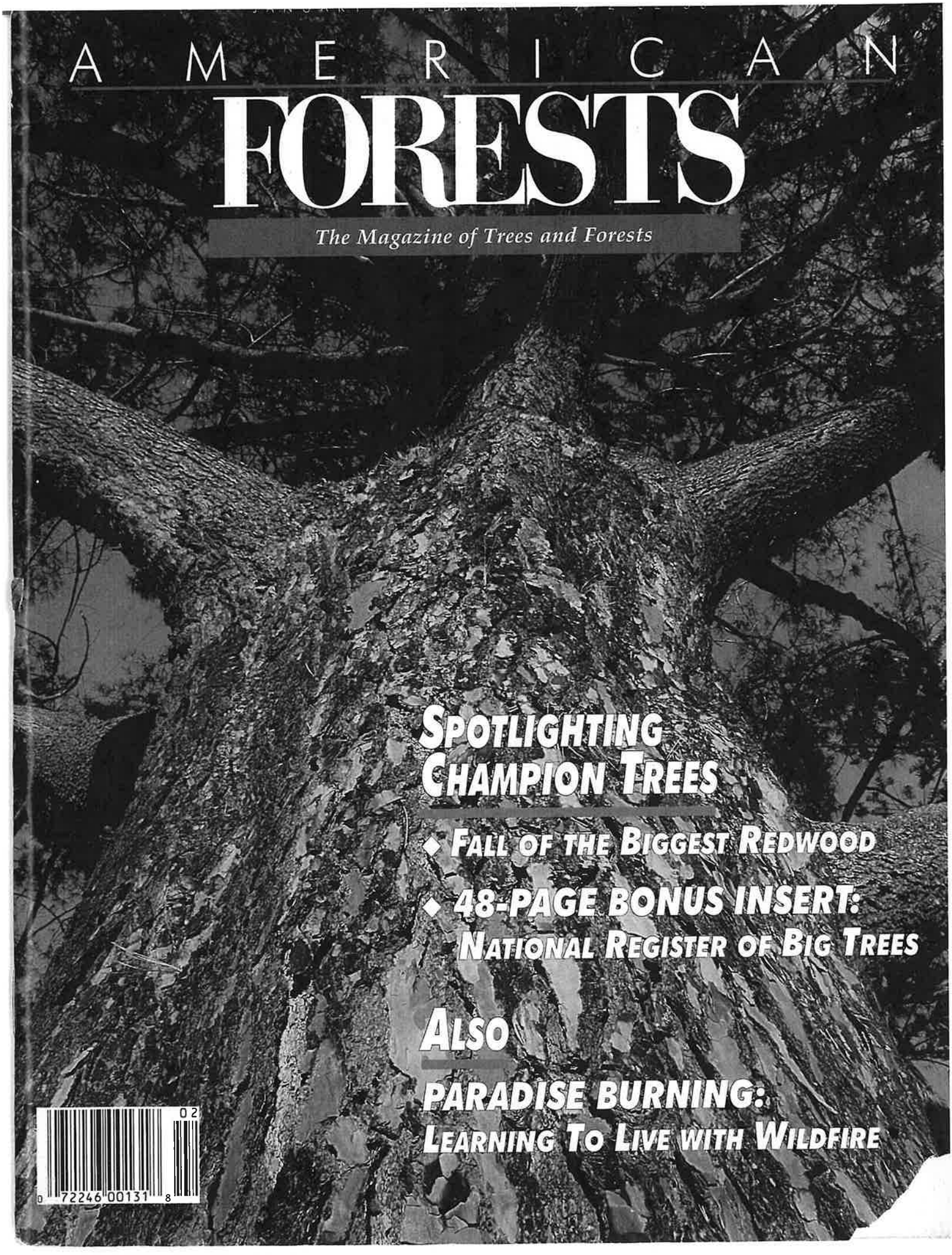
AMERICAN
FORESTS
The Magazine of Trees and Forests
SPOTLIGHTING CHAMPION TREES
◆ FALL OF THE BIGGEST REDWOOD
◆ 48-PAGE BONUS INSERT: NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES
ALSO
PARADISE BURNING: LEARNING TO LIVE WITH WILDFIRE
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AMERICAN FORESTS

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1992 VOL. 98 NOS. 1&2

FEATURES

VERY SPECIAL INSERT: Bound into the center of this issue is the 48-page National Register of Big Trees (not available in newsstand copies; available only by joining the American Forestry Association). The Register contains details and locations of 750-plus National Champions. See page 17 for more info. Open the middle staple to remove the Register.

Cover: At 106 feet tall, this Torrey pine is the largest known specimen of the nation's rarest pine species. Photo by Whit Bronaugh

Recycled paper

DEPARTMENTS

AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

Citizens caring for trees and forests since 1875

The objective of the members of The American Forestry Association, publishers of AMERICAN FORESTS, is to maintain and improve the health and value of trees and forests—to attract and cultivate the interest of citizens, industry, and government in trees and forests and to bring Americans closer to forest resources through action-oriented programs, information, and communication.

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TWIGS

Up-to-Date News in the World of Trees, Forests, and Forestry

Oakland Survivor

"We're still here and in great shape," says Barry Weiss, of Oakland's Parks and Recreation department. Weiss is referring to Joaquin Miller Park (see AMERICAN FORESTS, November/December 1991).

The park lay in the path of the firestorm that swept Oakland last October, but a shift in winds—and pure luck—stopped the blaze a mile from the park's borders.

Beset by blowing ash and smoke, the park was evacuated on October 20. "We were ready to hose down the roof," says Weiss, "but the fire never got close enough."

Heavily wooded, hilly terrain—much of it accessible only by narrow footpaths—would have made firefighting nearly impossible. The park was tinder-dry after five years of drought and, says Weiss, "would have gone up like a match."—CARRIE CASEY

Retired Foresters Abroad

Retired foresters who yearn for more than golf and fishing may want to look into the International Executive Service Corps (IESC). A nonprofit established in 1964, IESC sends professionals and business executives to

Gordon Tower (right) worked as an IESC volunteer in Honduras.

Third World countries to help struggling companies.

More than 13,000 executives have already served in 95 countries, and IESC is now seeking volunteers to work in Poland and Hungary.

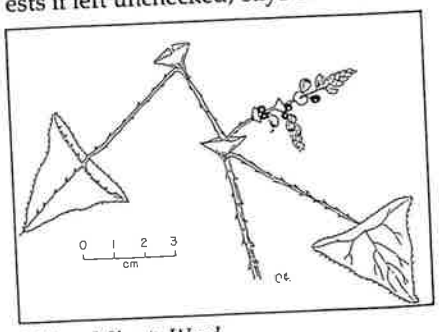
Volunteers serve for one to three months training personnel or providing other advice and consultation. They receive no pay but do get traveling expenses and a per diem and are encouraged to take their spouses.

For information write William Lippincott, IESC, P.O. Box 10005, Stamford, CT 06904.

Mile-a-Minute Weed

A weed that can grow six inches in a single day—producing a 25-foot vine over a growing season—is spreading along the East Coast, smothering fledgling trees and other vegetation.

Dubbed "mile-a-minute weed," the plant may do extensive damage to forests if left unchecked, says Dr. Nathan



Mile-a-Minute Weed

L. Hartwig, a Pennsylvania State professor. "It is a definite possibility that this weed could spread from coast to coast." Hartwig is investigating herbicides as a control measure.

The weed, a native of Asia, has multiplied rapidly in Maryland and Pennsylvania and has reached Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.—TRICIA TAYLOR

Did You Know?

. . . that a recent survey indicates 74 percent of Americans favor environmental protection even if it means slower economic growth.

. . . that each fall the citizens of Vardo, Norway, wrap the town's only tree to enable the beloved mountain ash to survive the harsh Arctic winter.

Woodsmatter

The Big Tree Champions of Maryland 1990 is now available for $11.50 from the Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, Forestry Division, Tawes State Office Bldg., Annapolis, MD 21401 . . . "Resource Management in a Dynamic World" is the theme of the 47th annual meeting of the Soil and Water Conservation Society, Aug. 9-12 in Baltimore. Call Tony Vrana or Tim Kautza at 515-289-2331 . . . The Outdoor Writers Association of America's updated *Outdoor Film and Videos* brochure is available. Send a SASE to OWAA, 2017 Cato Ave., Suite 101, State College, PA 16801-2768 . . . Leonard Lee Rue III's videotape, "Rutting Whitetails," is available for $29.95 plus $3 shipping from Leonard Rue Enterprises, 138 Millbrook Rd., Blairstown, NJ, 07825-9534 or 908-362-6616 . . . To obtain one or all of four new "Rainforests of the World" posters by Earl Bateman III, send $11.95 (or $40 for the set) to ATTN: Prepaid order department, Celestial Arts Publishing, P.O. Box 7327, Berkeley, CA 94707.

People

The National Arbor Day Foundation's Arbor Day Awards went to the Sacramento Tree Foundation, Texaco and the Texaco Foundation, and Iowa Electric Light and Power Company, all of which are Global Releaf Cooperators, and the Schlumberger Well Service's Austin Systems Center . . . The 1991 Marcus Wallenberg prize went to Dr. *Donald H. Marx* . . . The National Association of State Foresters chose *Olin D. White Jr.*, New Jersey state forester, as their new president, succeeding *John Mixon* . . . *Charles F. Shotts* received the National Forest Products Association's annual Forest Industry Leader award . . . *Stanford M. Adams* will head up North Carolina's Division of Forest Resources. *Bettina Ring* is now urban forestry coordinator at Virginia Dept. of Forestry. **AF**

THE 1992 EDITION

NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES

Now in its 52nd year, AFA's distinctive program to recognize champion trees is getting new impetus from today's environmental awakening.

By DEBORAH GANGLOFF

I was planting trees outside Albuquerque last spring when I suddenly felt a sharp pain in my foot. I took off my shoe and, finally, my sock but was unable to find the source of the discomfort. As a last resort, I checked the bottom of my shoe, and there was the long, tough thorn of a black locust. A few days later, in southern Maryland, I noticed the perfumed scent I look forward to each year—the distinctive smell of blooming black locust.

This little story demonstrates the ambiguous relationship we humans have with trees. Trees help to make our world serene and healthy, but their "care and feeding" bring responsibility. But as most of us realize, their costs are far outweighed by their benefits—environmental, conservation, psychological, and aesthetic values that enrich human life and, like a good cheese or wine, increase dramatically with age. A large tree brings a wealth of environmental goodies including broad canopy cover, the ability to purify air and water, and space for wildlife. A mature tree will shade a large area, cool urban heat islands, hold soil, and protect groundwater.

