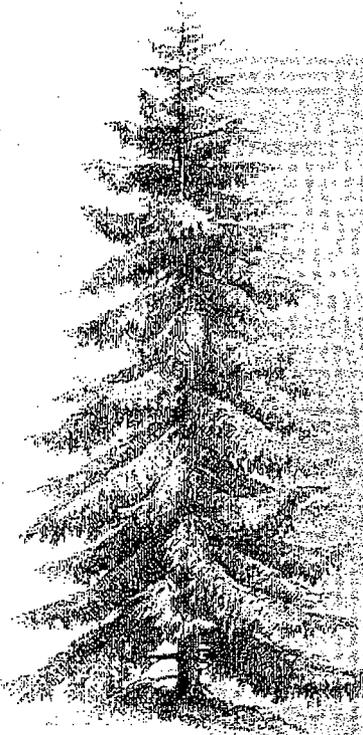




B New Jersey's ig Trees

A list of more than 100 species of champion size trees located throughout the state.

Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, State Forest Service



The New Jersey Forest Service's Programs

Working Toward a Healthy Forest Resource

As forestry knowledge and technology advance, the practices and programs of the New Jersey Forest Service must continue to evolve.

Over the past decade, several new initiatives have been developed in response to changing forest health conditions and an improved understanding of the resource.

Foresters are working more closely than ever with naturalists, wildlife specialists, field biologist, ecologists, and soil and water experts. Local politicians, community groups and nonprofits are key partners in helping to care for and manage rural forests and our urban and community trees. Today, a forester is just as likely to be found in your city park as in one of New Jersey's state forests and parks.

Recognizing the value and role of environmental education in promoting forest health, the Forest Service developed the Forest Resource Education Center in Jackson, Ocean County. Workshops and tours are offered to the public regularly, providing hands-on opportunities for New Jersey's residents to learn about our state's forest resources.

The Forest Service also is keeping up with new technologies. With the help of a Geographic Information System, the Forest Service is mapping entire forest ecosystems and is better informed to manage for the right tree in the right place. Varying ecosystems across the state are being more broadly and effectively classified by similar climate, geology, topography, soils, hydrology and vegetation conditions.

All of the New Jersey Forest Service programs are successful and able to grow because of public involvement and support. To learn more about the New Jersey Forest Service's programs, please contact the New Jersey Forest Service, P.O. Box 404, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625, (609) 292-2532.

We look forward to hearing from you.



New Jersey's Big Trees

After scouring trackless woodlands, hiking seemingly endless trails and following directions by many good-intentioned people who, in retrospect, could have used a handy pocket compass or a good map when reporting potential champion trees, the 1998 New Jersey Big Tree List is complete.

More than 300 big trees were verified and 45 newcomers were added. A few big trees died but most were superseded as larger trees were identified. In its entirety, the list is as impressive as ever.

As coordinator of New Jersey's Big Tree Program, I have had the opportunity to view first hand most if not all of the trees on this list. With each visit to a big tree site, my appreciation for the state's native trees broadened.

If you are familiar with prior New Jersey big tree lists, you will notice quite a few changes in this new edition. Information on the tree's circumference, location and reporter are still included. However, an expanded summary describing each tree species has been added. A few of New Jersey's prominent historic trees are highlighted. And several of the successes and failures surrounding efforts made to help preserve New Jersey's tree resources are noted.

Only one measurement has been used to determine status on this list — a tree's circumference at 4 1/2 feet above ground level. This will be the final edition based on this single factor. Most other state lists, including the national champion tree listing, use a method that takes into account the height of the tree as well as the average live crown spread. New Jersey is in the process of switching over to this more representative and accurate three-tier measurement system.

By recording New Jersey's largest trees, we have the opportunity to celebrate and admire nature's perseverance and chronicle history. We also are reminded, that despite being one of the most urbanized states in the nation, New Jersey maintains a significant forest resource. With proper care and awareness of how to plant the right tree in the right place, a potential champion tree could be growing in your own backyard.

David L. Johnson

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New Jersey's Big Tree Program Coordinator



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Which is ^{No}1?

Which tree is the largest in New Jersey? This question is asked frequently by children and adults alike. The answer depends on how you measure a tree and what part of the tree you measure.

Currently, candidates in the Big Tree List are ranked by just one measurement—the circumference of a tree. Using this single measurement, our largest silver maple in Basking Ridge, Bernards Township, is the winner in the state. If the nationally recognized three point formula is used, the largest is the white oak in Upper Freehold Township.

If one used only the height of the tree, who knows? There is a tulip poplar recorded that measures 135 feet high, but there are most likely taller specimens yet to be found.

Acer negundo:

boxelder maple, ashleaf maple, Manitoba maple, California boxelder, western boxelder.

Acer is from the classic Latin name for maple. Negundo is from the Malayan common name of Vitex negundo, or negundo chastetree, and was later applied to this species.

The common name of boxelder comes from the fact that the whitish wood resembles that of boxwood and the foliage that of elderberry. Widespread throughout most of the contiguous United States, boxelder maple grows best on moist sites. It is, however, well adapted to grow on a variety of sites. Boxelder maple is considered by some a weed tree, growing in hedgerows, abandoned lots and industrial areas. Native Americans living in the plains area made sugar from the sap of this tree.

Circumference: 13' 10' *County:* Sussex
Reporter: Robert Dove
Common Name: Boxelder Maple
Location: Stokes State Forest on the north side of DeGrote Road, approximately 2.1 up, at site of an old homestead.

Acer pensylvanicum:

striped maple, moosewood, whistlewood.

Pensylvanicum means "of Pennsylvania", even though it is spelled incorrectly. Striped maple is found in the northwestern part of the state and is easily identified by its bright green bark and white vertical stripes.

Circumference: 2' 4"
County: Sussex
Reporter: John E. Kuser
Common Name: Striped Maple
Location: Stokes State Forest on west side of Sunrise Mountain Vista Road. 3 miles below parking lot.

Acer platanoides:

Norway maple.

Platanoides means "like Platanus" and refers to the similarity of the leaves to the sycamores and planetrees.

Widely planted as a street tree and on landscapes for shade, Norway maple has begun to out-compete native maples in many parts of their ranges because of its prolific seed production. Its future as a street tree may be in doubt because of verticillium wilt, a disease that is killing great numbers of maples, especially Norway maples.

Several cultivated varieties have different color foliage. "Crimson King" Norway maple with a deep burgundy color is the best known.

Circumference: 15' 5"
County: Morris
Reporter: Ronald Sheay
Common Name: Norway Maple
Location: Located on Green Pond Road, 2 miles south of Newfoundland, Route 513, Jefferson Township.

Acer rubrum:

red maple, scarlet maple, swamp maple, soft maple, California red maple, Drummond red maple, water maple.

Rubrum means "red" and refers to the color of the flowers and petioles. Autumnal foliage color of red maple ranges from red to orange to bright yellow, making it an excellent specimen tree for parks and lawns. In late winter and early spring the buds and seeds act as a primary food source for grey squirrels, and deer often feed on red maple sprouts. Early pioneers made brown and black dyes from the bark as well as ink.

Circumference: 15' 5" *County:* Passaic
Reporter: Phillip Hockenberry
Common Name: Red Maple
Location: In front of "Ye Old Mountain Rest Tavern", 0.1 mile on Wooley Rd off Gould Rd, West Milford.

Acer saccharinum:

silver maple, soft maple, river maple, silverleaf maple, swamp maple, water maple, white maple.

Saccharinum refers to sweet or sugary, alluding to the sap. Silver maple is a fast growing, weak wooded tree that causes problems with turf, sewer lines and sidewalks because of its shallow rooting. The older gray bark separates into long, thin scales that pull loose at the ends, giving it a shaggy appearance. Its sap is sugary, but less so than sugar maple.

Circumference: 25' 0" *County:* Somerset
Reporter: Mike Blythe
Common Name: Silver Maple
Location: On side of house at 190 North Maple Avenue, Basking Ridge.

Acer saccharum:

sugar maple, rock maple, hard maple.

Saccharum means "sugar" and refers to the sweet sap, from which maple syrup and maple candy are made. It takes about 32 gallons of sugar maple sap to produce 1 gallon of maple syrup or 8 pounds of sugar.

Sugar maple inhabits the northern part of New Jersey. Three closely related species, black maple, Florida maple and chalk maple have caused controversy in classifying sugar maple. All three hybridize with sugar maple. Maple wood is hard and is especially suitable for surfaces like dance floors and bowling alleys. It is also distilled to make wood alcohol and acetic acid.

Circumference: 18' 4"
County: Sussex
Reporter: Mr. & Mrs. John Griffen
Common Name: Sugar Maple
Location: On property of Buttonwood Development site about 900' south of 99 Sawmill Road, Sparta.

Ailanthus altissima:

Tree of Heaven, Chinese Tree of Heaven, Copal-Tree.

Ailanthus is from the Moluccan name aylanto, meaning tree-of-heaven and refers to the height of the tree. Altissima means "very tall". A native species of China, tree-of-heaven has widely naturalized throughout New Jersey. The male flowers and the crushed leaves have a disagreeable odor and the roots are classified as poisonous.

Regarded as a weed tree, it grows along roadsides, in abandoned city lots and even in the cracks of sidewalks. It is the tree written about in the book "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn".

Circumference: 12' 7"
County: Bergen
Reporter: John Kuser
Common Name: Tree of Heaven
Location: On corner of Franklin Turnpike and East Ramapo Avenue, Mahwah.

Albizia julibrissin:

mimosa, silktree, mimosa-tree, powderpuff tree.

Albizia comes from the cavalier Filippo degl' Albizzi, of an old and noble Italian Family, who introduced this genus into Europe in 1749. Julibrissin is taken from the native name in Iran. The mimosa is a widely planted ornamental tree that escaped and naturalized in the state.

Mimosa has a tropical look to it with pink, puffball-like flowers that persist on the tree for several weeks. The leaflets of mimosa do a curious thing at night- they fold up! Native from Iran to China, this tree has limited value because it is very susceptible to a wilt disease. It is called mimosa-tree because it has flowers similar to a non-woody group of plants with the botanical name Mimosa.

Circumference: 5' 10" *County:* Somerset
Reporter: Joe Bird
Common Name: Mimosa
Location: Sourland Preserve, located by kiosk near the parking lot at the end of the entrance road, off Mountain Ave.

Amelanchier arborea

Serviceberry, downy serviceberry, shadbush. Allegheny serviceberry, shadblow, apple shadbush, Juneberry, service-tree and sarvis-tree.

Amelanchier is from amelanche, the common name of the European serviceberry. Arborea means "tree-like". Serviceberry is a small tree with smooth, grayish bark. It produces small, pendulous white flowers in the spring that become reddish berries in early summer. The berries, which resemble small apples, are a food source for many species of wildlife and are used by humans when making jellies, jams and pies. The common names shadbush and shadblow are a result of the showy flowers that appear around the same time that shad swim up rivers to spawn.

Circumference: 2' 11"
County: Morris
Reporter: Bill Brash and Chris Martine
Common Name: Serviceberry
Location: In the low area at campsite #4, Mahlon Dickerson Reseration, Jefferson Township.

Asimina triloba:

pawpaw, common pawpaw, pawpaw-apple, false-banana.

Asimina is derived from the American Indian name through the French. Triloba means "three-lobed", referring to the three sepals and two rows of three petals each. Thought to be extinct in New Jersey, a natural stand of pawpaws was recently discovered down in Salem County. Pawpaws are the most northern representative of a mostly tropical family of trees. Cultivation of pawpaws as a fruit tree was once tried, but the fruit is only eaten by wildlife nowadays. The name pawpaw comes from the Arawakan name for Papaya, but it is unrelated to the papaya tree.

