



TREES OF NEW JERSEY

There are two kinds of trees...

Deciduous trees that drop their leaves in winter.

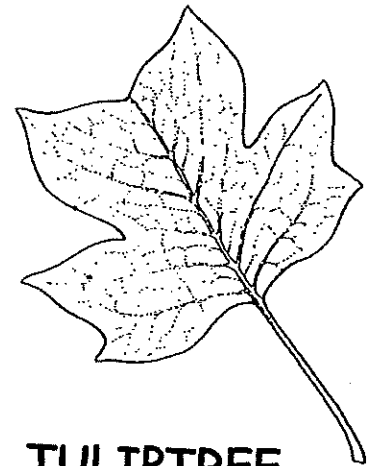
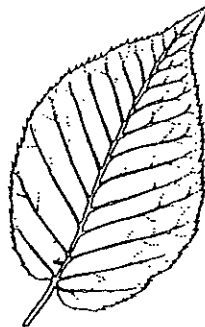


SUGAR MAPLE

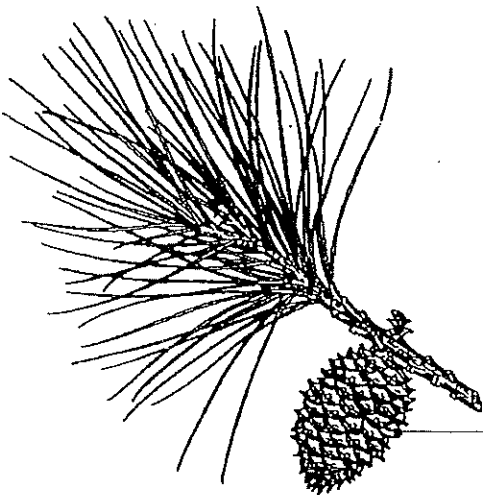


RED OAK

BLACK BIRCH



TULIPTREE



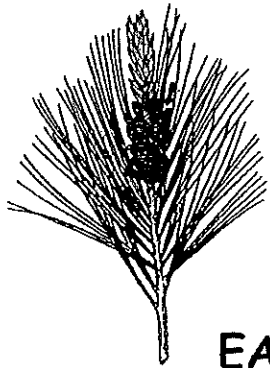
PITCH PINE

and evergreen (coniferous) trees that keep their leaves year round.

- Adapted from Rutgers Cooperative Extension's *Common New Jersey Trees*



Label the tree leaf as deciduous or evergreen.



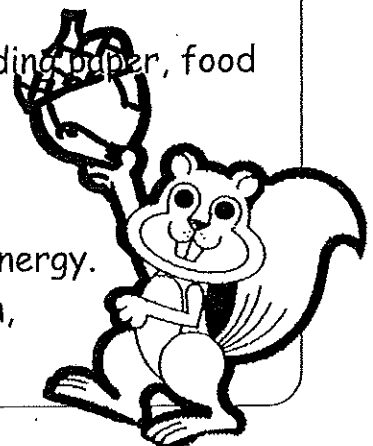
EASTERN WHITE PINE



SWEETGUM

Benefits of All Trees

- Trees help supply oxygen we need to breathe
- Trees provide food and shelter for wildlife, such as birds, deer and squirrels.
- Trees shade us from the hot sun and act as a barrier against cold winds.
- Trees provide the material for many products, including paper, food cartons, film and furniture for your home.
- Trees help absorb pollution and purify water.
- Tree roots help stabilize soil and prevent erosion.
- Trees beautify our communities and help conserve energy.
- Trees are fun! Forests provide places for recreation, such as camping, biking, and picnicking.



RED OAK

LEAF COLORS

Shiny dark green above and grayish beneath. In autumn, turn brownish-red to bright red.

BENEFITS TO WILDLIFE

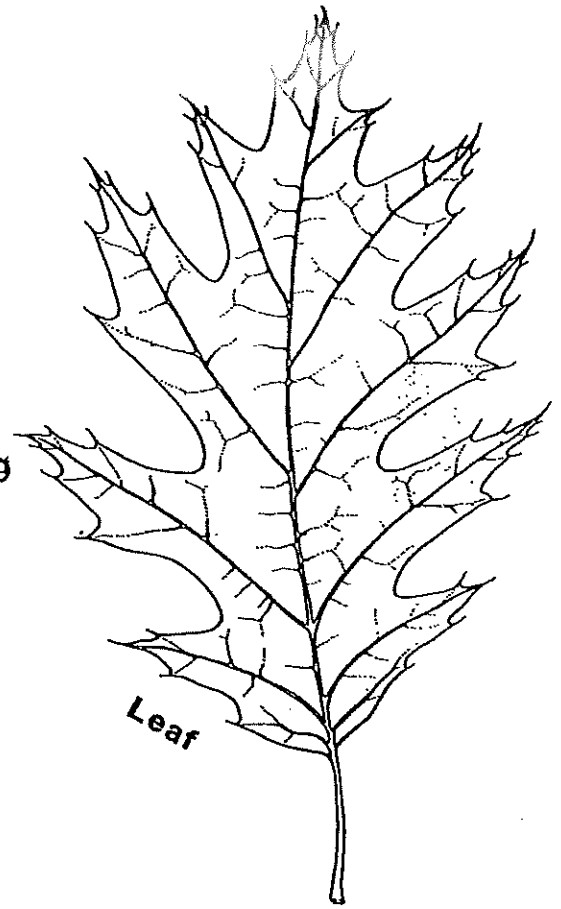
Acorns are eaten by deer, turkey, grouse, squirrel, and other rodents.

TRIVIA

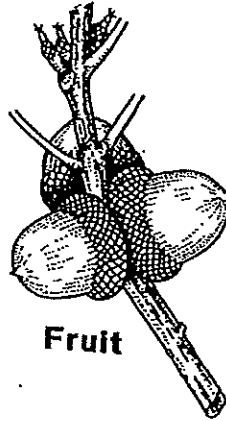
The red oak is the official New Jersey state tree. It is a deciduous tree.



