

AFA PROGRAMS

50th BIRTHDAY OF BIG TREES

Our popular National Register celebrates the completion of its fifth decade with some special nurturing from Davey Tree.

By DEBORAH GANGLOFF

Americans like champions, and Americans like trees. Put the two together, and you have an instant winner.

That's exactly what the American Forestry Association did back in October of 1940. Today AFA's *National Register of Big Trees* marks its 50th anniversary with a brand new, beautifully illustrated 1990 edition. If you're currently an AFA member, a complete copy is bound into this issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS* following page 40. The special National Register publication does not appear in newsstand and other non-member copies, but it can be ordered by sending a check or money order for \$7.95 to the American Forestry Association, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013. Or join AFA for \$24 and receive a free copy of the Register.

The complete story of the origin of the Big Trees list is included in the 1990 Register. The heart of the Champions program has always been the involvement of Americans in the hunt for the nation's mammoth



trees. And the soul of the program is the protection and preservation of the big trees.

This year, sponsorship by the Davey Tree Expert Company is making it possible for AFA to go all out to tell the story of America's Living Landmarks as never before. Davey's continuing support will enable AFA to publish the full Register every two years. In addition, a national campaign to increase public awareness of these Living Landmarks has been launched in honor of the 50th anniversary celebration.

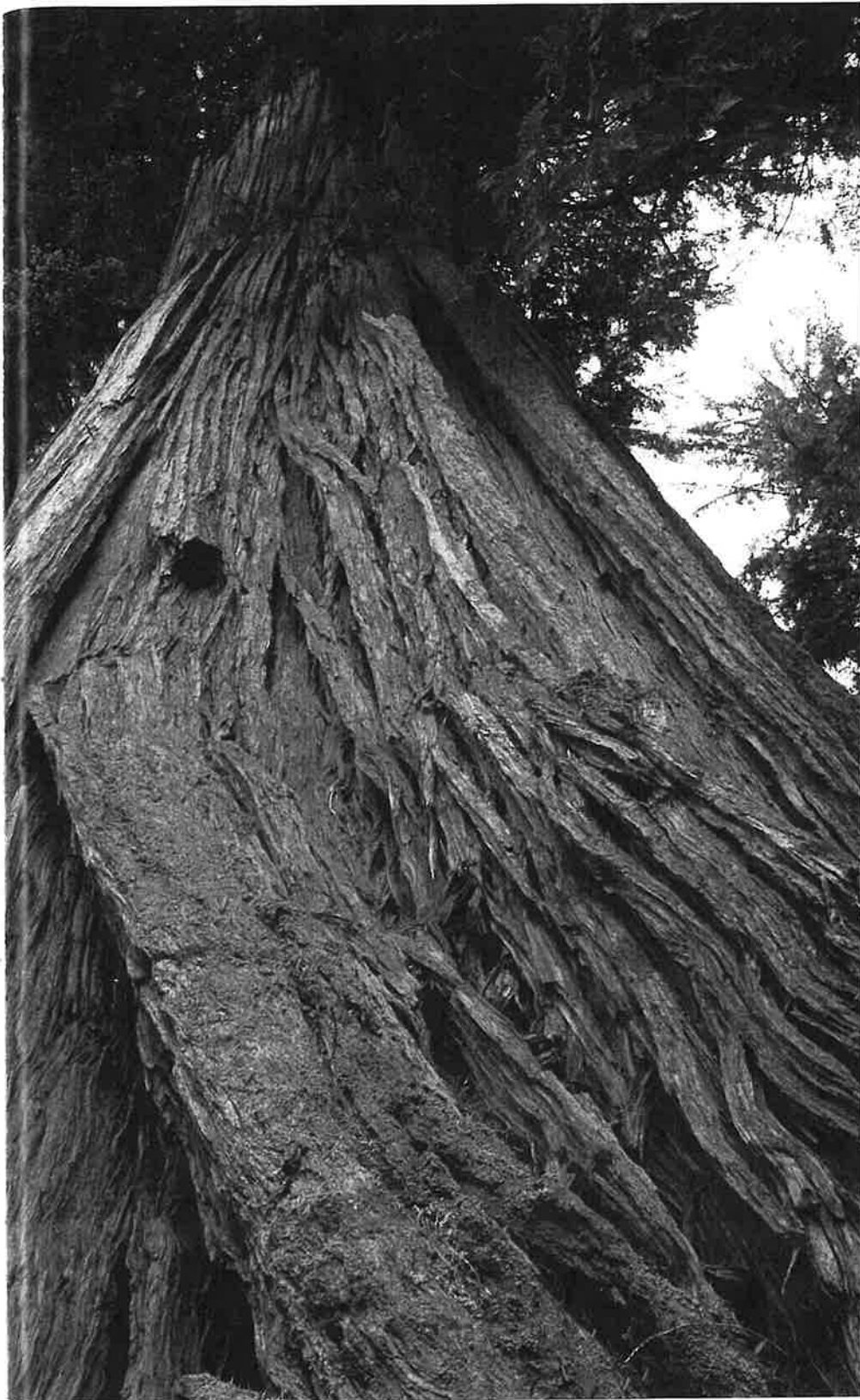
The listings in this special edition contain the current National Champion trees for over 850 native and naturalized species in the United States. The listings also indicate more than 200 species for which no champion has been found to date.

Those interested in joining the hunt may write for AFA's new Big Trees brochure on how to measure and nominate a National Champion. AF

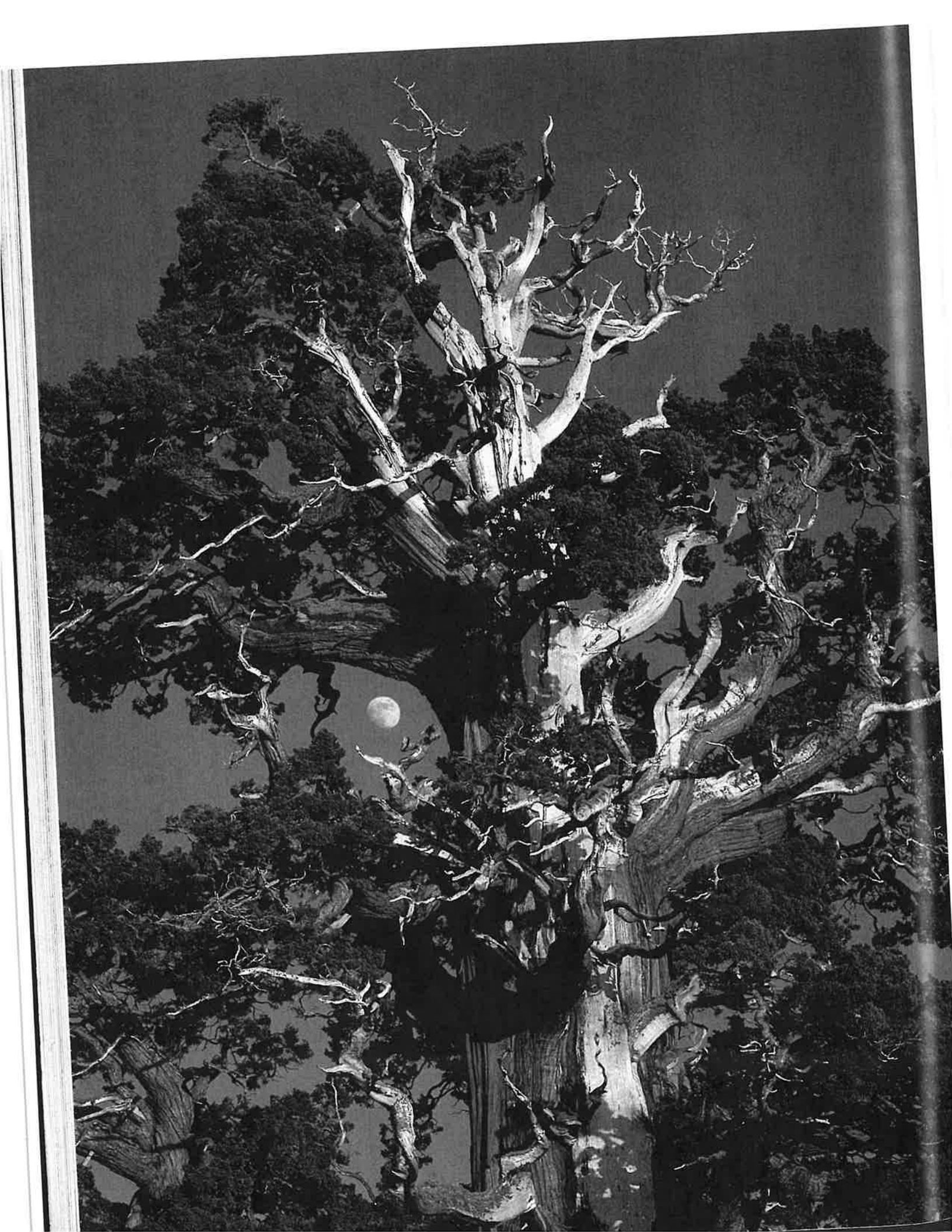
Deborah Gangloff is AFA's Director of Communications and the Big Tree Program.

50TH ANNIVERSARY EDITION

1940 ♦ 1990



NATIONAL
REGISTER
OF
BIG TREES
America's
Living
Landmarks



NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES



A PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

♦

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WESTERN JUNIPER
Stanislaus National
Forest, CA

PARTNERS FOR A GREENER WORLD



BY NEIL SAMPSON

The American Forestry Association is very proud to have the Davey Tree

Expert Company as a national partner. As our Global ReLeaf campaign gathers momentum, we are coming to depend more and more on a wide variety of partner organizations, all of which do astonishing things.

When we talk about Big Trees, we think about the ponderous specimens listed and pictured in AFA's National Register, which after 50 years is now reaching full maturity, thanks to Davey Tree's generous nurturing. But let's talk about Big Trees from another standpoint.

In our Global ReLeaf program we are asking the American people to plant trees by the millions—particularly in communities, where those trees can provide sorely needed energy conservation and shading, and improve the overall well-being of citizens. There is a striking difference between these planting-size saplings and those regal old National Champions. The latter grew to be the largest of their kind almost entirely by chance—for each, the original seed happened to sprout in fertile ground, and conditions throughout the tree's life just luckily were ideal.

The young trees we plant through Global ReLeaf today are going into the ground by choice and with a plan in mind for their future—and for their enormous potential to



improve the human condition.

In these days of global warming and galloping air and water pollution, we need trees both old and young. Both speak about our own future, and our potential.

NEIL SAMPSON is Executive Vice President of the American Forestry Association, Washington, DC.

BY DOUGLAS COWAN

The Davey Tree Expert Company is pleased to announce its sponsorship of the American Forestry Association's National Register of Big Trees program and our support as a national partner in AFA's Global ReLeaf campaign.

The Big Trees Register is unique

in its ability to capture the imagination and sensibilities of the American public regarding the importance of protecting and caring for our country's trees.

And it is fitting that our two organizations join together in this project. We both were formed in the late 1800s by naturalists who were dedicated to the preservation of trees, and today our commitments to those



original purposes are as strong as our founders'—and probably more relevant.

We at Davey have been committed to tree care for over 88 years, and we hope that our support of AFA's programs will help tree and forestry conservation in a significant way.

DOUGLAS COWAN is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Davey Tree Expert Company of Kent, Ohio.



SITKA SPRUCE
Near Seaside, OR

Henry Groskinsky

FIFTY YEARS OF CHAMPIONS

1940

The world is in a state of change.

Rationing is

instituted in Britain. Trotsky is assassinated in Mexico on Stalin's orders. FDR is re-elected for a third term, defeating Wendell Willkie, and John L. Lewis resigns in disgust as head of the CIO. In the arts, Hemingway's *For Whom the Bell Tolls* and Lillian Hellman's *Watch on the Rhine* are published and the movie version of Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath* opens in the theaters.

On the home forestry front, the U.S. Forest Service—then only 35 years old—gears up to supply wood to a nation at war. An article in the January 1940 issue of *AMERICAN FORESTS* magazine notes the necessity of wood for modern warfare—for everything from pontoons and corduroy roads to gas-mask filters.

Perhaps it was the disconcerting feeling that nothing was constant in the changing world of 1940 that led forester Joseph L. Sterns to publish his plea

in *AMERICAN FORESTS* to "Find and Save the Biggest Trees" (September 1940). Big trees seem immortal. They live for centuries in spite of changes that threaten to alter the world forever.

The fear that a full-blown world war would deplete America's wood resources, and perhaps rob the country of our majestic "living landmark" trees, may have also compelled Sterns to put out his "challenge to every individual tree lover . . . to fight for the preservation of our biggest tree specimens." Sterns, a research engineer with Southern Hardwood Producers of Memphis, Tennessee, was obviously concerned about the future when he wrote that the "gradual disappearance of our most magnificent remaining tree specimens" is "one of the most tragic stories in the history of American forests."

Sterns ended his call to action with the statement, "If an organization is necessary to accomplish (the preservation of America's big trees), then let's organize. Or . . . rally behind some established national forest conservation organization able and

willing" to take on the monumental task of registering the largest trees of every native and naturalized species in the United States. Not surprisingly, the American Forestry Association rose to the occasion by endorsing Sterns' appeal and taking the leadership in a national program to locate and preserve the largest trees.

AFA started with a list of 100 species published beneath the headline, "WANTED! The Location and Measurement of the Largest Specimens of the Following American Tree Species." Association officials realized that the success or failure of this undertaking would depend on the active participation of tree lovers everywhere. For all 50 years of the program, the heart and soul of the Big Tree Program has been this dependence on citizens to hunt down mammoth trees and submit nominations to the Register.

Starting with the nomination of the Suffield, Connecticut, Chestnut Oak, highlighted in *AMERICAN FORESTS* in October 1940, AFA members began the task of locating champion trees. The month after Sterns' article appeared, *AMERICAN FORESTS* started a regular feature on each new nominee. The November 1940 issue featured Maryland's Wye Oak—one of only five trees that have held their national championship status for 50 years. The others are the Rocky Mountain Juniper, Western Juniper, California Sycamore, and the General Sherman Giant Sequoia.

More often, a tree's championship status was fleeting. During my three-year tenure as Director of the Big Tree program, many trees have held their crowns so briefly that they never achieved recognition in a printed National Register, published every four years, or in an update, published two years later.

In March 1943, the Liberty Tree in Annapolis,

BIG TREES THEN & NOW

APRIL 1941

SPECIES	CIRC.	HGHT.	SPR.	LOCATION
COTTONWOOD (PLAINS)	356"	55'	70'	THERMOPOLIS, WY
AMERICAN ELM	336"	147'	97'	MIDDLETOWN, CT
HACKBERRY	148"	72'	68'	VINTON, MD
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	113"	76'	71'	HICKORY, MD
SUGAR MAPLE	202"	80'	82'	NORTH KINGSVILLE, OH
LIVE OAK	420"	178'	168'	HAINVILLE, LA
*WHITE OAK	332"	95'	165'	WYE MILLS, MD
LOBLOLLY PINE	199"	84'	105'	CARMICHAEL, MD
EASTERN WHITE PINE	138"	159'	40'	MERRILL, MD
*SEQUOIA	1218"	272' 4"		SEQUOIA NATL. PARK, CA

* STILL CURRENT CHAMPION

JANUARY 1990

SPECIES	CIRC.	HGHT.	SPR.	LOCATION
COTTONWOOD (PLAINS)	432"	105'	93'	HYGIENE, CO
AMERICAN ELM	310"	95'	116'	LOUISVILLE, KS
HACKBERRY	242"	111'	89'	ROCK COUNTY, WI
KENTUCKY COFFEETREE	212"	78'	84'	WEST LIBERTY, KY
SUGAR MAPLE	269"	91'	80'	NORWICH, CT
LIVE OAK	439"	55'	132'	LEWISBURG, LA
*WHITE OAK	414"	107'	145'	WYE MILLS, MD
LOBLOLLY PINE	257"	135'	80'	KING WILLIAM CO., VA
EASTERN WHITE PINE	186"	201'	52'	MARQUETTE, MI
*SEQUOIA	998"	275'	107'	SEQUOIA NATL. PARK, CA



Maryland, widely known as the legendary meetingplace of the Sons of Liberty during the American Revolution, was declared the National Champion tuliptree. Although it has been dethroned as champion, it is still regarded as a famous and historic tree, and has not faded into obscurity as have other former champions.

The Liberty Tree saga points up the conceptual link between the National Register of Big Trees and another AFA effort, Famous and Historic Trees. Both focus on remarkable tree specimens, and both types of trees are generally quite old. Although the Association does not actually administer a register of Famous and Historic Trees, our book of the same name continues to be one of our bestsellers.

A preliminary list of 77 "American Big Trees" was published in the April 1941 magazine, but the first full list of 228 species did not appear until the January 1945 *AMERICAN FORESTS*. Subsequent lists were published in 1951 and 1955, and in January 1961 the list was ballyhooed as "AFA's Social Register of Big Trees." By that time the Register had grown to include 355 National Champions. Forty-two states and the District of Columbia claimed champion trees; California led the pack with 41. In 1969, AFA published a special list of champions growing in Hawaii, newest state in the Union, and the one with the most exotic species of "American" trees.

The 1970s and 1980s saw a continuing interest in Big Trees, with hundreds of nominations arriving at AFA headquarters each year. Teachers in elementary schools and colleges alike found the National Register of Big Trees to be a fun learning tool for

disciplines ranging from dendrology to mathematics. State-sponsored competitions and rivalries added to the thrill of big-tree hunting, and magazines and newspapers kept their readers updated on the latest winners and losers.

With the publication of the 1986 Register, public awareness and enthusiasm for big trees hit an all-time high. National Champion Big Trees were featured on the front page of the Sunday *New York Times*, and coverage in *USA Today* and *U.S. News and World Report* soon followed.

Now, as we enter the final decade of the 20th century, the National Register of Big Trees turns another corner in its long history. For the first time, print public service advertisements have started to appear in national magazines and local newspapers encouraging interested people to write for AFA's new Big Trees brochure on how to measure and nominate a Champion.

With sponsorship from the Davey Tree Expert Company, AFA is going all out to tell the story of America's Living Landmarks as never before, with the publication you now hold. The listings in this special edition contain the current National Champion trees for over 850 native and naturalized species in the United States. Those listings also indicate 206 species for which there is no National Champion.

Many "Big Tree hunters" have achieved at least local fame and the good fortune to be listed in the Register. Though they are not yet household names, Maynard Dawson of Oregon, Paul Thompson of Michigan, and Byron Carmean, Gary Williamson, and Richard Salzer of Virginia have numerous Big

NOBILITY IN THE UNDERBRUSH

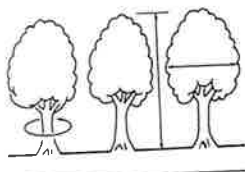
Tree finds to their credit. With over 200 "championless" species up for grabs, you have a good shot at making the record book. So step out, look up, and take your place in history by helping to recognize and preserve these Living Landmarks as an invaluable part of our nation's natural heritage.—

DEBORAH GANGLOFF

TO NOMINATE A CHAMP

For each nomination, we need:

1. Correct name of the species or variety. If you need help with identification, call your local Forest Service or Extension office.
2. Circumference of the tree in inches at 4½ feet above the ground. If there is a growth or branch at this point, measure the narrowest point below 4½ feet.
3. Total vertical height of tree to nearest foot.
4. Average diameter of the crown to the nearest foot. Measure the widest spread of the crown and the narrowest, then add them together and divide by two.



5. Location.
6. Date measured, and by whom.
7. Name and address of owner.
8. Clear photograph with date.
9. Description of the tree's physical condition and state of preservation.
10. Name and address of nominator.

Send all nominations to: The National Register of Big Trees, P.O. Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013.

Standing unheralded in the Virginia woods is a royal presence that is the arboreal equivalent of any head of state. People don't throng there to rub shoulders with it. There is not even a particularly well-worn path to the yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) that is the largest tree in Virginia and the largest yellow poplar (known widely as tuliptree) in the United States. But if reverence is due nobility, everyone visiting this tree should kneel.

Like many tree sovereigns, this one dominates a spot more congenial to the tree than to the people who might want to visit it. Tucked away between Smith Street and Route 460 in Bedford, Virginia, the wooded route to the tree is marked only by a chained-off drive leading to an abandoned shack and a tumbledown dog pen. Behind the pen and the hunting dog who stands sentinel is a nearly obliterated path that leads downhill to the tree. The first-time visitor might miss the path, but if he makes his way down the hill through the underbrush, he won't miss the yellow poplar. Royalty dominates the landscape when the trunk of this kingly tree appears.

Growing conditions must have been perfect for this monarch. A nearby gully suggests ample water, as does rumor of a mineral spring at the tree's base. How long must it have been sipping from the earth to have grown this 124-foot height, 122-foot spread, and 30-foot, three-inch girth? Maybe not as long as it looks. What looks like age could just be amplitude in this environmentally favored tree. But whatever is responsible for its size, the Bedford yellow poplar is a take-your-breath-away tree.

Experiencing the tree with no one else around makes it seem all the bigger. To see a phenomenon

like this, we usually stand in line, wait behind rope barriers, and follow signs describing what we need to know about the scene. At the Bedford yellow poplar, the only evidence of other visitors is a carpenter's pallet propped against the trunk, suggesting that children, at least, have climbed into the tree. There is also a post that may once have held an explanatory marker, but now the tree is left to speak for itself, which it does eloquently.

