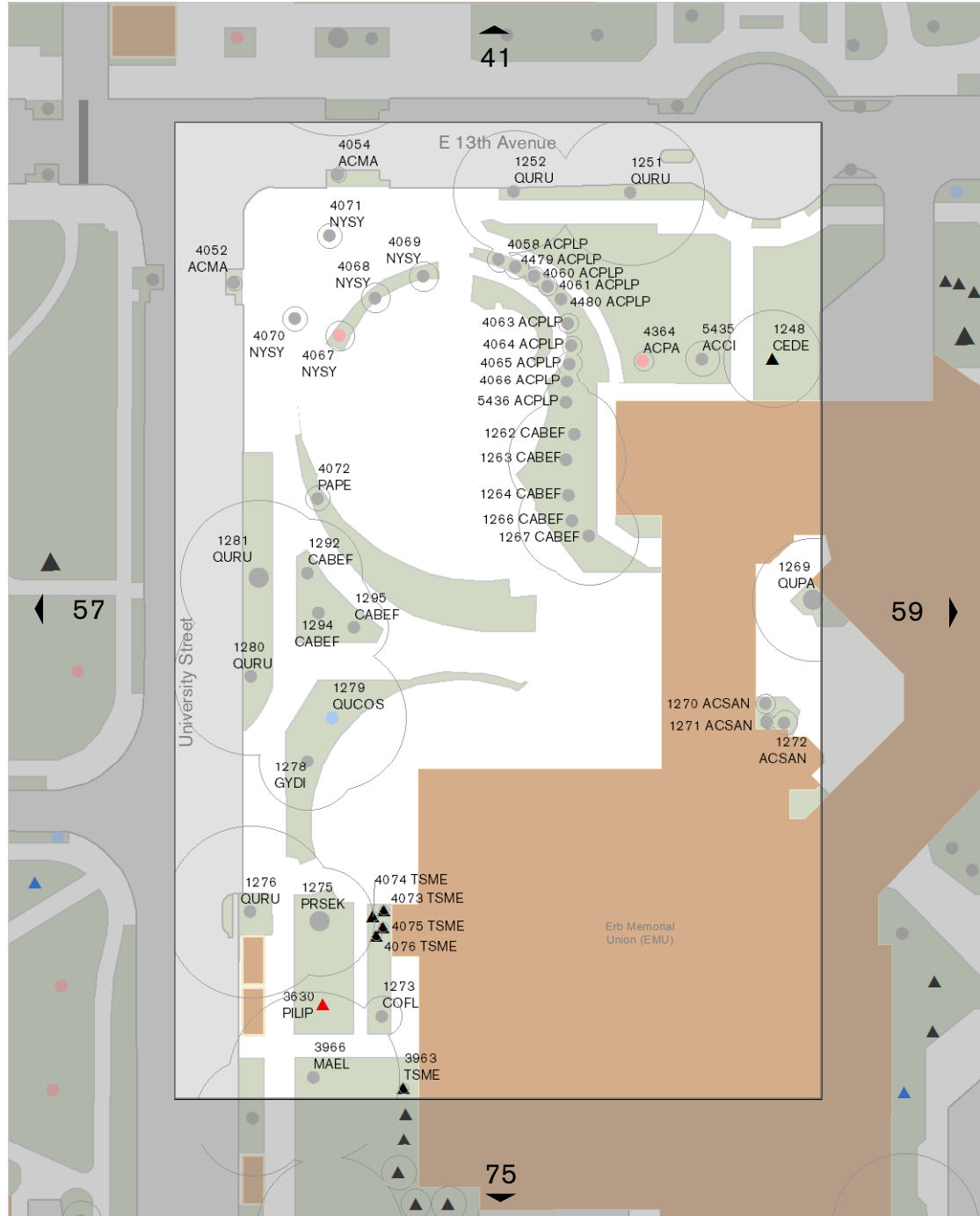


Coniferous Trees

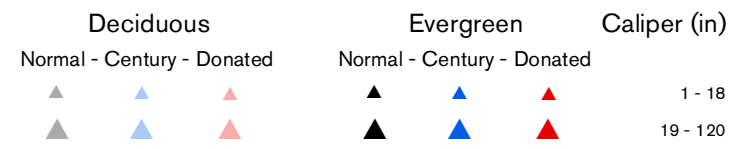


Broadleaf Trees

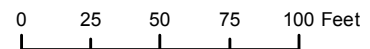
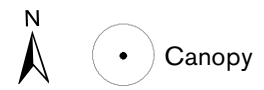
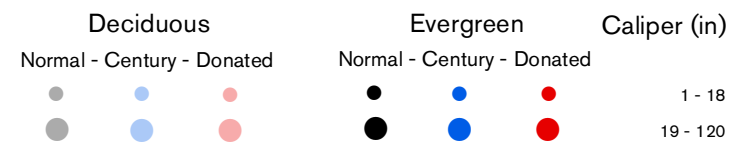


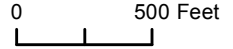
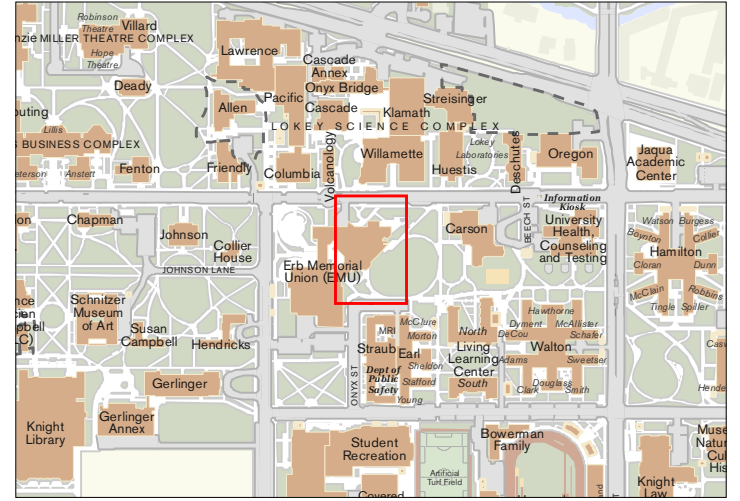
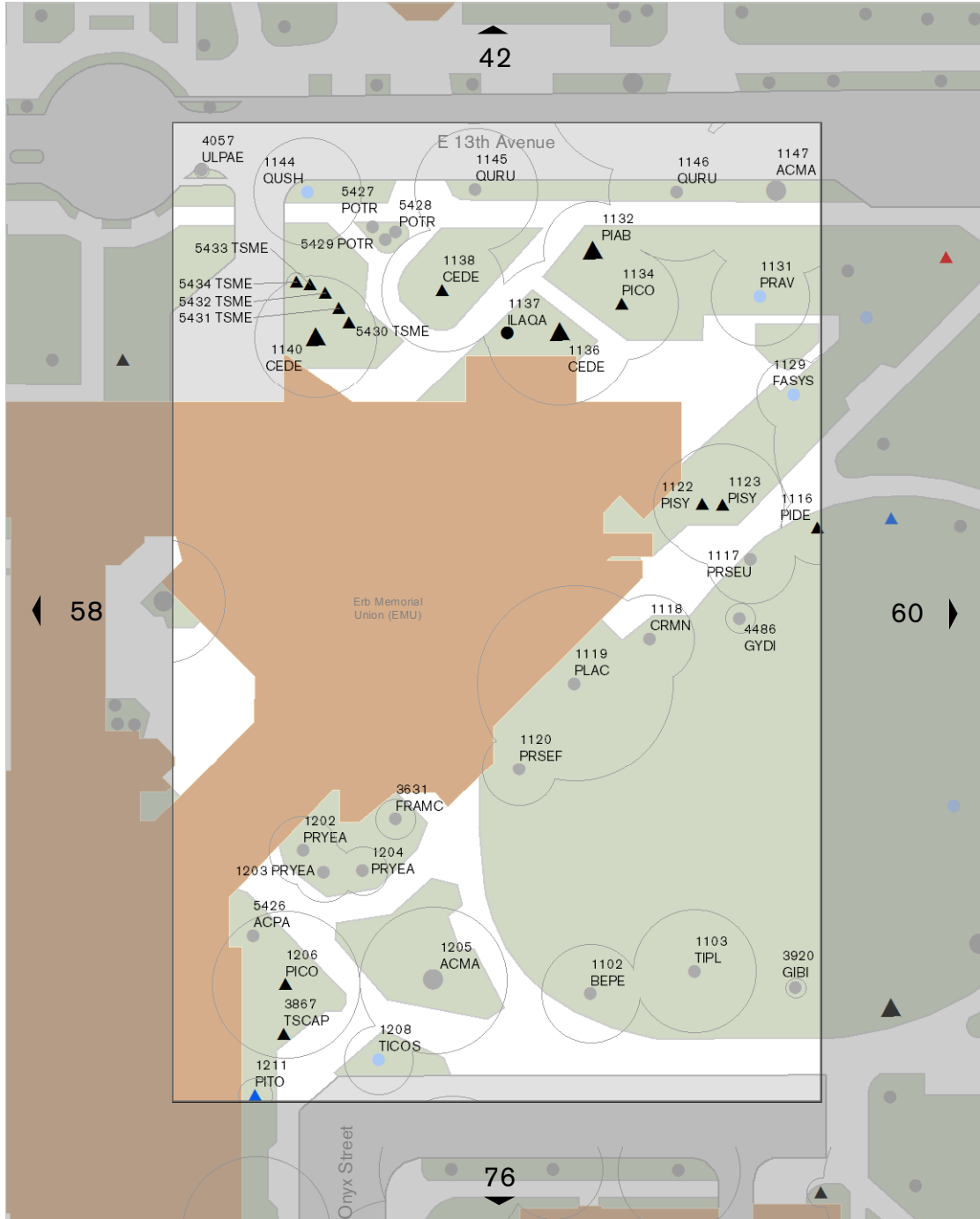


Coniferous Trees

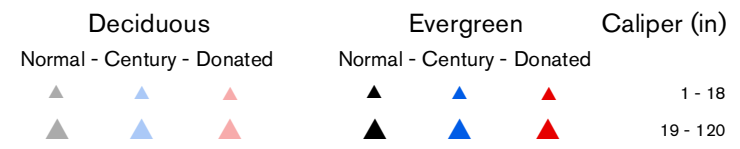


Broadleaf Trees

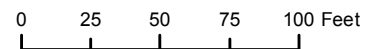
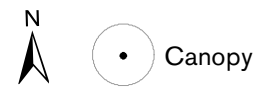
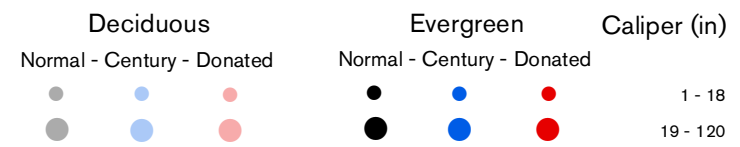


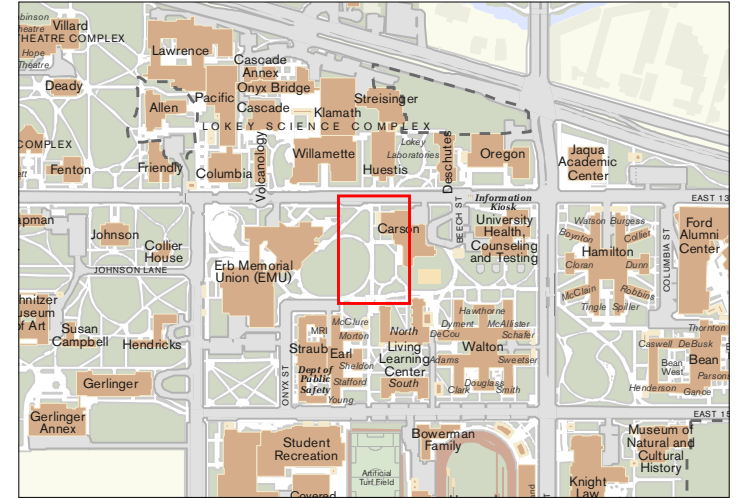


Coniferous Trees

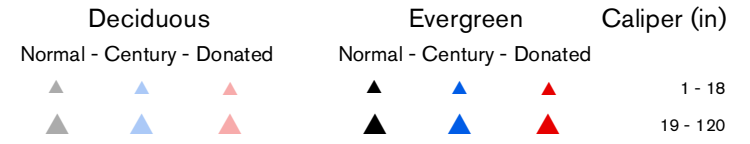


Broadleaf Trees

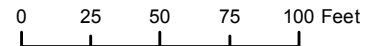
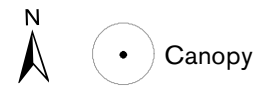
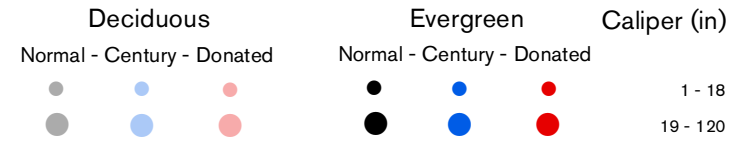


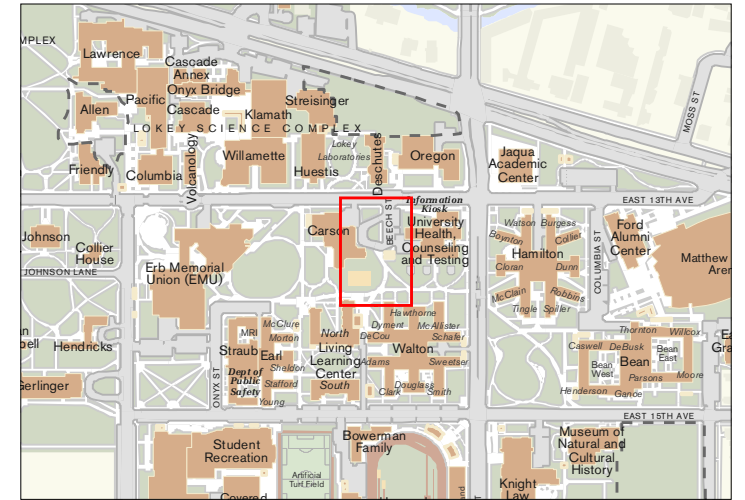
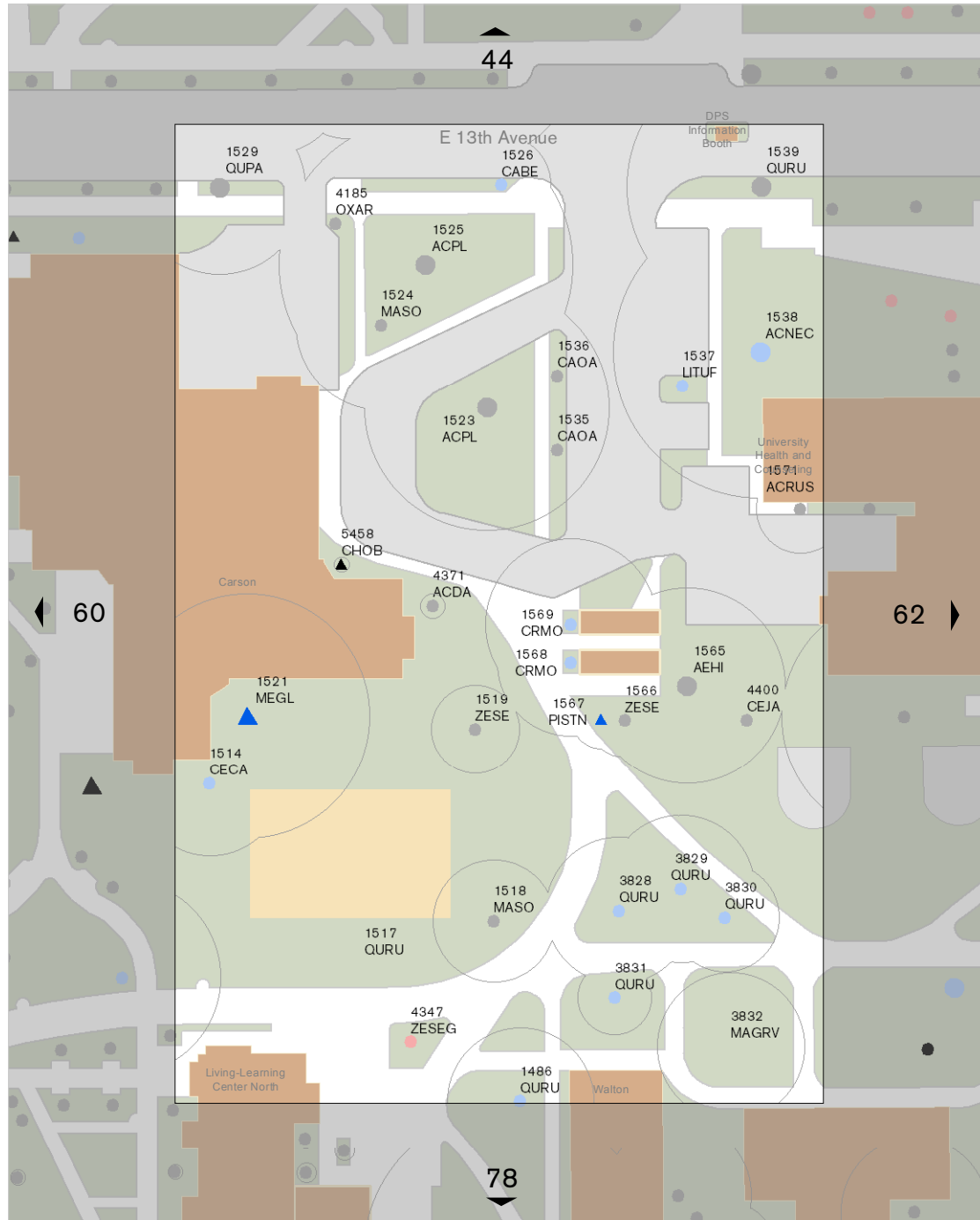


Coniferous Trees



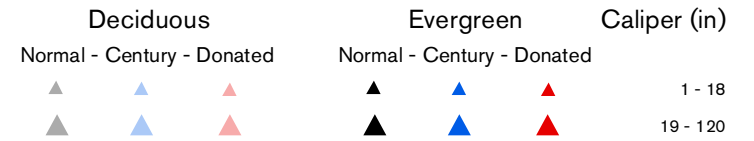
Broadleaf Trees



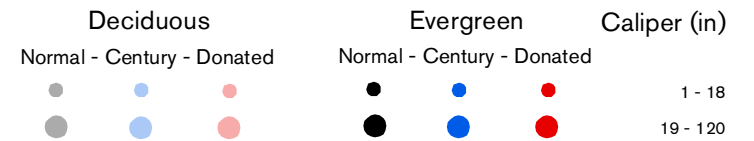


0 500 Feet

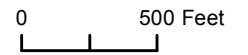
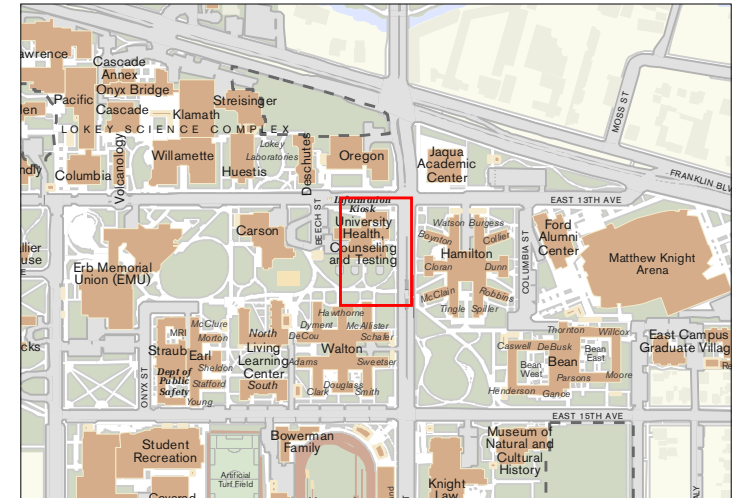
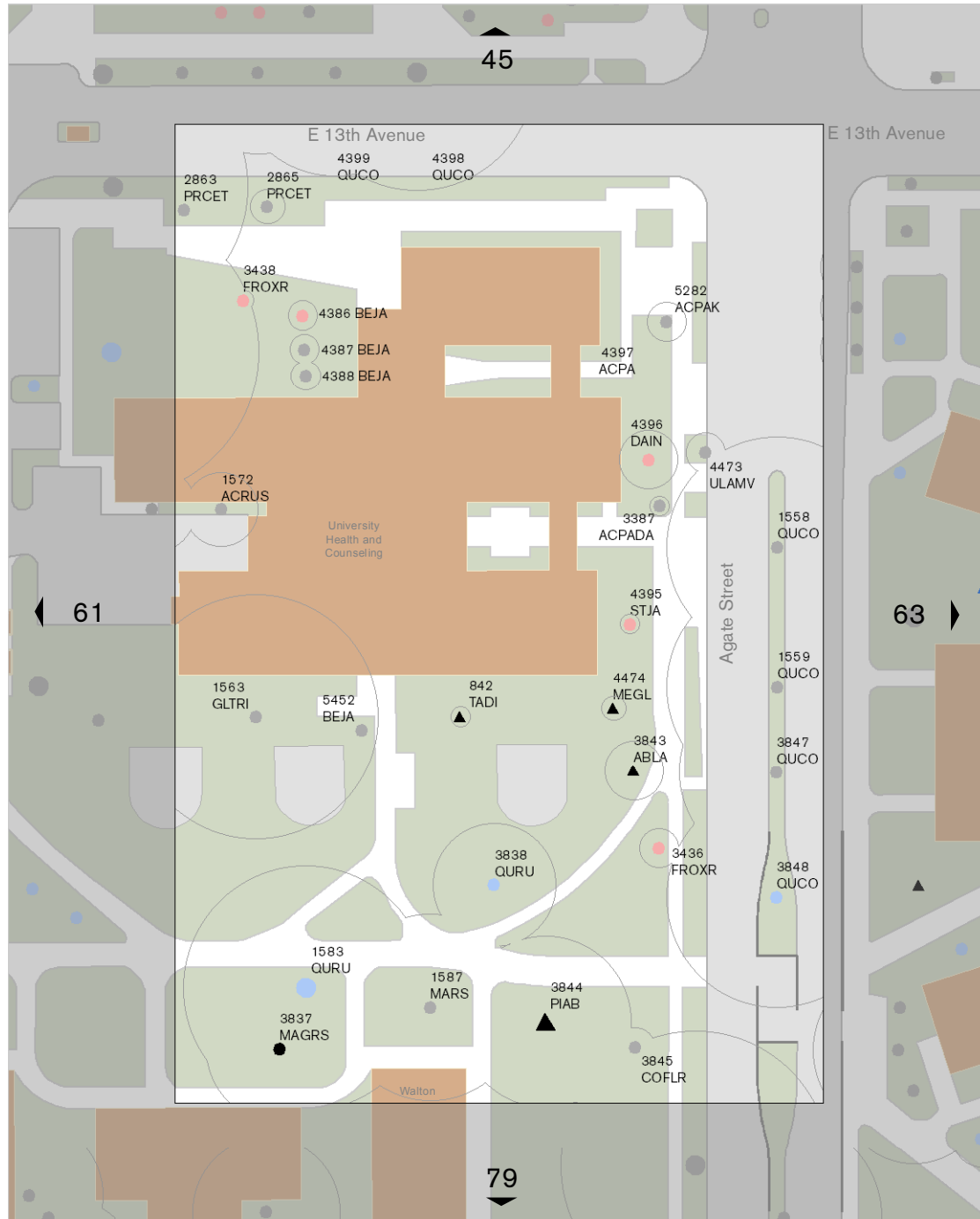
Coniferous Trees



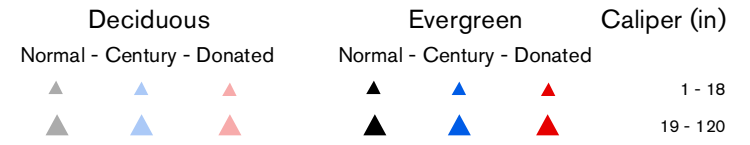
Broadleaf Trees



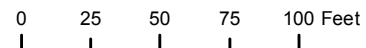
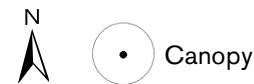
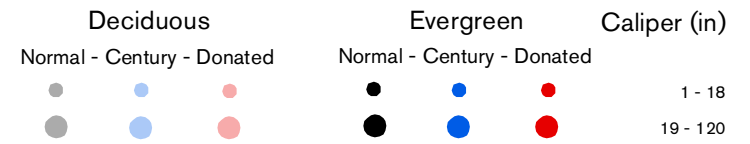
0 25 50 75 100 Feet



Coniferous Trees

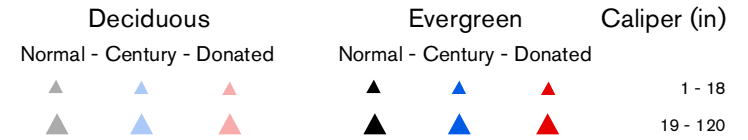


Broadleaf Trees

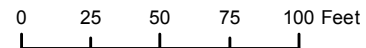
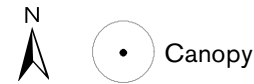
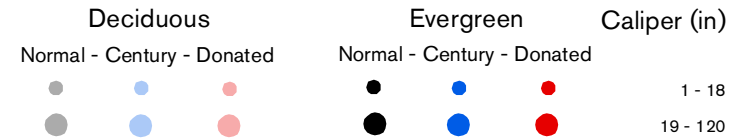




Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees





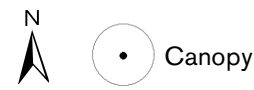
0 500 Feet

Coniferous Trees

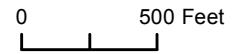
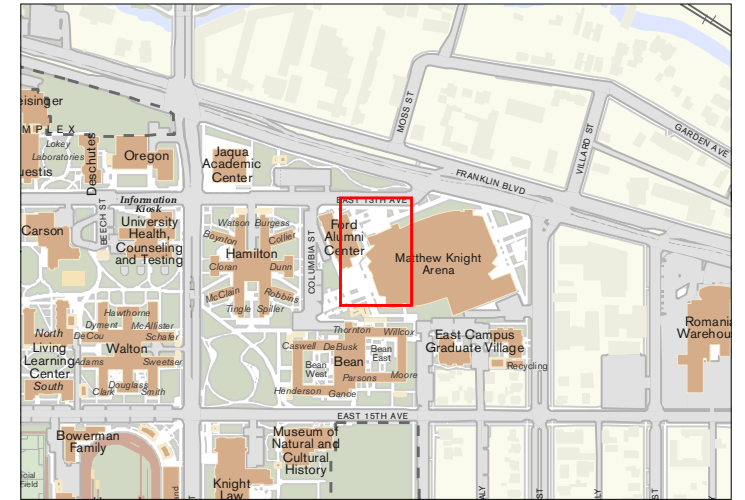
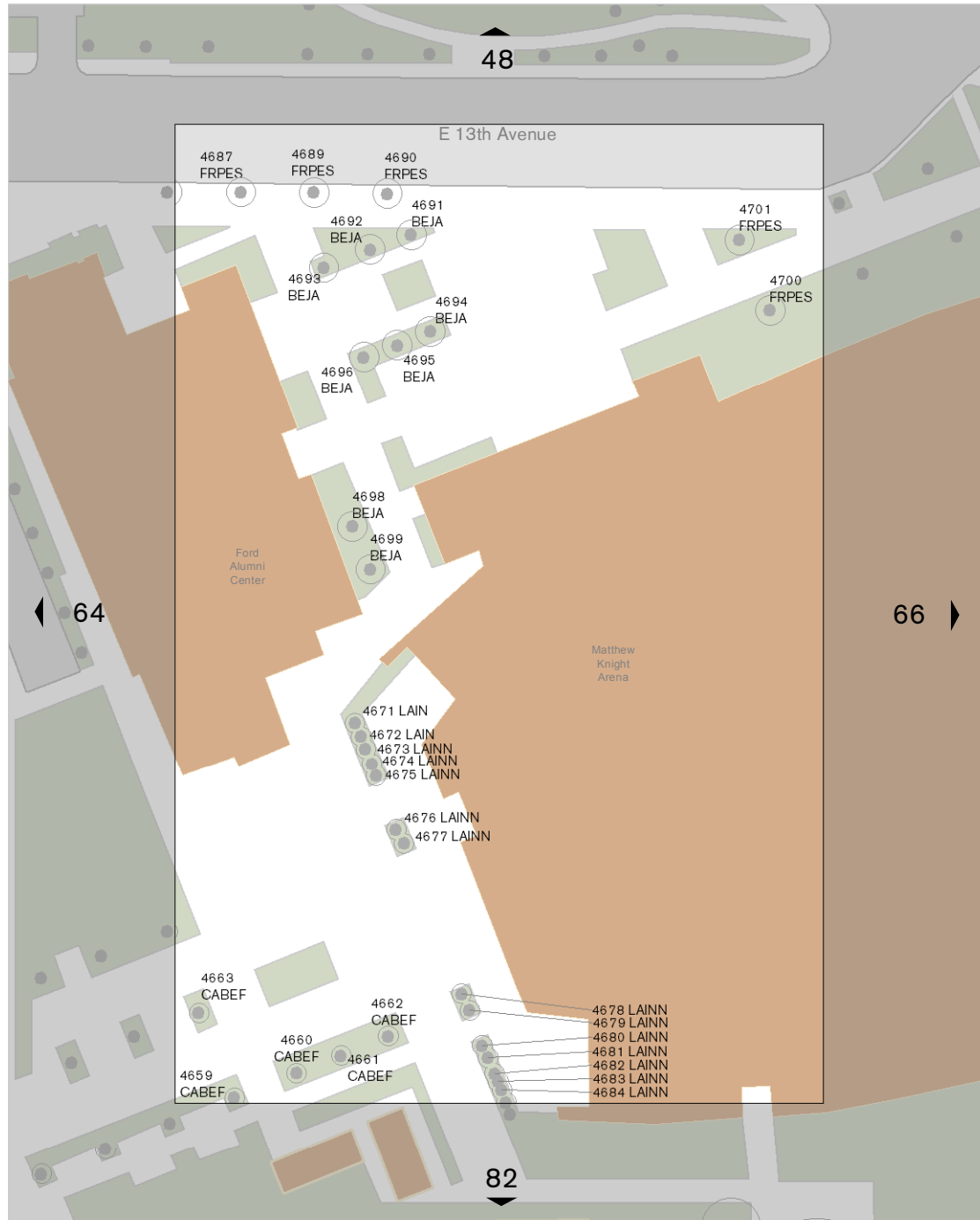
| Deciduous | | Evergreen | | Caliper (in) |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| Normal - Century - Donated | | Normal - Century - Donated | | |
| ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | 1 - 18 |
| ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ | 19 - 120 |

Broadleaf Trees

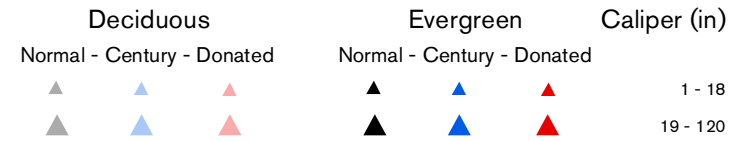
| Deciduous | | Evergreen | | Caliper (in) |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| Normal - Century - Donated | | Normal - Century - Donated | | |
| ● | ● | ● | ● | 1 - 18 |
| ● | ● | ● | ● | 19 - 120 |



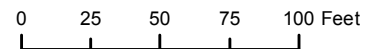
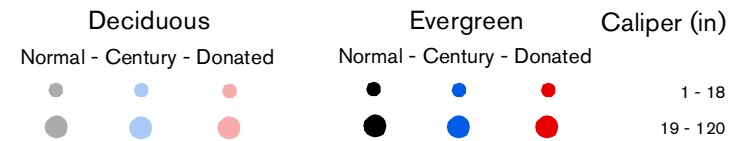
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

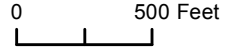
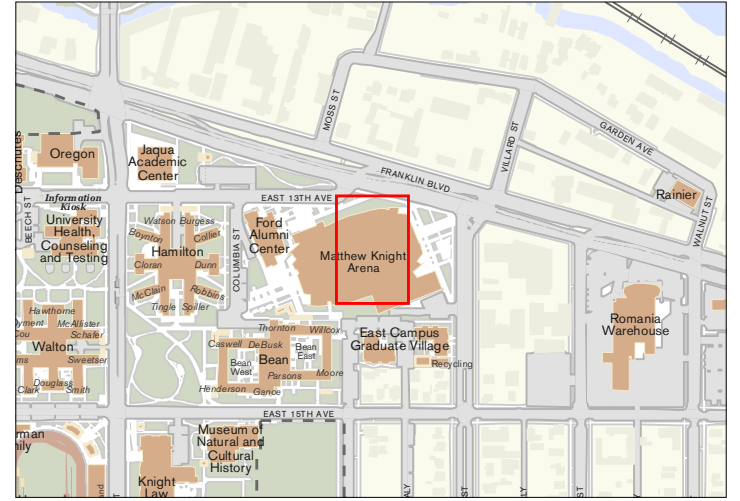
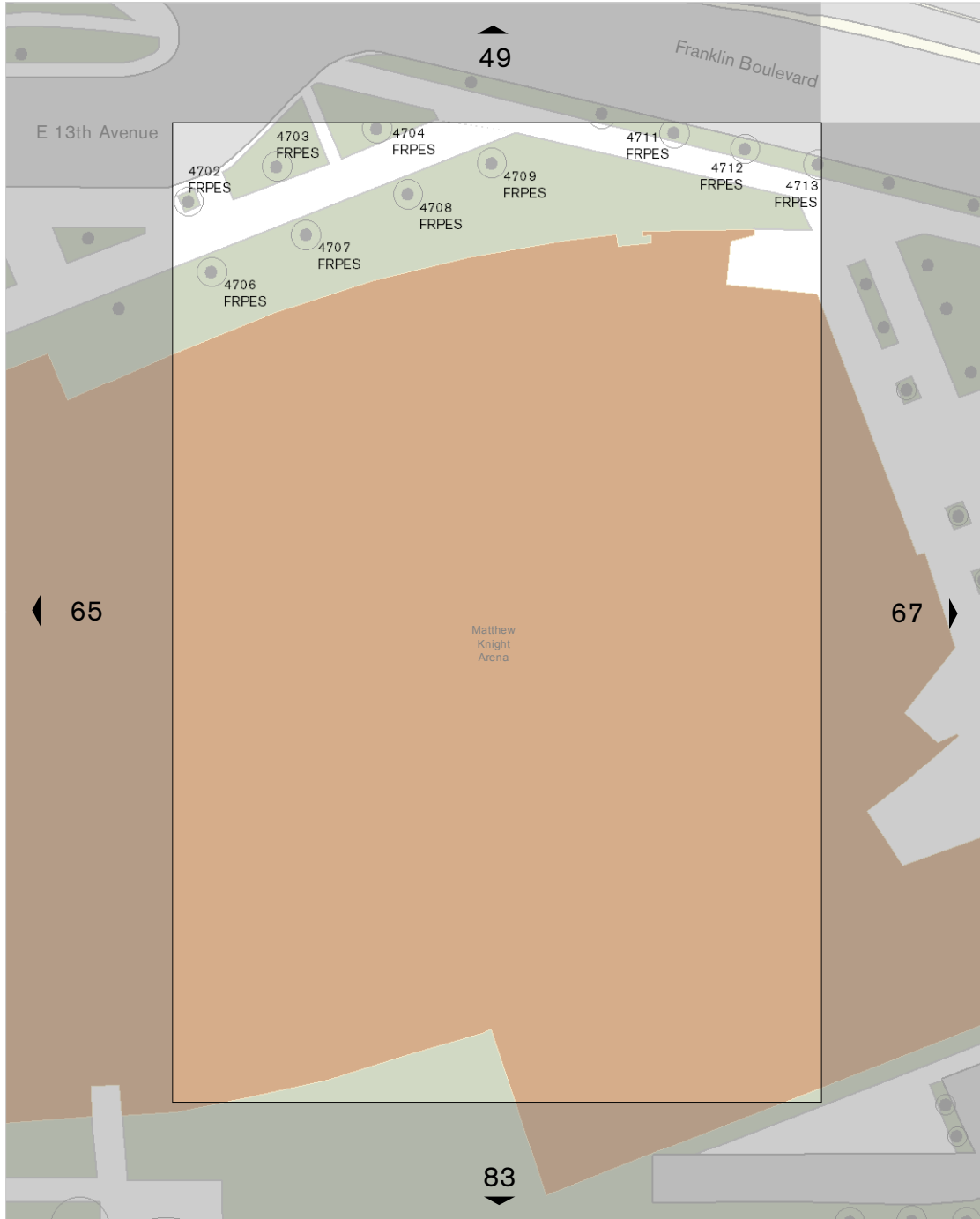


Coniferous Trees

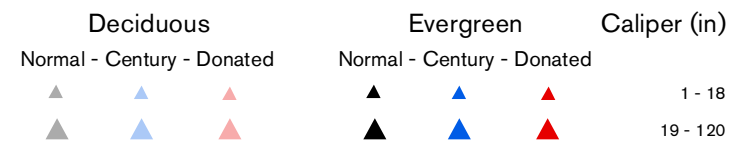


Broadleaf Trees

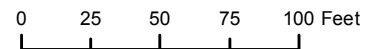
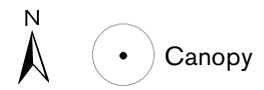
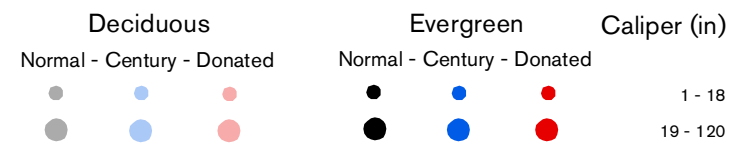