Twig

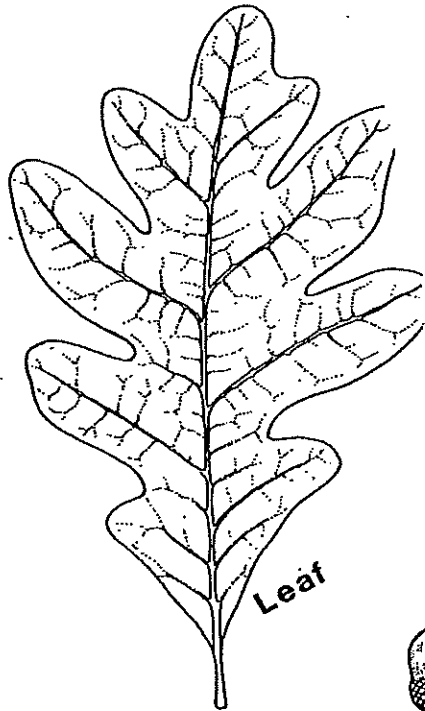


Leaf



Fruit

WHITE OAK



Leaf



Twig



Fruit

LEAF COLORS

Dark green above and lighter below. In autumn, the color varies from brown to a rich red to maroon color.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Acorns are eaten by deer, turkey, grouse, and squirrels - an additional source of food and cover for wildlife.

TRIVIA

Early settlers and Indians used ground white oak acorns as food. White oak is a deciduous tree.

BLACK CHERRY

LEAF COLORS

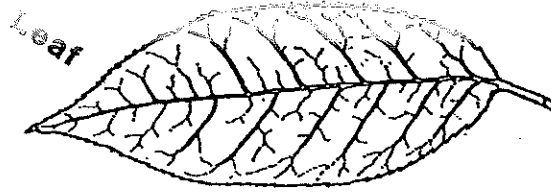
By mid-summer, the leaves are shiny dark green on the top; light green underneath. In autumn, they turn golden-yellow.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Cherries eaten by grouse, quail, pheasant and songbirds. Small mammals also eat the fruit. Tent caterpillars like to live on the leaves and branches.

TRIVIA

Wild cherry syrup, a cough medicine is obtained from the bark, and jelly and wine are prepared from the fruit. The black cherry is a deciduous tree.



Leaf



Fruit



Twig

SWEETGUM

LEAF COLORS

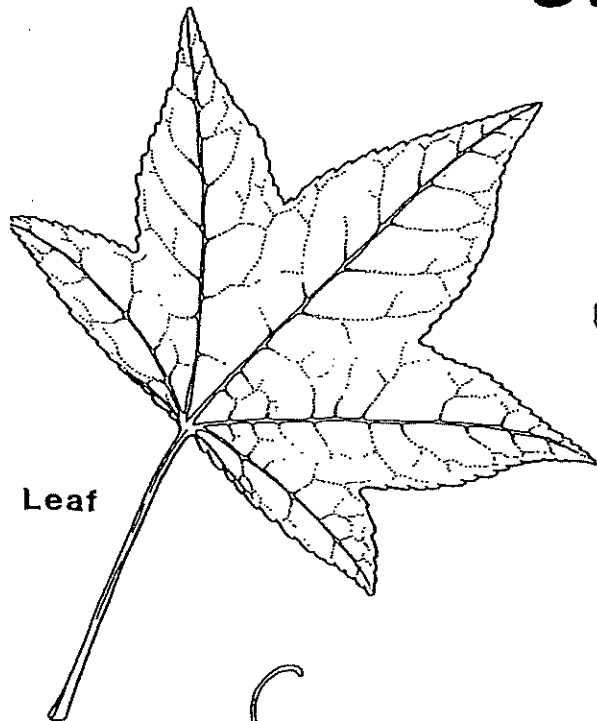
The sweetgum's medium green leaves turn to yellow-purple and red toned in fall.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

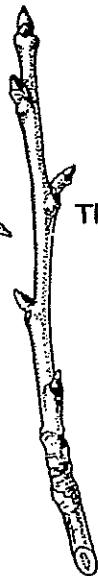
Twigs and foliage are eaten by whitetailed deer as a last resort.

TRIVIA

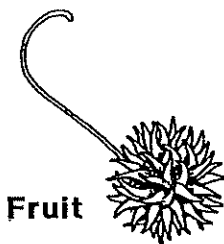
Chewing gum used to be made from the gum of this tree. Sweetgum is a deciduous tree.



Leaf

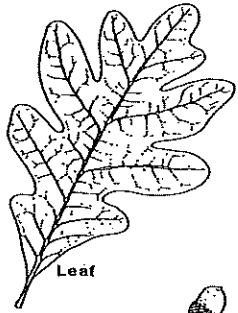


Twig

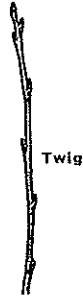
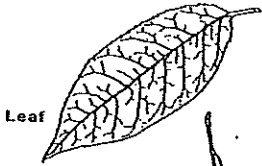


Fruit

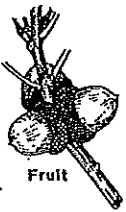
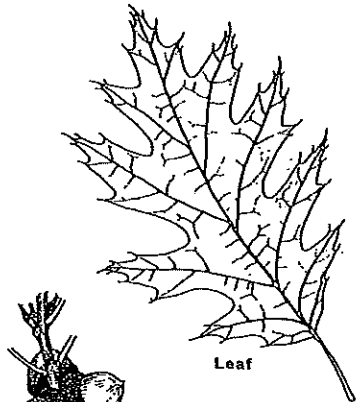
Draw a line from the tree to its Common Name