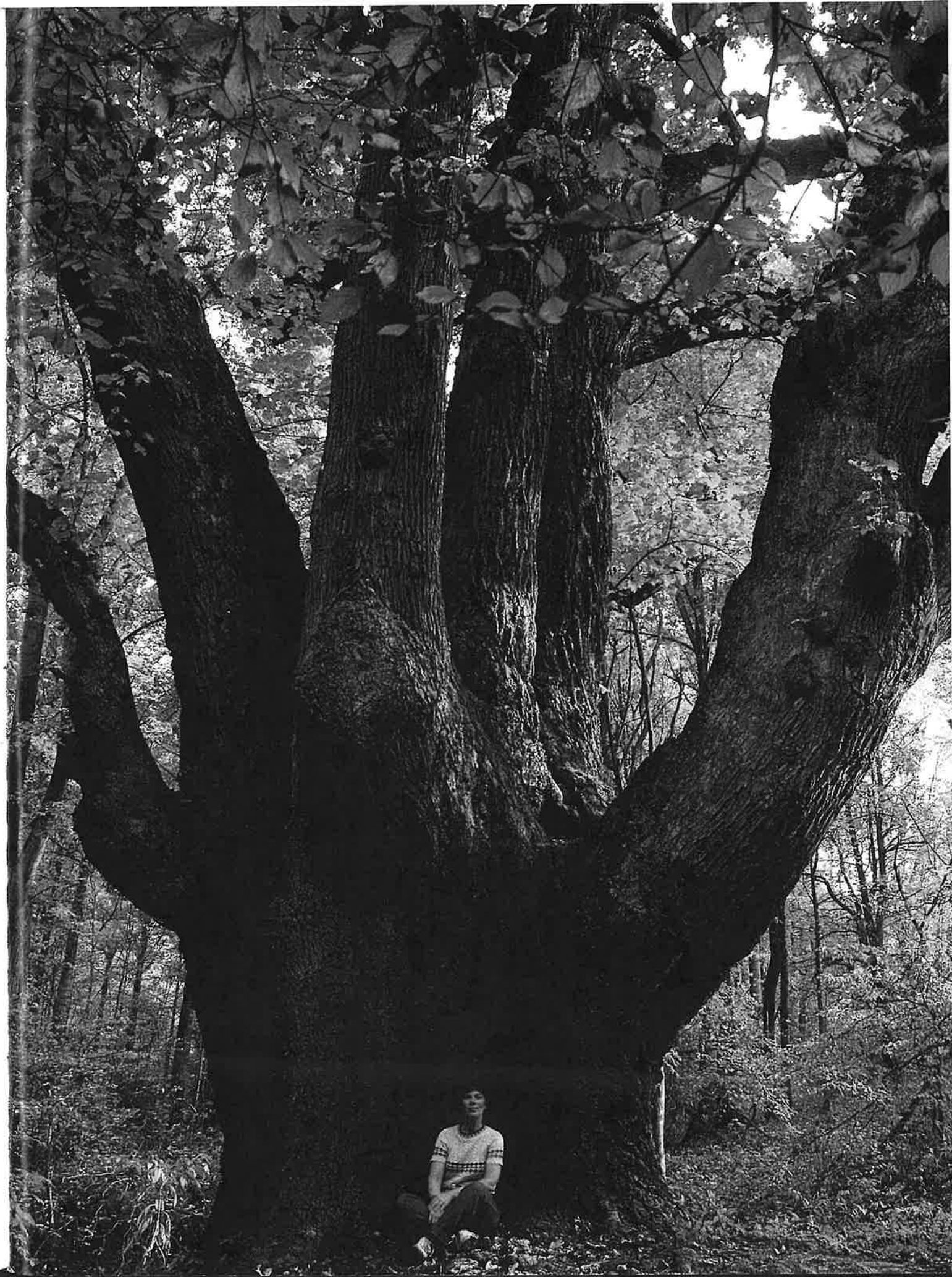
Alone in a grove of yellow poplars, Whitman once said that he experienced a presence that neither chemistry nor reasoning nor aesthetics could explain. In Bedford, this one yellow poplar is a grove. I walked around it, sat beneath it, tried to climb it. I spread my arms and embraced it, cheek to bark. Monumental was the message it repeated in my ear.

As I left the tree and headed up the hill, I met two strangers coming down. We passed like Pilgrims sharing a secret about where to find true nobility.—

NANCY ROSS HUGO

"We have no wealth
but the wealth of
nature. She shows us
only surfaces, but she
is a million fathoms
deep."

RALPH WALDO EMERSON



CHALLENGING THE BIGGEST CHAMP

Since the beginning of the American Forestry Association's Big Tree Program in 1940, the General Sherman sequoia has reigned as biggest of the nation's big trees. It has beat out challengers from among other sequoias—plus contenders from all over the world, notably the great baldcypress in Oaxaca, Mexico, now believed to be several trees fused together—to earn the title of the most massive living thing on earth.

To appreciate just how big the General Sherman is, consider this. If a man of average height were standing next to the General Sherman, the weight of the portion of the tree below his waist would total several tons more than a Boeing 737. At 275 feet tall and 83 feet 2 inches in circumference, the behemoth General Sherman is estimated to weigh 6,167 tons. A tree big enough to challenge it would take about 3,500 years to grow.

Where, then, has retired naval officer Forest Clingan found a tree that may dethrone the General Sherman? Read on.

First of all, know that neither the champion nor the challenger is a redwood. Many people confuse redwoods and sequoias and think redwoods are the largest trees in the world. The redwoods are the world's tallest trees. (The tallest redwood soars 362 feet.) But remember that the American Forestry Association considers girth, height, and crown spread when it establishes champion trees, and the giant sequoias, although generally shorter than redwoods, are more massive.

The confusion is compounded by the fact that both coast redwoods and giant sequoias grow in California, both have reddish wood, and both once shared the botanical name *Sequoia*. But the redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*, grow on the

northern California coast, and the giant sequoias, or Bigtrees, grow at higher elevations farther inland, on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The giant sequoia's botanical name—once *Sequoia giganteum*—has been changed to *Sequoiadendron giganteum* because botanists now recognize too many differences between the two trees to include them in the same genus.

Local pride led to the first official measurements of the giant sequoias in 1931, when a team of engineers was called in by the Fresno Junior Chamber of Commerce to settle a controversy over which of two counties was home to the largest tree. The engineers' calculations gave the nod to the General Sherman sequoia in Tulare County.

Another challenge 15 years ago led to a re-measuring of the General Sherman and a challenger, the Bull Buck tree in Sierra National Park. Again the General Sherman won. And in 1987, retired school teacher Wendell Flint published his book *To Find the Largest Tree*, in which he listed comparative measurements for 34 of the largest sequoias and concluded that the General Sherman was indeed the most massive tree on the planet.

So who is Forest Clingan to challenge such a well-documented claim? In addition to being a retired naval officer, he's the son of a ranger who served in the Sequoia National Forest, but Clingan's best qualification for challenging champion trees is that he reads newspapers. It was an article about the dimensions of some of the nation's biggest trees in *U.S. News and World Report* that alerted him to the possibility that if sequoias were compared based on American Forestry Association standards, the General Sherman wouldn't rank first. In a letter to AFA, Clingan cited figures in *U.S. News and World Report*

and in Flint's book to argue that the biggest tree in the country was not the General Sherman but the General Grant sequoia in King's Canyon National Park.

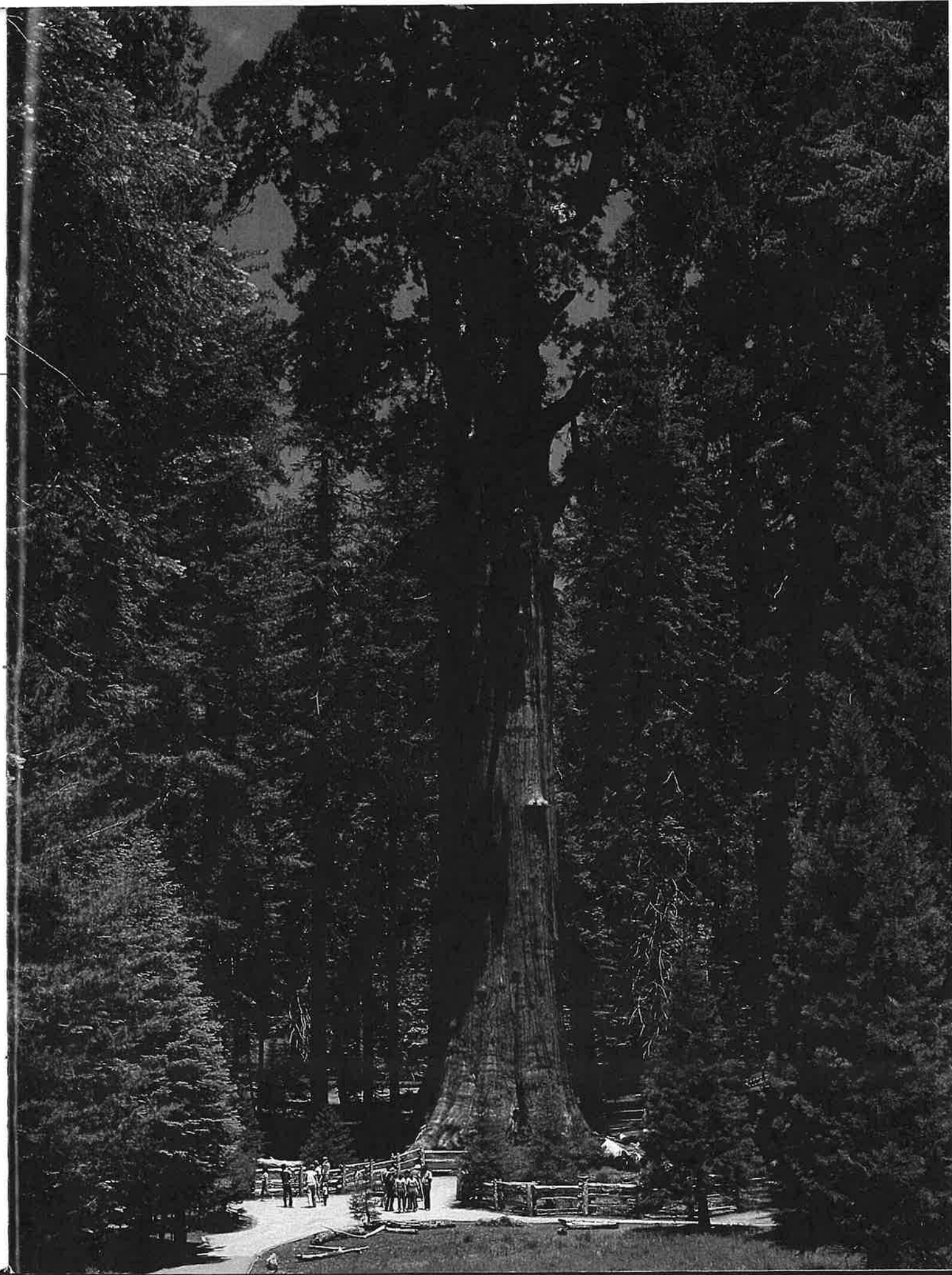
Could it be true? The answer may depend upon how you compare tree sizes.

AFA compares big trees by using a point total combining each tree's height, circumference in inches at 4½ feet off the ground, and average crown spread in feet. Using the figures last submitted to AFA on the General Sherman, that tree has 1,300 points, and until now, no other tree ever officially nominated has had more points. Clingan cites figures in Flint's book, however, to argue that even without considering crown spread, which is not listed in the book, the General Grant with its 267-foot height and 1,091-inch circumference has 48 more points than the General Sherman. In fact, he argues that four other sequoias would have point totals larger than the General Sherman's if one assumed each tree's crown spread were one-third of its height!

When Flint and others concluded that the General Sherman is the largest tree in the world, they did so based on the tree's volume—the mass of its enormous trunk. "Though other trees are taller and a few specimens are larger at the base, what makes this tree the largest is its great trunk diameter from breast height to the last big limb," says Wendell Flint. According to Flint, the General Sherman is 52,508 cubic feet in volume, some 4,500 cubic feet bulkier than its nearest competitor.

Flint believes volume should be the standard for

GIANT SEQUOIA "General Sherman"
Sequoia National Park, CA



THE TINIEST TITAN

comparing sequoias. "My feeling is that the AFA standards should not apply to giant sequoias. Unlike other trees, a sequoia's size really involves the mass of the tree. For sequoias, AFA standards put too much weight on circumference at 4½ feet, which on sequoias isn't even above root swell. Consequently, it can't be a true measure at all. On most trees it's not a problem, but on coast redwoods, swamp cypresses, and sequoias, you don't get a true measurement until you get much farther up the tree. Total trunk volume is the only reasonable standard for ranking sequoias."

Forest Clingan is not withdrawing his challenge, although he admits his interest lies more in seeing the process of crowning champions changed than in dethroning General Sherman. "If AFA is going to insist on its formula," he says, "it should cease listing the General Sherman as biggest. If the association wants to leave the General Sherman on the list, there should be a footnote saying it's not biggest by the AFA formula. I don't care how the problem is solved as long as it's solved in the open."

So what is Deborah Gangloff, Director of the American Forestry Association's Big Tree Program, to do? At the moment she's waiting for a formal nomination of the General Grant—or any other tree that would challenge the General Sherman based on AFA criteria. When and if that nomination comes in and has proper supporting figures, she may face a difficult decision: change the rules for the General Sherman or depose a world-famous tree.

Will the General Sherman sequoia—reigning Big Tree Champion for 50 years—be deposed? Stay tuned.—NANCY ROSS HUGO

In the ranks of tree champions, most of us expect to find only giants. Trees like the spreading Wye Oak and the massive General Sherman sequoia fit our images of champion trees perfectly. But not every tree can grow up to be a giant, and it's the best efforts of every species that the American Forestry Association's Big Tree Program is out to recognize.

That's why there's a champion tree in Virginia that's only 15 feet tall. The Virginia *Stewartia* is the smallest champion tree in the country. Although it's dwarfed by the oaks around it on Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ripley's property in the town of Chesapeake, its height, 10-inch girth, and 24-foot crown spread make it the largest of its kind in the country.

"You have to know this species to appreciate how big this specimen is," says horticulture teacher Byron Carmean, who with his friend, park naturalist Gary Williamson, discovered the tree in 1987. "This is the General Sherman of *Stewartias* to us."

Carmean and Williamson have 125 state champion and 12 national champion trees to their credit, and they make no apologies for this tiny one.

"The small species are the hardest ones to find," says Carmean. "Anyone can find big trees. To find the champ of a real small species you've got to go out where it grows and focus on just that species."

According to Williamson, he and Carmean have found many of their champions by going into areas where other people won't go.

"We plow into swamps and snake-infested areas," says Williamson, who even as he speaks can point to the canebrake rattlesnake in an aquarium in the back seat of his car. "I find *Stewartia* in good canebrake country," he says.

Williamson gives Carmean much of the credit for



Carmean, left, Williamson, and the Titan.

spotting champions: "He has a mind like a computer—he can size up trees against those on the Big Tree list and know right away how they compare. 'Don't bother measuring that one,' he'll say. 'It's too small.' And I've never met anyone who has Byron's ability to identify trees at 55 mph from a moving car. He knows their shapes, bark, symmetry, and texture, from years of association with them."

Carmean and Williamson are particularly pleased that their *Stewartia* champion is receiving attention—it is a threatened species in Virginia, and they hope the publicity will help protect it.

There are seven species of *Stewartia* in the country, but only two—*Stewartia malacodendron* and *Stewartia ovata*, are native. *Stewartia malacodendron*, the species Carmean and Williamson have found, grows in coastal plains woods from southern Virginia to Louisiana. It's a beautiful shrub or small tree with camellia-like white blooms in early summer and royal purple foliage in the fall.

What's the dividing line between a shrub and a tree? Big Trees Director Gangloff uses the following definition of a tree, from Elbert L. Little's *Checklist of U.S. Trees, Native and Naturalized*: "a woody plant having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least three inches in diameter at breast height, a more or less definitely defined crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet."

It's a definition to keep in mind as you hunt for new champion trees.—NANCY ROSS HUGO

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF CHAMPION TREES

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
ACACIA					
CATCLAW, <i>Acacia greggii</i> GRAY (1971)	77	49	46	138	NM F&G DEPT, EXOTIC GAME PASTURE, RED ROCK, NM; SAMUEL LAMB.
AILANTHUS					
(TREE OF HEAVEN), <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (1952)	238	64	76	321	HEAD OF THE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, NY; GEORGE H. PETERS.
ALASKA-CEDAR					
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. DON) SPACH (1979)	452	120	27	579	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; R.L. WOOD & JOHN AHO.
ALDER					
ARIZONA, <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> TORR. (1982)	199	129	50	341	CIBOLA NAT'L. FOREST, NM; J.R. LOPEMAN & S.C. PERALTA.
EUROPEAN, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) GAERTN (1982)	131	70	40	211	PRINCETON CEMETERY, IL; JAMES R. REAM.
GREEN, <i>Alnus crispa</i> (AIT.) PURSH (1984)	10	28	12	41	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
HAZEL, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (AIT.) WILLD. (1986)*	16	34	16	54	QUANTICO, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
HAZEL, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (AIT.) WILLD. (1986)*	16	36	20	57	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
HAZEL, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (AIT.) WILLD. (1989)*	18	35	24	59	NORFOLK BOTANICAL GARDENS, NORFOLK, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
MOUNTAIN, <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> NUTT. (1984)	86	50	31	144	CLEAR LAKE RESERVOIR DAM, WA; KIRK WOLFF.
RED, <i>Alnus rubra</i> BONG. (1980)	245	104	49	361	CLATSOP COUNTY, OR; RON SIMON.
SEASIDE, <i>Alnus maritima</i> MUHL. EX. NUTT. (1975)	15	24	12	42	LAKE ACCOTINK, SPRINGFIELD, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SITKA, <i>Alnus sinuata</i> (REGEL) RYDB. (1967)	21	30	0	51	SADDLE MT. STATE PARK, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
SMOOTH, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (1985)	14	37	24	57	JASPER CO., TX; KEITH COOK.
SPECKLED, <i>Alnus rugosa</i> (DU ROI) SPRENG. (1984)	38	66	56	118	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; W. BRENNAN, P. THOMPSON, R. KILGORE.
WHITE, <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> NUTT. (1989)	130	70	48	212	NEZPERCE NAT'L. FOR., ID; CHARLES A. WELLNER.
ALLTHORN					
<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> Zucc. (1989)*	25	13	14	42	MIDLAND, TX; STANLEY T. SMITH.
<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> Zucc. (1989)*	26	11	14	41	RIO GRANDE CITY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
ALVARADOA					
MEXICAN, <i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i> LIEBM. (1983)	12	35	14	51	MIAMI, FL; JOHN G. CORDY & JIM EGGERT.
AMELANCHIER LAEVIS					
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i> WIEG. (1988)	62	60	59	137	ISABELLA CTY., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
ANACAHUITE					
<i>Cordia boissieri</i> A. DC. (1986)	37	27	25	70	CAMERON CO., TX; ROBIN VORA.
ANACUA					
<i>Ehretia anacua</i> (TERAN & BERLAND.) (1983)	175	42	46	229	BEXAR CO., TX; ANN HOLLAND.
APPLE					
COMMON, <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) MILL. (1986)	141	70	45	222	BURKE'S GARDEN'S EAST END, VA; LOUISE G. HOGE.
OREGON CRAB, <i>Malus fusca</i> (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1989)	66	79	47	157	NISQUALLY NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
PRAIRIE CRAB, <i>Malus ioensis</i> (WOOD) BRITTON (1976)	36	41	44	88	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SOUTHERN CRAB, <i>Malus angustifolia</i> (AIT.) MICHX. (1981)	78	36	48	126	SWANNANOVA, NC; JOE HINSHAW.
SWEET CRAB, <i>Malus coronaria</i> (L.) MILL. (1976)	70	37	35	116	HAMPSTEAD, VA; L. APP, S. BAILEY, W. WALLACE.
ARAUCARIA					
CUNNINGHAM, <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> AIT. EX LAMB (1961)	189	40	0	229	AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY GROUNDS, HI; EDGAR LINTON.
ARBORVITAE					
ORIENTAL, <i>Thuja orientalis</i> L. (1982)	100	59	14	163	EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD;.
ASH					
BERLANDIER, <i>Fraxinus berlandierana</i> A. DC. (1974)	194	44	40	248	ALAMO, TX; WAYNE SHIFFLET.
BLACK, <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> MARSH. (1984)	99	155	108	281	ADRIAN, MI; R.W. SMITH & PAUL THOMPSON.
BLUE, <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> MICHX. (1970)	176	90	73	284	DANVILLE, KY; H.A. GAW AND E. LISTERMAN.
CAROLINA, <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> MILL. (1988)	56	48	42	115	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & G.M. WILLIAMSON.
GREEN, <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> MARSH. (1981)	242	131	121	403	CASS CO., MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON & R.A. MEISTERHEIM.
LOWELL, <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> var. <i>lowellii</i> (SARG.) LITTLE (1974)	47	50	16	101	BOYNTON CANYON, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; ROBERT ABRAHAM.
OREGON, <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> BENTH. (1975)	263	59	45	333	SAUVIE ISLAND, OR; ELDON BOGE & ROBERT HEILMAN.
PUMPKIN, <i>Fraxinus profunda</i> (BUSH) BUSH (1977)	219	86	84	326	WARRENTON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SINGLELEAF, <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> TORR. EX. WATS. (1973)	19	24	23	49	WEST CREEK, MESA COUNTY, CO; GILBERT FECHNER.
TEXAS, <i>Fraxinus texensis</i> (GRAY) SARG. (1989)	54	66	47	132	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
TWO-PETAL, <i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> Hook. & Arn. (1986)	35	34	28	76	LAKE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
VELVET, <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> TORR. (1971)*	140	66	65	222	O'DONNELL CANYON, ELGIN, AZ; DON RICHARD.
VELVET, <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> TORR. (1981)*	138	73	61	226	GRANT CO., NM; RALPH A. FISHER, JR..
WHITE, <i>Fraxinus americana</i> (L.) (1983)	304	95	82	420	TONY'S LOBSTER & STEAKHOUSE, PALISADES, NY; F. ARTHUR BELCHER.
ASPEN					
BIGTOOTH, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> MICHX. (1980)*	140	102	64	258	ESTILL CO., KY; DENNIS BURNS.
BIGTOOTH, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> MICHX. (1984)*	105	132	67	254	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
BIGTOOTH, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> MICHX. (1989)*	173	66	65	255	CAROLINE COUNTY, MD; CHIP BROWN.
QUAKING, <i>Populus tremuloides</i> MICHX. (1971)	122	109	80	251	ONTONAGON CO., MI; HAROLD J. NETT.
AVOCADO					
<i>Persea americana</i> MILL. (1982)	87	40	57	141	HALLANDALE, FL; FRANK SEARLE.
BACCHARIS					
EASTERN, <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (L.) (1970)*	16	21	20	42	NAHUNTA, GA; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
EASTERN, <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (L.) (1986)*	23	14	16	41	SUFFOLK, VA; BYRON CARMEAN AND GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
BALDCYPRESS					
COMMON, <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) RICH. (1981)	644	83	85	748	CAT ISLAND, LA; JEFF HUNT & DESMOND CLAPP.
MONTEZUMA, <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> TEN. (1967)	205	75	59	295	WAINAKU, NW OF HILO, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
BARRETA					
<i>Helietta parvifolia</i> (GRAY) BENTH. (1989)	218	34	25	258	PALMVIEW, HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; TERRY ROSSIGNOL.
BASSWOOD					
AMERICAN, <i>Tilia americana</i> (L.) (1987)*	249	122	92	394	CINCINNATI (HAMILTON COUNTY), OH; MRS. STEVE ALLING.
AMERICAN, <i>Tilia americana</i> (L.) (1971)*	275	101	67	393	GRAND TRAVERSE CO., MI; A.J. HODGE.
CAROLINA, <i>Tilia caroliniana</i> MILL. (1980)*	110	92	50	215	LEAKEY, TX; MRS. F. D. ARTHUR.
CAROLINA, <i>Tilia caroliniana</i> MILL. (1982)*	138	65	65	219	HOLLY SPRINGS, MS; JOHN VANDERFORD.
WHITE, <i>Tilia heterophylla</i> VENT. (1986)	144	101	63	261	HENDERSON CO., NC; K. A. KNOX.
BAYBERRY					
PACIFIC, <i>Myrica californica</i> CHAM. (1961)	52	38	34	99	SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OR; B. LEWIS, M. CLARK & R. SPRAY.
SOUTHERN, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> (L.) (1984)	49	31	27	87	FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FL; B. PRUITT, D.L. EVANS & K.M. STAGE.
BEECH					
AMERICAN, <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> EHRH. (1984)	222	130	75	371	ASHTABULA COUNTY, OH; DR. WILLIAM F. DAVIS.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
BIRCH					
GRAY, <i>Betula populifolia</i> MARSH. (1989)	78	77	43	166	SCITICO RD., SOMERS, CT; GEORGE GRANT.
MOUNTAIN PAPER, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i> (REGEL) FERN. (1973)	108	90	88	220	SLEEPING BEAR DUNES, LEEANAU, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> (RYDB.) SARG. (1975)*	46	66	30	120	MINAM RIVER, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> (RYDB.) SARG. (1970)*	46	65	32	119	ADAMS CO., ID; F. JOHNSON & M. NEWELL.
PAPER, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>papyrifera</i> MARSH. (1971)	217	93	65	326	DECOSTER CORNER, HARTFORD, ME; WILBUR LIBBY.
RIVER, <i>Betula nigra</i> (L.) (1982)*	179	86	85	286	ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MD; NEIL MERKLE.
RIVER, <i>Betula nigra</i> (L.) (1988)*	188	90	26	285	APPLETON COMM., TN; DAN AND DAVID SHIRES.
ROUNDLEAF, <i>Betula uber</i> (ASHE) FERN. (1978)	28	49	15	81	JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, VA; PAUL SHRAUDER.
SWEET, <i>Betula lenta</i> (L.) (1961)	182	78	80	280	NEW BOSTON, NH; PHILIP HARVELL.
WATER, <i>Betula occidentalis</i> HOOK. (1973)	111	53	42	175	WALLOWA CO., OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
WESTERN PAPER, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i> (REGEL) FERN. (1989)	189	81	57	284	BELLINGHAM, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
YELLOW, <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> BRITTON (1983)	252	76	91	351	DEER ISLE, ME; ROBERT G. FISK.
BLACK-MANGROVE					
<i>Avicennia germinans</i> (L.) L. (1975)	86	61	42	158	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FL; C. SHAW, R. COOLEY, & F. WHITEHEAD.
BLACKBEAD					
CATCLAW, <i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i> (L.) BENTH. (1976)	122	88	63	226	CAMINO REAL, FL; STEVE SPEZIA.
EBONY, <i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i> (BENTH.) COULT. (1986)	133	40	44	184	HIDALGO CO., TX; PAUL AND MARILYN MOFFITT.
BLACKHAW					
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> (L.) (1985)	64	24	33	96	GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE, WAKEFIELD, VA; RICHARD SALZER..
RUSTY, <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> RAF. (1961)	47	25	30	80	HEMPSTEAD CO., AR; DWIGHT MOORE.
BLADDERNUT					
AMERICAN, <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> (L.) (1966)	19	36	37	64	MACOMB CO., MI; H.J. NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
SIERRA, <i>Staphylea bolanderi</i> Gray (1986)	14	28	12	45	FRESNO CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
BLOLLY					
LONGLEAF, <i>Guapira discolor</i> (SPRENG.) LITTLE (1975)	55	48	14	107	LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE PARK, FL; CHARLOTTE NIEDHAUK.
BLUEBLOSSOM					
(BLUE-MYRTLE), <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> ESCHSCH. (1976)	32	41	20	78	CURRY CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BLUEWOOD					
<i>Condalia hookeri</i> M.C. JOHNST. (1989)	77	30	26	114	CANAL & S. NEBRASKA AV, SAN JUAN, TX; JOE IDEKER.
BOXELDER					
<i>Acer negundo</i> (L.) (1984)*	216	98	112	342	LIVINGSTON CO., MI; MIKE & LAURIE LIMBERS, PAUL THOMPSON..
<i>Acer negundo</i> (L.) (1976)*	203	110	120	343	LENAWEE CO., MI; HAROLD NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
BOXWOOD					
FLORIDA, <i>Schaefferia frutescens</i> JACQ. (1986)	24	27	16	55	MONROE CO., FL; KEN ROUNTREE AND DAVID SINCLAIR.
BUCCANEER-PALM					
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> H. WENDL. EX SARG. (1983)	30	23	10	56	BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK, FL; JOHN G. GORDY & DANNY PETERS.
BUCKEYE					
BOTTLEBRUSH, <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> WALT. (1989)	15	20	15	39	HIGH HAMPTON INN, CASHIERS, NC; KEN KNOX..
CALIFORNIA, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (SPACH) NUTT. (1972)	174	48	78	242	WALNUT CREEK, CA; RICHARD WILSON..
OHIO, <i>Aesculus glabra</i> WILLD. (1973)	146	144	32	298	LIBERTY, KY; MAX LEACH & DANNY HELM..
PAINTED, <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i> BARTR. (1970)	159	144	61	318	CHATTAHOOCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, GA; L.A. RICH & COYLTON BRYSON..
RED, <i>Aesculus pavia</i> (L.) (1983)	91	64	52	168	KALAMAZOO CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON..