Circumference: 2' 3"
County: Middlesex
Reporter: Michelle Gordon
Common Name: Pawpaw
Location: On lot next to 10 Maplewood Avenue, Cranbury.

Betula alleghaniensis:

yellow birch, grey birch, silver birch, swamp birch.

Betula is the classical Latin name for birch. Alleghaniensis is believed to be from the Allegheny River valley.

Yellow birch is a large and valuable timber species in the northeast and is easily identified by its yellow-silver gray bark. The leaves and sap are a source for oil of wintergreen, a substance used to flavor medicines and candy.

The curling, paper-like bark will burn even when wet and is used by knowledgeable outdoors people to start their campfires in bad weather.

Circumference: 9' 10"
County: Morris
Reporter: Peter Both
Common Name: Yellow Birch
Location: Located off A.T. Access Road (Also called Raccoon Ridge Trail), about 330' from Kaiser Road, across the stream.

Betula lenta:

sweet birch, black birch, cherry birch.

Lenta means "flexible" or "tough", referring to the twigs. Sweet birch also is called cherry birch, possibly because the bark on large trees resembles the scaly bark of black cherry trees.

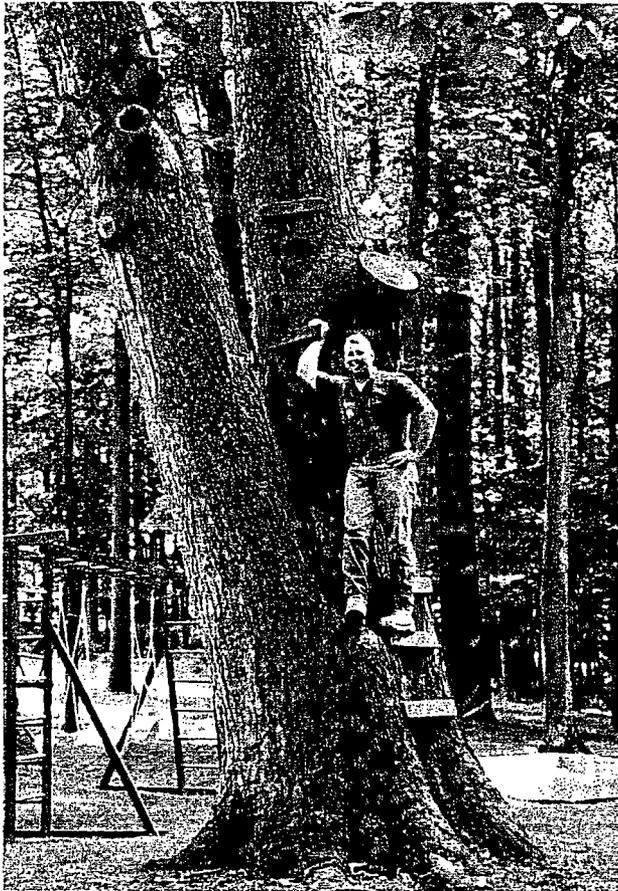
Curly or wavy wood patterns in certain sweet birch trees makes it an especially valuable wood product for crafters and veneer.

Sweet birch can be tapped in spring similar to sugar maple and the sap can be fermented and made into birch beer.

Circumference: 12' 10"
County: Somerset
Reporter: Gregory Axt
Common Name: Black Birch
Location: Backyard of 108 Crest Drive, Bernardsville.



This alternate-leaf dogwood is both a state and national champion.



Betula nigra:

river birch, red birch, black birch, water birch.

Nigra means "black". This birch, as two of its common names suggest, is normally found on rivers and stream banks, lake shores and flood plains. River birch has a shaggy bark appearance that makes it an interesting landscape tree. It is valuable as an erosion control species and for use on wet areas. River birch is the only true southern birch, growing as far south as northern Florida.

Circumference: 11' 0"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Paul Kovalski
Common Name: River Birch
Location: Located 500' up a fire trail 50' north of 208 Highway 9, Marlboro

Betula papyrifera:

paper birch, canoe birch, white birch, silver birch.

Papyrifera means "paper-bearing", referring to the whitish, papery bark. This species is very widespread and is classified into several geographical varieties.

Paper birch bark layers were used by Native Americans as coverings for canoes and wigwams.

Early settlers brewed the leaves to produce tea. The bark has even been used as emergency snow goggles to protect lost adventurer's eyes from snow blindness. The timber is used for specialty items such as ice cream sticks, clothespins, toothpicks, spools and broomhandles.

Circumference: 6' 7"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Edward Fitzgerald
Common Name: Paper Birch
Location: Located on the front lawn at 271 County Rd. 537, Colts Neck.

Betula populifolia:

gray birch, white birch, wire birch, fire birch, oldfield birch, poverty birch, poplar birch.

Populifolia means "poplar-leaf". This small tree often is found in multi-trunk form, reestablishing tree cover on abandoned farms, burned over areas and clearings.

It is a short-lived tree that provides food for wildlife and a suitable environment for other trees to become established. If weighted down with snow, gray birch trunks are flexible enough to bend to the ground without breaking!

Circumference: 6' 7"
County: Hunterdon
Reporter: Joe Bird
Common Name: Gray Birch
Location: Corner of Route 517 and East Fox Hill Road, Tewksbury Twp.



The New Jersey Champion red maple has a horseshoe nailed to an upper branch.

Carpinus caroliniana:

American hornbeam, blue-beech, water-beech, ironwood, muscledwood.

Carpinus is the classical Latin name. Caroliniana means "of Carolina". The common names ironwood and hornbeam both refer to the toughness of the wood, which has a sinewy, muscular look to it. Hornbeam is from the the words "horn", for toughness" and "beam" for tree.

The references to beech in the other two common names is due to the smooth, light gray bark that resembles the bark of beeches. American hornbeam does not have many uses as a timber tree because of its small size, but it is reported that the wood was once used to make charcoal for the production of gunpowder.

Circumference: 6' 5" *County:* Morris
Reporter: John Rafalowski
Common Name: American Hornbeam
Location: On front yard at 2 Woodland Avenue.
House is located at the end of Degan Lane, off Fraser Lane, Morristown.

Carya cordiformis:

bitternut hickory, bitternut, swamp hickory, pignut, pignut hickory.

Carya is from the Greek name used for nut. Cordiformis means "heart-shaped", perhaps referring to the fruit, which is bitter and not of much interest to wildlife.

This hickory is one of the most common hickories in the eastern United States and the only northern member of the pecan group of hickories. Its bright yellow buds make identification easy. Pioneers used oil extracted from the nut to light their oil lamps and also thought it was useful as a cure for rheumatism.

Circumference: 13' 7"
County: Cumberland
Reporter: Belva Prycl
Common Name: Bitternut Hickory
Location: In the back left field behind 254 Bacon Neck Road, Greenwich Twp.

Carya glabra

Pignut hickory, pignut, sweet pignut, coast pignut, hickory, smoothbark hickory, swamp hickory, broom hickory

Glabra means "smooth" or "hairless", which refers to the leaves. This species received the common name of pignut hickory during colonial times because its fruit was eaten by domesticated pigs. It also was called broom hickory because the colonists made brooms from finely split sections of the wood. Other uses for the wood included wagon wheels and textile loom picker sticks, because of the wood's ability to withstand intense vibration. The wood is now used to make tool handles and the pignut hickory continues to be an important timber tree in the southern Appalachians.

Circumference: 10' 6" *County:* Burlington
Reporter: Dick Ferris
Common Name: Pignut hickory
Location: In front of 682 Chatsworth Road, Tabernacle.

Carya ovalis:

red hickory, sweet pignut hickory, sweet pignut, oval pignut hickory, pignut hickory, pignut, false-shagbark.

The exact taxonomic position of red hickory is controversial. It has been classified as another name for C. glabra (pignut hickory) and also as a variety of it. The principal difference between the two is the timing of fruit opening. C. glabra opens late or remains partly closed and C. ovalis promptly splits open at the base. However, most trees have intermediate fruits and the geographical ranges are nearly identical.

Circumference: 10' 10" *County:* Atlantic
Reporter: Adele Filippi
Common Name: Red Hickory
Location: On West Landis Avenue, Vineland, approximately .25 miles west of the intersection with Delsea Drive (Rte. 47), across from Rickels and Jamesway.

Carya ovata:

shagbark hickory, shellbark hickory, scalybark hickory, shagbark, upland hickory.

Ovata means "ovate", or "egg-shaped", referring to the fruit. The shaggy appearance of this tree's bark makes it interesting as a specimen tree on the landscape. The nuts are sweet and flavorful and were used in cooking by Native Americans.

Early pioneers used the inner bark to produce a yellow dye. Shagbark hickory is the fastest grower of all hickories, but is still a slow growing tree compared to other species. The large crops of seed produced every other year are a food source for squirrels.

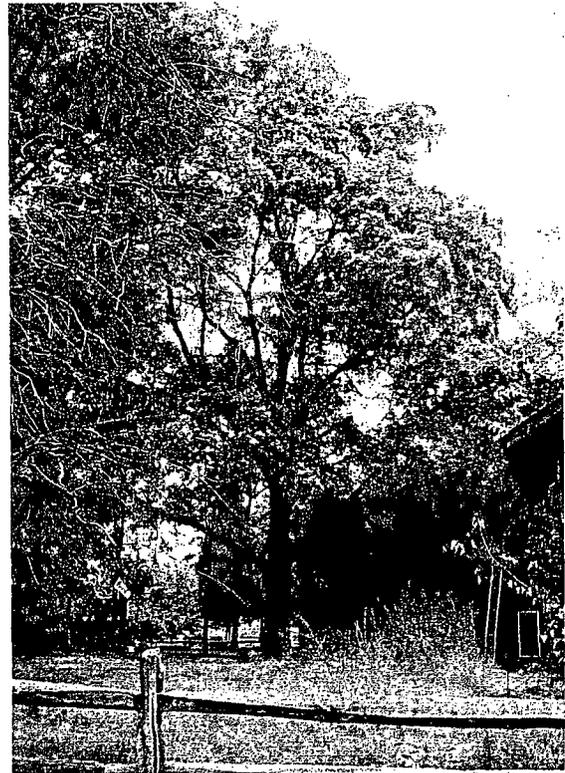
Circumference: 12' 5"
County: Morris
Reporter: Ronald Sheay
Common Name: Shagbark Hickory
Location: On the front yard at 375 Dover-Milton Road, Milton.

Carya pallida:

sand hickory, pale hickory, pallid hickory, pignut hickory.

Pallida means "pale", referring to the lower surface of the leaflets. New Jersey's champion sand hickory is also the national champion! This species' northern extreme is southern New Jersey; it occurs mostly from North Carolina west to southeastern Louisiana. Like all hickories, it is slow growing and has extremely tough wood.

Circumference: 11' 11"
County: Cumberland
Reporter: Stephen R. Field
Common Name: Sand Hickory
Location: Behind red barn/garage at 1490 North West Avenue, Vineland.



Carya tomentosa:

mockernut hickory, mockernut, white hickory, whiteheart hickory, hognut, bullnut.

Tomentosa means "densely hairy", referring to the leaflets. This species was once known as *C. alba*; alba meaning white. The wood is used for items where toughness and shock resistance is a priority in producing such things as tool handles and flooring.

Circumference: 10' 8"
County: Atlantic
Reporter: Santiago Porcella III
Common Name: Mockernut Hickory
Location: In front of clubhouse at Lenape Farms, Inc. Stellman's Landing Road, Estelle, Manor City.



Castanea dentata:

American chestnut, chestnut.

Castanea is the classical Greek and Latin name of chestnut. Dentata means "toothed", referring to the leaf margins. This species was a very valuable tree in terms of timber and as a wildlife food source at the turn of the century. It almost has been exterminated by chestnut blight, a fungus which kills the top of the tree but allows the stumps to resprout. Although over fifty years of research has been devoted to produce disease resistant trees, the American chestnut remains an enigma.

