

The Trees at PMEC

Look for the wooden “tree cookies”
and match the number to its tree!

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 White Ash | 18 Elderberry Bush |
| 2 Red Oak | 19 Winterberry Holly |
| 3 Red Maple | 20 Sassafras |
| 4 European Cranberry Bush | 21 Musclewood |
| 5 American Basswood | 22 Hawthorne |
| 6 Lilac | 23 Red Pine |
| 7 Highbush Blueberry | 24 Smooth Alder |
| 8 Trembling Aspen | 25 Staghorn Sumac |
| 9 Spicebush | 26 Paper Birch |
| 10 Serviceberry | 27 & 31 Black Cherry |
| 11 Yellow Birch | 28 American Beech |
| 12 Hemlock | 29 American Chestnut |
| 13 Witch Hazel | 30 & 32 Black Birch |
| 14 Mountain Laurel | 33 White Oak |
| 15 Black Oak | 34 White Pine |
| 16 Red Spruce | |
| 17 Silky Dogwood | |



Tree ID Walk



The numbered trees on the map will lead you to the trees marked with wooden cookies. Try to find all 34!

19. Winterberry Holly

- Shrub that can reach 15 feet in height, commonly found in wetlands
- Bright red berries (poisonous to humans) are popular for holiday decorations
- Smooth, glossy leaves that are dark green and toothed

20. Sassafras

- Different leaf types on a single tree, 0-3 lobes, the 2-lobed leaves look like mittens
- All parts of tree are aromatic, produces a citrus-like scent
- Was once used as the main ingredient in traditional root beer



21. Musclegwood

- Medium hardwood tree that can grow to 20-30 feet in height
- Alternate, simple leaves
- Its hard wood is used for tool handles and walking sticks

22. Hawthorn

- Small tree with small fruits (haws) and thorny branches
- Leaves are simple and grow spirally in clusters



23. Red Pine

- Tall evergreen that can grow to 65-115 feet in height
- Pinkish-red flaky bark
- Long needles grow in clusters of 2

24. Smooth Alder

- Thicket forming shrub or small tree that can grow 8-12 feet
- Small pinecones stay on the plant year round
- Tree is often used in streambank stabilization and wetland restoration

25. Staghorn Sumac

- Large shrub or small tree that can grow to 30-35 feet, unrelated to poison sumac
- Alternate, compound leaves and fuzz-coated branches like deer antler velvet
- Produces clusters of fuzzy, red berries used in natural dyes

26. Paper Birch

- Also known as white birch, known for its white, peeling bark
- Small to medium sized tree
- Oval leaves with pointed tips and serrated margins, turn yellow in the fall

27 & 31. Black Cherry

- Tree can live to 250-300 years and grow up to 80 feet
- Alternate, simple leaves and the wood is reddish-brown, strong and often used for furniture
- Almond scent to leaves and twigs, produces white flowers clusters and black berries

28. American Beech

- Large, slow growing tree that can grow to 50-80 feet
- Alternate leaves with coarse serrations
- Produces tiny nuts that are a food source for many animals



29. American Chestnut

- Was once a dominant tree species in North America until the chestnut blight fungus killed most trees ~100 years ago
- Efforts are in place to breed and plant disease-resistant American Chestnuts
- Long, canoe shaped leaves with curved teeth on edges, produces chestnuts when 8-10 years old

30 & 32. Black Birch

- Also known as river birch or sweet birch, trees and leaves have wintergreen scent
- 1-3 inch long alternate, ovate leaves with serrated edges
- Bark does not peel like other birches, though older trees develop scaly plates

33. White Oak

- Long-lived hardwood tree, and can grow to heights over 100 feet
- 5-6-inch-long leaves that are simple and alternately arranged, rounded tips
- Produces oval acorns when the tree is mature

34. White Pine

- Largest conifer in the NE North America, can grow up to 150 feet and long-lived
- Needles are in clusters of 5, and pinecones are 4-8 inches long and 1 inch thick

Welcome to the Tree ID Walk at Peabody Mill Environmental Center!

