7. Basswood—Known for its growth and longevity, it can grow up to 80 feet tall. The leaf resembles a lopsided heart with a finely toothed margin. The leaf is very broad and 5-6 inches long. The bark is grayish brown with shallow vertical furrows between thick ridges that deepen with age. Bees are attracted to the fragrant flowers.

8. Hornbeam or Ironwood—A small hardwood tree, seldom exceeding 40 feet. It has a fluted and crooked trunk. The bark is smooth and greenish gray. The leaves are deciduous, alternate, and simple with a serrated margin, typically varying from 1-4 inches in length. It produces fruit in a small nut that is 1/8-1/4 inches long.

9. Black Spruce—Can be up to 60 feet tall. Needles are 1/2 inch long, silvery bluish-green and are four sided. Cones are purple-brown colored and found near the top of the tree. The bark is green, scaly and grayish brown. Favors water soaked land, bogs, and swamps.

10. Sumac—A shrub or small tree, 3-33 feet tall. Leaves are arranged in a spiral. The flowers are in dense panicles or spikes 2-12 inches long. Each flower has five petals, very small, and can be greenish, creamy white or red. The fruits form dense clusters of reddish drupes called sumac bobs.

11. Hemlock—Medium to large evergreen can grow up to 70 feet tall. The needles are flat, 3/8 inch long and 1/8 inch wide. They are dark green on top with a pale, whitish-green below. There are two white lines on the underside of the needle. The bark is scaly and commonly deeply furrowed. The color ranges from gray to brown. The branches stem horizontally from the trunk and are usually arranged in flattened sprays that bend downward towards their tips.
1. **White Pine**—Can grow up to 100 feet tall and 4 feet in diameter. Needles grow in clusters of five, 3-5 inches long, are soft and blue-green in color. The White Pine is ideal for a windbreak or screen and grows best in full sunlight.

2. **Hawthorn or Thorn Apple**—Is 15-18 feet tall. The bark is dark brown and scaly. The leaves are thin, dark green and can grow up to 3-4 inches long and 2-3 inches wide. This tree produces small red apples, 3-4 inches around. The fruit is loved by birds. Flowers grow in showy white clusters and normally bloom in the beginning of June.

3. **White Birch**—Also known as Canoe Birch, can be up to 80 feet tall. Bark is chalky and peels off in paper thin layers. Look for yellow tinge on underside of bark. Leaves are sharply pointed, approx. 3 inches long and 2 inches wide. This tree does not like shade and is the first to grow back after a fire or where trees have been cut.

4. **Black Cherry**—Can grow up to 60 feet tall. Leaves are long and tapered with a strip of orange hairs on the midrib of the underside. Bark is black and scaly on adult trees, smooth and black when young. Fruits are black when ripe.

5. **Scotch Pine**—Needles are twisted in groups of two, blue-green in color and 1 1/2-3 inches long. The bark is flaky, and orange-brown in the upper two-thirds of mature trees, while thick, grayish or reddish at the base of the tree. This tree likes full sun. The wood is not used for dimension lumber and is often planted for Christmas trees.

6. **Black Locust**—Leaves are 8-14 inches in length. The bark is rough on young trunks, yellowish-brown in color, and become deeply furrowed into distinct thick rounded ridges that are not scaly. This tree produces a flat, smooth, brown pod that is 2-4 inches long and contains 4-8 brown or black seeds. The pods are ripe in September.