BROADLEAF TREES - IDENTIFICATION METHODS

**Leaf arrangement**
- Alternate
- Opposite

**Leaf type**
- Simple
- Pinnately compound
- Bipinnately compound

**SAMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species name</th>
<th>Leaf length</th>
<th>Leaf</th>
<th>Fruit or flower</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway Maple</td>
<td>3-6”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver Maple</td>
<td>4-6”</td>
<td></td>
<td>mature trees have peely, grey bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
<td>4-6”</td>
<td></td>
<td>petioles don't produce milky sap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur Maple</td>
<td>2-2.5”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freeman Maple</td>
<td>3-5”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Maple</td>
<td>2-5”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxelder</td>
<td>2-4” (leaflets)</td>
<td></td>
<td>only maple with compound leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Tree Lilac</td>
<td>3-4”</td>
<td></td>
<td>prominent lenticels on the bark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckeye/Horsechestnut</td>
<td>3-6” (leaflets)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Catalpa</td>
<td>7-12”</td>
<td></td>
<td>leaves are huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Ash</td>
<td>3-5” (leaflets)</td>
<td></td>
<td>leaflets have very short petioles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ash</td>
<td>3-5” (leaflets)</td>
<td></td>
<td>leaflets have obvious petioles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OPPOSITE LEAVES**

- Norway Maple: 3-6”, some varieties have purple leaves, fruits are wide, unlike other maples, petioles produce milky sap when broken.
- Silver Maple: 4-6”, mature trees have peely, grey bark.
- Sugar Maple: 4-6”, petioles don’t produce milky sap.
- Amur Maple: 2-2.5”, bushy, fragrant late spring flowers.
- Freeman Maple: 3-5”, most don’t produce fruits.
- Red Maple: 2-5”, fruit often reddish.
- Boxelder: 2-4” (leaflets), only maple with compound leaves.
- Japanese Tree Lilac: 3-4”, prominent lenticels on the bark.
- Buckeye/Horsechestnut: 3-6” (leaflets), some buds have spines.
- Northern Catalpa: 7-12”, showy white flowers.
- Green Ash: 3-5” (leaflets), leaflets have very short petioles.
- White Ash: 3-5” (leaflets), leaflets have obvious petioles.

**ALTERNATE LEAVES**

- Honeylocust: 0.5-1” (leaflets), sometimes bipinnately compound, pods 6-8” long.
- Black Locust: 1-2” (leaflets), pods 2-4” long.
- Kentucky Coffeeetree: 1-3” (leaflets), pods 6-10” long.
- Black Walnut: 2-4” (leaflets), leaflets opposite, but leaves alternate.
- Mountain-Ash: 2-3” (leaflets), leaves stay through winter at stem end. 
- Shagbark Hickory: 3-7” (leaflets), leaflets opposite, but leaves alternate.
- Basswood/Am. Linden: 4-6”, leaflets opposite, but leaves alternate.
- Littleleaf Linden: 1-3”, leaflets opposite, but leaves alternate.
- Hackberry: 2-5”, leaf bottoms have nipple galls.
- Sumac: 2-4” (leaflets), leaflets opposite, but leaves alternate.
- Ironwood/ Hophornbeam: 2-5”, leaves are very corky.
- Black Cherry: 2-5”, black fungus common on branches.
- Chokecherry: 1-3.5”, black fungus common on branches.
- Witchhazel: 2.5-6”, fall/winter flowers.
- Callery Pear: 1.5-3”, glossy leaves.