Circumference: 4' 2"
County: Hunterdon
Reporter: Chrissy Harrigan
Common Name: American chestnut
Location: In woods at 58 Lower Kingtown Road, Pittstown.

Catalpa bignonioides:

southern catalpa, common catalpa, catawba, Indian-bean, cigartree, Indian cigartree.

Catalpa is derived from the American Indian name for this tree. Bignonioides is from Bignonia, a vine of the same family. A naturalized species originally from Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, most people recognize this tree by its long, cigar-shaped pods. It is planted mostly as an ornamental for its showy white flowers.

Circumference: 17' 6"
County: Somerset
Reporter: Dick Maloney
Common Name: Southern Catalpa
Location: Backyard at 546 Berrywood Lane, Bridgewater.

From East to West National Champions

*The National Register of Big Trees,
published by American Forests since
1940, currently lists champions for 840
tree species that grow in the United
States.*

*In the 57 years that the list has been
compiled, only four trees have main-
tained their champion status. The three
western species include: the giant se-
quoia, western juniper and the Rocky
Mountain juniper. The only eastern tree
to hold this distinction is the Wye Oak, a
white oak with more than a 31-foot
circumference that is located in Wye
Mills State Park, Maryland.*

Catalpa speciosa:

northern catalpa, hardy catalpa, western catalpa, western catawba, Indian-bean, cigartree, Indian cigartree.

The original distribution is uncertain, but thought to be south and west of New Jersey. Widely naturalized east and north of its original range, northern catalpa is hard to distinguish from the southern catalpa.

Circumference: 16' 5"
County: Bergen
Reporter: Robert Jarvis
Common Name: Northern Catalpa
Location: Located in the backyard of
348 Prospect Street, Ridgewood.

Celtis occidentalis:

hackberry, common hackberry, sugarberry, nettletree, beaverwood, northern hackberry, American hackberry.

Celtis is the classical Latin name for a species of lotus. Occidentalis means "western", referring to the western hemisphere. The common name "hackberry" may be derived from "hagberry", a name used in Scotland for a type of cherry. Hackberries can tolerate tough growing conditions, but often suffers from "witches' broom", a condition that causes the twigs to grow abnormally in clusters and resemble the head of a broom.

Circumference: 15' 6"
County: Warren
Reporter: George Boesze
Common Name: Hackberry
Location: The side yard at 327 River Road in Pohatcong Township.



The oldest and largest living things on the earth are trees.



New Jersey's Healthy Forests Campaign

The New Jersey Forest Service initiated a Healthy Forests Campaign to better communicate to the public current forest health trends, and identify preventative and restorative actions needed to improve affected ecosystems.

Atlantic White-Cedar Decline

New Jersey's Atlantic white-cedar population is steadily declining from its historical average of approximately 115,000 acres to its current area of under 30,000 acres.

Located primarily in the state's Pinelands region and freshwater wetlands, white-cedar swamps are essential storage areas for rainwater and water runoff, help maintain productivity of wetland communities, provide essential habitat for wildlife and plant life, including threatened and endangered species and add to the diversity and beauty of New Jersey's forest resource.

Without conservation and restoration efforts, the Atlantic white-cedar population will continue to decline, eventually causing the loss of pure stands of this increasingly rare tree species.

For more information, contact the New Jersey Forest Service at 609-292-2532.

Cercis canadensis:

eastern redbud, redbud, Judas-tree.

Cercis is from the classical Greek name of Cercis siliquastrum, the Judas-tree. Canadensis means "of Canada", when French Canada extended down the Mississippi Valley. The new flower buds are small, reddish purple in color and are often found up and down older branches, giving the tree an interesting look. They are eaten raw as part of a salad or fried. This tree rivals the flowering dogwood as our most beautiful native tree. The leaves are heart shaped and also emerge a reddish purple color.

Circumference: 4' 10"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Angie Austen
Common Name: Eastern Redbud
Location: In the beginning of the natural area behind 27 North Road, Princeton.

Chamaecyparis thyoides:

Atlantic white-cedar, southern white-cedar, white-cedar, swamp-cedar.

Chamaecyparis is from the Greek name for lavender-cotton, or ground cypress, which resembles a dwarf cypress. Thyoides means "Thuja-like", Thuja being a related genus that contains the northern white-cedar. Atlantic white-cedar grows in swampy, lowland areas and has been an important timber species in the state for decades. It has durable wood that was used for log cabins, flooring and shingles. During the Revolutionary War, Atlantic white-cedar was a source of charcoal that was used in the production of gunpowder.

Circumference: 9' 2"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Dave Finley
Common Name: Atlantic white-cedar
Location: Bass River State Forest, approximately 3 miles from the office.

Chionanthus virginicus:

fringetree, old-mans-beard, Grancy gray-beard, white fringetree.

Chionanthus is from the Greek meaning snow and flower, probably referring to the white flower clusters. Virginicus means "of Virginia". It is a small tree with a spreading, open-growth habit that is very tolerant of pollution. The autumn fruits of a fringetree are a favorite of birds. It is one of the last trees to flower and leaf-out in the spring.

Circumference: 1' 5"
County: Salem
Reporter: Stephen and Teresa Field
Common Name: Fringetree
Location: 15' east of foot bridge where paved road ends, Second Landing Picnic Grove, Parvin State Park

Circumference: 1' 6"
County: Somerset
Reporter: Joe Bird
Location: In Sourland Preserve, by stone wall on the right hand side as you enter off of Mountain Road.

Cladrastis kentukea:

yellowwood, American yellowwood, virgilia.

Cladrastis is derived from the Greek word for "branch" and "brittle". Kentukea means "of Kentucky". Also still known as Cladrastis lutea. The bark is thin and smooth, resembling the beech, and is gray to light brown in color. Fragrant, white flowers bloom in late May to early June on this medium sized, spreading tree. Abundant flowering occurs every 2-to-5 years. Yellow-colored heartwood is seen on fresh cuts to the wood and was once used for yellow dye.

Circumference: 13' 8"
County: Essex
Reporter: Pam Fawcett-Brandon
Common Name: Yellowwood
Location: In backyard of 344 Montrose Avenue, South Orange.

Tree Trivia



- *The tallest redwood tree in the United States measures 367 feet, which is 62 feet higher than the Statue of Liberty!*
- *The oldest living tree is believed to be a bristlecone pine that is estimated to be 4,600 years old — which is as old as the Egyptian pyramids.*
- *Each year, more than 400 trees are planted for every child born in the United States.*

Cornus alternifolia:

alternate-leaf dogwood, pagoda dogwood, blue dogwood, green-osier, pagoda-cornel.

Cornus is from the Latin word for horn, referring to the hardness of the wood. Alternifolia means "alternate-leaf". This is the only alternate-leaf species in a genus that is characterized by its opposite leaf arrangement. It is a small, spreading tree whose major attribute is the change of color the fruit goes through and the pinkish red fruit stalk. Pagoda dogwood, named for its flat-topped crown, is a popular food source for many wildlife species.

Circumference: 3' 5"
County: Morris
Reporter: Jon Rafalowski
Common Name: Alternate-leaved Dogwood
Location: Behind woodshed in backyard of 6 Park Lane, Madison.

Cornus florida:

flowering dogwood, dogwood, cornel, boxwood.

Florida means "flowering". The common name of "flowering dogwood" and the species name "florida" are misleading because the actual flowers on this tree are small and inconspicuous. The real show comes from the four white bracts, which are actually modified leaves. Native Americans used this tree's bark and roots as a remedy for malaria as well as making a red dye from the roots. This medium sized, horizontally spreading tree has four season appeal and is widely planted as an ornamental.

Circumference: 6' 1" at 2-foot height
County: Burlington
Reporter: Dave Cohn
Common Name: Flowering Dogwood
Location: In front yard at 2018 Rt. 130 North, Florence.

Diospyros virginiana:

persimmon, common persimmon, eastern persimmon, simmon, possumwood, Florida persimmon.

Diospyros is from Greek and means "fruit of the god zeus", alluding to the edible fruit. Virginiana means "of Virginia". The wood of persimmon is dark brown to black and very heavy and strong. It is used for golf club heads because of its hardness. The fruit is used to make cakes, puddings and beverages, and can be eaten raw or dried like a prune. Native Americans made persimmon bread with the fruit and the common name "persimmon" comes from the Algonquian language.

Circumference: 7' 5"
County: Morris
Reporter: Joseph Kunkel
Common Name: Common Persimmon
Location: By pool area at 25 Colles Avenue, Morristown.

Fagus grandifolia:

American beech, beech.

Fagus is the classical Latin name that is derived from the Greek word meaning to eat, referring to the edible nuts. Grandifolia means "large-leaf". Beech has a characteristic smooth, grey bark that remains that way as it matures. The nuts are a valuable food source for a variety of wildlife, including squirrels, raccoons, bears and game birds.

Beech tends to hold some of its tan-colored autumn leaves throughout the winter, creating a pleasing silhouette after a snowfall. Early colonists recognized American beech when they first arrived because of its close resemblance to the European beech, which became popular as a specimen tree in parks and estates. The wood is strong, shock resistant and heavy.

Circumference: 17' 7"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Margaret Crooks
Common Name: American Beech
Location: Located on property at 943 Broad Street (Route 35), Shrewsbury.

Fraxinus americana:

white ash, Biltmore ash, Biltmore white ash.

Fraxinus is the classical Latin name for ash. Americana means "of America". White ash wood is strong, heavy, has good shock resistance and superior bending qualities. Most shovels, forks, hoes and rakes have handles made from white ash. Athletic equipment like baseball bats, hockey sticks, oars and polo mallets also are made from white ash wood. White ash has good fall color, ranging from yellow to orange-maroon to purple, but the leaves do not stay on the tree long after they turn color.

Circumference: 21' 7"
County: Essex
Reporter: Genieve Printon
Common Name: White Ash
Location: Located on the side yard at 27 Brooklawn Drive, Millburn.

Fraxinus nigra:

black ash, swamp ash, basket ash, brown ash, hoop ash, water ash.

Nigra means "black". This species grows along streams and poor drainage locations such as low areas, swamps and peat bogs.

The common name of black ash comes from the dark brown heartwood of the species. The wood is used to make baskets and barrel hoops, which give this tree some of its other common names.

Circumference: 6' 6"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Edward Fitzgerald & R. Ostrowski
Common Name: Black Ash
Location: In front of Aquisition & Design Building, Thompson Park, Middletown.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica:

green ash, red ash, Darlington ash, white ash, swamp ash, water ash.

Pennsylvanica means "of Pennsylvania". Green ash has the widest distribution of all the ashes, extending from the east coast almost to the Rocky Mountains.

Its fall color is yellow, which is one way to differentiate it from white ash. It is a versatile tree that is planted in shelterbelts, in areas that were strip mined and along city streets.

Circumference: 17' 2"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Gordon Keith
Common Name: Green Ash
Location: Backyard of 4273 Quakerbridge Road, which is on the lane behind #4271 before the bridge on the right side.

Gleditsia triacanthos:

honey locust, sweet locust, thorny locust.

Gleditsia is named after Johan Gottlieb Gleditsch (1714-1786) who was the director of the Berlin Botanical Garden. Triacanthos means "three thorn" and refers to the thorns found on the branches.

These thorns were once used as pins.

The name honey locust is derived from the sweet, thick substance found in the brown seed pods. Both livestock and wildlife eat the pods. Thornless varieties have been developed that, combined with the small leaflets, make honey locust a good choice for filtered shade situations in the landscape.

Circumference: 14' 10"
County: Camden
Reporter: Stan Rigley
Common Name: Honey Locust
Location: In back yard of 23 Euclid Avenue,
Haddonfield.

Gymnocladus dioicus:

Kentucky coffeetree, coffeetree.

