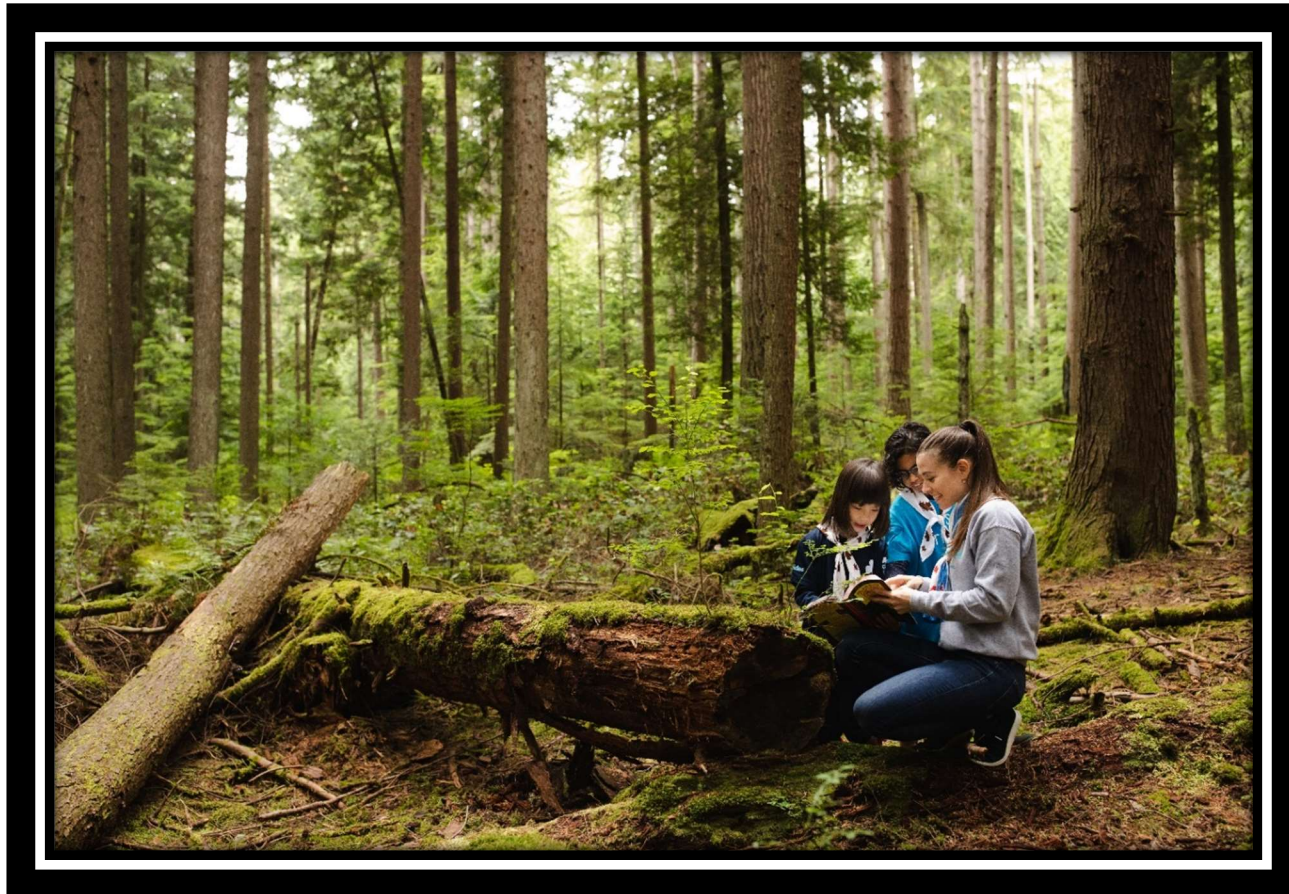




Manitoba Council
Celebrate Spring Challenge



Tree	Form	Bark	Flowers	Fruit	Twigs	Leaves	Occurrence	Notes
Balsam Fir	Dense evergreen, slender symmetrical spire shaped crown.	Grey, smooth to rough. Blisters on young trees. Cracked and scaly on older trees	April – May. Red or purple, oval	Erect, dark purple cone with thin scales 4 – 10 cm long	Opposite, grey, slender, smooth, hairy. Buds 5 mm with greenish brown scales	Single, fat, twisted at base, needle like, soft, rounded or notched at tip, 15–25 mm long, whitened	Common in a forest In moist habitats; mixed with other tree species.	The needles and sap are flammable and can help to start a fire.
Black Spruce	Dense evergreen Irregular pyramidal crown Club shaped tip	Thin, brown to greyish scales; inner bark olive green	May, dark red or purple, oval.	Egg-shaped cones, 2–3 cm long thin brown scales	Irregularly whorled, hairy, light brown darken with age. 3–5 mm long with overlapping brown scales	Single, short sharp pointed, stiff, 4-sided, blue green, whitened along sides, needle-like, 8–15 mm long	Wide-spread in the forested region; in bogs or wet habitats	Long ago, parts of the tree were used to make dolls for children.
Eastern White Cedar	Dense, compact evergreen cone shaped crown	Thin, shreddy, with narrow fibrous strips; red-to-pale brown.	May, yellow or pink, small and oval.	Oblong erect cone 12 mm long with 4–6 pairs of thin, brown, rounded cone scales.	Alternate, slender, fan-shaped, covered in green pointed scales, brown with age. Leaves cover leaf buds, cone buds at the tip of branches.	Scale-like, paired, overlapping, short, 3–6 mm, tight against the twigs, yellow green in colour.	Wet habitats Occasionally between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Winnipegosis	One of Manitoba's oldest trees, it can grow up to 400 years old.