This issue of AMERICAN FORESTS *contains the entire* National Register of Big Trees, *completely redesigned and updated since the last edition, published two years ago. The 48-page* Register, *bound into the center of this magazine and easily removable by opening a single staple, is a bonus for members of the American Forestry Association. If you picked up this magazine from a newsstand or bookstore, you won't find the* Register. *But you can order it for $2 or, better yet, join AFA for just $24 a year, and we'll send you the* National Register *with our compliments.*

The Register *itself, and the main body of* AMERICAN FORESTS, *are peppered with feature articles relating to champion and other distinctive trees, and graced by the superb photography of Whit Bronaugh, who is turned on by these arboreal ancients.*

We hope this publication conveys the majesty and permanence and peace that big trees bespeak.—The Editors

Our emotional attachment to trees also multiplies with each growing season. No one likes to see newly planted seedlings or young trees die, but the loss of a venerable arboreal friend can be akin to losing kin. As AFA's vice president for program services, which includes overseeing the Big Trees program, I hear that message repeatedly. For example, a woman called recently to report the loss of 14 old oaks in a nearby park to gypsy-

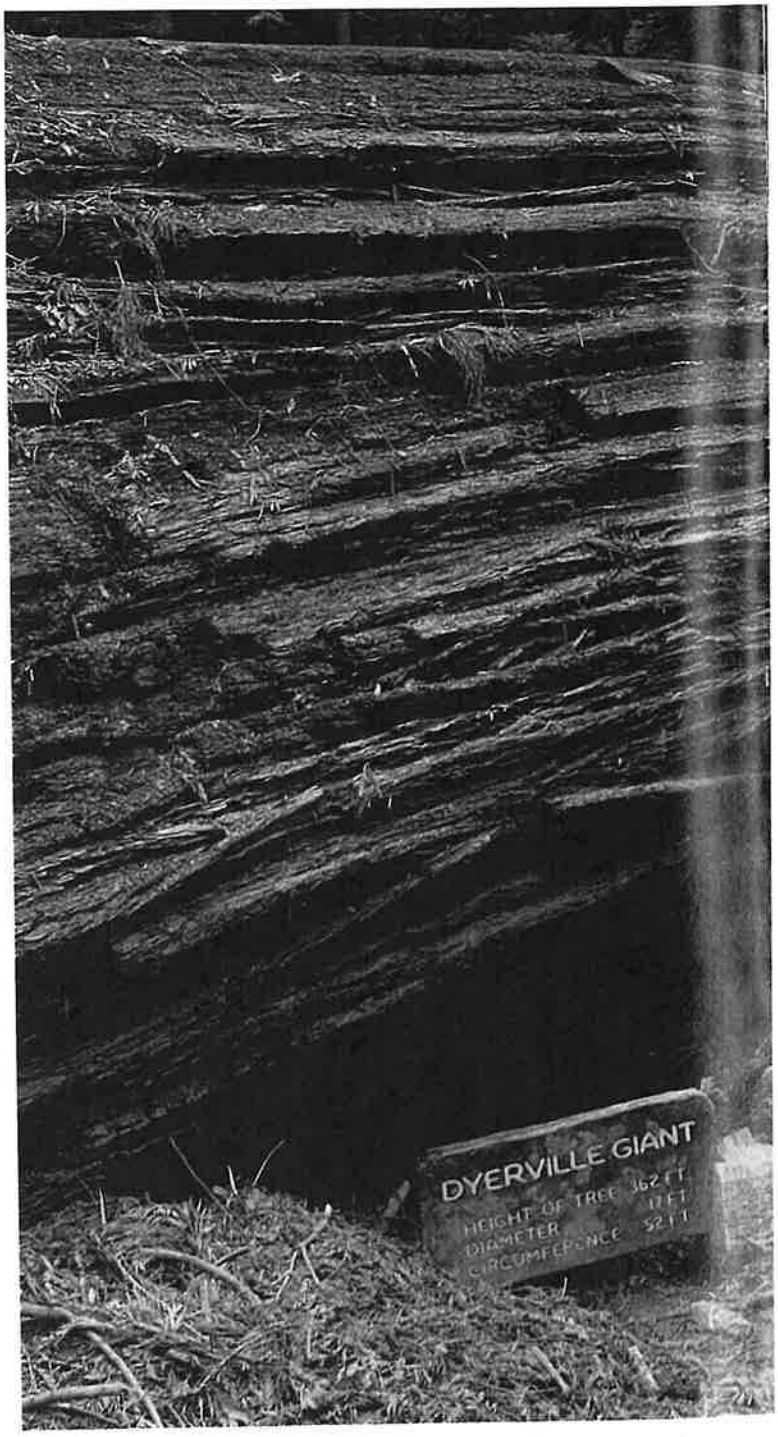
turn to page 57

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES

THE FALL *of the* DYERVILLE GIANT

By WHIT BRONAUGH

One of earth's largest creatures, born a thousand years before Columbus, now lies in state to give visitors a new perspective on spectacular trees.



For the residents of Dyerville—a blink-and-you'll-miss-it town in California's redwood country—peace and quiet are the norm. But on a calm evening last March, the stillness of a nearby redwood grove was profoundly shattered by the fall of a monarch. In its last moments the Dyerville Giant, our champion coast redwood since 1966, released the energy of centuries of growth as its 500 tons plunged to earth. One local, who heard the impact from half a mile away, thought a train had crashed.

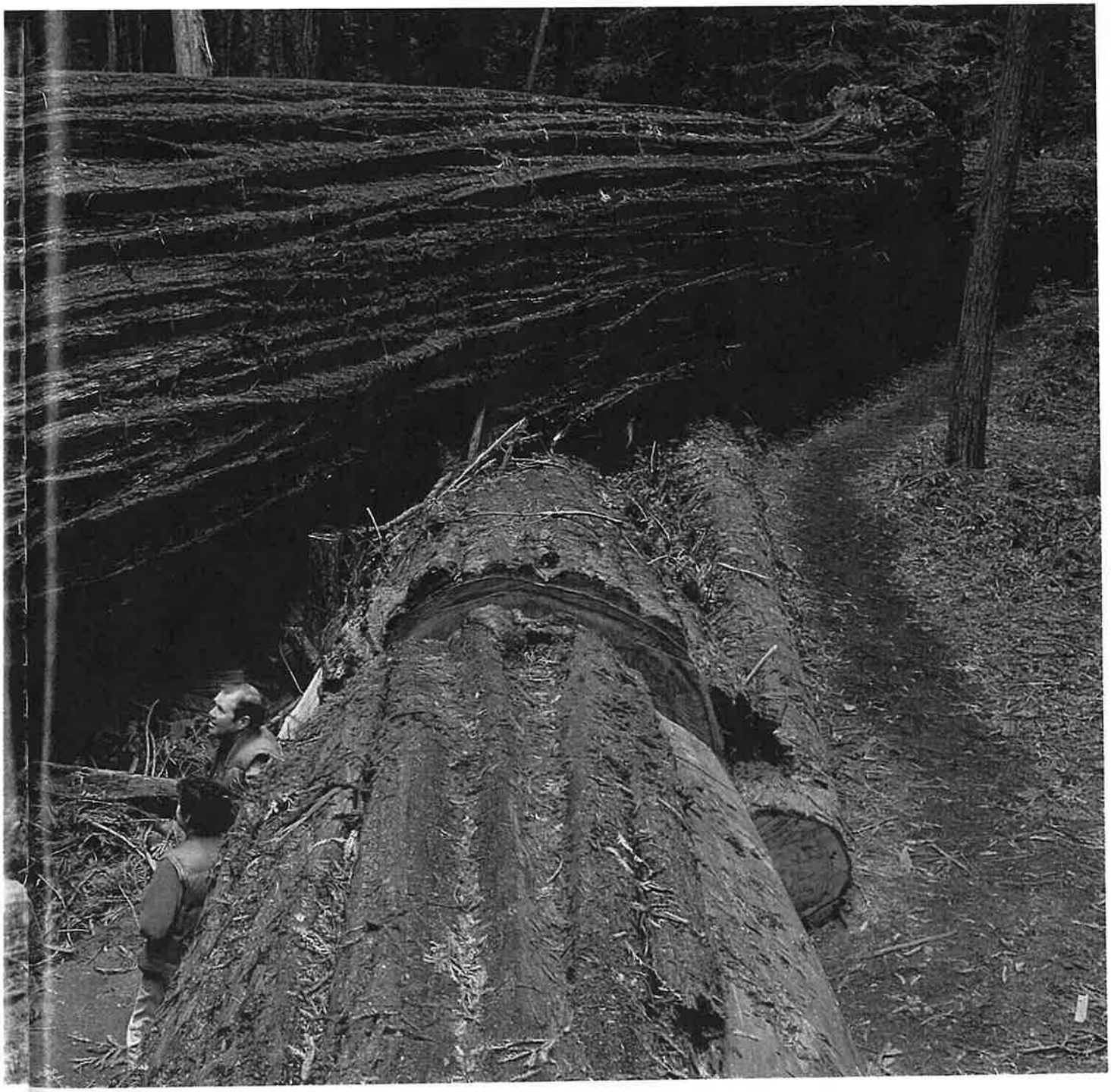
When measured in 1972, the Dyerville Giant stood 362 feet tall and had a circumference of 52 feet four inches and a crown spread of 74 feet. At 1,010 total points, as measured by the American Forestry Association's scoring system, it was second only to the giant sequoia champion. The Dyerville Giant's crown is now in pieces, but the tree's final height has been estimated at about 370 feet, certainly within several feet of having been the tallest tree in the world.

Even for those who saw it when it was still standing, its size is difficult to comprehend. This tree was as tall as a 30-story building, 200 feet taller than Niagara Falls. It weighed more than a loaded 747 Jumbo Jet. If you stand up and look down at a quarter lying on the floor, you will see how small a person lying on the ground would look if you were on top of the once-standing Dyerville Giant.

Two years ago I had to crane my neck to take in the Dyerville Giant's

Photojournalist Whit Bronaugh has another article on page 30.