We hope to provide an opportunity to deepen your understanding and connection to nature and learn all about the local trees here at PMEC.

We are amazed to find such diversity right here around the building. There are a total of 34 different species we have located for you to find.

See if you can find these species out on the trails!



It took a team effort to complete this project, and we are very grateful for these special groups of people who helped see this project to completion. We could not have completed it without you! PMEC would like to thank the Amherst Conservation Commission and Adventure Teen Camp for your time and energy in locating the trees and installing all the tree cookies. We also want to thank NRPC for volunteering their time and resources creating the map allowing us to navigate and locate the trees. We appreciate you all and thank you!



Peabody Mill Environmental Center
Amherst, New Hampshire 03031

Tree ID Walk



Tree Descriptions— Can you find them all?

1. White Ash

- Grows to 50-80 feet
- Leaflets of 5-9 (usually 7), ovate to elliptic, opposite, compounded
- Dense wood used for a variety of tools (canoe oars, hockey sticks, etc.)

2. Red Oak

- Fast growing: can grow up to 100 feet and can live up to 500 years
- Alternate, simple leaves, with pointed tipped lobes and acorns are produced every 3-5 years
- Wood is used for furniture and housing

3. Red Maple

- An abundant tree that can grow to 50-60 feet, known for its vibrant red autumn leaves
- Palmately lobed leaves with toothed lobes
- Can be used for syrup, though less commonly than sugar maples

4. European Cranberry Bush

- A non-native ornamental shrub that produces bright red berries
- Vibrant foliage in the fall

5. American Basswood

- Alternate, heart shaped leaves
- Can grow up to 80 feet and can live up to around 200 years
- Native Americans used the fibrous bark for rope and other items

6. Lilac

- The NH state flower! Known for its fragrant flowers in the spring
- Shrub can grow up to 12-15 feet

7. Highbush Blueberry

- Produces blueberries Apr-Oct
- Can grow between 6-12 feet tall

8. Trembling Aspen

- Also known as Quaking Aspen, a narrow tree that can reach a height of 80 feet
- Simple, ovate leaves that have rounded teeth on margins

9. Spicebush

- A shrub found in wetland areas and known for its lemony scented leaves
- Produces small red berries in the fall

10. Serviceberry

- Small tree or tall shrub
- Alternate, simple leaves with serrated edges
- Produces white flowers in the early spring, and small red berries in the summer

11. Yellow Birch

- Alternate leaves with pointed tips and serrated edges
- Bark is a shiny yellow/bronze when tree is older
- Grows up to 60-80 feet and can live to 150-300 years

12. Hemlock

- An evergreen with short needles
- Affected by invasive insects that eat the sap
- Produces small pinecones, and is known to be a good shade tree due to its height

13. Witch Hazel



- A shrub that can grow to 10-25 feet
- Produces small yellow flowers in the fall, these flowers are grown next to its fruit
- Used as an astringent

14. Mountain Laurel

- Broad leafed evergreen shrub that reaches 10-25 feet in height
- In the spring, blooms with light pink to white flowers

15. Black Oak

- Alternate leaves with 5-7 bristle tipped lobes, fuzzy on the underside
- Can grow up to 85 feet
- Known for its rounded acorns

16. Red Spruce

- Evergreen tree that is very common in New England, can grow to 60-80 feet
- Wood is used for pulp, but also sounding boards in instruments
- Needles are ½ inch long and grow individually around twigs

17. Silky Dogwood

- Shrub that grows to 6-10 feet
- Produces white flower clusters in the spring followed by blue berries in the summer
- Opposite, broad leaves with veins running parallel to leaf edge



18. Elderberry Bush

- Small to large shrubs or small trees known for its purple to blue black berries
- Small, white/cream flowers are produced in the spring
- Opposite, compound leaves with serrated margins, 5-7 leaflets