

Lobed leaves



Chinkapin oak. Leaf is coarsely toothed with wave-like lobes.



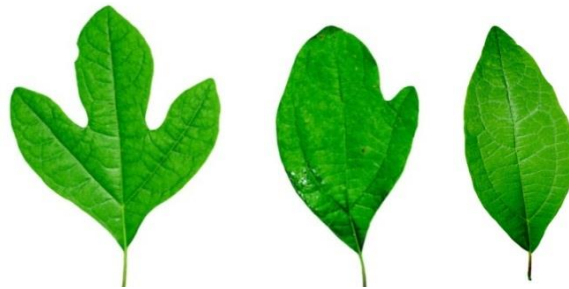
Red oak. Leaf has deep wavy lobes and bristled tips. Bark is dark gray with distinct vertical stripes.



White oak. Leaf has rounded lobes. Bark is light gray with shallow grooves.



Tulip poplar. Leaf is tulip-shaped with a v-shaped tip.



Sassafras. Leaves have three distinct shapes: three lobes (left), two lobes (center), and unlobed (right). Bark is light brown, deeply grooved.

Toothed leaves



Sycamore. Leaf has 3 to 5 shallow lobes and coarsely toothed edges. Bark is smooth and white or brown and flaky.



Sugar maple. Leaf has five lobes and toothed edges. Bark is gray, smooth or furrowed.



Black cherry. Leaf is dark green, shiny, with finely toothed edges. Bark is rough, dark reddish-brown.



Eastern cottonwood. Leaf is triangular with coarsely toothed edges. Bark is thick, deeply furrowed.



Hackberry. Leaf has a rough surface, toothed edges, and asymmetrical base. Bark is covered with thick corky ridges and bumps.



Basswood. Leaf is heart-shaped with coarsely toothed edges and asymmetrical base.

Toothed leaves



American beech. Leaf is thin, papery, with coarsely toothed edges. Bark is light gray, smooth.



Slippery elm. Leaf surface is very rough. Leaf edges are coarsely double-toothed. Base of leaf is asymmetrical. Bark is soft, corky, light brown.



Ironwood. Leaf surface is smooth, edges are double-toothed. Bark is smooth, iron-gray.



Hop hornbeam. Leaf is soft, papery. Leaf edges are double-toothed. Bark is rough, reddish-brown.

Evergreen needles



Eastern juniper. Needles are small, scaly. Female trees produce fleshy blue cones. Male trees produce small brown cones. Bark is reddish, shaggy.

DePauw Nature Park Field Guide to Trees

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Leaves with smooth edges



Flowering dogwood. Leaf is egg-shaped. Leaf veins are parallel to leaf edges. Bark is checkered, like alligator skin.



Redbud. Leaf is heart-shaped with a thin and papery texture. Tree produces bright pink flowers in spring.

Compound leaves



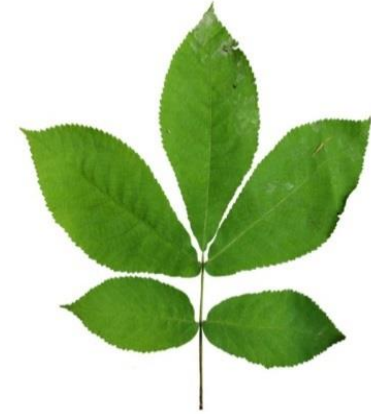
White ash. Leaf has 7 or more leaflets. All leaflets are usually about the same size. Bark is yellowish or light gray with deep grooves.

Compound leaves



Buckeye. Leaf has 5 leaflets, palmately compound. Buckeye is the first tree to produce leaves in spring and the first tree to shed leaves in fall.

Compound leaves



Shagbark hickory. Leaf has 5 leaflets. Leaflets are oval with saw-toothed edges. Bark is gray, very shaggy, peels off in long strips.



Pawpaw. Leaf is very large. Trees are small, grow in clusters in forest understory. Bark is light gray, smooth.



Black walnut. Leaf has a feathery appearance. Each leaf has 14 to 24 leaflets. Largest leaflets are in the center of the leaf. Bark is dark gray with deep grooves.



Black locust. Each leaf has 7 to 19 leaflets. Leaflets are small, oval-shaped. Bark is thick, light brown, deeply furrowed.



Bitternut hickory. Leaf has 7 to 9 leaflets. Leaflets are lance-shaped with saw-toothed edges. Bark is gray with shallow grooves.



Honey locust. Leaf is doubly compound with 100 or more leaflets. Leaflets are very small. Bark is covered with stout thorns.



Box elder. Leaf has 3 leaflets, sometimes 5 or 7 leaflets. Leaflet edges are coarsely saw-toothed. Leaf petiole is pink or red. Stems are green.