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
TEXAS, <i>Aesculus glabra</i> var. <i>arguta</i> (BUCKL.) ROBINS (1986)	51	30	24	87	HARPER, TX; BOB AND LOU ELLEN O'KENNON.
YELLOW, <i>Aesculus octandra</i> MARSH. (1984)	214	145	42	370	GREAT SMOKY MTN. NATIONAL PARK, TN; EARL ROTHBERGER, JR.
BUCKTHORN					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Rhamnus californica</i> ESCHSCH. (1976)	24	30	25	60	SUNOL REGIONAL PARK, ALAMEDA CO., CA; E.
LAGEL...	23	43	18	71	NORRIS DAM STATE PARK, TN; F. PODRIZNIK & J. HISER.
CAROLINA, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> WALT. (1973)*	41	27	23	74	MIDDLEBURG, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
CAROLINA, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> WALT. (1974)*	99	35	54	148	COOS CO., OR; VERNON ELLIS.
CASCARA, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> DC. (1975)*	99	37	50	149	SEASIDE, OR; STEVE FERGUSON.
CASCARA, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> DC. (1977)*	109	27	43	147	SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OR; RAY CROSS.
CASCARA, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> DC. (1980)*	45	61	65	122	OPPOSITE NICHOLS ARBORETUM, ANN ARBOR, MI; DENNIS JONES & PAUL THOMPSON.
EUROPEAN, <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (L.) (1972)	13	34	19	52	CRANBROOK INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
GLOSSY, <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> (L.) (1976)	61	22	20	88	GREENFIELD, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
HOLLYLEAF, <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> NUTT. (1976)					
BUCKWHEAT-TREE					
Cliftonia monophylla (LAM.) BRITTON EX SARG. (1967)*	66	30	21	101	CROOKED CREEK, FL; H.W. WHITE, JR. & J. MACBROWN.
Cliftonia monophylla (LAM.) BRITTON EX SARG. (1981)*	49	44	31	101	WASHINGTON CO., FL; CHARLES REEVES.
BUFFALOBERRY					
SILVER, <i>Shepherdia argentea</i> (PURSH) NUTT. (1975)	78	22	20	105	MALHEUR COUNTY, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BUMELIA					
BUCKTHORN, <i>Bumelia lycioides</i> (L.) PERS. (1987)	25	36	26	68	CARUTHERSVILLE, MO; JOHN MEYER.
GUM, <i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> (MICHX) PERS. (1977)	83	80	66	180	ROBERTSON CO., TX; E. G. MARSH.
SAFFRON-PLUM, <i>Bumelia celastrina</i> H.B.K. (1979)	27	23	17	54	CACTUS HAMMOCK, BIG PINE KEY, FL; ROBERT SIMONS AND MARY LEE ELETZ.
TOUGH, <i>Bumelia tenax</i> (L.) WILLD. (1987)	41	41	28	89	AMELIA ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR.
BURNINGBUSH					
EASTERN, <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> JACQ. (1982)	22	32	29	61	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON & JAMES R. WELLS.
BUSTIC					
WILLOW, <i>Dipholis salicifolia</i> (L.) A. DC. (1988)	41	56	23	103	DADE CO., FL; SANDY MADSEN.
BUTTERBOUGH					
Exothea paniculata (JUSS.) RADLK. (1975)	52	45	31	105	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
BUTTERNUT					
Juglans cinerea (L.) (1989)*	238	80	76	337	CHESTER, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
Juglans cinerea (L.) (1989)*	223	88	103	337	EUGENE, OR; ROBERT VAN PELT.
BUTTON-MANGROVE					
Conocarpus erectus (L.) (1974)	136	41	65	193	PALM BEACH, FL; KENNETH VAN DER HULSE.
BUTTONBUSH					
Cephalanthus occidentalis (L.) (1977)	49	23	22	78	HIGH SPRINGS, FL; ROBERT SIMONS.
BYRSONIMA					
KEY, Byrsonima lucida DC. (1986)	62	15	30	85	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & MIKE CULLEN.
CAJEPUT-TREE					
Melaleuca quinquenervia (CAV.) S.T. BLAKE (1983)	168	83	42	262	DAVIE, FL; ROBERT TRICKEL.
CALIFORNIA-LAUREL					
Umbellularia californica (HOOK. & ARN.) NUTT. (1978)	501	88	70	607	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; KEN BIGELOW.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
CAMPHOR-TREE					
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.S. PRESL (1977)	368	72	102	466	HARDEE COUNTY, FL; STEVE SPEZIA & BILL SCHILLING.
CANELLA					
<i>Canella winterana</i> (L.) GAERTN. (1975)	19	29	18	53	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
CANOTIA					
<i>Canotia holacantha</i> TORR. (1977)	27	16	10	46	GLOBE, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CAPER					
JAMAICA, <i>Capparis cynophallophora</i> L. (1986)	25	15	20	45	LEE CO., FL; DAVID FOX AND DEE SLINKARD.
CASUARINA					
HORSETAIL, <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (L.) EX J.R. & G. FORST (1968)	207	89	56	310	LOWALO, MAUI, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
CATALPA					
NORTHERN, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> WARDER EX ENGELM. (1989)	259	86	79	365	WALLA WALLA, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
SOUTHERN, <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> WALT. (1981)	266	80	60	361	HENDERSON COUNTY, IL; MRS. LOWELL CLOVER.

COMMON BALDCYPRESS, Cat Island, LA

Harald Sund



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
CATCLAW					
ROEMER, <i>Acacia roemeriana</i> Scheele (1986)	26	17	18	48	COMAL CO., TX; HANNO GUENTHER JR.
WRIGHT, <i>Acacia wrightii</i> Benth. (1986)	72	36	42	119	UVALDE CO., TX; VIRGIL HELM.
CEDAR					
ATLANTIC WHITE, <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> (L.) B.S.P. (1961)	186	88	42	284	BREWTON, AL; JAMES M. MCGOUGIN, SR.
INCENSE, <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> TORR. (1969)	462	152	49	626	MARBLE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS, CA; JACK HERR, DAVE MCHARDY & DAVE WRIGHT.
NORTHERN WHITE, [#13] THUJA OCCIDENTALIS (L.) (1953)	216	113	42	340	LEELANAU COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PORT-ORFORD, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. MURR.) PARL. (1968)	451	219	39	680	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; DONALD DENNISTON.
SOUTHERN RED CEDAR, <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> (SMALL) BAILEY (1976)	193	80	59	288	ARCHER, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & BILL RUSSELL.
CERCOCARPUS					
BIRCHLEAF, <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> NUTT. (1972)	44	34	29	85	CENTRAL POINT, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CURLLEAF, <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> NUTT. (1945)	156	26	67	199	GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK, NV; S.D. WARNER.
CHASTETREE					
COMMON, <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> (L.) (1984)	58	30	36	97	RICHLAND COUNTY, SC; KEN ALLEN.
CHERRY					
BITTER, <i>Prunus emarginata</i> DOUGL. EX EATON (1985)	110	104	45	225	VASHON ISLAND, WA; RON SHEADEL & JOEL SKOK.
BLACK, <i>Prunus serotina</i> ERHR. (1980)*	181	138	128	351	WASHTENAW COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BLACK, <i>Prunus serotina</i> ERHR. (1984)*	222	93	122	346	ALLEGAN CO., MI; HAROLD NETT.
CATALINA, <i>Prunus lyonii</i> (EASTW.) SARG. (1978)	49	28	26	84	STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS, SACRAMENTO, CA; BRIAN BARRETTE & MARK STANELEY.
CHOKECHERRY, COMMON, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> (L.) (1967)	69	67	63	152	COMMUNITY PARK, ADA, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CHOKECHERRY, WESTERN, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i> (A. NELS.) SARG. (1985)*	38	54	37	101	NORTH HIDEAWAY ISLAND, ID; CHARLES WELLNER, RON LEEDY & JANE SMITH.
CHOKECHERRY, WESTERN, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i> (A. NELS.) SARG. (1987)*	29	70	16	103	CLARK FORK, ID; DAN L. DEWALD.
ESCARPMENT, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>eximia</i> (SMALL) LITTLE (1989)	64	65	40	139	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
HOLLYLEAF, <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> (NUTT. EX HOOK. & ARN.) (1974)	25	24	20	54	ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA; MR & MRS. E. LAGEL.
MAZZARD, <i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L. (1989)	263	82	71	363	CHESTER COUNTY, WEST CHESTER, PA; MAURICE HOBAUGH PAT & CHARLES YOUNGBLOOD.
PIN, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. F. (1975)*	71	85	30	164	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; R.L. HAY.
PIN, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. F. (1982)*	80	80	35	169	WALNUT MOUNTAIN, GA; JOHNNY WITHROW & JERRY MERRITT.
SOUR, <i>Prunus cerasus</i> (L.) (1972)	119	68	75	206	CALHOUN COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SOUTHWESTERN BLACK, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>rufula</i> (WOOT. & STANDL.) MCVAUGH (1982)	77	37	39	124	RIO RANCHO, NM; BOB BRUCE.
WEST INDIES, <i>Prunus myrtifolia</i> (L.) URBAN (1989)	65	53	50	131	MIAMI, FL; CAROL LIPPINCOTT.
CHESTNUT					
AMERICAN, <i>Castanea dentata</i> (MARSH.) BORKH. (1987)	193	69	88	284	SHERWOOD, OR; ROBERT VAN PELT.
CHINABERRY					
<i>Melia azedarach</i> (L.) (1967)	222	75	96	321	KAOHE, SOUTH KONA, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
CHINKAPIN					
ALLEGHENY, <i>Castanea pumila</i> MILL. (1986)	25	54	28	86	LAUDERDALE CO., MS; TIMOTHY OAKES AND JACK WHITE.
FLORIDA, <i>Castanea alnifolia</i> NUTT. (1961)	74	50	30	132	HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, AR; DWIGHT MOORE.
GIANT, <i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i> (DOUGL.) A. DC. (1986)	135	115	37	259	LANE CO., OR; ROBERT L. SOLEMAN.
CINNECORD					
<i>Acacia choriophylla</i> Benth. (1986)	14	20	24	40	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & MIKE CULLEN.
CLETHRA					
CINNAMON, <i>Clethra acuminata</i> MICHX. (1970)	11	27	12	41	WALHOLLA NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
CLIFFROSE					
COWANIA <i>mexicana</i> D. DON (1984)	196	12	17	212	SPRUCE MOUNTAIN, ELKO COUNTY, NV; NORMAN H. RITTER.
CLUSIA					
FLORIDA, <i>Clusia rosea</i> JACQ. (1988)	52	27	28	86	MARTIN CO., FL; WAYNE P. BLYTHE.
COCONUT					
PALM, <i>Clusia rosea</i> JACQ. (1979)	60	92	28	159	HILO, HI; JANE & BRYCE ROBINSON.
COFFEETREE					
KENTUCKY, <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (L.) K. KOCH (1985)*	212	78	84	311	WEST LIBERTY, KY; JAMES O. LAWSON & ELAINE CHILDERS.
KENTUCKY, <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> (L.) K. KOCH (1976)*	169	112	109	308	VAN BUREN CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CORALBEAN					
SOUTHEASTERN, <i>Erythra herbacea</i> L. (1988)	38		25	66	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & RICHARD WORKMAN.
CORYLUS AMERICANA					
HAZELNUT, <i>Corylus americana</i> MARSH. (1989)	12	34	24	52	OAKLAND CTY., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
COTTONWOOD					
BLACK, <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> TORR. & GRAY. (1982)	315	155	110	498	WILLAMETTE MISSION STATE PARK, OR; MAYNARD C. DRAWSON.
EASTERN, <i>Populus deltoides</i> BARTR. EX MARSH. (1973)	373	132	99	530	GRUNDY COUNTY, IL; DAVID R. CARR.
FREMONT, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>fremontii</i> (1986)	454	87	102	566	OLD FATE MCCAULEY RANCH, NM; RALPH FISHER.
MESETA, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>mesetae</i> (ECKENWALDER) LITTLE (1986)	190	60	60	265	BREWSTER CO., TX; JAMES E. LILES.
NARROWLEAF, <i>Populus angustifolia</i> JAMES (1973)	314	79	80	413	MALHEUR COUNTY, OR; DONALD OAKES.
PLAINS, <i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> RYDB. (1967)	432	105	93	560	HYGIENE, CO; MRS. ALLEGRA COLLISTER.
RIO GRANDE, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> WATS. (1976)	342	110	127	484	FORT DAVIS, TX; STEVE RUNNELS.
SWAMP, <i>Populus heterophylla</i> (L.) (1970)	204	130	120	364	RICHLAND COUNTY, SC; CHARLES C. HILLS.
CRANBERRYBUSH					
AMERICAN, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> Marsh., Arbustr. Am. 162 (1989)*	18	25	25	49	ELIZABETH PARK, TRENTON, MI; .
AMERICAN, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> Marsh., Arbustr. Am. 162 (1989)*	10	32	31	50	WESTCROFT GARDENS, GROSSE ILE, MI; .
CUPANIA					
FLORIDA, <i>Cupania glabra</i> Sw. (1976)	19	27	17	50	MONROE COUNTY, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & GEORGE AVERY.
CYPRESS					
ARIZONA, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (Sudw.) Little (1988)	181	97	41	288	APACHE SITGRAEVES NAT. FOREST, AZ; BOBBY CHAVEZ.
ARIZONA SMOOTH, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> (Sudw.) Little (1984)	170	70	48	252	TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; PAUL STEWART.
ARIZONA TYPICAL, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> Greene (1977)	226	73	40	309	MT. LEMMON, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BAKER, <i>Cupressus bakeri</i> Jeps. (1976)	129	129	29	265	ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CUYAMACA, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> v. <i>stephensonii</i> Little C.B. Wolf (1976)	70	37	28	114	CLEVELAND NATIONAL PARK, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MACNAB, <i>Cupressus macnabiana</i> A. Murr. (1981)	155	55	45	221	AMADOR COUNTY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MENDOCINO, <i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>pigmaea</i> Lemm. (1986)	228	132	36	369	MENDOCINO CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
MONTEREY, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> Hartw. (1975)	333	97	106	457	BROOKINGS, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
PIUTE, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> (Abrams) Little (1976)*	115	45	30	168	SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
PIUTE, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> (Abrams) Little (1976)*	124	32	40	166	SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SARGENT, <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> Jeps. (1980)*	112	96	35	217	MARIN COUNTY, CA; RICHARD MAY & THOMAS HARRIS.
SARGENT, <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> Jeps. (1980)*	122	85	30	215	MARIN COUNTY, CA; RICHARD MAY & THOMAS HARRIS.
TECATE, <i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i> v. <i>forbesii</i> (Jeps.) Little (1976)	88	47	38	145	GUATAY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BLUE, <i>Callitris hugelii</i> (Carr.) Franco (1975)	186	57	58	258	BRADENTON, FL; STEVE SPEZIA.



