

TREES (PINE)

LOGEPOLE PINE  
(*Pinus contorta latifolia*)

Jack Pine - Black Pine

**NOTE:** the most commonly used name for this tree is jack pine. However this name is correctly used for *Pinus banksiana*, a close relative east of the Rockies and probably not extending into B.C.

**SHORE PINE** (*P. contorta contorta*) is recognized by some authorities as a closely related tree growing in poor soil or swampy ground close to the sea coast. Generally it is twisted and crooked in form with bushy, irregular limbs. In other features it very closely resembles lodgepole pine.

**RANGE:** A tree likely to be found almost any place in B.C. from middle mountain to sub-alpine elevations.

**FORM:** Under normal conditions a tall, slender tree to 18" in diameter and 100' high. The crown is narrow and rounded with the thin limbs often occurring only on the top third of the tree. Young trees are narrowly conical with regular whorls of bushy, up-pointing limbs.

**BARK:** Mottled, dark grey with some trees showing light brown areas. Light covering of small, loose scales.

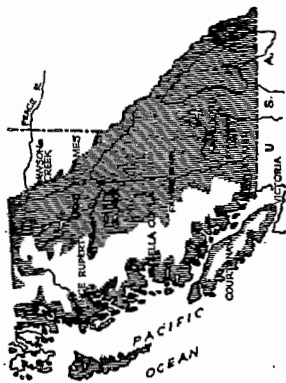
**LEAVES:** 2 needles to a bundle, 1 1/2" - 2 1/2" long and often with yellowish-green tinge.

**FRUIT:** A hard oval cone, spiny, and up to 2" long. Usually clustered and often hanging unopened on tree for several years.

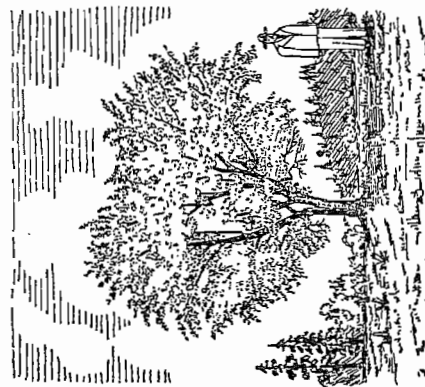
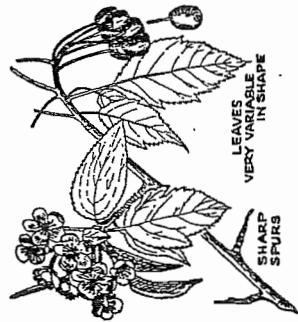
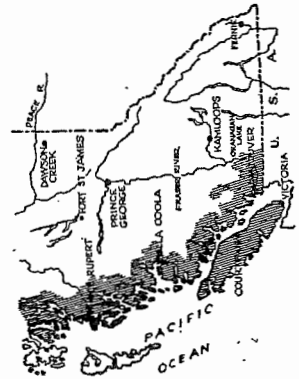
**WOOD:** A straight grained, light wood, pale in color. Generally regarded as a weed species in B.C. but gradually assuming importance because of abundance and accessibility. Used largely for railway ties, mine props and fuel.

**DID YOU KNOW** that most burned-over forests east of the Cascades grow up in a very dense stand of lodgepole pine. This is because the cones withstand fires and later open to release their seed.

**QUICK CHECK:** A two-needle pine, the only one in B.C.



TREES (CRABAPPLE)



PACIFIC CRAB-APPLE  
(*Malus diversifolia*)  
(*Malus fusca*)

Oregon Crab-Apple

**RANGE:** Coastal strip of entire Province including adjacent islands. Seeks low, damp places such as stream and swamp edges where it often forms an impenetrable thicket. Common on low ocean frontage.

**FORM:** A small, scraggly tree, to 30' high and 12" in diameter or often shrublike with a number of straight, smooth stems an inch or two thick. Very bushy when growing in the open. It doesn't carry true thorns but numerous, stout and sharp spurs an inch or two long give a realistic imitation.

**BARK:** Very fissured, scaly and patchy on old trunks and branches.

**LEAVES:** Much like those of apple trees except for tendency to produce irregular lobes and a variety of shapes. Thick, sharply toothed and with prominent veins. Mostly 2" - 3 1/2" long.

**FRUIT:** Clusters of white, fragrant, "apple blossoms" appear from April 15 to May 15. Followed by bunches of little, oblong apples about 1/2" long. These are first greenish in color but turn yellowish or blushed with red. They are edible but rather acid in flavor.

**WOOD:** Very compact and fine-grained. Sometimes used in small ornamental turnery because of toughness and brownish hue of wood.

**DID YOU KNOW** that beautiful autumn colors are produced from yellow and russet colored leaves?

**QUICK CHECK:** Wet land habitat, some lobed "apple" leaves, fragrant flowers, or clusters of small apples.

Schedule 3 to the Minutes of the Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services Committee Meeting of Tuesday, May 27, 2014.

## TREES (WILLOW)

### \* PACIFIC WILLOW (*Salix lasianдра*)

Western Black Willow - Black Willow

**PEACHLEAF WILLOW** (*S. amygdaloides*) is listed in various works as a tree ranging along streams in southeastern B.C. However the writer doubts that it occurs in B.C. except in very limited localities. Its main characteristics are thin drooping branchlets and "peachlike" leaves. It can be confused easily with Pacific willow. Osoyoos Lake is one place where it is found.

