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Scroll to Page 3 for the answer key!



<p>A</p> <p>Eastern red cedar <i>Juniperus virginiana</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This evergreen tree has red heartwood (wood under the bark).• This dioecious species (separate male and female trees) has a pyramidal shape when young and is a great hedge and windbreak option.• Female trees produce small, round, gray to light blue, berry-like cones consumed by birds and small mammals.	<p>B</p> <p>Alternate leaf dogwood <i>Cornus alterniflora</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is a small, deciduous tree, sometimes planted as a shrub.• Its horizontal branches give it a layered appearance.• Clusters of fragrant flowers bloom May - June, followed by blue-black fruit, which ripen in late summer, providing food for birds and other wildlife.	<p>C</p> <p>Eastern white pine <i>Pinus strobus</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This tree is a long-needled evergreen conifer with a narrow, columnar shape where the branches grow in upright fashion.• They can reach a height of 40 feet.• Its bundles of five needles are soft to the touch and appear bluish-green.
<p>D</p> <p>White oak <i>Quercus alba</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is a large deciduous tree that matures with wide-spreading branches. It is habitat for insects.• Greenish-yellow flowers bloom in April and the acorns are a valuable food source for wildlife.• This is a great pick for a shade tree for a large yard, but make sure the tree has lots of room!	<p>E</p> <p>Red elderberry <i>Sambucus racemose</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This bush has clusters of creamy-white flowers that bloom from May – June, providing nectar for native pollinators.• These berries are poisonous; inedible to humans, but a food source for birds, while the hollow stems offer nest sites and nest materials to native bees.• This bush attracts beneficial predatory insects, which prey on garden insect pests.	<p>F</p> <p>Black cherry <i>Prunus serotina</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This is a medium-large, flowering shade tree with white flowers that bloom in May, followed by small, edible berries.• The fruit can be used to make wine and jelly.• It is a host plant for butterfly and moth larvae, including the eastern tiger swallowtail (<i>Papilio glaucus</i>) and the Promethea moth (<i>Callosamia promethea</i>).
<p>G</p> <p>Common winterberry <i>Ilex verticillate</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This deciduous holly has very showy, bright red, berry-like fruits from late fall through winter.• It has greenish-white flowers that are a nectar source for pollinators from June - July.• It is also a host plant for butterfly and moth larvae (caterpillars) and the berries are eaten by wildlife during harsh winters.	<p>H</p> <p>Common juniper <i>Juniperus communis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The oil from this trees' fleshy cones is used as flavoring for gin.• The awl-shaped leaves are sharply pointed and spread at a wide angle from the base, in whorls of three.• This tree has a colorful hue, blue-green in summer, yellow-green in winter, and female cones are a purplish-black berry-like cone with a bloomy, blue waxy coating.	<p>I</p> <p>Prairie crabapple <i>Malus ioensis</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A miniature fruit tree that grows to 35 ft. with a dense, irregular form with spreading branches, and a broad, open crown.• The exfoliating bark reveals silvery-gray whitish inner bark.• The large, white or pink flowers grow in clusters that cover the tree.



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Answer
B



Answer
E



Answer
F



Answer
H



Answer
G



Answer
D



Answer
C