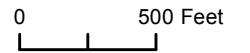
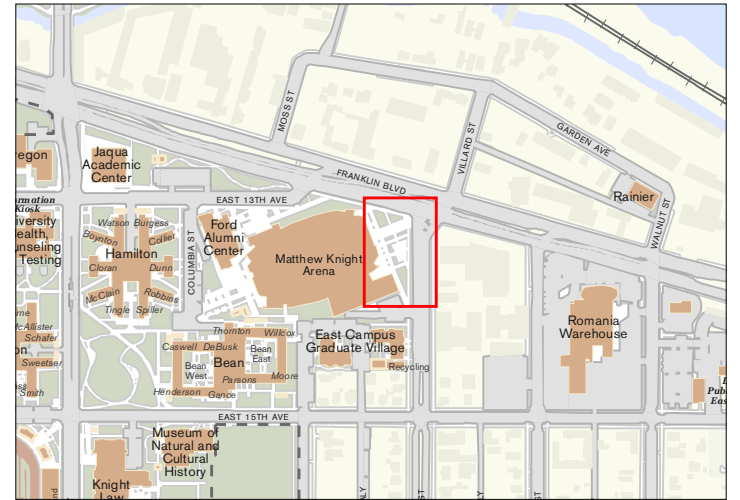
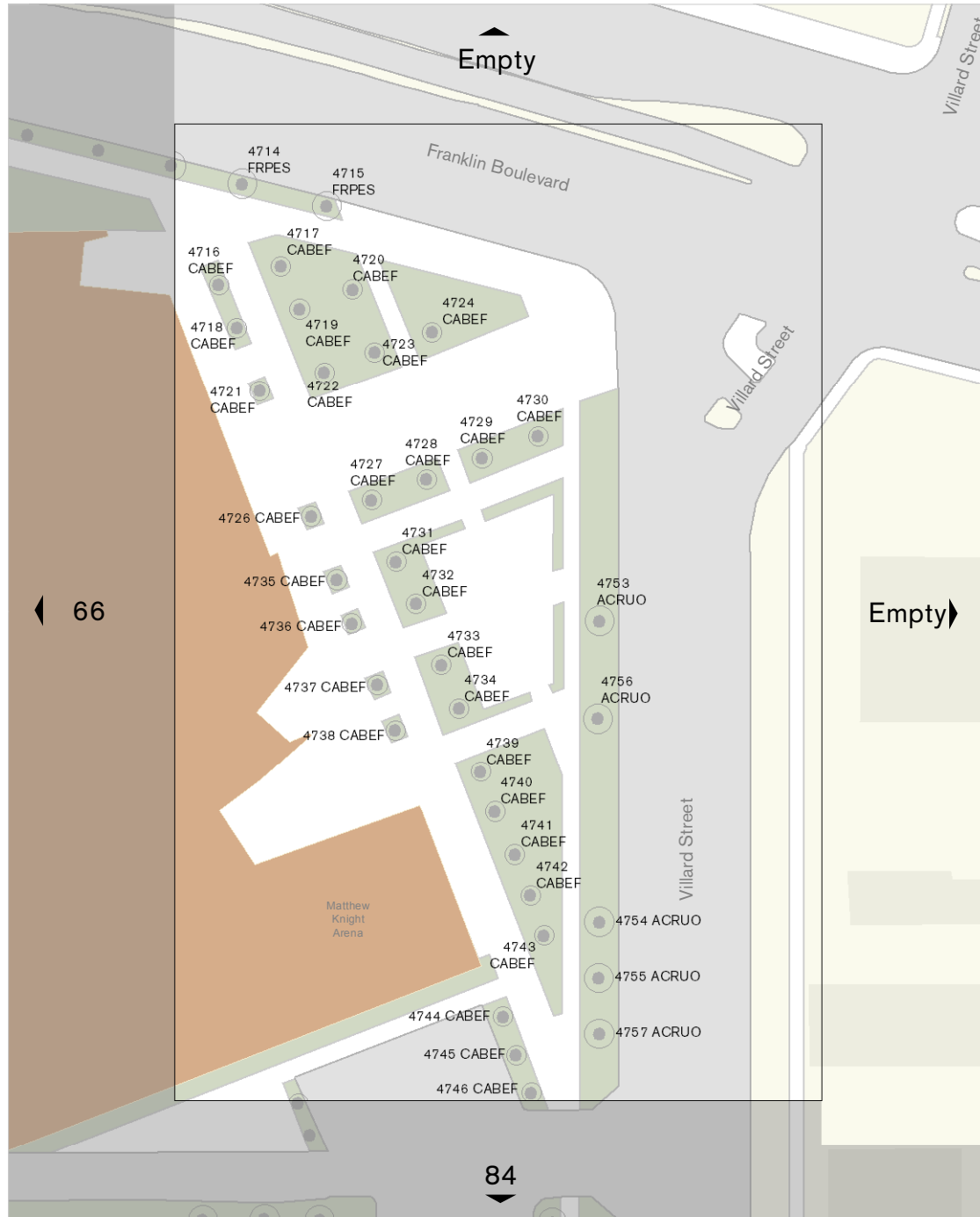


Coniferous Trees

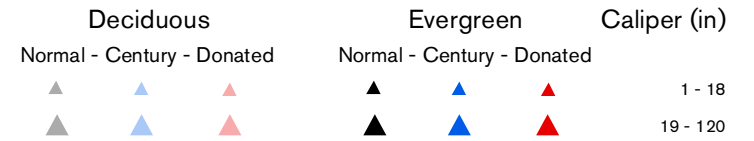


Broadleaf Trees

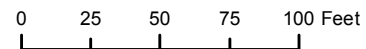
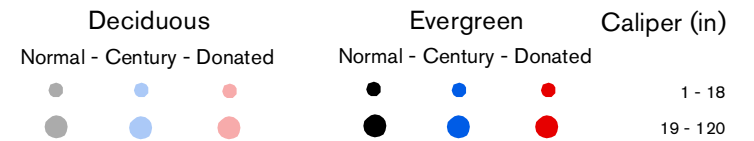


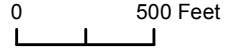
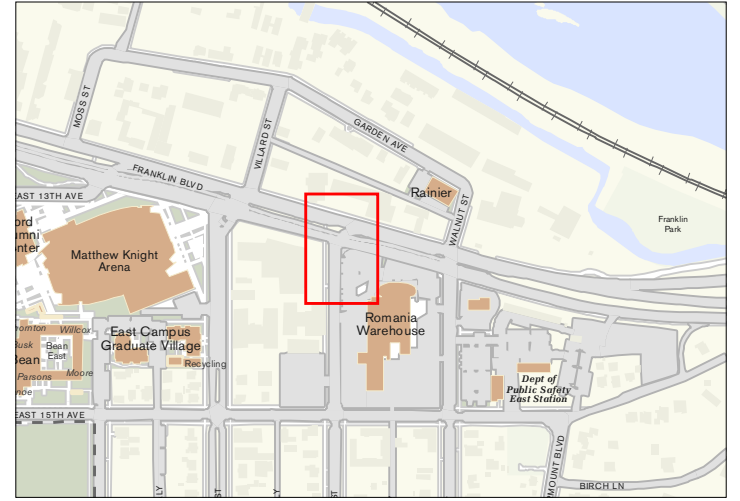
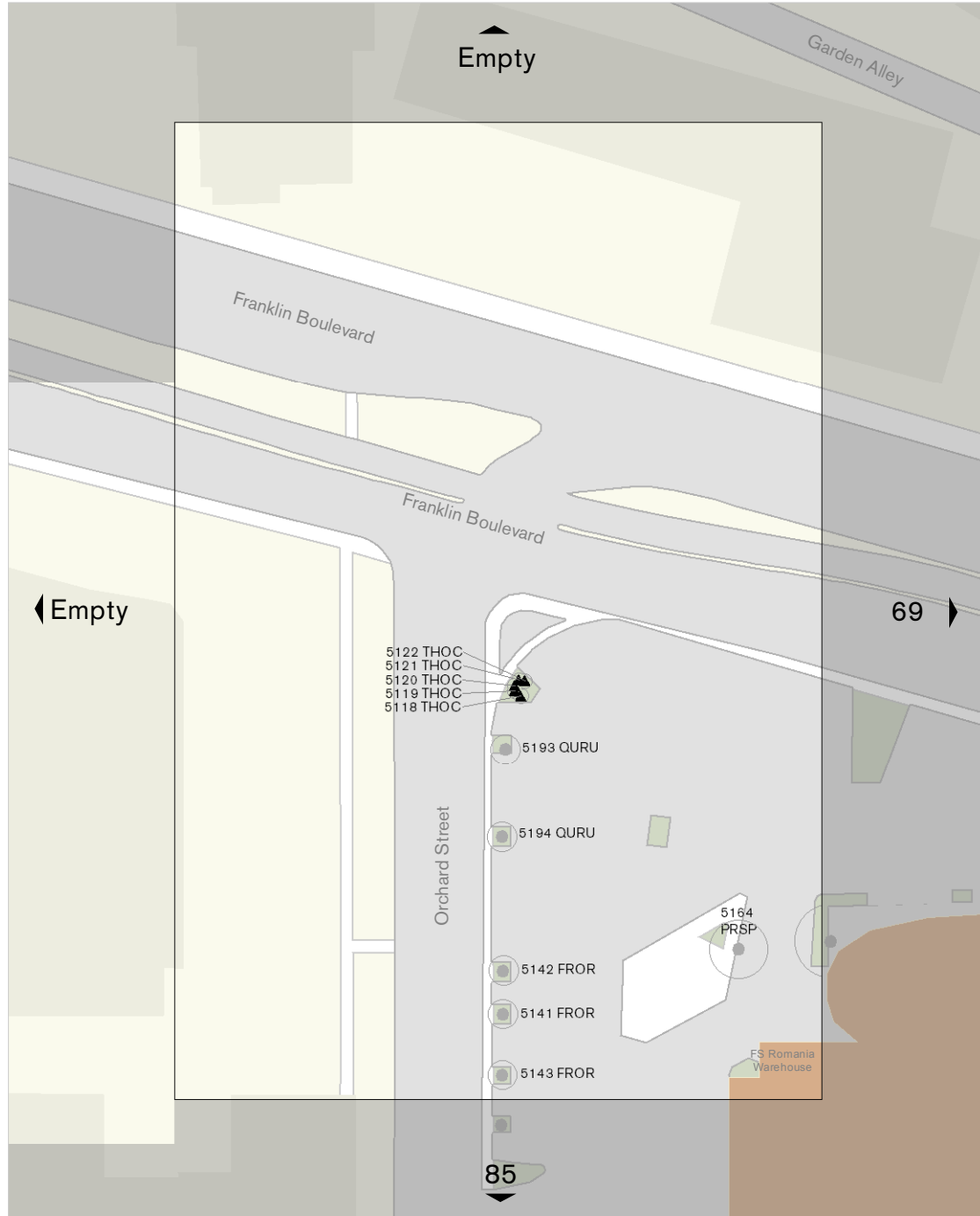


Coniferous Trees

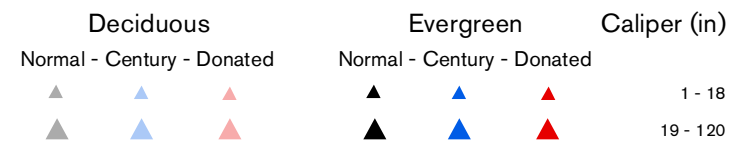


Broadleaf Trees

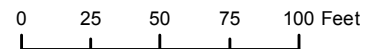
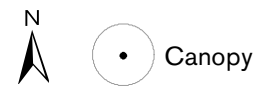


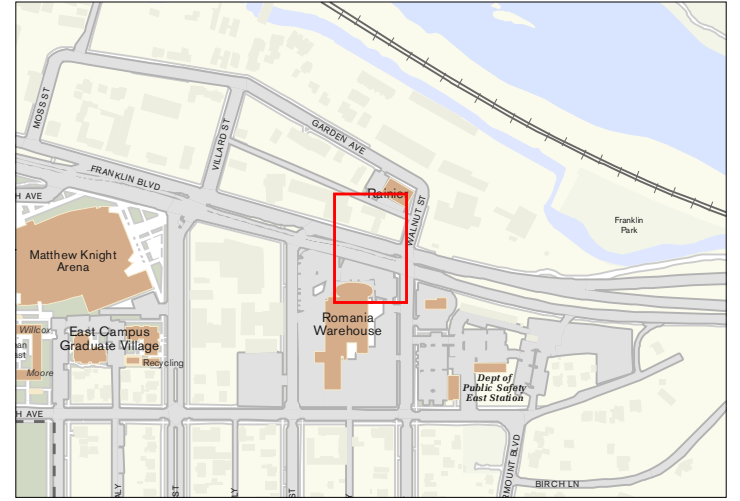
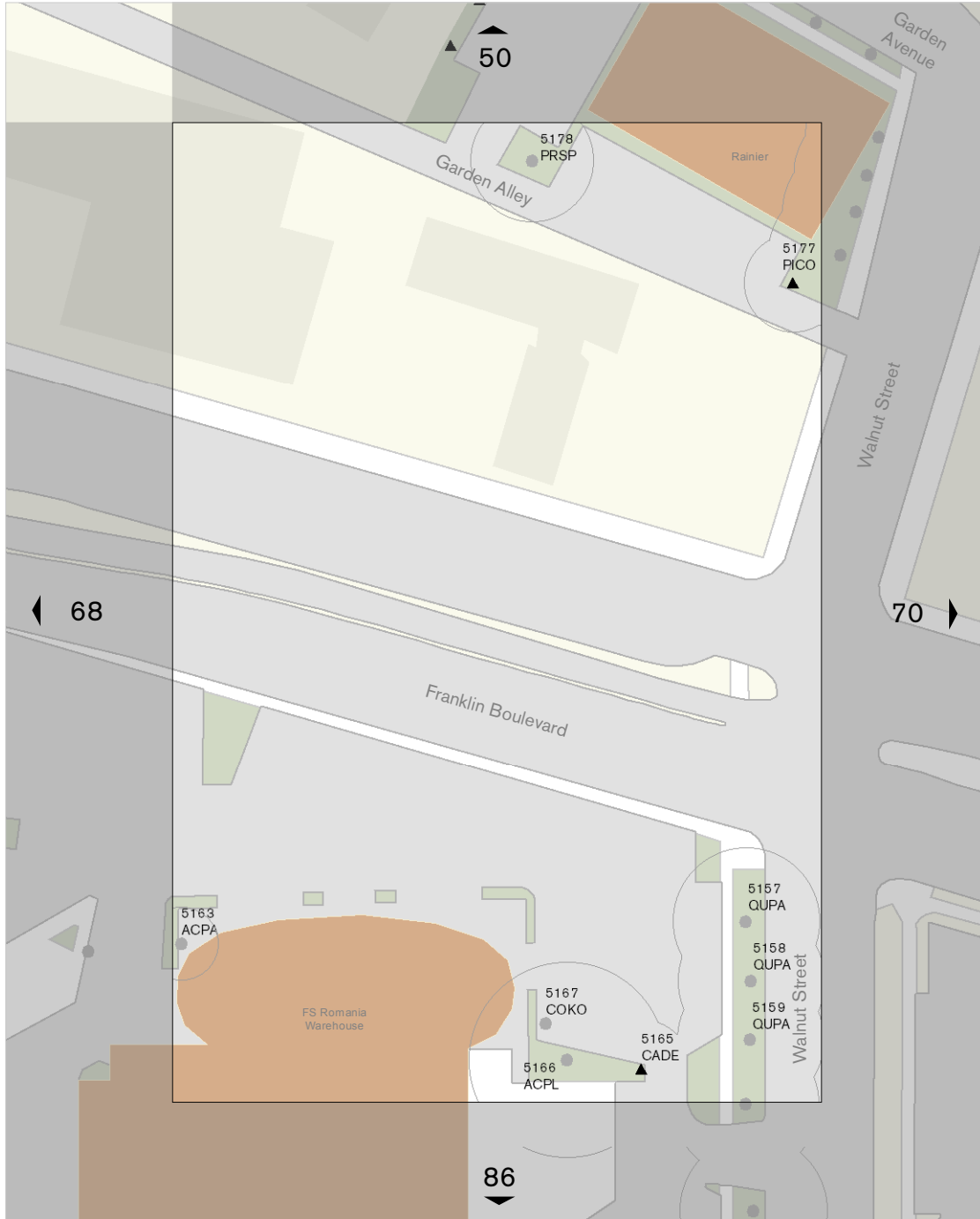


Coniferous Trees

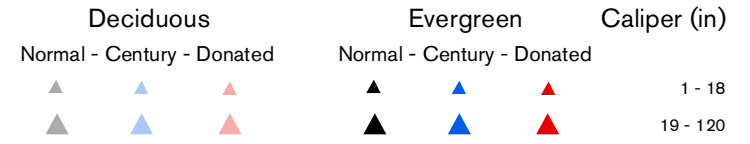


Broadleaf Trees

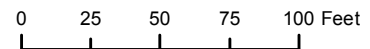
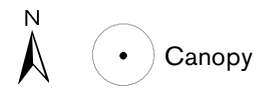
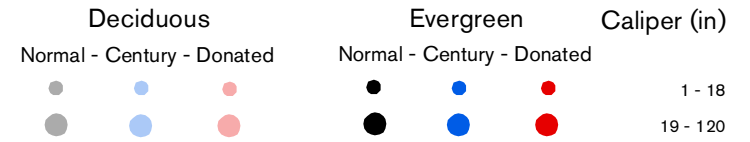


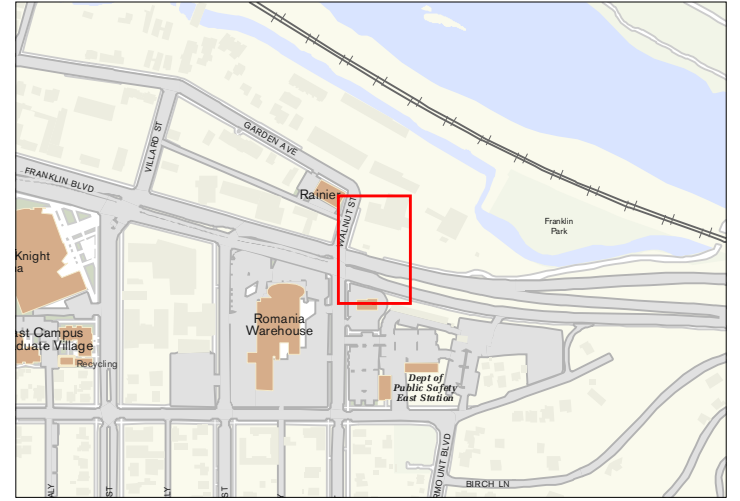
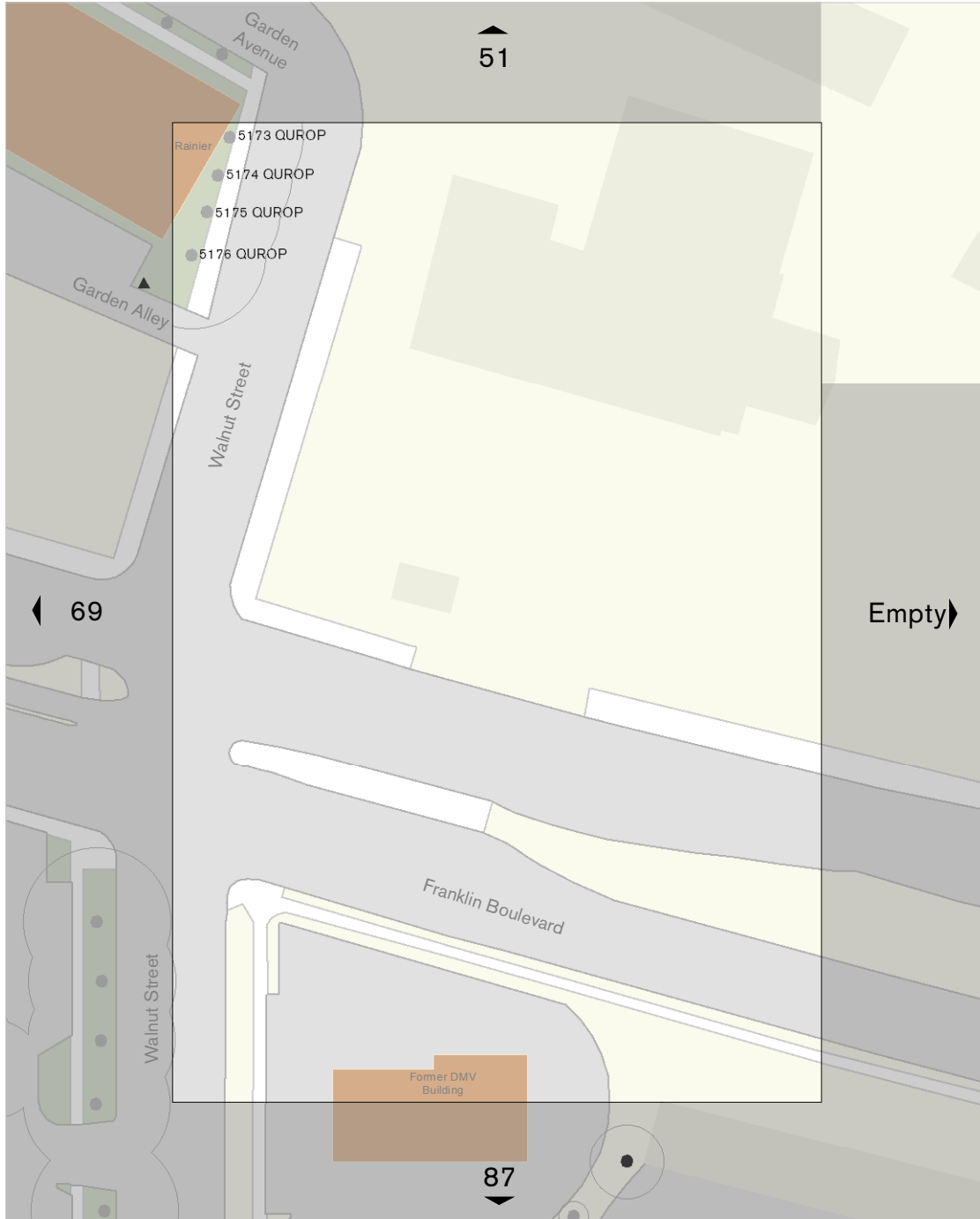


Coniferous Trees

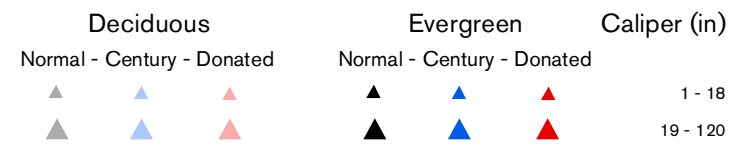


Broadleaf Trees

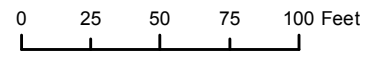
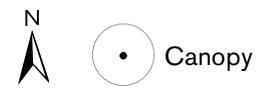




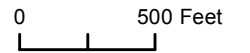
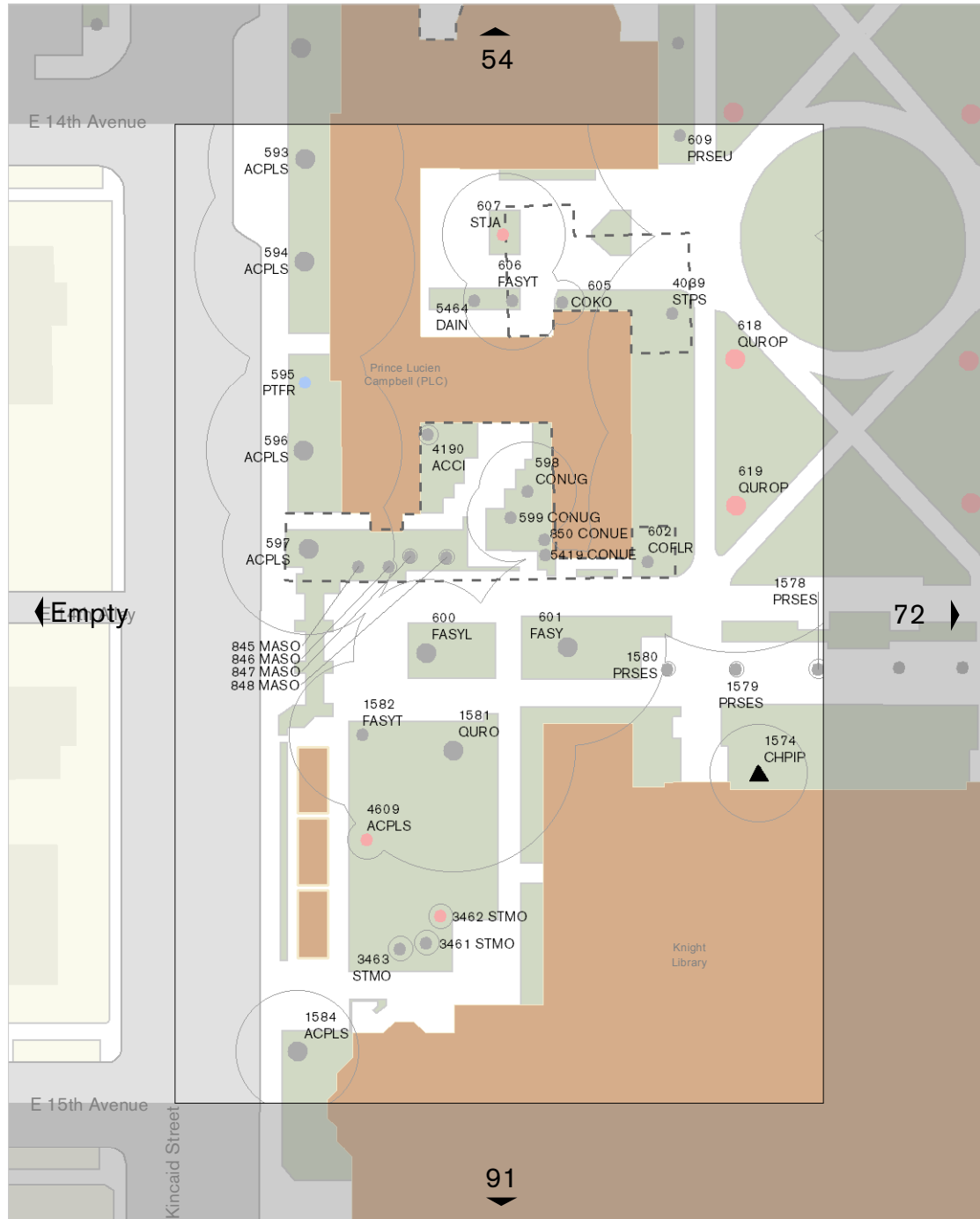
Coniferous Trees



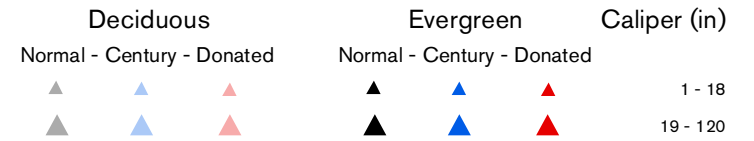
Broadleaf Trees



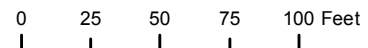
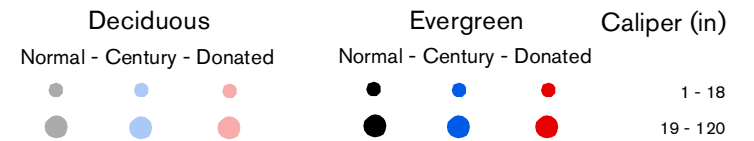
ATLAS OF TREES

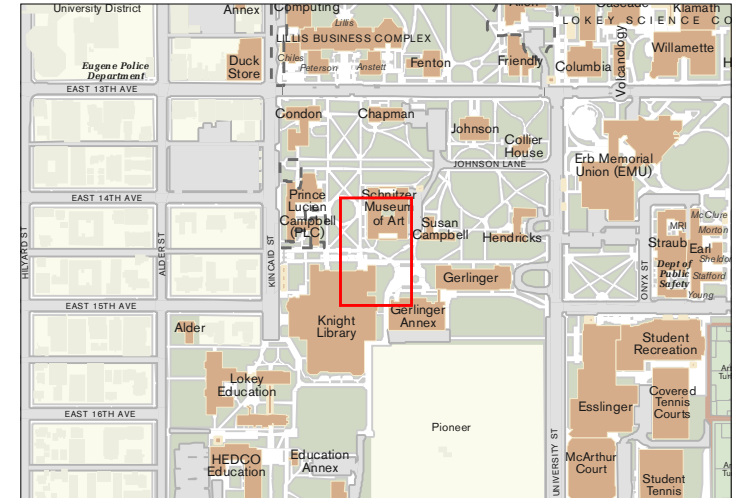
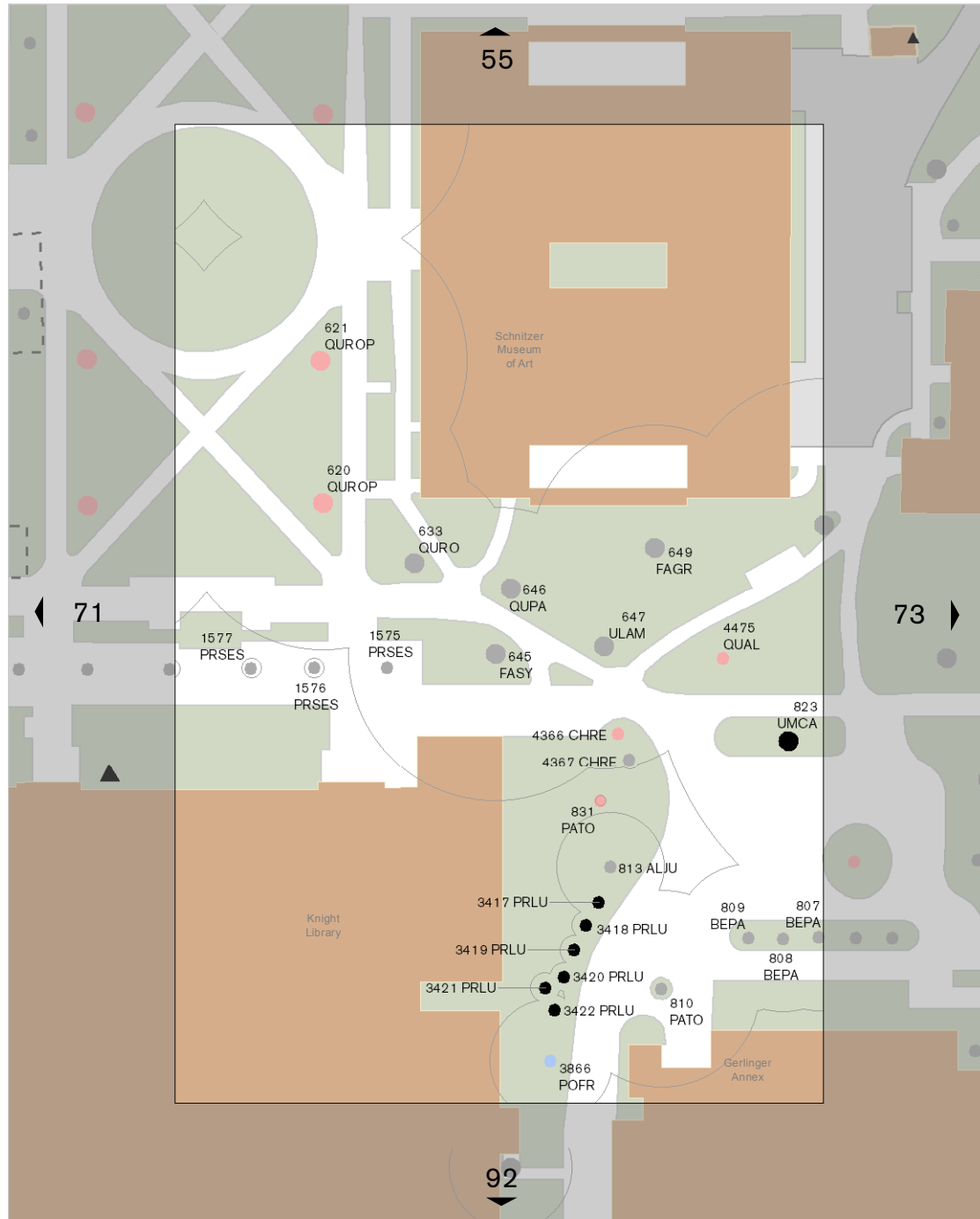


Coniferous Trees



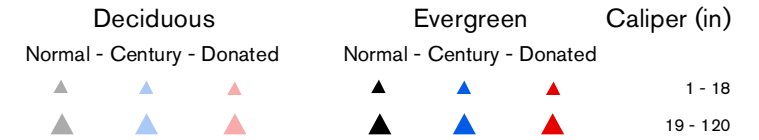
Broadleaf Trees



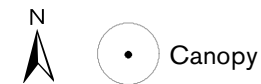
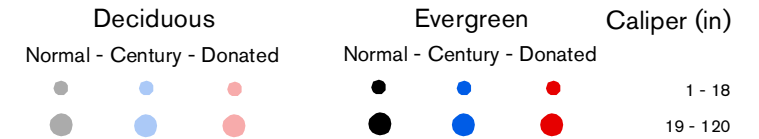


0 500 Feet

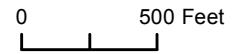
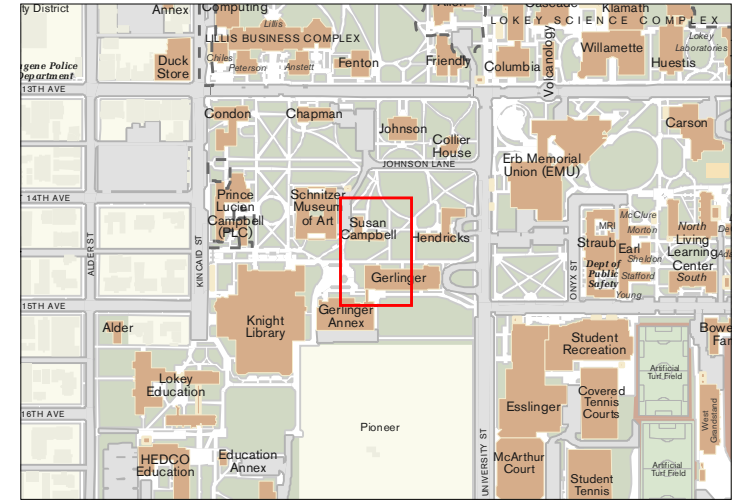
Coniferous Trees



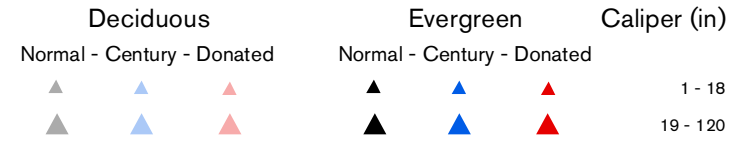
Broadleaf Trees



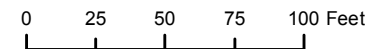
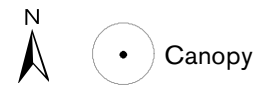
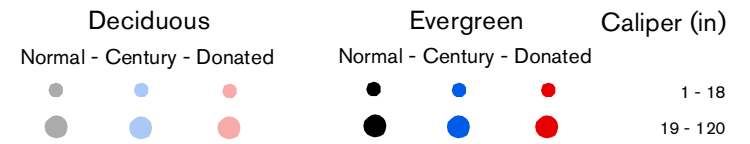
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

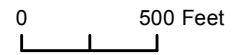
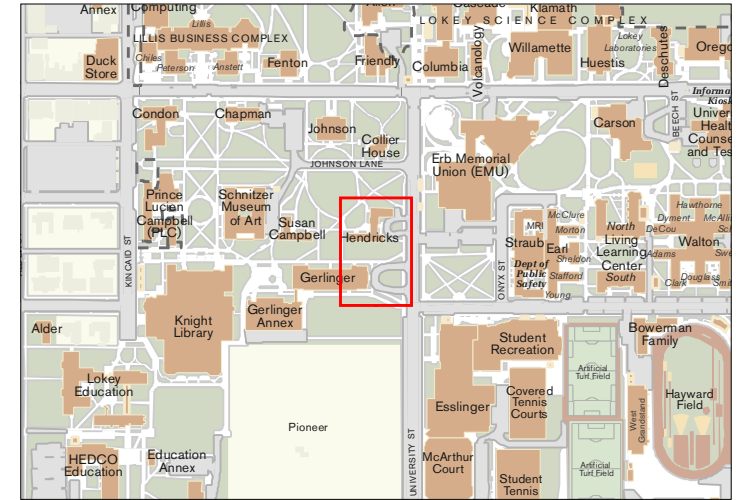
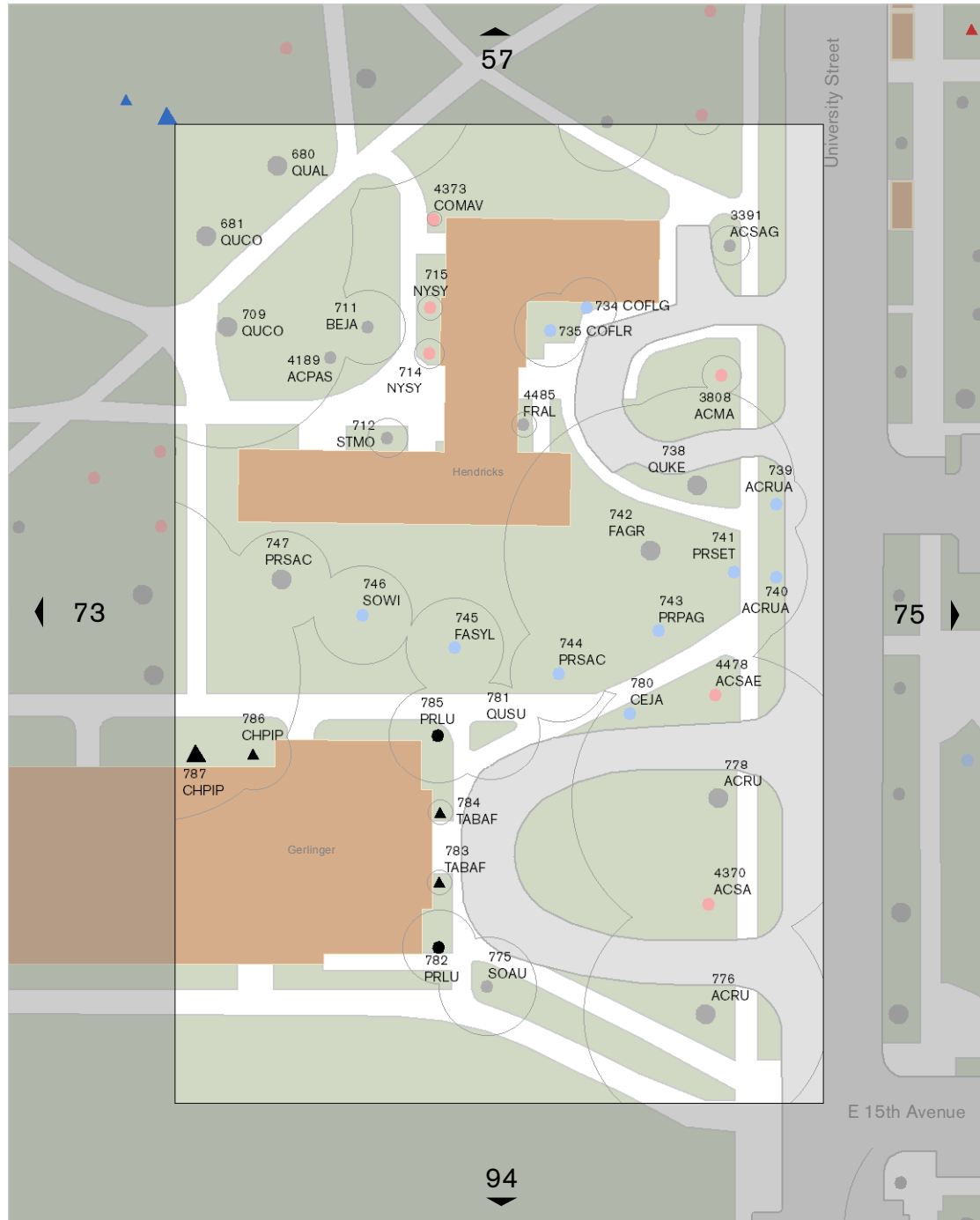


