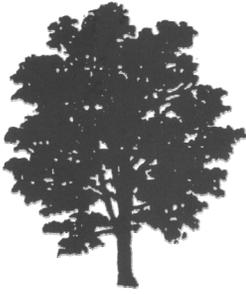


## N. RED OAK

*Quercus borealis*



- Desirable shade and forest tree
- Leaves dark green, 5" long and 4-5" wide with deeply indented, pointed lobes
- Acorns 3/4 - 1" long, reddish brown, oval in shape, eaten by deer, turkeys, and squirrels
- Wood is hard, strong, coarse grained, reddish-brown, used for carpentry

## ASPEN

*Populus tremuloides*  
and *P. grandidentata*



- Pioneering species making up 30% of Michigan's forests
- Leaves dark green with toothed edges
- Wood light in color and weight, soft

## TREE IDENTIFICATION LIST

Follow the numbered markers to identify the trees of Island Park:

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <b>White Cedar</b>      | <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>     |
| 2. <b>Red Pine</b>         | <i>Pinus resinosa</i>         |
| 3. <b>Jack Pine</b>        | <i>Pinus banksiana</i>        |
| 4. <b>Largetooth Aspen</b> | <i>Populus grandidentata</i>  |
| 6. <b>Hemlock</b>          | <i>Tsuga Canadensis</i>       |
| 7. <b>Choke Cherry</b>     | <i>Prunus virginiana</i>      |
| 8. <b>White Ash</b>        | <i>Fraxinus Americana</i>     |
| 9. <b>Basswood</b>         | <i>Tilia Americana</i>        |
| 10. <b>Sandbar Willow</b>  | <i>Salix interior</i>         |
| 11. <b>White Birch</b>     | <i>Betula papyrifera</i>      |
| 12. <b>Balsam Poplar</b>   | <i>Populus balsamifera</i>    |
| 13. <b>Tamarack</b>        | <i>Larix laricina</i>         |
| 14. <b>Speckled Adler</b>  | <i>Alnus incana</i>           |
| 15. <b>Dogwood</b>         | <i>Cornus species</i>         |
| 17. <b>Black Willow</b>    | <i>Salix nigra</i>            |
| 18. <b>Apple</b>           | <i>Malus species</i>          |
| 19. <b>White Pine</b>      | <i>Pinus strobes</i>          |
| 20. <b>Serviceberry</b>    | <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> |
| 21. <b>Red Maple</b>       | <i>Acer rubrum</i>            |
| 22. <b>Quaking Aspen</b>   | <i>Populus tremuloides</i>    |
| 23. <b>White Spruce</b>    | <i>Picea glauca</i>           |
| 24. <b>Red Oak</b>         | <i>Quercus borealis</i>       |

*What do we plant when we plant the tree?*

*We plant the ship that will cross the sea,*

*We plant the mast to carry the sails,*

*We plant the planks to withstand the gales-*

*The keel, and keelson, and beam and knee-*

*We plant the ship when we plant the tree*

-- Henry Abbey, What Do We Plant



City of Alpena  
Wildlife Sanctuary Board  
208 N. First Avenue  
Alpena, MI 49707

# ISLAND PARK -

## A FOREST SAMPLER



When the first European settlers arrived in the mid 1800s, 90% of Michigan's land area was forested. The great pine forests were harvested to build the Midwest and were replaced by farms. Michigan became the nation's leading lumber producer for nearly a quarter of a century prior to 1900, and the resulting wealth accounted for most of the early financial and industrial growth of our state.

Today's forests still cover over half of Michigan, providing food and cover for a large and varied wildlife, the backdrop for a thriving tourist industry, and a renewable source of forest products.

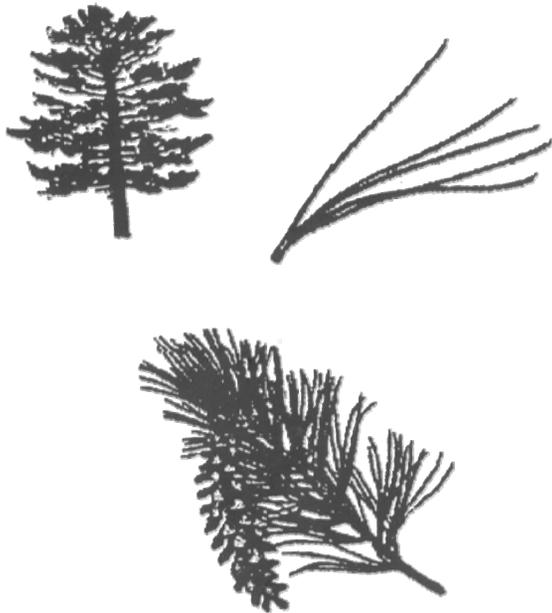
Island Park is home to a variety of trees, which are characteristic of the forests of Michigan. Sample a little transection of a Michigan forest as you walk the trails of Island Park.

