

WRDSB MONSTER TREES

1. What species is your tree? _____ 2. What is the circumference of your tree (cm)? _____

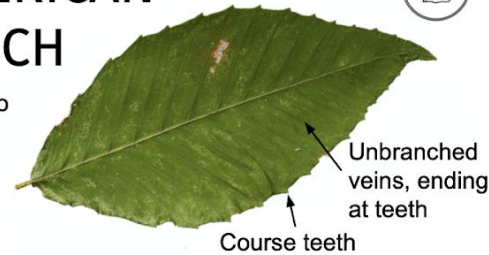
Instructions

1. This is a list of the most common large-tree species in Waterloo Region.
2. If your tree does not match any of these trees, visit:
WWW.WRDSB.CA/MONSTERTREES/
3. Measure your tree's circumference and submit.

AMERICAN BEECH

Green to gold in colour

25 cm



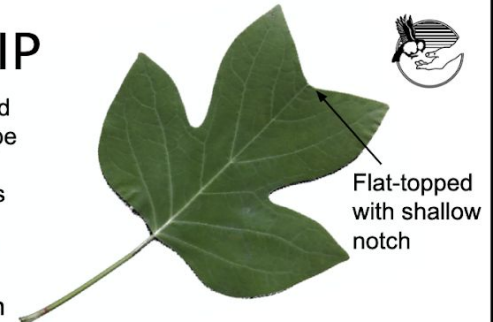
Unbranched veins, ending at teeth
Coarse teeth

TULIP

Cat-faced leaf shape

4-6 lobes

7-12 cm

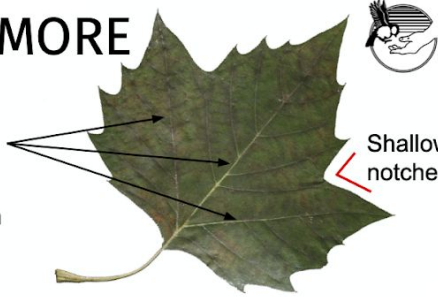


Flat-topped with shallow notch

SYCAMORE

Three prominent veins
Wider than it is long
10-20 cm

Shallow notches



NORWAY MAPLE

Exudes a milky juice when cut
5-7 lobes
5-20 cm

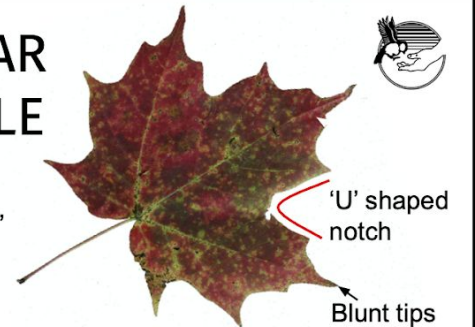
Very fine pointy tips



SUGAR MAPLE

5 lobes, few teeth, bleeds clear
8-20 cm

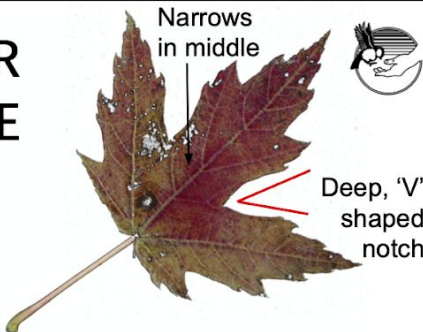
'U' shaped notch
Blunt tips



SILVER MAPLE

5-7 lobes
Irregular teeth
15-20 cm

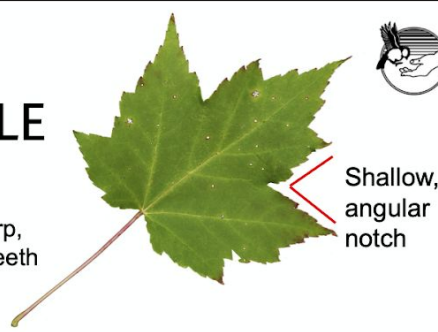
Deep, 'V' shaped notch



RED MAPLE

3-5 lobes
Many sharp, irregular teeth
5-15 cm

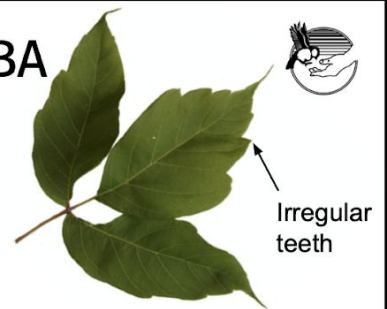
Shallow, angular notch



MANITOBA MAPLE

3-9 leaflets on a central stem
5-12 cm

Irregular teeth



WHICH MONSTERS CAN YOU FIND?