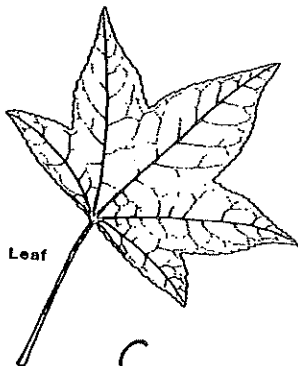
BLACK CHERRY



WHITE OAK



SWEETGUM



RED OAK

RED MAPLE

LEAF COLORS

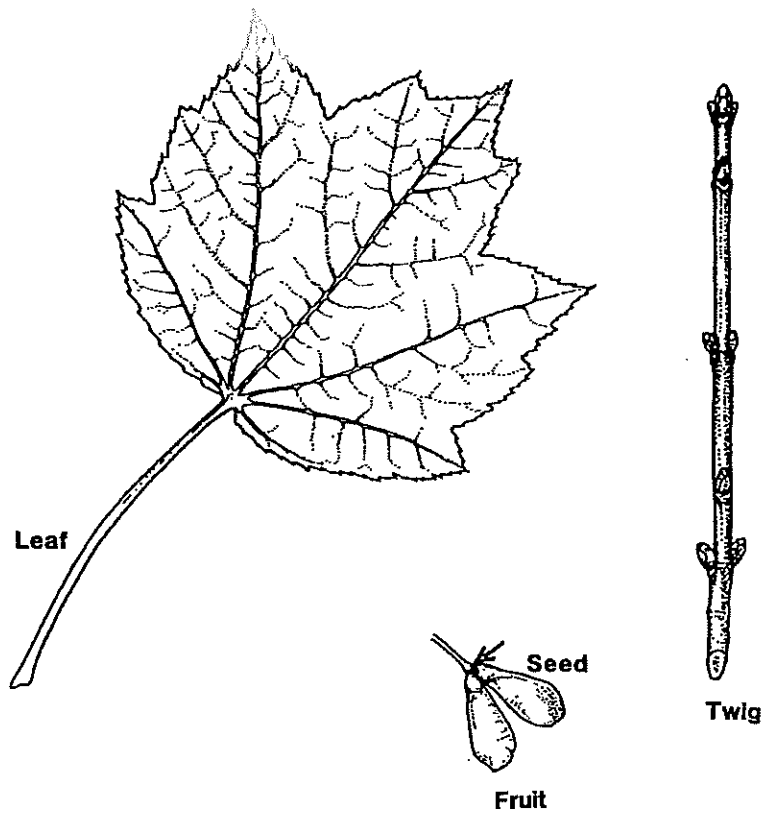
Varies from greenish yellow to yellow to a brilliant red before dropping. Its spring leaves are deep green.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Buds are a primary food source for gray squirrels in the late winter. Sprouts are a favorite deer browse.

TRIVIA

Red maple got its name from its autumn color, spring flowers, and twigs, all of which are red. It is a deciduous tree.



SUGAR MAPLE

LEAF COLORS

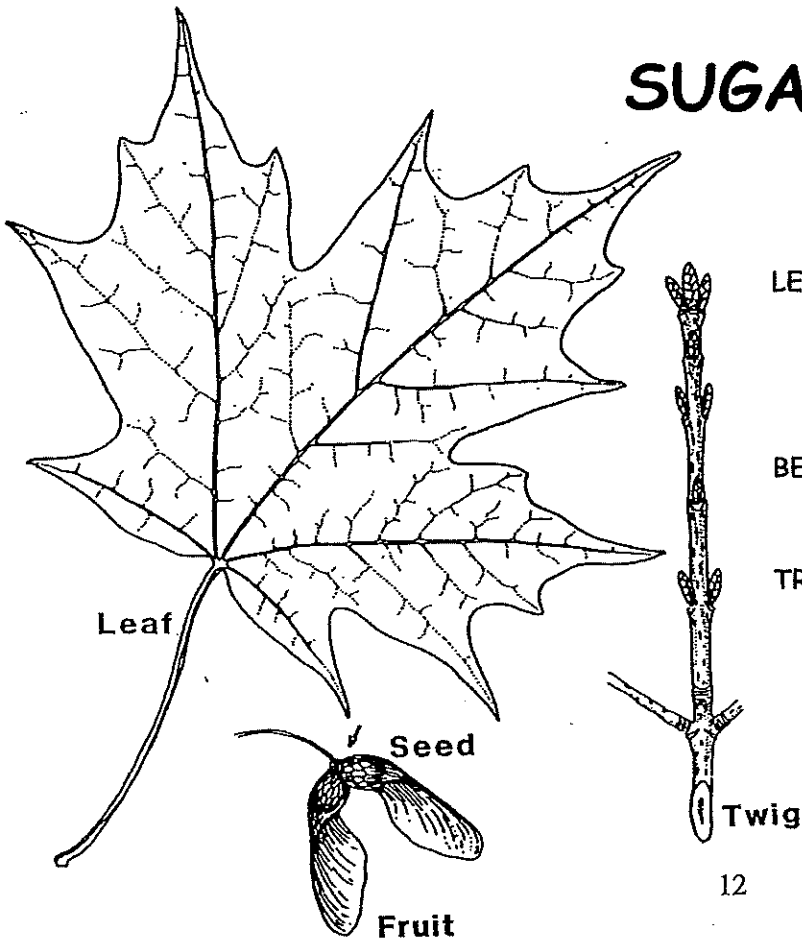
In autumn, changes to brilliant yellow, burnt orange and red tones from its medium green summer color.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Buds eaten by grouse. Whitetail deer use foliage.

TRIVIA

The sap from the sugar maples is used to make maple sugar and syrup. Sugar maples are deciduous trees.



TULIPTREE

LEAF COLORS

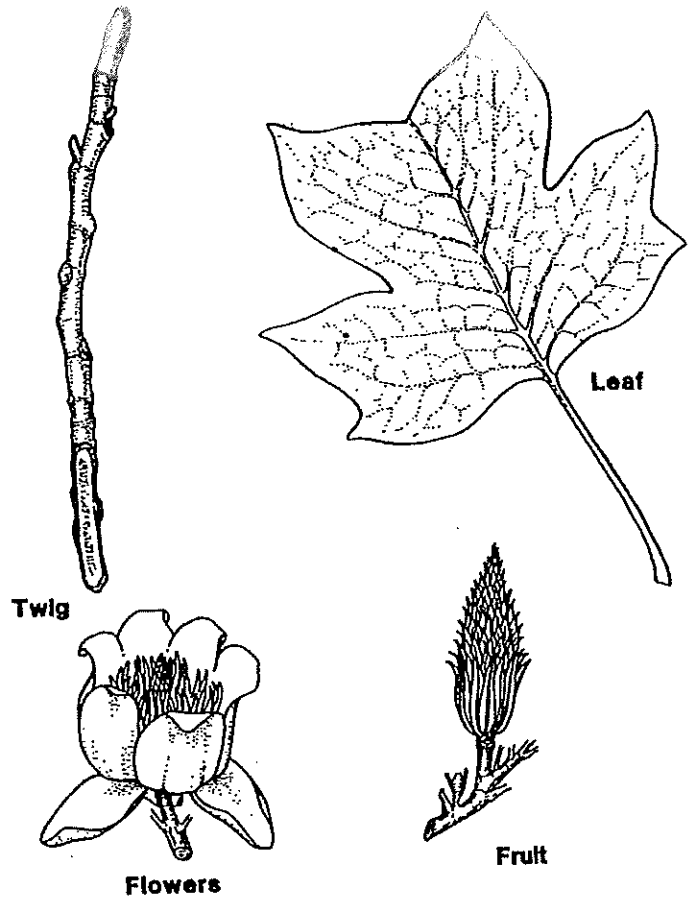
The tuliptree's medium green leaves turn golden yellow or yellow in fall.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