Coniferous Trees

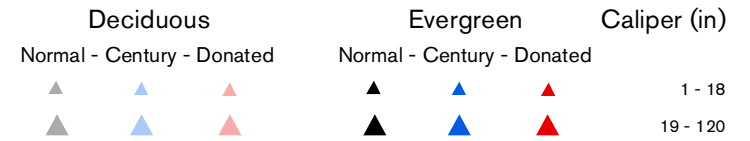


Broadleaf Trees

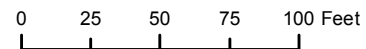
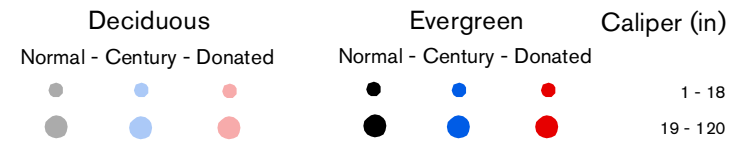


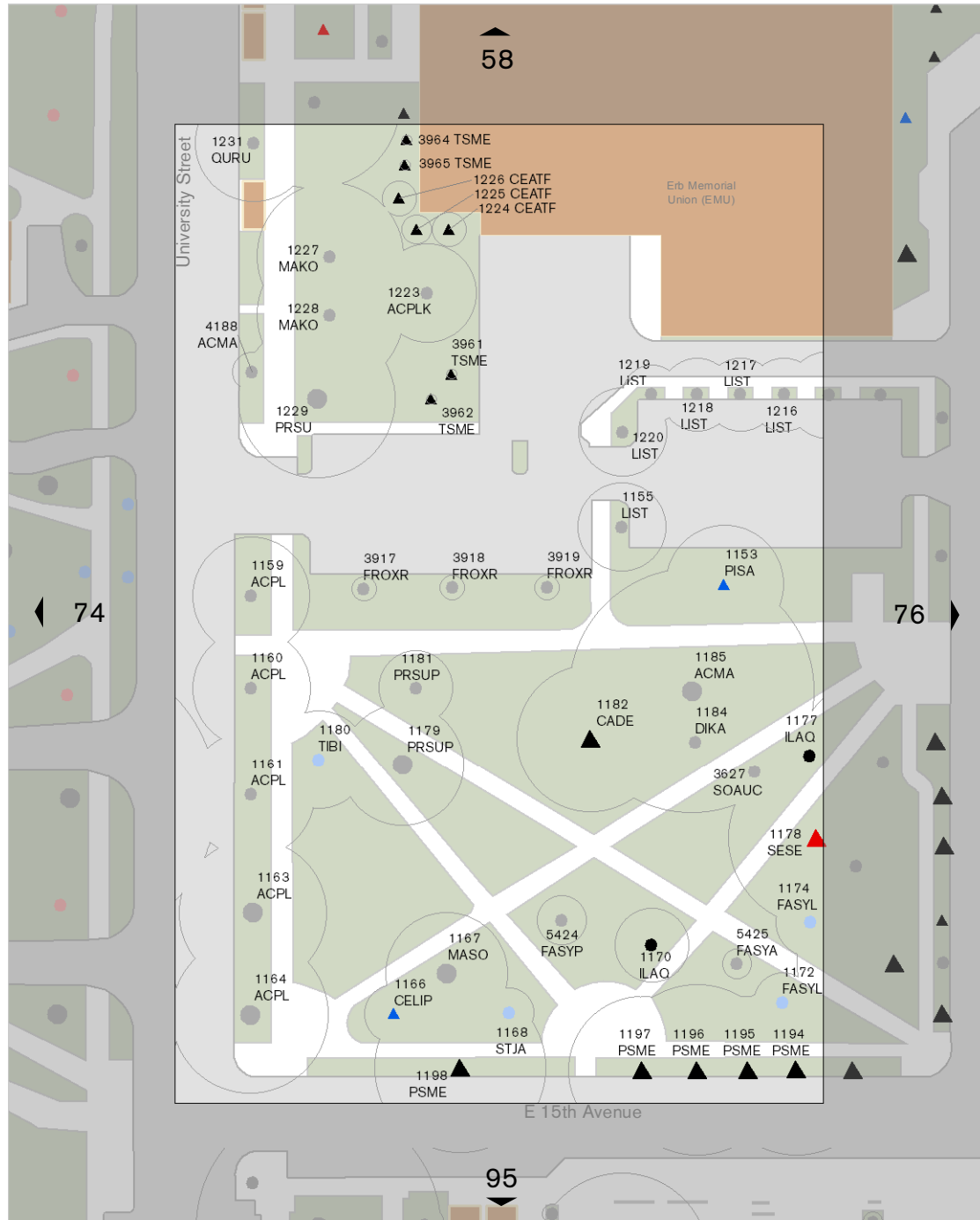


Coniferous Trees



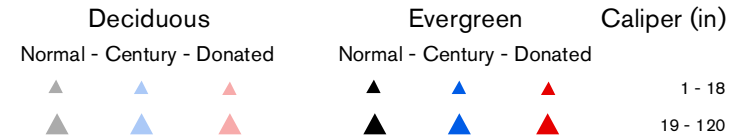
Broadleaf Trees



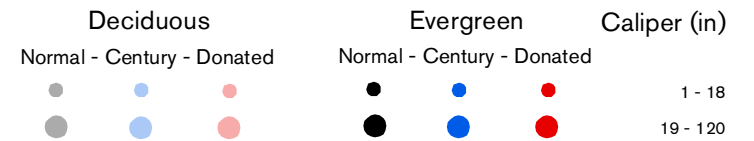


0 500 Feet

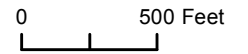
Coniferous Trees



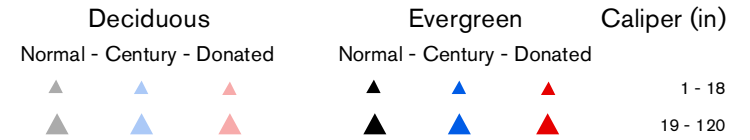
Broadleaf Trees



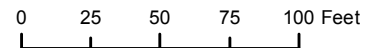
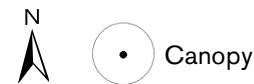
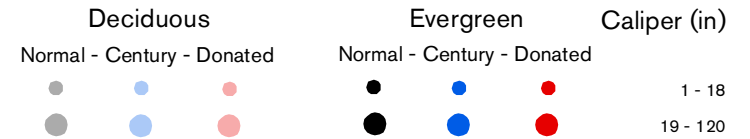
0 25 50 75 100 Feet



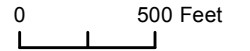
Coniferous Trees



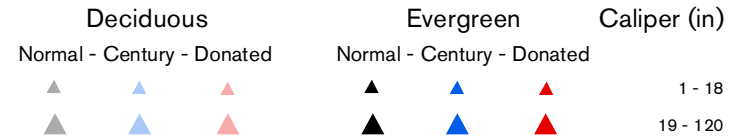
Broadleaf Trees



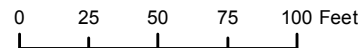
ATLAS OF TREES

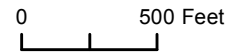


Coniferous Trees

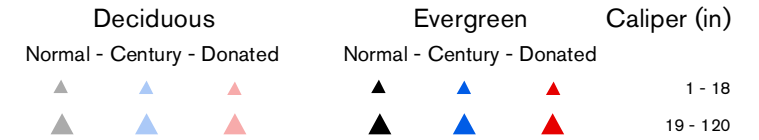


Broadleaf Trees

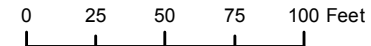
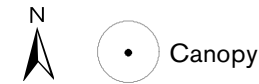
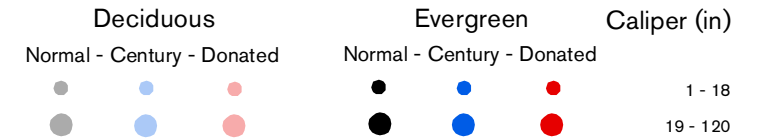


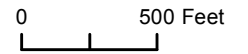
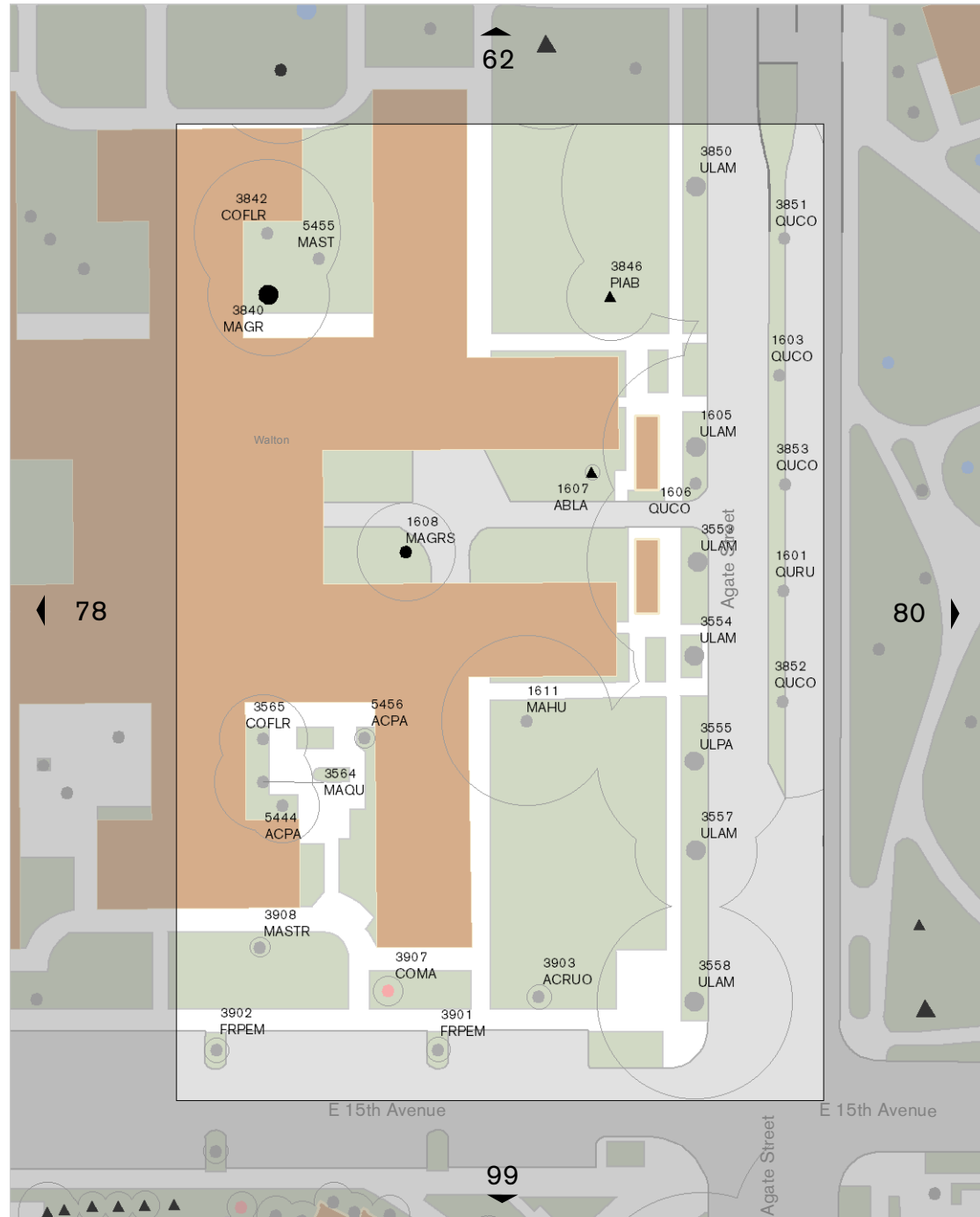


Coniferous Trees

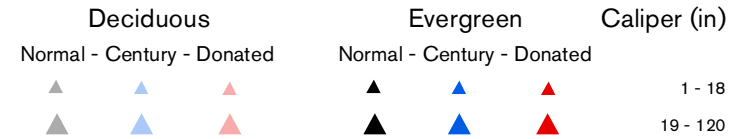


Broadleaf Trees

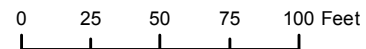
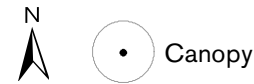
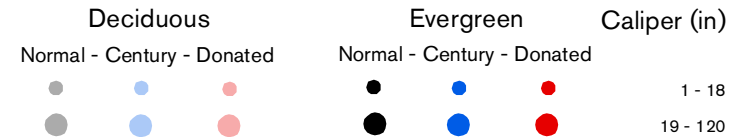


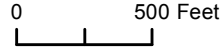
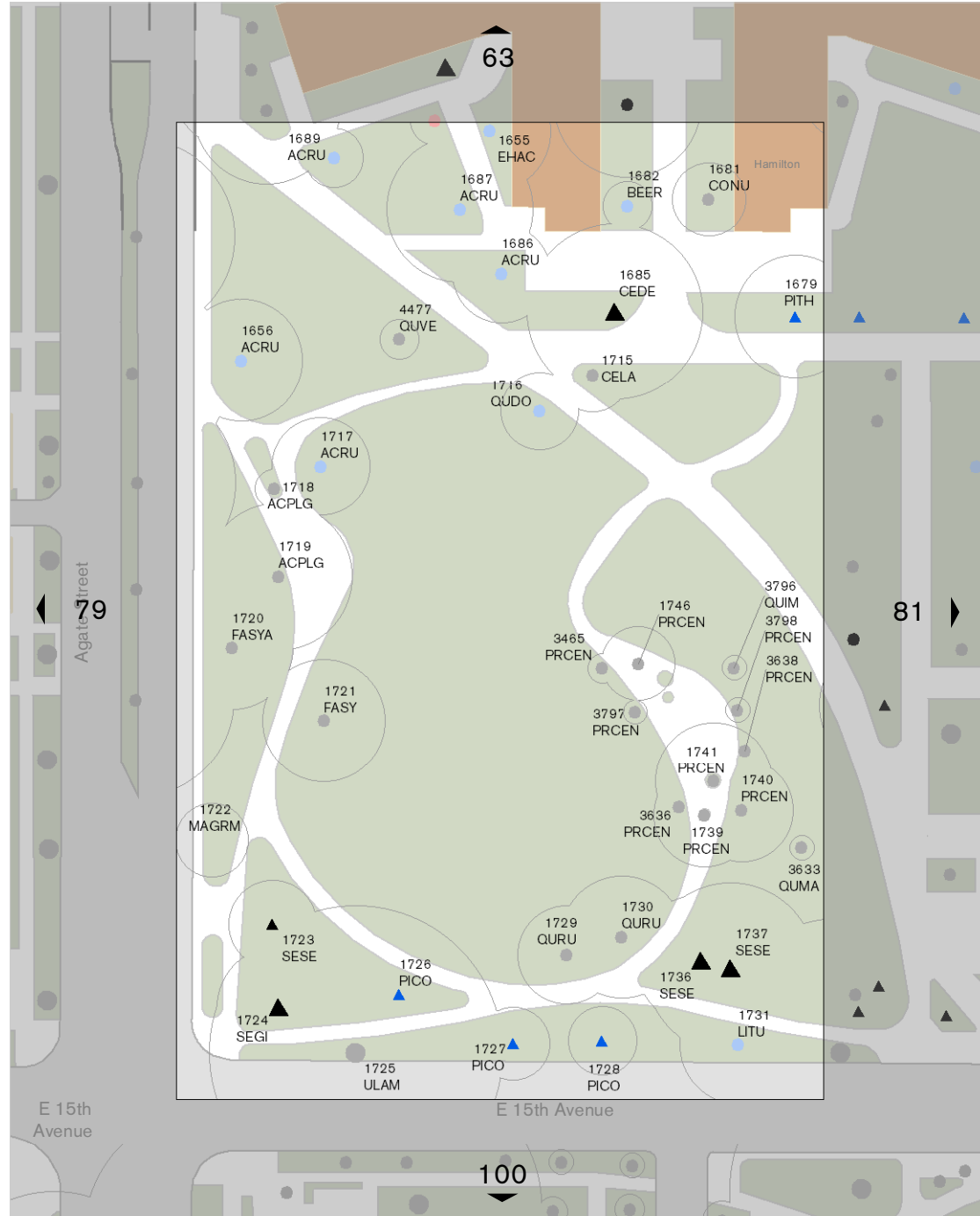


Coniferous Trees

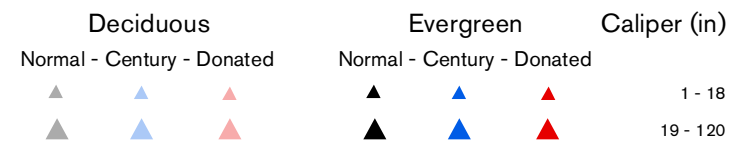


Broadleaf Trees

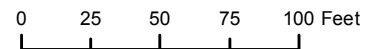
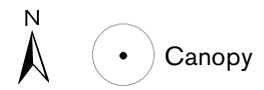
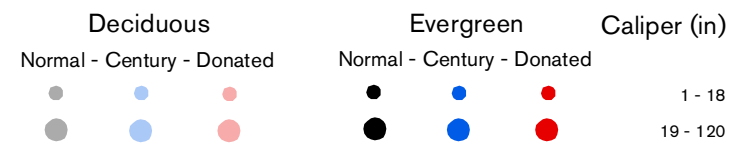


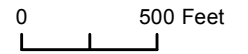
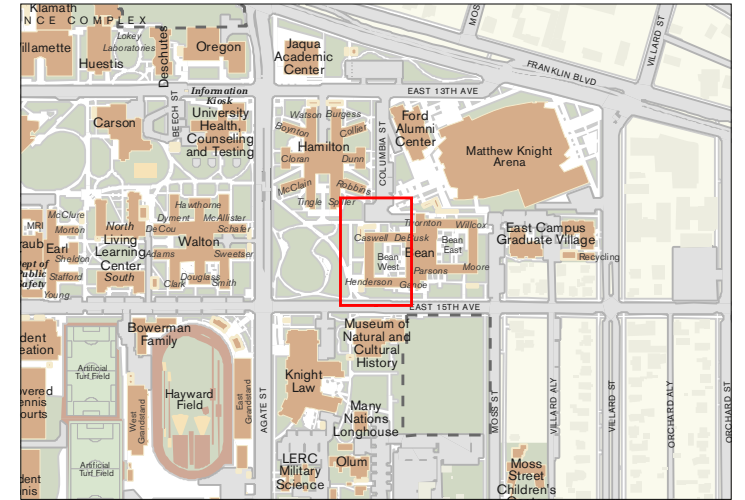


Coniferous Trees

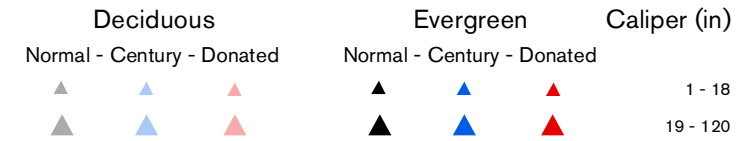


Broadleaf Trees

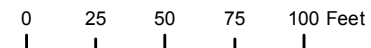
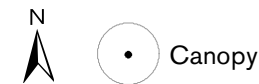
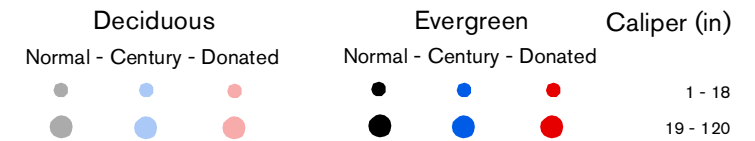


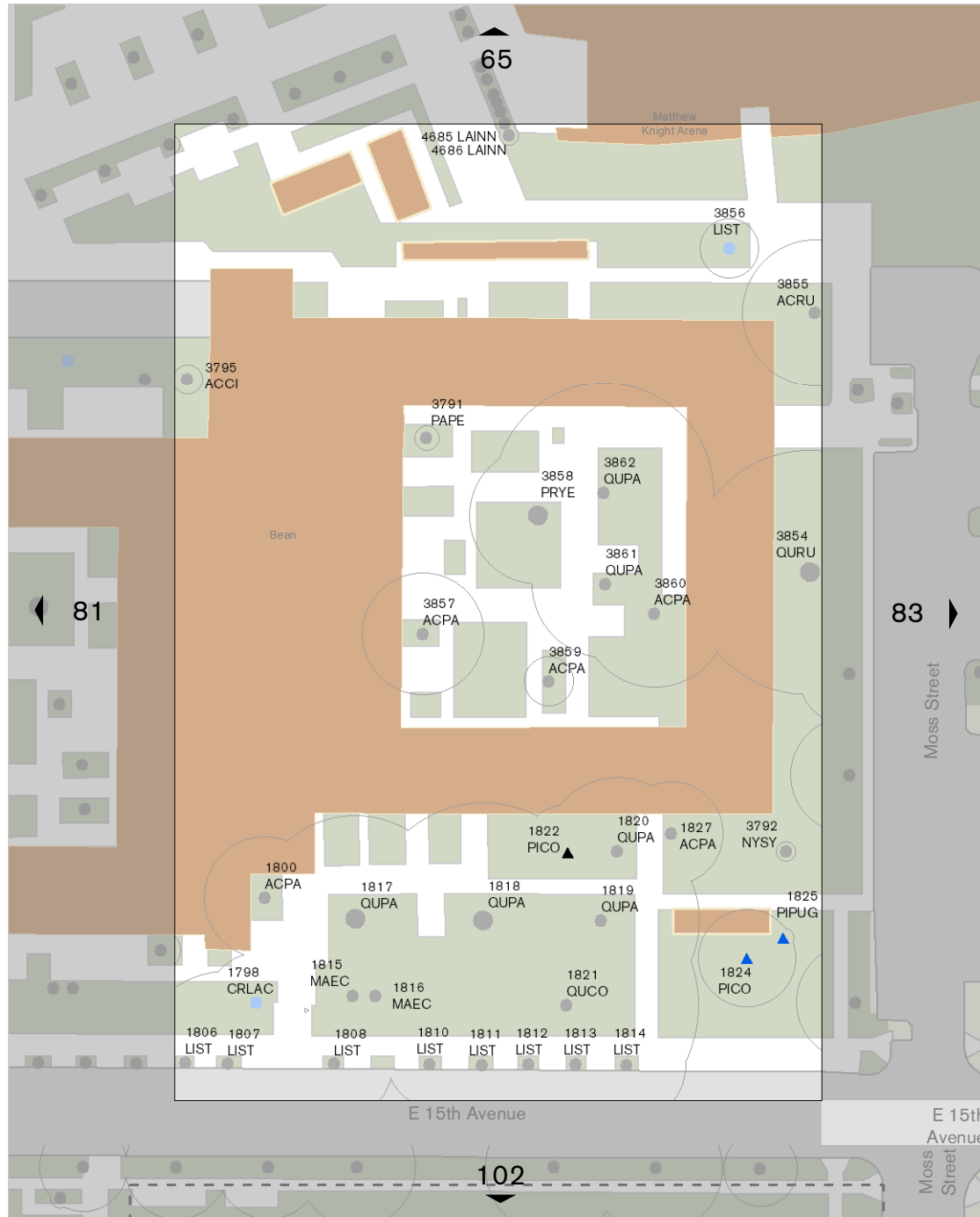


Coniferous Trees



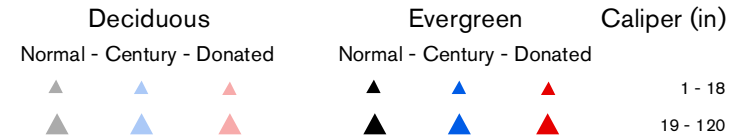
Broadleaf Trees



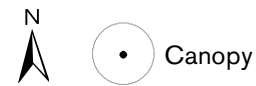
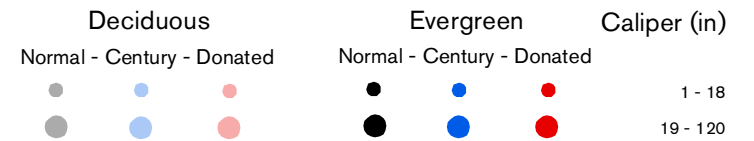


0 500 Feet

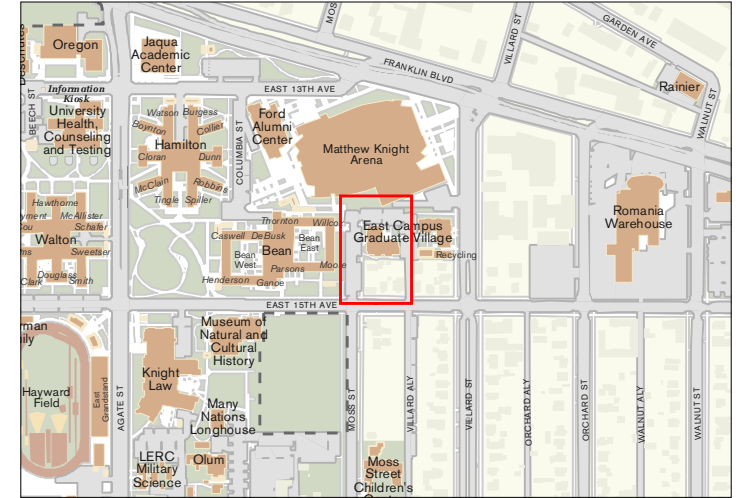
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

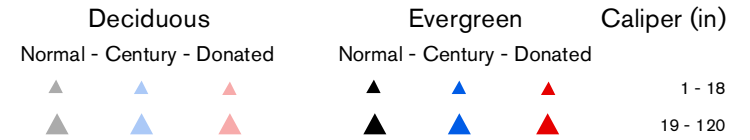


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

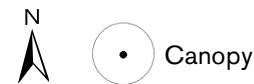
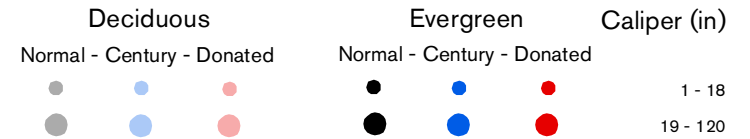


0 500 Feet

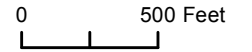
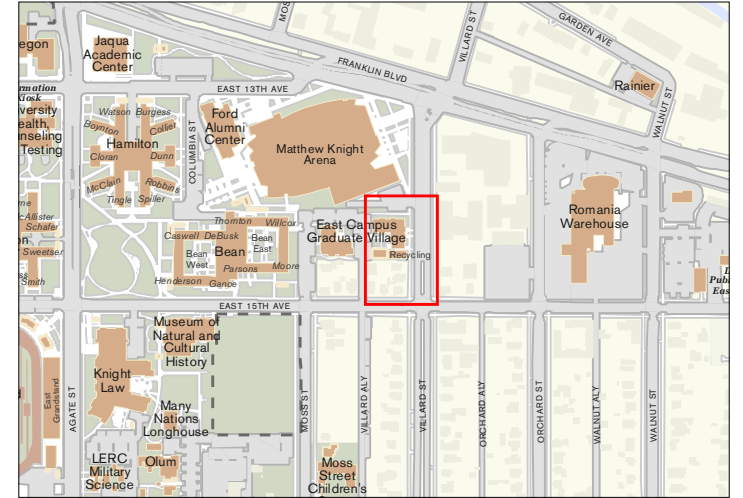
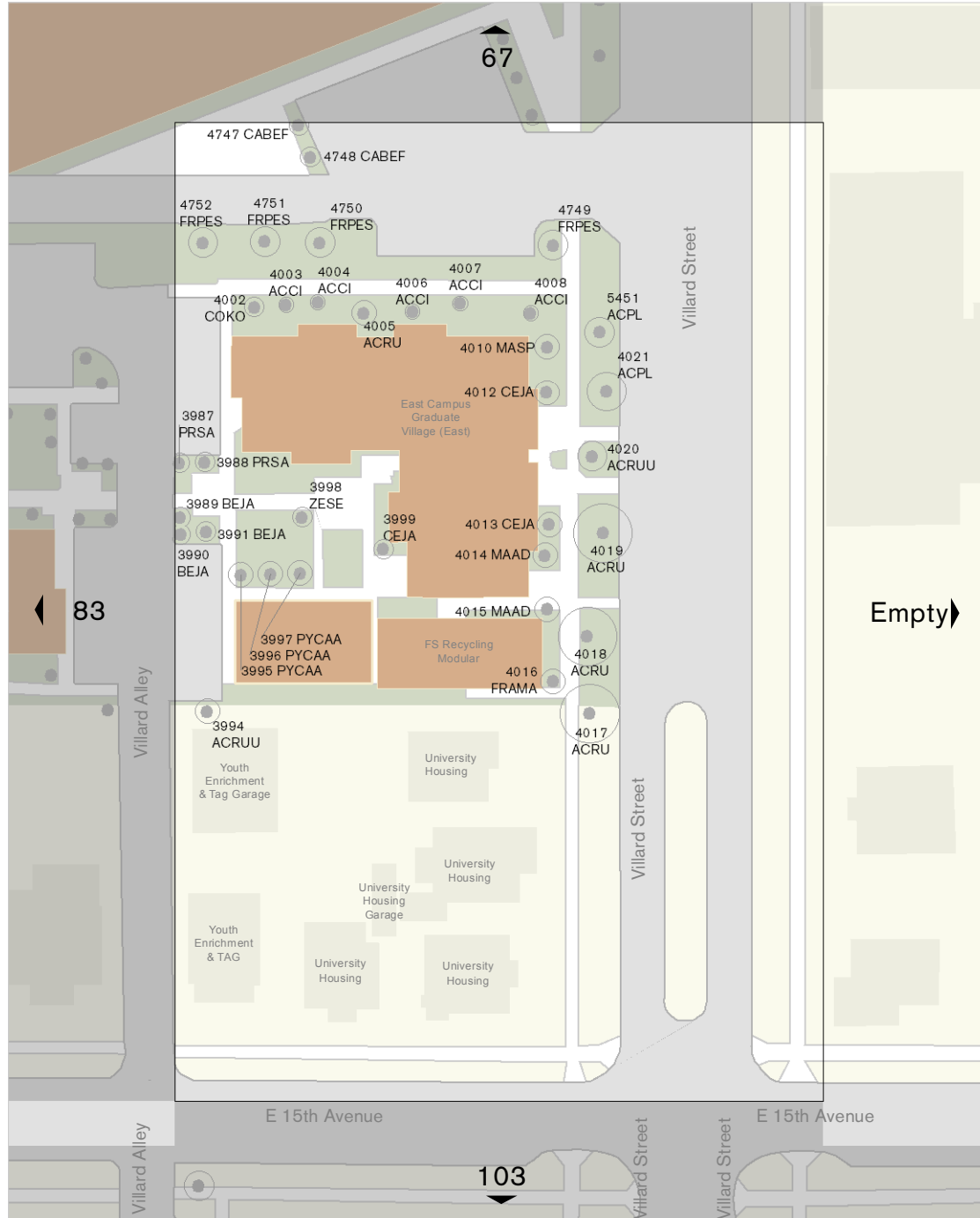
Coniferous Trees



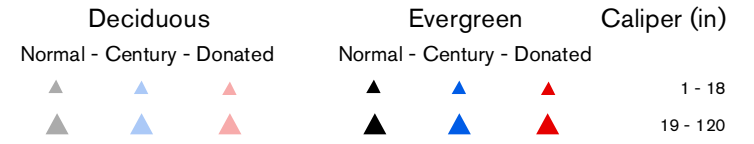
Broadleaf Trees



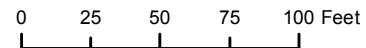
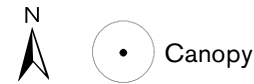
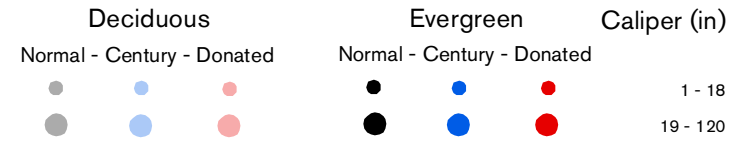
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

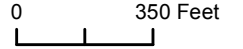
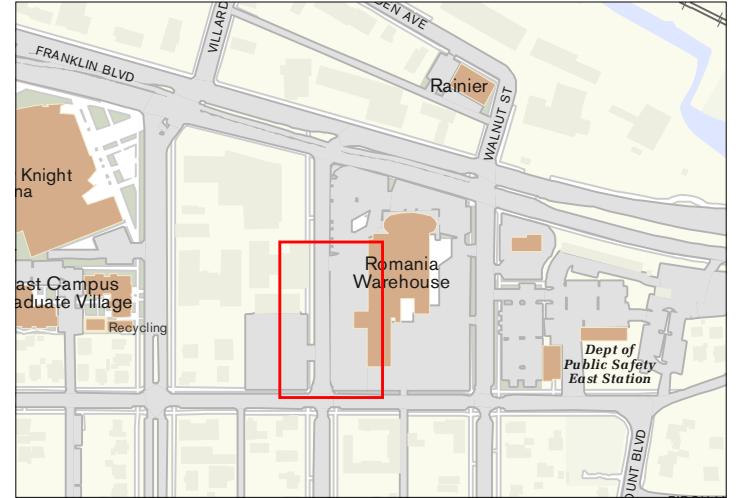
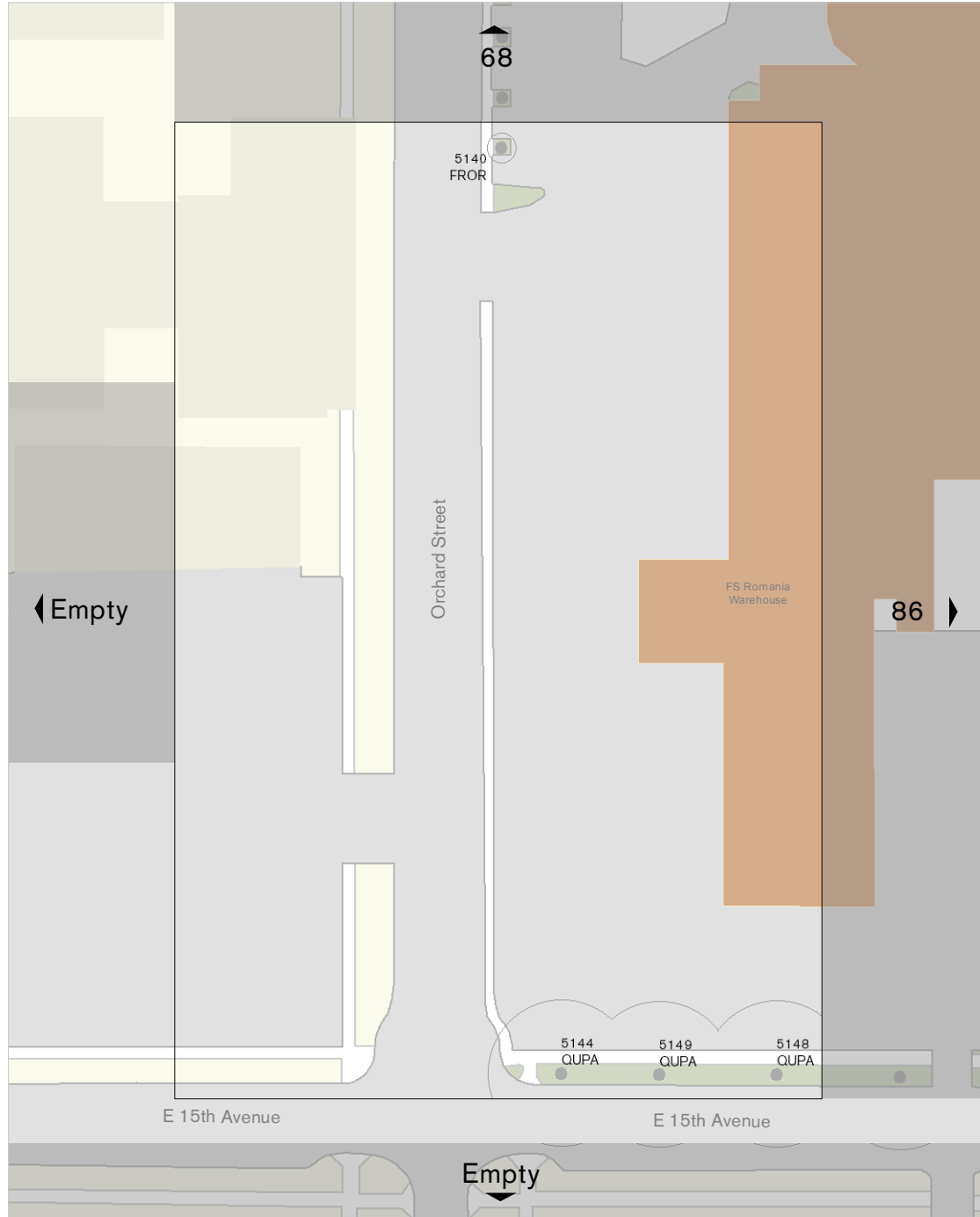


Coniferous Trees

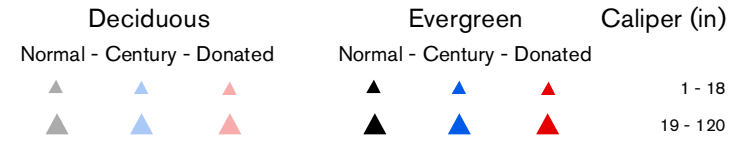


Broadleaf Trees

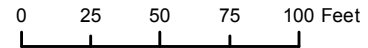
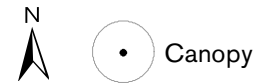
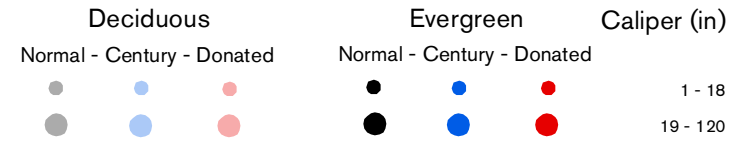