Photos by the author



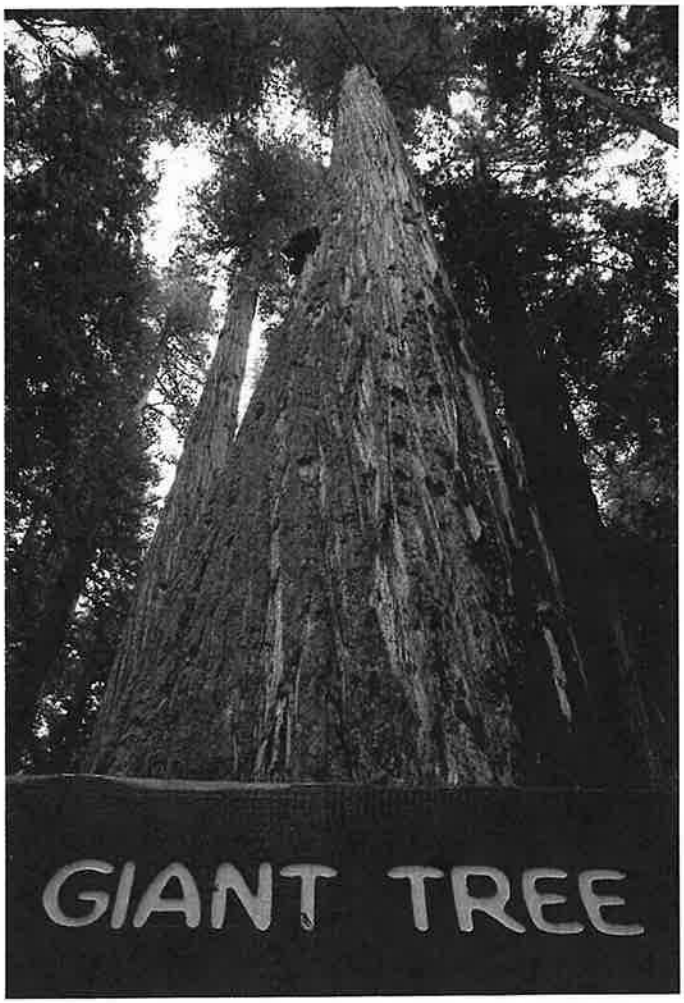
Visitors must walk 200 feet from the base of the Dyerville Giant's fallen trunk to see over this 500-ton mammoth tree.

lofty heights. When I visited the behemoth after it fell, I still felt like a Lilliputian next to Gulliver. As I walked along the massive trunk, I couldn't see over it until I was 200 feet from its base.

The domino effect that caused the champ's demise actually began a week earlier, when a venerable redwood standing 50 yards from the Dyerville Giant finally surrendered to gravity. On the way down it glanced off a second 1,000-year-old tree, causing it to lean. One week later, that tree went down, taking the Dyerville Giant with it in a thunderous finale. The assaulting tree's momentum carried it to the ground first, and the champion, as if in revenge, collapsed on top of it.

Considering the fate of most old-growth, the Dyerville Giant was lucky to meet a natural end. Germinating 1,000 years before Columbus, enduring centuries of floods, storms, fires, and earthquakes, it was spared the axe in 1926 by the efforts of the Save-the-Redwoods League. The League purchased 9,000 acres of redwood forest with contributions totaling $2 million (equivalent to $300 million today). Two years later the area was designated as the Humboldt Redwoods State Park. In 1931 the League honored its founding members by naming Founders Grove, a small section of the park that included the Dyerville Giant.

It wasn't until 1966 that Dr. Paul Zinke, professor of forestry at the University of California at Berkeley, recognized the Dyerville Giant for the champion that it was. As part of a



The Giant Tree, only three miles west of the Dyerville Giant, at 363 feet stands as the new champion.

long-term redwood ecology project, Zinke needed tree measurements for his studies of redwood "plumbing"—how the trees pump and distribute water and nutrients up a gradient over 350 feet high. Having measured most of the tallest redwoods including the Tall Tree, the previous champion and then tallest tree in the world, he had the data to establish the Dyerville tree as the new champion.

After the tree's demise, Zinke drove up to make measurements and examine the foliage. Surprisingly, he found that the crown had been quite vigorous, growing at a rate of eight inches a year. So, how could a much smaller tree topple the champ?

Park officials said that heavy rains (17 inches in the month the Dyerville champ fell), which saturated and loosened the soil, may have been an important factor. In addition, Zinke noted considerable root rot once the base was exposed. Add to that the normally shallow root system of coast redwoods and the Dyerville Giant's lean, and all you need is the proverbial straw—a nudge from a small neighbor was more than enough.

For Tim Young, supervising ranger for Humboldt Redwoods State Park, it was "almost like a loss in the family. It was a very sad day to see that big beautiful tree down on the ground."

Reaction in the local papers varied from mystical appreciation to indifference ("It's just a tree"). A few visitors thought it should be cut up for lumber or firewood and made "useful."

"Absolutely not," says Young. "We'd like to have it standing, but it's quite impressive on the ground and will continue to be one of the park's main attractions."

Most visitors agreed. Three weeks after the Dyerville Giant's fall, I sat on a log and listened to the reactions when visitors first saw the prone champion: "Just fantastic. Simply awesome!" was the typical response. In fact, the tree attracted more attention in its death than it did when alive. Within two weeks visitation shot up to over 50 times the normal rate. Park officials were interviewed by three TV stations, six radio stations, and over 20 newspapers. Scientists and arborists came to measure, sample, and even collect clippings for cloning.

Genetically, the Dyerville Giant might live on, but its throne is up for grabs. I asked Zinke and officials from redwood national and state parks to suggest possible contenders. The resulting list sounded like a roster for an arboreal all-star team: Stout Tree, Giant Tree, Rockefeller Tree, Arco Giant, Flatiron Tree, Montgomery Giant, Bird's Nest Tree, Founders Tree, and the former champion, Tall Tree.

It is a daunting list since measuring the height of redwoods can be an ex-

Sorting Out the Giants

♦ *As far back as anyone can remember, and then a million years farther back, the range of the redwoods and giant sequoias stretched across most of the northern hemisphere. Today, however, the two ancient species are found only on the West Coast.*

The redwood, or coast redwood as it is also known, grows along the Pacific where rain and fog are plentiful. The giant sequoia, needing a drier environment, flourishes at higher elevations.

Sharing a legacy as the largest, as well as among the oldest, life forms in North America, these two noble species can be distinguished from each other by those with a discerning eye. The giant sequoia's deep-green leaves are pointed, scale-like, and overlap one another. The redwood's leaves are bright yellow-green, stand out stiffly from the twigs, and remain on the branches for up to five years—slightly longer than the giant sequoia's leaves.

Distinguishing the trees by their leaves takes sharp eyes since the trunk of the giant sequoia can rise 80 to 225 feet before the first limb appears. Giant sequoias, frequently referred to as "bigtrees," reach heights of 300 to 330 feet, whereas redwoods can grow to 350 feet high. The giant sequoia, however, lives longer. Naturalist John Muir reported one bigtree as having enough growth rings to be at least 4,000 years old.

Because of the vast heights of these two species, the onlooker who wants to know more will have to

ercise in frustration, often requiring many hours of patient work. Foresters usually use Abney levels, clinometers, hypsometers, or transits to determine the height. After measuring the distance they are standing from the tree, they wave the magic wand of trigonometry and presto, out comes the tree's height.

That's the theory, anyway. To get an accurate reading, it's generally best to be over two-thirds of the tree's height away from its base. For potential redwood champions, that means about a football field away with a lot of other trees obstructing the view.

Other difficulties include uneven terrain, trees with a lean, and choosing the highest of multiple tops.

To get around these problems, Zinke tried using a weather balloon with a plumb line but found that the line wasn't taut enough. He even thought of using a helicopter to position a laser reflector at the tree's top but feared blowing the tree over with the prop wash. In the end, he had to rely on the tedious surveying methods.

Fortunately for my search, Ron Hildebrant, a postal worker with a background in forestry and surveying, has recently been measuring redwoods for a writer doing a book on the world's tallest trees. Ranger Tim Young showed me Hildebrant's data, and it looked then like the Giant Tree, growing along Bull Creek three miles west of the Dyerville Giant, would now be the biggest by the American Forestry Association's standards. In fact, Hildebrant nominated it only three days after the Dyerville Giant fell.

Then Joe Hardcastle, chief ranger for the Eel River District, told me about Big Tree in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park. I called up the park officials there and learned that Big Tree's circumference of 21.6 feet is inflated by a large butt swell. But Carl Knapp, the park's maintenance supervisor, remembered 15 years ago measuring a 250-foot tree on the Irvine Trail with a diameter of 22 feet and no significant taper. A quick calculation gave that one 1,079 points, 63 points higher than the Giant Tree even without the crown spread!

A few days later I went out with Steve Fisher, a maintenance worker at Prairie Creek State Park, to measure the Irvine Trail tree. After a two-mile hike through old-growth redwoods (I kept saying, "*That's* a big one!"), we came to the tree in question ("That's *really* a big one!"). The height agreed closely with Knapp's memory, but the diameter fell several feet short and overall the tree scored "only" about 950 points. Close, but no champion.

So for now, the Giant Tree wins out after all. As of this writing, Deborah Gangloff, coordinator of AFA's Big Tree Program, hasn't received a nomination to top its 363-foot height, 638-inch circumference, and 62-foot crown spread. With 1,016.5 total points, the Giant Tree is the twin of its late predecessor.

On the hike out from the Irvine Trail tree, I was too enthralled with the unique feeling of walking through stately old-growth to be disappointed at not finding the new champion. Besides, most rangers feel that even bigger redwoods—Super Giant Trees—are waiting to be discovered, perhaps in the last groves of unprotected old-growth. I felt grateful to the Save-the-Redwoods League and park system for their efforts in the race to preserve those last stands of majestic trees. But on the drive home I wondered how much time was left when I saw three logging trucks rumble by, each carrying a single mammoth log.

As for the Dyerville Giant, even in death it is as important as standing big trees to the health, integrity, and ambiance of old-growth forests. Fallen logs are part of the whole. Carting off the Dyerville Giant from the Founder's Grove would be like removing the Parthenon's fallen columns.

It will take centuries, if not millennia, for the Dyerville Giant to decompose and donate its nutrients to lichens, mosses, sword ferns, lady ferns, redwood sorrel, trillium, salmon berry, tanoak, California laurel, chipmunks, squirrels, deer, porcupines, bobcats, spotted owls, thrushes, wrens, warblers, and future redwood giants. Long may it rot in peace. **AF**

check the ground—or, rather, the cones that fall there. The bigtree's cones are more than twice as large as the redwood's.

In February and March, the tiny pollen-bearing flowers of the giant sequoia appear and then the seed-producing flowers, which take two seasons to mature into the egg-shaped cones. The giant sequoia relies totally on seeds for reproduction—unlike the redwood, which produces sprouts from its stumps and root collar. Also, its flowers mature into cones in only one season.