Gymnocladus is from the Greek word meaning "naked branch" and probably refers to the fact that the tree develops leaves late in spring and drops them early in fall, thus appearing without leaves longer than most other trees. Dioicus is from dioecious, meaning the male and female flowers are on different trees.

The name coffeetree comes from the fact that early settlers in Kentucky roasted the seeds and used them as a substitute for coffee beans. However, the raw seeds are poisonous! The leaves can be up to 36 inches long and 24 inches wide and the fruit is a reddish-brown pod that hangs on the tree through the winter.

Circumference: 13' 3"
County: Bergen
Reporter: John Dobson
Common Name: Kentucky Coffeetree
Location: Located at 11 B Engle
Street, Tenafly.

Ilex opaca:

American holly, holly, white holly.

Ilex is derived from the Latin name of the holly oak, *Quercus ilex*, which has holly-like leaves. Opaca comes from opaque or dark and refers to the green leaves.

The red berries on American holly and its shiny green foliage make cuttings of this tree a favorite Christmas decoration. It is a good food source for wild turkeys, deer and various songbirds.

Circumference: 8' 3"
County: Monmouth County
Reporter: C. Brice De Ganahl
Common Name: American Holly
Location: Front lawn at 23 Sheraton Lane,
Rumson.

Juglans cinerea:

white walnut, oilnut, butternut.

Juglans is from the classical Latin name for walnut, which means "nut of Jupiter". Cinerea means "ash-color", which refers to the bark. Native Americans produced an oil from the nut that was used in a head anointing ceremony.

The nuts are sweet-tasting and oily, but become rancid quickly. The husks of the nuts once were used to make an orange or yellow dye. The wood is not particularly strong, but is used for furniture and interior finishes.

Circumference: 16' 5"
Ranking: Champion
County: Morris
Reporter: George Boesze
Common Name: White Walnut
Location: Behind small cottage at the rear of
69 Penn Avenue, Dover.

Some of New Jersey's champion trees can absorb more than one ton (2,000 pounds) of water from the soil each day.



Juglans nigra:

black walnut, eastern black walnut, American walnut.

Nigra means "black", possibly from the black dye that was made from the fruit husk, but probably from the dark, brownish maroon wood. Black walnut is a highly prized wood that is usually cut into veneer when not used for expensive furniture.

The fruit husk imparts a foul smell to the hands if picked up, but the nuts are delicious. The tree also excretes a chemical that is toxic to many other plant species, giving it a competitive advantage in the forest.

Circumference: 17' 7"
County: Bergen
Reporter: Deedee Williamson
Common Name: Black Walnut
Location: Lower Cross Road and Sheridan Avenue, Saddle River.

Juniperus virginiana:

Eastern redcedar, redcedar, red juniper, savin.

Juniperus is the classical Latin name. Virginiana means "of Virginia" where it was first observed. Eastern redcedar tolerates poor soil and tough growing conditions. It has many different cultivated varieties that provide numerous landscape plants.

The wood of Eastern redcedar was used by early colonists to make log cabins, rail fences and furniture. Its primary uses are for cedar chests, cabinetwork, fenceposts and closet paneling, although it once was used exclusively in the manufacture of pencils. The wood and leaves of Eastern redcedar produced cedar oil, a substance used in medicines and perfume.

Circumference: 9' 7"
County: Cape May
Reporter: Somers Corson
Common Name: Eastern Redcedar
Location: Front yard of Seaville United Methodist Church, 3100 S. Shore Drive, Seaville.



A tree 100 feet tall and 50 inches around is needed to produce the amount of wood products used by each person in the United States each year.

Larix decidua:

European larch, common larch.

Larix is the classical Latin name for larch. Decidua means "deciduous", or falling off, referring to the deciduous needles. This tree species was introduced from northern and central Europe in colonial times and has naturalized in New Jersey. Its needles turn golden yellow in the autumn and it loses all of its needles each year.

Circumference: 10' 2"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Jeffrey Cramer
Common Name: European Larch
Location: In front yard at 536 Navesink River Drive, Red Bank.

Liquidambar styraciflua:

sweetgum, American sweetgum, redgum, sapgum, starleaf-gum, bilsted.

Liquidambar is from the Spanish common name in Mexico, referring to the fragrant resin odor. Styraciflua is from an older name for this genus that means "styrax-flowing" or "storax-flowing" and refers to medicinal storax found in Liquidambar orientalis.

Sweetgum is easily recognized by its star-shaped leaves and the sharp-pointed, woody ball that contains its seeds. Fall color of the leaves is very variable, ranging from yellow, red and purple to almost black.

Circumference: 18' 10"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Dennis Petrham
Common Name: Sweetgum
Location: From the pillars at the south entrance to Fort Dix, .4 miles up road and 235' into woods on left side.

Liriodendron tulipifera:

yellow-poplar, tulip magnolia, tuliptree, tulip-poplar, white-poplar, whitewood.

Liriodendron is from the Greek word meaning "lily" and "tree", and refers to the lily or tulip shaped flowers. Tulipifera meaning "tulip-bearing", again, referring to the flowers. The tulip tree has an interesting flat topped leaf and a beautiful flower with yellow petals and an orange center. It will grow straight and tall, reaching heights of 150 feet.

Circumference: 20' 0"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Santiago Porcella III
Common Name: Tulip Poplar
Location: On front lawn of Community Guidance Center, 520 West State Street, Trenton.

Maclura pomifera:

Osage-orange, bodark, bodock, bois-d'arc, bowwood, hedge-apple, horse-apple, hedge, naranjo chino (Spanish).

Maclura is from William Maclure, an American geologist. Pomifera means "bearing pomes or apples", referring to the large, apple-size fruit.

Osage-orange is one of our toughest native trees, withstanding temperature extremes, pollution, drought, flooding, and acid or alkaline soil. It generally is planted as a wind break or a hedgerow in the midwest, although the wood is durable and used for making bows, fence posts and rustic furniture. The fruit have a strong odor and are sometimes used to repel roaches in urban apartments.

Circumference: 14' 11"
County: Burlington
Reporter: John T. McNeil
Common Name: Osage-orange
Location: Front area of Scully-Bozarth VFW Post, 138 West Pearl Street, Burlington.

Magnolia acuminata:

cucumber magnolia, cucumbertree, mountain magnolia, yellow-flower magnolia, yellow cucumbertree.

Magnolia comes from Peter Magnol (1638-1715), a professor of botany and medicine and a director of the botanical gardens at Montpellier, France. Acuminata is from the word acuminata, referring to the pointed leaves. Cucumber magnolia gets its common name from the 2-to-3 inch pinkish fruit it produces in the fall that resemble small cucumbers.

Circumference: 18' 0"
County: Cumberland
Reporter: Stephen and Teresa Field
Common Name: Cucumber Magnolia
Location: Front yard of Enoch Mulford House, dated 1850, Bacon Neck Road, Greenwich.

Malus pumila:

common apple, wild apple.

Malus is the classical Latin name for apple. Pumila means "of the forest". A cultivated fruit tree that escaped and became naturalized locally. Apple trees in the wild are an important food source for many wildlife species.

Circumference: 13' 2"
County: Passaic
Reporter: Elmer and Barbara Swift
Common Name: Common Apple
Location: In back yard of 33 Manor Drive, Wayne.

Morus rubra:

red mulberry.

Morus is the classical Latin name for mulberry. Rubra means red, referring to the "red" fruit. The mulberry's fruit turns from red to dark purple and is a favorite food of many bird species.

Circumference: 21' 7" at 4 foot height
County: Camden
Reporter: Albert Brown, Jr.
Common Name: Red Mulberry
Location: Next to driveway at 64 Old Egg Harbor Road, Sicklerville, Winslow Township.

Nyssa sylvatica:

blackgum, black tupelo, sourgum, pepperidge, tupelo, tupelo-gum.

Nyssa is the name of a water nymph and probably refers to the water tupelo, *Nyssa aquatica*, which grows in water. Sylvatica means "of the woods". Blackgum leaves turn a bright orange-red very early in the fall, making it an indicator species for the change of seasons.

Circumference: 15' 5"
County: Hunterdon
Reporter: Bill Sherra
Common Name: Blackgum
Location: On property at 59 Lower Kingtown Road, Franklin Township, behind root cellar building next to road.

Ostrya virginiana:

hophornbeam, American hophornbeam, hornbeam, leverwood, ironwood.

Ostrya is a Latinized name from the Greek "ostrua", a tree with very hard wood. This tree is quite likely the related European hornbeam. Virginiana means "of Virginia". The common name hophornbeam refers to the resemblance to the hornbeams (*Carpinus* sp.) and the hop-like sac that the nutlet is surrounded by. The wood is very hard and durable.

Circumference: 3' 11"
County: Essex
Reporter: Christopher Martine
Common Name: Eastern Hophornbeam
Location: Along the fairway at Montclair Golf Club, Montclair.

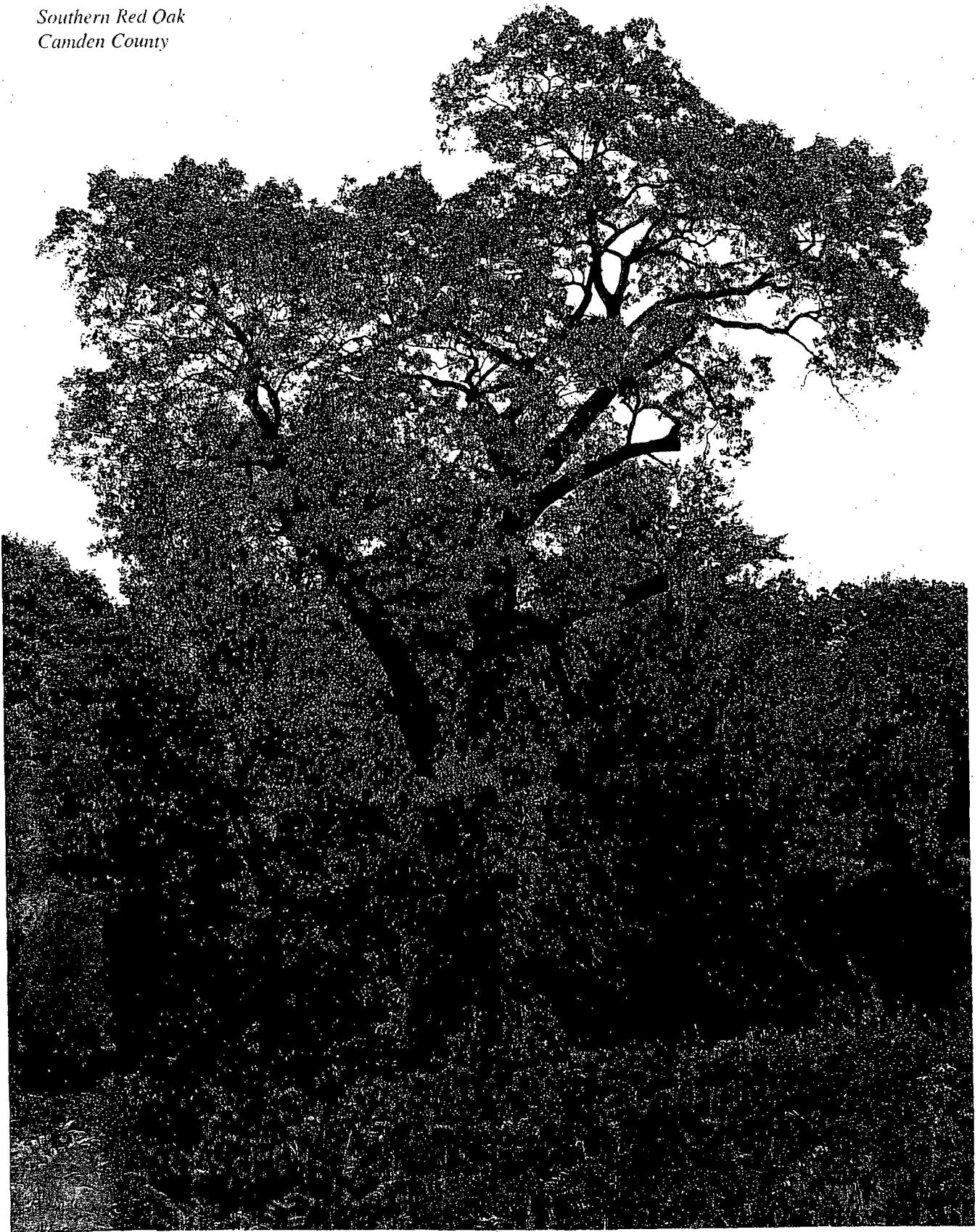
Oxydendron arboreum:

sourwood, sorrel-tree, lily-of-the-valley tree.