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
CYRILLA					
SWAMP (Typical), <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> L. var. <i>racemiflora</i> (1980)	46	52	28	105	WASHINGTON CO., FL; CHARLES REEVES.
DAHOON					
MYRTLE, <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> Walt. (1972)	67	46	35	122	LAWTEY, FL; NELSON BLOCKER.
DARLING-PLUM					
REYNOSIA SEPTENTRIONALIS Urban (1975)	17	40	11	60	LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE PARK, FL; CHARLOTTE NIEDHAUK.
DESERT-WILLOW					
CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Cav.) Sweet (1976)	142	56	48	210	GILA CO., AZ; MITCHELL HOLDER.
DEVILWOOD					
OSMANTHUS AMERICANUS (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Gray (1989)	10	36	15	50	PERRY, FL; J.N. LIVINGSTON.
DOGWOOD					
ALTERNATE LEAF, <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> L.f. (1972)	68	30	50	111	OLD WESTBURY, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
BLACKFRUIT, <i>Cornus sessilis</i> Torr. ex Durand (1986)	20	18	16	42	SHASTA CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
FLOWERING, <i>Cornus florida</i> (L.) (1989)	110	33	42	154	GLENWOOD PARK, NORFOLK, VA; B. CARMEAN, G. WILLIAMSON & D. LEIBMAN.
PACIFIC, <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> Audubon (1975)	169	60	58	244	CLATSKANIE, OR; JOHN E. MAKELA.
PANICLED, <i>Cornus racemosa</i> Lam. (1975)	18	38	24	62	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
RED-OSIER, <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> Michx. (1983)	13	26	15	43	WHITE BIRD, ID; F.D. JOHNSON.
ROUGHLEAF, <i>Cornus drummondii</i> C.A. Meyer (1987)	15	43	14	62	ROSEDALE ST. PARK, BOLIVAR CITY, MS; PAUL BEARD.
ROUNDLEAF, <i>Cornus rugosa</i> Lam. (1975)	11	40	16	55	LELAND, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SWAMP, <i>Cornus stricta</i> Lam. (1982)*	15	23	24	44	PALATKA, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
SWAMP, <i>Cornus stricta</i> Lam. (1989)*	12	23	22	41	INDIAN CREEK RD., CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
SWAMP, <i>Cornus stricta</i> Lam. (1989)*	10	22	28	39	INDIAN CREEK RD., CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
WESTERN, <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> (Torr. & Gray) Cov. (1987)*	20	16	28	43	POLK COUNTY, OR; BARBARA RUPERS.
WESTERN, <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> (Torr. & Gray) Cov. (1985)*	23	19	19	47	SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON, STEVE HULSMAN.
DOUGLAS-FIR					
BIGCONE, <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> (VASEY) MAYR (1945)	264	145	85	430	ANGELES NAT'L FOREST, CA; WILLIAM MAXWELL.
COAST, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> (MIRB.) FRANCO (1945)*	534	212	48	758	OLYMPIC NAT'L PARK, WA; PRESTON P. MACY.
COAST, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> (MIRB.) FRANCO (1989)*	448	298	64	762	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> (BEISSN.) FRANCO (1984)	282	158	55	454	OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST, OR; GORDON ANDERSON.
DOVEPLUM					
(PIGEON-PLUM), <i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> JACQ. (1965)	66	45	28	118	SIMPSON PARK, MIAMI, FL; HAROLD NETT.
ELDER					
AMERICAN, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> (L.) (1987)	38	16	22	60	JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
BLACKBEAD, <i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i> GRAY (1972)	39	42	30	89	COLUMBIA CO., OR; OLIVER MATTHEWS.
BLUE, <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> RAF. (1979)	137	40	36	186	WILLIAM STATE PARK, SAN JOSE, CA; RICHARD B. MARSH.
FLORIDA, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> GRAY (1970)	34	20	14	58	GAINESVILLE, FL; LOVETT E. WILLIAMS.
MEXICAN, <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> PRESL. (1981)	108	31	32	147	GRANT CO., NM; JOHN EGBERT.
PACIFIC RED, <i>Sambucus callicarpa</i> GREENE (1989)	90	30	44	131	LINCOLN COUNTY, OR; TOM MORGAN.
SCARLET, <i>Sambucus pubens</i> MICHX. (1965)	18	27	13	48	KEWEENAW COUNTY, MI; JAS. WELLS & P. THOMPSON.
ELLIOTTIA					
² <i>Elliottia racemosa</i> MUHL. EX. ELL. (1989)	33	48	21	86	TATTNALL COUNTY, GA; HOWARD STANLEY & RED CASTLEMAN.
ELM					
AMERICAN, <i>Ulmus americana</i> (L.) (1978)	310	95	116	434	3 MI. EAST OF LOUISVILLE, KS ON VERMILLION RIVER, KS; GARY NAUGHTON.
CEDAR, <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> NUTT. (1986)*	102	118	66	237	SILVER RIVER, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS AND JIM BUCKNER.
CEDAR, <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> NUTT. (1989)*	127	100	44	238	HUMPHREYS COUNTY, MS; MIKE HAWKINS.
FLORIDA, <i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i> (CHAPM.) LITTLE (1982)	158	94	54	266	SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK STATE PRESERVE, FL; ROBERT DYE & ROBERT SIMONS.

BIGLEAF MAPLE, Jewell, OR

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
ROCK, <i>Ulmus thomasii</i> SARG. (1989)	202	117	122	350	CASSOPOLIS, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
SEPTEMBER, <i>Ulmus serotina</i> SARG. (1985)	105	150	64	271	COLBERT CO., AL; T.F. HALL.
SIBERIAN, <i>Ulmus pumila</i> (L.) (1976)	177	122	147	336	OAKLAND CO., MI; HAROLD NETT.
SLIPPERY, <i>Ulmus rubra</i> MUHL. (1989)	240	100	119	370	VILLAGE PARK, SUGAR GROVE, OH; TONI & GENE DEBRUIN.
WINGED, <i>Ulmus alata</i> MICHX. (1983)*	132	114	112	274	FANNING SPRINGS, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & DENNIS ANDREWS.
WINGED, <i>Ulmus alata</i> MICHX. (1989)*	135	118	63	269	TORREGA SATE PARK, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
ESENBECKIA					
BERLANDIER, <i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i> BAILL. (1989)	37	24	20	66	CAMERON COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
EUCALYPTUS					
BLUEGUM, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> LABILL. (1989)	425	165	126	622	FORT ROSS STATE HISTORIC PARK, SONOMA, COUNTY, CA; F.K. & FRIEDA TOMLIN.
LONGBEAK, <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> DEHNH. (1983)	178	171	68	366	KERN COUNTY, CA; SHERMAN J. FINCH & HERSHEL K. KIMBLE.
FALSE-MASTIC					
<i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i> (JACQ.) H.J. LAM (1975)	105	70	80	195	LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE PARK, FL; CHARLOTTE NIEDHAUK.
FIDDLEWOOD					
FLORIDA, <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> (L.) (1988)	46	39	29	92	DADE CO., FL; CRASTEN CLIFT.
FIG					
FLORIDA STRANGLER, <i>Ficus aurea</i> NUTT. (1973)	288	80	76	387	OLD CUTLER HAMMOCK, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
SHORTLEAF, <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> MILL. (1986)	245	41	57	300	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR AND FRANK ZICKAR.
FIR					
BALSAM, <i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) MILL. (1962)	84	116	33	208	PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS STATE PARK, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BRISTLECONE, <i>Abies bracteata</i> D. DON EX. POITEAU (1976)	162	182	38	354	LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN & JIM GRIFFIN.
CALIFORNIA RED, <i>Abies magnifica</i> A. MURR. (1972)	320	180	48	512	SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; HERBERT KENDALL.
CORKBARK, <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> (MERRIAM) LEMM. (1969)	157	95	33	260	LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; EARL ALDON.
FRASER, <i>Abies fraseri</i> (PURSH) POIR (1969)	120	94	58	228	HIGH HAMPTON INN, NC; R.E. SHOENIKE & KEN KNOX.
GRAND, <i>Abies grandis</i> (DOUGL. EX D. DON) LINDL. (1987)	229	251	43	491	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
NOBLE, <i>Abies procera</i> REHD. (1964)	340	238	41	588	GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST, WA; HAROLD COATES & BOB SMITH.
NOBLE, <i>Abies procera</i> REHD. (1989)*	300	272	49	584	MT. ST. HELENS NAT'L MONUMENT, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
PACIFIC SILVER, <i>Abies amabilis</i> DOUGL. EX FORBES (1983)	296	203	27	506	FORKS, WA; LLOYD H. LARSON.
SHASTA RED, <i>Abies magnifica</i> var. <i>shastensis</i> LEMM. (1983)	245	228	32	481	ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, OR; JACK JAMES.
SUBALPINE, <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i> (HOOK) NUTT. (1965)	253	129	22	388	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; STEPHEN ARNO & OSCAR SEDERGREN.
WHITE, <i>Abies concolor</i> (GORD. & GLEND.) LINDL. (1961)	335	192	35	536	MERIDAN, CA; R. W. KIRKPATRICK.
FISHPOISON-TREE					
FLORIDA, <i>Piscidia piscipula</i> (L.) SARG. (1986)	101	41	48	154	LEE CO., FL; DAVID FOX AND DEE SLINKARD.
FRANKLINIA					
<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> BARTR. EX MARSH (1968)	75	36	44	122	WYNDMOOR, PA; JOHN SWARTLEY.
FREMONTIA					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> (TORR.) COV. (1980)	40	26	21	71	NORTH FORK, CA; JACK DOZIER AND WALTER PUHN.
FRINGETREE					
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (L.) (1987)*	42	41	31	91	TELFORD SPRING COUNTY PARK, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR.
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (L.) (1989)*	53	32	35	94	MT. VERNON, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
GALLBERRY					
LARGE, <i>Ilex coriacea</i> (PURSH) CHAPM. (1989)	10	27	12	40	GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE, VA; B. CARMEAN & G. WILLIAMSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
GEIGER-TREE					
<i>Cordia sebestena</i> (L.) (1988)	50	25	23	81	LEE CO., FL; ERIC HOYER, MERLIN DIXON, CHRIS ANDERSON.
GUAJILLO					
<i>Acacia berlandieri</i> BENTH. (1989)	18	15	12	36	STARR COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
GUIANA-PLUM					
<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i> (Sw.) KRUG & URBAN (1976)	23	31	28	61	CORAL GABLES, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW.
GUMBO-LIMBO					
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) SARG. (1973)*	97	63	66	177	CASTELLO HAMMOCK CO. PARK, FL; ALBERT HETZEL & RON SMITH.
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) SARG. (1984)*	124	36	55	174	MIAMI SHORES, FL; COLLEEN FIX.
HACKBERRY					
COMMON, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (L.) (1989)	242	111	89	375	ROCK COUNTY, WI; RICHARD CAMP.
LINDHEIMER, <i>Celtis lindheimeri</i> ENGELM. EX K. KOCH (1975)	72	43	46	127	COMAL CO., TX; FRANK LOVE & JOHN HAISLET.
NETLEAF, <i>Celtis reticulata</i> TORR. (1989)	180	69	75	268	CATRON COUNTY, NM; RALPH A. FISHER, JR..

"How pleasant to walk over beds of these fresh and rustling fallen leaves--clean, and wholesome! How beautiful they go to their graves. How gently lay themselves down and turn to mold ... Merrily they go scampering over the earth, selecting their graves, whispering all through the woods about it."

HENRY DAVID THOREAU



HAW					
MAY, <i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> (WALT.) TORR & GRAY (1989)	10	12	12	25	COLLEGE OF WILLIAM & MARY, WILLIAMSBURG, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
BARBERRY, <i>Crataegus berberifolia</i> (1982)	11	12	16	27	ANGELINA NATIONAL FOREST, TX; EDWARD C. FRITZ.
BEAUTIFUL, <i>Crataegus pulcherrima</i> ASHE (1968)	23	44	30	75	TALLAHASSEE, FL; MALCOLM JOHNSON.
BILTMORE, <i>Crataegus intricata</i> LANGE (1982)	90	23	42	124	WARRENTON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
BLACK, <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> LINDL. (1973)	114	33	45	158	SAUVIE ISLAND, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BLUEBERRY, <i>Crataegus brachyacantha</i> SARG. & ENGELM. (1973)	75	36	40	121	MARSHALL, TX; THOMAS T. BRANTLEY.
COCKSPUR, <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> (L.) (1981)	60	40	48	112	MANASSAS, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
COLUMBIA, <i>Crataegus columbiana</i> HOWELL (1975)	26	18	12	47	WALLOWA CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
DOTTED, <i>Crataegus punctata</i> JACQ. (1979)	97	38	38	145	CANAAN VALLEY PARK, WV; RICHARD SALZER.
DOWNY, <i>Crataegus mollis</i> SCHEELE (1972)	105	52	62	173	GROSSE ILE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
FANLEAF, <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> (BOSC.) K. KOCH (1985)*	24	30	18	59	SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
FANLEAF, <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> (BOSC.) K. KOCH (1989)*	26	30	30	64	SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, LURAY, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
FLESHY, <i>Crataegus succulenta</i> SCHRAD. (1982)	48	8	46	68	KIRKWOOD, MO; BRUCE VAWTER.
FROSTED, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> (H.L. WENDL.) K. KOCH (1989)	24	15	16	43	MAIDEN SPRINGS, VA; RICHARD SALZER.

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GLOSSY, <i>Crataegus nitida</i> (ENGELM.) SARG. (1989)	54	22	36	85	UNIV. OF WA, SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON, ROBT. VAN PELT.
GREEN, <i>Crataegus viridis</i> (L.) (1981)	61	40	45	112	MARLINTON, WV; RICHARD SALZER.
KANSAS, <i>Crataegus coccinioides</i> ASHE (1972)	29	25	36	63	BOTANIC GARDEN, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
LITTLEHIP, <i>Crataegus spatulata</i> MICHX. (1980)*	22	33	30	63	SABINE CO., TX; RAYMOND EDGAR & EDWARD C. FRITZ.
LITTLEHIP, <i>Crataegus spatulata</i> MICHX. (1981)*	31	27	37	67	HAPEVILLE, GA; JIM L. CHANCE.
ONESEED, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> JACQ. (1976)*	79	43	37	131	LAKEVIEW, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ONESEED, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> JACQ. (1988)*	84	39	39	133	OLYMPIA, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT & ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.
ONESEED, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> JACQ. (1989)*	63	64	34	136	VOLUNTEER PARK, SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON, ROBT. VAN PELT.
PARSLEY, <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> EGGL. (1974)	16	33	23	55	GAINESVILLE, FL; ROBERT SIMONS.
RIVERFLAT, <i>Crataegus opaca</i> HOOK. & ARN (1989)	45	29	36	83	JONES COUNTY, MS; HERMAN SMITH.
SCARLET, <i>Crataegus coccinea</i> (L.) (1980)	54	37	29	98	ONEIDA, NY; CHARLES MCFADDEN.
WASHINGTON, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (L.F.) MEDIC (1988)*	54	33	39	97	CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY, TN; BRUCE KAUFFMAN.
WASHINGTON, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (L.F.) MEDIC (1989)*	54	36	38	100	ABINGDON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
WASHINGTON, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> (L.F.) MEDIC (1989)*	62	30	32	100	ABINGDON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
YELLOW, <i>Crataegus flava</i> AIT. (1983)	47	30	36	86	LEVY CO., FL; BUFORD PRUITT AND ROBERT SIMONS.
SUKSDORF, <i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i> (SARG.) KRUSCHKE (1989)	36	44	33	88	HIDEAWAY ISLAND, ID; C. WELLNER, R. LEEDY, J. SMITH.
HAZEL					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> (A. DC.) SHARP (1984)	22	47	42	80	SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.
HEMLOCK					
CAROLINA, <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> (ENGELM.) (1972)	139	88	54	241	BURKE CO., NC; JAMES MAXWELL.
EASTERN, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) CARR. (1979)	224	123	68	364	AURORA, WV; RICHARD SALZER.
MOUNTAIN, <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (BONG.) CARR. (1955)	277	113	44	401	ALPINE COUNTY, CA; ALLEN MILLER.
WESTERN, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (RAF.) SARG. (1987)*	270	241	67	528	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
WESTERN, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (RAF.) SARG. (1989)*	316	202	47	530	ROBERT L. WOOD, ROBERT VAN PELT, WA; WYNOOCHEE TRAIL, OLYMPIC NAT'L PARK.
HERCULES-CLUB					
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-berculis</i> (L.) (1961)	90	38	59	143	LITTLE ROCK, AR; DWIGHT MOORE.
HICKORY					
BITTERNUT, <i>Carya cordiformis</i> (WANGENH.) K. KOCH (1975)*	174	120	80	314	LAKE ACCOTINK, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
BITTERNUT, <i>Carya cordiformis</i> (WANGENH.) K. KOCH (1982)*	149	137	115	315	CASS COUNTY, MI; L. LEWIS & PAUL THOMPSON.
BLACK, <i>Carya texana</i> BUCKL. (1980)	103	135	66	255	SABINE CO., TX; MAHLER, FANT, BAGGET, FRITZ.
CAROLINA, <i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>australis</i> (ASHE) LITTLE (1988)	100	114	51	227	NC BOTANICAL GARDENS, ORANGE CO., NC; TATE, LEGRAND, & JONES-ROE.
MOCKERNUT, <i>Carya tomentosa</i> (POIR.) NUTT. (1985)*	161	125	81	306	MONROE CO., AL; CLIFFORD MANNING.
MOCKERNUT, <i>Carya tomentosa</i> (POIR.) NUTT. (1989)*	140	156	70	314	HUMPHREYS COUNTY, MS; DAVID K. LEE.
NUTMEG, <i>Carya myristiciformis</i> (MICHX. F.) NUTT. (1985)	132	145	80	297	LOWNDES CO., AL; DANNY HOWARD.
PIGNUT, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> (MILL.) SWEET (1985)	157	190	78	367	ROBBINSVILLE, NC; ALLEN DEHART.
RED, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>odorata</i> (MARSH.) LITTLE (1982)	142	140	62	298	GREAT SMOKY NAT'L PARK, TN; BILL KORN.
SAND, <i>Carya pallida</i> (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (1982)*	114	114	86	250	EDGECOMBE CO., NC; SID SHEARIN.
SAND, <i>Carya pallida</i> (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (1980)*	138	94	86	254	VINELAND, NJ; STEPHEN R. FIELD & ADELE FILIPPI.
SHAGBARK, <i>Carya ovata</i> (MILL.) K. KOCH (1981)	132	153	56	299	HENRY CO., SC; CLAUDE J. MOODY.
SHELLBARK, <i>Carya laciniata</i> (MICHX. F.) LOUD. (1986)	174	105	123	310	RIXEYVILLE, VA; ALBERT B. SETTLE.
WATER, <i>Carya aquatica</i> (MICHX. F.) NUTT. (1986)	133	113	76	265	HARRISON CO., TX; T. F. BRANTLEY.
HOLLY					
AMERICAN, <i>Ilex opaca</i> AIT. (1987)	119	74	48	205	CHAMBERS COUNTY, AL; JEFF ABNEY.
CAROLINA, <i>Ilex ambigua</i> (MICHX.) TORR. (1986)	14	25	18	44	JACKSONVILLE, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR. & ROBERT SIMONS.
GALLBERRY, <i>Ilex coriacea</i> (PURSH) CHAPM. (1973)	5	17	12	25	HARDIN CO., TX; EDWARD C. FRITZ.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SILVER VARIGATED, <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (1977)	75	40	22	121	TILLAMOOK, OR; FRANK LOCKYEAR AND ERNEST KOLBE.
TAWNYBERRY, <i>Ilex krugiana</i> LOES. (1973)	34	55	22	95	DADE CO., FL; MRS. FRAN YOUNG.
HONEYLOCUST					
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (L.) (1972)	216	115	124	362	WAYNE CO., MI; C. BOWMAN & P. THOMPSON.
THORNLESS, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> SCHNEID (1985)	193	113	99	331	LENAAWEE, MI; ROBERT SMITH & PAUL THOMPSON.
HOPHORNBEAM					
CHISOS, <i>Ostrya chisosensis</i> CORRELL (1983)	28	32	24	66	BIG BEND NAT'L PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
EASTERN, <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> (MILL.) K. KOCH (1976)	112	73	88	207	GR. TRAVERSE CO., MI; AVID TESAKER.
HOPTREE					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Ptelea crenulata</i> Greene (1986)	19	23	12	45	LAKE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
COMMON, <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> (L.) (1972)	33	35	40	78	ADA, MI; PAUL THOMPSON & C. ROGERS.
HORNBEAM					
AMERICAN, <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> WALT. (1975)	92	66	53	171	ULSTER COUNTY, NY; MORGAN WRIGHT.
HUISACHE					
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) WILLD. (1989)	161	33	46	205	ATASCOSA COUNTY JAIL, JOURDANTON, TX; MARTIN SOWARD.
HYPELATE					
<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> Sw. (1976)	41	25	25	72	N. KEY LARGO, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW.
INDIA-ALMOND					
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. (1986)	135	61	71	214	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & MIKE CULLEN.
JERUSALEM-THORN					
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (L.) (1969)	84	36	41	130	FLORENCE, AZ; HAROLD NETT.
JOSHUA-TREE					
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> ENGELM. (1967)	179	32	40	221	SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; RONALD MCCORMICK.
JUJUBE					
COMMON, <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> MILL. (1989)	58	43	34	110	FORT WORTH BOTANIC GARDENS, FORT WORTH, TX; JOHN A. HAISLET.
JUNIPER					
ALLIGATOR, <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> STEUD. (1962)	355	57	57	426	TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; TONTO FOREST RANGERS.
ASHE, <i>Juniperus ashei</i> BUCHHOLZ (1971)	115	38	37	162	COMAL COUNTY, TX; FRANK A. LOVE.
CALIFORNIA, <i>Juniperus californica</i> CARR. (1976)	94	33	40	137	COLUSA COUNTY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
COMMON, <i>Juniperus communis</i> (L.) (1965)	17	18	8	37	LEELANAU COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
DROOPING, <i>Juniperus flaccida</i> SCHLECHT. (1982)	102	55	35	166	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
ONESEED, <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> (ENGELM.) SARG. (1981)	168	29	28	204	JICARILLA MOUNTAINS, NM; TOM GUCK.
PINCHOT, <i>Juniperus pinchotii</i> SUDW. (1977)	142	23	27	172	ALPINE, TX; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> SARG. (1989)	247	40	21	292	CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UT; R.P. McLAUGHLIN.
UTAH, <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> (TORR.) LITTLE (1975)	232	50	53	295	LAKE POWELL, UT; WALTER COTTAM.
WESTERN, <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> HOOK. (1945)	480	86	58	581	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; J.R. HALL.
LARCH					
EUROPEAN, <i>Larix decidua</i> MILL. (1989)	171	83	74	273	GREENWICH, CT; MARY JANE NICKERSON.
SUBALPINE, <i>Larix lyallii</i> PARL. (1986)	249	95	77	363	WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, WA; H. & P. CALDWELL, D. TURNER, D. MATHEWS.
WESTERN, <i>Larix occidentalis</i> NUTT. (1980)	233	175	37	417	LIBBY, MT; GENE YAHVAH.
LAUREL					
ENGLISH, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L. (1985)	96	32	52	141	SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.
CAROLINA, <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> (MILL.) AIT. (1987)	127	47	55	188	LAKELAND, FL; NICK SYKES.
LEADWOOD					
<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> (VAHL) URBAN (1986)	67	37	27	111	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & FRANK ZICKAR.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
LEBBEK					
<i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> (L.) BENTH. (1968)	257	65	95	346	LAHAINA, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
LEUCAENA					
GREAT, <i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> (SCHLECHT.) BENTH. (1989)	149	43	48	203	HOOPY'S RV PARK, ALAMO, TX; JOE IDEKER.
LITTLELEAF, <i>Leucaena retusa</i> Benth. (1986)	33	21	26	61	TERRELL CO., TX; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
LIGNUMVITAE					
ROUGH BARK, <i>Guaiacum sanctum</i> (L.) (1983)	56	37	26	100	BISCAYNE NATIONAL PARK, FL; JOHN G. CORDY & DANNY PETERS.
TEXAS, <i>Guaiacum angustifolium</i> ENGELM. (1974)	32	26	22	64	ALAMO, TX; TERRY FEARS.
LOBLOLLY-BAY					
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> (L.) ELLIS (1963)	161	94	52	268	OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & DANIEL WARD.
LOCUST					
BLACK, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (L.) (1974)	280	96	92	399	DANVILLE, NY; B.L. MORRIS.
NEW MEXICO, <i>Robinia neomexicana</i> GRAY (1985)	64	77	14	145	COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; ALVIN R. BROWN.
LOTEBUSH					
<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> HOOK. EX TORR. & GRAY (1989)	14	14	9	30	HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
LYSILOMA					
BAHAMA, <i>Lysiloma latisiliquum</i> (L.) BENTH. (1973)	96	79	42	186	HOMESTEAD, FL; ALBERT HETZEL & RON SMITH.
LITTLELEAF, <i>Lysiloma microphyllum</i> BENTH. (1977)	55	25	29	87	UNIV. OF ARIZONA, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MADRONE					
ARIZONA, <i>Arbutus arizonica</i> (GRAY) SARG. (1970)	143	53	52	209	REILLY CANYON, AZ; R.E. SCHOENIKE.
PACIFIC, <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> PURSH (1955)	408	96	113	532	HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CA; R.H. MENZIES.
TEXAS, <i>Arbutus texana</i> BUCKL. (1982)	112	32	42	155	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
MAGNOLIA					
ASHE, <i>Magnolia ashei</i> WEATHERBY (1986)	46	46	37	101	HENRY FOUNDATION FOR BOTANICAL RESEARCH, PA; J. HENRY, R. STEIGER AND R. LANGFORD.
BIGLEAF, <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> MICHX. (1972)*	111	59	62	186	BALTIMORE, MD; MARYLAND FOREST SERVICE.
BIGLEAF, <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> MICHX. (1989)*	66	105	40	181	DANIEL BOONE NATIONAL FOREST, TIGHT HOLLOW, KY; S.E. BOETTSCHE & P.J. KALISZ.
CUCUMBERTREE, <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> (L.) (1985)	293	75	83	389	WAUKON, IA; ROBERT DRAHN.
FRASER, <i>Magnolia fraseri</i> WALT. (1981)	116	107	55	237	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; PERRY SCOTT & PETER S. WHITE.
PYRAMID, <i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> BARTR. (1969)	85	39	32	132	NEWTON COUNTY, TX; JAMES WHALEY & LEO RAWLS.
SOUTHERN, <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> (L.) (1986)	243	122	63	381	SMITH CO., MS; ANDREW TAYLOR & TILSON BLAKENEY.
SWEETBAY, <i>Magnolia virginiana</i> (L.) (1971)	157	91	46	260	LEON COUNTY, FL; GEORGE APTHORP.
UMBRELLA, <i>Magnolia tripetala</i> (L.) (1969)	108	50	41	168	BUCKS COUNTY, PA; JOHN SWARTLEY.
MAHOGANY					
WEST INDIES, <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> JACQ. (1988)	130	70	59	215	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & TIM ECKERT.
MANCHINEEL					
<i>Hippomane mancinella</i> L. (1979)	47	39	34	95	WATSON HAMMOCK, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & MARY LEE ELETZ.
MANGROVE					
RED, <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> (L.) (1975)	77	75	41	162	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FL; C. SHAW, R. COOLEY, & F. WHITEHEAD.
MANZANITA					
BIGBERRY, <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> LINDL. (1976)	52	33	43	96	SUNOL REGIONAL PARK, CA; E. LAGEL.
COMMON, <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> PERRY (1989)	92	22	32	122	AUSTIN CREEK STATE REC AREA, GURNEVILLE, CA; ROGER RAICHE AND GREG DE NEVERS.
PRINGLE, <i>Arctostaphylos pringlei</i> PARRY (1978)	47	13	11	63	WASHINGTON COUNTY, UT; HAROLD ISAACSON.
WHITELEAF, <i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i> PARRY (1984)	45	31	20	81	SPRINGVILLE, CA; LEE SWEETSER.
MAPLE					
BIGLEAF, <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> PURSH (1977)	419	101	90	543	JEWELL, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.