The fibrous texture of the redwood's reddish-gray bark sets it apart from the thick, red-brown bark of the giant sequoia. But beware, the textures and coloring inevitably change with age.

The redwood's strong heartwood is heavier and is used commercially more often.

Over the years, the trees have acquired several names that add to the confusion. Causing the most trouble is the fact that the giant sequoia is also known as the "Sierra redwood." An Austrian botanist further muddied the waters when he gave the trees the genus name Sequoia, honoring the Cherokee chief Sequoyah. After years of debate, however, the giant sequoia's genus name was changed to Sequoiadendron. The change means that the giant sequoia isn't really a sequoia after all.

The species names seem to describe the trees best— sempervirens for the redwood and giganteum for the giant sequoia, meaning "ever-living sequoia" and "giant sequoia." What's most important, these are exactly the qualities that may inspire us to protect the future of two of earth's most venerable species.—TRICIA TAYLOR

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES

Adventures of a Big-Tree Photographer

By WHIT BRONAUGH

The rewards of this unique pastime are measured in far more than memorable images.

Photos by the author

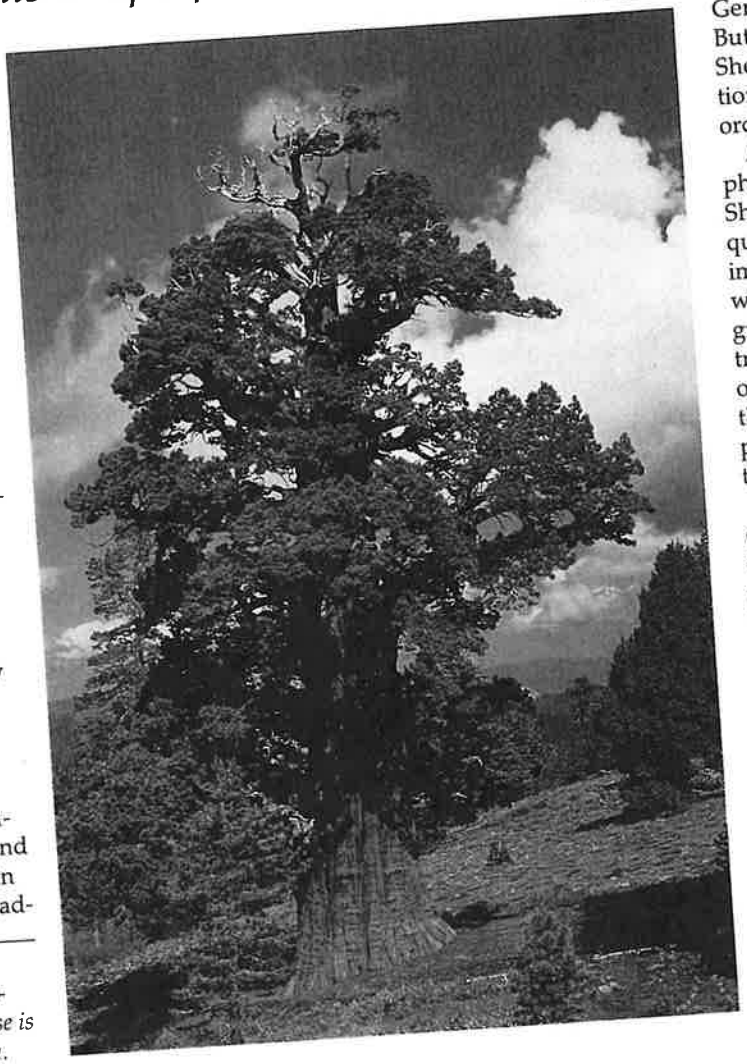
I had arrived too late for photography that evening, but I couldn't resist getting a glimpse of my first national champion tree. Stepping out of my car, I was suddenly immersed in the earthy smells and cautious sounds of the forest. A flashlight seemed obtrusive, so I left it behind and walked down the path in darkness. As my eyes adjusted, the treetops revealed themselves as inky black silhouettes set against the Milky Way. Then I saw something that looked, well, wrong. It looked like nothing—as in the absence of everything, including light. The emptiness before me was impossibly wide, like a giant tear in the fabric of space. Certainly, the word "tree" did not come to mind. The theme song from The Twilight Zone did.

I circled the unnerving object to see if it was several overlapping trees, but no break in the darkness appeared. Prevented by a fence from touching it, I tried to imagine the black void filled with solid wood, but it was easier to believe in the Twilight Zone.

The next morning, when I returned with my camera, I still had trouble applying my concept of a tree to what the sun now revealed was indeed the General Sherman sequoia. But then, the General Sherman, like other national champions, is no ordinary tree.

After several days of photographing General Sherman and other sequoias, I wondered how impressed I would be when I went to photograph other champion trees. When you've seen one champion, especially the champion of champions, have you seen them all?

The next champion tree on my list was a species I have known intimately since early childhood. Back then, all trees fell into one of three types: those I could climb, those I couldn't, and those called black walnuts. Each September my hands would be stained brown from gathering the big



This western juniper in Stanislaus National Forest, California, is one of the 40 national champs the author has captured coast to coast.

Whit Bronaugh is a photojournalist whose home base is Santa Barbara, California.

Shooting the champion Sierra lodgepole pine, San Bernardino N.F., took a five-mile ski.

walnuts that, unhulled, went for about two cents a pound. My baseball-card collection grew as I discovered the locations of the biggest walnut trees.

Years later, when I headed up to northern California to photograph the king of black walnuts, I expected to find something comparable to the big trees of my enterprising youth. I could make a comparison, all right, but it required a factor of about four. No telling how many Mickey Mantles I could have had if that tree had been in my backyard. The champ had *limbs* bigger than any walnut tree I'd ever seen. The crown, which dwarfed a nearby barn, could shade nearly one-third of a football field. If you've seen one champion, I realized, then you've seen only one champion.

Since then, as an ongoing project, I've visited and photographed some 40 national champion trees from Connecticut to California, from the 1,300-point General Sherman down to the 45- point California hoptree. I've never been disappointed. Each encounter is unique in its aesthetic rewards and photographic challenges.

Sometimes the biggest challenge is to find the subject. Not every national champion tree is the center of attraction in a well-known park with signs pointing 'that-a-way.' A number of champs have their vital statistics engraved on their own little plaque of wood, metal, or even stone, but most stand off the beaten path, unmarked and generally unrecognized.

My directions to find the biggest California-laurel in the Siskiyou Mountains of Oregon seemed simple enough: Go a quarter mile east on Road 3533 and park, then walk uphill about 100 yards to the tree. Right. I headed into the woods with tripod and camera gear, planning to be set up in five minutes. Wrong. The terrain had more in common with cliffs than hills. I counted my paces, guessing about one step back for every three forward on parts of the steep, unstable slope. After perhaps 200 yards, I figured I'd missed the tree, but was I too far east or too far west? At what level should I traverse? Two hours later, feeling like a rat in a maze, I finally stumbled upon an hourglass-shaped California-laurel with a hollow center roomy enough for a small party.

My confidence in you-can't-miss-it directions took another blow last winter on my quest for the co-champion Sierra lodgepole pine. "It's easy to find," a ranger with the San Bernardino National Forest told me, "because there's a sign right next to it." After an uphill, five-mile ski, I arrived at the designated "X" on my map and found a big lodgepole pine. But there was no "This Is It" sign. I used the sun's last rays to photograph it just in case the sign was missing for some reason. Had I never heard of the sign, I would have had little doubt.

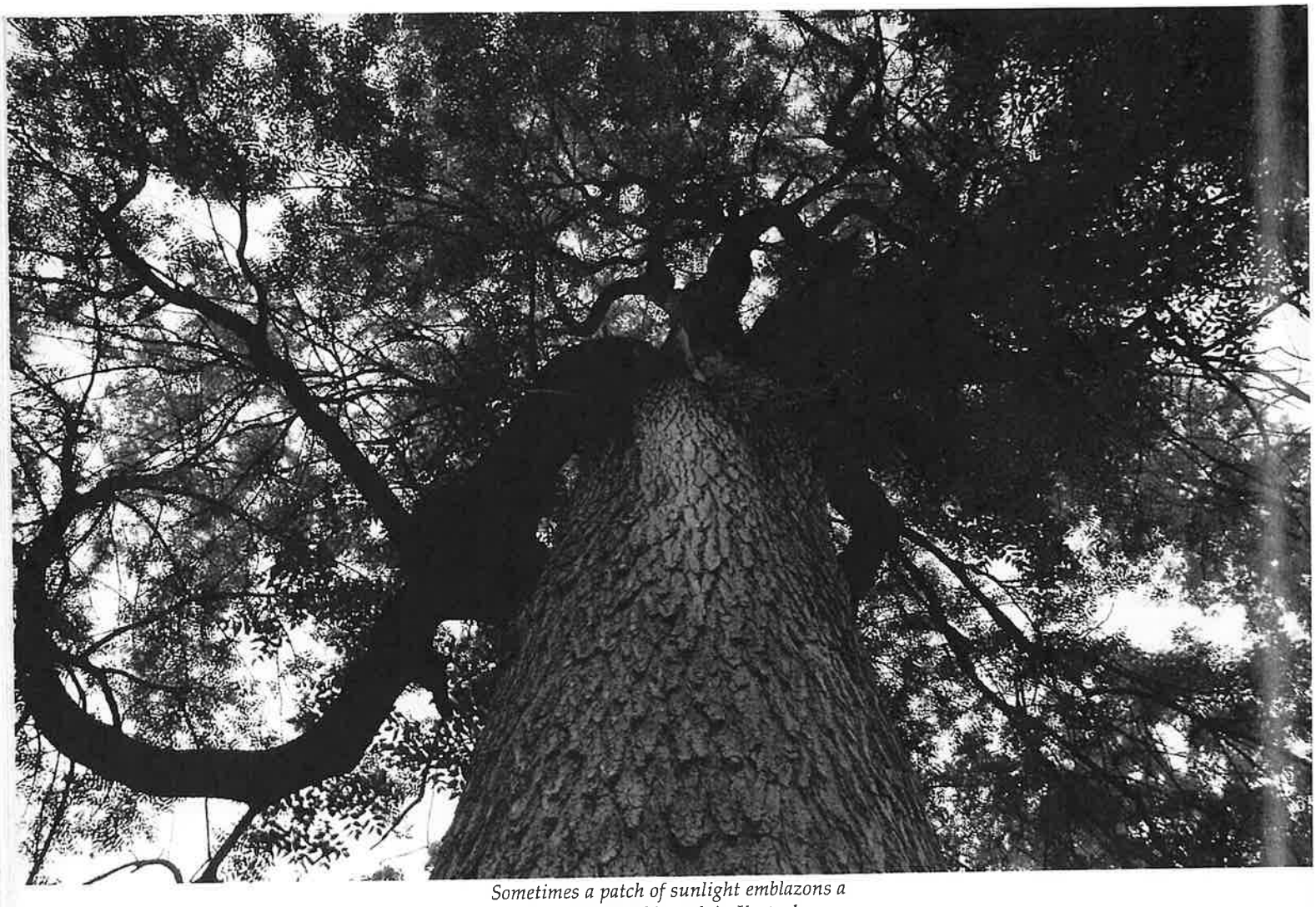
It wasn't until I was about halfway back to the roadhead, after a small accident, that I figured out what had happened. The moon slipped behind a cloud, causing a slight but critical navigation error that left me planted, headfirst, in the deep, sugary powder off-trail. After floundering a bit, I pushed down on my ski poles and was surprised at how deep the snow was. Suddenly, I knew that I had photographed the right tree, or at least all but the bottom four or five feet of it; the sign, along with the base of the champion Sierra lodgepole pine, had simply been covered by snow.