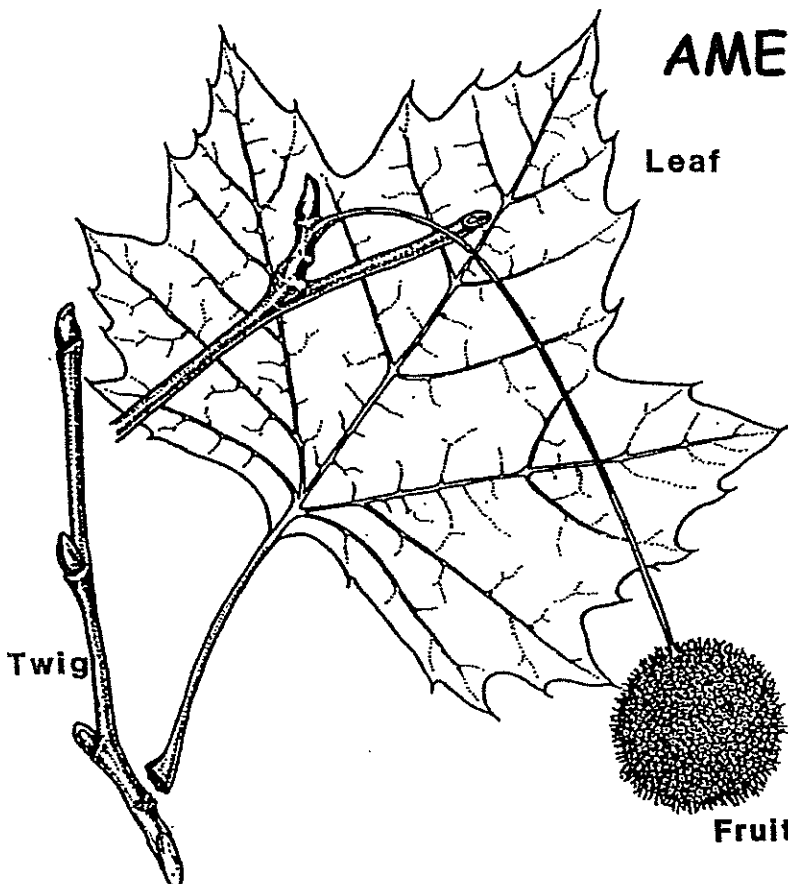
Honeybees collect nectar from the tuliptree's flowers for honey that is of excellent quality.

TRIVIA

One of the tallest native eastern American trees, it can grow as high as 200 feet.
The tuliptree is a deciduous tree.



AMERICAN SYCAMORE



LEAF COLORS

Fall color is yellow, tan to brown.
The leaves' summer color is light green.

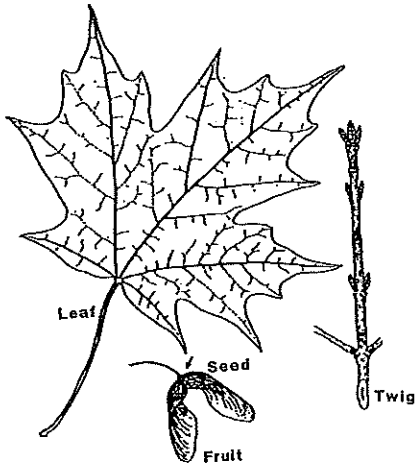
BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Purple finches use the sycamore seed for food.
Beaver and squirrel eat the bark and wood.

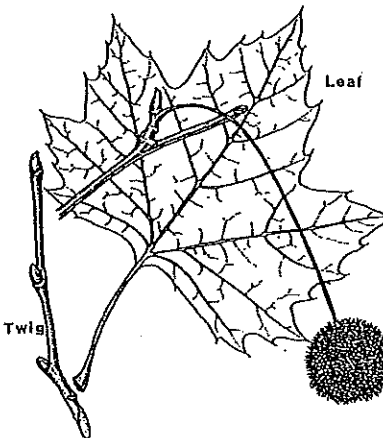
TRIVIA

The wood is used by the food industry as packaging containers because the wood doesn't give off taste or color.
The American sycamore is a deciduous tree.

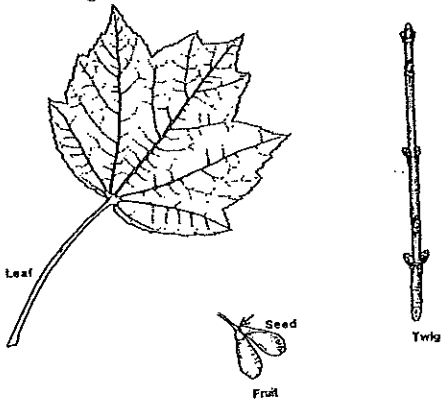
Draw a line from the tree to its Common Name