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Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
BLACK, <i>Acer nigrum</i> MICHX. F. (1976)	198	118	127	348	ALLEGAN COUNTY, MI; HAROLD NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
CANYON, <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> NUTT. (1989)	80	68	44	159	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
CHALK, <i>Acer leucoderme</i> SMALL (1984)*	29	57	36	95	SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
CHALK, <i>Acer leucoderme</i> SMALL (1984)*	35	49	35	93	SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
DOUGLAS, <i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (HOOK.) DIPP. (1985)*	62	65	36	136	AHSAHKA, ID; KIM & BEVERLY DAVIE.
DOUGLAS, <i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (HOOK.) DIPP. (1989)*	53	80	33	141	SANDPOINT, ID; DENNIS CLARK.
DRUMMOND RED, <i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i> (HOOK & ARN.) SARG. (1989)	195	106	63	317	PULASKI CTY., IL; JOHN WHITE.
FLORIDA, <i>Acer barbatum</i> MICHX. (1989)	139	100	64	255	JASPER COUNTY, GA; MARSHALL SKINNER.
MOUNTAIN, <i>Acer spicatum</i> LAM. (1982)	33	58	31	99	HOUGHTON CO., MI; R. KRENTZER AND PAT THOMPSON.
NORWAY, <i>Acer platanoides</i> (1985)	288	65	74	372	LEBANON CO., PA; G. ODATO, R&F HEILMAN, T. FREY, C. HUBER.
RED, <i>Acer rubrum</i> L. (1984)	222	179	120	431	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, <i>Acer glabrum</i> TORR. (1979)	42	63	26	112	SOUTH OF HOOD RIVER, OR; DAVID FOLEY.
SILVER, <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (L.) (1972)*	276	125	134	435	ROCHESTER, MI; HAROLD NETT.
SILVER, <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (L.) (1989)*	293	115	110	436	COLUMBIA COUNTY, WI; MICHAEL BEDNAREK.
STRIPED, <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> (L.) (1984)	54	65	32	127	HARLAN COUNTY, KY; LYNN GARRISON.
SUGAR, <i>Acer saccharum</i> MARSH. (1984)	269	91	80	380	NORWICH, CT; WILLIAM LINKE & GLENN DREYER.
VINE, <i>Acer circinatum</i> PURSH (1989)	35	62	31	105	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
MESQUITE					
HONEY, <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> TORR. (1984)	152	52	71	222	REAL COUNTY, TX; RONNIE W. PENDLEY.
SCREWBEAN, <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> BENTH. (1983)*	39	30	36	78	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
SCREWBEAN, <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> BENTH. (1983)*	35	28	40	73	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
VELVET, <i>Prosopis velutina</i> WOOT. (1949)	180	55	76	254	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; GILBERT SYKES.
MILKBARK					
<i>Drypetes diversifolia</i> KRUG & URBAN (1975)	36	37	17	77	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
MOUNTAIN-ASH					
AMERICAN, <i>Sorbus americana</i> MARSH. (1979)	80	62	40	152	WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARK, WV; RICHARD SALZER.



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
EUROPEAN, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (L.) (1984)	123	43	42	177	WOODLAND PARK ZOO, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.
SHOWY, <i>Sorbus decora</i> (SARG.) SCHNEID. (1968)	57	58	32	123	MACKINAC COUNTY, MI; WILLIAM J. MAHALAK.
SITKA, <i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> ROEM. (1981)	19	50	18	74	GARDINER, OR; LANCE MORGAN.
MOUNTAIN-HOLLY					
<i>Nemopanthes mucronatus</i> (ALEXANDER) CLARK (1976)	13	20	10	36	OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
MOUNTAIN-LAUREL					
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> (L.) (1989)	57	25	28	89	WNC ARBORETUM, ASHEVILLE, NC; KEN KNOX, SCOT KNOX & RON LANCE.
MULBERRY					
BLACK, <i>Morus nigra</i> (L.) (1971)	236	68	76	323	WESTMINSTER, MD; EARL YINGLING.
RED, <i>Morus rubra</i> (L.) (1984)*	248	62	76	329	EDMOND, OK; JIM MITCHELL.
RED, <i>Morus rubra</i> (L.) (1981)*	230	72	99	327	BERRIEN CO., MI; DAVID SAVAGE & PAUL THOMPSON.
TEXAS, <i>Morus microphylla</i> BUCKL. (1972)	22	25	30	55	KERR COUNTY, TX; JOHN GALLEY.
WHITE, <i>Morus alba</i> (L.) (1982)*	269	61	80	350	HOLT COUNTY, MO; MIKE DAMICO & REG BENNETT.
WHITE, <i>Morus alba</i> (L.) (1982)*	276	55	81	351	LEAVENWORTH, KS; JACK SMITH.
WHITE, <i>Morus alba</i> (L.) (1983)*	251	75	79	346	LENAAWEE COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
NANNYBERRY					
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> L. (1989)	34	40	40	84	OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; .
OAK					
ARIZONA WHITE, <i>Quercus arizonica</i> SARG. (1971)	143	37	36	189	THE RESEARCH RANCH, AZ; DON RICHARD.
BEAR, <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> WANGENH. (1989)	48	25	31	81	NORTHWEST PARK, WINDSOR, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
BEBB, <i>Quercus bebbiana</i> (1972)	155	88	108	270	KALAMAZOO CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BIGELOW, <i>Quercus durandii</i> v. <i>breviloba</i> (TORR.) PALMER (1986)	83	40	45	134	DICKENS CO., TX; JOHN BRYSON.
BLACK, <i>Quercus velutina</i> LAM. (1976)*	247	131	137	412	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; HAROLD NETT.
BLACK, <i>Quercus velutina</i> LAM. (1989)*	308	84	95	416	OLD ROAD, EAST GRANBY, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
BLUE, <i>Quercus douglasii</i> HOOK. & ARN. (1974)	243	94	48	349	SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA; E. LAGEL.
BLUEJACK, <i>Quercus incana</i> BARTH. (1985)	80	64	28	151	CHEROKEE CO., TX; GREGORY DEAN STOCKTON.
BOTTOM, <i>Quercus runcinata</i> (1989)	45	75	46	132	WASHTENAW CTY., MI; W.H. WAGNER, P. THOMPSON.
BUR, <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> MICHX. (1980)	319	95	102	440	PARIS, KY; OWEN H. ROBINSON.
CALIFORNIA BLACK, <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> NEWB. (1972)	338	124	115	491	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; RALPH KING.
CANYON LIVE, <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> LIEBM. (1967)	404	72	81	496	CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST, CA; STANLEY STEVENSON.
CHAPMAN, <i>Quercus chapmanii</i> SARG. (1989)	81	45	50	139	OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, LAKE GEORGE R.D., FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
CHERRYBARK, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> ELL. (1989)	324	105	140	464	SR 1231, SOUTH MILLS, NC; J. TOM MORGAN.
CHESTNUT, <i>Quercus prinus</i> (L.) (1972)	264	95	82	379	NORTHPORT, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
CHINQUAPIN, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> ENGELM. (1973)*	241	91	82	353	MONTGOMERY COUNTY, KY; PETE KOVALIC & LARRY NORTON.
CHINQUAPIN, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> ENGELM. (1966)*	264	72	66	353	ROSS CO., OH; BRYON KENT.
CHINQUAPIN, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> ENGELM. (1988)*	232	100	103	358	BRECKINRIDGE CO., KY; TIMOTHY SHEEHAN & GRANT CURRY.
CHINQUAPIN, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> ENGELM. (1989)*	245	84	120	359	OLD STATE RD., BERKS COUNTY, PA; MAURICE & IRENE HOBBAUGH.
CHISOS, <i>Quercus graciliformis</i> C. H. MULLER (1982)	65	66	36	140	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
COAST LIVE, <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> NEE (1976)	350	85	127	467	GILROY, CA; LESLIE MAYNE.
COMPTON, <i>Quercus comptoniae</i> (1989)	136	60	87	218	COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
DELTA POST, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>paludosa</i> SARG. (1989)	118	108	56	240	WOOD COUNTY, TX; EDWARD C. FRITZ.
DURAND (TYPICAL), <i>Quercus durandii</i> var. <i>durandii</i> (1963)	174	110	120	314	OMAHA, GA; JOEL ROBERTSON.
EMORY, <i>Quercus emoryi</i> TORR. (1986)	246	43	68	306	EMPIRE RANCH, AZ; C. FRICKER, R. ROESKE & N. CARMONY.
ENGELMANN, <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> GREENE (1951)	129	78	100	232	PASADENA, CA; WOODBRIDGE METCALF.
ENGLISH, <i>Quercus robur</i> (L.) (1984)	180	85	93	288	NORTH BEND, OH; CARL HUNSICKER.
GAMBEL, <i>Quercus gambelii</i> NUTT. (1981)	216	47	85	284	GILA NATIONAL FOREST, NM; DAHL KIRKPATRICK.
GEORGIA, <i>Quercus georgiana</i> M.A. CURTIS (1981)	43	46	22	95	SOUTH OF WARM SPRINGS, GA; CHRIS BOGNER.
GRAVES, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> SUDW. (1982)*	154	42	40	206	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
GRAVES, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> SUDW. (1976)*	145	51	41	206	SEMINOLE CANYON, TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J.B. NORRIS.
GRAY, <i>Quercus grisea</i> LIEBM. (1973)*	70	60	24	136	COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; ROBERT ABRAHAM.
GRAY, <i>Quercus grisea</i> LIEBM. (1983)*	75	50	48	137	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
HARVARD, <i>Quercus havardii</i> Rydb. (1986)	40	30	23	76	YOAKUM CO., TX; C. MURRELL THOMPSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
INTERIOR LIVE, <i>Quercus wislizeni</i> A. DC. (1982)	268	90	69	375	NEAR STOCKTON, CA; DAROLD MAC DANNALD.
LACEY, <i>Quercus glaucoides</i> MART. & GAL. SMALL (1989)	107	58	96	189	MAGIC SPRINGS RANCH, BLANCO COUNTY, TX; DAVID VAUGHN.
LAUREL, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> MICHX. (1986)*	257	82	106	366	CHESAPEAKE, VA; RICKY & ERIC LEHMAN, BYRON CARMEAN.
LAUREL, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> MICHX. (1987)*	258	80	114	367	BAKER, OKALOOSA CO., FL; GEOFFREY A. CUMMINGS.
LIVE, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> MILL. (1976)	439	55	132	527	NEAR LEWISBURG, LA; JOHN DEMARCHE & LA FORESTRY ASSN.
MEXICAN BLUE, <i>Quercus oblongifolia</i> TORR. (1970)	123	34	45	168	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; DON RICHARD.
MYRTLE, <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> WILLD. (1985)*	51	48	54	113	CLEARWATER, FL; MICHAEL W. KENTON.
MYRTLE, <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> WILLD. (1967)*	69	36	35	114	FT. CLINCH STATE PARK, FL; CAROL BECK.
NETLEAF, <i>Quercus rugosa</i> NEE (1983)	84	38	36	131	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
NORTHERN PIN, <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i> E.J. HILL (1983)	152	79	159	271	LANHAM, MD; WILLIAM SKARADEK.
NORTHERN RED, <i>Quercus rubra</i> (L.) (1987)	370	66	89	458	ROCHESTER, NY; MARK KEISTER.
NUTTALL, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> PALMER (1984)*	260	110	96	394	WASHINGTON CO., MS; CLYDE HAMBERLIN.
NUTTALL, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> PALMER (1986)*	258	115	85	394	MOREHOUSE PARISH, LA; WILLIAM E. BURNS.
OGLETHORPE, <i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i> DUNCAN (1968)	117	69	69	203	NEAR LEXINGTON, GA; SAMUEL JONES.
OREGON WHITE, <i>Quercus garryana</i> DOUGL. EX HOOK. (1970)	272	98	72	388	DOUGLAS CO., OR; ALLEN SILVEUS.
OVERCUP, <i>Quercus lyrata</i> WALT. (1987)	258	156	120	444	LEWISTON-WOODVILLE, BERTIE COUNTY, NC; LARRY LAWRENCE AND TOM WHITE.
PIN, <i>Quercus palustris</i> MUENCHH. (1986)	214	130	90	367	MITCHELLVILLE, MD; LONNIE DARR.
POST, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i> WANGENH. (1987)	236	85	88	343	SURRY CO., VA; G.M. WILLIAMSON & BYRON CARMEAN.
SAND LIVE, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>geminata</i> (SMALL) SARG. (1985)	184	82	88	288	GAINESVILLE, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
SAND POST, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>margaretta</i> (AS HE) SARG. (1989)	129	67	94	220	WESTOVER MEMORIAL CEMETERY, AUGUSTA, GA; KEN KNOX & ROY SIMKINS.
SCARLET, <i>Quercus coccinea</i> MUENCHH. (1978)	214	150	128	396	COLBERT COUNTY, AL; R.H. COATS.
SHINGLE, <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> MICHX. (1989)	200	104	68	321	CINCINNATI, OH; A. P. NEWMAN & R. BERNHARD.
SHUMARD, <i>Quercus shumardii</i> var. <i>shumardii</i> BUCKL. (1984)	765	97	105	384	LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA; D. CLEMENT AND H. FALLIN.
SILVERLEAF, <i>Quercus hypoleucoides</i> A. CAMUS (1987)	92	48	42	151	PINOS ALTOS, NM; RALPH A. FISHER, JR.
SOUTHERN RED, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i> MICHX. (1971)	336	135	141	506	HARWOOD, MD; EARL YINGLING.
SWAMP CHESTNUT (BASKET), <i>Quercus michauxii</i> NUTT. (1989)	197	200	148	434	FAYETTE COUNTY, AL; RANDY ALDRIDGE.
SWAMP WHITE, <i>Quercus bicolor</i> WILLD. (1981)	234	144	134	412	WAYNE CO., MI; H. HARVEY & PAUL THOMPSON.
TEXAS LIVE, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>fusiformis</i> SARG. (1989)	277	52	99	354	REAL COUNTY, TX; LEANN WALKER.
TURBINELLA, <i>Quercus turbinella</i> GREENE (1979)	132	30	55	176	CANE SPRINGS, AZ; ERIC COOMBS.
TURKEY, <i>Quercus laevis</i> WALT. (1979)	104	67	70	189	PIERCE CO., GA; JIMMY MOCK & ALLEN HARRIS.
VALLEY, <i>Quercus lobata</i> NEE (1979)	348	163	99	536	SOUTH OF COVELO, CA; WILLIS LINN JEPSEN.
VASEY, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> (BUCKL.) C.H. MULLER (1982)*	45	48	40	103	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
VASEY, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> (BUCKL.) C.H. MULLER (1976)*	51	39	32	98	VAL VERDE CO., TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J. B. NORRIS.
WATER, <i>Quercus nigra</i> (L.) (1980)*	260	105	117	394	ITAWAMBA CO., MS; CHARLES GUINN.
WATER, <i>Quercus nigra</i> (L.) (1987)*	273	97	117	399	MONROE COUNTY, AL; GARY COLE.
WHITE, <i>Quercus alba</i> (L.) (1945)	414	107	145	557	WYE MILLS STATE PARK, MD; F.W. BEASLEY.
WILLOW, <i>Quercus phellos</i> (L.) (1972)	303	135	103	464	QUEENSTOWN, MD; S. GLIDDEN BALDWIN.

OSAGE-ORANGE

<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1969)*	300	64	96	388	CHARLOTTE CO., VA; RED HILL SHRINE.
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1987)*	291	68	100	384	ESSEX CO., VA; RICHARD SALZER.

OYSTERWOOD

<i>Gymnanthes Sw. (Family Euphorbiaceae)</i> (1986)	13	24	11	40	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN AND DAVE SINCLAIR.
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PALM

TEXAS SABAL, <i>Sabal texana</i> (1989)	62	45	18	112	HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; J. IDEKER & B. MACWHORTER.
CABBAGE, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (WALT.) LODD. EX SCHULT. (1965)	45	90	14	139	HIGHLAND HAMMOCK STATE PARK, FL; HAROLD NETT.
DWARF, <i>Sabal minor</i> (JACQ.) PERS. (1979)	43	27	16	74	BRAZORIA, TX; EDWARD C. FRITZ.
MEXICAN, <i>Sabal mexicana</i> MART. (1972)	41	49	12	93	CAMERON CITY, TX; JOHN HAISLET.

PALOVERDE

BLUE, <i>Cercidium floridum</i> BENTH. EX GRAY (1976)	86	53	42	150	RIVERSIDE CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
TEXAS, <i>Cercidium texanum</i> GRAY (1989)	58	23	35	90	CAMERON COUNTY, TX; F.S. LENTZ.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
PAPER-MULBERRY					
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) VENT. (1989)	138	34	45	183	YORKTOWN, VA; BURON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
PARADISE-TREE					
<i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC. (1984)	78	62	47	152	FORT LAUDERDALE, FL; A. BUCKLEY, HENDRICKSON, R. TRICKEL.
PARASOLTREE					
CHINESE, <i>Firmiana simplex</i> (L.) W.F. WIGHT (1972)	80	58	40	148	TYLER CO., TX; DONALD STAPLES.
PAULOWNIA					
ROYAL, <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (THUNB.) SIEB. & ZUCC. (1989)	260	64	67	341	REITZ MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, EVANSVILLE, IN; SCOTT C. WAGNER & MARY ELLEN JONES.
PAWPAW					
COMMON, <i>Asimina triloba</i> (L.) DUNAL (1986)	92	60	30	160	NEWTON CO., MS; JERRY AND JEWELL DUNAJICK.
PEACH					
<i>Prunus persica</i> BATSCH (1986)	72	18	32	98	MORRISVILLE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
PEAR					
COMMON, <i>Pyrus communis</i> (L.) (1972)	117	75	70	210	LESLIE CO., KY; MARCUS GARRISON.
COMMON, <i>Pyrus communis</i> (L.) (1985)	136	55	56	205	WAYNE CO., MI; H. NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
PECAN					
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (WANGENH.) K. KOCH (1980)	231	143	115	403	COCKE CO., TN; SHAWN A. HAMILTON.
PEPPERTREE					
<i>Schinus molle</i> (L.) (1969)	322	47	83	390	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CA; RAY WHEELER.
PERSIMMON					
COMMON, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1972)*	146	60	58	221	LEON CO., TX; DAVID LOTT.
COMMON, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1970)*	81	131	40	222	BIG OAK TREE STATE PARK, MO; JOHN WYLIE & GENE BRUNK.
COMMON, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1987)*	136	66	85	223	DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS, AR; SHELBY HAYWARD.
COMMON, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1989)*	97	110	54	221	BELMONT LODGE INCORPORATED, WAYSIDE, MS; DAVID K. LEE.
TEXAS, <i>Diospyros texana</i> SCHEELE (1965)	68	26	32	102	UVALDE CO., TX; WILLIAM GRAVES.
PINCKNEYA					
<i>Pinckneya pubens</i> MICHX. (1982)	12	32	16	48	ORANGE SPRINGS, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS & TOM MORRIS.
PINE					
APACHE, <i>Pinus engelmannii</i> CARR. (1983)	122	98	30	228	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; C. PHILIP YOST.
ARIZONA, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> (ENGELM.) SHAW (1977)	136	104	42	251	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BISHOP, <i>Pinus muricata</i> D. DON (1986)	172	112	40	294	MENDOCINO CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BOLANDER'S, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> (PARL.) VASEY (1983)	58	76	18	139	JUGHANDLE STATE RESERVE, CA; ROBERT E. SHOLARS.
CHIHUAHUA, <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i> (ENGELM.) SHAW (1984)*	111	87	32	206	FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, AZ; DON VANDENDRIESCHE.
CHIHUAHUA, <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i> (ENGELM.) SHAW (1982)*	109	87	37	205	FORT APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION, AZ; M. HAASKEN S. BRADSHAW & J. ERICKSON.
COLORADO BRISTLECONE, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> (ENGELM.) (1985)*	132	76	39	218	CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, NM; S. EDMONDS, J. CRELLIN, W. HURST.
COLORADO BRISTLECONE, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> (ENGELM.) (1986)*	138	72	33	218	COLFAX CO., NM; JOEL B. COTTON.

