1. American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
Size: Slow-growing, deciduous, small to medium-sized understory tree. Typically grows 20-30’ tall.
Yearly Benefits: $49*
Fun fact: Northern Bobwhite Quail, Wild Turkey, Wood Duck and squirrels eat the fruit. White-tailed Deer and Eastern Chipmunks munch on leaves and twigs and Beaver eat the bark. Red-spotted Purple and Eastern Tiger Swallowtail butterflies use hornbeam as a host plant.
Uses: The extremely hard wood of this tree was once used by early Americans to make bowls, tool handles and ox yokes. Commercial use of hornbeam wood is not practicable due to the limited amount of wood that can be harvested per tree.

2. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)
Size: Medium sized deciduous oak of the red oak group that typically grows 50-70’ (less frequently to 100’) tall.
Yearly Benefits: $101*
Fun fact: Pin oak acorns are an important food source for waterfowl.
Uses: Fuel, interior furnishing, shingles and general construction.

3. Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)
Size: A small deciduous tree that typically grows 15-30’ tall.
Yearly Benefits: $24* (single tree)
Fun fact: The flowering dogwood is the official state tree of Missouri.
Donated by Arch Coal
Uses: The wood of flowering dogwood has been harvested for the manufacture of tool handles, charcoal, wheel cogs, hayforks, and pulleys. It is occasionally used to make specialty items like golf club heads, roller skate wheels, knitting needles, and spoons. The wood is hard, strong, and shock resistant, making it suitable for wood products that need to withstand rough use.

4. Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)
Size: A large deciduous tree typically growing 75-100’ (less frequently to 125’) tall.
Yearly Benefits: $63*
Fun fact: Black walnut husks were used by Native American to dye cloth, treat intestinal worms and stunt fish for capture.
Uses: Black walnuts are harvested for commercial sale. The wood from this tree is highly valued for a number of commercial uses including cabinets, furniture, gunstocks and fine veneers. It is perhaps the best furniture wood available from any native American tree. Overharvesting of trees for the wood has greatly reduced the native populations in the wild.

5. Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)
Size: A long-lived, medium sized tree which grows 50-70’ tall (less frequently to 125’).
Yearly Benefits: $84*
Fun fact: The largest remaining stand of old-growth bald cypress trees in Missouri can be seen along the edge of Alford Lake Natural Area located in Butler County. Trees range from 500 to 1,000 years old.
Uses: Wood for barrels, caskets, boats, shingles, fence posts and bridge beams. The “knees” it grows are used for lamps and novelties.

6. American Sycamore (Buttonwood) (Platanus occidentalis)
Size: A deciduous, large sized, usually single-trunk tree that typically grows to 75-100’ (less frequently to 150’) tall.
Yearly Benefits: $88*
Fun Fact: About 98% of the great blue heron rookeries in Missouri are found in a huge, open, horizontal limbs of American Sycamore trees.
Uses: Wood has been commercially used for a variety of products including furniture, cabinets, barrels, crates and butcher blocks. Native Americans hollowed out trunk sections for dugout canoes.

7. River Birch (Betula nigra)
Size: A vigorous, fast-growing, medium-sized, deciduous tree typically growing 40-70’ tall.
Yearly Benefits: $56*
Fun fact: Native Americans and European settlers made birch beer by boiling down the sap and adding honey, then fermenting.
Uses: Landscaping and erosion control.

8. Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis)
Size: A small deciduous, often multi-trunked understory tree that typically matures to 20-30’ tall.
Yearly Benefits: $21*
Fun fact: Native Americans boiled the bark to make tea to treat whooping cough. Dyestery was treated using an astringent from the bark. The roots and inner bark were utilized for fevers, congestion, and vomiting. The flowers can be fried and eaten.
Uses: Landscaping, food and flowers

9. Eastern Wahoo (Euonymus atropurpureus)
Size: A deciduous, small tree growing to 10-15’ (less frequently to 25’) tall.
Yearly Benefits: $24*
Fun fact: For it’s great fall color it is often referred to as burning bush. It’s fruit is highly attractive for birds and often considered to be the best ornamental feature of the tree.
Uses: Landscaping

10. Eastern Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)
Size: A large, fast-growing, deciduous tree that typically grows 50-80’ (less frequently to 120’) tall.
Yearly Benefits: $95*
Fun fact: Eastern Cottonwood is the fastest-growing native tree in Missouri. It was a favorite tree of Native Americans and early explorers for making dugout canoes.
Uses: Wood is weak and has little commercial value (warps easily) other than for crates, plywood and pulp.

11. Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)
Size: A medium sized tree, typically growing 50-70’ tall.
Yearly Benefits: $75*
Fun fact: Historically, green ash, along with white ash, has been the preferred wood for making baseball bats.

Introduction
Welcome to St. Louis County Park's first Native Tree Trail.
The trail has three different length options:
- Short: 1 mile
- Intermediate: 1.5 miles
- Long: 2.3 miles

As part of a larger network of trails totaling about 144 miles, our “Native Tree” trail offers an opportunity to identify and study trees native to the Midwest.
To visit the Native Tree Trail, enter on the Mason Road side of Queeny Park. The trailhead can be found near the white barn. Please respect all visitors, property, plants and wildlife during your visit to our trails.
Each tree listed in this detailed trail guide is identified by a sign specifying the common and the botanical (italicized) names. Also included on each sign is a QR code that can be scanned with a smart phone that leads to more information about the tree.
Its always a good idea to consult with an I.S.A. Certified Arborist for questions about correct species selection and tree planting in your yard.