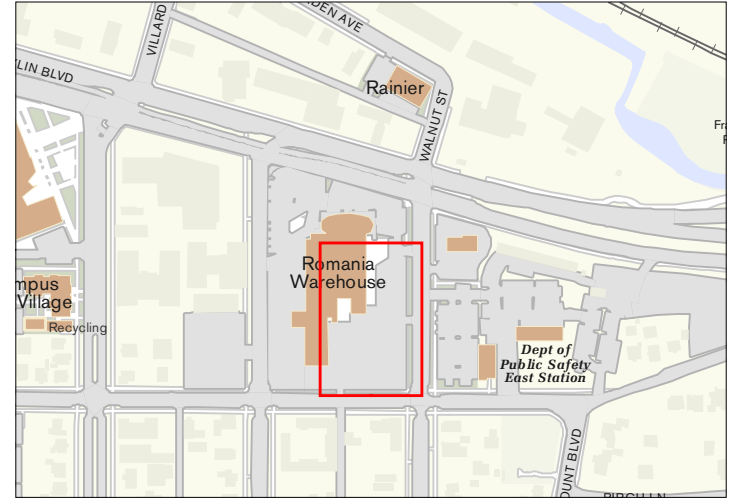
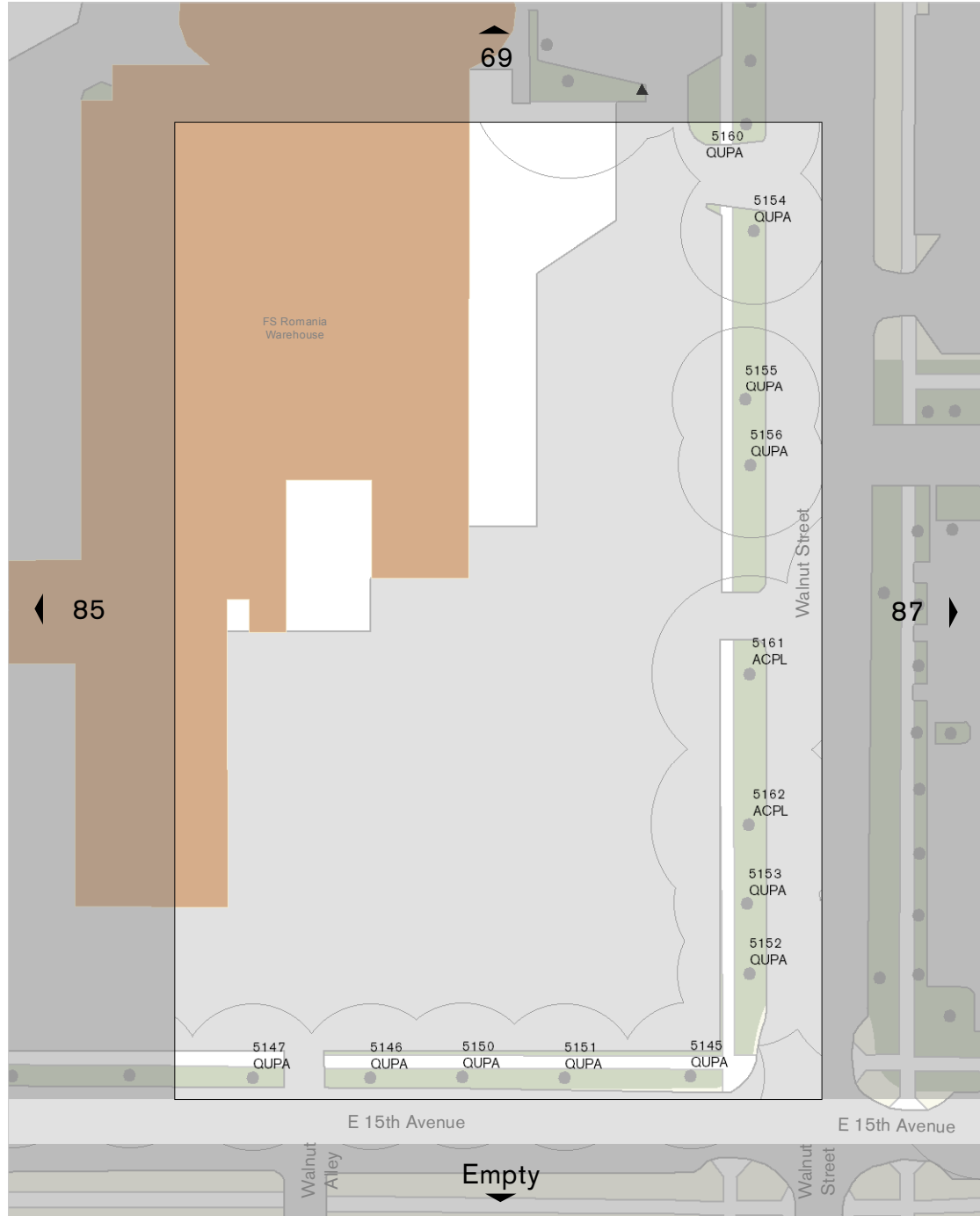


Coniferous Trees

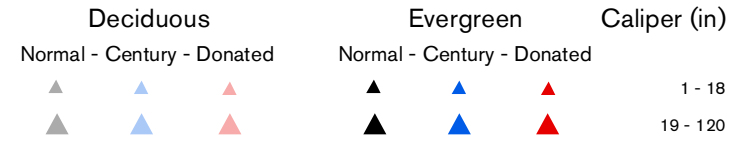


Broadleaf Trees

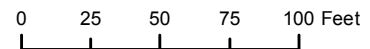
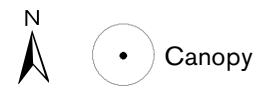
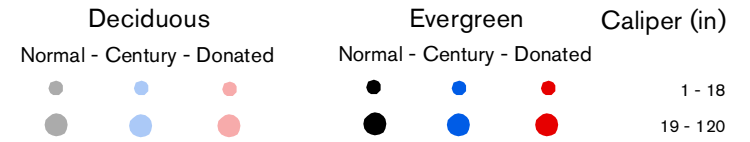




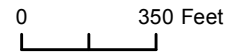
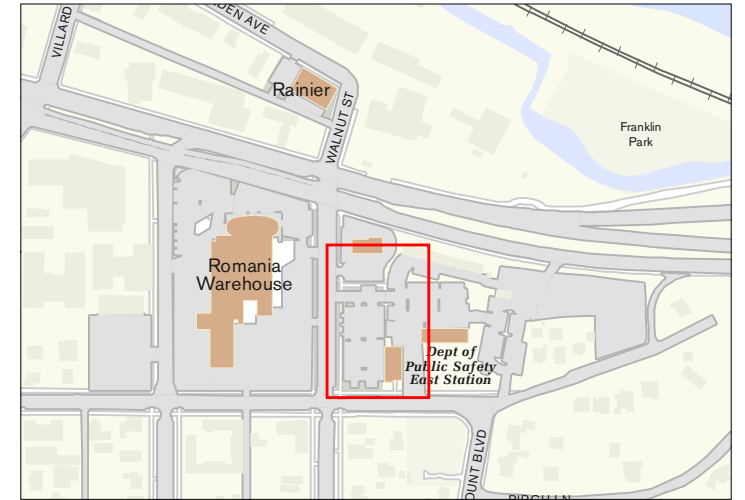
Coniferous Trees



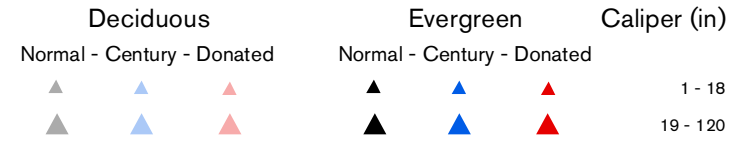
Broadleaf Trees



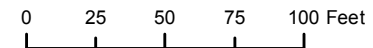
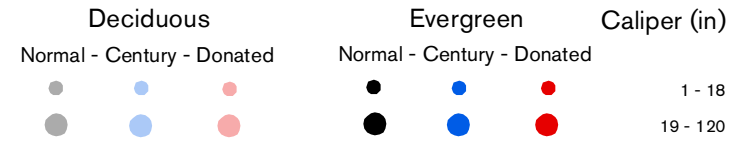
ATLAS OF TREES

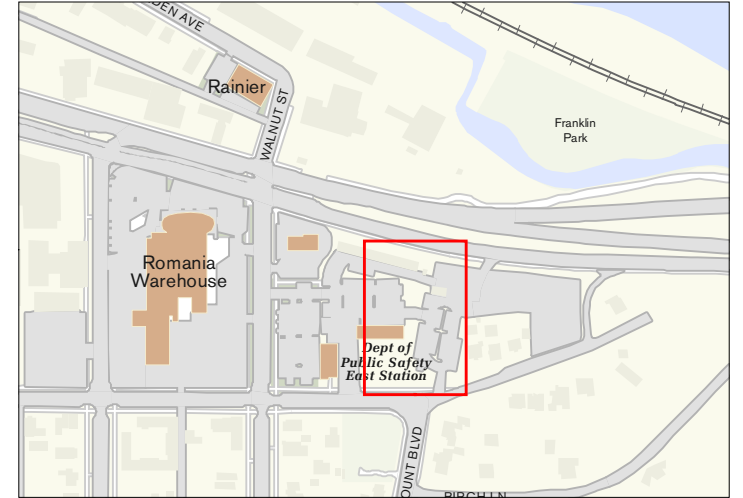
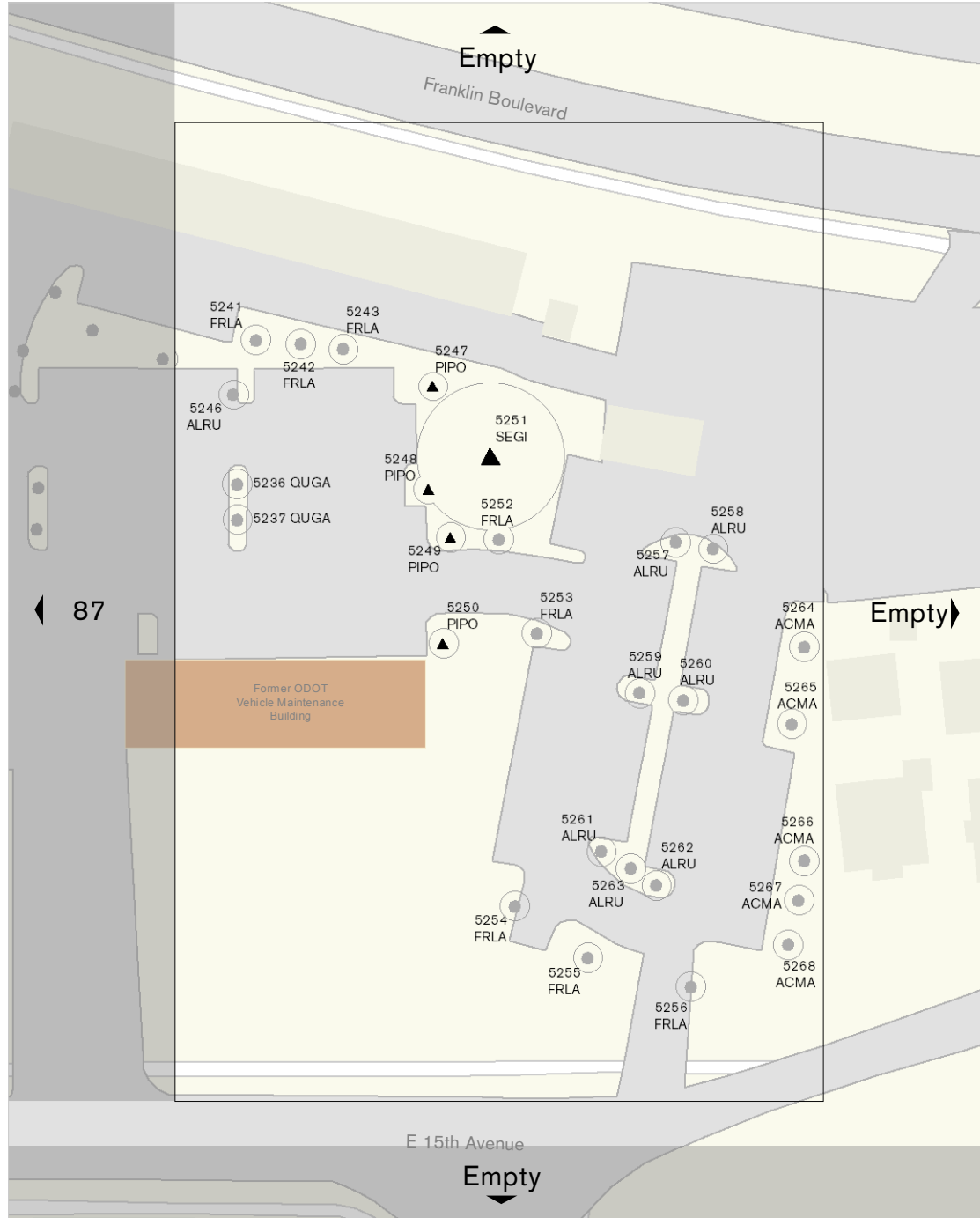


Coniferous Trees



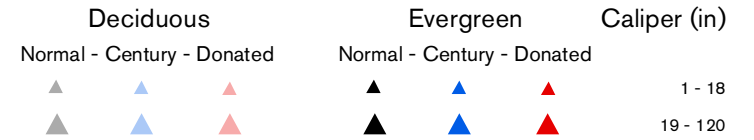
Broadleaf Trees



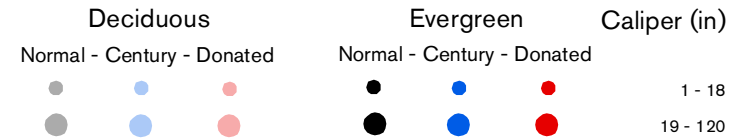


0 350 Feet

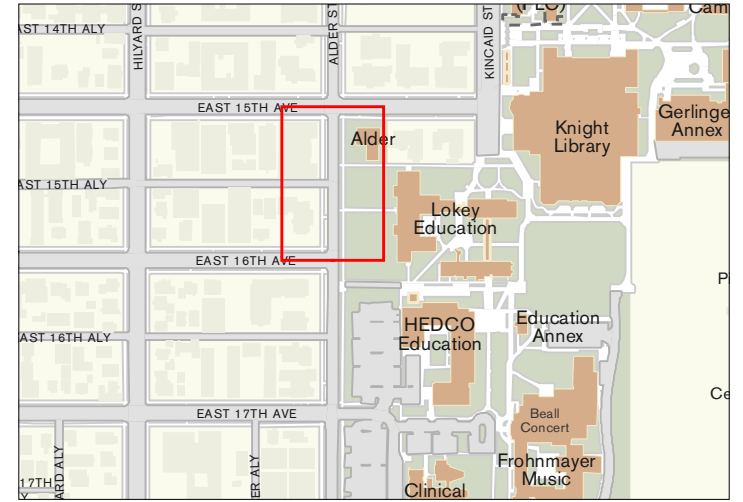
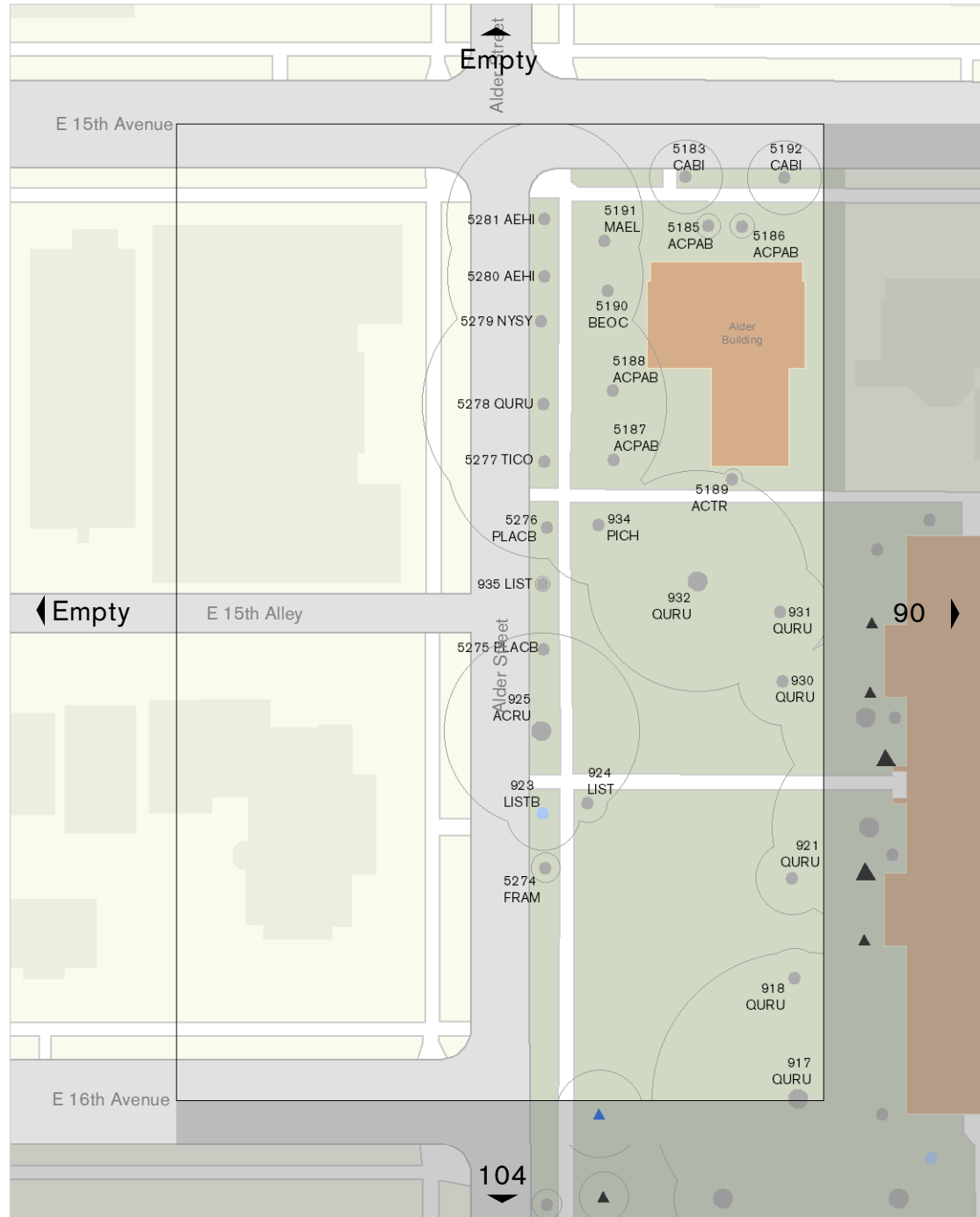
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

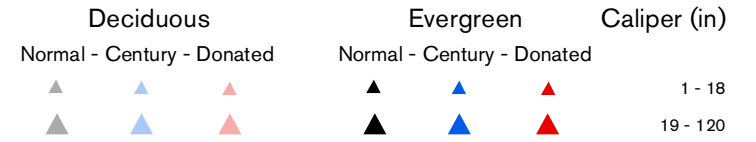


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

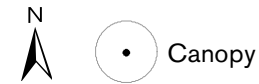
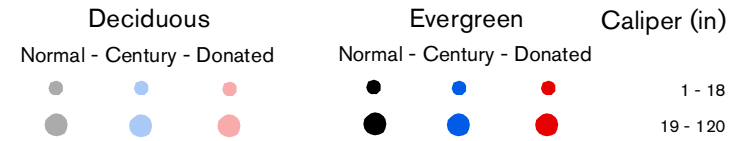


0 350 Feet

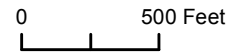
Coniferous Trees



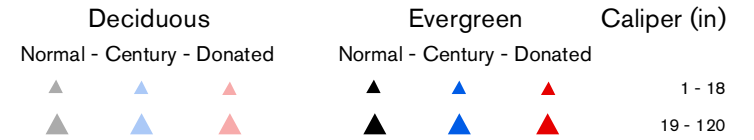
Broadleaf Trees



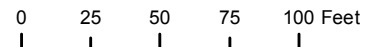
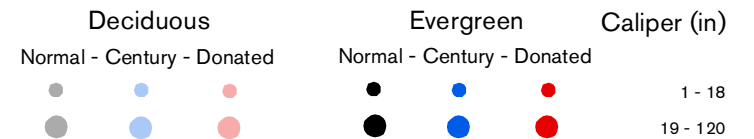
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

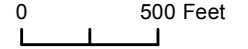
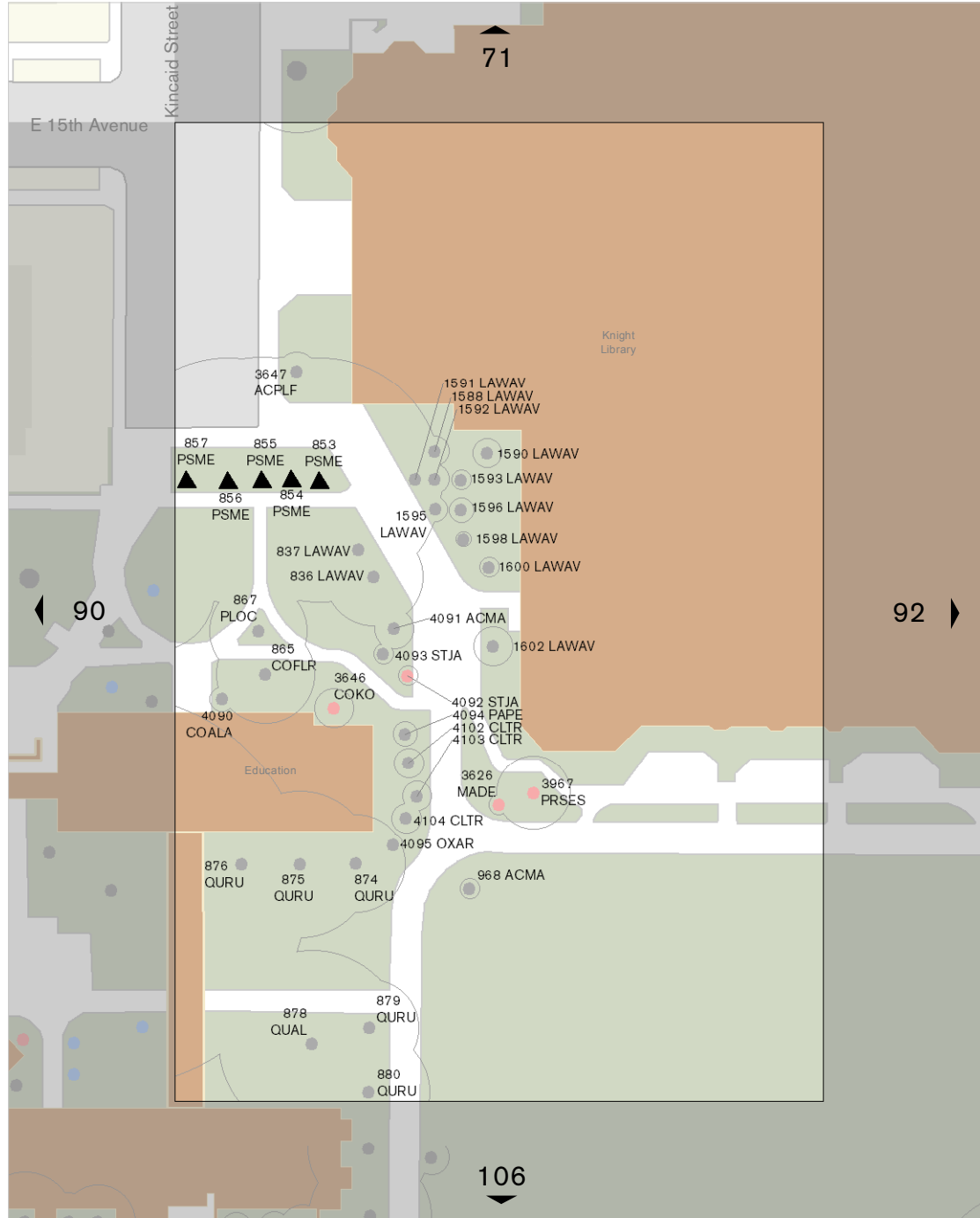


Coniferous Trees

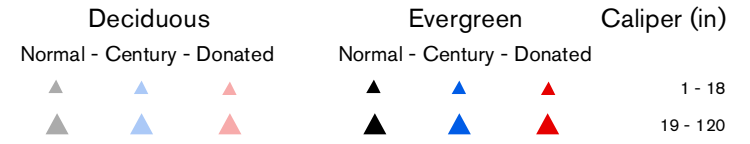


Broadleaf Trees

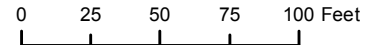
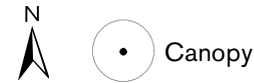
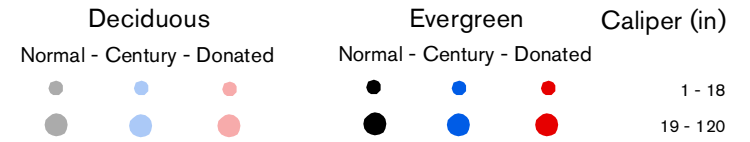


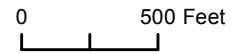
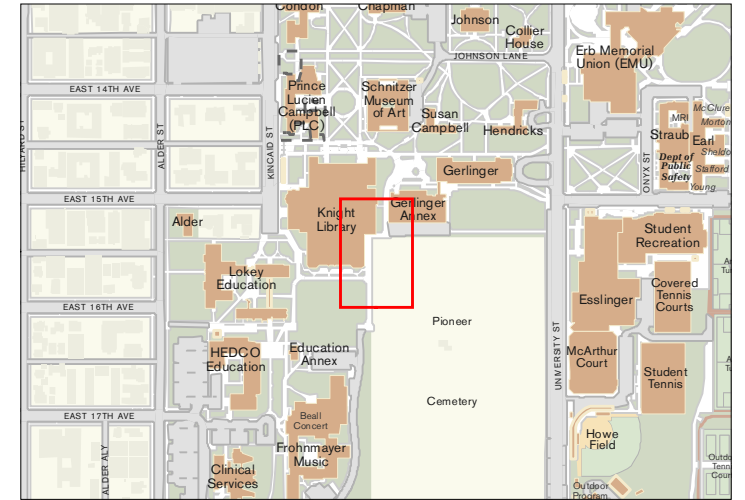
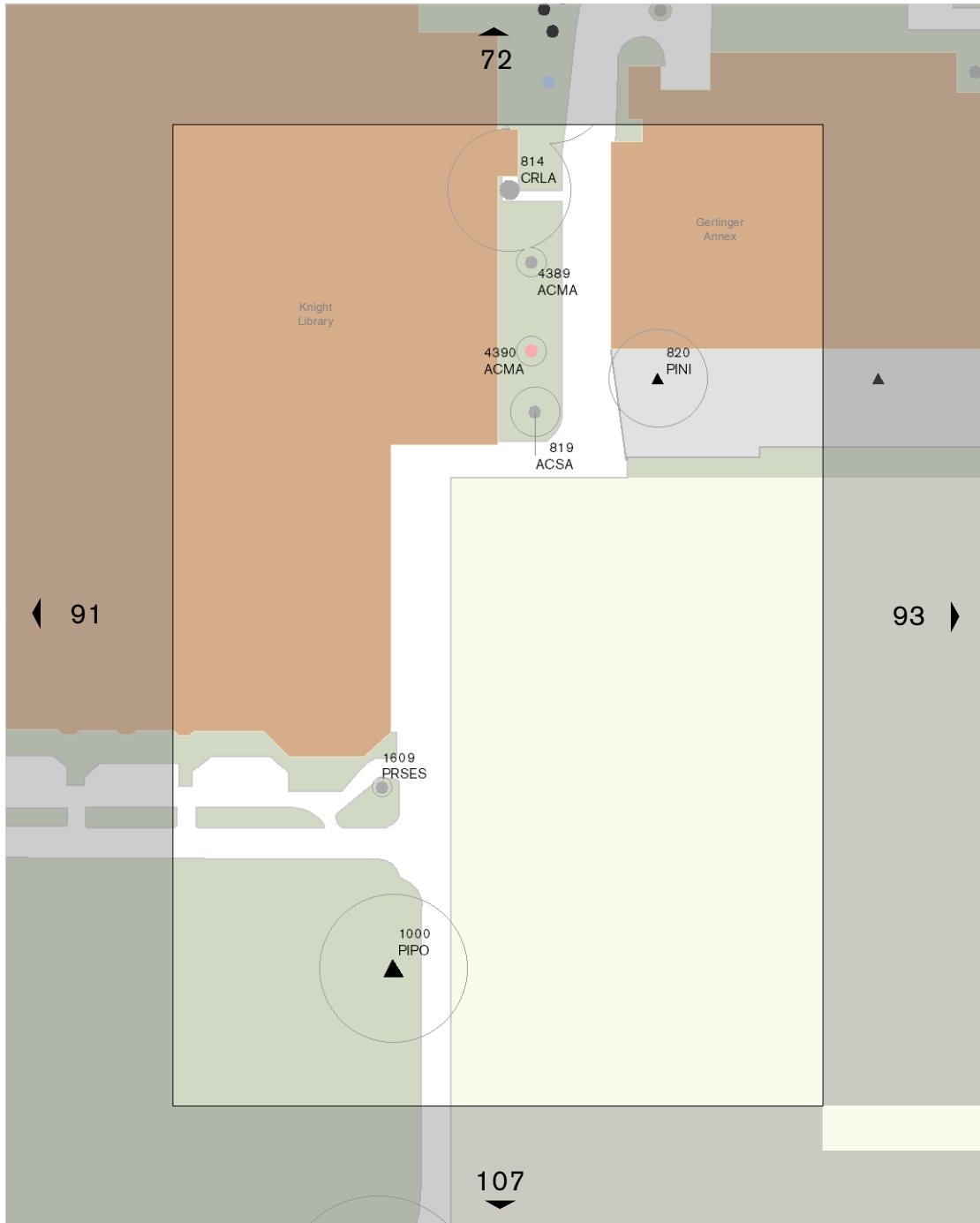


Coniferous Trees

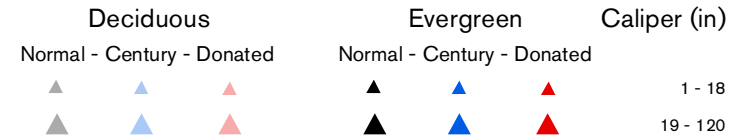


Broadleaf Trees

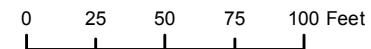
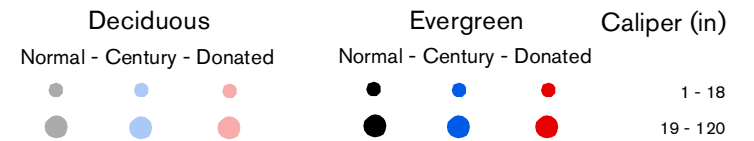


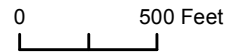
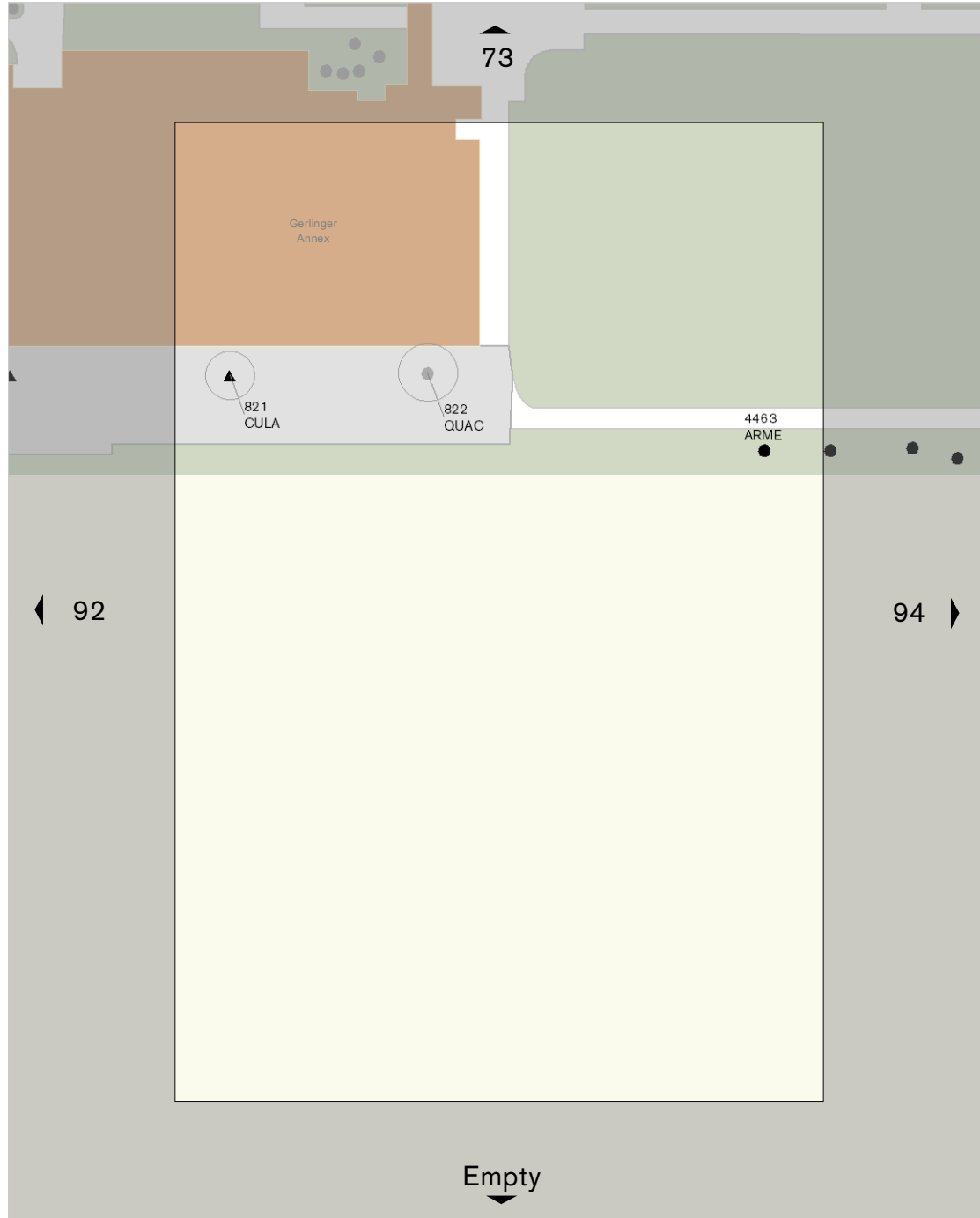


Coniferous Trees

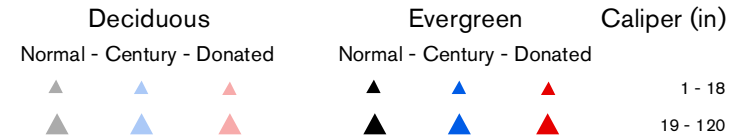


Broadleaf Trees

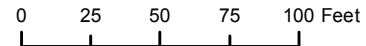
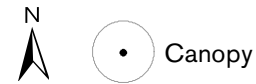
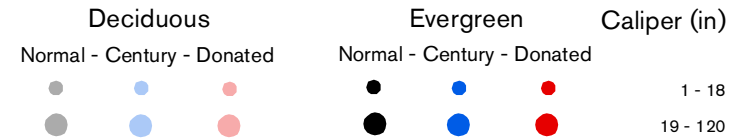


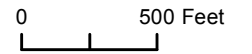
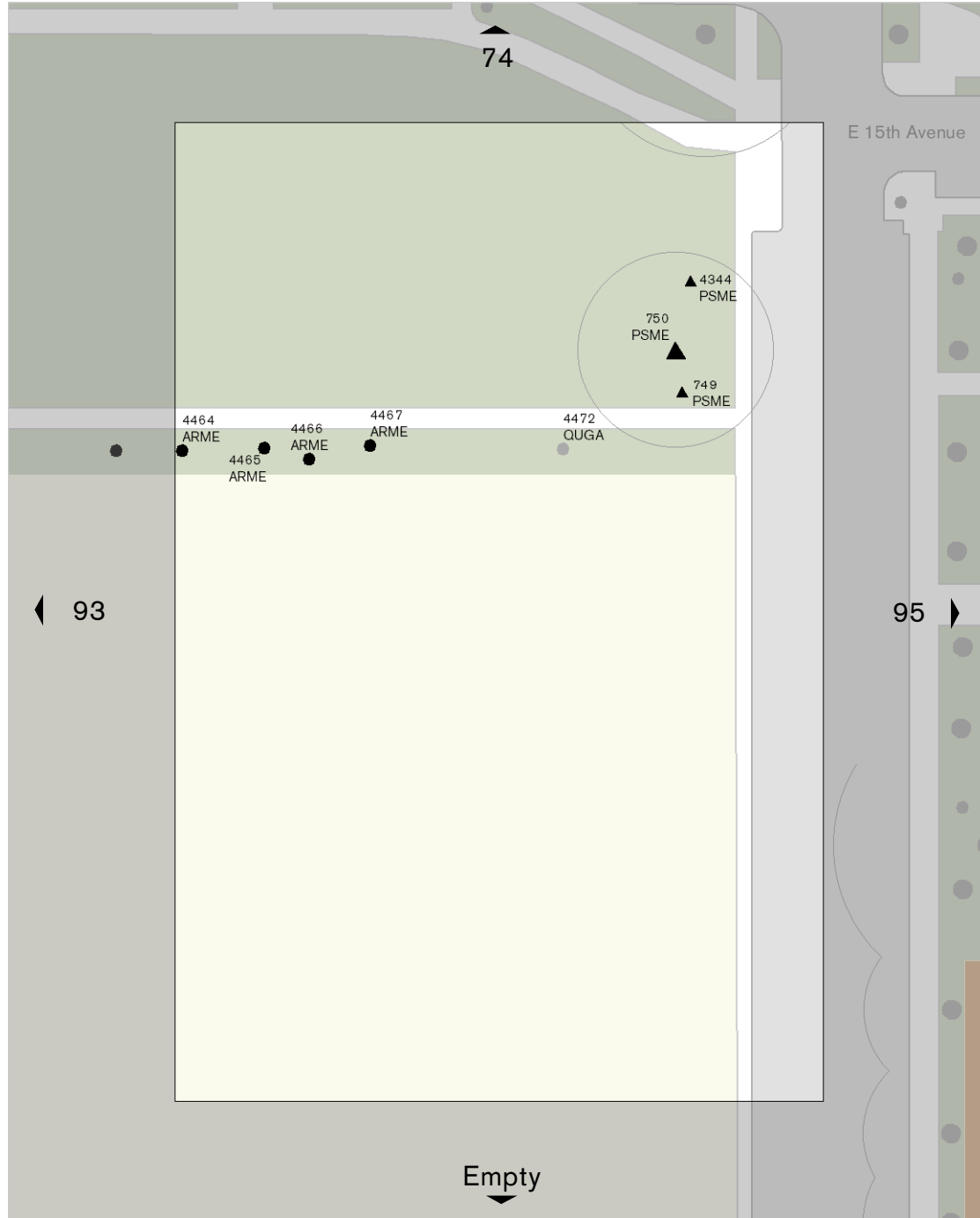


Coniferous Trees

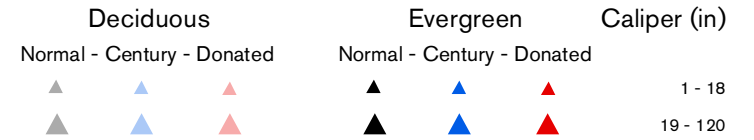


Broadleaf Trees

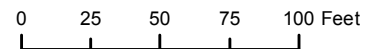
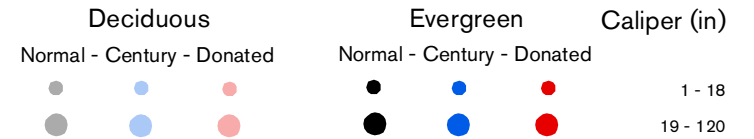