"These trees shall be my books."

SHAKESPEARE

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
COULTER, <i>Pinus coulteri</i> D. DON (1986)	203	139	69	359	SAN DIEGO CO., CA; DOUGLAS V. NICKLES.
DIGGER, <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> DOUGL. (1986)	186	161	79	367	REDDING, CA; JOHN CALLAGHAN.
EASTERN WHITE, <i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (1984)*	186	201	52	400	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
EASTERN WHITE, <i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (1984)*	202	181	64	399	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
FOXTAIL, <i>Pinus balfouriana</i> GREV. & BALF. (1982)	316	76	34	401	TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST, CA; STANLEY G. & RICHARD S. MOORE.
INTERMOUNTAIN, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>longaeva</i> (D.K. BAILEY) LITTLE (1951)	473	47	41	530	INYO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; A.E. NOREN.
JACK, <i>Pinus banksiana</i> LAMB. (1981)	91	84	51	188	MARQUETTE CO., MI; B. SPIKE, J. WELLS, G. FONS, P. THOMPSON.
JEFFREY, <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> GREV. & BALF. (1984)	307	197	90	527	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; DAVID W. CAMP & THOMAS C. PHILLIPS.
KNOBCONE, <i>Pinus attenuata</i> LEMM. (1976)	135	117	66	269	SHASTA CO., CA; PAUL CASTER.
LIMBER, <i>Pinus flexilis</i> JAMES (1968)	275	58	46	345	UINTA NAT'L. FOR. UT; T.A. WALKER, W. CRAWFORD, T. DIETZ.
LOBLOLLY, <i>Pinus taeda</i> (L.) (1986)	257	135	80	412	KING WILLIAM CO., VA; PRESTON THOMPSON/HANOVER TREE SERVICE.
LODGEPOLE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (ENGELM.) (1983)*	148	125	53	286	WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST, OR; ROBERT L. BRACKETT.
LODGEPOLE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (ENGELM.) (1980)*	137	135	41	282	VALLEY CO., ID; J. PARKER, R. DYER, F. JOHNSON.
LONGLEAF, <i>Pinus palustris</i> MILL. (1977)	125	125	63	266	ANGELINA NATIONAL FOREST, TX; NED FRITZ & BILL HALLMON.
MEXICAN PINYON, <i>Pinus cembroides</i> ZUCC. (1982)	111	66	44	188	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
MONTEREY, <i>Pinus radiata</i> D. DON (1968)	264	125	91	412	DOWNING'S FOREST, CA; WOODBRIDGE METCALF.
PARRY PINYON, <i>Pinus quadrifolia</i> PARL. EX SUDW. (1976)	86	53	42	150	RIVERSIDE CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
PINYON (TWO-LEAF), <i>Pinus edulis</i> (ENGELM.) LITTLE (1982)	213	69	52	295	CUBA, NM; JOSEPH P. SZIMHART.
PITCH, <i>Pinus rigida</i> MILL. (1969)	137	101	51	251	POLAND, ME; MARTIN CALDERARA.
POND, <i>Pinus serotina</i> MICHX. (1977)*	115	94	46	221	SCOTLAND CO., NC; J.H. CARTER.
POND, <i>Pinus serotina</i> MICHX. (1989)*	96	120	36	225	PATTERSON, GA; JIMMY MOCK.
PONDEROSA, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> DOUGL. EX LAWS. (1974)	287	223	68	527	PLUMAS, CA; JOHN BELL & PHILIP INTORG.
RED, <i>Pinus resinosa</i> AIT. (1968)	123	154	96	301	WATERSMEET, MI; MARSH LEFFLER & PAUL THOMPSON.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN PONDEROSA, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>scopulorum</i> (ENGELM.) (1985)	200	120	61	335	YAUAPAI CO., AZ; GERRISH G. WILLIS & RICHARD J. STREEPER.
SAND, <i>Pinus clausa</i> (CHAPM. EX ENGELM.) VASEY (1980)	78	103	46	193	WEKIVA SPRINGS STATE PARK, FL; JOHN T. KOEHLER & GIL ARTMAN.
SCOTCH, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (L.) (1981)*	190	60	62	266	NEVADA, IA; MARK ROUW.
SCOTCH, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (L.) (1983)*	186	64	76	269	LENAAWEE CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON & H. NETT.
SHORE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> DOUGL. EX LOUD. (1980)	157	43	44	211	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT L. WOOD.
SHORTLEAF, <i>Pinus echinata</i> MILL. (1980)	133	138	75	290	MYRTLE, MS; GLENN H. COFFEY.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1963)*	239	114	40	363	SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; MILES GULICK.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1985)*	229	118	55	361	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; MR. & MRS. C. GRINSTEAD.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1987)*	242	106	65	364	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; ROBERT RIEDE & IRVIN STAFFORD.
SINGLELEAF PINYON, <i>Pinus monophylla</i> TORR. & FREM. (1979)	139	53	66	209	NORTH OF RENO, NV; WILLIAM J. SAUERWEIN & CAROLE E. JETT.
SLASH, <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>elliottii</i> (ENGELM.) (1984)	103	150	60	268	COLLTON CO., SC; C.C. HILLS & M.M. RUSSELL.
SOUTH FLORIDA SLASH, <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i> LITTLE & DORMAN (1977)	137	55	63	208	SARASOTA, FL; STEVEN SPEZIA & DOUG VOLTALINA.
SOUTHWESTERN WHITE, <i>Pinus strobiformis</i> (ENGELM.) (1974)	185	111	62	312	LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; THOMAS DIX.
SPRUCE, <i>Pinus glabra</i> WALT. (1980)	158	123	45	292	ST. HELENA PARISH, LA; EDDIE WELCH.
SUGAR, <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> DOUGL. (1967)	384	216	68	617	NORTH FORK OF STANISLAUS RIVER, CA; RICHARD VIRGIN.
TABLE MOUNTAIN, <i>Pinus pungens</i> LAMB. (1988)	97	94	46	202	STOKES CO., NC; MIKE PELL & STEVE WILLIAMS.
TORREY, <i>Pinus torreyana</i> PARRY EX CARR. (1973)	221	106	120	357	CARPENTERIA, CA; EDWARD SCANLON.
VIRGINIA, <i>Pinus virginiana</i> MILL. (1989)	102	120	61	237	CHAMBERS COUNTY, AL; RONALD RAY.
WESTERN WHITE, <i>Pinus monticola</i> DOUGL. EX D. DON (1984)	414	157	55	585	EL DORADO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; HENRY CARSTEN & MAYNARD DRAWSON.
WHITEBARK, <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> (ENGELM.) (1980)	331	69	47	412	SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, ID; ALLAN W. ASHTON & DAVID O. LEE.

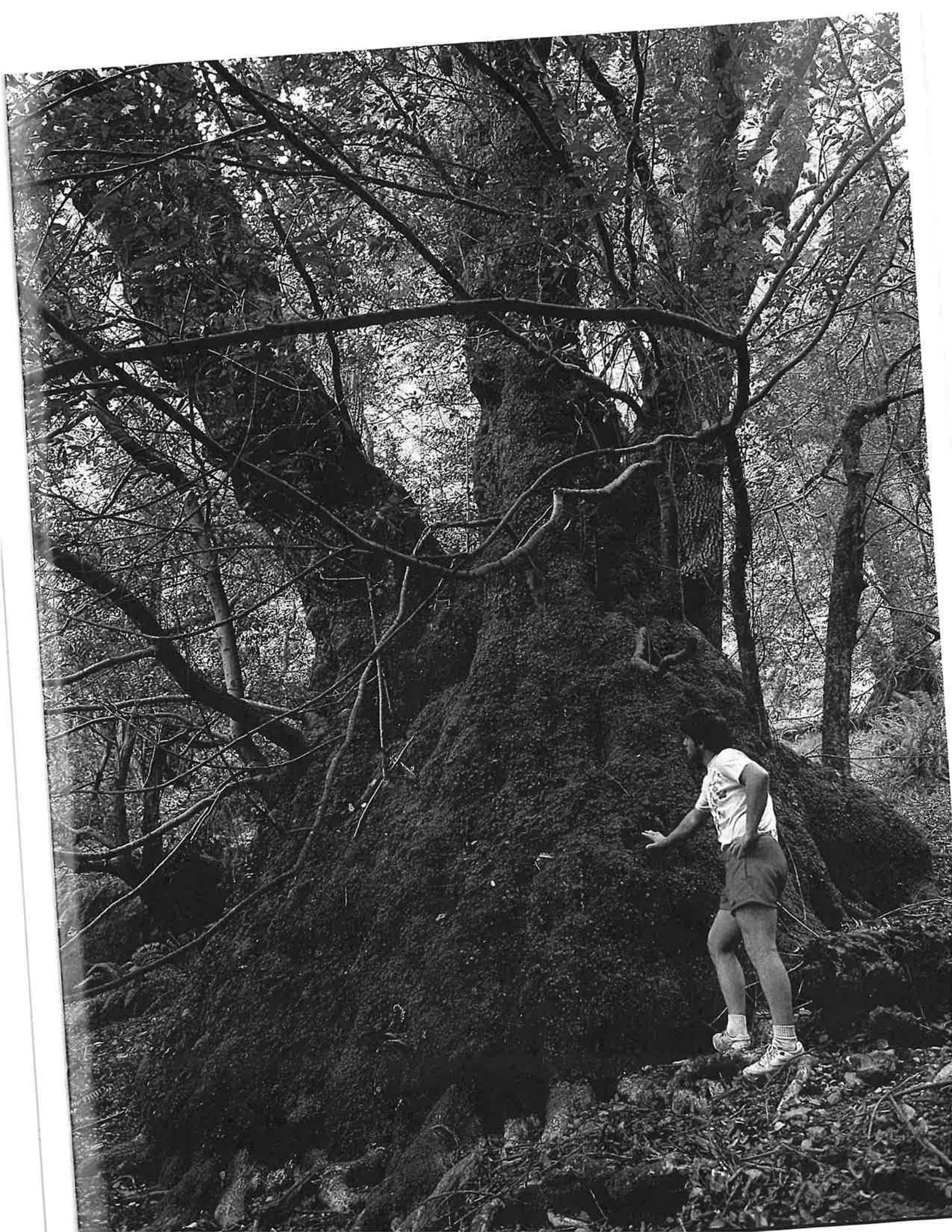
PISTACHE

TEXAS, <i>Pistacia texana</i> SWINGLE (1976)	51	39	46	102	VAL VERDE CO., TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J.B. NORRIS.
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PLUM

ALLEGHENY, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> PORTER (1986)*	33	20	16	57	SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
ALLEGHENY, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> PORTER (1986)*	37	20	12	60	BURKE'S GARDEN'S EAST END, VA; LOUISE G. HOGE.

CALIFORNIA LAUREL, Siskiyou National Forest, CA



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
AMERICAN, <i>Prunus americana</i> MARSH (1972)	36	35	35	80	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CANADA, <i>Prunus nigra</i> AIT (1972)	50	51	48	113	MACOMB CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CHICKASAW, <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> MARSH. (1988)	51	32	32	91	HENDERSON CO., NC; KEN KNOX.
GARDEN, <i>Prunus domestica</i> L. (1976)	91	45	41	146	REED COLLEGE—PORTLAND, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
HORTULAN, <i>Prunus hortulana</i> BAILEY (1969)	33	27	30	68	VAN METER STATE PARK, MO; KENDALL LAUGHLIN.
KLAMATH, <i>Prunus subcordata</i> BENTH. (1972)	42	28	19	75	KLAMATH FALLS, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MEXICAN, <i>Prunus mexicana</i> WATS. (1981)	60	26	34	95	IRVING, TX; MICHAEL D. MIESCH & LARRY SCHAAPIED.
WILDGOOSE, <i>Prunus munsoniana</i> WIGHT & HEDR. (1989)	53	26	30	87	NEW SALEM VILLAGE, IL; SUE WYDICK.
POISON-SUMAC					
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> (L.) KUNTZE (1972)	34	16	17	54	ROBINS ISLAND, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
POISONTREE					
FLORIDA, <i>Metopium toxiferum</i> (L.) KRUG & URBAN (1973)	63	63	72	144	VISCAYA HAMMOCK, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
POND-APPLE					
<i>Annona glabra</i> L. (1989)	125	44	47	181	MIAMI, FL; CAROL LIPPINCOT.
POND-CYPRESS					
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>nutans</i> (AIT.) SWEET (1969)	284	135	79	439	NEWTON, GA; ARTHUR H. WALTERS.
POPLAR					
BALSAM, <i>Populus balsamifera</i> L. (1984)	163	138	92	324	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
WHITE, <i>Populus alba</i> L. (1989)	251	96	79	367	FOND DU LAC, WI; THADDEUS J. PYREK.
PORTIATREE					
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> SOLAND. EX CORREA (1968)	108	42	69	167	KEKAHA, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
POSSUMHAW					
<i>Ilex decidua</i> WALT. (1981)	36	42	52	91	CONGAREE SWAMP NATIONAL MONUMENT, SC; L.L. GADDY & GUY TAYLOR.
PRICKLY-ASH					
COMMON, <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> MILL. (1980)	12	28	38	50	BEVERLY HILLS ROUGE PARK, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
LIME, <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (L.) SARG. (1988)	42	25	31	75	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & NORMA JEAN BYRD.
PRIVET					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> HASSK. (1977)*	50	28	30	86	CARROLL CO., MS; H.P. BRYAN.
CALIFORNIA, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> HASSK. (1986)*	56	24	29	87	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
CALIFORNIA, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> HASSK. (1986)*	50	27	31	85	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
CALIFORNIA, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> HASSK. (1989)*	52	28	23	86	YORKTOWN, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
CHINESE, <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> LOUR. (1981)	58	45	46	115	PICKENS CO., SC; R. SCHOENIKE.
JAPANESE, <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> THUNB. (1984)	98	42	44	151	COLUMBIA, SC; RONALD FERGUSON.
REDBAY					
<i>Persea borbonia</i> (L.) SPRENG. (1971)	164	58	68	239	RANDOLPH CITY, GA; GEORGE WALKER.
REDBERRY					
EUGENIA, <i>Eugenia confusa</i> DC. (1973)	58	45	25	109	VISCAYA MUSEUM & GARDENS, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
REDBUD					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> TORR. EX GRAY (1980)	74	29	35	112	SANTA ROSA, CA; E. LAGEL.
EASTERN, <i>Cercis canadensis</i> L. (1989)	120	36	27	163	NASHVILLE, TN; MARK HACKNEY.
TEXAS, <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i> (WATS.) HOPKINS (1988)	57	37	41	104	REAL COUNTY, TX; MARK A. PETERSON.
REDCEDAR					
EASTERN, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. (1989)	211	55	68	283	LONE HILL CHURCH CEMETERY, COFFEE COUNTY, GA; RICHARD JOHNSTON.
WESTERN, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. (1977)	732	178	54	924	FORKS, WA; KEN HOOVER.
REDWOOD					
COAST, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. DON.) ENDL. (1972)	629	362	74	1010	HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK, CA; PAUL ZINKE.



INTERMOUNTAIN PINE, Inyo National Forest, CA

Whit Bronaugh

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
RHODODENDRON					
CATAWBA, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> MICHX. (1985)*	16	14	14	34	NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
CATAWBA, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> MICHX. (1988)*	9	26	10	38	PISGAH NAT'L. FOREST, BURKE CO., NC; KEN, AMY, & MIKE KNOX.
PACIFIC, <i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i> D. DON EX G. DON (1976)	20	33	20	58	MENDOCINO CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROSEBAY, <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L. (1981)	25	40	22	71	OCONEE CO., SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
RIBBONBUSH					
<i>Adenostana sparsifolium</i> TORR. (1977)	42	23	18	70	NORTH WARNER SPRINGS, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROYALPALM					
FLORIDA, <i>Roystonea elata</i> (BARTR.) F. HARPER (1973)	78	80	32	166	HOMESTEAD, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
RUSSIAN-OLIVE					
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> L. (1982)	126	58	90	207	CORTEZ, CO; WENDELL G. HASSELL.
SAFFRON-PLUM					
<i>Bumelia celastrina</i> H.B.K. (1987)	41	31	29	80	SANTA ANA NWR, TX; ZACHARY LABUS.
SAPODILLA					
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) VAR. ROYEN (1973)	99	50	29	156	MIAMI, FL; MRS. A. COHEN, R. HARDY, R. SMITH.
SASSAFRAS					
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (NUTT.) NESS (1954)	253	76	69	346	OWENSBORO, KY; DR. O.W. RASH.
SATINLEAF					
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. (1976)	65	42	37	116	MIAMI, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & AL HETZELL.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SATINWOOD					
WEST INDIES, <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> VAHL (1979)	43	20	30	71	BAHIA HONDA STATE PARK RECREATION AREA, FL; CAPT. JOHN BAUST.
SAW-PALMETTO					
<i>Serenoa-repens</i> (1982)*	26	17	11	46	WITHLACOCHEE STATE FOREST, FL; BUFORD C. PRUITT.
<i>Serenoa-repens</i> (1987)*	27	21	8	50	FT. PIERCE, FL; STEVE FOUSEK & PAUL WILLIAMS.
SEAGRAPE					
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (1972)	98	57	69	172	MIAMI, FL; DON MCGARTHY.
SEQUOIA					
GIANT, <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (1975)	998	275	107	1300	SEQUOIA NAT'L PARK, CA; MISS ISABELLE F. STORY (DECEASED).
SERVICEBERRY					
ALLEGHENY, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> WIEG. (1989)*	90	36	56	140	CANTON, HAYWOOD COUNTY, NC; KEN KNOX.
ALLEGHENY, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> WIEG. (1989)*	63	70	35	142	AUSTINVILLE, VA; BILLY K. BRYANT.
DOWNY, <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> (MICHX. F.) FERN. (1986)	108	60	53	181	BURKES GARDEN, VA; LOUISE G. HOGE.
ROUNDLEAF, <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> (1978)	54	34	42	99	CLARENDON, VT; DAVE POTTER.
WESTERN, <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (NUTT.) NUTT. (1975)	45	27	22	78	DOUGLAS CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SEVEN-YEAR-APPLE					
<i>Genipa clusifolia</i> (JACQ.) GRISEB. (1975)	11	25	11	39	HOMESTEAD, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
SILKTASSEL					
WAVYLEAF, <i>Garrya elliptica</i> DOUGL. EX LINDL. (1972)	28	29	22	63	BROOKINGS, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SILKTREE					
MIMOSA, <i>Albizia julibrissin Durazzini</i> (1986)*	144	54	81	218	WEBSTER PARISH, LA; THOMAS B. CAMPBELL.
MIMOSA, <i>Albizia julibrissin Durazzini</i> (1989)*	145	55	78	220	TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, AL; PAT WALDROP.
SILVERBELL					
CAROLINA, <i>Halesia carolina</i> L. (1984)	162	86	29	255	GREAT SMOKY NATIONAL PARK, TN; PAUL DURR & MOLLY HOBART.
TWO-WING, <i>Halesia diptera</i> ELLIS (1989)	114	42	40	166	SPRING GROVE CEMETERY & ARBORETUM, CINCINNATI, OH; LEN THOMAS & TOM SMITH.
SILVERPALM					
FLORIDA, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> (JACQ.) BAILEY (1979)*	19	27	6	48	BAHIA HONDA STATE PARK RECREATION AREA, FL; CAPT JOHN A. BAUST.
FLORIDA, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> (JACQ.) BAILEY (1976)*	22	22	6	46	BAHIA HONDA STATE PARK RECREATION AREA, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & GEORGE AVERY.
SMOKETHORN					
<i>Dalea spinosa</i> GRAY (1976)	48	17	12	68	ANZA BORREGO STATE PARK, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SMOKETREE					
AMERICAN, <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> RAF. (1984)	95	39	38	144	WEST LAFAYETTE, IN; S.A. JAMIESON & A.T. GROSSMAN.
SNOWBELL					
AMERICAN, <i>Styrax americanus</i> LAM. (1982)*	8	13	15	25	ANGELINA CO., TX; NED FRITZ.
AMERICAN, <i>Styrax americanus</i> LAM. (1981)*	8	15	11	26	PICKENS CO., SC; R.E. SCHOENIKE & W.H. DAVIS MACGREGOR.
BIGLEAF, <i>Styrax grandifolius</i> Ait. (1989)*	5	16	12	24	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
SOAPBERRY					
WESTERN, <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> HOOK. & ARN. (1988)*	105	54	60	174	CAMERON PARK ARBORETUM, WACO, TX; MAX ROBERTSON.
WESTERN, <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> HOOK. & ARN. (1989)*	107	56	67	180	PICKENS COUNTY, AL; KENNETH M. ROGERS.
WINGLEAF, <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L. (1977)	85	70	39	165	PAYNES PRAIRIE STATE PRESERVE, FL; ROBERT SIMONS.
SOPHORA					
MESCALBEAN, <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (1983)	68	27	27	102	COMAL CO., TX; ANN HOLLAND & KATHY THIELEMAN.
TEXAS, <i>Sophora affinis</i> TORR. & GRAY (1969)	60	33	30	101	LEAKEY, TX; JOHN HAISLET.
SOURWOOD					
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC. (1968)	77	118	25	201	ROBBINSVILLE, NC; ELBERT WILKIE.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SPARKLEBERRY					
TREE, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> MARSH. (1984)	58	24	33	90	AIKEN CO., SC; ROY SIMKINS, JR.
SPICEBUSH					
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) BLUME (1983)*	10	26	25	42	BUNCOMBE CO., NC; KEN KNOX & ROBERT ANDERSON.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) BLUME (1989)*	9	23	23	38	GEORGE WASHINGTON NAT'L FOR., HARRISONBURG, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) BLUME (1989)*	11	22	21	38	WNC ARBORETUM, ASHEVILLE, NC; KEN KNOX, SCOT KNOX & RON LANCE.
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) BLUME (1989)*	9	27	16	40	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, LURAY, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SPRUCE					
BLACK, <i>Picea mariana</i> (MILL.) B.S.P. (1967)*	60	83	20	148	SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MN; NELS R. LEE & JAMES K. LYLE.
BLACK, <i>Picea mariana</i> (MILL.) B.S.P. (1989)*	62	78	21	145	TAYLOR COUNTY, WI; NICK RISCH.
BLACK HILLS, <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>densata</i> BAILEY (1989)*	89	93	25	188	REASAW LAKE, SD; TED MEAD.
BLACK HILLS, <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>densata</i> BAILEY (1989)*	97	89	28	193	BLACK HILLS NAT'L FOR., SD; DONALD HELTIBRIDGE.
BLUE, <i>Picea pungens</i> ENGELM. (1964)	191	126	36	326	GUNNISON NAT'L FOREST, CO; JAMES A. LEES.
BREWER, <i>Picea brewerana</i> WATS. (1964)	164	170	39	344	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; ROBERT J. BOSTON & J. ELWIN KEATLEY.
ENGELMANN, <i>Picea engelmannii</i> PARRY EX ENGELM. (1970)	290	179	43	480	PAYETTE LAKE, ID; BILL PETZAK.
NORWAY, <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) KARST (1989)	170	94	44	275	VILLAGE OF ST. JOSEPH, SUSQUEHANNA CTY., PA; JIM KESSLER.
RED, <i>Picea rubens</i> SARG. (1986)	169	123	39	302	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, NC; JIM RENFRO AND CHRIS BLAKEMAN.
SITKA, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (BONG.) CARR. (1973)*	673	206	93	902	SEASIDE, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
SITKA, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (BONG.) CARR. (1987)*	707	191	96	922	OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
WHITE, <i>Picea glauca</i> (MOENCH) VOSS (1975)	116	128	25	250	KOOCHICHING CO., MN; D.H. FORD, E. JAMROCK, R. STAPLETON.
STAGGER-BUSH					
<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> (WALT.) NUTT. (1971)	29	40	21	74	ORANGE HOME, FL; F.C. HESTER.
STEWARTIA					
MOUNTAIN, <i>Stewartia ovata</i> (Cav.) WEATHERBY (1982)	15	25	16	44	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; FRANK TUCKER & DAVID JOHNSTON.
VIRGINIA, <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> L. (1987)	10	15	24	31	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN, G.M. WILLIAMSON.
STOPPER					
SIMPSON, <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> var. <i>simpsonii</i> (SMALL) R. W. LONG (1986)	37	37	32	82	INDIAN RIVER CO., FL; WILLIAM K. DEBRAAL.
SUGARBERRY					
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> WILLD. (1976)	297	78	110	403	SOCIETY HILLS, SC; EDWARD DRAYTON & C.K. DUNLAP.
SUMAC					
EVERGREEN, <i>Rhus virens</i> LINDH. EX GRAY (1975)	22	17	22	45	AUSTIN, TX; MR. & MRS. JACK LENHART.
PRAIRIE, <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> (GRAY) BRITTON (1977)	45	29	23	80	COMAL CO., TX; RUDY SCHLATHER.
SHINING, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>copallina</i> L. (1986)	35	49	19	89	MARION CO., TX; JOHN HAISLET.
SMOOTH, <i>Rhus glabra</i> L. (1970)	28	28	16	60	NEAR DIVIDE CREEK, ID; FREDERICK D. JOHNSON.
SOUTHERN, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>leucantha</i> (JACQ.) DC. (1970)	13	22	15	39	ARCADIA, FL; ARDEN STREIT, JR.
STAGHORN, <i>Rhus typhina</i> L. (1985)	50	61	20	116	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, AL; TED KRETSCHMANN.
SUGAR, <i>Rhus ovata</i> WATS. (1977)	57	20	32	85	GLOBE CITY, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SWAMP-PRIVET					
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i> (MICHX.) POIR. (1971)	31	42	25	79	RICHLAND CO., SC; C.C. HILLS.
SWAMPBAY					
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (PURSH) LITTLE (1986)	75	50	37	134	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN AND GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
SWEETGUM					
AMERICAN, <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L. (1986)	278	136	66	430	Craven Co., NC; H.E. BREMER, B. TATE & S. NEWCOMBE.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SWEETLEAF					
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (L.) L'HER. (1986)*	54	54	38	118	SOUTHERN CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (L.) L'HER. (1986)*	35	70	36	114	SOUTHERN CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
SYCAMORE					
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L. (1974)	582	129	105	737	JEROMESVILLE, OH; LOREN LATIMER & JACK BASINGER.
ARIZONA, <i>Platanus urightii</i> WATS. (1981)	283	114	116	426	SIERRA CO., NM; DONALD DARLING.
CALIFORNIA, <i>Platanus racemosa</i> NUTT. (1945)	324	116	158	480	SANTA BARBARA, CA; MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER.
TALLOWTREE					
<i>Sapinum sebifereum</i> (L.) ROXB. (1987)	139	51	72	208	GOODRICH IND. SCH. DIST., POLK COUNTY, TX; CHARLES "BOO" WALKER.
TALLOWWOOD					
<i>Ximenia americana</i> L. (1975)	16	25	21	46	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
TAMARACK					
<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. KOCH (1983)	143	92	31	243	AROOSTOOK CO., ME; DR. ROBERT SEYMOUR.
TAMARIND					
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. (1986)	157	60	82	237	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.
TAMARISK					
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> LOUR. (1981)	150	34	38	194	COLUMBUS, NM; RALPH FISHER.
FRENCH, <i>Tamarix gallica</i> L. (1983)	128	64	66	209	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
SMALL-FLOWER, <i>Tamarix parviflora</i> L. (1986)	56	14	22	76	HAMPTON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
TESOTA					
<i>Olneya tesota</i> GRAY (1972)	178	32	59	225	QUARTZSITE, AZ; MR. & MRS. KEITH MCCAULEY.
TETRAZYGIA					
FLORIDA, <i>Tetrazygia bicolor</i> (MILL.) COGN. (1983)	16	41	19	62	CASTELLO HAMMOCK PARK, FL; J.G. CORDY, R. HAMMER.
THATCHPALM					
FLORIDA, <i>Thrinax radiata</i> Lodd. ex J. A. & J. H. SCHULT. (1986)	18	23	6	43	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.
TORCHWOOD					
<i>Amyris elemifera</i> L. (1986)*	16	22	15	42	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.
<i>Amyris elemifera</i> L. (1975)*	12	24	13	39	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
TORREYA					
CALIFORNIA, <i>Torreya californica</i> TORR. (1986)	160	80	45	251	BUTTE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
FLORIDA, <i>Torreya taxifolia</i> ARN. (1972)	109	45	40	164	NORLINA, NC; ROBERT SIMONS.