Oxydendron is from the Greek phrase meaning "sour" and "tree", referring to the sour taste of the leaves. Arboreum is from arboreal, meaning "tree-like" or "of trees". Sourwood has an abundance of small, white drooping flowers that cover the tree in the spring. The brilliant red fall color, which can have orange or purple tones intermingled in it, is truly outstanding.

Circumference: 5' 0"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Joe Bird, Tracy Ledder
Common Name: Sourwood
Location: In front yard of 106 East Broad Street, Hopewell Borough.

Southern Red Oak
Camden County





Flowering Dogwood, Burlington County



Tulip Poplar, Mercer County



*Mockernut Hickory,
Cumberland County*



*Yellowwood,
Essex County*

Norway Spruce, Cumberland County





European Larch, Monmouth County

Paulownia tomentosa:

paulownia, princess-tree, empress-tree, royal paulownia:

Paulownia is in honor of Anna Paulowna (1795-1865), who was the daughter of Czar Paul I of Russia and princess of the Netherlands. Tomentosa is derived from tomentose, or hairy. This fast growing native of China escaped cultivation and is found along roadsides and disturbed areas. The wood is highly prized in Japan and is being grown in plantations for export. It resembles catalpa trees in several aspects, but has a nice purple flower with a yellow stripe in the center.

Circumference: 15' 1"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Santiago Porcella III
Common Name: Paulownia
Location: Next to parking lot in Marquand Park, off Lover's Lane, Princeton.

Picea abies:

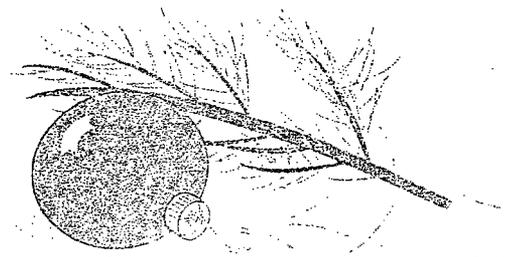
Norway spruce.

Picea is from the Latin *pix* or *picis* and refers to a pitch producing pine. *Abies* is the classical Latin name of silver fir. Norway spruce was a native species of Europe that escaped cultivation and has naturalized over a large area. Its needles are bright green in youth and change to a darker hue as the tree matures.

Circumference: 13' 5"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Santiago Porcella III
Common Name: Norway Spruce
Location: Next to road on north part of Princeton Battlefield, Route 206, Princeton.



For a copy of the **Jersey Fresh Choose and Cut Christmas Tree Guide** contact the New Jersey Forest Service.



Picea mariana

black spruce, bog spruce, swamp spruce, shortleaf black spruce.

Mariana refers to Maryland, but black spruce is not native in the state of Maryland, suggesting the name applies in a broad sense to the northeast United States. Black spruce's lower branches often take root when deep snows bend them to the ground, resulting in rings of smaller trees being formed around a larger tree. It is found only in the northernmost part of the state. Both spruce gum and spruce beer can be made from this species.

Circumference: 4' 8"
County: Sussex
Reporter: Thomas Ombrello
Common Name: Black Spruce
Location: High Point State Park.

Picea rubens:

red spruce, yellow spruce, West Virginia spruce, eastern spruce, he-balsam.

Rubens means "reddish" and refers to the reddish-brown color of the cones. This tree is found in the far northern part of the state and prefers high humidity and rainfall.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County:
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:

Pinus resinosa:

red pine, Norway pine.

Resinosa means "resinous". The name Norway pine comes from either the fact that early settlers sometimes mistook it for Norway Spruce or that it grew in large quantities near the town of Norway, Maine. It survives well in adverse soil, moisture, pH and temperature conditions but is susceptible to salt damage. Red pine is an important timber species.

Circumference: 7' 8"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Edward Fitzgerald
Common Name: Red Pine
Location: In front of the Community Resource Center of Brookdale Community College, Middletown.

Pinus rigida:

pitch pine.

Rigida means "rigid or stiff" and refers to the scales of the cone. Pitch pine is able to survive in poor, sandy soils and is the dominant species of the Pine Barrens. Its wood is very durable, but the stands in New Jersey do not often obtain marketable size. The Pine Barrens once supplied the glass industry in southern New Jersey with fuel for its furnaces.

Circumference: 10' 7"
County: Ocean
Reporter: A. Morton Cooper
Common Name: Pitch Pine
Location: On right side of dirt access road 1000' from end of Oxycocus Road, Manahawkin.

Pinus serotina:

pond pine, marsh pine, pocosin pine.

Serotina means late and refers to the cones that remain closed for a few years on the tree. Pond pine prefers moist sites, such as marshes, swamps and poor drainage areas. The wood is heavy and full of resin, and used primarily for lumber and pulpwood.

Circumference: 4' 3"
County: Cape May
Reporter: Louis E. Hand
Common Name: Pond Pine
Location: In woods 200 yards north of 647
Town Bank Road, Cold Spring.

Pinus strobus:

Eastern white pine, white pine, northern white pine, northern pine, soft pine, Weymouth pine.

Strobus comes from the Latin word strobilos, which means pine cone. It is related to the Greek word strobos, which means whirling around and may refer to the whirling of the winged seed as it falls. Eastern white pine is the largest conifer in the state and commonly reaches 100 feet in height. It has several ornamental selections that can be found in New Jersey landscapes, including upright, dwarf and weeping specimens, as well as trees with twisted or yellow-tipped foliage.

Circumference: 16' 2" *County:* Sussex
Reporter: Brian Lambert
Common Name: Eastern white pine
Location: In Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, 65 yards south of old Dingman's Bridge Road and 140 yards east of Old Mine Road.

Pinus sylvestris:

Scotch pine, Scots pine.

Sylvestris means "of forests". Scotch pine does well on poor sites as long as they are well drained. It is a popular Christmas tree in the U.S. and one of the most widely distributed pines in Europe and Asia. The flaking, orange bark on the upper part of the stems gives the novice an easy identification feature.

Circumference: 8' 4"
County: Bergen
Reporter: Unknown
Common Name: Scotch Pine
Location: On corner of Broadway
and Harrington Avenues in
Hillsdale.

Pinus taeda:

loblolly pine, oldfield pine, shortleaf pine, North Carolina pine.

Taeda is the ancient name for resinous pines. Loblolly is an important commercial species because of its site adaptability and wide geographic range. It can rapidly colonize open fields and abandoned farmland. Squirrels, wild turkeys and several song-birds include loblolly seeds in their diets.

Circumference: 7' 1" *County:* Atlantic
Reporter: Jim Haase
Common Name: Loblolly Pine
Location: 100' south from southeast
corner of maintenance
yard fence at Bass River
State Park building,
Greenbush Road.

Pinus virginiana:

Virginia pine, scrub pine, Jersey pine, spruce pine, poverty pine.

Virginiana means "of Virginia". Another of the pines that does well on poor quality soils, even soils where other pines will not grow. It is a small growing tree that rarely exceeds 40 feet in height or a foot-and-one-half in trunk diameter. It is grown as a Christmas tree in the southern states.

Circumference: 7' 8"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Donald Knezick
Common Name: Virginia Pine
Location: On roadside of Budtown Road going north, up and across from the Bush Turkey Farm.

Platanus occidentalis:

sycamore, planetree, buttonwood, American sycamore, buttonball-tree, American planetree.

Platanus is from the Greek word meaning broad and probably refers to either the leaves or the large, wide-spreading crowns sycamores develop. Occidentalis means "western" and refers to the western hemisphere where this tree is found. The sycamore has interesting peeling bark and unique seed balls, but tends to always be dropping or shedding something. It is one of the parents of the London planetree, Platanus X acerifolia.

Circumference: 23' 1"
County: Warren
Reporter: Santiago Porcella III
Common Name: Sycamore
Location: In front yard of 199 Route 519 South, (Buttonwood Farm), about 1 mile south of the town of Hope, Hope Township.

Platanus X acerifolia

London planetree.

Acerifolia means "maple-like foliage" (acer is the botanical name for maples). London planetree got its name because the first tree of its species was found growing in London, England, and it has been widely planted along the streets and in the parks there. It is very tolerant of pollution and grows in many adverse conditions.

This tree is a hybrid of the American sycamore, which has one seedball per stem, and the Oriental planetree, which has three seedballs per stem. London planetree typically has two seedballs on each stem. This tree decorates many of the famous alleys seen in Paris where it is heavily pruned and shaped.

Circumference: 13'
County: Salem
Reporter: Janet Sheridan
Common Name: London Planetree
Location: At the north end of 7th Street next to the river.



Populus deltoides:

eastern cottonwood, cottonwood, southern cottonwood, Carolina poplar, eastern poplar, necklace poplar.

Populus is the classical Latin name for the poplars. Deltoides means "deltoid shape" (triangular) and refers to the shape of the leaves. Eastern cottonwood is a messy tree that often drops fruits, flowers, twigs, leaves and branches and is short lived. It is a fast growing species but has soft, weak wood.

The seeds are attached to cottony hairs and drift all over when released in the spring. Grown in ideal conditions, this tree has attained a height of 30 feet and a diameter of five inches in just two growing seasons. The "amazing" trees advertised in some magazines are usually one of the poplars such as eastern cottonwood.

Circumference: 21' 2"
County: Warren
Reporter: Peter Both
Common Name: Eastern Cottonwood
Location: In center of pasture at Friedman Farm, 164, Allamuchy Road (Rte. 612), Johnsonburg.

Populus grandidentata:

bigtooth aspen, largetooth aspen, aspen, poplar, popple.

Grandidentata means "big-tooth" and refers to the edges of the leaves. The bark on this medium-sized tree tends to be smooth and a grey-green color that darkens as it ages. The wood is soft and is most often used for making pulp, the raw material for paper and corrugated materials.

Circumference: 6' 6"
County: Bergen
Reporter: Eric Martindale, Jr.
Common Name: Bigtooth Aspen
Location: In front yard of 181 Cedar Avenue, Hackensack.

Populus tremuloides:

quaking aspen, trembling aspen, aspen, golden aspen, golden trembling aspen, mountain aspen, trembling poplar, poplar, popple.

Tremuloides is Latin for trembling and is used to also identify the European aspen, Populus tremula. Quaking aspen is the most widely distributed tree species in North America. Its long, flattened leaf-stalk causes the leaves to tremble in the most mildest breeze, hence the common name.

This species has a light grey-green bark and can be found as far north as Alaska and as far south as Northern Mexico.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County:
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:

Prunus avium:

sweet cherry, mazzard cherry, mazzard, gean.

Prunus is the classical Latin name for plums. Avium means "of birds", probably because it is a food source for a variety of songbirds. This cherry species is where most of the cultivated cherry trees originated and is one of the hardiest. It is a native of Europe and Asia that escaped cultivation and naturalized locally throughout much of the U.S.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County:
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:



The bark of the giant sequoia can grow to be two feet thick.