As I near an area where a champion tree grows, my thoughts usually run something like this: "Hmmm, that's a big one. I wonder if . . . But this one looks about as big . . . Gosh, how am I—oh, *there* it is!" Sign or no sign, most champions need no introduction.

Sometimes, though, the directions to find a big tree are a bit too sketchy. I never did find the champion Pacific rhododendron or the wavyleaf silktassel. And on a few sad occasions, my search was ended when I learned of a champion's demise: the coast live oak downed by a storm, the California sycamore washed away in a flood.

But more often than not, my searches have ended with success. As I honed my photographic techniques for champion trees and my approach became more second nature, I began to observe and learn more about these regal subjects. Though I have long studied the natural history of trees, until this project I had never *watched* a tree.

Among naturalists and nature lovers there are birdwatchers, butterfly watchers, and tree huggers, but



Sometimes a patch of sunlight emblazons a champ like this blue ash in Kentucky.

I've never heard of a tree watcher. Most of the time trees don't seem to *do* anything to watch. Impressive as General Sherman is—being the largest living thing on earth—most visitors walk up to it, say "Wow!" and snap some pictures, then leave. With their inert, aloof silence, trees are too passive to hold our attention for very long. They just stand there.

Photographing champion trees, by

turn to page 50

How to "Capture" Champions

♦ As a nature photographer, I'm used to chasing elusive quarry, searching for that rare combination of an exceptional subject, elegant composition, and beautiful light. With champion trees, the subject is already chosen and the scene is set. The challenge lies in having to work with that specific tree. Here are some tips to put the champions you visit in their best light.

Conveniently, trees don't go anywhere, so take time to scout all possible angles. Besides circling the tree to choose its best side, search the area for relevant or aesthetic foreground subjects such as a branch of a similar tree. Take care to crop out possible distractions like telephone poles, but take advantage of elements that enhance the scene like barns or, in a forest, saplings of the same species. Include people or some recognizable object if your goal is to convey an accurate sense of the tree's size.

For a more eye-catching photograph, choose views that most people would never see. Try shooting from ground level, use a woodpecker's perspective looking up the trunk, or, when it can be done safely, climb the tree or one nearby to get an aerial view. I've climbed three champions with horizontal limbs big enough to set my tripod on!

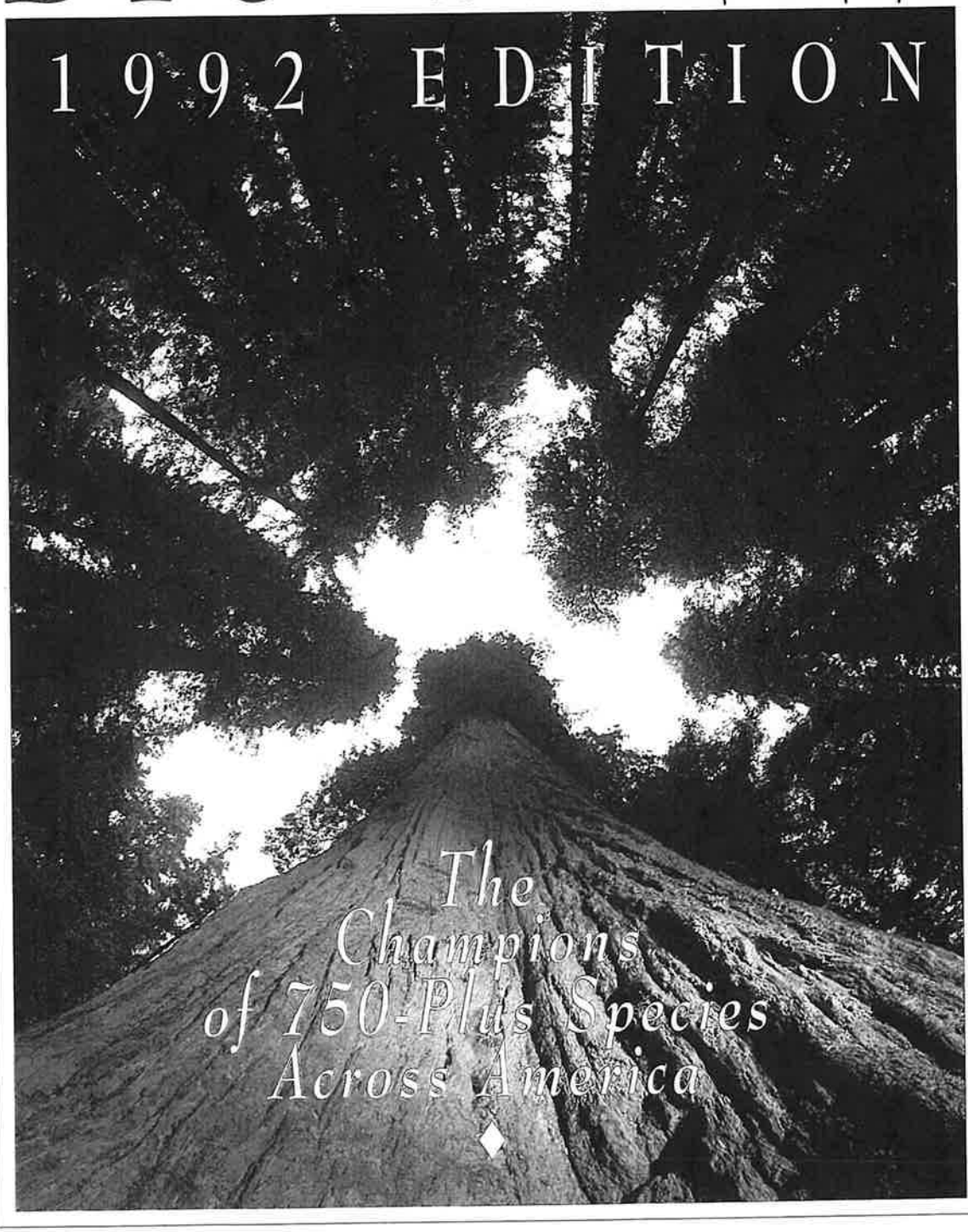
If your champion is in the open, early morning or late afternoon light will add that warm glow. In a forest, the soft light of an overcast sky will reduce the contrast and prevent heavy shadows or overly bright sunlit spots from obscuring the form and detail of the tree.

If you want to include the entire tree in the frame, any lens will do, provided you have sufficient room to move back as needed. But in the forest or any other tight situation, a wide-angle lens will be indispensable. Wide-angle lenses are also helpful when you want to emphasize the foreground while retaining sharp focus throughout the scene.

Though certainly impressive, champion trees aren't necessarily the most picturesque trees. To give your images that extra touch, "dress" your subjects by timing your visit to coincide with the spring bloom, fall colors, or a fresh winter snow.—Whit Bronaugh

NATIONAL REGISTER *of* BIG TREES

1992 EDITION



The Champions of 750-Plus Species Across America

ROOTS AND WINGS

For the third consecutive year, the Davey Tree Expert Company is proud to be the national sponsor of the American Forestry Association's National Register of Big Trees program and a corporate partner in AFA's Global ReLeaf campaign.

Through the years, it has become increasingly apparent that trees play a significant role in the quality of our environment. This Register creates continuing awareness of AFA's Big Tree program in several ways: It helps educate and inspire the general public to care for our country's trees and to participate in locating the champions of each species.

It is fitting that Davey and AFA, two organizations founded on and dedicated to the preservation of trees for more than a century, should join as partners. The Davey Tree Expert Company's continued support of AFA's Big Trees and Global ReLeaf programs is just one way we can help increase environmental awareness. We encourage everyone to understand that actions taken today can improve the quality of our environment for generations to come.

Douglas Cowan
President and Chief Executive Officer
Davey Tree Expert Company

This special publication is intended as a tribute to "nature's noblest vegetables," the largest known trees in nearly 800 species, specimens that have attained the greatest growth of which their kind is capable.

But these days trees are a hot topic. It doesn't take a towering redwood to get the attention of a world increasingly conscious of how we humans are fouling our own nest. In fact, in cities and towns from L.A. to Atlanta to Poland and Ukraine, more and more of us are getting down in the dirt to plant and nurture little seedlings planted under the Global ReLeaf banner and similar programs.

Trees big and little, and the increasing public attention being paid to them, are a bright spot in a sea of distressing news. The seedlings are one of the wisest investments we can make in the future; they help us keep faith with our children's children. The arboreal ancients listed and pictured in this magazine are living proof that humankind can both be rooted in the earth and reach for the sky.

Neil Sampson
Executive Vice President
American Forestry Association

The objective of the members of The American Forestry Association is to maintain and improve the health and value of trees and forests–to attract and cultivate the interest of citizens, industry, and government in trees and forests and to bring Americans closer to forest resources through action-oriented programs, information, and communication.

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1992 EDITION

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COVER PHOTO: Worm's-eye view of a grove of redwoods, by Harald Sund.