"There is always a week in October when nature holds
a bit of yellow glass to her eyes,
and, like children, we catch a
glimpse of the golden age."

J. P. MURRAY



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
TOYON					
<i>Torreya taxifolia</i> ARN. (1975)	38	36	25	80	SUNOL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK, CA; MR. & MRS. E. LAGEL.
TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE					
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) RAF. (1984)*	50	14	15	68	AIKEN CO., SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE & THOMAS B. EARLE.
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) RAF. (1986)*	40	18	24	64	ANNANDALE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
TUPELO					
BLACK, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>sylvatica</i> MARSH. (1971)	183	88	73	289	EASTERLY, TX; DAVID ROLKE.
OGEECHEE, <i>Nyssa ogeche</i> BARTR. EX MARSH. (1982)	201	60	61	276	COLUMBIA CO., FL; DODIE PEDLOW.
SWAMP, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i> (WALT.) SARG. (1988)	238	102	57	354	DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, SUFFOLK CO., VA; BYRON CARMEAN & G.M. WILLIAMSON.
WATER, <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> L. (1970)	325	105	58	445	KINDER, LA; LOUIS SONNIER.
VAUQUELINIA					
TORREY, <i>Vauquelinia californica</i> (TORR.) SARG. (1977)	46	26	24	78	MT. LEMMON, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
VIBURNUM					
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> MARSH. (1985)*	10	32	31	50	BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> MARSH. (1985)*	18	25	25	49	WAYNE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
NANNYBERRY, <i>Viburnum lentago</i> L. (1976)	34	40	40	84	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
POSSUMHAW, <i>Viburnum nudum</i> L. (1972)	12	26	9	40	FORT MCCOY, FL; PAUL BIELLINGS.
WALTER, <i>Viburnum obovatum</i> WALT. (1976)	22	30	23	58	GAINESVILLE, FL; ROBERT SIMONS.
WALNUT					
ARIZONA, <i>Juglans major</i> (TORR.) HELLER (1987)	225	85	95	334	MIMBRES VALLEY, NM; RALPH A. FISHER, JR..
BLACK, <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. (1975)	271	122	134	427	HUMBOLDT CO., CA; MRS. LOUISE READ PAINE.
LITTLE, <i>Juglans microcarpa</i> BERLAND. (1980)*	160	50	80	230	DENTON CO., TX; JIM M. LEWIS.
LITTLE, <i>Juglans microcarpa</i> BERLAND. (1986)*	160	53	65	229	LINCOLN CO., NM; TOMMY ROYBAL.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, <i>Juglans bindsii</i> JEPS. EX R. E. SMITH (1986)	290	115	106	432	NAPA, CA; JOHN BRITTON TREE SERVICE.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, <i>Juglans californica</i> WATS. (1973)	241	116	95	381	CHICO, CA; GORDON R. FOSTER.
WASHINGTONIA					
CALIFORNIA (FANPALM), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (LINDEN/ANDRE) H. WENDL. (1978)*	100	89	17	193	SACRAMENTO, CA; BRIAN BARRETTE & MARK STANLEY.
CALIFORNIA (FANPALM), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (LINDEN/ANDRE) H. WENDL. (1971)*	132	55	13	190	HOLLYWOOD, CA; MICHAEL J. SHIELDS.
WATER-ELM					
<i>Planera aquatica</i> J.F. GMEL. (1983)	183	106	96	313	NEW BERN, NC; RICHARD SALZER.
WATERLOCUST					
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> MARSH. (1980)	85	91	44	187	PULASKI CO., IL; JOHN WHITE.
WHITE-MANGROVE					
<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> (L.) GAERTN. F. (1971)	63	34	27	104	CHOKOLOSKEE ISLAND, FL; ELBERT SCHORY.
WILLOW					
ARROYO, <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> BENTH. (1975)	43	27	20	75	WALLOWA CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
AUTUMN, <i>Salix serissima</i> (BAILEY) FERN. (1976)	35	48	44	94	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BALSAM, <i>Salix pyrifolia</i> ANDERSS. (1964)	11	15	7	28	SUGAR ISLAND, MI; JARL HILTUNEN.
BEBB, <i>Salix bebbiana</i> SARG. (1972)*	18	36	38	64	LEELANAU CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BEBB, <i>Salix bebbiana</i> SARG. (1983)*	28	30	17	62	CLAYTON, ID; S.J. BRUNSFELD & F.D. JOHNSON.
BLACK, <i>Salix nigra</i> MARSH. (1973)	377	109	132	519	GRAND TRAVERSE CO., MI; H. HARVEY.
BONPLAND, <i>Salix bonplandiana</i> H.B.K. BEBB (1975)	127	37	45	175	KLAMATH CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
COASTAL PLAIN, <i>Salix caroliniana</i> MICHX. (1984)	110	57	40	177	LEESBURG, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
CRACK, <i>Salix fragilis</i> L. (1985)*	309	110	153	457	BEVERLY HILLS, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CRACK, <i>Salix fragilis</i> L. (1964)*	305	122	124	458	MACOMB CO., MI; H.J. NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
GOLDEN, <i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vittellina</i> (1989)	231	77	84	329	MANITOU PARK, SPOKANE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON, ROBT. VAN PELT.
HINDS, <i>Salix bindsiana</i> BENTH. (1986)	58	50	32	116	JACKSON CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
HOOKE, <i>Salix hookerana</i> BARRATT (1975)	51	32	27	90	WARRENTON, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
MEADOW, <i>Salix petiolaris</i> J.E. SM. (1976)*	13	34	18	52	TRAVERSE LAKE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
MEADOW, <i>Salix petiolaris</i> J.E. SM. (1967)*	15	31	14	50	INDIANA DUNES NAT'L LAKESHORE, IN; KENDALL LAUGHLIN.
PACIFIC, <i>Salix lasiandra</i> BENTH. (1982)	183	75	87	280	MOSCOW, ID; S.J. BRUNSFELD & R.C. CRAWFORD.
PEACHLEAF, <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> ANDERSS. (1989)	417	58	82	496	GREENFIELD PARK, WEST ALLIS, WI; EUGENE ZANOW.
PURPLE-OSIER, <i>Salix purpurea</i> L. (1972)	15	37	49	64	LEELANUA CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PUSSY, <i>Salix discolor</i> MUHL. (1983)	54	47	33	109	CLINTON, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SANDBAR, <i>Salix exigua</i> NUTT. (1984)	69	36	46	117	CRIGLERSVILLE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SCOULER, <i>Salix scoulerana</i> BARRATT EX HOOK. (1973)	233	53	45	297	WILLAMINA, OR; JOHN RIENSTRA.
SHINING, <i>Salix lucida</i> MUHL. (1960)	130	74	81	224	TRAVERSE CITY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SILKY, <i>Salix sericea</i> MARSH. (1980)	22	22	13	47	PISGAH NAT'L FOREST, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, NC; PROF. R.E. SCHOENIKE.
SITKA, <i>Salix sitchensis</i> SANSON EX BONG. (1988)	117	34	37	160	COUPEVILLE, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
TRACY, <i>Salix tracyi</i> BALL. (1975)	36	20	15	60	CENTRAL POINT, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
WEeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> L. (1966)*	284	117	116	430	DETROIT, MI; MR. & MRS. J. KROPP.
WEeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> L. (1982)*	291	114	106	432	ASHEVILLE, NC; KENNETH KNOX & CLYDE OSBORNE.
WHITE, <i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>calva</i> L. (1985)	316	118	131	467	WEST OF NEW HUDSON, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
YELLOW, <i>Salix lutea</i> NUTT. (1985)	25	24	16	53	LEMHI COUNTY, ID; S. J. BRUNSFELD & F. D. JOHNSON.
WINTERBERRY					
MOUNTAIN, <i>Ilex montana</i> TORR. & GRAY (1972)	30	28	36	67	BROOKLYN, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
WITCH-HAZEL					
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L. (1984)	52	35	30	95	BEDFORD, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
YAUPON					
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> AIT. (1964)	49	45	40	104	DEVERS, TX; JOHN HAISLET.
YELLOW-POPLAR					
TULIPTREE, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L. (1972)	374	146	125	551	BEDFORD, VA; KENNETH E. CROUCH & GLENN GARRETT.
YELLOWWOOD					
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> (DUM.-COURS.) RUDD (1987)	276	72	73	366	CINCINNATI, OH; PAUL RIES.
YEW					
FLORIDA, <i>Taxus floridana</i> NUTT. EX CHAPM. (1986)	25	20	26	52	TORREYA STATE PARK, FL; JOEY T. BRADY & JEROME BRACEWELL.
PACIFIC, <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> NUTT. (1959)	180	54	30	242	LEWIS CO., WA; MALCOMB, BARNHOUSE, STORKMAN, LEVITT.
YUCCA					
CARNEROS (SPANISH-DAGGER), <i>Yucca carnerosana</i> (TREL.) MCKELVEY (1977)	51	25	10	79	SIERRA BLANCA, TX; FRANK CALLAHAN.
FAXON, <i>Yucca faxoniana</i> SARG. (1985)	60	15	8	77	CULBERSON, TX; PHIL KOEPP.
MOJAVE, <i>Yucca schottigera</i> ROEHL. EX. ORTGIES (1987)	66	24	7	92	NEEDLES RESOURCE AREA, CA; ALEXANDER, MECKFESSEL, NOSSTROM, PERSSON.
TORREY, <i>Yucca torreyi</i> SHAFER (1987)	86	23	6	111	SACRAMENTO MTS., LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; JOHN McNELLY.



SPECIES WITHOUT CHAMPIONS

ACACIA

CINNECORD, *Acacia choriophylla*
HUISACHILLO, *Acacia tortuosa*
KOA, *Acacia koa*
LONG-SPINE, *Acacia macracantha*
ROEMER CATCLAW, *Acacia roemeriana*

ANISE-TREE

FLORIDA, *Illicium floridanum*
YELLOW, *Illicium parviflorum*

APPLE

SOULARD CRAB, *Malus x soulardii*

APRICOT

DESERT, *Prunus fermentii*

ASH

CHIHUAHUA, *Fraxinus papillosa*
FRAGRANT, *Fraxinus cuspidata*
GOODDING, *Fraxinus gooddingii*
GREGG, *Fraxinus greggii*

BAYBERRY

EVERGREEN, *Myrica heterophylla*
NORTHERN, *Myrica pennsylvanica*
ODORLESS, *Myrica inodora*

BAYCEDAR

Suriana maritima

BIRCH

ALASKA PAPER, *Betula papyrifera* var. *neolaskana*
KENAI, *Betula papyrifera* var. *kenaica*

BITTERBUSH

Picramnia pentandra

BLACK-CALABASH

Amphitecna latifolia

BLACKBEAD

GUADELOUPE, *Pithecellobium quadalupense*

BUCIDA

OXHORN, *Bucida buceras*

BUCKTHORN

BIRCHLEAF, *Rhamnus betulifolia*

BURNINGBUSH

WESTERN, *Euonymus occidentalis*

BURSERA

FRAGRANT, *Bursera fagaroides*

CAPER

LIMBER, *Capparis flexuosa*

CEDAR

EASTERN REDCEDAR, *Juniperus virginiana*
WESTERN REDCEDAR, *Thuja plicata*

CERCOCARPUS

ALDERLEAF, *Cercocarpus montanus*
CATALINA, *Cercocarpus traskiae*
HAIRY, *Cercocarpus breviflorus*

CHERRY

ALABAMA BLACK, *Prunus serotina* var. *alabamensis*
MAHALEB, *Prunus mahaleb*

CHINKAPIN

OZARK, *Castanea ozarkensis*

CHOLLA

JUMPING, *Opuntia fulgida*

CHRISTMAS-BERRY

(TOYON), *Heteromeles arbutifolia*

COCOPLUM

Chrysobalanus icaco

COLUBRINA

COFFEE, *Colubrina arborescens*
CUBA, *Colubrina cubensis*

CONDALIA

BITTER, *Candelia globosa*

CORALBEAN

SOUTHWESTERN, *Erythrina flabelliformis*

CORKWOOD

Leitneria floridana

CROSSOPETALUM

FLORIDA, *Crossopetalum rhacoma*

CYPRESS

GOWEN, *Cupressus goveniana* var. *goveniana*
SANTA CRUZ, *Cupressus goveniana* var. *abramsiana*

CYRILLA

LITTLELEAF, *Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *parvifolia*

DAMMARPINE

BIG, *Agathis robusta*

DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK

Aralia spinosa

DOGWOOD

SMOOTH, *Cornus glabrata*

DOWNY-MYRTLE

Rhodomyrtus tomentosa

ELDER

VELVET, *Sambucus velutina*

ELEPHANT-TREE

Bursera microphylla

EUCALYPTUS

BLUEGUM EUCALYPTUS, *Eucalyptus globulus*

FALSEBOX

Gyminda latifolia

FIR

CALIFORNIA WHITE, *Abies concolor* var. *iowiana*

FLORIDA-PRIVET

Forestiera segregata

FLOWERFENCE

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

FORESTIERA

DESERT-OLIVE, *Forestiera phillyeoides*
TEXAS, *Forestiera angustifolia*

FREMONTIA

MEXICAN, *Fremontodendron mexicanum*

GRAYTWIG

Schoepfia chrysophylloides

GUAVA

Psidium guajava

HACKBERRY

GEORGIA, *Celtis tenuifolia*

HAWTHORN

BROADLEAF, *Crataegus dilatata*
CERRO, *Crataegus erythropoda*
FIREBERRY, *Crataegus chrysocarpa*
GREGG, *Crataegus greggiana*
HARBISON, *Crataegus harbisonii*
HILLS, *Crataegus hillii*
MAY, *Crataegus aestivalis*
ONEFLOWER, *Crataegus uniflora*
PEAR, *Crataegus calpodendron*
PENSACOLA, *Crataegus lacrimata*
REVERCHON, *Crataegus reverchonii*
TEXAS, *Crataegus texana*
THREEFLOWER, *Crataegus triflora*
TRACY, *Crataegus tracyi*
WILLOW, *Crataegus saligna*

HERCULES-CLUB

TEXAS, *Zanthoxylum hirsutum*

HIBISCUS

SEA, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*
SHRUB ALTHEA, *Hibiscus syriacus*

HICKORY

SCRUB, *Carya floridana*

HOLACANTHA

Holacantha emoryi

HOLLY

DUNE, *Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola*
GEORGIA, *Ilex longipes*
SARVIS, *Ilex amelancharia*

HOPBUSH

Dodonaea viscosa

HOPHORNBEAM

KNOWLTON, *Ostrya knowltonii*

HUAJILLO

Pithecellobium pallens

INDIAN-FIG

Opuntia ficus-indica

JOEWOOD

Jacquinia keyensis

JUNIPER

REDBERRY, *Juniperus erythrocarpa*

KIDNEYWOOD

Eysenhardtia polystachya
TEXAS, *Eysenhardtia texana*

LAURELCHERRY

ENGLISH, *Prunus laurocerasus*

LICARIA

FLORIDA, *Licaria triandra*

LIDFLOWER
PALE, *Calyptanthus pallens*

LOCUST
CLAMMY, *Robinia viscosa*
KELSEY, *Robinia kelseyi*

LYONTREE
Lyonothamnus floribundus

MAGNOLIA
YELLOW, CUCUMBERTREE, *Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata*

MAIDENBUSH
Savia bahamensis

MANGO
Mangifera indica

MANZANITA
PARRY, *Arctostaphylos manzanita*

MAPLE
UVALDE BIGTOOTH, *Acer grandidentatum* var. *sinuosum*

MARLBERRY
Ardisia escallonioides

MAYTEN
FLORIDA, *Maytenus phyllanthoides*

MESQUITE
WESTERN HONEY, *Prosopis glandulosa*

MEXICAN-BUCKEYE
Ungnadia speciosa

MOUNTAIN-ASH
GREENE, *Sorbus scopulina*

MYRTLE-OF-THE-RIVER
Calyptanthus zuzygium

NECTANDRA
FLORIDA, *Nectandra coriacea*

NIGHTSHADE
MULLEIN, *Solanum erianthum*

NOLINA
BIGELOW, *Nolina bigelovii*

OAK
AJO, *Quercus turbinella* var. *ajoensis*
ARKANSAS, *Quercus arkansana*
BLACKJACK, *Quercus marilandica*
BOTTOM, *Quercus runcinata*
BRITTON, *Quercus brittoni*
BUSHES, *Quercus bushii*
CALDWELL, *Quercus columnaris*
COCLUT, *Quercus fontana*
DEAM, *Quercus deamii*
DUNN, *Quercus dunni*
DWARF CHINQUAPIN, *Quercus prinoides*
MCDONALD, *Quercus macdonaldii*
MOHR, *Quercus mohriana*
SANDPAPER, *Quercus pungens*
TOUMEY, *Quercus toumeyii*

OLEANDER
Nerium oleander

ORANGE
Citrus sinensis
SOUR, *Citrus aurantium*

PALOVERDE
YELLOW, *Cercidium microphyllum*

PANAMA-TREE
Sterculia alata

PAPAYA
Carica papaya

PAUROTIS-PALM
Acoelorrhaphe wrightii

PAWPAW
BIGFLOWER, *Asimina obovata*
SMALLFLOWER, *Asimina parviflora*

PEPPERTREE
BRAZIL, *Schinus terebinthifolia*

PINE
FALLAX PINYON, *Pinus edulis* var. *fallax*
INTERMOUNTAIN BRISTLECONE, *Pinus aristata* var. *longaeva*
WASHOE, *Pinus washoensis*

PISONIA
Pisonia rotundata

PLUM
FLATWOODS, *Prunus umbellata* Ell.