City of Alpena  
[www.alpena.mi.us](http://www.alpena.mi.us)

Among the native tree species found on Island Park, the following represent some of the more important ones in Michigan.

**N. WHITE PINE**

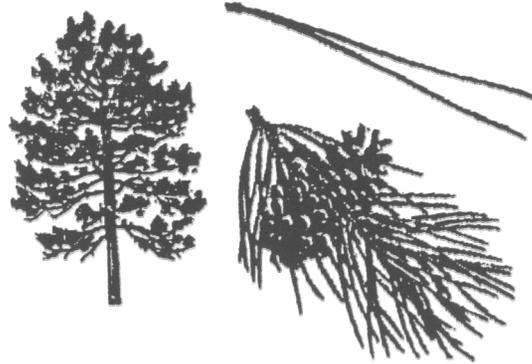
*Pinus strobes*



- Michigan State Tree
- Primary lumber species from 1870-1890
- Needles 3-5" long, soft, and fine, and in clusters of five
- Cones 4-10" long, slightly curved, narrow, and tapering
- Wood is straight grained, light, and soft - making it easy to work with
- Virgin stands can be seen at Interlochen and Hartwick Pines State Park

**RED PINE**

*Pinus resinosa*



- Widely used for reforestation due to its fast growing and adaptability
- Needles 4-6" long, lustrous dark green, in clusters of two
- Cones 2" long, brown, compact
- Wood harder, heavier, and more resinous than white pine
- Increasingly used for utility poles
- Volume in northern lower Michigan has more than doubled since 1977

**JACK PINE**

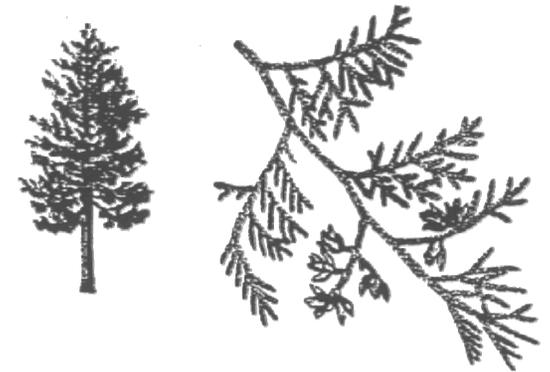
*Pinus banksiana*



- Pioneering species, easily propagated
- Needles ¾ - 1 ½" long, dark gray-green, stout, and in clusters of two
- Cones are 1 ½ - 2" long, curved, hard, and often require fire to open

**WHITE CEDAR**

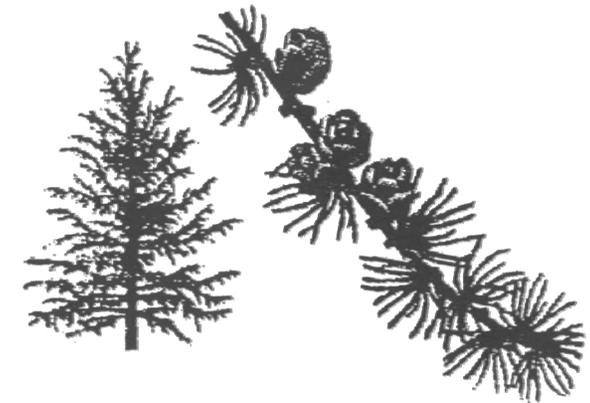
*Thuja occidentalis*



- Scale-like, flat leaves in a fan-like spray
- Cones 1/2" long, erect, and bunched
- Important source of food and cover for deer
- Slow growing, prefers moist sites

**TAMARACK**

*Larix laricina*



- Only deciduous conifer in northern forests, shedding its needles each fall
- Needles 1" long, soft and flexible, light blue-green, in cluster of 10 or more
- Cones small, light brown, ½ - ¾" long, upright
- Wood is very hard, strong, and durable
- Typically found in conifer swamp