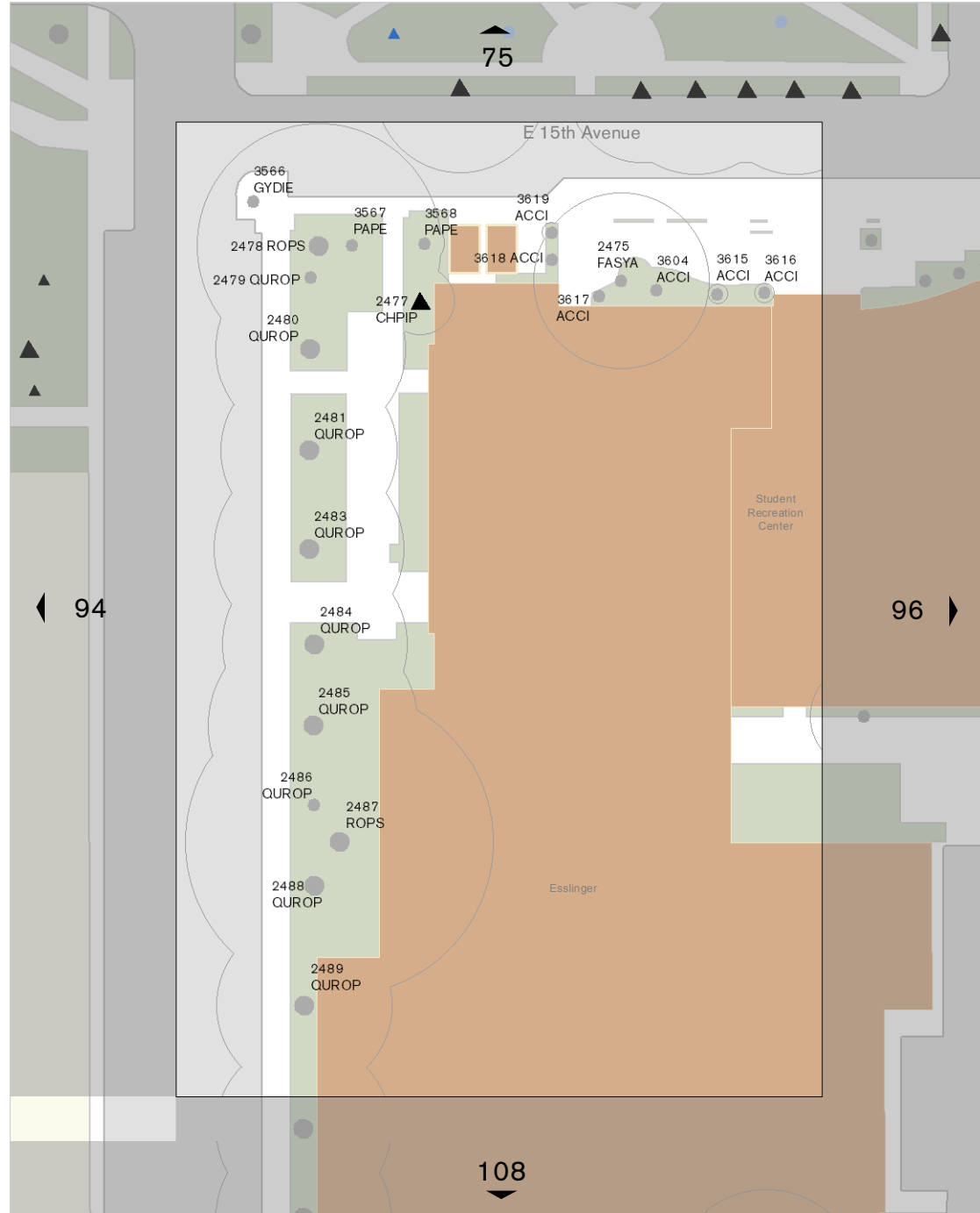


Coniferous Trees



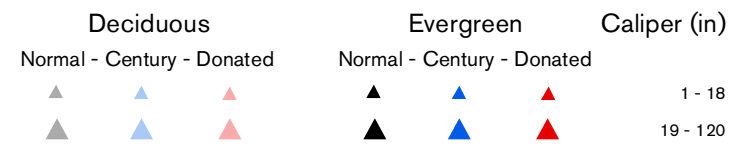
Broadleaf Trees



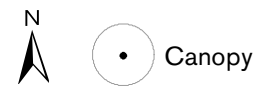
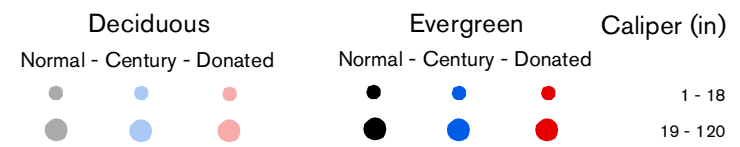


0 500 Feet

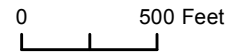
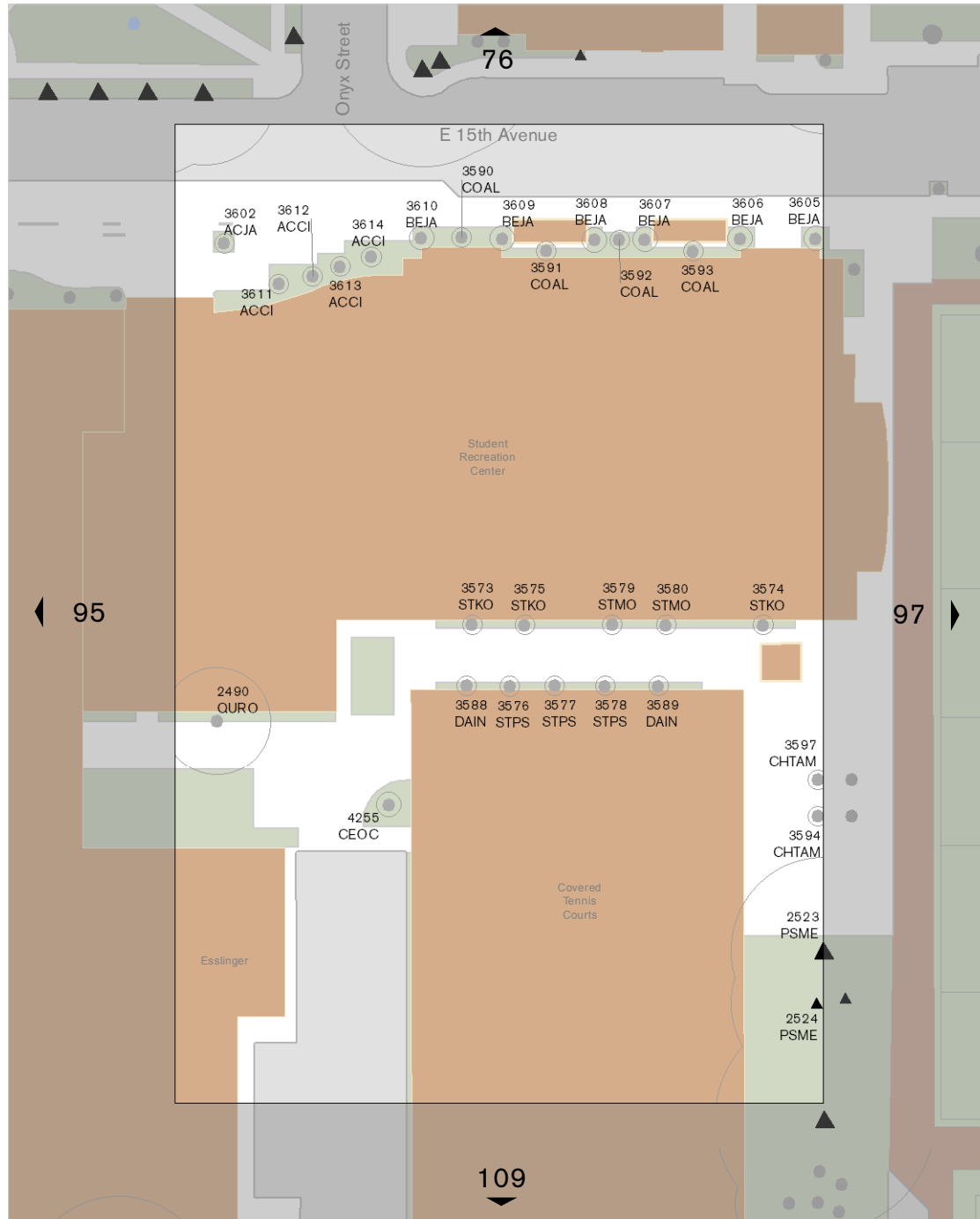
Coniferous Trees



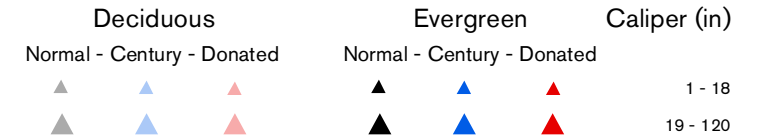
Broadleaf Trees



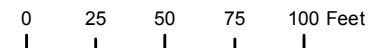
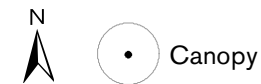
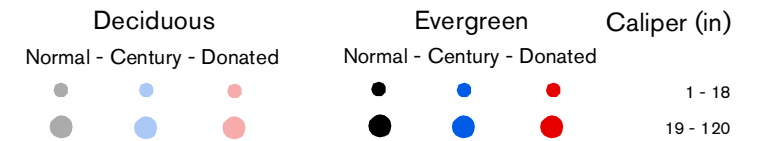
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

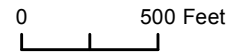
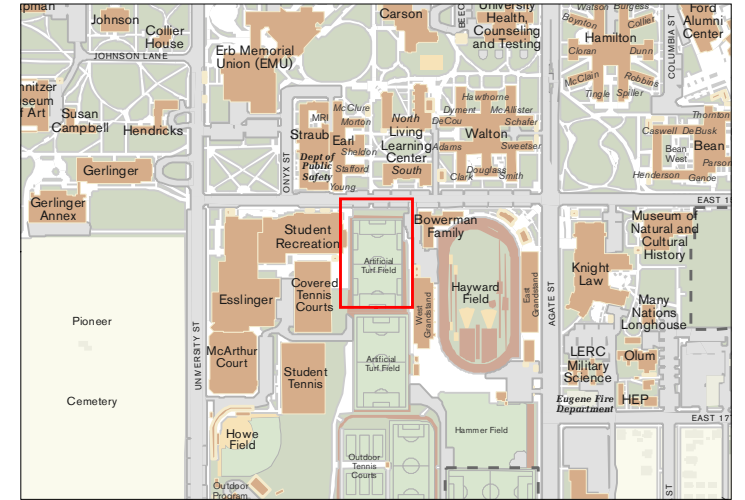
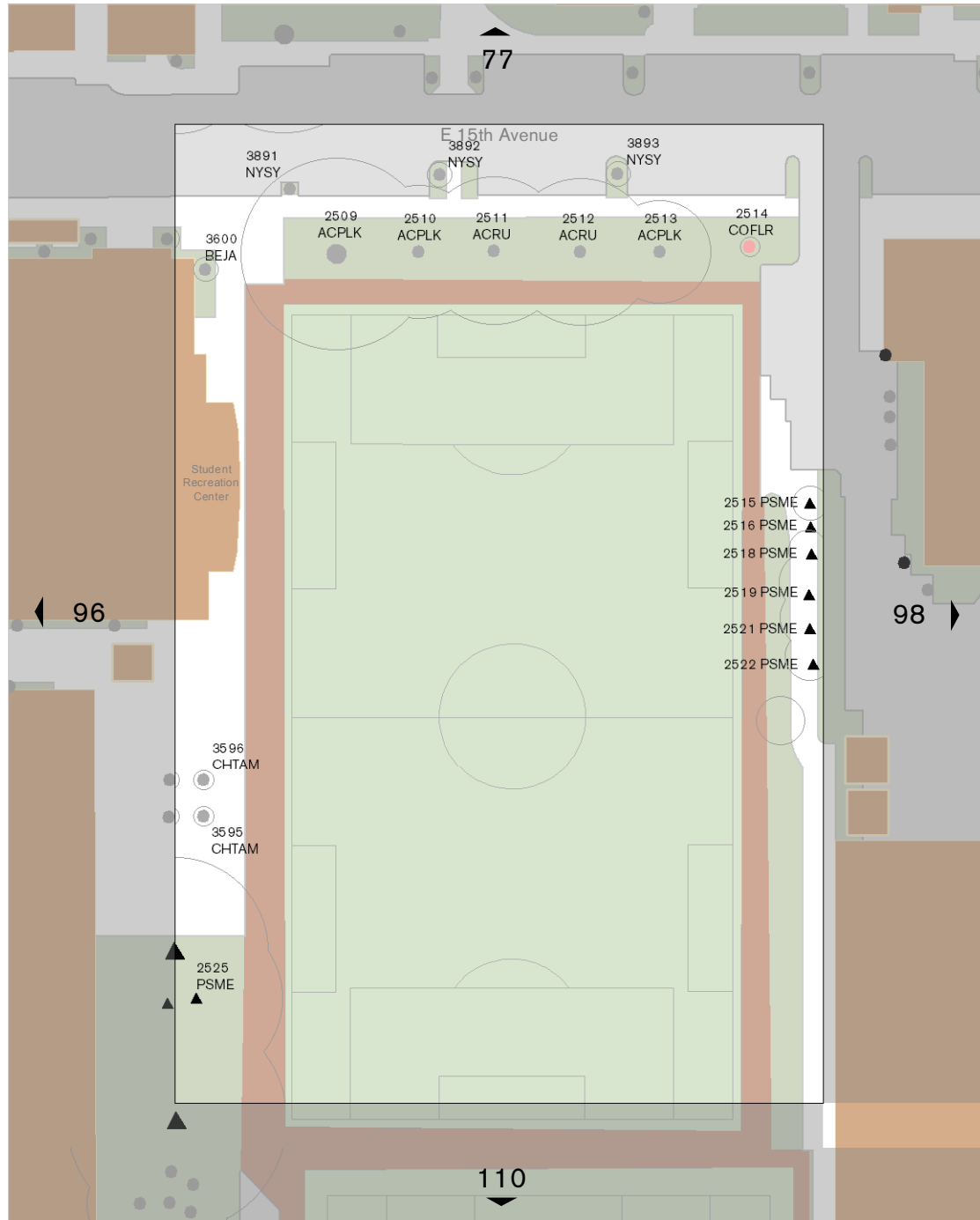


Coniferous Trees

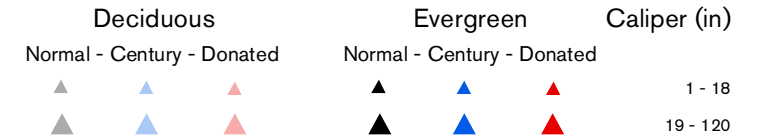


Broadleaf Trees

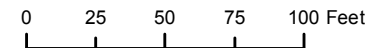
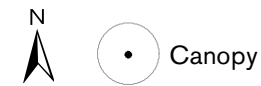
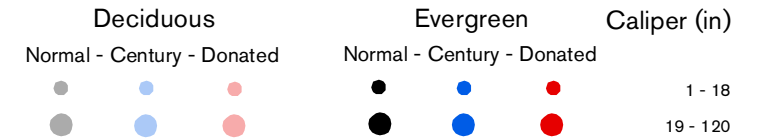


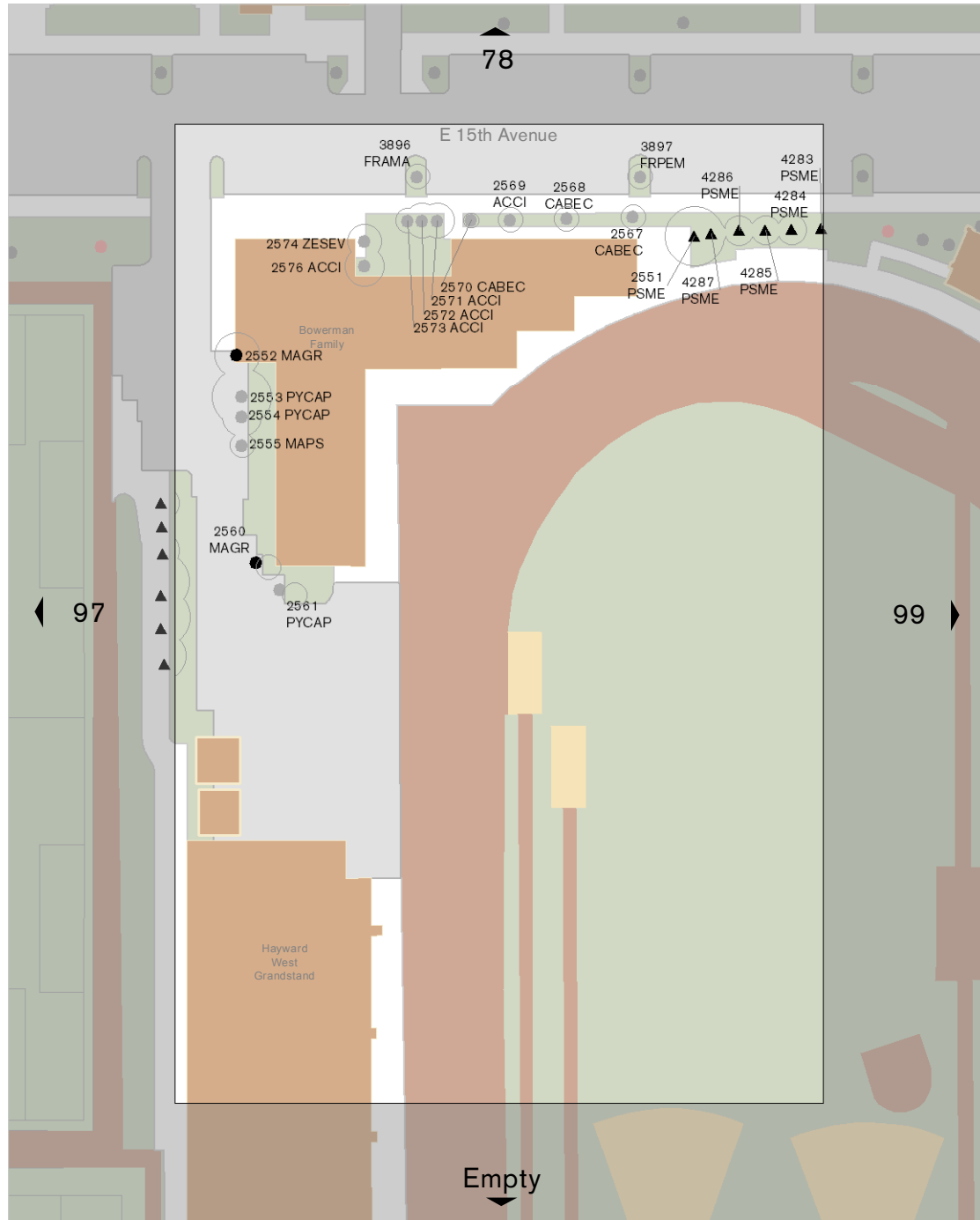


Coniferous Trees



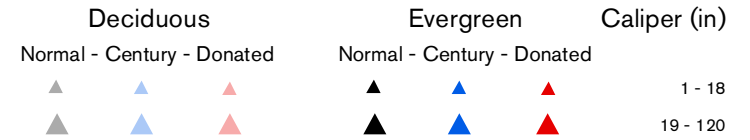
Broadleaf Trees



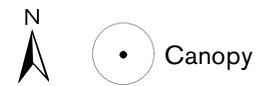
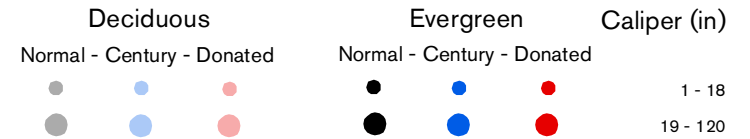


0 500 Feet

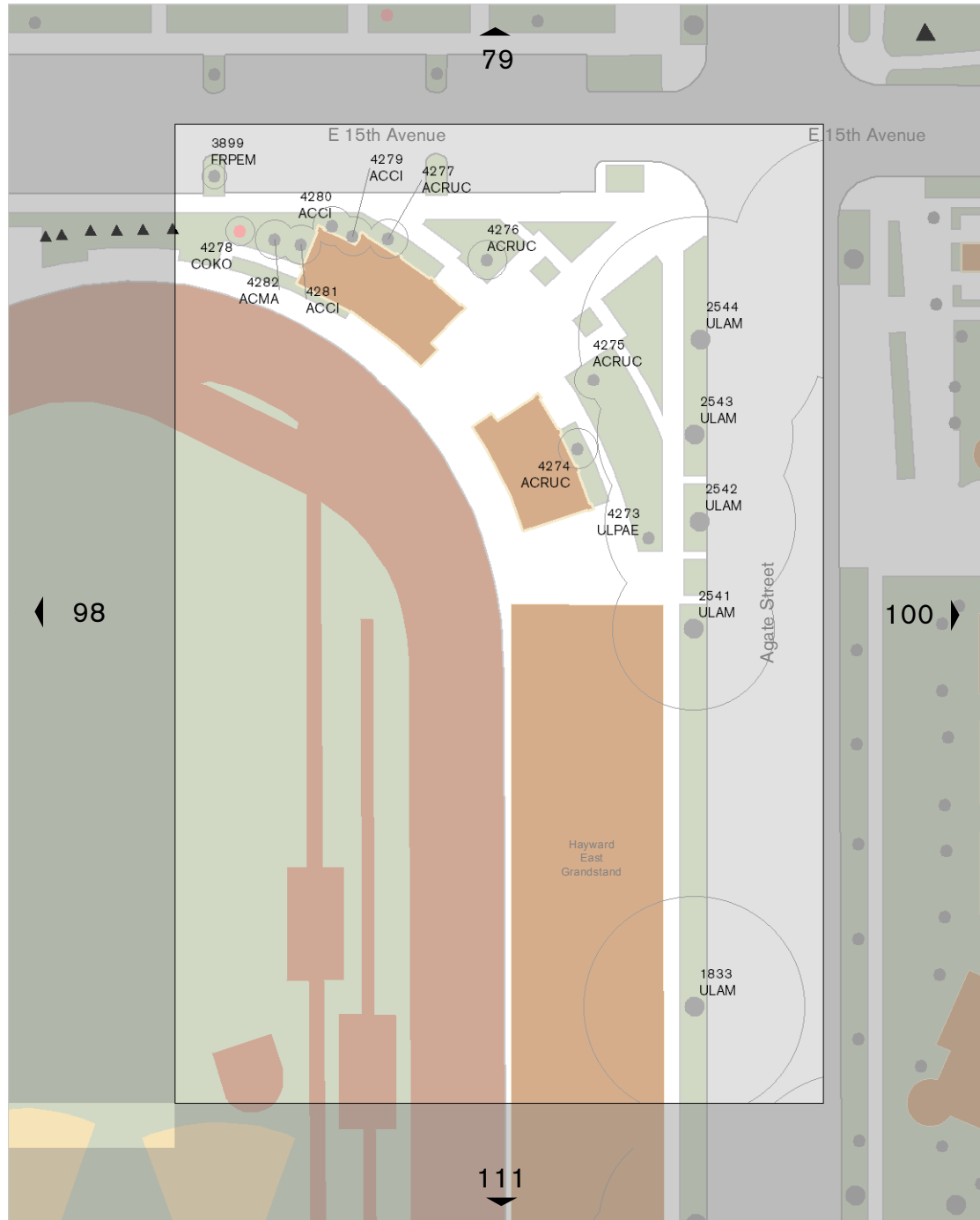
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

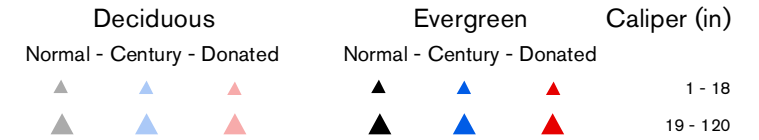


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

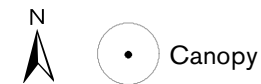
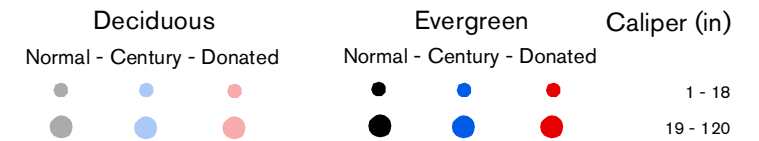


0 500 Feet

Coniferous Trees

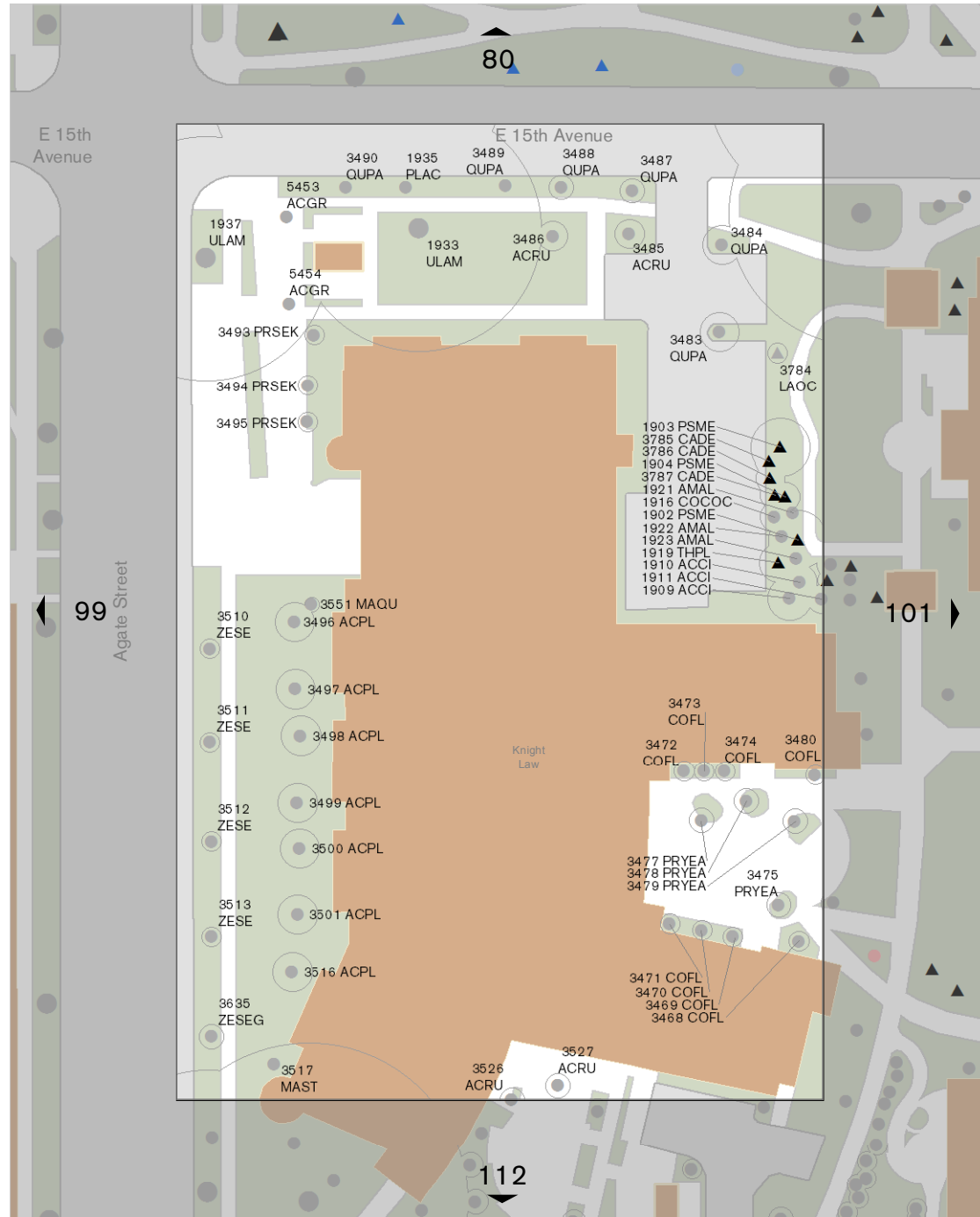


Broadleaf Trees

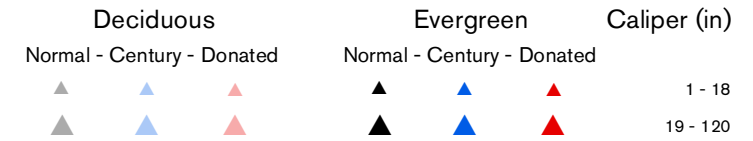


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

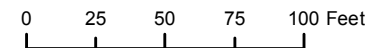
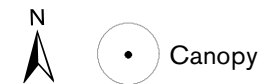
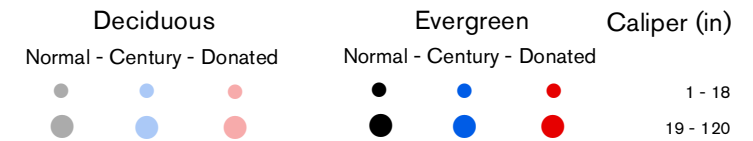
ATLAS OF TREES



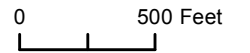
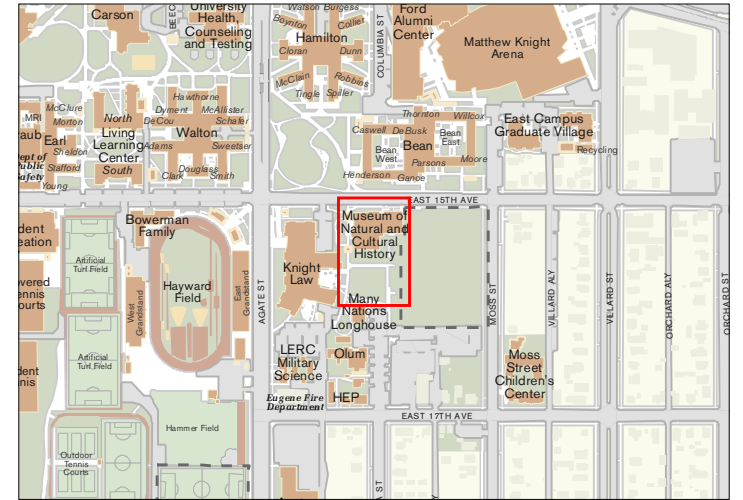
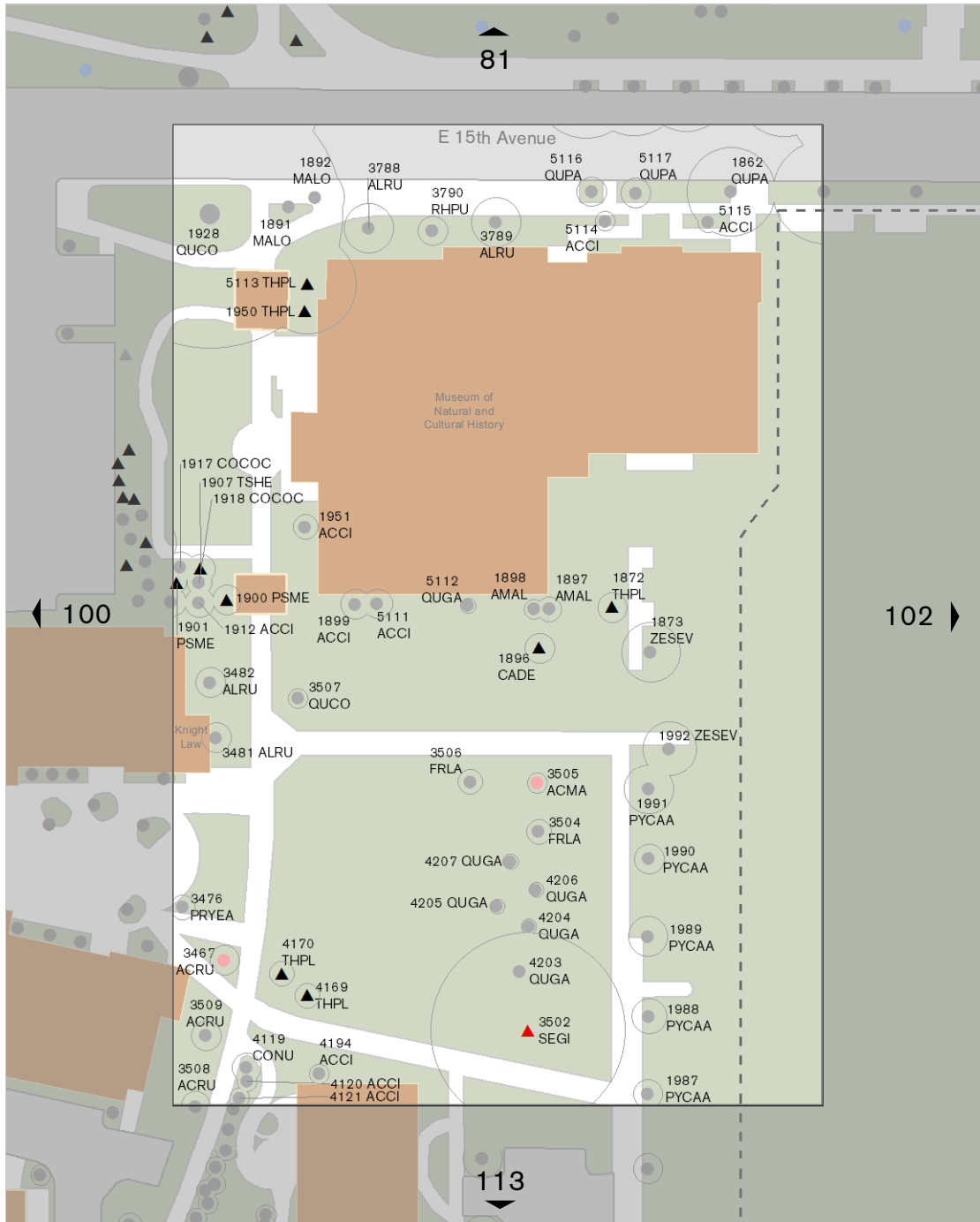
Coniferous Trees



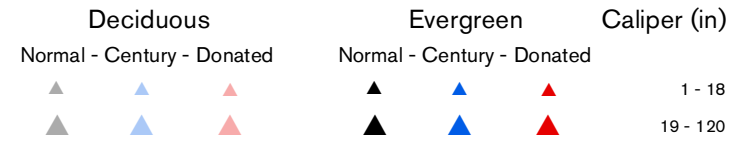
Broadleaf Trees



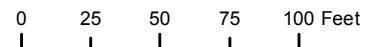
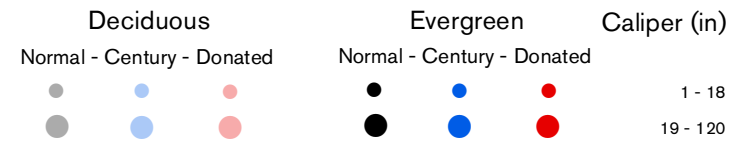
ATLAS OF TREES

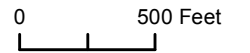
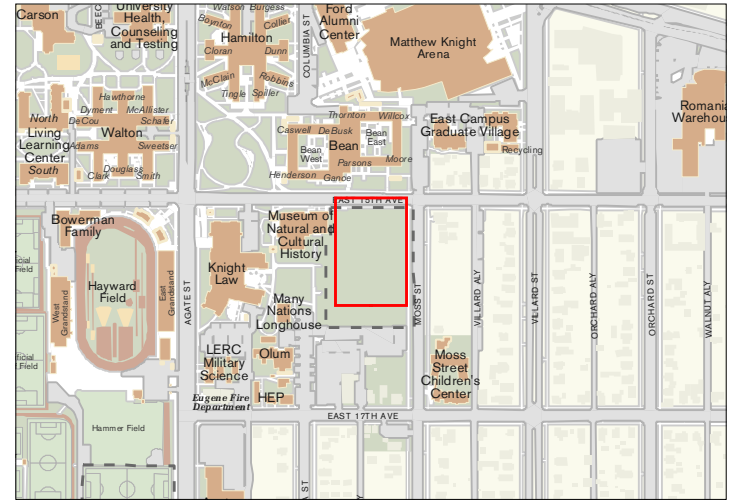
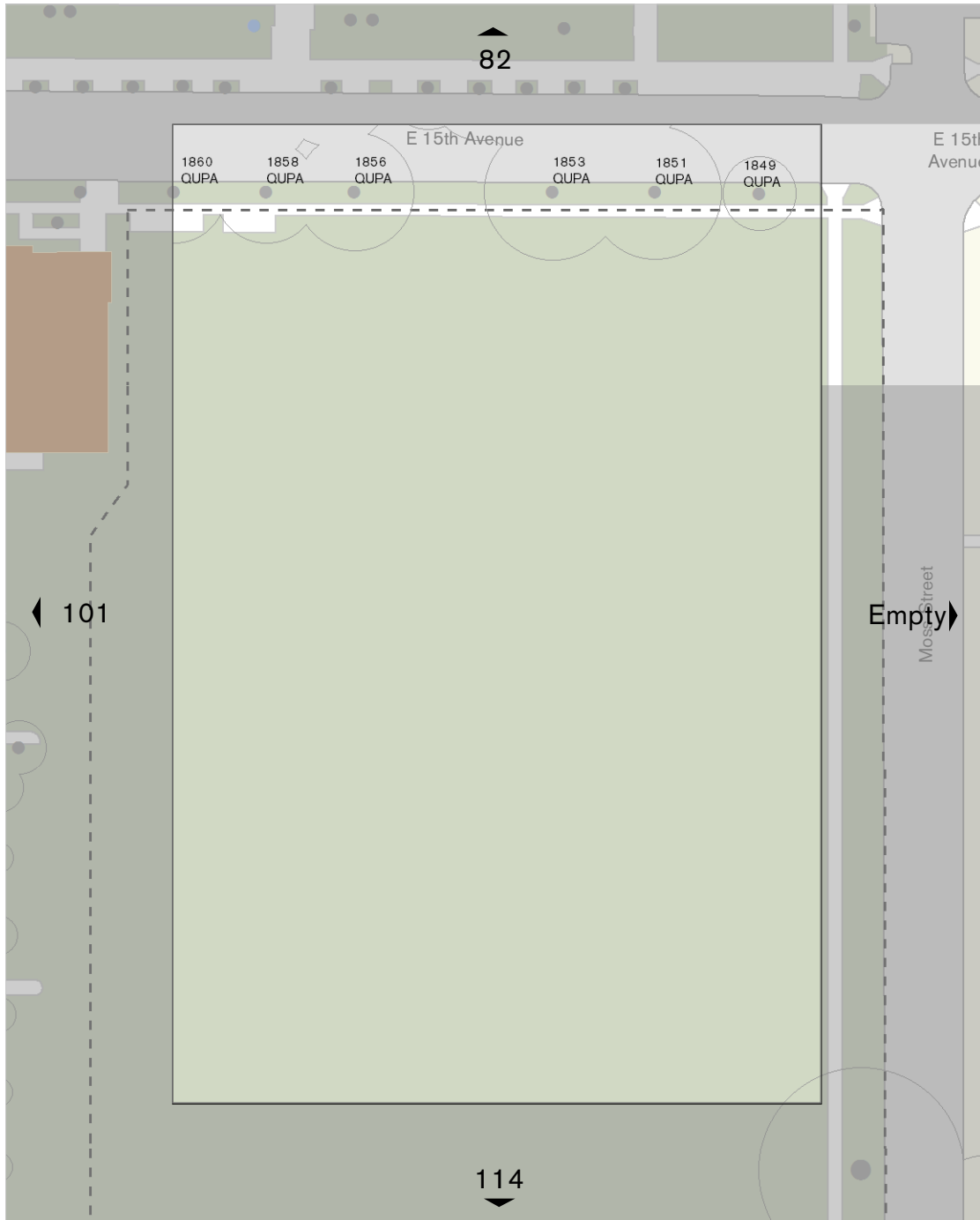


Coniferous Trees

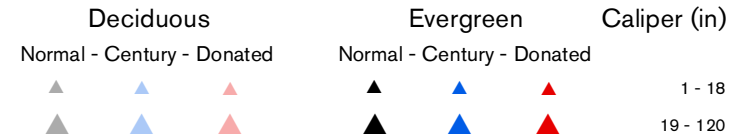


Broadleaf Trees

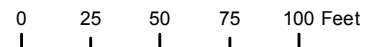
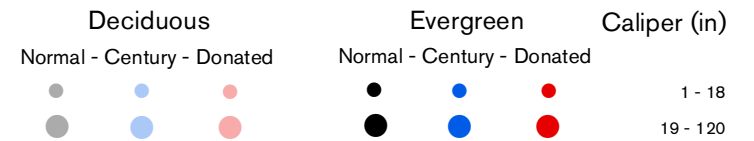


