



Common Trees at The Wild Center

Virtual Field Guide:

Eastern White Pine



Needles: White pine needles occur in bundles, called fascicles, of 5. Needles are blue-green and appear feathery.

Scotch Pine



Needles: Scotch pine needles come in fascicles bundles, of 3. Needles are dark green and much shorter than the needles of white pines.



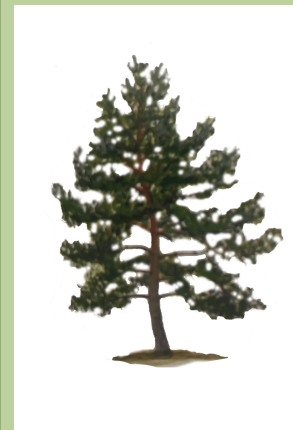
Bark: White pine bark is gray-brown in color and becomes more furrowed or covered in deep grooves with age.



Bark: Scotch pine bark is red-brown and often flakey higher up on the tree, and lower down becomes darker and furrowed



Shape: White pines grow tall and straight with broad, outstretching branches. Look for the long, bushy branches.



Shape: Scotch pines are usually bushy and shaggy, and do not grow as tall or as straight as white pines. Look for the red bark and shorter branches.



Paper Birch



Leaves: Birch leaves are light green and round, ending in a point. Look for these large, bright green leaves.



Bark: Super characteristic, distinguishable, white bark. Paper birch bark often peels off into large sheets.



Shape: Since birches have leaves instead of needles, you can look for the round top in addition to the distinctive white bark to ID this tree.

Balsam Fir



Needles: Fir needles are soft, and flat. They do not come in bundles, but instead grow directly off of the branch.



Bark: Balsam fir bark is light gray and relatively smooth. It has small bumps filled with sap along the length of the trunk.



Shape: Firs are cylindrical in shape with branches growing all the way to the ground. Their branches usually cover the trunk of the tree.