Jack Pine	Medium sized evergreen, narrow, open crown;	Brownish with thin, irregularly furrowed scales.	May, in clusters near the tip of the twig, yellow or purple, elongated.	A brown cone, 3–7 cm long, curved, occurring in pairs, scales thickened at tips, cones stay closed on the trees	Whorled, red brown, slender, narrow elongated ridges Buds 15 mm long, with many small, brown, sticky scales.	Needle-like, 2–4 cm long, stiff, Clusters of 2 Sometimes minutely toothed.	Very common in dry to moist habitats throughout the forested region.	The cones are serotinous, meaning that they open in high heat from the sun or fire.
Eastern White Pine	A medium sized evergreen, broadly cylindrical-to -irregular crown when open-grown	Thin, smooth, grey green when young, become rough, dark grey, with scaly ridges.	May, Clustered yellowish or pinkish, oval.	Cone, almost cylindrical and curved, 8–20 cm on curved stems; cone scales thin, brown	Opposite or whorled, slender, green/grey, roughened by leaf bases Become smooth and brown. Buds 15 mm long with light brown pointy scales.	Needle-like, soft, 5–15 cm long, finely toothed, in clusters of 5 with a deciduous brown sheath at base.	Extreme South Eastern Manitoba in dry habitats; rare.	Were used to produce Royal Navy ship masts.
American Elm	A large deciduous tree, slender in dense area. Branch from the ground in open areas Vase-like appearance.	Dark-grey, rough, furrowed when old.	Before leaves, small, purple or yellow, on long stems in loose drooping clusters.	Oval, dry, one-seeded, fatened, winged with a hairy margin, 8–10 mm in diameter, notched at the tip.	Alternate, slender, smooth or hairy; conical terminal buds, 5 mm long, red brown. Flower buds round. Oval, tan Leaf scars	Alternate, simple, oval, sharp pointed, unequal at base, coarse double toothed, 10–15 cm long.	Southern Manitoba on rich, moist, well-drained habitats	Known for acquiring Dutch elm disease, a fungus that causes the tree to wilt and die.
Red Pine	Large evergreen with round,	Reddish brown with smooth,	May, clusters near the tip of the	A stalkless, egg-shaped cone, 4–7	Opposite or single, light brown but	Needle-like, 10–16 cm	In dry habitats in south	Seen most commonly in