RED OAK

7-9 lobes
Bristle-tipped
10-20 cm
Pointy lobes



WHITE OAK

3-9 lobes
Often deeply notched
10-20 cm
Lobes rounded



BALSAM POPLAR

Warty glands at base of leaf
7-10 cm
Very fine teeth
Rusty-coloured patches on underside



TREMBLING ASPEN

Oval to kidney shaped
Flat stem
3-7 cm
Abrupt tip
Shallow teeth



EASTERN COTTONWOOD

Triangular leaf
5-10 cm
Leaf base is straight line
Course, rounded teeth



LARGE TOOTHED ASPEN

Pale beneath
Oval shape with blunt tip
5-10 cm
Widely spaced, course teeth



PAPER BIRCH

Base is smooth-edged.
5-10 cm
Double-toothed
Widest below middle



YELLOW BIRCH

Base rounded
Oval shape
8-11 cm
Multiple fine, double teeth



MULBERRY

Irregularly lobed
8-24 cm
Blunt tip
Course teeth




WHICH MONSTER IS THE BIGGEST?

ELM

Usually
broadest above
the middle

Asymmetrical
at base

10-15 cm



2 sizes of
teeth

Vein ends on
longest tooth

Rough texture
on leaf top

BASSWOOD

Heart-shaped

Asymmetrical
at base

12-15 cm



Small,
sharp teeth

NORTHERN CATALPA

No teeth



Pointed

Large,
heart shaped

Symmetrical
base

10-30 cm

BLACK CHERRY

Underside of leaf
pictured here



Rusty hairs along
underside of
mid-vein

Teeth,
incurved
like hooked
beaks

5-15 cm

ASH

5-11 leaflets
all about the
same size

15-25 cm



Blunt tips

Leaflets
oval in
shape

HICKORY

5-7 leaflets,
increasing in
size towards
tip

15-25 cm

Finely
toothed



Leaflets
widest at
middle

HORSE CHESTNUT

5-9 leaflets

Broadest above
the middle

10-20 cm



Abruptly
pointy

BLACK WALNUT

15-23 leaflets

20-60 cm



Leaflets narrow
and pointy,
getting smaller
towards ends

LOCUST

14-30 small
leaflets per leaf,
occasionally
double
compound

20-30 cm



Some have
thorns



WHICH MONSTERS LIVE NEAR YOU?

WILLOW

Long, narrow,
and pointed



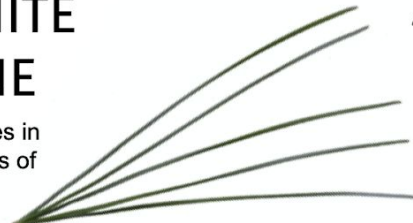
Very fine
teeth

5-15 cm



WHITE PINE

Needles in
clusters of
5



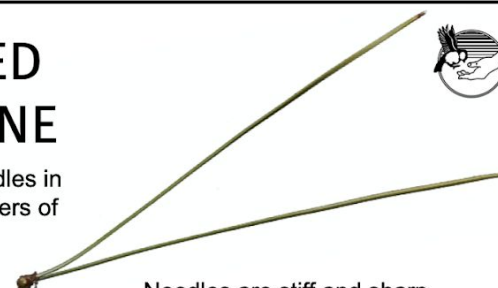
Needles are soft and
flexible

5-15 cm



RED PINE

Needles in
clusters of
2



Needles are stiff and sharp

10-16 cm



WHITE SPRUCE

Single needles,
not bundled



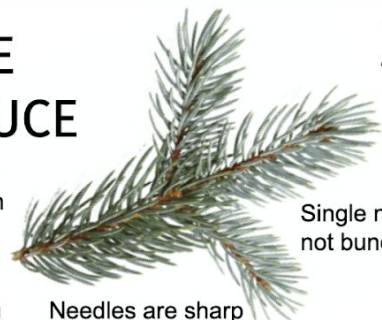
Needles are straight,
stiff and pointy

1-2 cm



BLUE SPRUCE

Bluish, or
'frosted' in
colour



Single needles,
not bundled

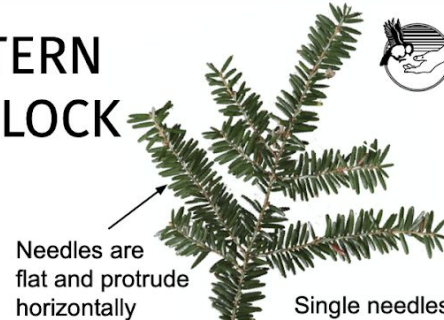
Needles are sharp

1.5-3 cm



EASTERN HEMLOCK

Slender
delicate
stems



Needles are
flat and protrude
horizontally

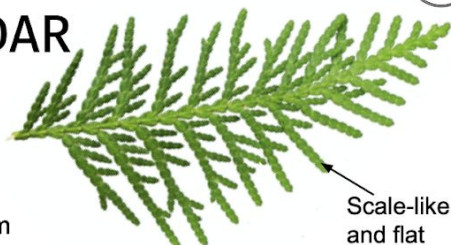
Single needles

1-2 cm



WHITE CEDAR

Scale-like
and flat



1-2 mm



TAMARACK

Short
needles in
tufts of
15-60



Needles
turn yellow
and drop in
autumn

2-5 cm



Going Further!

In Waterloo Region, over 80 tree species have been identified. If you would like to know more about these species visit our project on iNaturalist at:

<https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/tree-species-of-waterloo-region>

