

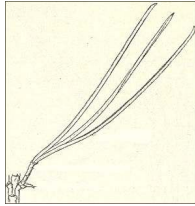
TREE IDENTIFICATION KEY

for use at Mt. Baldy Visitor Center

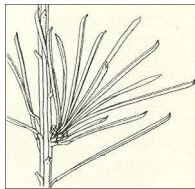
What is a tree?

A plant that has a single woody trunk at six feet in height [except when it is a seedling].

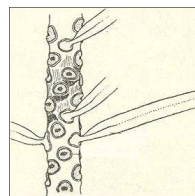
How to use a key: Choose the statement in each pair that describes the tree most accurately. You either get a name or another pair to go to. You may have to repeat the steps.



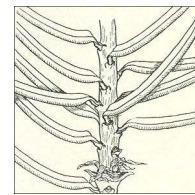
- 1A leaves very narrow, needle-like or scale-like go to 2
1B leaves broader with midrib and veins go to 9
- 2A leaves arranged in bundles, needle-shaped go to 3
2B leaves on the branch one by one, sometimes overlapping go to 6



- 3A leaves in a loose cluster = DEODAR CEDAR
3B leaves 3 in a bundle with papery sleeve go to 4
- 4A leaves gray-green and drooping = GRAY PINE
4B leaves blue-green or yellow-green go to 5



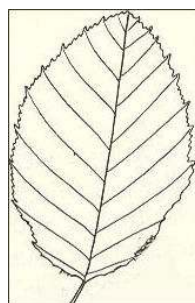
- 5A cones with long claws = COULTER PINE
5B cones without sharp prickles = JEFFREY PINE
- 6A branches appearing flattened go to 7
6B leaves spirally arranged go to 8



- 7A leaves scale-like, overlapping = INCENSE-CEDAR
7B leaves whitish on lower surface = REDWOOD
- 8A leaves with bases running down the twig = GIANT SEQUOIA
8B leaves with short stems go to 9



- 9A leaves thickened at base, cones upright = WHITE FIR
9B leaves narrowed at base, cones hanging down = BIG-CONE SPRUCE



- 10A leaves with small, paired leaflets = BLUE ELDERBERRY
10B leaves one on a stem go to 11
- 11A leaves with veins coming from one point = BIGLEAF MAPLE
11B leaves with veins like a feather go to 12
- 12A leaves with smooth edges, strong odor = CALIFORNIA BAY
12B leaf edges rough or irregular go to 13
- 13A leaf with distinct side veins underneath = WHITE ALDER
13B leaf without distinct side veins underneath = CANYON LIVE OAK