	symmetrical crown; No lower branches especially in dense area Branches nearly horizontal.	broad, scaly plates.	twig, red or purple, elongated.	cm long; scales thickened at outer edge but not barbed.	darkening, stout, roughened by leaf bases. Buds up to 2 cm long with many red-brown scales	long, in clusters of two with a brown sheath at base, soft, minutely toothed.	eastern Manitoba, also on Black Island, Lake Winnipeg; not common.	plantations in the southeast forests of Manitoba.
Balsam Poplar	Medium sized deciduous Long cylindrical trunk and a narrow, open crown of stout limbs.	Smooth, becoming furrowed into thick ridges, white to grey-brown	Before leaves, in drooping dense catkins.	With leaves, smooth, capsule about 6–7 mm long, in catkins	Alternate, stout, round, shiny smooth bright red brown. Few Lenticels. Sharp pointed terminal bud 25 mm long, fragrant odour, chestnut brown	Alternate, simple, oval, rounded at base fine-toothed, 7–10 mm long, yellow metallic lustre on the under surface.	Throughout moist habitats in the forested ecozones of Manitoba; except extreme north.	The aromatic buds of balsam poplar have been called the balm of Gilead.
Tamarack (Larch)	Small tree with an open, green, symmetrical crown. Only native conifer to lose its needles in fall		With leaves, yellow or red, small, semi - circular.	Erect, egg-shaped brownish cone, 1–5 cm long, composed of about 20 rounded thin scales.	Alternate, slender, flexible, slightly hairy, light brown darken with age; roughened by thin scales with upturned tips	Needle-like, 20–50 mm long, clusters of 12 to 20 spurs on old branches, pale green in summer and yellow in fall	In bogs and wet habitats throughout most of the forested region.	The bark and rotted wood can be burned to smoke fish and hides.
Large-tooth Aspen	Medium to tall deciduous tree Stout branches form a round topped crown.	Smooth, green grey to white, becoming deeply furrowed at the base of old trunks.	Before leaves, in drooping catkins.	With leaves; a hairy capsule seed, 6 mm long in loose, drooping catkins, 10–12 cm long.	Alternate, stout, stiff, hairy. Terminal bud, dull brown, finely hairy, 7–8 mm long, pointed, lateral buds spread away from twig. Larger Flower buds. Leaf scars crescent	Alternate, simple, 5–10 cm long, sharp pointed, rounded at base, coarse toothed with 5–15 large teeth, curved inward at tip; white, hairy at first, hairless	In the South Eastern corner of Manitoba on a variety of sites; rare.	Wildlife use the foliage, twigs and buds as food.

					shaped with 3 bundle scars. Lenticels elongated.	on fattened stems.		
White Spruce	Dense evergreen Pyramidal crown horizontal branches, lower branches have upturned tips.	Thin, grey to brown scales flake off readily on older trees; inner bark cinnamon to light silvery white.	May, red or yellow, oval.	Cones drop in 1 year but some persist scattered about the crown; 3–6 cm long; scales brown, thin.	Irregularly whorled, yellow brown. dark with age, covered in small, long, spiral leaf bases; rough twigs/branches. Buds 6 mm long with brown scales.	Single, sharp pointed, needle like, stiff, 4-sided, 15 mm long; Numerous on upper side of twigs	Common throughout the forested region on well drained habitats or along streams and around lakes.	Provincial tree of Manitoba. This wood can be used for frames, snowshoes ,tent poles;
Basswood	deciduous, Single, straight trunk narrow long pyramid crown	Dark grey, smooth on young tree; furrowed into soft, fat scaly ridge	With leaves or later, cream - coloured, fragrant.	Pale-brown, hard nut-like berry, 1 cm open clusters droop from a smooth leaf.	Alternating, smooth, shiny red or green, wrinkled. Lenticels are common, long, rusty-brown. Terminal bud is 6 mm, green brown, shiny, made of 2 tight scales and 1 long sided lateral scale;	Alternate, simple, heart shaped, abruptly pointed at tip, coarsely toothed, lop - sided, 12–16 cm long.	Southern Manitoba; from Spruce Woods eastward, along river banks.	Basswood is a source of nectar for bees.

Black Ash	Medium-to-large deciduous tree with narrow open crown	Greyish, scaly, shallow furrowed into soft, often spongy, ridges.	Before leaves, small, in clusters.	Single, dry, with elongated wing, 2.5–4 cm long, blunt at both ends.	Opposite, round, stout, smooth, grey. Terminal buds are 4–10 mm long, dark brown to black. Leaf scars heart shaped. prominent bundle scars follow contour of leaf scars. Lenticels yellow to dark brown.	Opposite, compound, 15–30 cm long, composed of 7 to 11 lance shaped, fine toothed leaflets, 10–14 cm long, stalkless and arranged in pairs.	South Eastern Manitoba to Lake Manitoba, along stream banks and in moist habitats.	Ash trees are considered at risk because of the threat of emerald ash borer.
Bur Oak	deciduous Broad, rounded crown Stout branches.	Light brown, rough, divided by deep furrows into scaly, flaky plates.	After leaves, male in catkins, female single or few in a cluster.	An acorn, 20–30 mm long, 1/2 covered by cap, maturing in one year.	Alternate, stout, ridged, hairy at first, become hairless. Small, oval yellow brown lenticels Terminal bud hairy 3–6 mm long, 5 narrow hairy bracts and 2+ lateral buds; Leaf scars moon-shaped, Bundle scars in 2 curved rows	Alternate, simple, prominently lobed, 15–30 cm long, finely hairy beneath.	Common in southern Manitoba, north to The Pas; often in river bottom forests, occasionally in uplands.	One of the longest living deciduous trees in Manitoba, sensitive to changes in the ground