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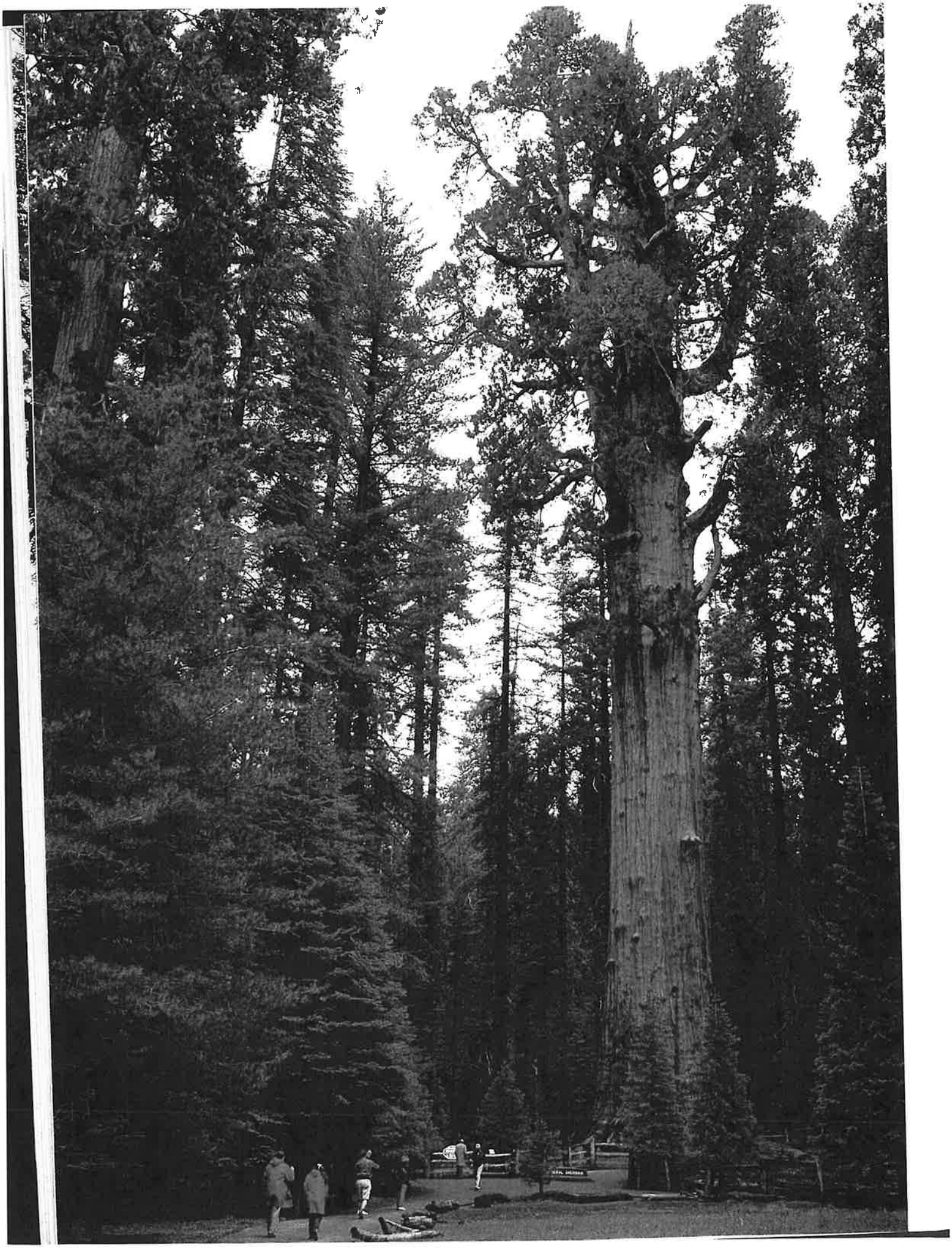


A Challenge to the General's Crown

Might an upstart sequoia dethrone General Sherman as the world's largest living creature—and trash AFA's measuring system in the bargain?

By Whit Bronaugh

On a stormy winter evening in 1978, the Sierra Nevada snow muffled a massive thump that signaled the end of an arboreal giant. The impact broke the trunk into pieces, which were later matched and added together for a total of 140 feet, the largest over six feet in diameter.

***The General Sherman** looms out of the California forest (left), as does its rival, the General Grant (above).*

Photos by the author

Another champion tree bites the dust? No. Just the General Sherman sequoia casually shedding a branch larger than most entire trees east of the Mississippi River.

Touted as the world's largest living thing, General Sherman is over 266 billion times heavier than the seed from which it sprouted some 2,500 years ago. Its base would just about cover one player's side of a singles tennis court. If it were converted to pencils (perish the thought), end to end they would reach around the equator with 10 left over for every first-grader in the country.

The American Forestry Association has a standard, if less descriptive, method to illustrate General Sherman's size. The AFA formula—taking into consideration the tree's height of 275 feet, circumference of 998 inches, and average crown spread of 107 feet—gives a size factor of 1,300 points, nearly 300 more than the second largest champion, a coast redwood. General Sherman has reigned as champion for all 52 years of AFA's Big Tree Program. But since publication of the 1990 edition of the *National Register of Big Trees*, that supremacy was challenged with the nomination of the General Grant tree by retired naval

officer Forest Clingan.

It's not the first time the title of world's biggest tree has been challenged. Bill Tweed, management assistant at Sequoia National Park, calls the contest "the oldest story of the Sierra Nevada." In fact, before accurate comparisons were made, claims of having found the biggest tree came from all over the world: a Montezuma cypress in Mexico, a Douglas-fir in British Columbia, a Kauri pine in New Zealand, and a number of giant sequoias in the Sierra Nevada.

In the late 1800s, sequoia contenders were often measured with rifles, arm lengths, or an exaggerated eye for personal fame. Deep wilderness discouraged verification of many claims, and publishers happily perpetuated fanciful tales of trees reaching 600 feet in height and 50 feet in diameter! It wasn't until 1931 that General Sherman was accurately measured and compared with other big sequoias, on the basis of volume, and officially declared the biggest of all.

No serious challenges to General Sherman's crown were made until 1975, when officials of the Sierra National Forest nominated one of their sequoias called the Bull Buck Tree. The Forest Service teamed up with officials of Sequoia National Park, where General Sherman is located, and the AFA for a survey of the two goliaths. Much emphasis was placed on the finding that General Sherman was nearly twice the volume of Bull Buck. But by AFA's own formula, which doesn't take volume into full consideration, General Sherman squeaked by with only 25 points to spare. The difference was in the taper of the two trunks: Bull Buck's taper was normal; the sides of General Sherman are nearly parallel.

By nominating General Grant, Forest Clingan has called into question AFA's methods for evaluating tree size. Citing figures in Wendell Flint's authoritative compendium of sequoia measurements, Clingan observed that even without the crown spread, General Grant beats General Sherman's total by 58 points. But the 1931 survey team showed that when volume was used, General Sherman exceeded General Grant by 6,622 cubic feet. Flint's measurements from 1980 have General Sherman still far ahead with 52,508 cubic feet, while General Grant (46,608 cubic feet) comes in third behind the Washington Tree (47,850 cubic feet). Again, the difference is in the trunk taper. Should General Sherman get special consideration and continue its

A Formula Made for Champions

"No matter what formula you use to compare tree sizes, something is not going to fit," says Wendell Flint, a retired mathematics teacher who has been measuring giant sequoias for over 40 years. It would seem an impossible task to come up with one fair method to measure all 850 species found in America. Yet the American Forestry Association, with its ongoing program to find and measure the biggest tree of each species, has attempted to do just that.

Numerous formulas for different species or different shapes of trees would require much subjectivity in placing trees in the right category. Where do you draw the line between "bushy" and "partially bushy" species? Acorns from the same oak tree will grow very differently in a dense forest as compared to an open field. Do you use different formulas for different habitats?

A single formula for all trees eliminates the need for a lot of subjective decisions, but it results in a Jack-of-all-trades-and-master-of-none solution. So how did AFA arrive at its formula of adding the height in feet to the circumference (at 4½ feet above ground) in inches, and one-quarter of the average crown spread in feet to create a size factor expressed in "points"? The association adopted it from a Maryland standard.

In 1925, Fred Besley, Maryland's first state forester, started a statewide Big Tree Contest. He established a set of rules, including the formula that AFA adopted and continues to use. He felt that the trunk was the most important part of the tree and gave it greater weight by using inches for the circumference while keeping the height and crown spread in feet. Since the crown of a tree is more air than tree, Besley gave

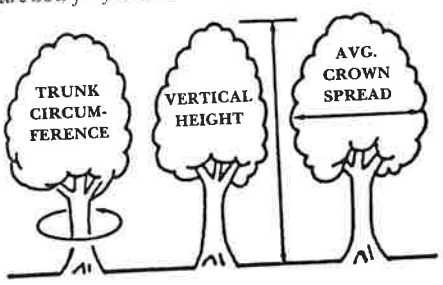
How To Nominate a Champ

For each nomination, we need the following information:

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. Vertical height of the tree to the nearest foot. The most reliable tools for this purpose are an Abney hand level, a hypsometer, or a transit. Lacking such a tool, you can use a straight stick. Hold the stick at its base vertically at arm's length, making sure its length above your hand equals the distance from your hand to your eye. Walk backward away from the tree, staying approximately level with the tree's base. Stop when the stick above your hand appears to be the same length as the tree. You should be sighting over your hand to the base of the tree and, without moving anything but your eye, sighting over the top of the stick to the top of the tree. Measure how far you have backed away from the tree, and that



it the lowest billing by allowing only a quarter of its spread to be included in the total score.

AFA's Deborah Gangloff sheds more light on the matter: "In South Africa, the champion-tree program is run by a society of dendrologists. You practically need a Ph.D. to measure and nominate a tree, and that's not what we want to do here. We're not teaching math; we're encouraging people to appreciate and learn about trees."

Mathematicians and foresters agree that ideally, total volume would be the best indicator of size for a tree. But they both balk at the practical considerations of measuring the volume of most hardwood trees without cutting them down.

The AFA formula calls for measurements that are practical and yet objective: height, circumference, and crown spread. It's the way those factors are combined into one number that lacks objective justification. The circumference, expressed in inches, is therefore 12 times more important than the height, expressed in feet, and 48 times more important than the crown spread, expressed in feet but divided by four.

It makes biological sense that girth be the most significant measurement. Most trees approach their maximum height relatively early in life; subsequent growth is mainly in the girth of the trunk and branches. But why use a factor of 12, derived from the relationship between the width of the average Roman thumb (the inch) and the length of the average Roman foot (the foot)? Was it to follow Protagoras' dictum that man is the measure of all things? Probably not. It's more likely because it was simple, convenient, and no more arbitrary than any other one system.