Trail Guide
1. American Hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)
2. Pin Oak (Quercus palustris)
3. Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida)
4. Black Walnut (Juglans nigra)
5. Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)
6. American Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)
7. River Birch (Betula nigra)
8. Eastern Redbud (Cercis canadensis)
9. Eastern Wahoo (Euonymus atropurpureus)
10. Eastern Cottonwood (Populus deltoides)
11. Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica)
12. Downy Hawthorn (Crataegus mollis)
13. Hackberry (Celtis occidentalis)
14. White Oak (Quercus alba)
15. White Oak (Quercus alba)
16. Northern Red Oak (Quercus rubra)
17. Pawpaw (Asimina triloba)
18. Shaqbagk Hickory (Carya ovata)
19. Eastern Redcedar (Juniperus virginiana)
20. Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana)
21. Black Cherry (Prunus serotina)
22. American Holly (Ilex opaca)
12. **Downy Hawthorn** *(Crataegus mollis)*

*Size:* This small tree typically grows 20-30’ tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $23*

*Fun fact:* Downy Hawthorn was approved as the state flower by the 52nd General Assembly of Missouri on March 16, 1923.

*Uses:* Landscaping

13. **Hackberry** *(Celtis occidentalis)*

*Size:* A medium to large sized deciduous tree that typically grows 40-60’ (less frequently to 100’) tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $142*

*Fun fact:* The larvae of the hackberry butterfly feeds only on leaves of the hackberry tree.

*Uses:* Wood is used for crates or pallets; sometimes it gets burned as firewood.

14. & 15. **White Oak** *(Quercus alba)*

*Size:* A large deciduous tree that grows to 50-80’ tall in cultivation and taller (to 100’) in the wild.

*Yearly Benefits:* $177 - $220*

*Fun fact:* Second only to walnut in value, white oak is a premium wood for making barrel staves. White oak is the Illinois State Tree.

*Uses:* Interior furnishings, veneer, cabinets, railroad ties and whiskey and wine barrels.

16. **Northern Red Oak** *(Quercus rubra)*

*Size:* A medium sized, deciduous tree that typically grows 20-30’ tall and matures to 15-30’ in cultivation, taller (to 150’) in the wild.

*Yearly Benefits:* $127 - $220*

*Fun fact:* This small tree typically grows 20-30’ tall.

*Uses:* Interior furnishings, veneer, cabinets, railroad ties and whiskey and wine barrels.

17. **Pawpaw** *(Asimina triloba)*

*Size:* A small understory tree or large shrub which typically grows 15-20’ tall (sometimes to 30’).

*Yearly Benefits:* $23*

*Fun fact:* The Pawpaw extract has been used experimentally in cancer therapy and has been rated 300 times as potent as taxol, the better known plant extract.

*Uses:* Fruit, known as the Ozark banana.

18. **Shagbark Hickory** *(Carya ovata)*

*Size:* A large deciduous tree that typically grows 70-90’ (infrequently to 120’) tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $90*

*Fun fact:* Because of their loose bark, shagbark and shellbark hickory provide cover for some bats, especially the endangered Indiana bat. Andrew Jackson, 7th president of the U.S., was affectionately known as Old Hickory in recognition of his tough character.

*Uses:* Nuts were an important food source to Native Americans and early settlers, and are commercially sold today. Hickory wood is an excellent firewood/fuel. The wood is extremely hard and is used to make a variety of products including tool handles, ladders, gun stocks and furniture.

19. **Eastern Redcedar** *(Juniperus virginiana)*

*Size:* A dense medium sized evergreen tree that typically grows to 30-65’ tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $19*

*Fun fact:* The juniper berries are used to flavor gin.

*Uses:* Because of its rot resistance, the wood is used for fence posts. The aromatic wood is avoided by moths, so it is in demand as lining for clothes chests and closets, often referred to as cedar closets and cedar chests.

20. **Pawpaw** *(Asimina triloba)*

*Size:* A medium sized deciduous tree that grows to 35-60’ tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $38*

*Fun fact:* In Ozark folklore, the severity of the upcoming winter is said to be predictable by slicing a persimmon seed and observing the cuttley-shaped formation within it.

*Uses:* Fruits are commonly used in syrups, jellies, ice creams or pies. Leaves can be used to make teas. Persimmon is a member of the ebony family. The wood is extremely hard and has been used to make golf club heads and billiard cues.

21. **Black Cherry** *(Prunus serotina)*

*Size:* One of the largest of the cherries, this medium to large sized tree typically grows to 50-80’ (less frequently to 100’) tall.

*Yearly Benefits:* $73*

*Fun fact:* Wilted leaves contain cyanic acid, which can be fatal to livestock if consumed in large quantities. The scientific name Serotina, means “late” and reflects that this species blooms later than other cherries.

*Uses:* Wood is used for fence posts. The aromatic wood is extremely hard and is used to make a variety of products including tool handles, ladders, gun stocks and musical instruments.

22. **American Holly** *(Ilex opaca)*

*Size:* An small to medium sized evergreen tree that slowly matures to 15-30’ in cultivation, but may reach 50’ tall in the wild.

*Yearly Benefits:* $3*

*Fun fact:* The American Holly is a good food source for many animals including wild turkey, northern bobwhite, mourning dove, cedar waxwing, american goldfinch, northern cardinal, eastern gray squirrel, white-tailed deer, eastern chipmunk, meadow vole, white-footed mouse, red fox, raccoon, eastern cottontail and eastern box turtle.

*Uses:* Landscaping. Leaves from the American Holly can be used to make a tea-like beverage that does not contain caffeine.

*ALT:* The Tree Benefit Calculator allows anyone to make a simple estimation of the benefits individual street-side trees provide. With inputs of location, species and tree size, users will get an understanding of the environmental and economic value trees provide on an annual basis. Measured in spring 2015.