Ironwood	deciduous tree Slender, erect trunk; Broad crown	Light brown, roughened by narrow, elongated, shreddy scales - loosen at the ends.	With leaves; in greenish elongated clusters.	A small green nut in a papery bladder Grows in dense clusters on slender stems.	Alternate, very slender, tough, hairy, shiny, dark red brown. Buds sharply pointed, chestnut-brown 3–4 mm long, scaly with light colored margins. Leaf scars small, moon-shaped; White circular lenticels	Alternate, simple, oval, tapered at tip, finely double toothed, thin, 7–12 cm long, finely hairy beneath.	In South Eastern Manitoba in rich, moist habitats; rare.	This is a strong heavy wood, used for tool handles.
Cotton-wood	deciduous tree conical crown of spreading t upward branches;	Smooth, yellow green; older bark deeply furrowed, scaly and grey at the base.	Before leaves, in drooping catkins.	A capsule about 8–12 mm long, in catkins.	Alternate, stout, smooth, shiny, often 4-sided or ridged, green brown. Terminal bud sharp-pointed, 2 cm long, chestnut or green brown, smooth, shiny, gummy, outer scales hairy; 13 mm long. Leaf scars elliptical, light green brown; bundle scars in 3 clear groups. Lenticels el straw-coloured.	Alternate, simple, triangular, with round teeth, hairy, 5–10 mm long/wide. Stalk fatter at base of leaf.	Southern Manitoba, along riverbanks.	One of the largest growing trees in Manitoba, cottonwood can be several metres wide.

Green Ash	Deciduous tree Slender trunk Spreading crown.	Grey brown, furrowed into soft scaly ridges Diamond pattern in mature bark.	Before or with leaves, small.	Dry, single, with a narrow, elongated wing, 3–6 cm long, pointed at base.	Opposite, stout, smooth; lenticels brown, linear. Terminal bud red brown, 3–8 mm long with 2 lateral scales; Leaf scars horseshoe shaped with 18 bundle scar	Opposite, compound, 15–20 cm long, made of 7–9 short stalk shaped, toothed, leaflets, 10–15 cm long, borne in pairs.	Common along river banks throughout central and southern Manitoba.	Common as boulevard trees; Ash trees are considered at risk because of the threat of emerald ash borer.
Hackberry	Deciduous Large, bushy crown of upward or spreading branches.	Grey brown, covered with deeply furrowed, wart-like ridges when old.	Before or with leaves, minute, greenish; solitary or in pairs.	A berry, red orange then dark purple at maturity 6–8 mm diameter, contains 1 hard nut.	Alternate, rusty-brown to grey brown, slender, smooth or hairy. Buds 6–8 mm long, hairy, light-brown, pressed on the twigs except for terminal bud- at nearly right angles to the twig. Leaf scars small, oval. Lenticels elongated, yellow-brown.	Alternate, simple, oval to lance shaped, 6–9 cm long, 4–6 cm wide, tapered at tip, sharp toothed to middle or below.	Localized along the southern margin of Lake Manitoba, mainly on beaches; rare.	Has a strong grain and porous structure, and is used as a substitute for red oak, ash or elm in furniture making.