Any more specific justification of the weighting of the formula would only bias it to certain tree shapes. Life, thankfully, does not fall cleanly into neat little geometric categories. Even the distinction between a tree and a shrub is arbitrary, with many species overlapping the various definitions. And what about an aspen grove that is genetically all one individual connected by underground stems?

Better to forget the esoteric questions and complicated formulas and continue to have fun using a simple, workable method to make comparisons.

So, without losing sight of the primary goals of fun, education, citizen involvement, and protection of magnificent trees, the AFA welcomes comment on these potential guidelines:

♦ Continue to use the standard AFA formula as a relative comparison of tree size.

♦ In rare cases where the formula seems inadequate, and nominators can accurately measure the volume of both current champion and challenger, volume will be the deciding factor.

*♦ Traditionally, trees within five points of each other are designated co-champions. Since five points to the 1,017-point coast redwood is negligible, and five points to the 25-point American snowbell is one-fifth of its total score, a percentage difference in points (or cubic feet for volume) may be more appropriate for determining co-champions, especially of the largest species. A large percentage, say five percent or more, would greatly increase the number of co-champions, thus diluting the championship status. Where should we draw the line?—*WHIT BRONAUGH

reign by volume, or be deposed by the AFA formula?

Bill Tweed says that the National Park Service has always considered General Sherman to be the biggest on the basis of volume. "Unlike the AFA, we don't have to find a formula that works for all the hundreds of kinds of trees. We just need one that does justice to this one very special species." Volume does seem appropriate, considering the fact that sequoias reach full height in "only" 500 to 700 years. For the next two millennia, most of the growth is in the girth.

Richard Pardo, Big Tree program director during the Bull Buck challenge, says, "The whole idea is not which tree has the most points according to our formula; it's which tree is the biggest. In this situation, the formula fails to adequately gauge the comparative sizes, so the General Sherman, by volume, should remain champion." Pardo said as much in a 1975 AMERICAN FORESTS article. That satisfied Forest Clingan, but he thought the policy shouldn't be buried in a 17-year-old article. Deborah Gangloff, the current Big Tree program director, agrees. So . . .

Hear Ye, Hear Ye! As will be noted in subsequent Big Tree Program publications, the AFA formula will be used in all cases *except where accurate volume figures can be supplied for both the current champion and the challenger*. Since General Sherman is almost 9 percent bigger than its nearest competitor by volume, it will keep its crown as the National Champion giant sequoia.

For over 25 centuries, General Sherman has survived lightning strikes, heavy snowfalls, earthquakes, and an estimated 100 fires. Insects and fungal diseases have yet to significantly penetrate its thick armor of bark. It is growing at an annual rate of 40 cubic feet, or about one ton of wood, making it one of the fastest-growing organisms in the world. It seems that the General's crown will be safe for a long time.

On the other hand, the last time I was in the Sierra Nevada I saw a *really* big sequoia. . . . **AF**

Whit Bronaugh is AMERICAN FORESTS's roving Big Tree photographer.

measurement, in feet, is the tree's height.

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 taken.

9. Description of the tree's physical condition and state of preservation.

10. Name and address of nominator.

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

THE PASSING OF CHAMPIONS

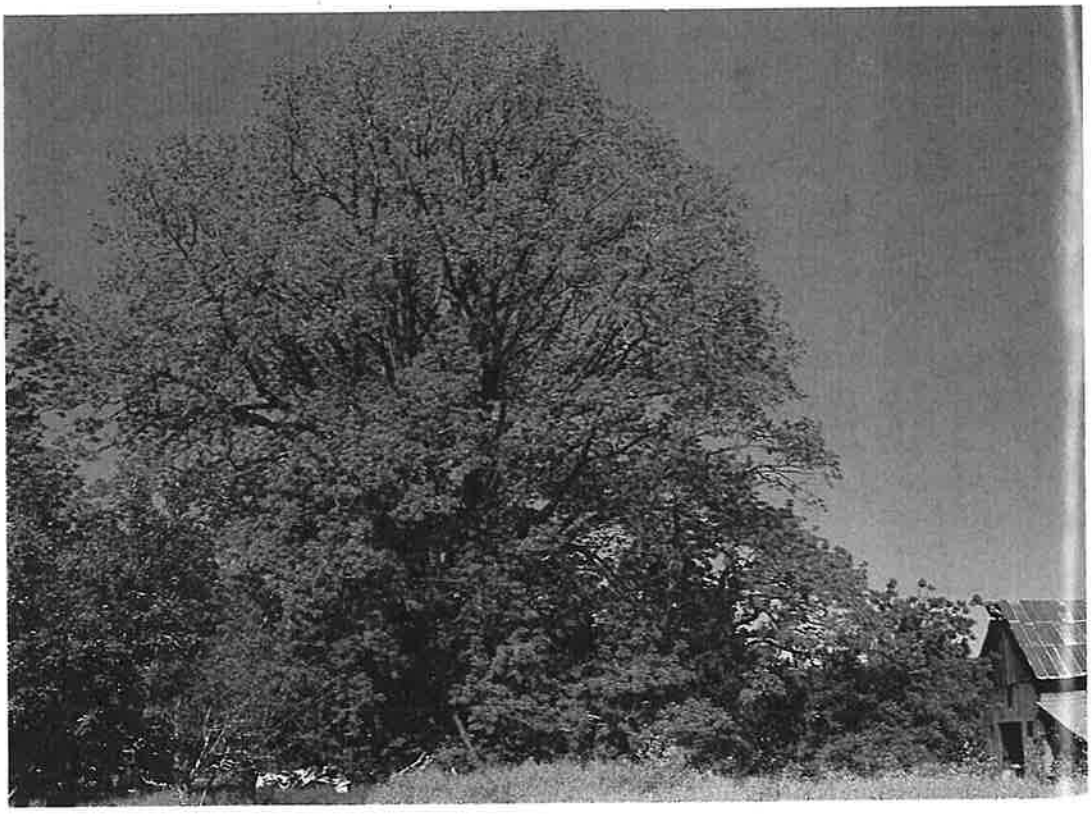
FAME CAN BE FLEETING FOR TREES THAT WEAR THE CROWN—AS WITNESS THESE DETHRONED MONARCHS.

BY BEN HUTCHCRAFT

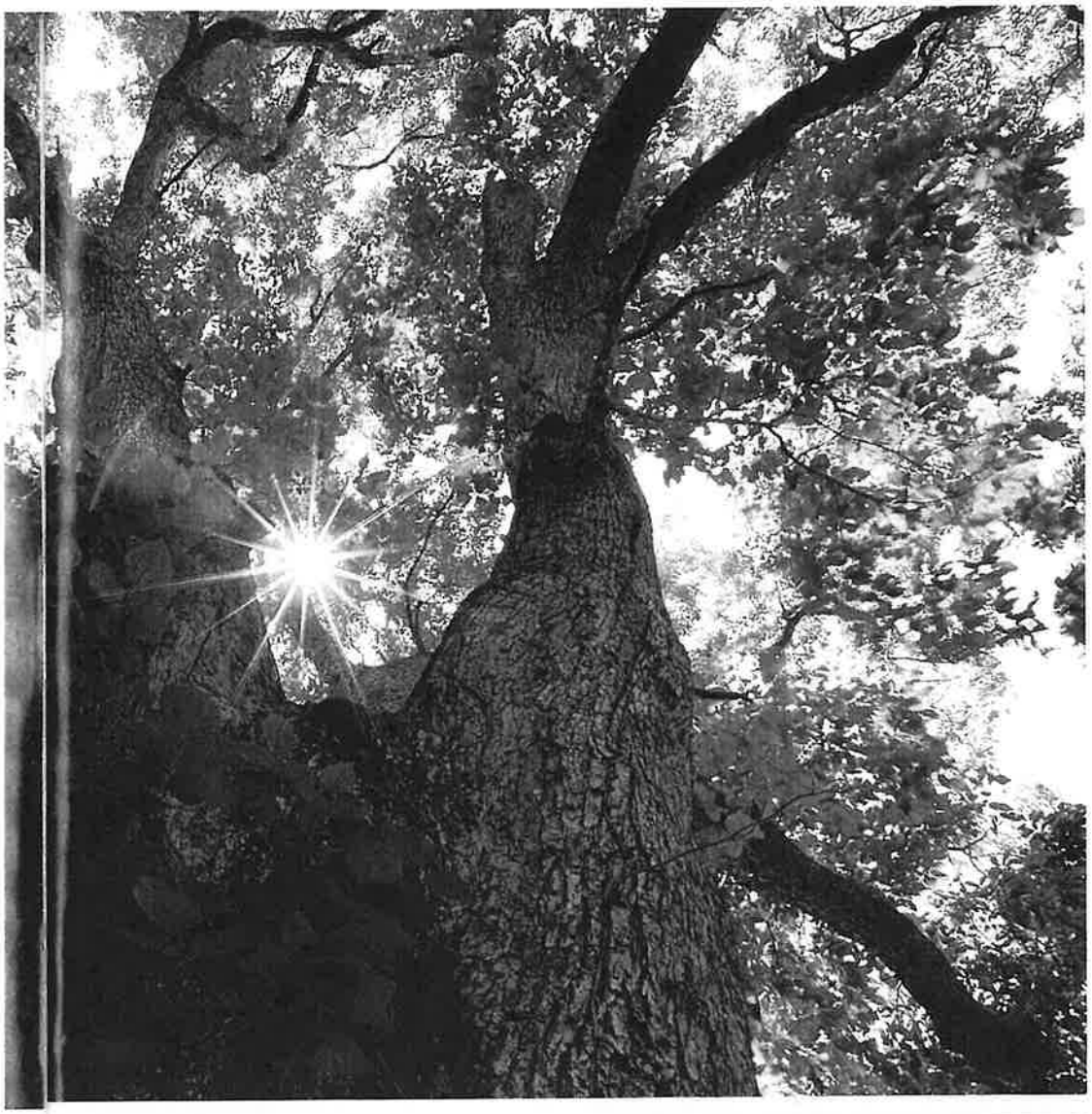
The hold a champion tree has on its crown is, at best, as tenuous as its hold on life. Windstorms, lightning, an axe or chainsaw, a newly discovered challenger, or even the loss of a major limb have all knocked champions from their thrones. The reign of some trees is so fleeting that they never make it to print in the *National Register of Big Trees*, now published every two years.