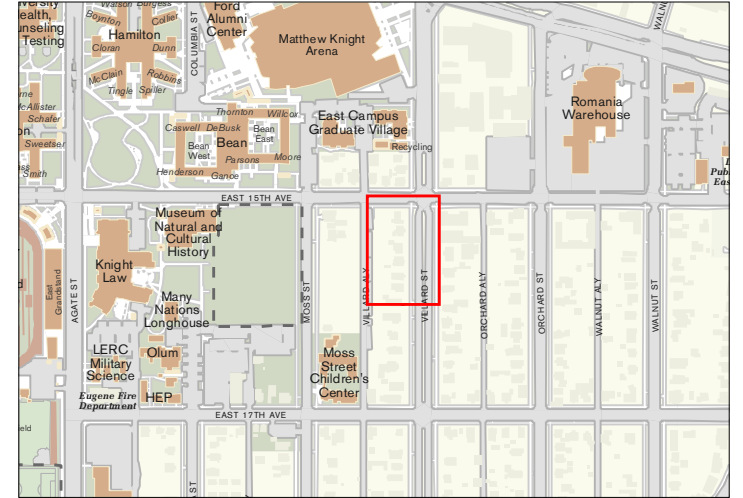
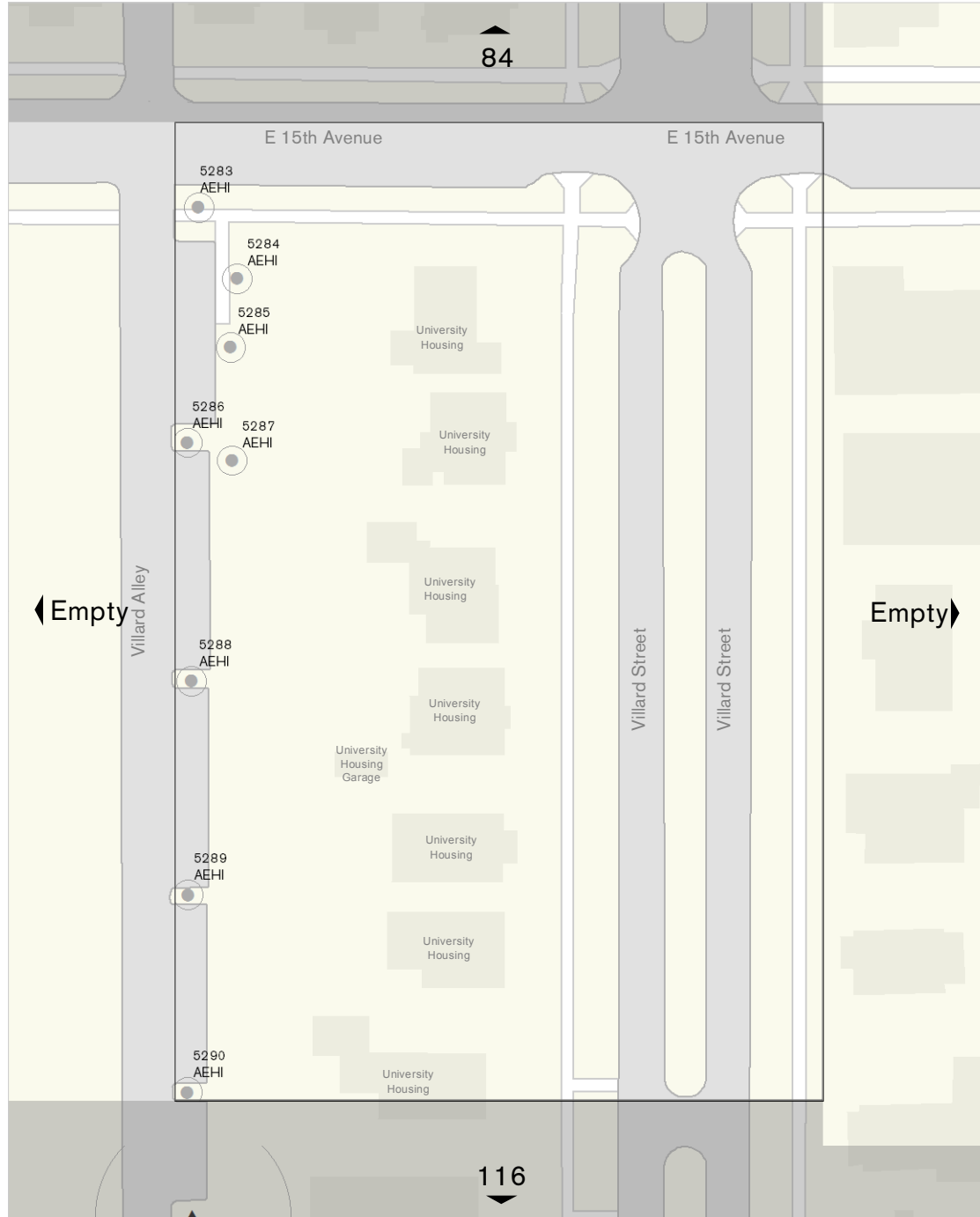


Coniferous Trees



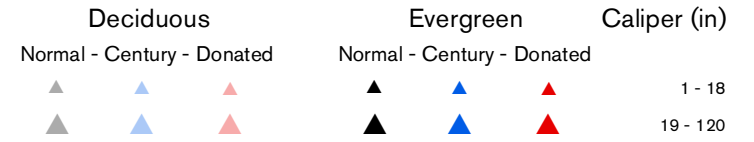
Broadleaf Trees



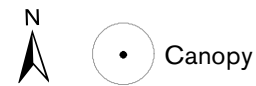
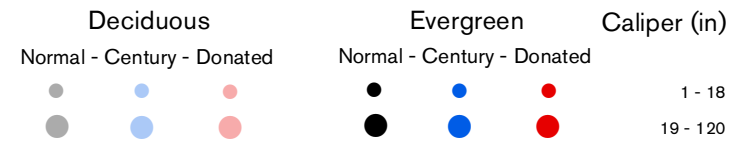


0 500 Feet

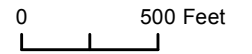
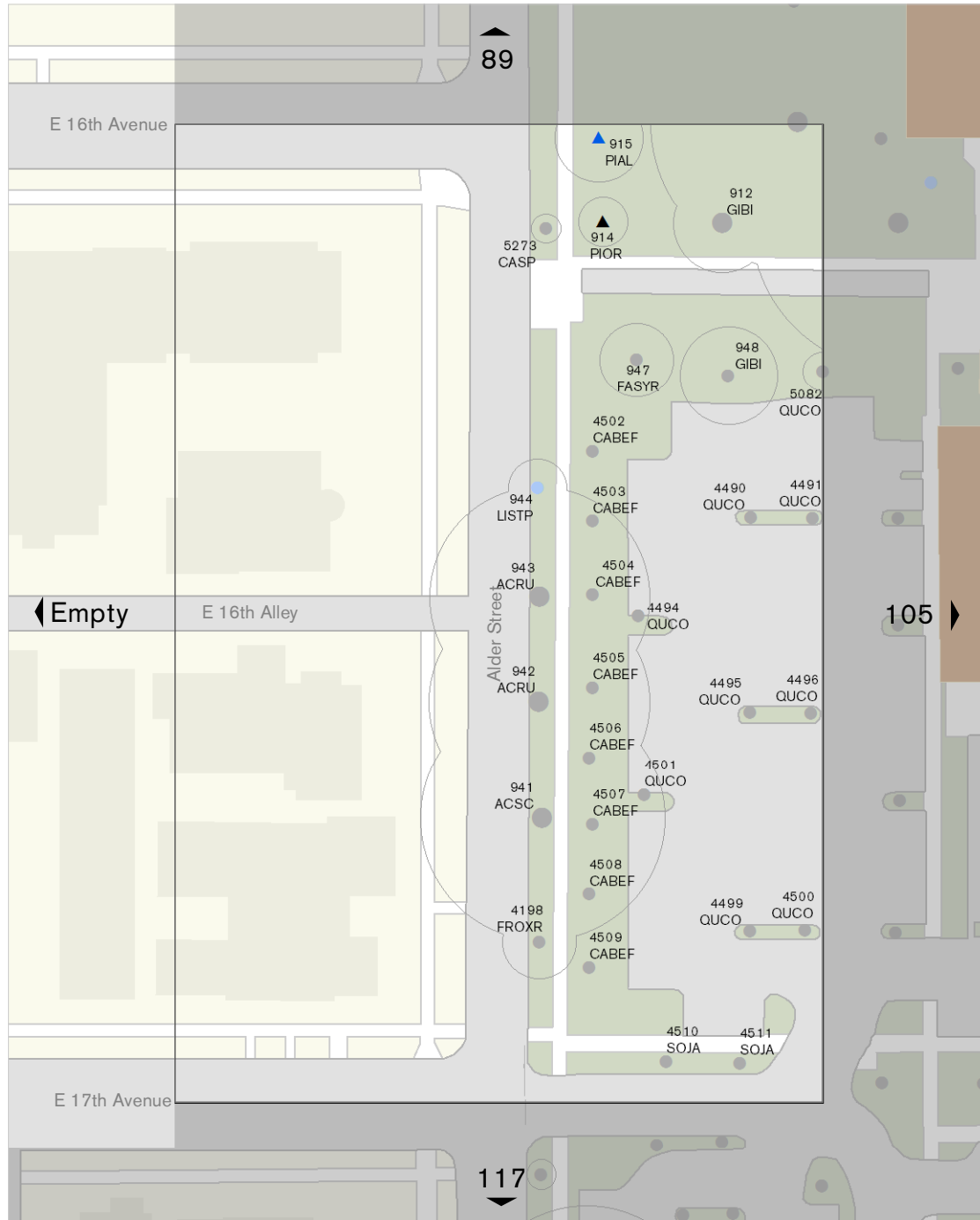
Coniferous Trees



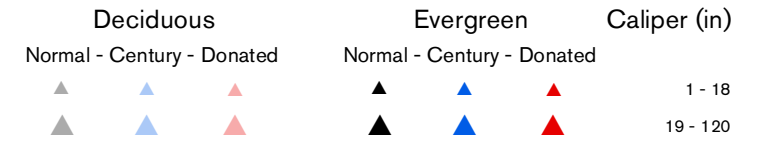
Broadleaf Trees



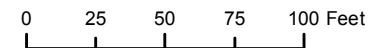
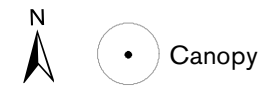
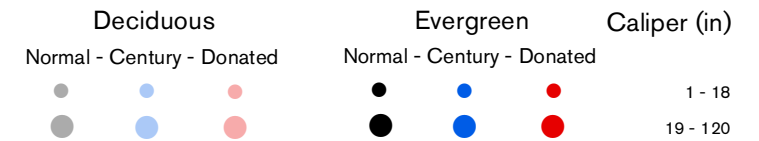
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

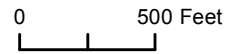
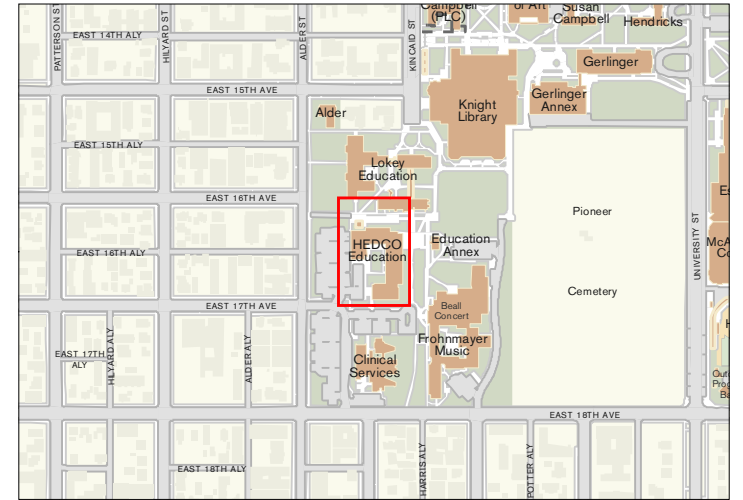
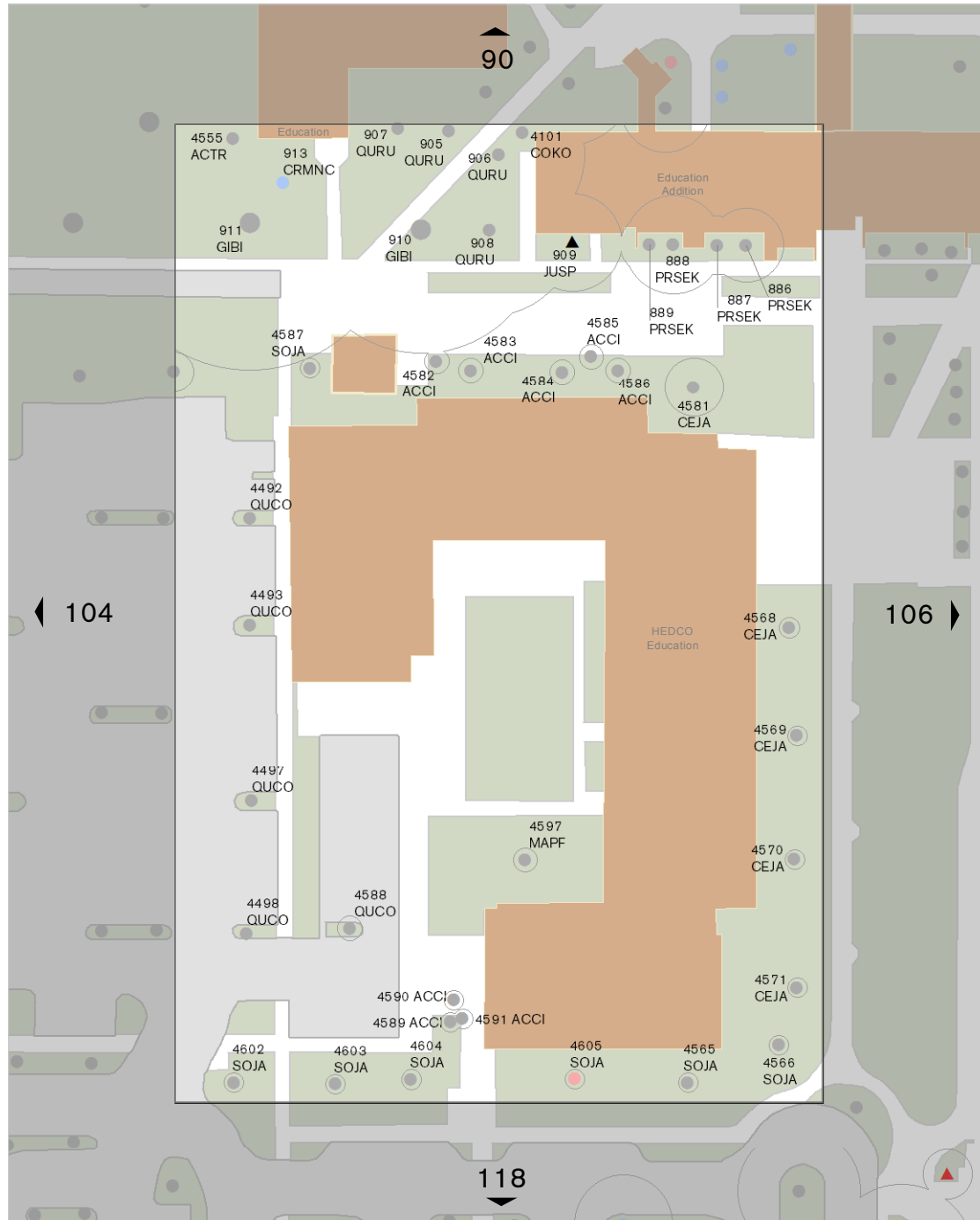


Coniferous Trees

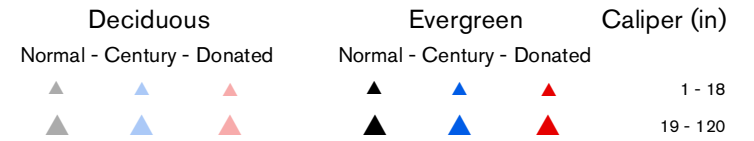


Broadleaf Trees

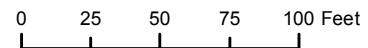
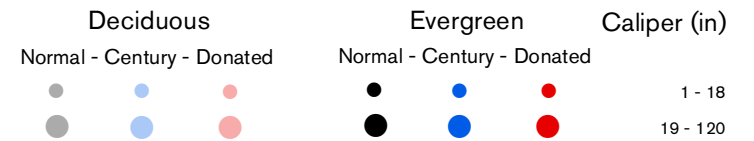


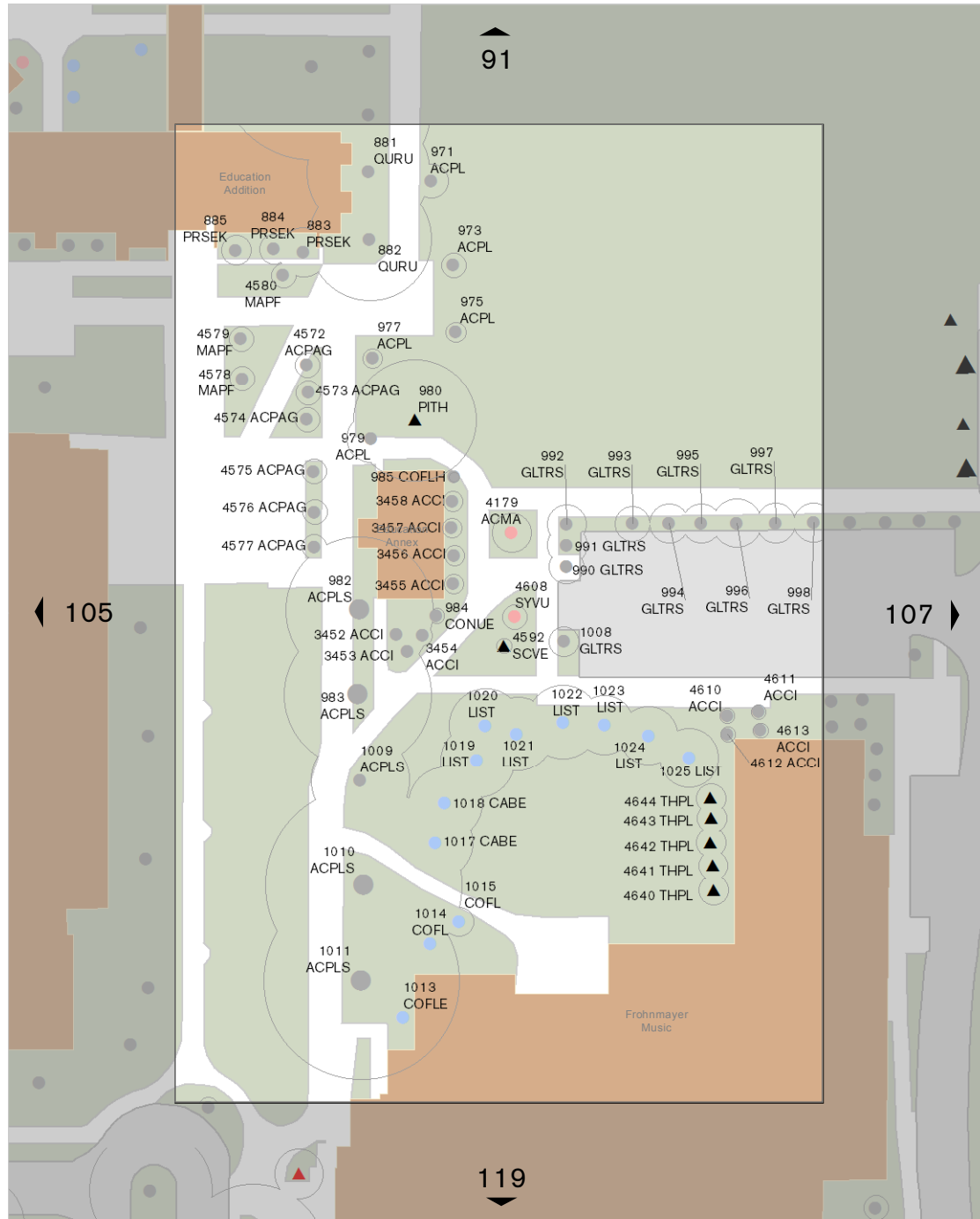


Coniferous Trees



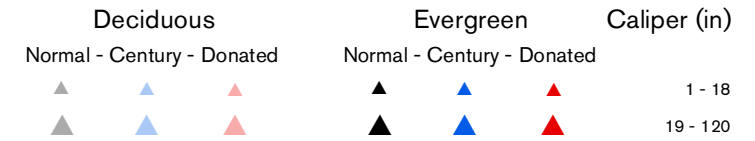
Broadleaf Trees



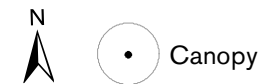
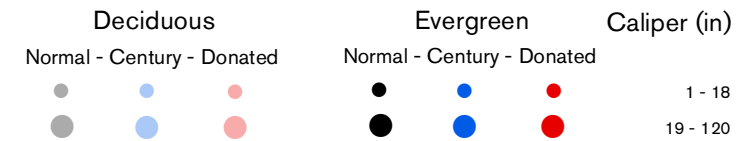


0 500 Feet

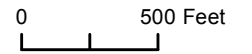
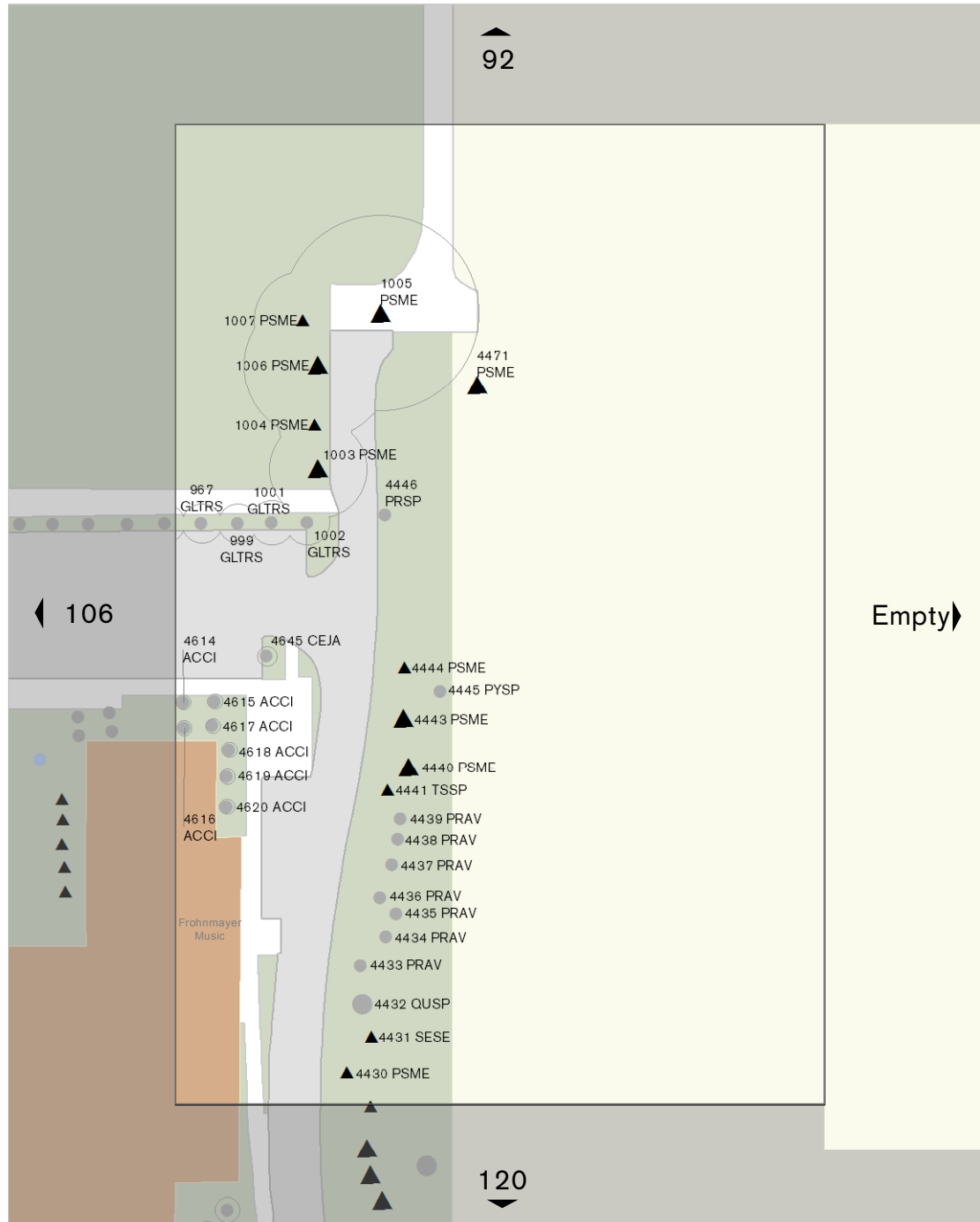
Coniferous Trees



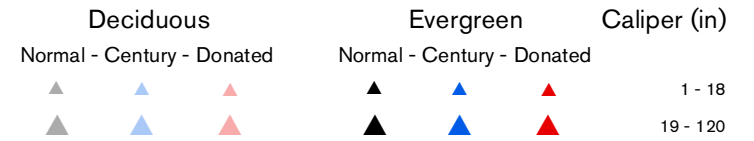
Broadleaf Trees



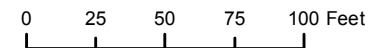
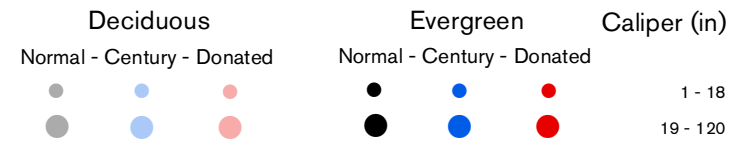
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

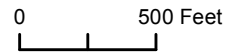
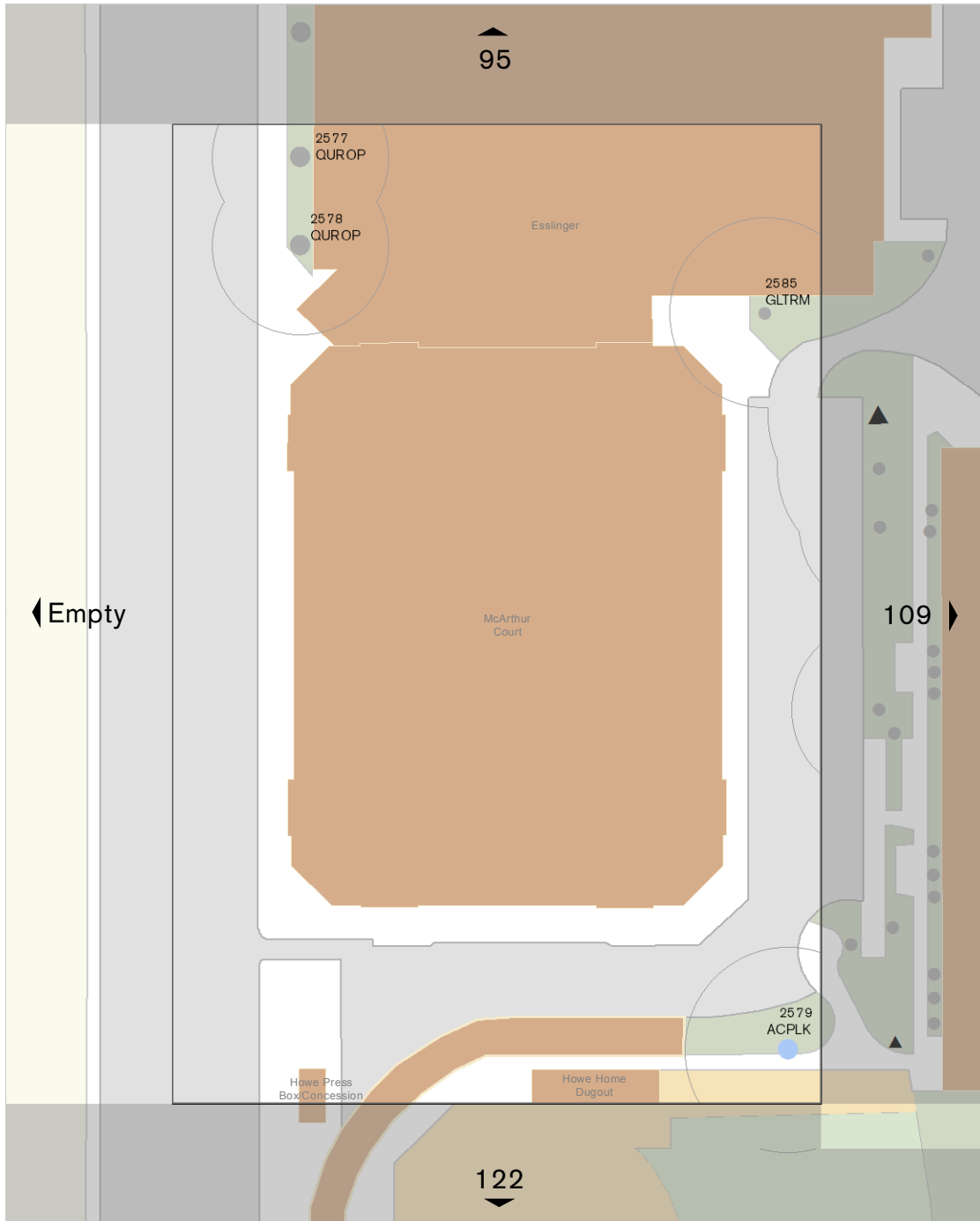


Coniferous Trees

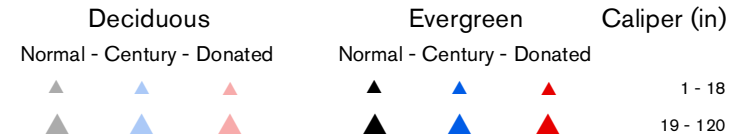


Broadleaf Trees

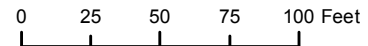
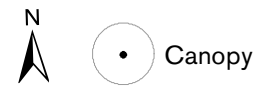
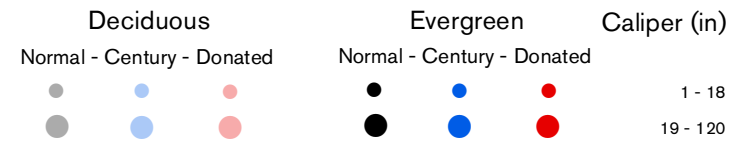




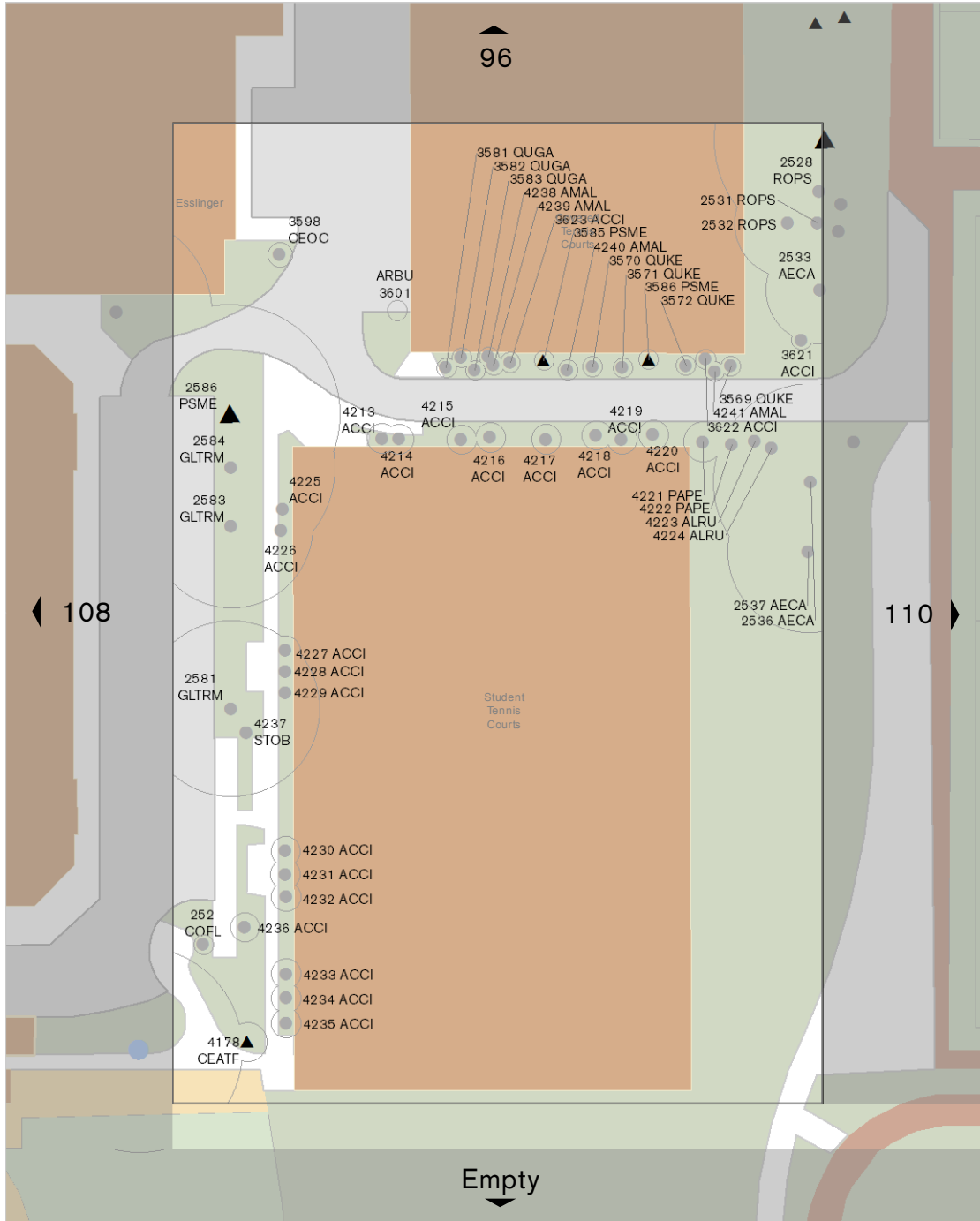
Coniferous Trees



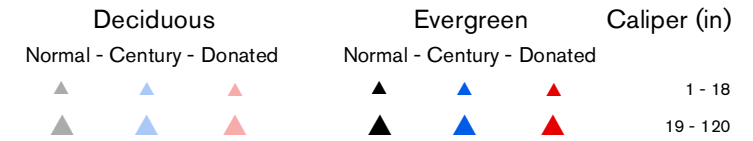
Broadleaf Trees



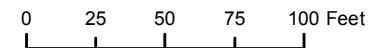
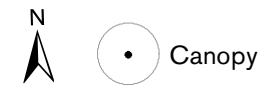
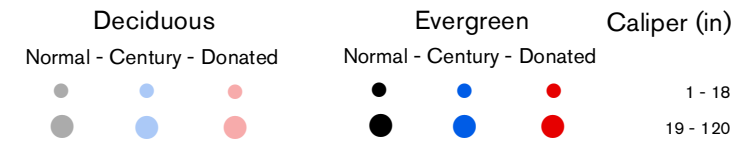
ATLAS OF TREES



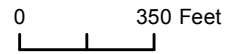
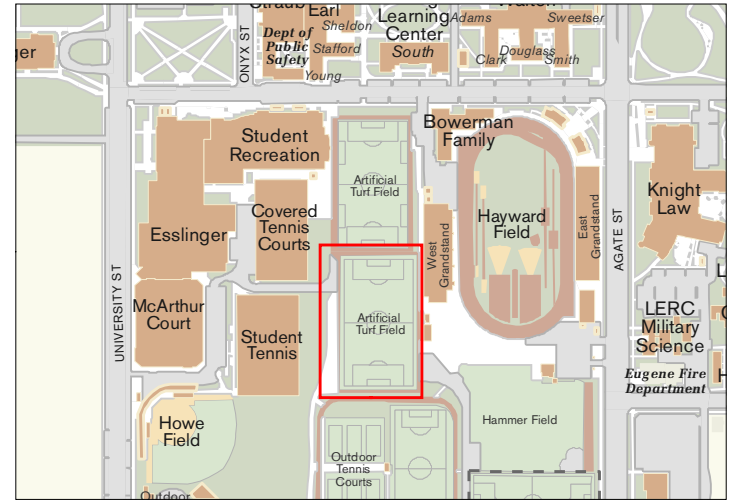
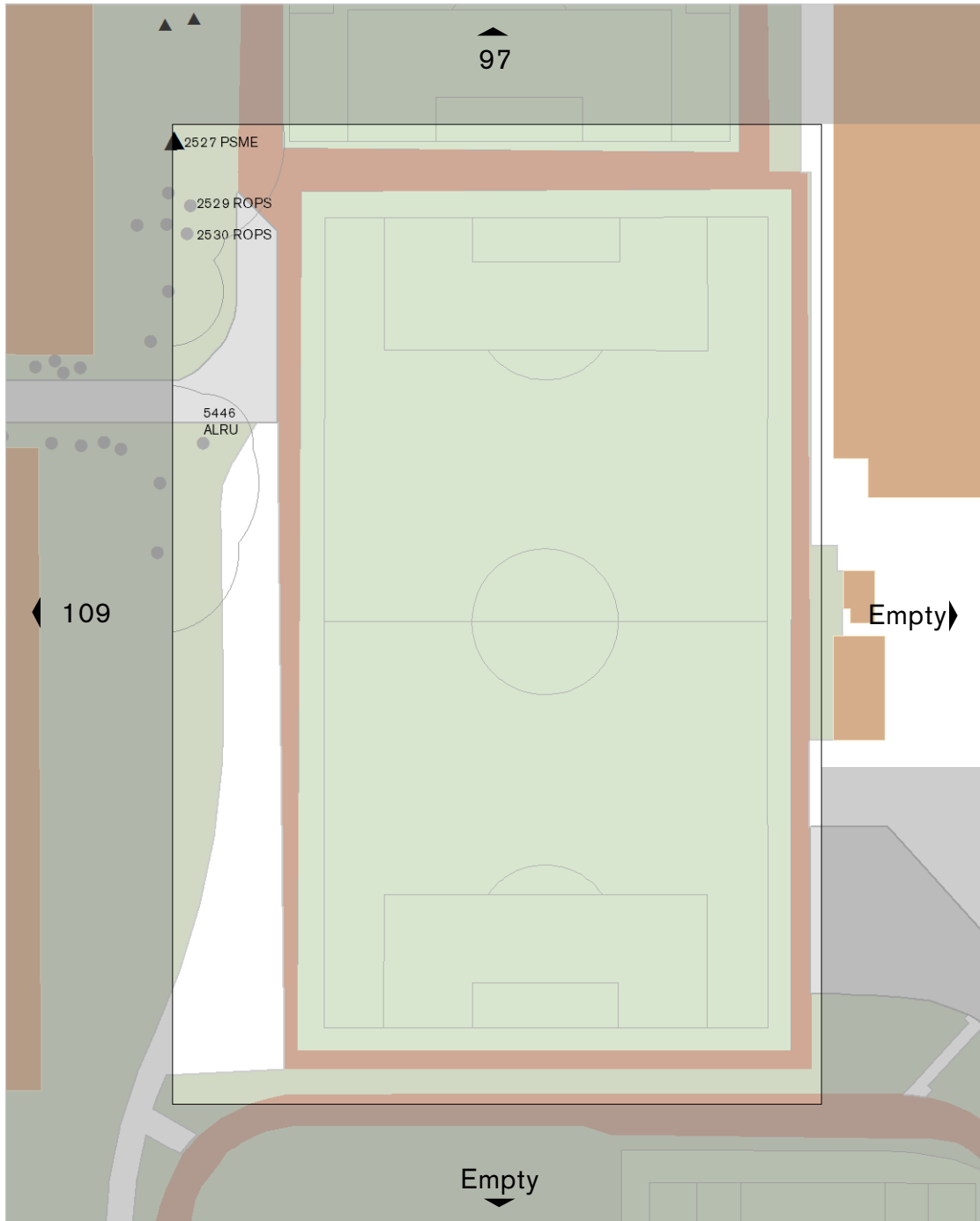
Coniferous Trees