Champion Black Oak

General Mercer Oak

Standing like a sentinel near the middle of Princeton Battlefield State Park, Mercer County, this white oak kept watch in 1776 when George Washington, fresh from the victory at Trenton, began a march to New Brunswick in order to seize a large stock of British supplies. General Mercer was ordered to destroy the bridge over Stony Brook to prevent the British from pursuing, but was attacked by a British regiment traveling from Princeton to Trenton. General Mercer was mortally wounded by a British bayonet in the fight. The story is told that he was carried to the shade of the oak to have first aid administered and then carried to Thomas Clarke's house, where he died two days later.

Prunus serotina:

black cherry, wild black cherry, rum cherry, mountain black cherry, wild cherry.

Serotina means "late" and refers to the late-maturing fruit. Black cherry is the largest growing of the native cherries. It is an important lumber tree and is made into high quality furniture and veneer. The fruit is a food source for birds and wildlife and is used in the kitchen for wines and jelly.

Circumference: 9' 0"

County: Salem

Reporter: Curt Hacker

Common Name: Black Cherry

Location: In backyard of house with driveway to the right, off Harvey Court, which intersects Churchtown Road, Pennsville.

Quercus alba:

white oak, stave oak.

Quercus is the classic Latin name for the oaks and is supposedly from the Celtic language for "fine" and "tree". Alba means white and refers to either the light grey bark or the light colored wood. White oak is a majestic tree, growing slowly to heights of 100 feet and crown spreads over 150 feet.

New Jersey's oldest trees are mostly white oaks because they can live to be 700 years old. The wood is strong, very hard and heavy. It is the favorite wood to use in making liquid-tight wooden barrels, which hold bourbon and wine as they age. Other lumber uses include flooring, furniture, millwork, handles and boat building.

Circumference: 23' 3"

County: Monmouth

Reporter: David C. Shaw

Common Name: White Oak

Location: .3 miles south of Rutgers Fruit Research Center sign on Route 539, Upper Freehold Township.

Quercus bicolor:

swamp white oak.

Bicolor means "two-color" and refers to the leaf's dark green color above and the velvety white color on the underside. This species grows faster than white oak but generally does not attain the same size. It is commonly found on wetter sites, such as stream banks, bottom lands and areas prone to flooding. It is commercially more important than *Quercus alba* because of its ability to grow faster into usable timber size.

Circumference: 13' 7"
County: Burlington
Reporter: David MacFarlane
Common Name: Swamp White Oak
Location: On east side of Jacobstown-Arneytown Road, one mile from intersection with Rte. 528 (Jacobstown-New Egypt Road).

Quercus coccinea:

scarlet oak, black oak, Spanish oak.

Coccinea means "scarlet" and refers to the fall leaf color. Scarlet oak leaves are similar in appearance to red and black oak, but the brilliant fall color will always pinpoint this medium-sized member of the red oak group. It is found on dry or upland areas and, like all the oaks, provides an important food source for a variety of wildlife.

Circumference: 10' 0"
County: Bergen
Reporter: Bill Comery
Common Name: Scarlet Oak
Location: Side yard at 285 Fairview Avenue, Paramus.



New Jersey's official state tree is the northern red oak and its official memorial tree is the flowering dogwood.

Quercus falcata:

southern red oak, Spanish oak, water oak, red oak.

Falcata means "sickle-shape" and probably refers to the leaf shape. The three-lobed leaf is a good identifying characteristic of this inhabitant of the dry, poor soil of the piedmont. Southern red oak can grow to 80 feet in height and is a common component of upland areas in the south.

Circumference: 17' 4"
County: Camden
Reporter: Paul W. Keiser
Common Name: Southern Red Oak
Location: In the gas company's right of way behind rear parking lot of Cherry Hill Baptist Church, 299 Browning Lane, Cherry Hill.

Quercus lyrata:

overcup oak, swamp post oak, swamp white oak, water white oak, white water oak.

Lyrata means "lyre-shaped" and refers to the shape of the leaf. The most interesting feature of this species is the acorn, which is almost entirely surrounded by its large cap. It is found in swamp areas and poorly drained locations and seems able to withstand severe flooding. New Jersey is the northern boundary for this species.

Circumference: 10' 0"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Joseph Bird
Common Name: Overcup Oak
Location: In front of ranger station in Marquand Park, Princeton.

Quercus macrocarpa:

bur oak, blue oak, mossycup oak, mossy-overcup oak, scrub oak.

Macrocarpa means "large-fruit", describing the size of the acorn. A slow growing species of oak that is found on a variety of sites, the acorns of this tree have a fringed cap that gives it its name. In better soil, bur oak can reach 100 feet in height and 3-to-4 feet in diameter.

Circumference: 16' 11"
County: Mercer
Reporter: Dave Cohn
Common Name: Bur Oak
Location: In back yard at 27 Longview Drive, Princeton.

Quercus marilandica:

blackjack oak, blackjack, barren oak, black oak, jack oak.

Marilandica is a "latinized" name of Maryland where the first specimen was identified. Blackjack oak generally does not grow taller than 40-to-50 feet, inhabiting poor, sandy or clay sites. It is a component of the Pine Barrens in southern New Jersey, where it was once used for firewood and charcoal.

Circumference: 8' 0"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Unknown
Common Name: Blackjack Oak
Location: In front of the Shady Oaks Apartment "C Building", on Route 530 (Hampton Street), 1/2 mile west of Hanover Street intersection, Pemberton.

Quercus michauxii:

swamp chestnut oak, basket oak, cow oak.

Michauxii is in honor of Francois Andre Michaux (1770-1855), a French botanist who wrote three volumes on eastern trees. Swamp chestnut oak has a rounded crown and wavy, chestnut-like leaves. It also is called basket oak because split wood from this tree was used to weave baskets for carrying cotton in from the fields. The common name cow oak is from the fact that the acorns have a sweet taste and are consumed by grazing cows.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County:
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:

Quercus nigra:

water oak, possum oak, spotted oak.

Nigra means "black". The water oak is a fast growing but short lived tree found in bottomlands and moist upland areas. The leaves turn yellow in late fall and drop in winter. The wood tends to split and check when drying, so the timber is used mostly for rough lumber.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County:
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:

Quercus palustris:

pin oak, swamp oak, water oak, swamp Spanish oak, Spanish oak.

Palustris refers to marshes or swamps. Pin oak is a widely planted street and lawn tree because it is easily transplanted and has a graceful, symmetrical look. The common name of pin oak refers to the numerous pin-like branch spurs. It tolerates a wide variety of sites but prefers moist, bottomland areas. The wood is not highly valued because it splits and checks while drying.

Circumference: 19' 10"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Karl Braun
Common Name: Pin Oak
Location: Behind a field of evergreens on the right side of White Pine Road, 6 miles from the intersection of Route 545, Columbus.

Quercus phellos:

willow oak, pin oak, peach oak, swamp willow oak.

Phellos is the ancient Greek name used for cork oak, Quercus suber. Willow oak is a fine-textured tree that has leaves that are long and narrow, without any lobes or teeth. It is a popular street and shade tree in the south, and is being planted more frequently in this area.

Circumference: 17' 5"
County: Camden
Reporter: Lou Cattuna
Common Name: Willow Oak
Location: Located 300' north of the swingset by the athletic fields on Kresson Road, .6 miles west of the Rte 73 intersection, Voorhees.

Quercus prinus:

chestnut oak, rock chestnut oak, rock oak, tanbark oak.

Prinus is the classical Greek name of a certain European oak. Usually found on dry, upland soils, chestnut oak also can be found on well-drained lowland areas. The tree is called tanbark oak because of the high amount of tannin found in the bark, a substance that formerly was used to tan leather products. Chestnut oak leaves are elliptical in shape with wavy edges and rounded lobes, making them look similar to American chestnut leaves.

Circumference: 17' 2"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Ted & Linda Eckendorf
Common Name: Chestnut Oak
Location: In back corn field at "Locust Hill Farm", 40 Retreat Road, Southhampton Township, bearing 198 degrees from the rear of the small garage.

Quercus rubra:

Northern red oak, red oak, common red oak, gray oak, eastern red oak, mountain red oak.

Rubra means "red", probably referring to the reddish inner bark. Northern red oak is the state tree of NJ and is the most important lumber species of the red oaks. It is found on a variety of sites throughout the state and is one of the most rapidly growing oaks. Red oak makes a handsome tree for parks, golf courses and as a street tree if given adequate room to grow.

Circumference: 21' 1"
County: Warren
Reporter: Dennis Bricadie
Common Name: Red Oak
Location: Located 100 yards from Musconetcong River in hedgerow between two fields, lane entry on Rte. 57, opposite Hazen Road, Mansfield Township.

Quercus stellata:

post oak, iron oak.

Stellata means "star" and refers to the five-lobed star shape of some leaves, although the leaves more closely resemble a Maltese cross. Post oak wood is sold as white oak and is used for timbers, posts and railroad ties.

This species is found in shrub form in parts of the Pine Barrens and as a tree on other sites. Interestingly, post oak and blackjack oak are components of the transition zone between prairie grassland and forest in Oklahoma and Texas known as the "Cross Timbers".

Circumference: 11' 2"
County: Camden
Reporter: John Cook
Common Name: Post Oak
Location: On Maple Avenue, just up from the intersection of Grove Avenue. Haddonfield.

Quercus velutina:

black oak, yellow oak, quercitron oak, quercitron, yellow-bark oak, smooth-bark oak.

Black oak is often confused with northern red oak in appearance and leaf shape, but has a yellow or orange inner bark color instead of red. Black oak was once used as a source of tannin and as raw material in the making of yellow dye. Black oaks are usually found in dry, sandy soils or on clay hillsides alongside northern red oaks or in pure stands.

Circumference: 19' 1"
County: Morris
Reporter: Doris Hurtt
Common Name: Black Oak
Location: In back yard of 38 Northwestern Avenue, Butler.

Robinia pseudoacacia:

black locust, yellow locust, common locust, white locust, locust.

Robinia is in honor of Jean Robin (1550-1629) and his son Vespasian Robin, who first cultivated locust in Europe. Pseudoacacia is an old generic name meaning "false acacia". It gets its common name of locust because Jamestown colonists noted the resemblance to the Carob Tree or Old World Locust.

Black locust is a fast grower and adaptable to a variety of sites. It is used to stabilize poor highway slopes and barren strip mining areas and minimize soil erosion. Native Americans used the wood to make bows while colonists built homes using black locust timbers as cornerposts.

Circumference: 11' 4"
County: Burlington
Reporter: John Kuser
Common Name: Black Locust
Location: At Fernbrook along left side of 1st driveway from intersection of Georgetown Road and White Pine Road, Bordentown.

Salix alba:

white willow, European white willow.

Salix is the classic Latin name. Alba means "white". A naturalized tree introduced during colonial times, white willow is found along streambanks, ponds, rivers and other moist locations.

Willow wood is used mostly for fenceposts and fuel. It is used as an ornamental for wet areas in the landscape, but tends to be a messy tree, constantly dropping branches, twigs and leaves throughout the growing season.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference: *County:*
Reporter:
Common Name:
Location:

Salix nigra:

black willow, swamp willow, Goodding willow, western black willow, southwestern willow, Dudley willow.

Nigra means "black" and probably refers to the blackish bark color. Black willow is the largest New World willow reaching up to 140' in height. The wood is used for millwork, furniture, boxes, barrels and toys. The wood also was once a source of charcoal for gunpowder. Black willows are important in preventing stream bank erosion and flood damage.

Circumference: 19' 8"
County: Monmouth
Reporter: Paul Kovalski
Common Name: Black Willow
Location: One mile from the end of Buck Road, Marlboro, in a gully behind a development.

Sassafras albidum:

sassafras, common sassafras, white sassafras.