Manitoba Maple	deciduous spreading crown of thick limbs.	Light brown or dark grey, furrowed into irregular flat topped ridges.	Before or with leaves, in yellow green clusters, male flowers with elongated red-tipped stamens.	Winged, wrinkled, dry, yellowish, ascending in pairs, 30–50 mm long.	Opposite, stout, smooth, dense fuzz near tip; green at first becoming grey black. Lenticels long rusty-brown, covered by fuzz near tips. Terminal bud blunt, 3–8 mm long, hairy; lateral buds smaller, encased by outer scale splitting at tip revealing bud. Leaf scars semi-circular, narrow,	Opposite, compound, 15–38 cm long, composed of 3–5 coarse toothed or lobed, paired, leaflets, 5–12 cm long	Throughout central and southern Manitoba, usually in moist habitats and along stream beds.	This tree can be tapped to make maple syrup.
Peachleaf Willow	Deciduous shrub to a small tree Somewhat drooping branches.	Smooth, becoming ridged and more or less scaly, red-brown.	Before leaves, in catkins.	A capsule in catkins on short, leafy branches.	Alternate, flexible, yellow to dark, shiny. Few Lenticels, small, brown, larger, linear, yellow. Buds small, dark, shiny, brown with tan base, 2–4 mm long, with 1 scale. Leaf scars small, with 3 bundle scars.	Alternate, simple, lance shaped, 5–14 cm long and 2–5 mm wide, narrowed or rounded tapered at tip, finely toothed, stem slender, green and white	Along stream beds in Southern part of Manitoba; not common.	Willow bark contains many salicylates, such as acetylsalicylic acid, more commonly known as aspirin.

Showy Mountain Ash	deciduous shrub or small tree Spreading, upward branches; often bushy.	Grey brown, thin, smooth, forming loose, papery scales on older stems or trunks.	June white, 4–5 mm in diameter occurring in fattopped open clusters.	In August, berry 8–10 mm diameter, scarlet or vermillion with a fine powdery covering in clusters.	Alternate, grey-brown, stout, smooth or shredding cuticle; Lenticels scattered, tan elongated. Terminal bud 10–14 mm long, conical, smooth, dark purple red. Leafscars narrow, moon-shaped, dark brown with 5 light brown bundle scars.	Alternate, compound, 20 cm long composed of 11–15 paired, coarse toothed, conical tipped, oblong leaflets, 3–8 cm long, 2 to 3 times as long as broad, blue-green.	Southern half of Manitoba, except south-west, in moist habitats.	Although similarly shaped, the showy mountain ash is not actually an ash tree.
Trembling Aspen	Deciduous tree Slender trunk Upward branches that form an open, round crown.	Smooth, green grey to white, becoming rough and furrowed.	Before leaves, in drooping hairy catkins.	With leaves, a capsule about 5–7 mm long in catkins.	Alternate slender, flexible, and shiny. Terminal bud 6–7 mm long, lustrous, hairless, sharp pointed, scaly, gummy. Leaf scars are moon-shaped, light brown, with 3 raised bundle scars.	Alternate, simple, egg-shaped to circular, abruptly pointed, fine-toothed, rounded teeth, 3–7 mm long and wide Fattened stalks that are longer than the leaf blade.	Common throughout the forested region in moist to dry habitats.	The wood is used to make oriented strand board in the Swan Valley area of Manitoba. The trembling aspen gets its name from its leaves, which flutter in the lightest breeze.

White Birch	Deciduous tree or coarse shrub with upward, spreading branches. During winter, the red brown branches contrast with the white trunk of mature trees.	Thin, smooth, at first dark but becoming creamy to pink white, easily separates into papery layers.	April to May, in catkins.	A dry, 2-winged nut, less than 1.5–2.5 mm broad in drooping cone-like catkins, 3–5 cm long.	Alternate, stout, hairy at first but become smooth, shiny, red-brown, Lenticels numerous, small, circular, yellow. Terminal bud sharp pointed, 5–7 mm long, chestnut brown curved, slightly sticky and hairy Leaf scars very small, moon-shaped, with 3 bundle scars.	Alternate, simple, Triangular, Double toothed, 5–10 cm long, slender stalked, hairy when young.	In moist to dry habitats throughout the forested ecozones of Manitoba.	Sleds, canoes, and snowshoes can all be made of birch wood; its sap can be boiled into a syrup.
Wild Plum	Deciduous shrub but occasionally tree-like.	Smooth, grey or red brown on young trees, splitting into curly scales when older.	With or before leaves, white, 25 mm in diameter, Clusters of 5 flowers	A berry, round, orange-red in colour with 1 fattened stone, 2.5 cm long, sour.	Alternate, slender, smooth, brown, with thorns. Terminal bud 4–8 mm long, overlapping brown scales with light coloured tips Leaf scars broadly heart-shaped, dark brown with a bundle of scars Lenticels yellow, circular, of variable sizes.	Alternate, simple, oval or oblong, sharp pointed, 6–12 cm long; teeth sharp pointed, single and double toothed.	Southern Manitoba generally in moist habitats along river channels.	The fruit can be eaten raw, cooked, or dried.