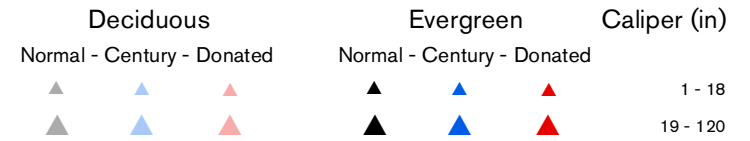
Broadleaf Trees



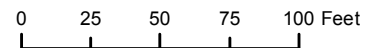
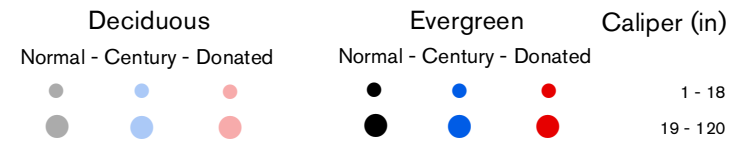
ATLAS OF TREES

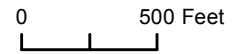
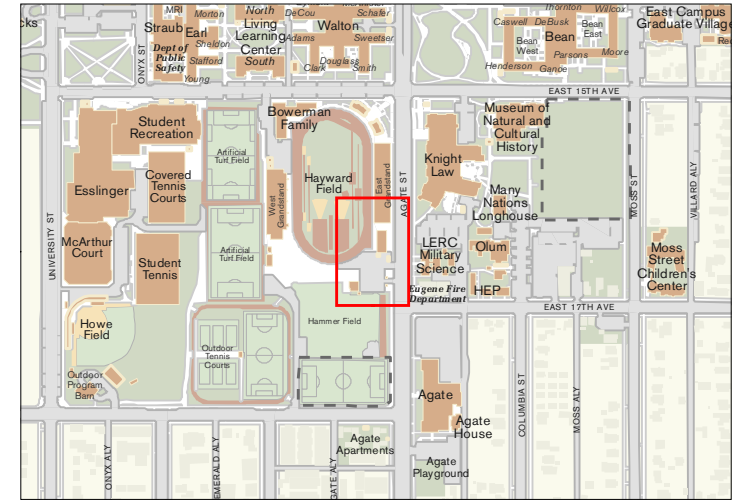
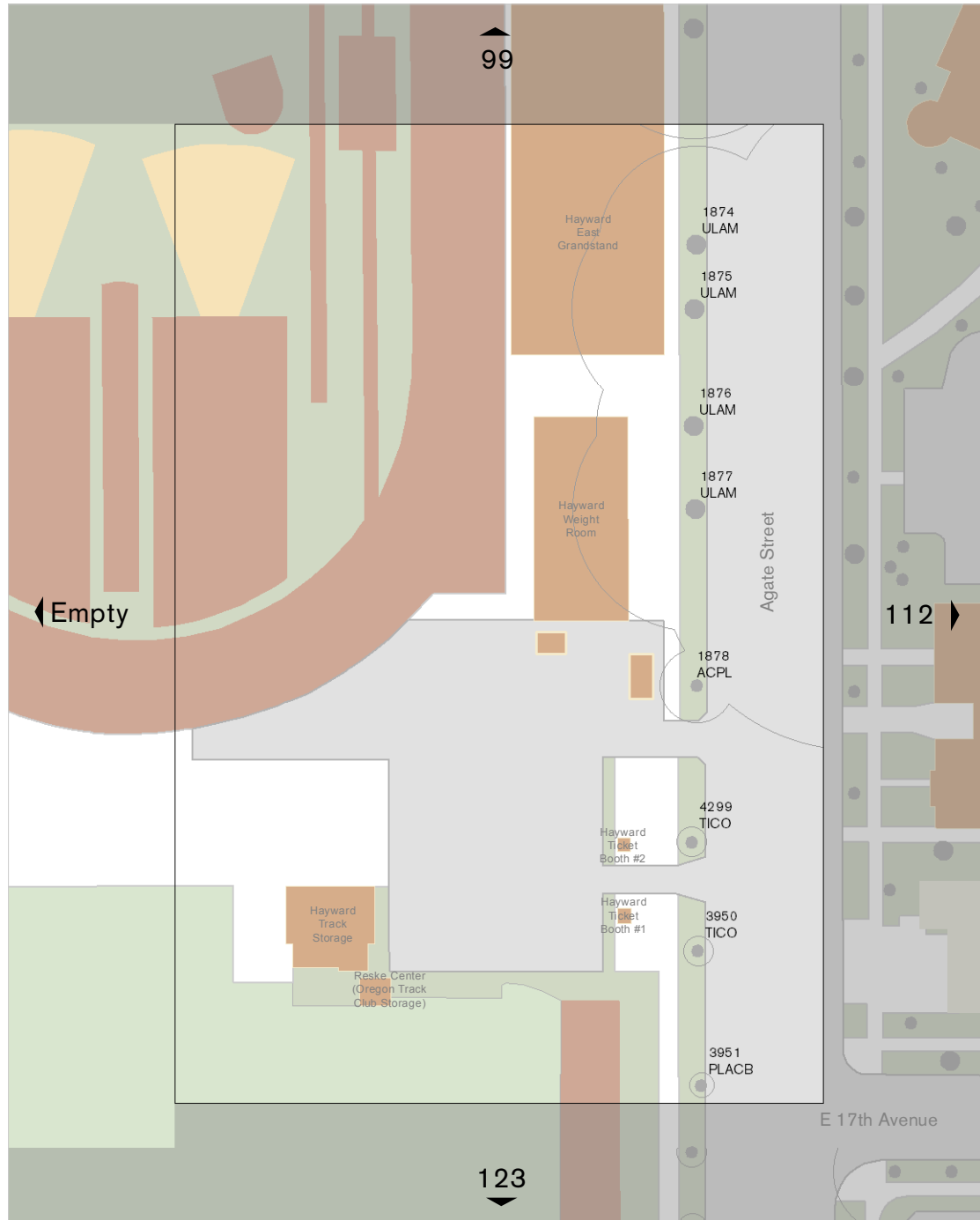


Coniferous Trees

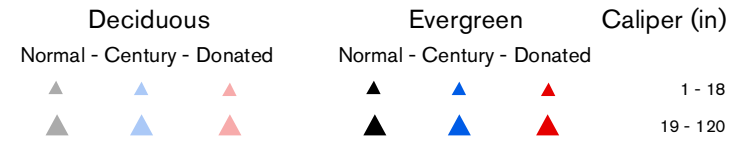


Broadleaf Trees

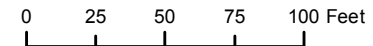
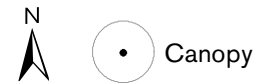
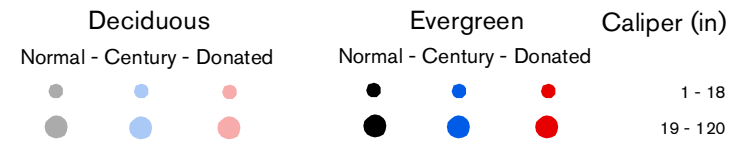


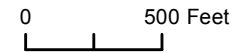


Coniferous Trees

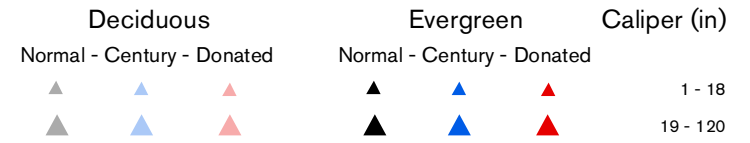


Broadleaf Trees

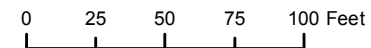
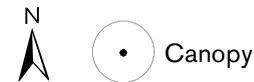
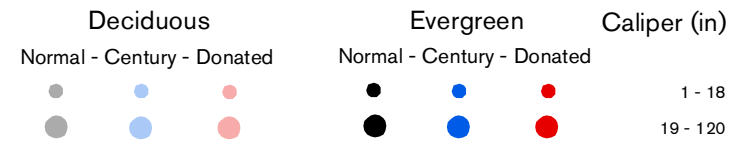




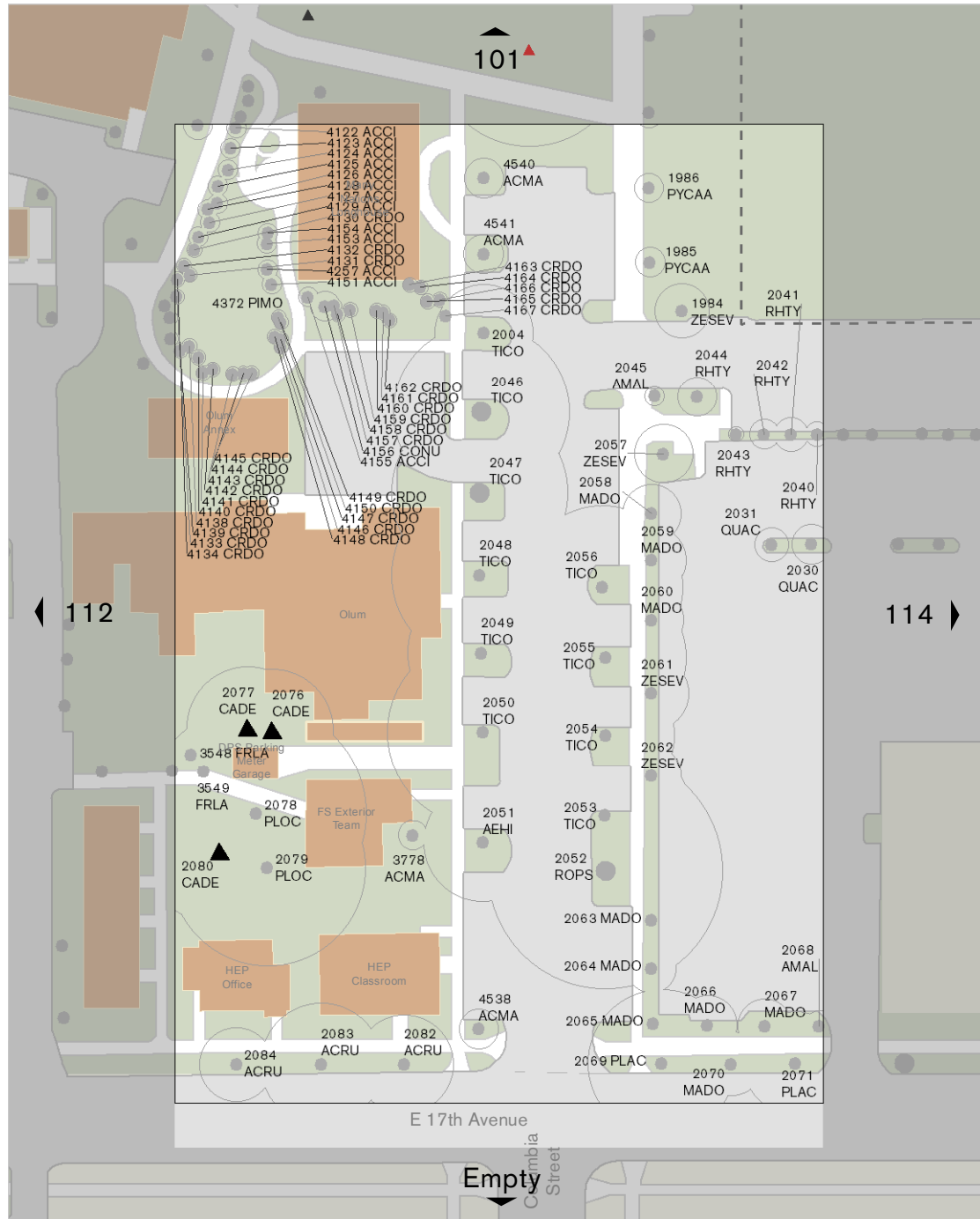
Coniferous Trees



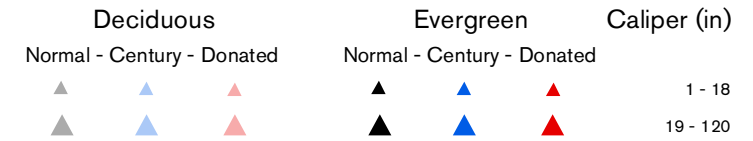
Broadleaf Trees



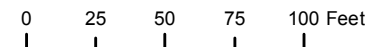
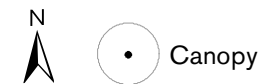
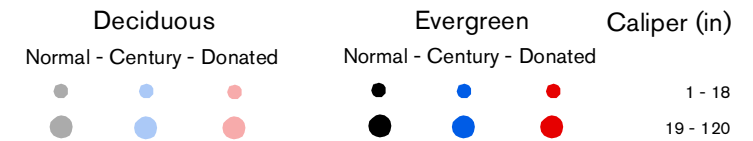
ATLAS OF TREES

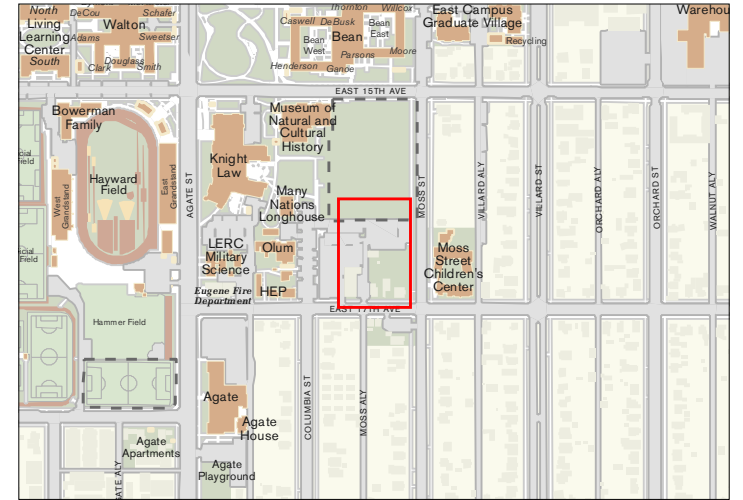
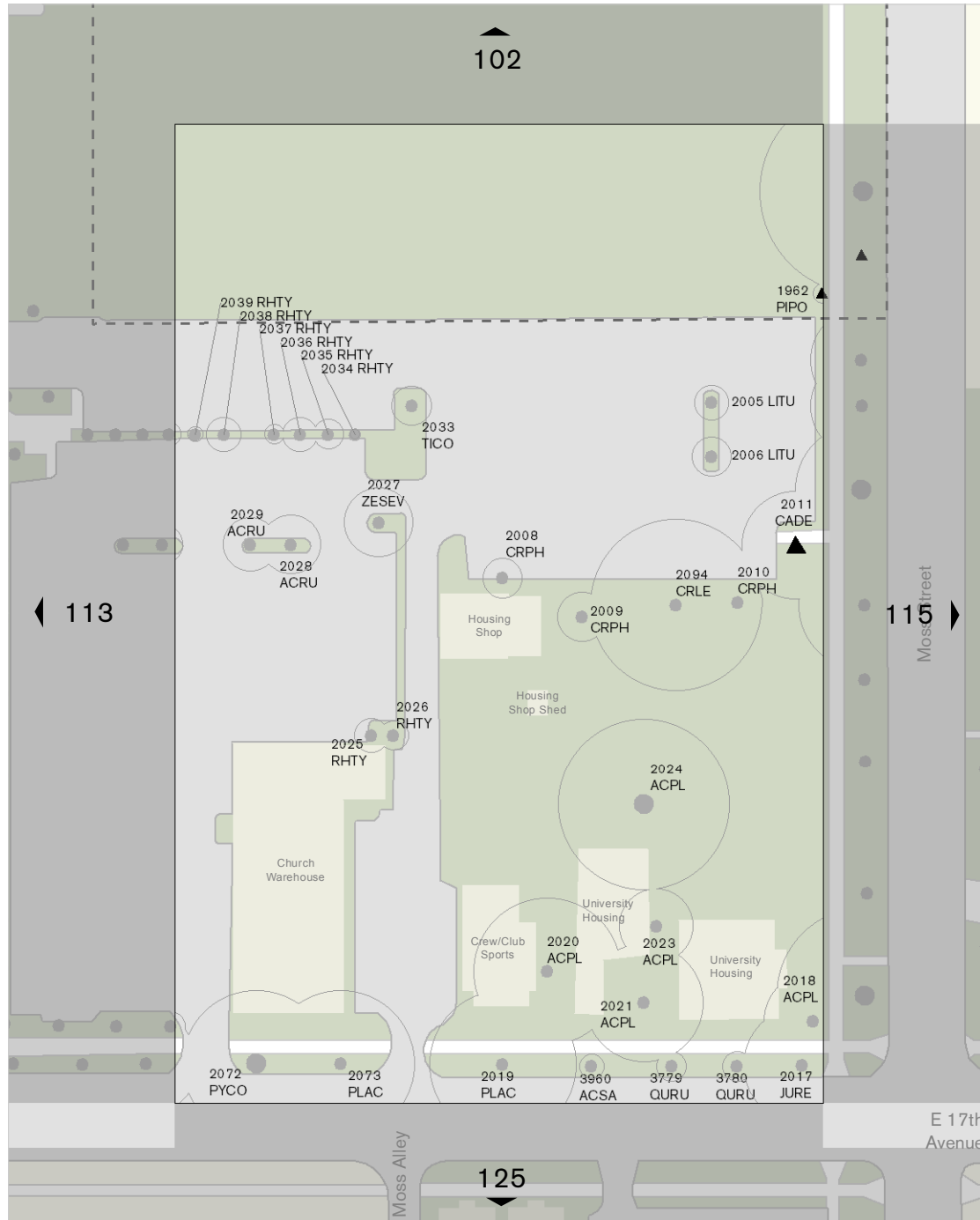


Coniferous Trees



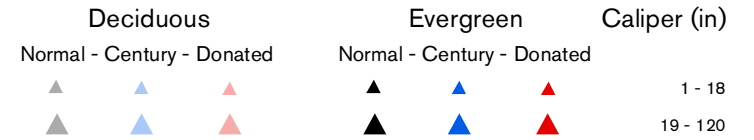
Broadleaf Trees



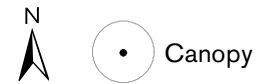
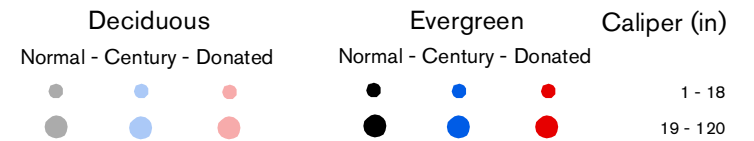


0 500 Feet

Coniferous Trees

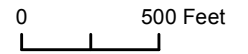
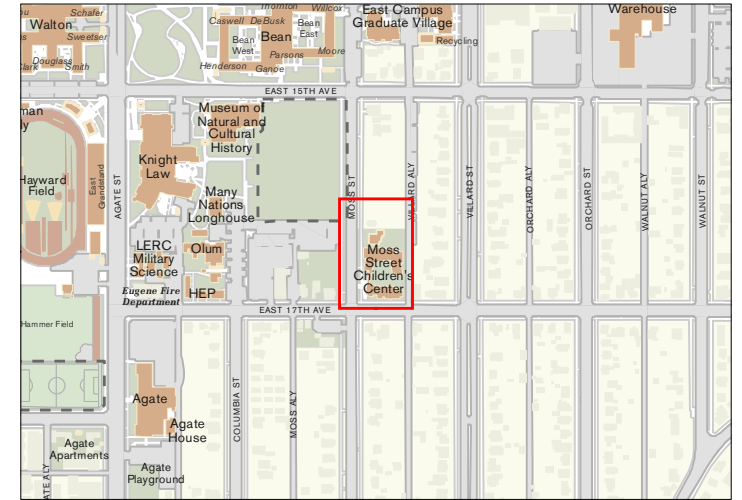
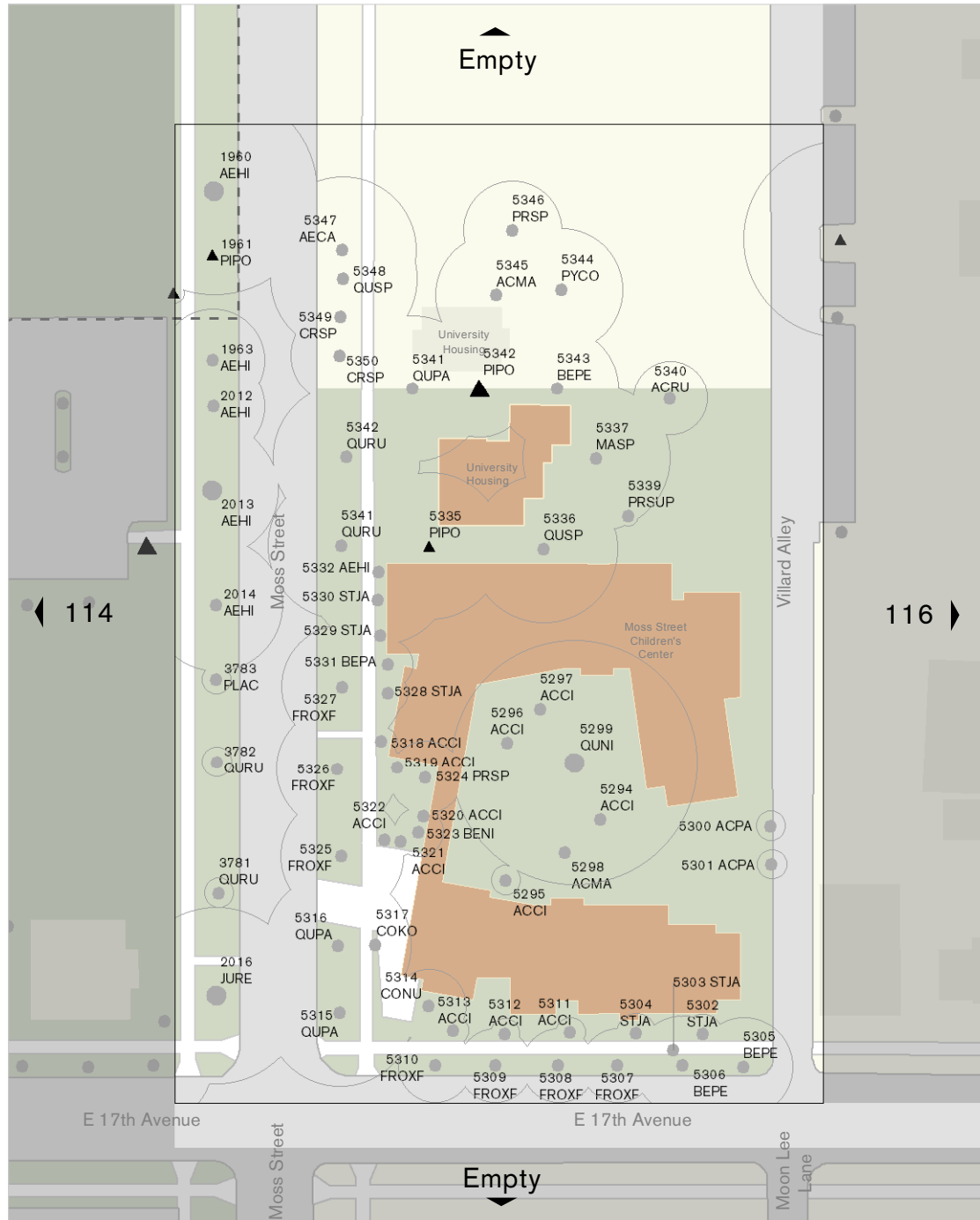


Broadleaf Trees

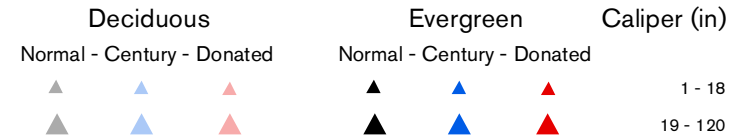


0 25 50 75 100 Feet

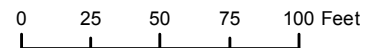
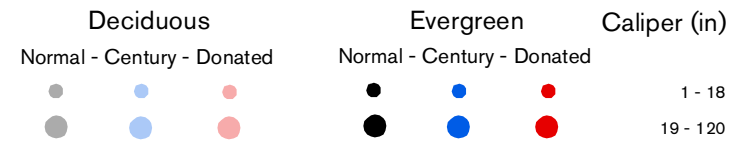
ATLAS OF TREES

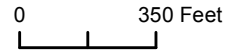
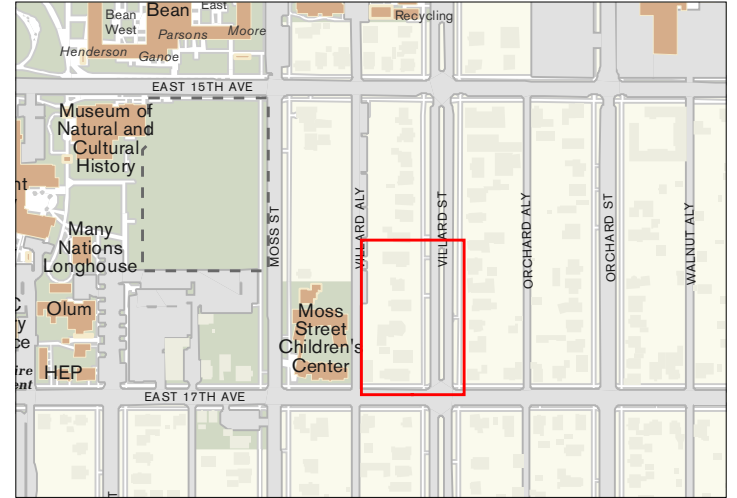
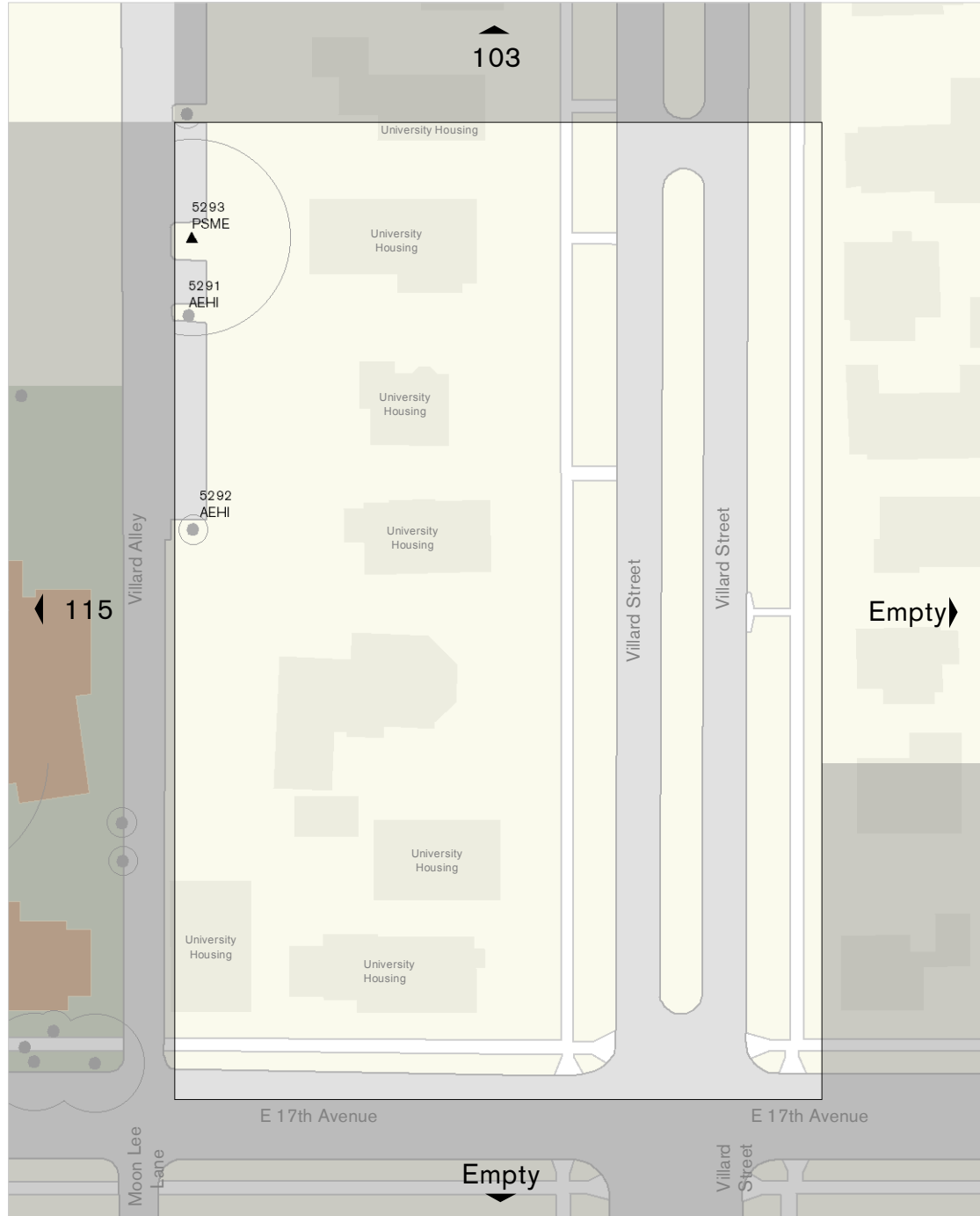


Coniferous Trees

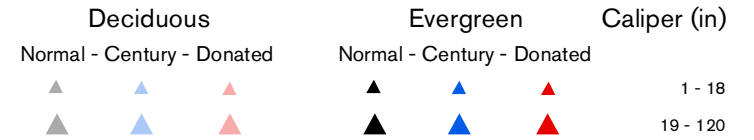


Broadleaf Trees

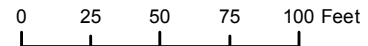
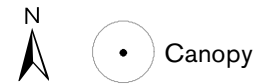
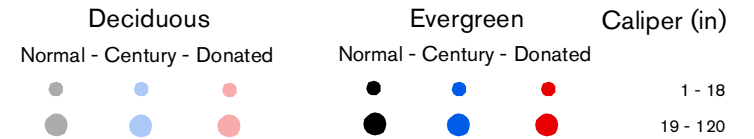


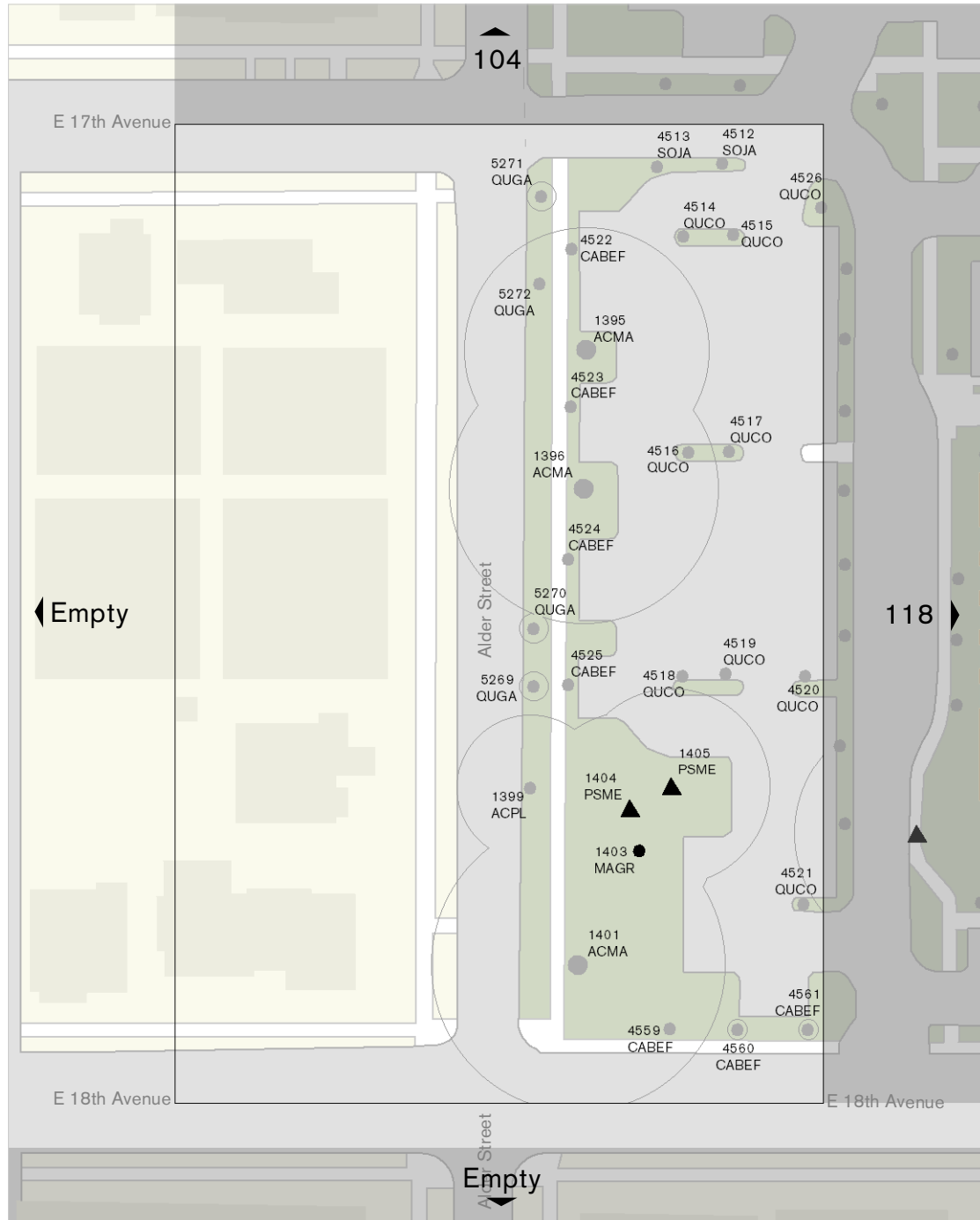


Coniferous Trees



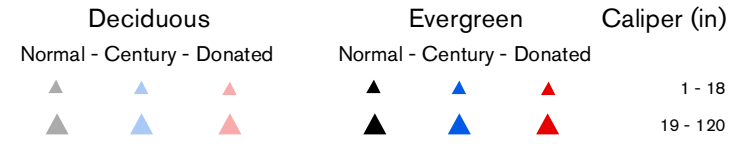
Broadleaf Trees



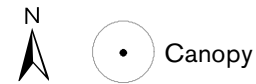
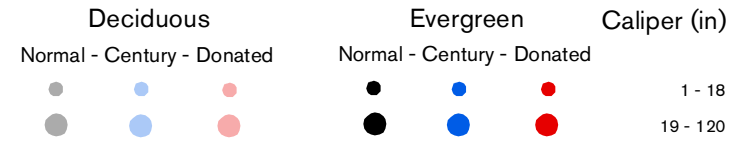


0 350 Feet

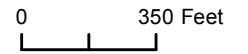
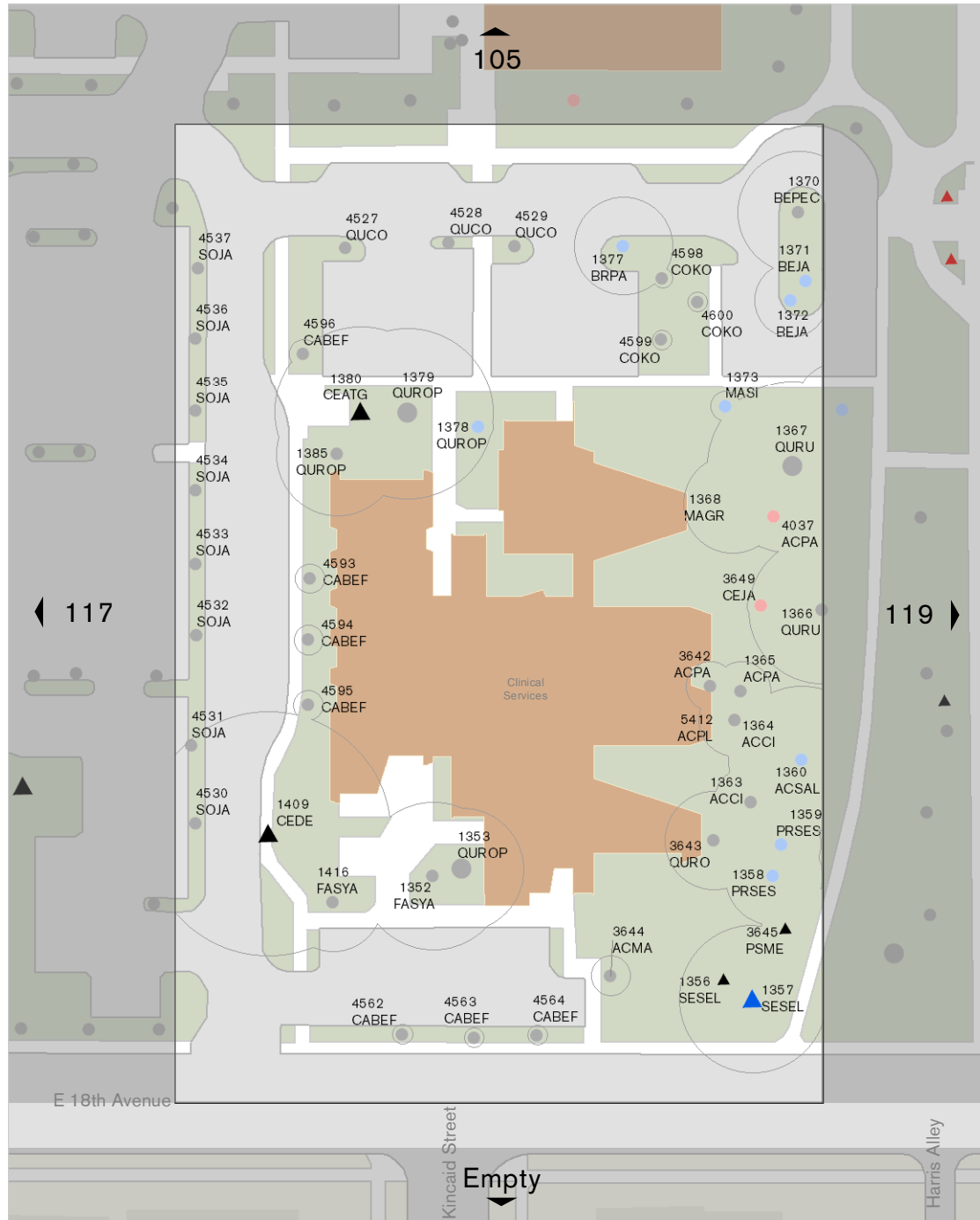
Coniferous Trees



