

Wadsworth Trail Tree Tags

<p>Red Oak Tree - The red oak is native to North America. It grows straight and grows up to 35m to 45 m. It has reddish orange leaves, is a hard wood tree and is not edible. In the summer, spring and fall, the leaves change in pretty colors and in winter they have no leaves.</p>	<p>Black Birch - Black Birch is a deciduous, hardwood tree that grows in eastern North American forests. Under the bark, the tree contains the oil of wintergreen, which you can smell if you scratch-and-sniff the bark. This tree has smooth bark and small whitish scars that run horizontal along the trunk.</p>
<p>Mockernut Hickory - The Mockernut Hickory tree is native to N. A., and are usually found on dry soil. In the fall the Mockernut leaves turn bright yellow. The kernels inside the nuts are edible and this tree is a hard wood tree. The bark is gray with narrow ridges.</p>	<p>The White Oak - The white oak is native to N.A. and is the Illinois state tree. The trees leaves fall off in the winter. The White Oak has acorns, and rough, wrinkled bark. People make fire wood with the white oak. .</p>
<p>Tulip Tree - The Tulip Tree is native to N.A., and the leaves are usually greenish-yellow (they don't change colors in the fall). The tree has soft wood and the seeds are the only things edible on the tree. Look at their leaves in the spring, they look just like tulips in your garden.</p>	<p>Black Oak - The acorns of the Black Oak are inedible because they contain a poison. The Indians used the poison to kill (in the arrows). It can grow to be 100-140 ft tall. It is skinny at the top and wider at the bottom. Robins nest in it in the spring time.</p>
<p>Sassafras - The Persians and the Flemish believed that life began as a Sassafras tree. Sassafras can be used as tea but is now banned because it may cause cancer. In the fall, the leaves change to orange, purple, red or yellow. The tree, which is native to N.A. has mitten and oval shape leaves and is deciduous but you can tell it's a sassafras in the winter by looking at it's green bud.</p>	<p>Red Maple - The Red Maple is native to N. A., and it grows in swamps or dry ridge tops. It produces red, yellow or pink fruit every year in the spring that are wing shaped. The wood of the tree is used for furniture, guns, veneer and flooring. The bark is smooth, grey and as it gets old it gets dark and shaggy. The leaves are green with three lobes and has tears on the edges.</p>
<p>American Beech Tree - This tree is a hardwood, and is native to North America. A very interesting fact about his tree is that it keeps it's leaves in the winter The leaves are light green in the summer, but then change to yellow.</p>	<p>American Sycamore - The American Sycamore is a deciduous tree. This hardwood tree likes moist soils and temperate regions and can be identified by its large trunk, mottled bark, and tufted fruit.</p>
<p>Eastern Red Cedar Juniper - It is grown in North American where it grows in all types of soil. The tree is an evergreen with little berries that are blue. The tree is used as a windbreak. The tree has berries but they are not edible.</p>	<p>Black Cherry Tree - This tree is native to N.A. and is deciduous. The tree is a hardwood. The bark is used to make cough medicines and the berries are used to make wine and jelly. You should not eat the berries directly off the tree because they are poisonous.</p>
<p>White Pine - "The Monarch of the Forests" is native to NA and is an evergreen. The tree is used for Christmas trees, landscaping and windscreens. Animals eat the fruit. The tree has clustered soft blue-green needles and the fruit is shaped like a cone.</p>	<p>Shagbark Hickory - It is a slow growing tree of NA. In the fall, the leaves go from green to yellow or golden brown. The fruit on the tree is inedible but inside there is an edible nut. The way to identify the tree is via its shaggy, gray bark and their terminal bud which is brownish-gray.</p>
<p>Norway Maple - Introduced to the US in the late 1700's, its use became widespread after WWII as it replaced the trees stricken with Dutch Elm disease. It is resistant to air pollution and poor soil. Its leaves change from dark green to yellow in the fall.</p>	<p>Poison Ivy - The oil (urushiol oil) that causes the rash, can be active on the plant up to 5 years after the plant has died. And while you may have never gotten a rash before, sensitivity to Urushiol oil can develop at any time. The term Poison Ivy was coined Captain by John Smith in 1609.</p>