**RANGE:** At lower elevations along stream banks and near other water sources. Extends eastward from Vancouver Island to the Kootenays but is confined to a southerly strip. Common in lower Similkameen Valley.

**FORM:** A crooked trunk branching into a number of upright limbs which produce a ragged, rounded outline to the crown. Seldom more than 30' high and 16" in diameter. The thin leaves and long slender twigs impart a graceful appearance.

**BARK:** Blackish in color and channelled into irregular, rough plates from many furrows and cross seams. The rather thick branchlets are smooth and orange to brown in color, while new twigs are light green.

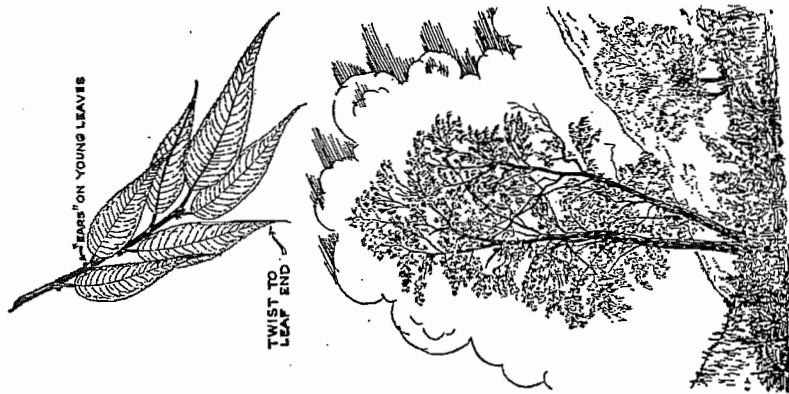
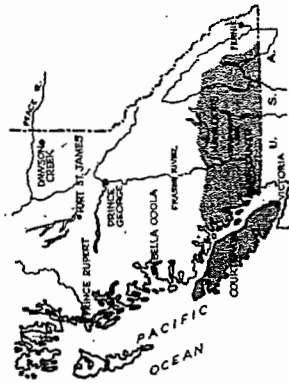
**LEAVES:** Quite distinctive because of a long thin point with a sideways twist. From 2" - 5" long and very finely toothed. A shiny, dark green above but with a whitish pallor beneath. Leaf stems are thickish and less than 1/2" long.

**FRUIT:** Thick catkins about 2' long and appearing with the leaves. A bright yellow color is characteristic at maturity followed by a fuzzy white cotton often showing on the trees until July.

**WOOD:** Pale brown and brittle. Very soft and not used for any specific purpose.

**DID YOU KNOW** that the liking for water often results in long rows of these trees outlining the margins of sloughs and streams. Sections of limbs stuck in wet ground will root easily and quickly. Most willows have two small "ears", or wings at the base of their leaf stems when the leaves are young. The two willows mentioned here are regarded as the only two "tree" willows in the Province.

**QUICK CHECK:** A black-barked, regged tree growing near water. Shiny, dark green leaves with a long thin point usually twisted to the side



## TREES (CHERRY)

### BITTER CHERRY (*Prunus emarginata*)

The tree form of this cherry sometimes is distinguished as a variety, *Prunus emarginata mollis*. It is found in the wetter parts of the range and has leaves to 4" long. This book treats them as one species. Be on the watch around towns and farms for hybrid forms resulting from cross pollination with domestic trees.

**WILD RED CHERRY** (*P. pensylvanica*) is supposed to range westward from the Rockies to the Kootenays. However the writer doubts that this tree is found in B.C. except for a slight intrusion along the Rockies. The leaves are much longer-pointed than the above and the berries each have a stem about 1" long.

**RANGE:** Lower elevations on Vancouver Island, southern Coastal Zone, to 3,000' through the Wet Interior extending to sub-alpine forest zone. Common on east slopes of mountains between Grand Forks and Nelson. Ootsa Lake.

**FORM:** Presents a wide variation depending on type of soil and climatic factors. At the Coast it is a slender tree up to 10" in diameter and 60' high. The branches are straight and point upwards. On drier sites and at higher elevations a low crooked shrub up to 10' high may be expected. Leaves grow along the branches rather than on side twigs, thus the tree framework is quite accurately outlined.

**BARK:** Dirty, lightly roughened and grayish-brown in color. Marked with grayish lenticels up to 2" long.

**LEAVES:** On shrubby trees, they vary from 1 1/2" - 3" long but in tall trees they may be 4" long. Blunt leaf points on older leaves, sharp on new growth; fine, rounded teeth and two small knobs or glands on the stem are other features.

**FRUIT:** The fragrant white flowers may be seen during April and May. They form rounded clusters toward limb ends and are replaced by pea-size bright red berries of extremely bitter taste. Each berry is on a short stem about 1/2" long. These stems branch from a stouter central stem from 1/2" - 1" in length.

**WOOD:** A brittle, quick-rotting wood sometimes cut for fuel.

**DID YOU KNOW** that the cherry bark can be peeled from the tree and polished to a rich red? Indians used strips of this bark in their basket weaving to give color to their work.

**QUICK CHECK:** From a distance the small narrow leaves outline the limb framework. Glands on dull-pointed leaf make it the bitter cherry. Rounded clusters of white flowers (5 - 10) or bright red berries on stems about 1/2" long.