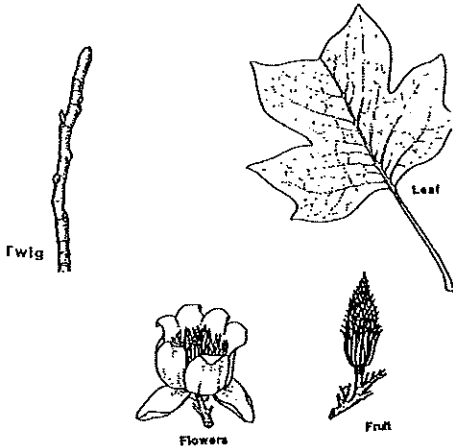
RED MAPLE



SUGAR MAPLE

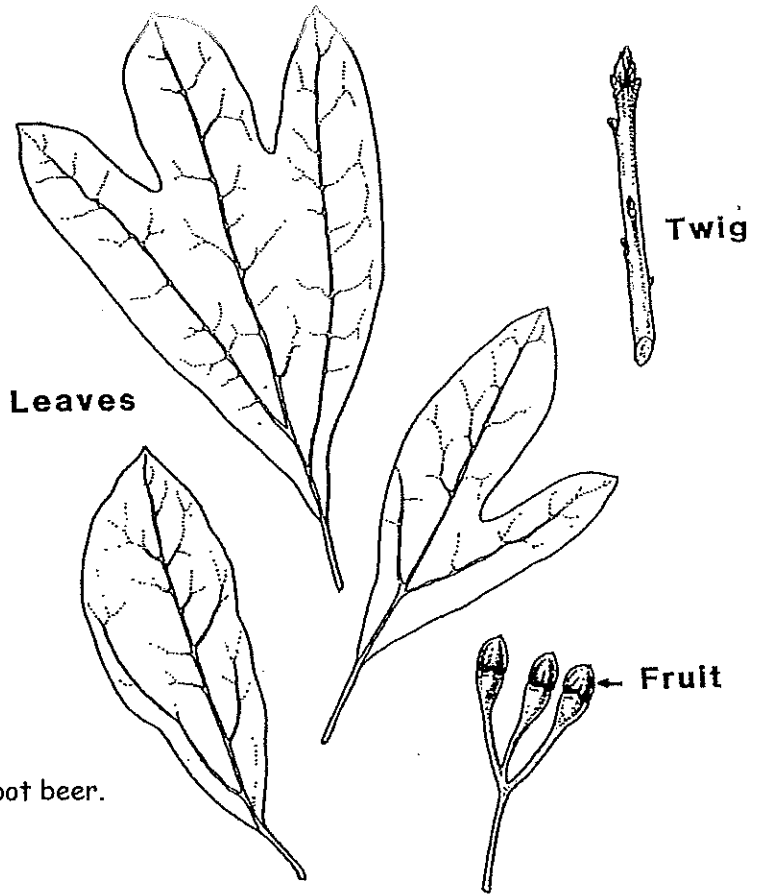


TULIPTREE



AMERICAN SYCAMORE

SASSAFRAS



LEAF COLORS

In the beginning, the leaves are light green above and whitish beneath. In autumn, they turn yellow to deep orange to scarlet and purple.

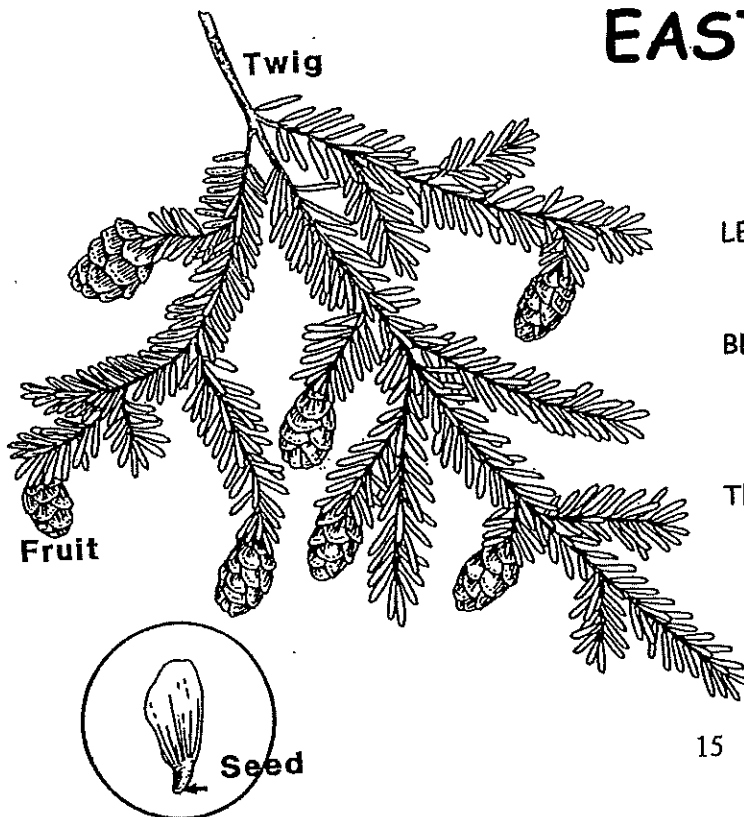
BENEFITS TO WILDLIFE

Quail, turkey and many songbirds eat the fruit.
Squirrels can eat the fruit and buds.
Deer eat the twigs and foliage.

TRIVIA

The roots and root bark have been used to flavor root beer.
The sassafras is deciduous.

EASTERN HEMLOCK



LEAF COLORS

By autumn, leaves are a dark, glossy green.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Porcupines and rabbits gnaw on the bark.
Whitetail deer browse pitch pine trees.

TRIVIA

Eastern hemlock is the state tree of Pennsylvania.
It is an evergreen tree.

FLOWERING DOGWOOD

LEAF COLORS

In Fall, its dark green leaves turn a brilliant red to reddish purple

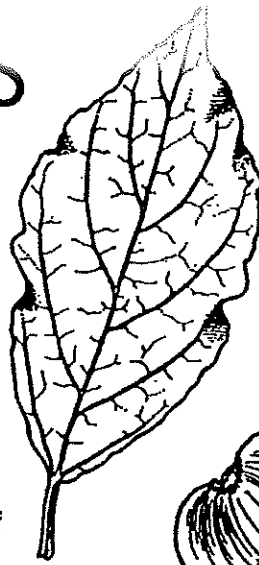
BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Almost all forms of birds and mammals eat the fruit. Foliage and twigs eaten mostly by deer.

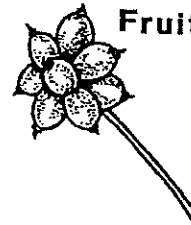
TRIVIA

State flower of North Carolina.
The flowering dogwood is a deciduous tree.

Leaf



Fruit



Twig

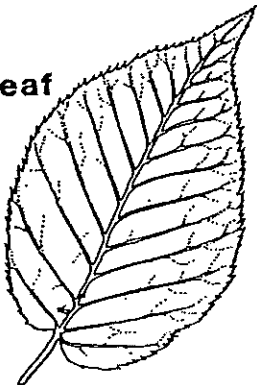


Flower



BLACK BIRCH

Leaf



LEAF COLORS

Light green when first produced until autumn when it turns golden yellow.