Sassafras is believed to be the Native American name for the tree and adopted by the Spanish and French in the mid-sixteenth century. Albidum means "whitish". A flavoring called oil of sassafras is made from the roots and bark, as is sassafras tea, a well known spring tonic. Sassafras has three different shaped leaves, making it easily identified during the growing season. It is surprisingly pest free and the fruit is a favorite of many birds and wildlife.

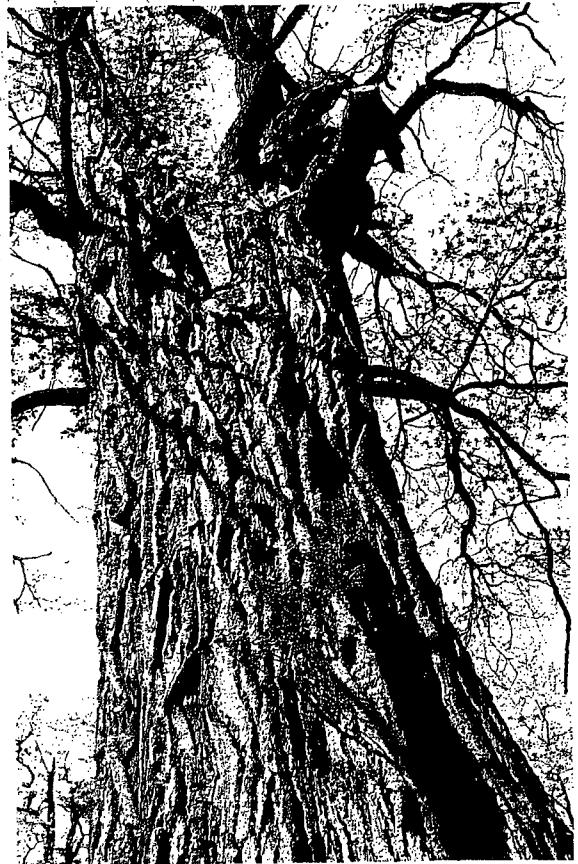
Circumference: 17' 4"
County: Burlington
Reporter: Walter Cinkowski
Common Name: Sassafras
Location: On grounds of Mt. Laurel Friends Meeting House, corner of Moorestown-Mt. Laurel Road & Hainesport-Mt. Laurel Road, Mt. Laurel.

Tilia americana:

American basswood, American linden, basswood, beetro, limetree.

Tilia is the classical Latin name, possibly from the Greek word ptilon, meaning wing. Americana means "American". The bark of basswood was once used by Iroquois Indians to make rope by soaking it for long periods in water to soften it.

Circumference: 18' 0"
County: Hunterdon
Reporter: George S. Thomson
Common Name: American Basswood
Location: On property at 2303 Amwell Road, East Millstone, next to Colonial Park.





Hemlock

Decline

The hemlock woolly adelgid is an exotic pest that is spreading along the central and northwest Eastern hemlock forests of New Jersey, causing a steady decline in this native tree species since it was first detected in the early 1980s.

The loss of hemlocks is adversely affecting New Jersey's forest diversity, fish, wildlife and plant habitats, water quality and the aesthetic integrity of the populated areas.

Outlook for the Future

Ornamental and other hemlock trees readily accessible to ground spraying can be successfully saved with timely application of horticultural oil or soap.

Unfortunately, trees growing under forest conditions are left to their own fate. It takes from 3-to-12 years for a hemlock tree to succumb to the adelgid's feeding.

At the present, the only hope for the hemlocks is if a predatory beetle can be reared in laboratories at rates high enough to control the adelgid population.

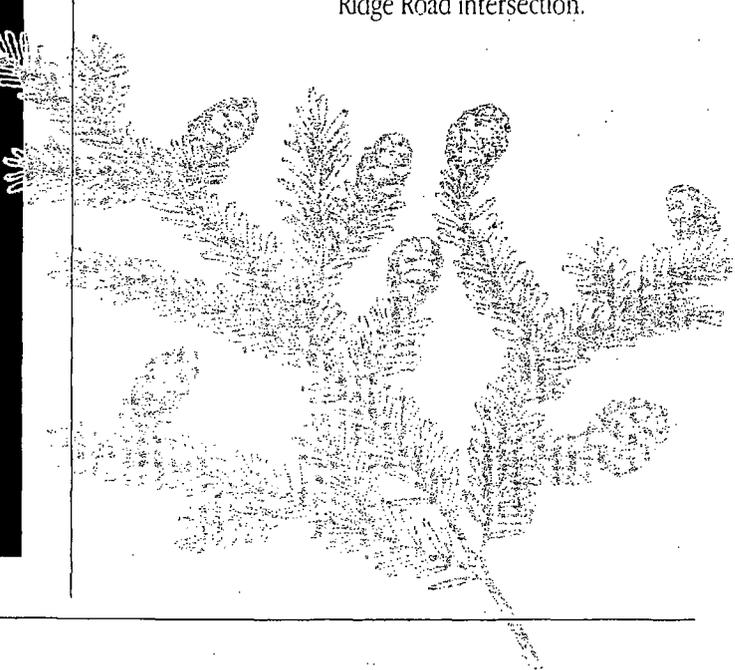
Tsuga canadensis:

eastern hemlock, Canada hemlock, hemlock spruce.

Tsuga is the name given the hemlocks native to Japan. Canadensis means "of Canada". Hemlock forms a graceful, pyramidal shape when grown in the open and is often planted in hedges for screening purposes. Early pioneers derived tannin from the bark, made tea from leafy twigs of the tree and tied branches together to make crude brooms for sweeping.

Hemlock eventually dominates other species it is found with because it can tolerate heavy shade, growing slowly into the crown or until an increase in sunlight releases it. This tree species can live to be 600 years old in favorable conditions, with the record hemlock documented at 988 years! There are numerous cultivated landscape forms of hemlock, including dwarf and weeping forms, as well as trees with white-tipped foliage. The hemlock woolly adelgid, an insect that feeds on leaf juices has become a major pest in New Jersey and threatens the forest hemlock population.

- Circumference:* 14' 0"
- County:* Sussex
- Reporter:* Robert Speiser
- Common Name:* Eastern Hemlock
- Location:* Wawayanda State Park, east slope of Pacack Brook about 1.1 miles NE of Canistear Road & Old Cherry Ridge Road intersection.



Ulmus americana:

American elm, white elm, water elm, soft elm, Florida elm.

Ulmus is the classical Latin name for elms. Americana means "of America". Much has been written on the demise of the American elm due to Dutch elm disease (DED) which was accidentally introduced around 1930. Although the species still can be found in mid-western cities and pocket areas in the east, the elm population was devastated by DED, a disease carried by the elm bark beetle.

A stately, vase-shaped tree with a tolerance for tough conditions, this tree species is still the focus of much research to find a true disease resistant variety. Two elm experimental varieties line Washington Road, the well known entranceway into Princeton University.

Circumference: 15' 4"
County: Somerset
Reporter: Sue Endres
Common Name: American Elm
Location: Along Somerset County Road, Rt. 533, in front of house #1100.

Ulmus rubra:

slippery elm, red elm, gray elm, soft elm.

Rubra means "red" and refers to the reddish buds of this species. Slippery elm mostly inhabits moist bottomlands but also can be found on drier upland areas. Pioneers chewed on the slippery, mucilaginous inner bark to quench their thirst and steeped it in water to make a remedy for inflamed throats. They also remoistened the powdered bark of the slippery elm as a cough medicine and for medicinal poultices. The wood of slippery elm is considered the best of the elms and was used by Native Americans for tomahawk handles.

No Current Champion Identified

Circumference:
County: *Reporter:*
Common Name:
Location:

Points vs. Volume

The largest tree in the world is the General Sherman giant sequoia. It has reigned as champion for all of the 57 years that the American Forestry Association's (AFA's) National Register of Big Trees has been published. With a height of 275 feet, a circumference of 998 inches and an average crown spread of 107 feet, it has a point total of 1,300 using the AFA measuring formula.

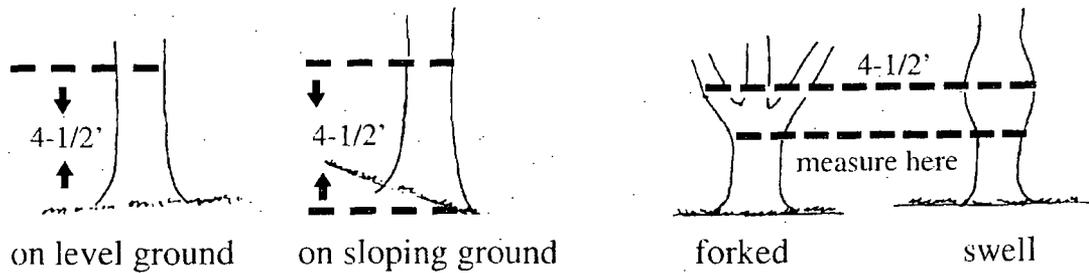
But, a challenger, the General Grant sequoia, beats the General Sherman by 58 points. How is this explained?

The national list always has sought to determine what tree is the largest, not which tree has the most points according to the formula. Since the formula cannot judge the relative sizes of some of the largest champions, a wood volume method has been accepted when accurate volume figures can be obtained.

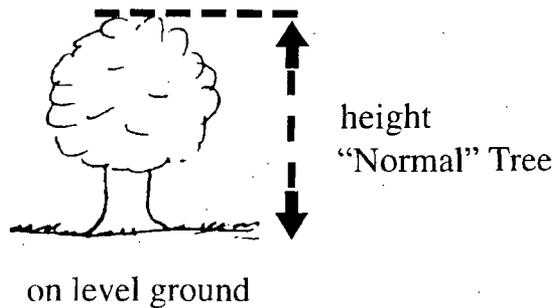
The reigning champion General Sherman tree has a much greater volume of wood (over 12 percent more). And, since it currently is growing at a rate that produces nearly a ton of wood per year, it's unlikely that a serious challenger will be forthcoming in the near future.

How to Measure Big Trees

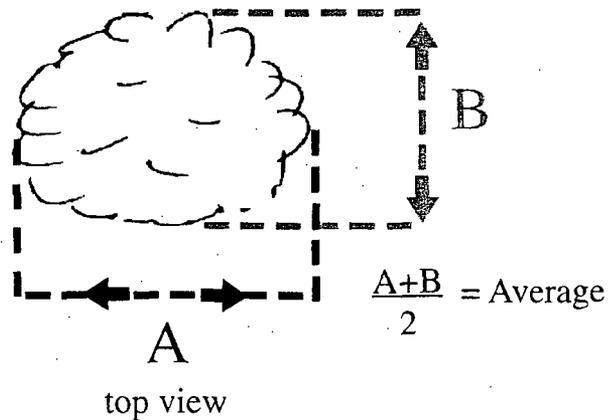
Circumference



Height



Average Crown Spread



Measuring Big Trees

Beginning in spring 1999, the method that will be used to determine champion trees in New Jersey will change. Previously, the only measurement used was the circumference of the trunk at 4.5 feet from the ground. This method is a good indicator of the size of the tree but has some inherent flaws. If a large, mature tree has a broken top or the crown has suffered severe branch dieback so that very little of it is alive, the tree becomes just a shell of its former self. The method used by most other states and by American Forests, the organization that oversees the National Register of Big Trees, is a point system that takes into account a tree's circumference, its height and its average crown spread.

Trunk Circumference

The trunk circumference is taken at 4.5 feet from the ground. If the tree is growing on a slope, the measurement should be taken from the uphill side of the slope. If the tree has a branch or an abnormal swelling at 4.5 feet, the measurement should be taken at a point below the intrusion where the trunk returns to normal size.

Any circumference measurement that is not taken at 4.5 feet should include the actual height where it was measured. An example would be "182 inches circumference at 3 feet".