PRICKLY-ASH
BISCAYNE, *Zanthoxylum coriaceum*

PRICKLYPEAR
BRAZIL, *Opuntia brasiliensis*

PRINCEWOOD
Exostema caribaeum

RAPANEA
FLORIDA, *Rapanea punctata*

SAGEBRUSH
BIG, *Artemisia tridentata*

SAGUARO
Cereus giganteus

SAPIUM
JUMPING-BEAN, *Sapium biloculare*

SCARLETBRUSH
Hamelia patens

SEA-AMYRIS
Amyris elemifera

SERVICEBERRY
UTAH, *Amelanchier utabensis*

SHRUB-ALTHEA
Hibiscus syriacus

SILKBAY
Persea borbonia var. *humilis*

SILVERBELL
LITTLE, *Halesia parviflora*

SNOWBELL
SYCAMORE, *Syrax platanifolius*

SOLDIERWOOD
Colubrina elliptica

STOPPER
BOXLEAF, *Eugenia foetida*
LONG-STALK, *Psidium longipes*
RED, *Eugenia rhombea*
TWINBERRY, *Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *fragrans*
WHITE, *Eugenia axillaris*

STRONGBACK
BAHAMA, *Bourreria ovata*
ROUGH, *Bourreria radula*

SUGAR-APPLE
Annona squamosa

SUMAC
KEARNEY, *Rhus kearneyi*
LAUREL, *Rhus laurina*
LEMONADE, *Rhus integrifolia*
LITTLELEAF, *Rhus microphylla*
MEARNS, *Rhus choriophylla*

TANOAK
Lithocarpus densiflorus

THATCHPALM
KEY, *Thrinax morrisii*

TORCHWOOD
BALSAM, *Amyris balsamifera*

TREE-CACTUS
DEERING, *Cereus robinii* var. *deeringii*
KEY, *Cereus robinii* var. *robinii*

TREMA
FLORIDA, *Trema micrantha*
WEST INDIES, *Trema lamarckiana*

TULIPTREE
AFRICAN, *Spathodea campanulata*

VAQUELINIA
FEWFLOWER, *Vauquelinia pauciflora*

VELVETSEED
ELLIPTIC-LEAF, *Guettarda elliptica*
ROUGHLEAF, *Guettarda scabra*

WALNUT
HINDS, *Juglans hindsii*

WILD-DILLY
Manikara bahamensis

WILLOW
BASKET, *Salix viminalis*
FELTLEAF, *Salix alaxensis*
FLORIDA, *Salix floridana*
GEYER, *Salix geeyerana*
LITTLETREE, *Salix arbusculoides*
MACKENZIE, *Salix mackenzieana*
NORTHWEST, *Salix sessilifolia*
RIVER, *Salix fluviatilis*
SATINY, *Salix pellita*
YEWLEAF, *Salix taxifolia*

WINTERBERRY
COMMON, *Ilex verticillata*

WITCH-HAZEL
OZARK, *Hamamelis vernalis* Sarg.

YELLOW-ELDER
Tecoma stans

YUCCA
ALOE, *Yucca aloifolia*
BEAKED, *Yucca rostrata*
MOUNDLILY, *Yucca gloriosa*
SCHOTT, *Yucca schottii*
SOAPTREE, *Yucca elata*
TRECUL, *Yucca treculeana*

ELM HUNT

A tree what?" That's what my friend Linda Armstrong asked when I suggested we go on a tree hunt.

The explanation seemed complicated for a mission so simple. Byron Carmean is a big-tree hunter, I explained. He's the guy who found an American elm that was bigger than the Kansas champion and everybody in Kansas got all upset about it but then Byron's elm died and now he's looking for another one and somebody from around here called and said he might know where one was and I said I knew about a big one too so why don't you come up sometime and we'll look for it and Byron said how about this weekend and I said fine except I have two friends visiting, can they come along, and he said sure. So do you want to go?

"Sure." What else could she say?

When Byron Carmean arrived at our cabin near Howardsville, Virginia, at 11:30, he'd already traveled four hours from his home in Chesapeake. He had met Warren Miller at Deep Creek, then traveled to Gloucester to meet Miller's son-in-law Jim Owens and grandson Shane.

The first tree we would look for was at least another hour away, but long trips are nothing new for Carmean. A high-school horticulture teacher with a penchant for big-tree hunting, Carmean has found 226 state-champion trees and 28 national champs, which are listed in AFA's National Register of Big Trees. His travels have taken him over thousands of highway miles, hundreds of river miles, and untold trail miles.

A telephone call from Warren Miller had got this trip off the ground. When Miller read in the newspaper of the death of the national champion elm in Sebrell, Virginia, he called Carmean to tell

him about an enormous elm he'd encountered a year earlier on an island in the James River. "It's 150 feet tall," Miller had told Carmean, and had estimated that its circumference might be 23 feet. Miller's son-in-law Jim Owens had a cabin near the tree and would be glad to help us find the elm.

The other elm Carmean wanted to check out was one my husband and I had spotted on a canoe trip along the James. We'd been able to get only a rough estimate of its size, but by wrapping a canoe rope around it and measuring the rope later, we'd estimated its circumference at 19 feet. Evidently a picture I'd sent Carmean of the tree had made him think its spread and height, which are combined with girth to come up with a composite big-tree score, might earn it the title of champion.

So we seven were a hopeful crew as we hopped into two four-wheel-drive vehicles and set out on our big-tree hunt.

It was logical to head for Warren's elm first. Any 150-foot elm was a potential champion. And if the terrain was any indication, it was plausible that it might have remained hidden to other tree searchers all these years.

"Where are we?" my friend and novice tree hunter Barbara Micou kept asking as we drove farther down narrow forest roads.

Finally, at the bottom of a hill and across some railroad tracks and over a footbridge, we reached the elm Warren Miller had led us to see.

"That?"

Poor Warren. Not only had his elm succumbed to Dutch elm disease in the year since he'd seen it, but also the crown of what he had taken for the elm was that of a white ash growing up and through the canopy of the now-dead elm. The elm had been a

grand tree in its prime, no doubt about that, but in the competition among champion trees, grand isn't always good enough. Carmean estimated that the dead elm he'd traveled over 200 miles to see was only 50 feet tall and 17 feet in circumference.

Was he mad? Not this big-tree hunter.

Disappointed? Yes, we were all disappointed. But it took little more than finding a tomato plant growing pretty as you please on a rock in the middle of the river to give us all a lift (and three juicy tomatoes).

Now the question was, do we seek out the other elm? It was getting late, but Carmean was all for it.

So after another hour on the road, we were on the property where my elm should be. I'd never approached it from this direction before, but just as I was starting to get anxious, I recognized the tree's familiar outline.

"That's a fine tree," said Byron, and I felt like a painter who's been told Picasso likes his work.

Then Byron was off measuring the tree and the rest of us were either helping or posing for photos. Several times Byron disappeared into the daisy wingstem as he took the tree's measurements. The farther he drew out his tape measure, the higher grew our hopes.

Carmean, who must have known how our tree's height and girth measurements were shaping up against the other potential champions, said not a word. But we sensed our tree might be looking good.

Search party members enthuse over the stature of the James River contender.



SAVING SOMETHING OF VALUE

since Byron was trying to figure out how to measure its crown spread—a tricky task. The tree hung at least 30 feet over the river. Sensing the best chance I might ever have to become a hero, I volunteered to wade into the river with the tape measure.

Never have cold, wet jeans been more appreciated. "Is that far enough?" I kept asking Byron, who could see the widest-reaching branch of the elm better than I could. I realized that the wetter I got, the larger the tree was. I wish I could have gotten wetter, because our tree turned out to have a combined score of 462 points—amassed with totals of 103 feet in height, 128 feet in average crown spread, and 19 feet three inches in girth—or 29 points shy of the score held by another elm in Hanover County, Virginia, that would inherit the Sebrell elm's state title if no finer specimen were found.

This time Byron wasn't even disappointed. Such a tree is truly a wonder to behold, and no one as familiar with trees as Byron Carmean is could fail to appreciate it.

As we reached our cars, we discovered they both had flat front right tires. What are the chances of that happening? About as good as finding tomatoes growing on river rocks, I guess. So we were about even on good and bad luck for the trip. Unless, of course, you consider the great good fortune of getting to spend a fall day traveling Virginia's byways, exploring its woods and rivers, and scrutinizing one of its finest trees.

In that case, we were way ahead.—

NANCY ROSS HUGO

For every specimen listed in this 50th Anniversary Edition of the National Register of Big Trees, there are many other nominees that don't make the grade and thus recede into obscurity. But for one distinctive tree, its moment of public notoriety may well have meant its very survival. Here's how it happened:

The American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*), rendered virtually extinct in the U.S. by a killer fungus that may have originated in the Orient, once represented half of the total tree population in the East. The story of its decimation reveals the worst of what can go wrong in the American forest.

But not long ago in Lynden, Washington

(population 5,000), a dairy community in the state's far northwest corner, a resident from nearby Bellingham spotted what he thought might be an American chestnut. Standing 40 feet tall and with a 10½-foot circumference, it was capable of quickening the pulse of any lover of chestnuts—an extraordinary survivor in an unlikely place.

Robert Foster, the discoverer, sent a leaf-and-twigs sample to the American Chestnut Foundation in Minneapolis, and back came surprising news: "At 40 inches in trunk diameter, that tree is one of the largest surviving American chestnuts left in the entire world," reported Donald C. Willeke, the Foundation's secretary (and an AFA director).

The tree appeared perfectly healthy, but its future was not. The owner, Lynden School District 504, was planning to cut it down to make room for a big new school on the 11-acre parcel on which it grew.

Foster's brother and sister-in-law, Lynden residents Larry Foster and Rebecca Wiswell, were initially unimpressed. After all, they had four three-year-old American chestnut seedlings growing in their yard.

But then they started thinking: "This world is the only place we have, and people are destroying it without finding what's here . . ."

The school board communicated its position succinctly: "The tree must go." The young couple, sensing the need for reinforcements, took to phone and pen. He put a notice in the Fairhaven College bulletin—and got his dander up in the process. She collared friends, relatives, and anyone else who'd listen.

On the night of the next school-board meeting, 20 supporters showed up, including representatives of every garden club in the county, plus the American Chestnut Foundation. Ane Soriano,



Though not a champ, the 45-inch-diameter chestnut has done its share for education in Lynden, Washington.



Lynden Tribune photos

When vocal local rally brought out the media, Larry Foster talked to Bellingham TV reporter.

representing the Everson Garden Club, explained the rarity, size, and healthy condition of the threatened tree.

The school board stood firm but held out a rather costly carrot: if the group could pony up \$40,000 for a sewage pump station, maybe the new school could be moved away from the chestnut. The little coalition asked for three weeks; the Board gave them three days. So, with a reporter from the Lynden Tribune in tow, they trooped over to the City Council that same evening—only to be told that the Council couldn't stop the school board from removing the tree.

For the next few days, Larry, Rebecca, and Ane attacked the problem with single-mindedness. Larry closed down his gardening business and skipped classes. He called state departments of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Board of Education, the Governor's office, Audubon Society, local politicians,

and radio, TV, and newspapers. Others also got on the phone.

On the deadline day, it was obvious that all the calling had accomplished its goal. The board said it would look into changing its plans if the coalition would investigate moving the tree. While the group was getting the sad news that it would cost \$5,000 to move the tree (with only a zero to 30 percent chance of its surviving), petitions went out, and within just six days, 1,000 locals had signed in support of saving the chestnut. Not bad for a town of 5,000.

Shortly thereafter, Seattle's KOMO-TV, Bellingham's KVOS-TV, and the Lynden Tribune arrived around the tree—along with some 50 supporters—for a media workover. And the Lynden chestnut suddenly became a visible symbol of community resolve to preserve something of newly perceived value in the little town.

On the same day the KOMO-TV feature aired in

Seattle, the Lynden School Board announced that it would build the new school elsewhere on the property, and leave ample room for the tree.

Today the American chestnut in Lynden is decidedly a part of life in that little town. Who knows how many school children will gather around it on warm spring days to study the American chestnut's fresh green outlines against the coastal sky, and perhaps to plant other chestnuts?

Meanwhile, Larry Foster and wife Rebecca nominated the tree for AFA's National Register of Big Trees. It fell somewhat short—an even larger American chestnut was submitted by Washington State's big-tree coordinator, Robert Van Pelt. But no matter . . . the Lynden chestnut's place in history is secure.—HERBERT E. McLEAN

WHY HUNT BIG TREES?

When I recently told a friend that I planned to spend the weekend tree hunting, she looked puzzled, and I knew I was talking to yet another of the uninitiated.

"I'm going looking for Big Trees, the biggest of their species in the state or even the nation," I explained.

"Where do you do that?" she asked, still puzzled.

"In the woods," I answered, unable to resist stating the obvious. My mistake. Now she thought I was kidding.

"Honest, I'm going up to the Nicolet National Forest to try to find a great big black spruce that I remember seeing years ago. If I find it, I'll measure its height and circumference and spread and see if it's bigger than the one that's listed in the National Register of Big Trees. If it is, I'll send the measurement to the American Forestry Association folks in Washington who keep the records."

We talked a bit longer, and when we parted, I think she had a better understanding of what we Big Tree hunters do, though she remained skeptical about why we do it. Such is the reception those of us who take up the tape measure and the clinometer (a device some of us use to measure tree height) usually get.

No two of us have exactly the same motives or find exactly the same enjoyment. Yet there are common threads.

Certainly it's a thoughtful pastime. There are maps to understand and trails to explore. One friend even uses stereoscopic aerial photographs to search for likely areas. He has learned a lot about how topography looks from the air and is currently learning which shades on infrared photos belong to which tree species.

Several other friends spent three weekends trekking through the Porcupine Mountains in Upper Michigan trying to locate and measure a white spruce that was plainly visible from the road across a few miles of forest. Try that sometime—it's not as easy as it sounds. Once you enter the forest, you can't see your object tree anymore, and there are quite a few spruces scattered about. For my friends, finding that spruce became an obsession. They were into orienteering—but for a purpose. It's a skill that a tree hunter needs if he or she is going to search the woods.

For most of us there's a sense of intrigue and discovery. Other searchers have described to me the butterflies in their stomachs when they gaze on a newly spotted tree that holds promise as a champion. The pace quickens as you close in on the trunk, hands fumbling for the tape measure. Frequently the hunter stumbles as he tries to wrap the tape around the trunk. Satisfaction or disappointment ensues when he reads the numbers.

Big Tree hunters are not entirely altruistic. I suspect we're also interested in getting our name into print somewhere, in being first to find the biggest. Freud would have been fascinated. Surely our egos are challenged, and we do compete. Just as the fisherman is not inclined to disclose his special pool in a trout stream, so is the tree hunter secretive. A fellow who lives up in northern Wisconsin requires that locations of the Big Trees he finds not be listed by the record-keepers. I suppose one of his purposes is to prevent others from searching his favorite haunts.

There's also a scientific motive behind the desire



Harold Sund

WESTERN REDCEDAR

Forks, WA

WHITE OAK "Wye Oak"

Wye Mills State Park, MD



Ping Amranand

BIG TREES AND DREAMS

to seek out the largest specimens of a tree species. Biologists, dendrologists, and ecologists are interested in the sizes and ranges of plant communities and specific plants. They study where each species grows the best. Records of where the biggest trees grow give scientists clues about soils and climate of a particular area.

Historians, too, are interested in arboreal behemoths. Trees and people are never too far apart, and their histories intertwine like the shade and sunlight under an old maple.

But we Big Tree hunters probably consider the sense of awe inspired by the objects of our search to be the most important motivation. The setting in which we hunt is almost always lovely, be it deep woods or suburban lawns. Such settings frame for us our subject: unique, often massive living things of considerable age. What they have lived through! Old trees have quietly stood by Indians and wagon trains, prairie fires and sod busters, Model Ts and airplanes. No living thing spans such time, or reaches such heights, or achieves such weights.

Standing next to a Big Tree humbles the seeker and maybe helps him or her put "today" into the framework of "forever." —

CHAD MCGRATH

What's the big deal about Big Trees? Why are people turned on by such arboreal "winners"? Why has this century-old conservation organization chosen to spend so much time and energy on a program to recognize big old trees? Many of the champions are downright unattractive—misshapen or cabled together or gnarled with age. Others are big in title only, belonging to diminutive species and looking like relics from the land of Lilliput.

Is it that we are a nation of people enamored of winners, or awed by bigness? Probably. But I believe there's a great deal more to the near reverence most of us—most AFAers, at least—hold toward big trees.



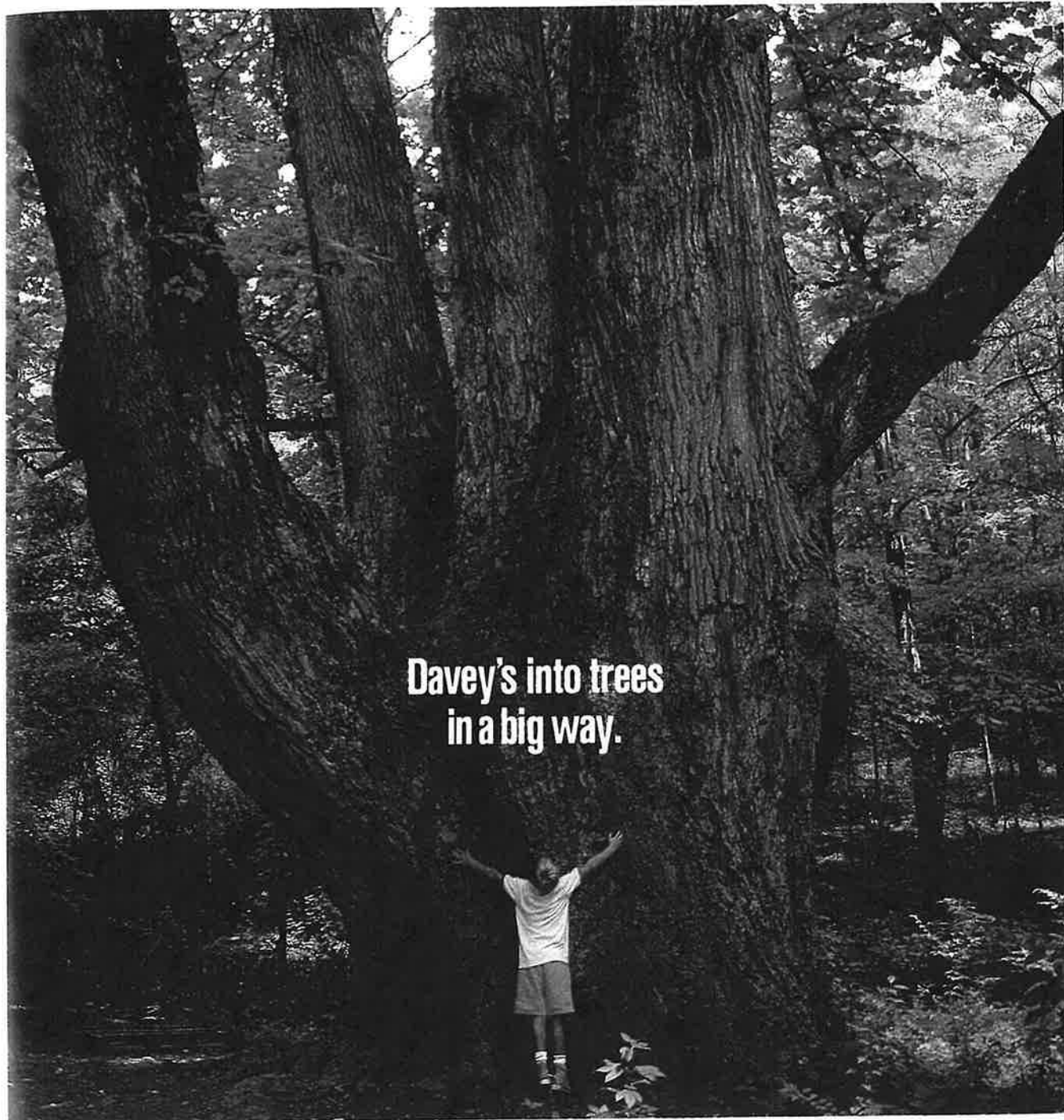
Take a close look at the photograph on page 3 of this special publication. Looming out of the rich Oregon earth is the largest known Sitka spruce on this continent. From its moss-bejeweled buttress to its broad, sinuous bole to its life-giving crown, this regal old tree symbolizes strength and serenity and permanence. And to those who will listen, it speaks

eloquently about some other things.

I stood at the base of this tree some years ago. One of my first reactions was to recall another big tree 3,500 miles and 35 years away, but conjured up vividly. It was an aged oak with an enormous trunk (I'm sure it wouldn't seem so big to me today), and my boyhood friends and I rested and hid and conspired in its shadow and shade. And because that old tree made me feel protected and at ease, I did a lot of dreaming there amid the smells of crushed acorns and sweat-on-bark and decayed leaves and the wonderful odor of earth.

Though I couldn't possibly have articulated it then, I felt a kinship with that dark earth, and with sweet water and growing things. The oak helped to give me a sense of the ongoing order of our natural world, and man's place in it. It was only much later that I learned the details of that order—the message that humankind's survival depends on how we use our dwindling natural resources, and the hard choices that often must be made in deciding how much to use and how much to keep in trust for those who come after us.

Today I worry about our society's ability to make those choices wisely, mainly because I sense that we are losing our close contact with our earth and its natural processes. But whenever such thoughts intrude, I need only look at the photo of that huge spruce or recall the old oak of my childhood. These monuments to natural order serve as measuring sticks for our own survival. As long as we can see such trees linking sky and earth, as long as they provide quiet places for the young to dream and the not-so-young to remember old dreams and build new ones, we humans too will be able both to stay rooted in the earth and to reach for the sky.—BILL ROONEY



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world which
cannot sustain
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BYRCE NELSON

♦

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