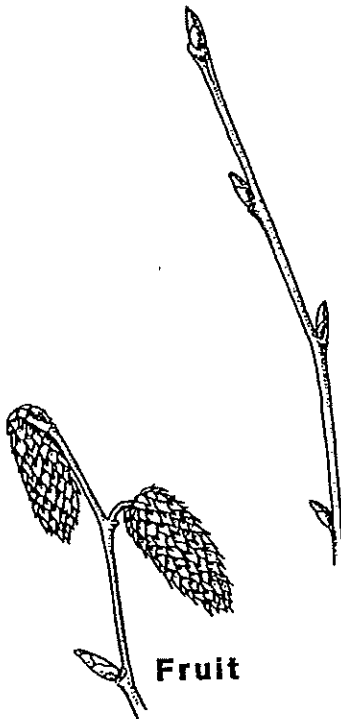
BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Several species of insects eat its leaves like the leaf miner, and the larvae of moths and butterflies. Beavers and porcupines eat the bark and wood.

TRIVIA

The black birch is also referred to as the "cherry birch" and "sweet birch".
It is a deciduous tree.

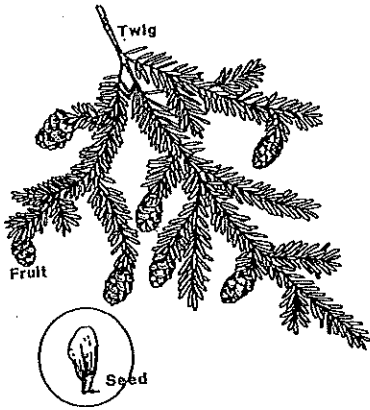
Fruit



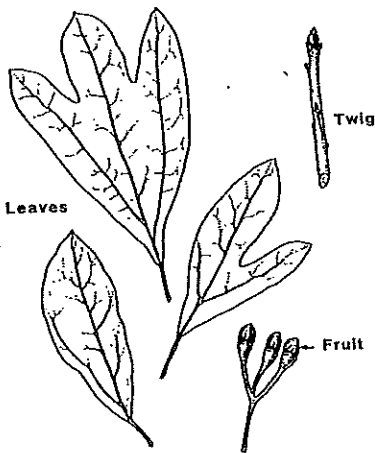
Seed

Draw a line from the tree to its Common Name

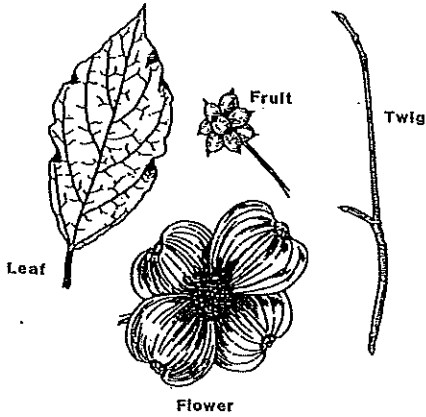
SASSAFRAS



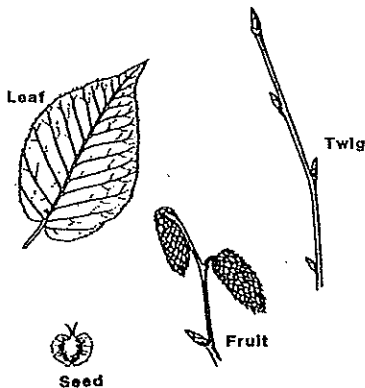
FLOWERING DOGWOOD



EASTERN HEMLOCK



BLACK BIRCH



AMERICAN HOLLY

LEAF COLORS

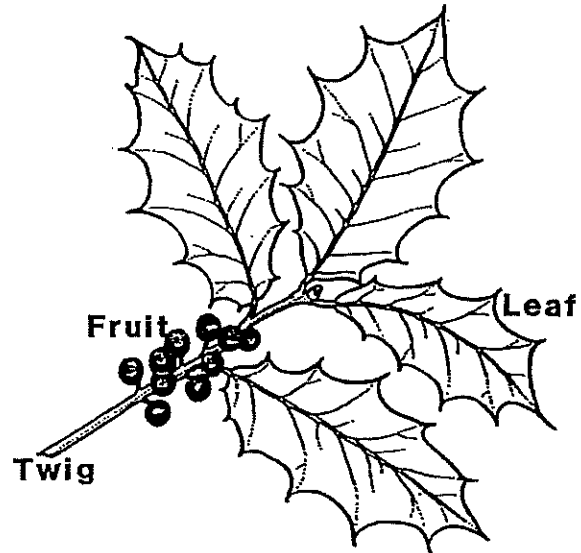
A shiny dark yellow green, until it is shed.
Then it turns yellow.

BENEFITS TO WILDLIFE

Berries used extensively by grouse, songbirds,
turkey and quail; also used by small mammals.
Whitetail deer browse the twigs and young foliage.

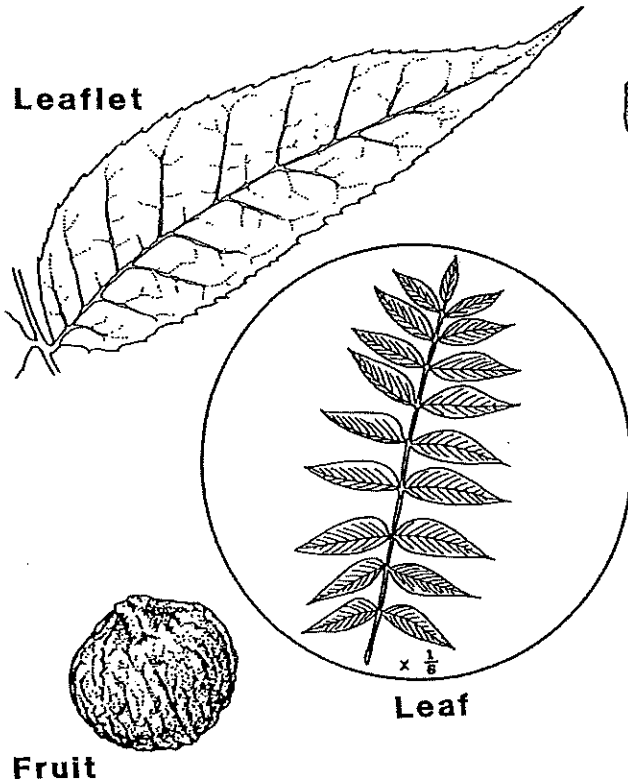
TRIVIA

American holly is the state tree of Delaware.
It is a deciduous tree.