Tree Height

The height is the distance between the base of the tree's trunk and the highest branch top. Tree height is usually the most difficult of the three measurements because most individuals do not have a height measuring instrument. A fairly good result can be done using the right triangle method.

To use this method, one needs a tape measure and a straight stick. First, using the tape measure, measure the distance from your outstretched hand to your eye (this will usually be between 23" and 25"). Hold the stick vertically, making sure that the length of the stick above your hand equals the distance from your hand to your eye. On level ground, move away from the tree as you sight the base of the tree just over your hand. Stop when the top of the stick is level with the top of the tree. You should be sighting over your hand to the base of the tree and, by just moving your eyes, sighting over the top of the stick to the top of the tree. Measure the distance from where you are to the base of the tree. This will give you the height of the tree.

Average Crown Spread

The average crown spread is determined using two measurements. View the tree to find the widest and narrowest crown widths. Then take both measurements and divide by two to get the average crown spread.

Total Points

To determine the total points, use the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Circumference of Trunk (in inches)} \\ & + \text{Tree Height (in feet)} \\ & + 1/4 \text{ of the Average Crown Spread (in feet)} \\ & = \text{Total Points} \end{aligned}$$

| Common Name | Botanical Name | Page |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| Alternate leaved Dogwood | <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | 11 |
| American Basswood | <i>Tilia americana</i> | 28 |
| American Beech | <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | 12 |
| American Chestnut | <i>Castanea dentata</i> | 8 |
| American Elm | <i>Ulmus americana</i> | 30 |
| American Holly | <i>Ilex opaca</i> | 13 |
| American Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | 6 |
| Eastern Redbud | <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | 10 |
| Atlantic White-cedar | <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> | 10 |
| Bigtooth Aspen | <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | 22 |
| Bitternut Hickory | <i>Carya cordiformis</i> | 6 |
| Black Ash | <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | 12 |
| Black Birch | <i>Betula lenta</i> | 4 |
| Black Cherry | <i>Prunus serotina</i> | 23 |
| Black Locust | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | 27 |
| Black Oak | <i>Quercus velutina</i> | 27 |
| Black Spruce | <i>Picea mariana</i> | 19 |
| Black Walnut | <i>Juglans nigra</i> | 14 |
| Black Willow | <i>Salix nigra</i> | 28 |
| Blackgum | <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | 17 |
| Blackjack Oak | <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | 25 |
| Boxelder Maple | <i>Acer negundo</i> | 1 |
| Bur Oak | <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | 25 |
| Butternut | <i>Juglans cinerea</i> | 13 |
| Chestnut Oak | <i>Quercus prinus</i> | 26 |
| Common Apple | <i>Malus pumila</i> | 16 |
| Common Persimmon | <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | 11 |
| Cucumber Magnolia | <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | 16 |
| Eastern Cottonwood | <i>Populus deltoides</i> | 22 |
| Eastern Hemlock | <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | 29 |
| Eastern Hophornbeam | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | 17 |
| Eastern Redcedar | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | 14 |
| European Larch | <i>Larix decidua</i> | 15 |
| Flowering Dogwood | <i>Cornus florida</i> | 11 |
| Fringetree | <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | 10 |
| Gray Birch | <i>Betula populifolia</i> | 5 |
| Green Ash | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | 12 |
| Hackberry | <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | 9 |
| Honeylocust | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | 13 |
| Ironwood | see Eastern Hophornbeam | |
| Kentucky Coffeetree | <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | 13 |
| Loblolly Pine | <i>Pinus taeda</i> | 20 |
| London Planetree | <i>Platanus X acerifolia</i> | 21 |
| Mimosa | <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | 3 |
| Mockernut Hickory | <i>Carya tomentosa</i> | 7 |
| Mossycup Oak | see Bur Oak | |
| Northern Catalpa | <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | 9 |
| Norway Maple | <i>Acer platanoides</i> | 2 |
| Norway Spruce | <i>Picea abies</i> | 18 |

| Common Name | Botanical Name | Page |
|------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Osage-orange | <i>Maclura pomifera</i> | 16 |
| Overcup Oak | <i>Quercus lyrata</i> | 24 |
| Paper Birch | <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | 5 |
| Pawlonia | <i>Pawlonia tomentosa</i> | 18 |
| Pawpaw | <i>Asimina triloba</i> | 4 |
| Pignut Hickory | <i>Carya glabra</i> | 6 |
| Pin Oak | <i>Quercus palustris</i> | 26 |
| Pitch Pine | <i>Pinus rigida</i> | 19 |
| Pond Pine | <i>Pinus serotina</i> | 20 |
| Post Oak | <i>Quercus stellata</i> | 27 |
| Red Hickory | <i>Carya ovalis</i> | 6 |
| Red Maple | <i>Acer rubrum</i> | 2 |
| Red Mullberry | <i>Morus rubra</i> | 17 |
| Red Oak | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | 26 |
| Red Pine | <i>Pinus resinosa</i> | 19 |
| Red Spruce | <i>Picea rubens</i> | 19 |
| River Birch | <i>Betula nigra</i> | 5 |
| Sand Hickory | <i>Carya pallida</i> | 7 |
| Sassafras | <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | 28 |
| Scarlet Oak | <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | 24 |
| Scotch Pine | <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | 20 |
| Service Berry | <i>Amelanchier Arborea</i> | 4 |
| Shagbark Hickory | <i>Carya ovata</i> | 7 |
| Silver Maple | <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | 2 |
| Sour Gum | see Black Gum | |
| Sourwood | <i>Oxydendron arboreum</i> | 17 |
| Southern Catalpa | <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | 8 |
| Southern Red Oak | <i>Quercus falcata</i> | 24 |
| Striped Maple | <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | 2 |
| Sugar Maple | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | 3 |
| Swamp White Oak | <i>Quercus bicolor</i> | 24 |
| Sweet Birch | see Black Birch | |
| Sweet Cherry | <i>Prunus avium</i> | 22 |
| Sweetgum | <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | 15 |
| Sycamore | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | 21 |
| Tree of Heaven | <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | 3 |
| Trembling Aspen | <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | 22 |
| Tulip Poplar | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | 16 |
| Virginia Pine | <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | 21 |
| White Ash | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | 12 |
| White Oak | <i>Quercus alba</i> | 23 |
| White Pine | <i>Pinus strobus</i> | 20 |
| White Walnut | see Butternut | |
| Willow Oak | <i>Quercus phellos</i> | 26 |
| Yellow Birch | <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | 4 |
| Yellowwood | <i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i> | 10 |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Page |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|
| <i>Acer negundo</i> | Boxelder Maple | 1 |
| <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> | Striped Maple | 2 |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple | 2 |
| <i>Acer rubrum</i> | Red Maple | 2 |
| <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | Silver Maple | 2 |
| <i>Acer saccharum</i> | Sugar Maple | 3 |
| <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> | Tree of Heaven | 3 |
| <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> | Mimosa | 3 |
| <i>Amelanchier Arborea</i> | Service Berry | 4 |
| <i>Asimina triloba</i> | Pawpaw | 4 |
| <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> | Yellow Birch | 4 |
| <i>Betula lenta</i> | Black Birch | 4 |
| <i>Betula nigra</i> | River Birch | 5 |
| <i>Betula papyrifera</i> | Paper Birch | 5 |
| <i>Betula populifolia</i> | Gray Birch | 5 |
| <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> | American Hornbeam | 6 |
| <i>Carya cordiformis</i> | Bitternut Hickory | 6 |
| <i>Carya glabra</i> | Pignut Hickory | 6 |
| <i>Carya ovalis</i> | Red Hickory | 6 |
| <i>Carya ovata</i> | Shagbark Hickory | 7 |
| <i>Carya pallida</i> | Sand Hickory | 7 |
| <i>Carya tomentosa</i> | Mockernut Hickory | 7 |
| <i>Castanea dentata</i> | American Chestnut | 8 |
| <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> | Southern Catalpa | 8 |
| <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> | Northern Catalpa | 9 |
| <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | Hackberry | 9 |
| <i>Cercis canadensis</i> | Eastern Redbud | 10 |
| <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> | Atlantic White-Cedar | 10 |
| <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> | Fringetree | 10 |
| <i>Cladrastis lutea</i> | Yellowwood | 10 |
| <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> | Alternate leaved Dogwood | 11 |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood | 11 |
| <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> | Common Persimmon | 11 |
| <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> | American Beech | 12 |
| <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | White Ash | 12 |
| <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> | Black Ash | 12 |
| <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> | Green Ash | 12 |
| <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Honeylocust | 13 |
| <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> | Kentucky Coffeetree | 13 |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly | 13 |
| <i>Juglans cinerea</i> | Butternut | 13 |
| <i>Juglans nigra</i> | Black Walnut | 14 |
| <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | Eastern Redcedar | 14 |
| <i>Larix decidua</i> | European Larch | 15 |
| <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> | Sweetgum | 15 |
| <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | Tulip Poplar | 16 |
| <i>Maclura pomifera</i> | Osage-orange | 16 |
| <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> | Cucumber Magnolia | 16 |
| <i>Malus pumila</i> | Common Apple | 16 |
| <i>Morus rubra</i> | Red Mullberry | 17 |

| Botanical Name | Common Name | Page |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> | Blackgum | 17 |
| <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | Eastern Hophornbeam | 17 |
| <i>Oxydendron arborescens</i> | Sourwood | 17 |
| <i>Pawlonia tomentosa</i> | Pawlonia | 18 |
| <i>Picea abies</i> | Norway Spruce | 18 |
| <i>Picea mariana</i> | Black Spruce | 19 |
| <i>Picea rubens</i> | Red Spruce | 19 |
| <i>Pinus resinosa</i> | Red Pine | 19 |
| <i>Pinus rigida</i> | Pitch Pine | 19 |
| <i>Pinus serotina</i> | Pond Pine | 20 |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern white pine | 20 |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scotch Pine | 20 |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine | 20 |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine | 21 |
| <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | Sycamore | 21 |
| <i>Platanus X acerifolia</i> | London Planetree | 21 |
| <i>Populus deltoides</i> | Eastern Cottonwood | 22 |
| <i>Populus grandidentata</i> | Bigtooth Aspen | 22 |
| <i>Populus tremuloides</i> | Trembling Aspen | 22 |
| <i>Prunus avium</i> | Sweet Cherry | 22 |
| <i>Prunus serotina</i> | Black Cherry | 23 |
| <i>Quercus alba</i> | White Oak | 23 |
| <i>Quercus bicolor</i> | Swamp White Oak | 24 |
| <i>Quercus coccinea</i> | Scarlet Oak | 24 |
| <i>Quercus falcata</i> | Southern Red Oak | 24 |
| <i>Quercus lyrata</i> | Overcup Oak | 24 |
| <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> | Bur Oak | 25 |
| <i>Quercus marilandica</i> | Blackjack Oak | 25 |
| <i>Quercus michauxii</i> | Swamp Chestnut Oak | 25 |
| <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Water Oak | 25 |
| <i>Quercus palustris</i> | Pin Oak | 26 |
| <i>Quercus phellos</i> | Willow Oak | 26 |
| <i>Quercus prinus</i> | Chestnut Oak | 26 |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Red Oak | 26 |
| <i>Quercus stellata</i> | Post Oak | 27 |
| <i>Quercus velutina</i> | Black Oak | 27 |
| <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> | Black Locust | 27 |
| <i>Salix alba</i> | White Willow | 27 |
| <i>Salix nigra</i> | Black Willow | 28 |
| <i>Sassafras albidum</i> | Sassafras | 28 |
| <i>Tilia americana</i> | American Basswood | 28 |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Eastern Hemlock | 29 |
| <i>Ulmus americana</i> | American Elm | 30 |
| <i>Ulmus rubra</i> | Slippery Elm | 30 |

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