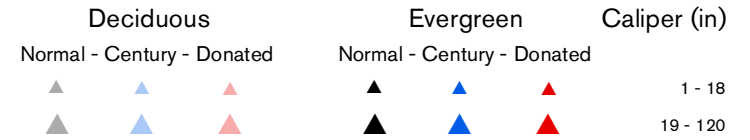
Broadleaf Trees



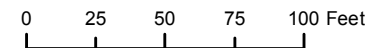
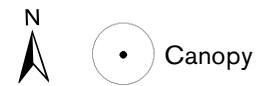
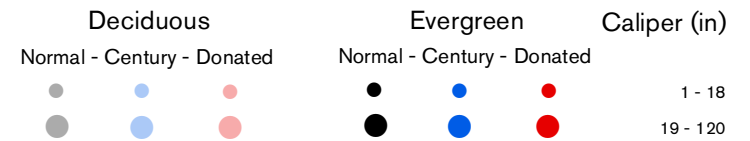
0 25 50 75 100 Feet



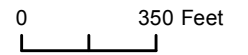
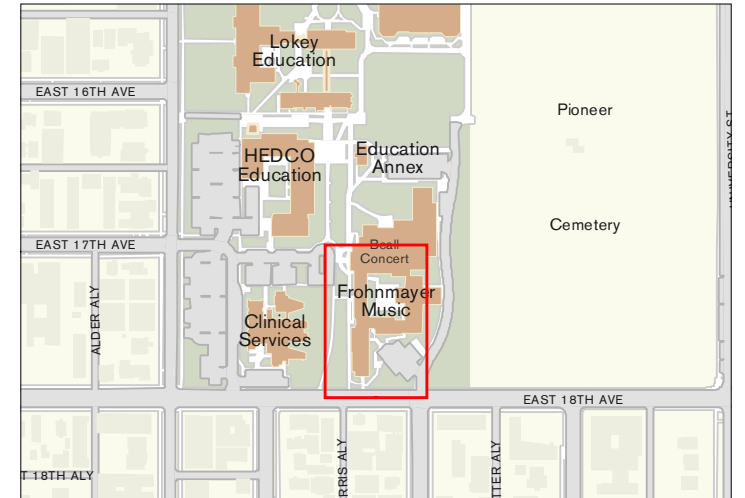
Coniferous Trees



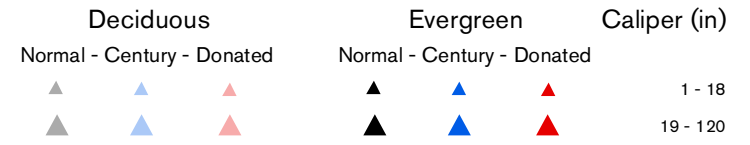
Broadleaf Trees



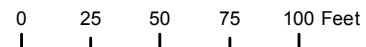
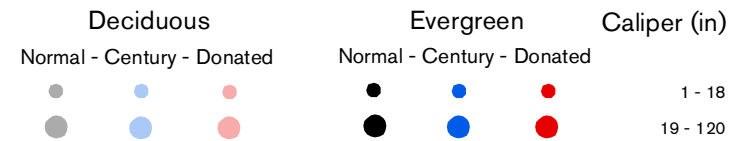
ATLAS OF TREES



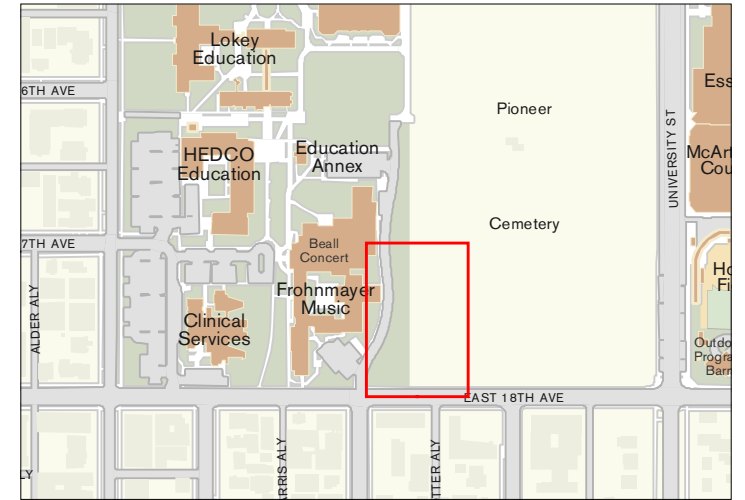
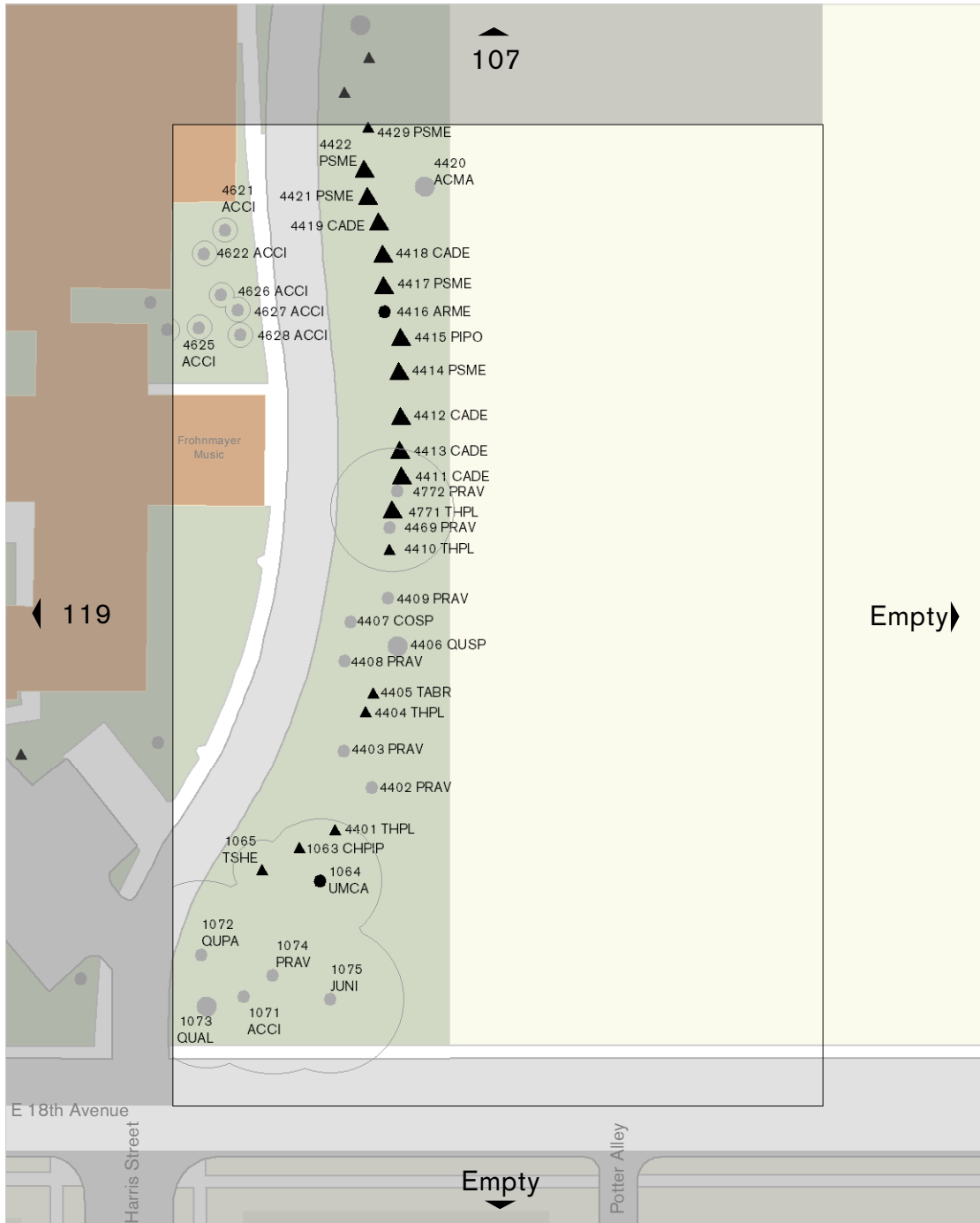
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

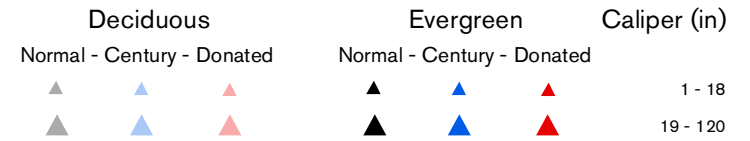


ATLAS OF TREES

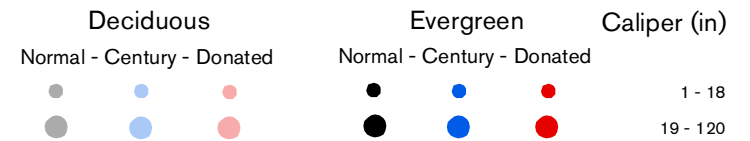


0 350 Feet

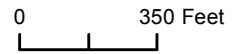
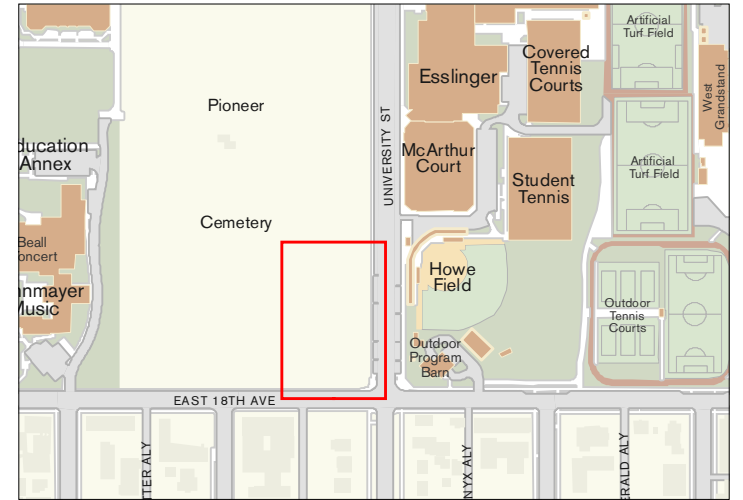
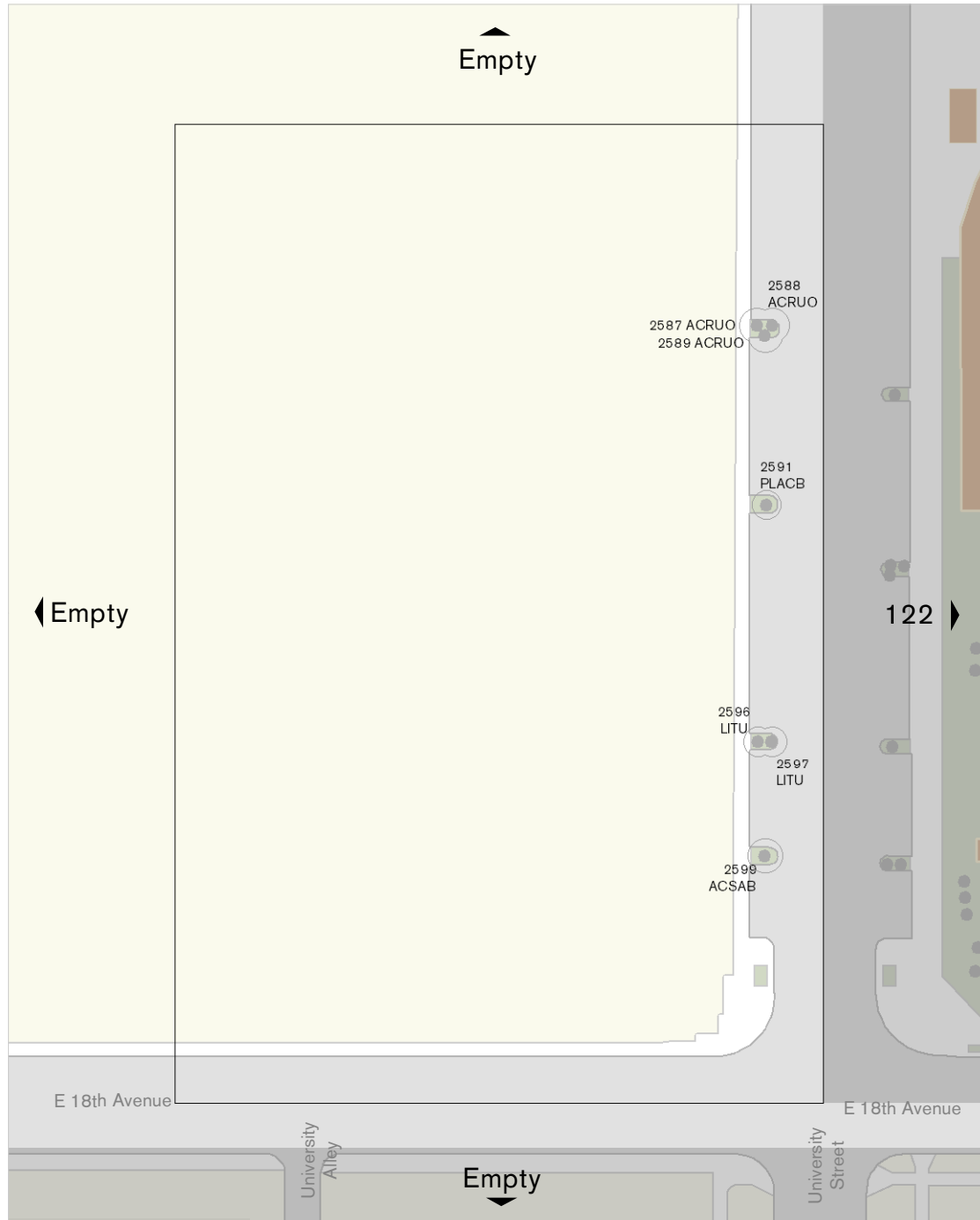
Coniferous Trees



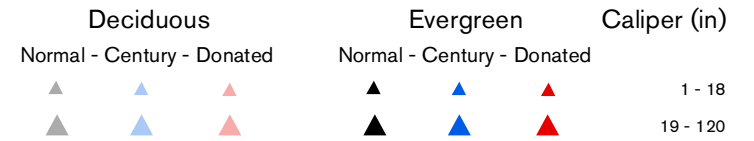
Broadleaf Trees



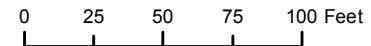
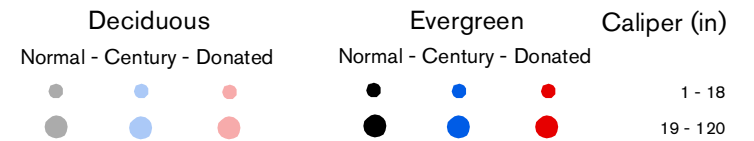
0 25 50 75 100 Feet



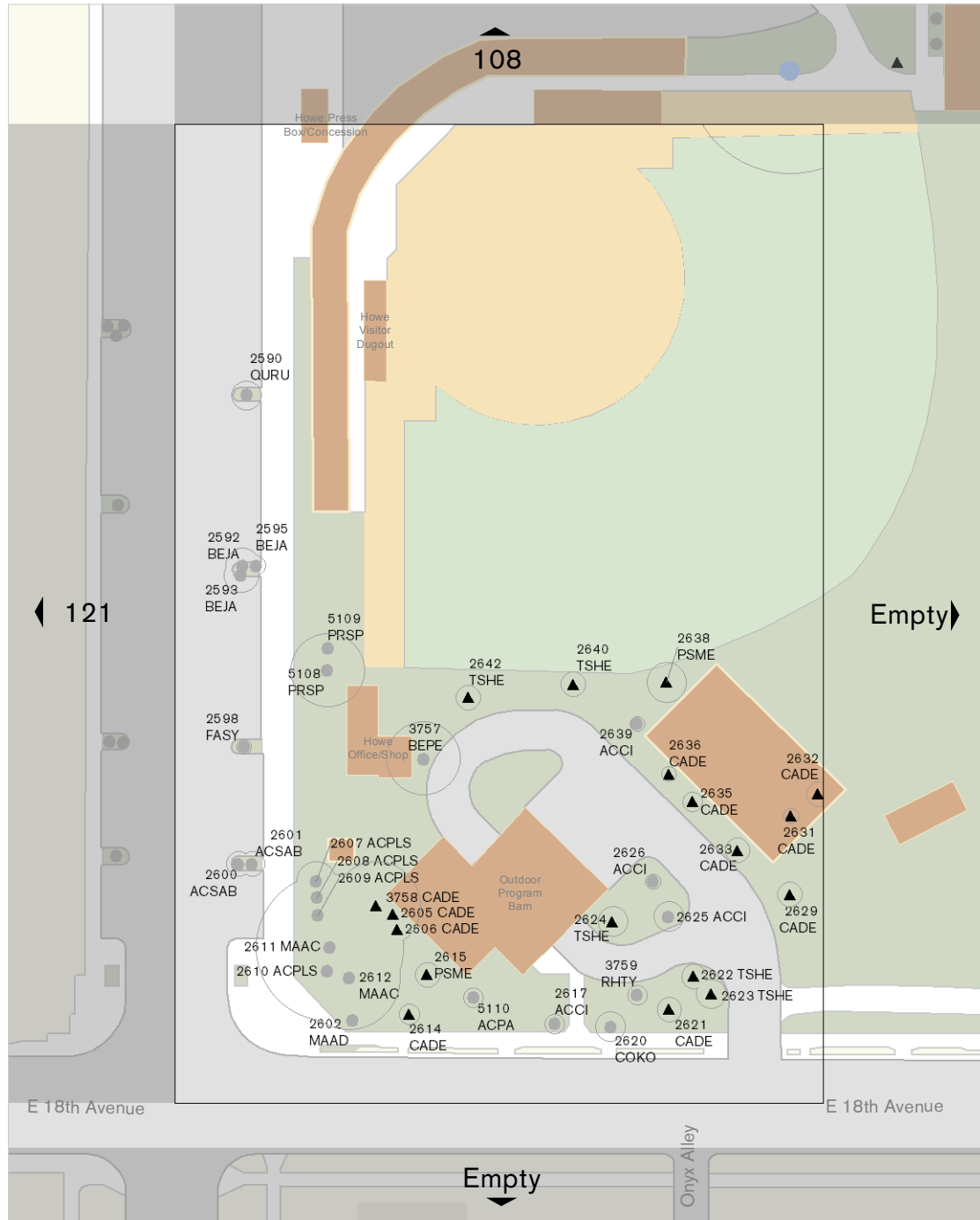
Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

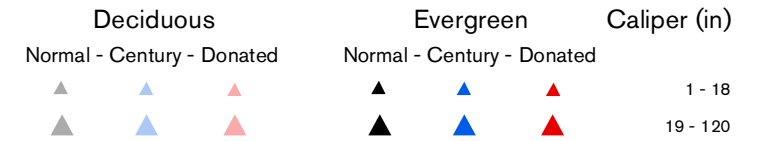


ATLAS OF TREES

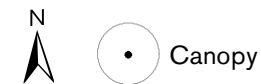
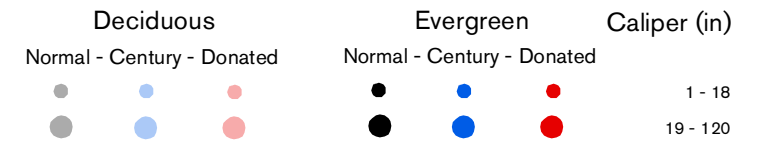


0 350 Feet

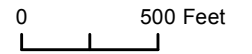
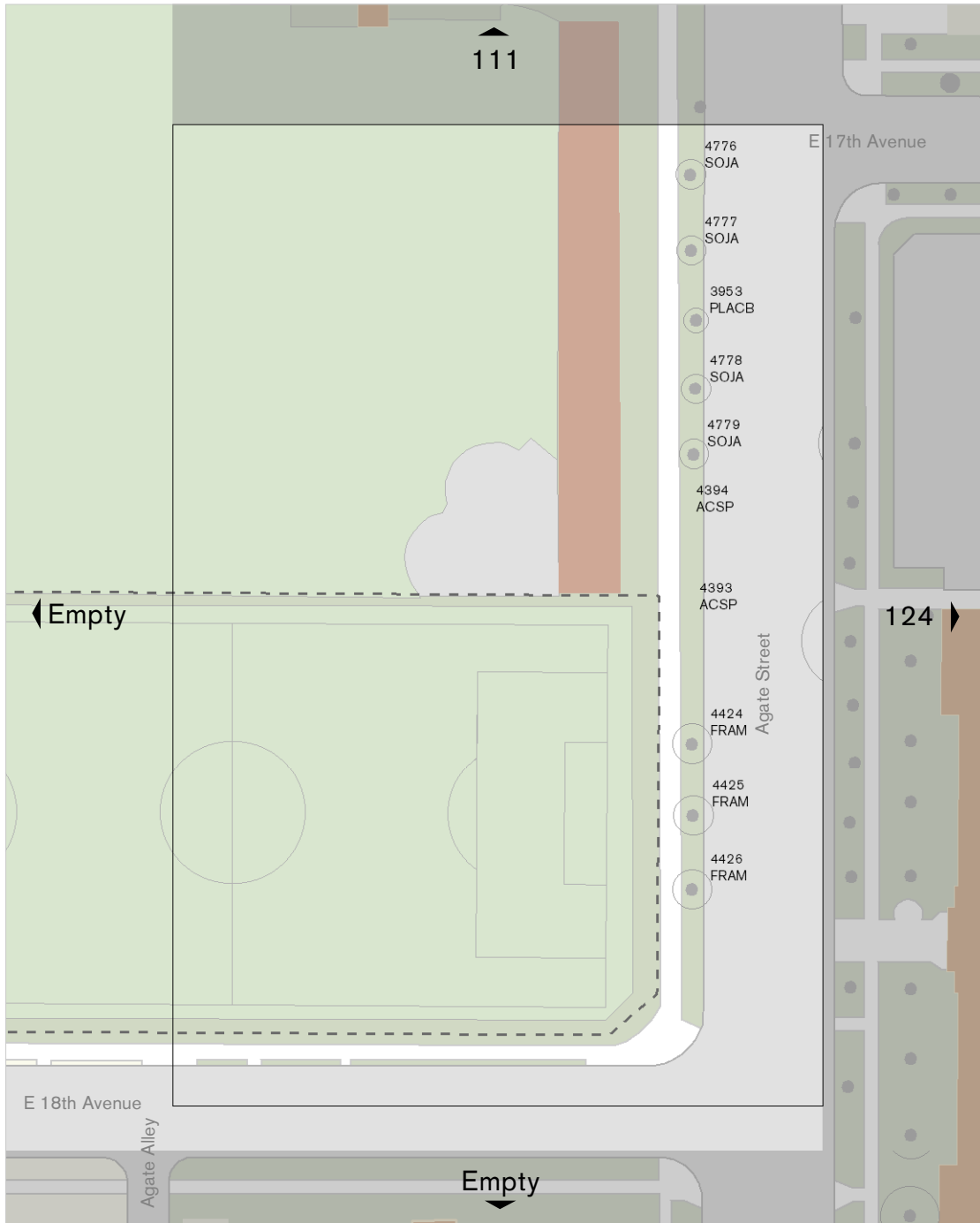
Coniferous Trees



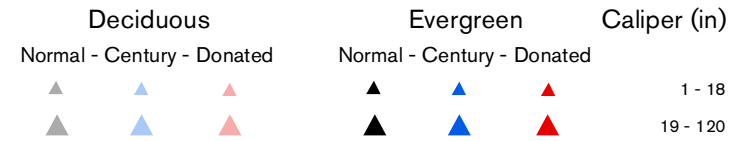
Broadleaf Trees



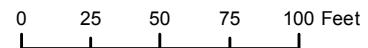
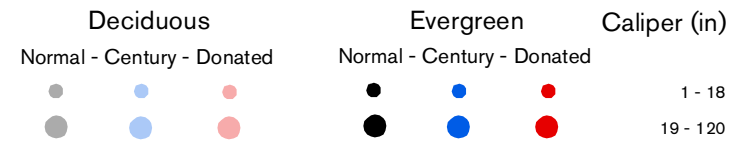
0 25 50 75 100 Feet

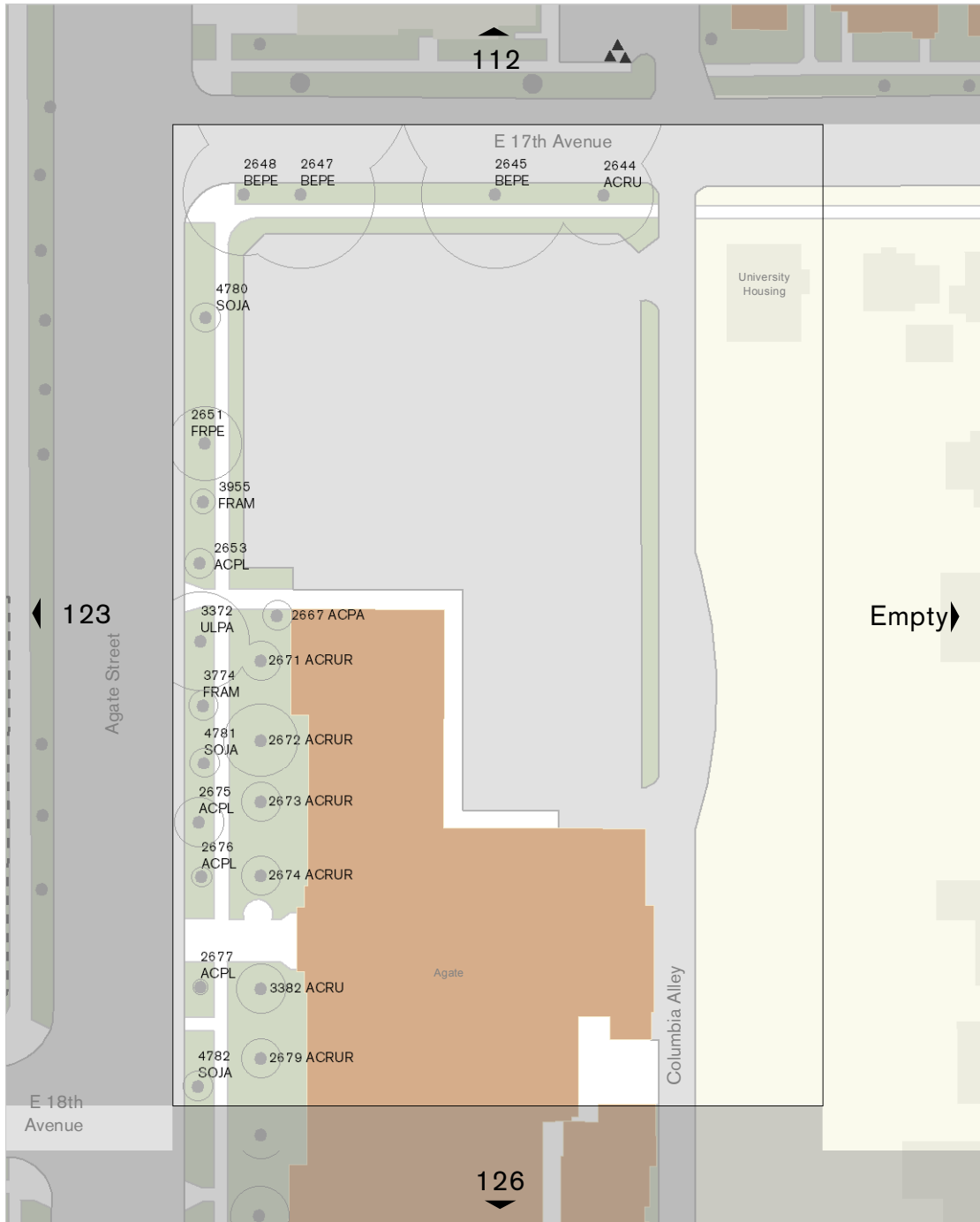


Coniferous Trees



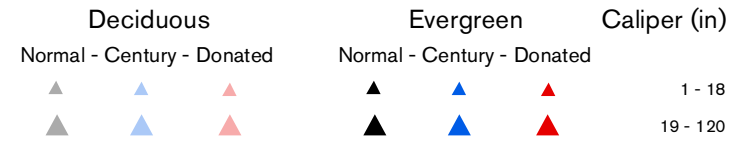
Broadleaf Trees



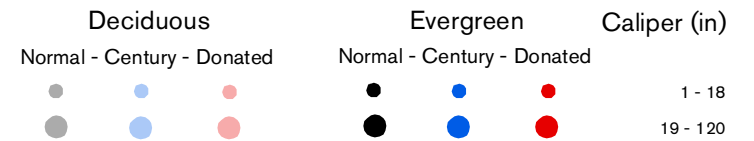


0 500 Feet

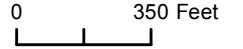
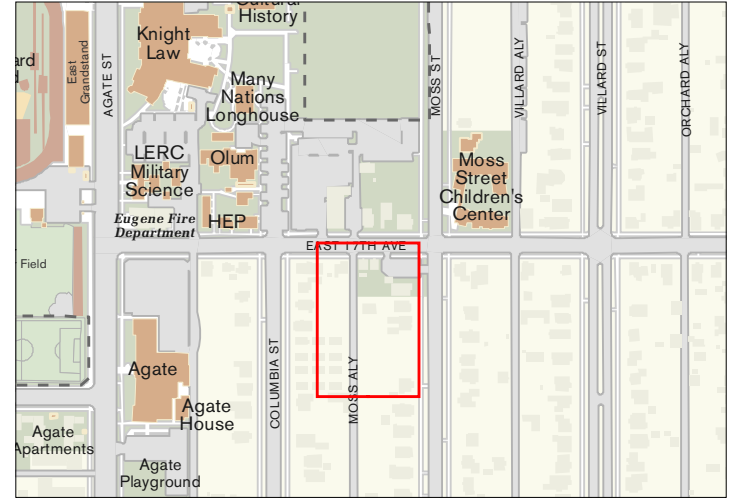
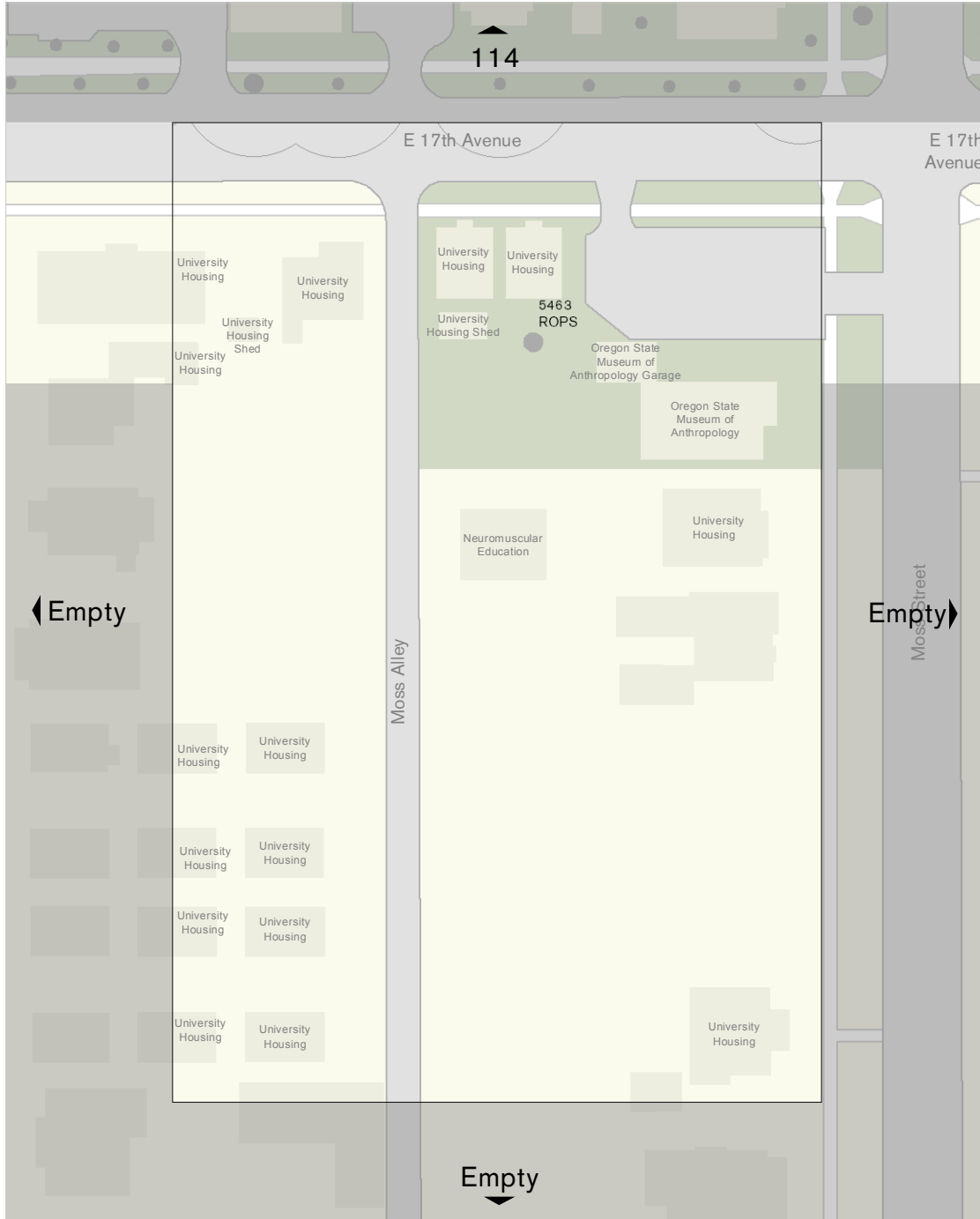
Coniferous Trees



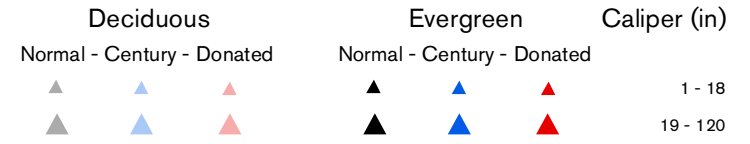
Broadleaf Trees



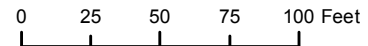
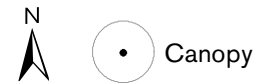
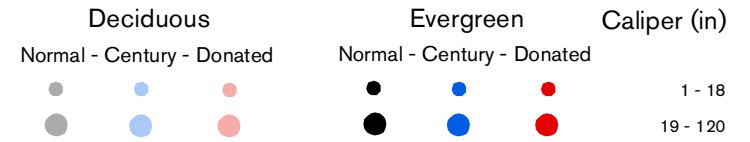
0 25 50 75 100 Feet



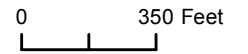
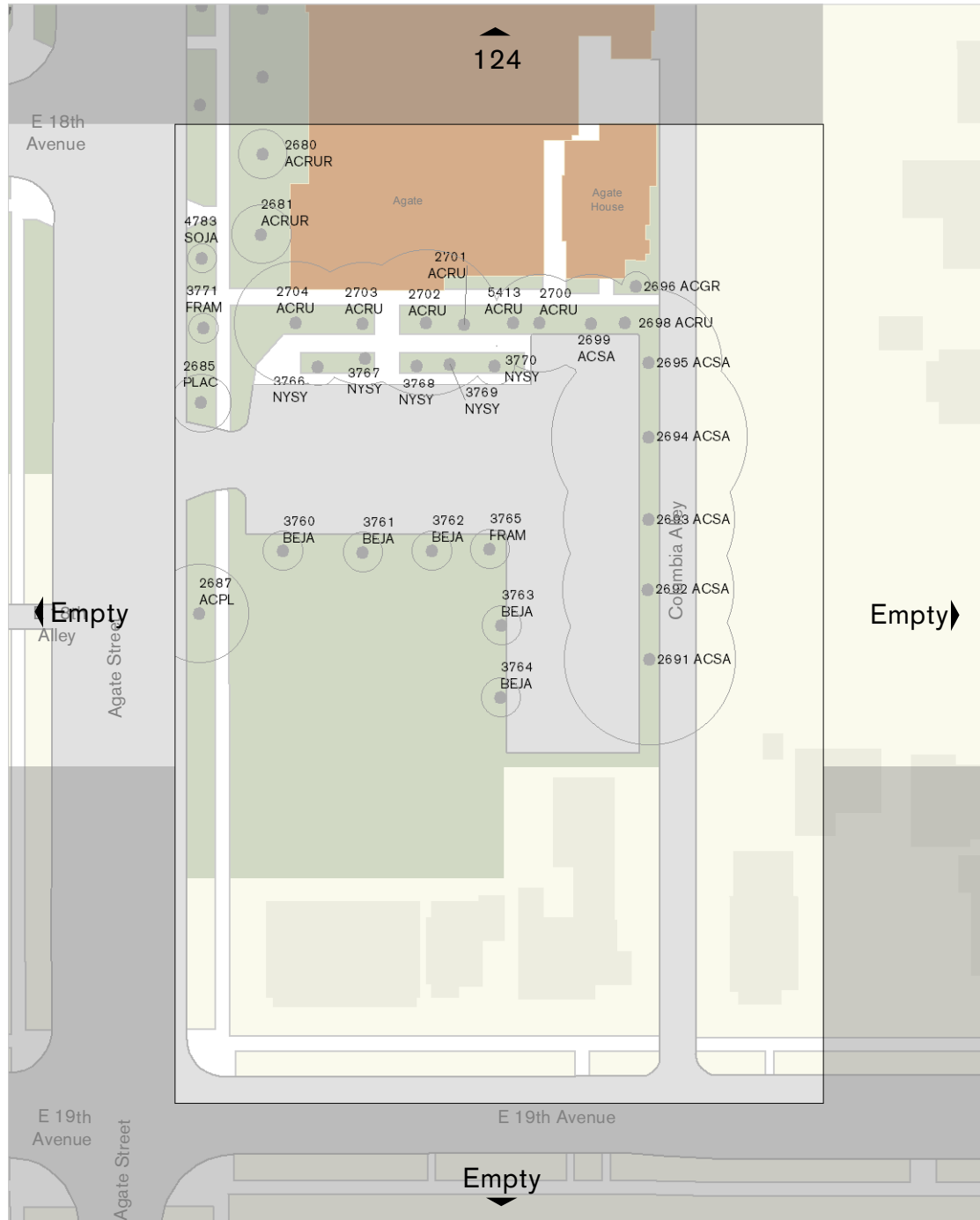
Coniferous Trees



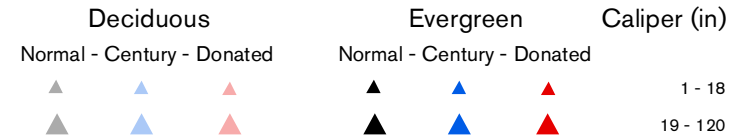
Broadleaf Trees



ATLAS OF TREES



Coniferous Trees



Broadleaf Trees