BLACK WALNUT

Leaflet



Twig



LEAF COLORS

Its dull, light green leaves turn orange, red and
reddish-brown colors in fall

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

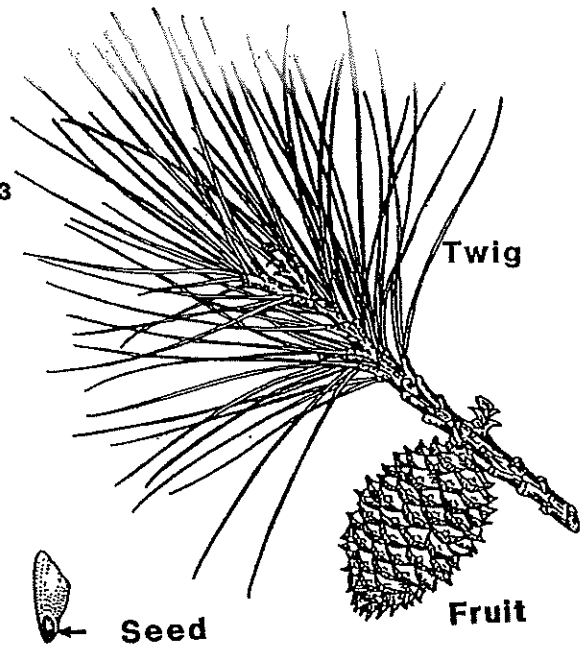
Red and gray squirrels eat its nuts.

TRIVIA

Black walnut is a valuable tree used to make furniture.
The black walnut is a deciduous tree

PITCH PINE

Leaves in groups of 3



LEAF COLORS

When borne, the leaves are yellowish green and eventually become darker.

BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Seeds used by songbirds, grouse, and turkeys.
Fence lizards find shelter under bark of decaying pitch pine.

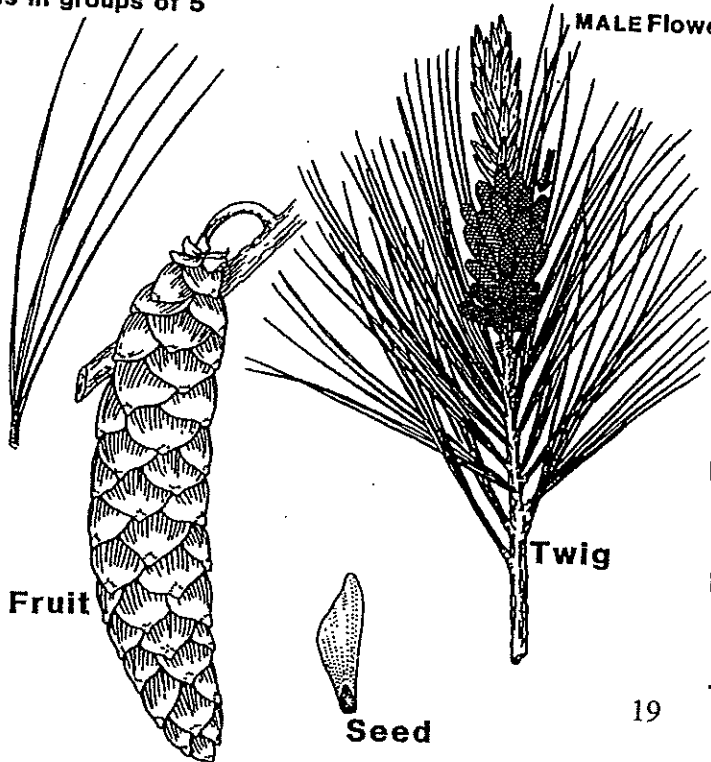
TRIVIA

The largest NJ pitch pine is growing in Manahawkin.
The pitch pine is an evergreen tree.

EASTERN WHITE PINE

Leaves in groups of 5

MALE Flowers



LEAF COLORS

Light to bluish green; however, great variability.

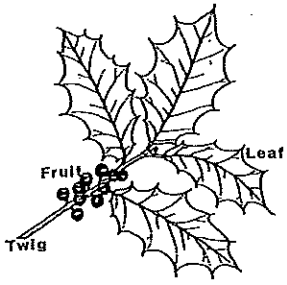
BENEFIT TO WILDLIFE

Songbirds, quail, and grouse eat seeds.

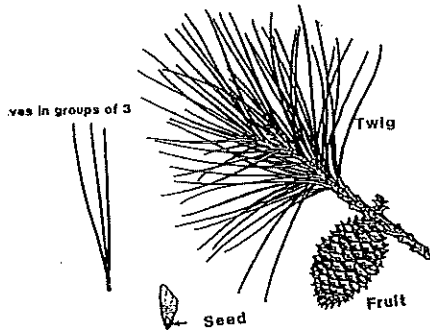
TRIVIA

State tree of Maine and Massachusetts.
Eastern white pine is an evergreen tree.

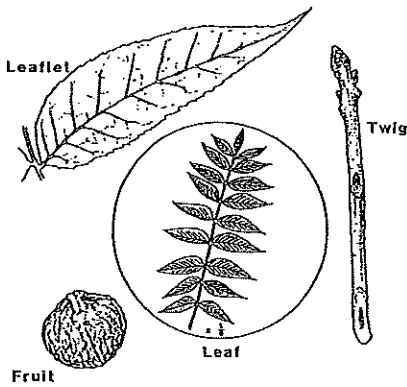
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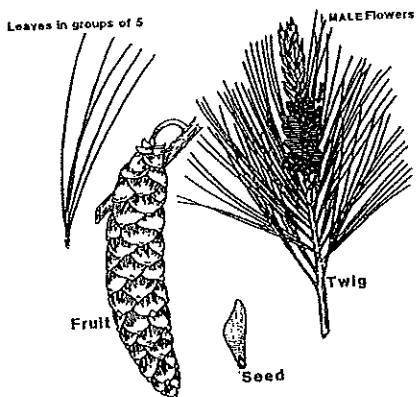
PITCH PINE



EASTERN WHITE PINE



AMERICAN HOLLY



BLACK WALNUT

ARBOR DAY WORD SEARCH PAGE

FIND THAT TREE

A	R	I	U	B	J	L	B	N	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	A	D	S	O	H
D	T	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	T	Z	X	C	V	B	H	J	N	F	M	Z	U	D	X	Z
C	U	W	Y	Q	W	E	A	G	F	V	B	R	D	Q	A	Z	W	S	X	R	E	D	C	R
B	L	A	C	K	W	A	L	N	U	T	R	V	T	Y	U	I	L	R	E	F	L	U	T	Y
F	I	S	J	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	F	T	G	H	J	K	L	R	S	D	R	T	N	W
H	P	K	S	U	G	A	R	M	A	P	L	E	B	N	M	O	P	R	W	E	O	W	E	O
P	T	S	W	R	E	D	M	A	P	L	E	D	W	G	H	S	D	V	J	N	Y	I	O	C
I	R	F	E	S	F	W	R	Q	I	R	Q	F	H	R	Q	A	E	T	Y	U	I	O	P	R
T	E	C	E	R	L	Q	F	U	J	D	A	R	I	F	O	S	W	U	A	V	G	H	H	J
C	E	X	T	T	O	Y	H	H	K	F	Z	D	T	V	H	S	F	H	W	Q	K	B	G	F
H	D	B	G	H	W	D	G	B	L	C	X	M	E	T	G	A	D	G	T	H	F	V	T	D
P	S	L	U	G	E	F	B	L	B	K	K	N	O	Y	V	F	K	F	V	W	S	J	K	H
I	A	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	S	Y	C	A	M	O	R	E	Y	C	Z	X	C	M	V
N	P	C	C	S	I	K	L	C	Q	E	W	T	K	R	Y	A	X	R	D	D	T	J	H	B
E	I	K	K	L	N	S	K	K	H	G	J	P	I	O	U	S	S	D	C	S	W	F	O	I
H	O	B	B	T	G	Z	C	C	A	M	E	R	I	C	A	N	H	O	L	L	Y	W	B	J
J	U	I	D	R	D	V	X	H	B	M	N	G	T	R	J	L	R	E	Y	D	U	D	O	P
Y	Y	R	V	M	O	S	D	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	W	H	I	T	E	P	I	N	E	Q
K	T	C	B	N	G	N	F	R	G	B	O	X	I	P	R	E	W	S	R	F	N	G	H	J
N	R	H	Y	Y	W	K	R	R	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	H	E	M	L	O	C	K	I	H
R	E	D	F	H	O	M	D	Y	Q	Z	W	X	E	C	R	V	T	B	Y	N	U	M	L	F
W	W	R	E	D	O	A	K	Y	S	A	V	G	H	J	N	B	V	X	R	T	U	E	T	Y
P	Q	L	Z	X	D	Q	T	B	K	D	R	Y	S	G	F	J	D	E	C	T	V	K	H	S

SASSAFRAS
SWEETGUM
WHITE OAK
BLACK BIRCH

PITCH PINE
RED OAK
TULIPTREE
BLACK WALNUT

RED MAPLE
SUGAR MAPLE
BLACK CHERRY
AMERICAN HOLLY

EASTERN WHITE PINE
FLOWERING DOGWOOD
EASTERN HEMLOCK
AMERICAN SYCAMORE

FOREST FIND

L	E	A	V	E	S	A	W	B	F	L	O	W	E	R	S	G	H
A	S	C	B	R	A	N	C	H	E	S	D	D	V	G	N	J	K
B	Z	O	A	G	N	G	N	W	S	H	E	D	F	C	C	V	J
I	R	F	R	H	V	F	B	J	F	A	L	L	C	O	L	O	R
R	W	Q	K	R	H	N	V	B	T	D	I	O	U	F	E	V	O
D	S	E	D	T	D	G	P	A	P	E	R	W	T	X	A	R	O
N	Q	W	O	O	D	I	L	X	C	G	J	K	R	L	N	R	T
E	V	A	P	O	J	H	A	C	F	B	E	E	U	Q	A	W	S
S	W	T	Q	F	K	K	N	C	V	U	F	S	N	X	I	C	M
T	W	E	X	Y	D	A	T	Q	Q	D	D	S	K	R	R	G	G
F	E	R	N	S	Y	U	S	G	B	S	K	H	N	T	D	S	W

ROOTS
LEAVES
BRANCHES
BUDS
BARK
SHADE
FALL COLOR
WOOD

FLOWERS
PLANTS
WATER
FERNS
TRUNK
CLEAN AIR
PAPER
BIRD NEST

What Do You Know About Trees?

RED OAK

APRIL

EVERGREEN

LEAVES

SHELTER

DECIDUOUS

MORTON

PAPER

ROOTS

NUTS

CARBON DIOXIDE

DOWN

1. _____ trees drop their leaves in winter.
3. The sap from sugar maple trees is used to make _____.
5. A tree's roots help prevent soil _____.
6. _____ is a special day to celebrate trees.
7. The process that leaves use to make food from the sun is _____.
12. _____ trees keep their leaves year round.
13. Every autumn, the _____ of trees stop producing food.
14. The outer covering of a tree's trunk and branches is the _____.
16. Tree seeds that people eat are _____.

ACROSS

2. Trees help us breath by releasing _____.
4. Trees absorb _____, which helps clean the air.
8. New Jersey's official state tree is the _____.
9. Trees provide us with _____ to protect us from the hot sun.
10. J. Sterling _____ is the founder of Arbor day.
11. _____ is a tree product used everyday in school.
13. Another word for tree branch is tree _____.
15. Branches and leaves make up the _____ of the tree.
17. Trees provide _____ for many kinds of wildlife.
18. Three things needed for growing trees are soil, sunlight and _____.
19. The _____ of a tree help prevent soil erosion.
20. Arbor Day is celebrated in the month of _____.
21. If we _____ such things as newspapers and plastic, we help conserve trees.

ARBOR DAY

BARK

SHADE

WATER

LIMB

MAPLE SYRUP

CROWN

EROSION

RECYCLE

PHOTOSYNTHESIS

OXYGEN