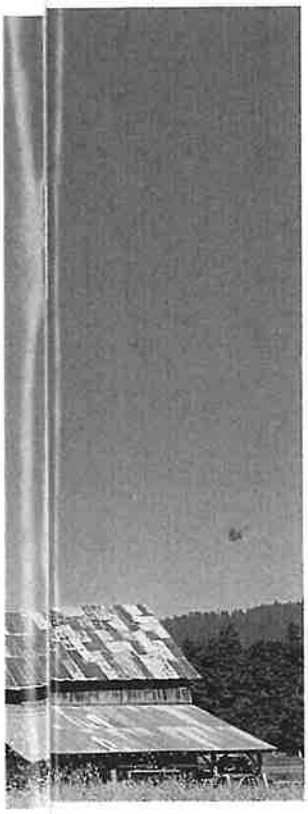
A comparison of the 1992 and 1990 *Registers* reveals a number of changes. What happened to all those champions of 1990 that lost their crowns?

Of the 754 champions and co-champions listed in the 1990 *Register,* about 116, scattered over 28 states, have lost their titles. Most dethronings occurred simply because someone found and nominated a bigger tree. The champion swamp cyrilla, milkbark, and evergreen sumac were all edged out by competitors with total scores that ran less than 10 points higher. After 52 years of trees being nominated,



Ben Hutchcraft is a photojournalist who regularly travels to shoot champion trees.





Among the monarchs dethroned since the last National Register was published two years ago are the chinquapin oak above (located in Montgomery County, KY); the black walnut at left (Humboldt County, CA); and the American chestnut (Sherwood, OR).

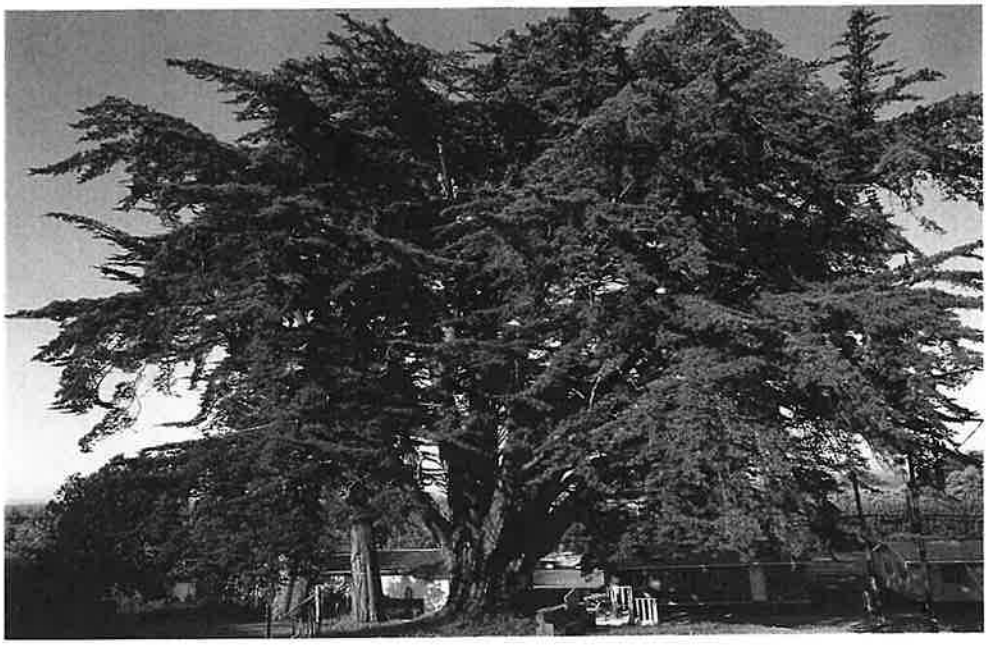
Photos by Whit Bronaugh

you would expect the competition to be fairly tight—similar to Olympic races decided in hundredths of a second. But there were some surprising exceptions.

Three 1990 champions—the bottom oak in Washtenaw City, Michigan, the swamp cottonwood in Richland County, South Carolina, and the golden willow in Spokane, Washington—were all dethroned by an average margin of 141 points! The 48-point champion Roemer catclaw in Comal County, Texas, was humbled by a 133-point specimen at The Alamo in San Antonio that has twice the crown spread, nearly twice the height, and 3½ times the circumference!

Well, OK, maybe it's not *that* incredible—three of the trees, though native to America, are too rare or too difficult to identify to be listed in the *Golden Guide to Trees of North America.* But it does suggest an easy way to get your name in the 1994 register—just learn to identify a few local but obscure species and then take a walk.

However, not all dethroned 1990 champs are as obscure as the Simpson stopper of Indian River County, Florida (see "What the Heck's a Simpson Stopper?" on page 43), the frosted hawthorn near Maiden Springs, Virginia, or the ebony blackbead in McAllen, Texas. Some of the more familiar champions bowing out are the American chestnut of Sherwood, Oregon, the 617-point sugar pine along the



Another champion-no-more is this Monterey cypress, ennobling a residential area in Harbor, OR.

North Fork of the Stanislaus River, California, the American basswood in Cincinnati, Ohio, and two coast Douglas-firs in Olympic National Park, Washington.

Some of the 87 champions dethroned by points may live to be reinstated if new measurements or accelerated growth adds points, or if the new champion dies or loses a major branch. The 1990 champion Torrey pine and black walnut, for example, were nudged out by less than 20 points, but neither tree has been measured since 1975. A weeping willow in Henderson County,

A Champion of Mistaken Identity

Few but the residents of East Granby, Connecticut, and Lambertville, Michigan, would have noticed that the 1991 National Register of Big Trees Calendar contained a boo-boo. The tree that served as the illustration for October was not *the champion black oak of East Granby as indicated. Yes, the tree was a black oak, and yes, it used to be a champion, but it grew in Lambertville and was blown down a few years ago. With apologies to the folks of East Granby, here is a photograph of the real champion.—*WHIT BRONAUGH

We are proud—and relieved—to present the REAL national champion black oak in East Granby, CT.

Saga of the California Sycamore

The rain fell in Biblical proportions, saturating the ground and filling the reservoirs. In one long, soggy week the skies over Santa Barbara County, California, dumped 42 inches of rain, twice the annual average. Near the end of the week, the deluge reached a peak of one inch every hour. Suddenly, the gates of Cachuma Dam opened and let loose a 16-foot wall of water that turned the Santa Ynez River, normally a trickle, into a raging torrent 600 feet wide. Thousands were evacuated as the muddy waters carried cattle, cars, barns, and houses downstream.

The Witness Tree, perhaps a new champ.

In the aftermath, no one thought to notify the American Forestry Association that one of the casualties was the champion California sycamore. The year was 1969.

When the champion coast redwood fell last March, it made national headlines, and a new champion was nominated within three days. But it took 23 years for news of the biggest California sycamore's death to reach beyond the county line.

Of all the trees nominated at the beginning of AFA's Big Tree Program in 1940, only five have never lost their title. With the loss of the California sycamore, the reigning members of the "Class of 1940" are

North Carolina, was crowned in 1982, dethroned in 1986, and reinstated after new measurements were taken in 1987. It was dethroned again last year by only 21 points, but it could make another comeback in 1994.

A few heirs-apparent, like the blackjack oak near Hartselle, Alabama, won and lost their titles before they achieved national recognition. Less honorably, three 1990 "champions" were dropped from the list when they were discovered to be impostors: The "bigleaf magnolia" in Baltimore was really a Cucumbertree magnolia, the "Pacific willow" in Moscow, Idaho, was a crack willow, and the "shore pine" in Olympic National Park, Washington, was just a regular lodgepole pine. The biggest Araucaria, in Honolulu, was denied its crown when it was found that it lacked a green card; it is neither native nor naturalized in America.

Two champions lost their titles when a major limb or trunk split off. Strong winds blew down half of the champion French tamarisk in Big Bend National Park, Texas. One trunk of the 585-point western white pine, really a double tree joined for the first 10 feet, was knocked down by a winter storm. But Harlow Scott, resource assistant for the Eldorado National Forest, where the tree is located, thinks its dethroning may have been premature. Shortly after this *Register* went to print, Scott remeasured the tree and found that it had lost only 27 points.

Although most dethroned champs continue to live and grow, perhaps someday to regain their crown, about 23 champs have sadly met their demise. Most died of natural causes. The blue spruce in Gunnison National Forest, weakened by heart rot, was blown down. On the Lost Valley Scout Reservation in San Diego County, California, the champion Coulter pine succumbed to drought and pine beetles. Last May, a big storm snapped off the trunk of the champion longleaf pine in Angelina National Forest, Texas. In Irving, Texas, the champion Berlandier ash simply fell apart from poor health.

Since trees are rooted and long-lived, we come to know them as individuals: the old maple that shades the backyard, the hollow sycamore that was a childhood hideout, the little redbud that served as second base. We mourn their loss in a personal way. But the death of a tree is even harder to take when it is unnaturally premature, as in the case of at least two champions crowned since 1990. In Clemson, South Carolina, the Chinese privet was removed to make way for a church parking lot before the developers realized its status as a champion. The champion sarvis holly in Richmond, Virginia, met a similar fate.

Many champion trees are discovered in isolated locations, and chances are that some have died in obscurity. Likewise, there are probably bigger specimens of nearly all species waiting to be discovered. Champions come and go, receiving our admiration and, it is hoped, our protection. The 134 new champions in this *Register* won't last forever, but, like the ones most recently lost or dethroned, they will continue to represent what is inspiring and priceless in American trees. **AF**

now down to four (giant sequoia, white oak, western juniper, and Rocky Mountain juniper).

I had been wanting to photograph the famous sycamore for the last two years, but exact directions were hard to come by. I knew it was on the Mitchell Ranch in the Santa Ynez Valley, but no one there knew much about it. Then I began to hear rumors that it had died or been cut down. But no one really knew how, why, or when.

Finally, after numerous dead ends and a long trail of so-and-so-might-know's, I talked with Earl Buell, who was the ranch manager at the time of the flood. Back then it was called the Winecup-2 Ranch and was owned by actor Jimmy Stewart. Buell was still a little bitter about the flood, which he blamed on the controllers of Cachuma Dam. Like most dams in drought-prone southern California, Cachuma was designed for water storage, not flood control, so the gates didn't open until the reservoir was full. By then, nothing could stop the flood or withstand its destructive power, not even a champion.

The California sycamore's throne is a big one to fill. The old 480-point champ was 116 feet tall and had a circumference of 27 feet. But it was the huge crown spread that was most remarkable. At 158 feet, it had the second-widest crown of any champion (the northern pin oak has a 159-foot spread).

To start off the competition for a new champion, I've nominated a tree in Goleta, California, that has a history of its own. This 300-year-old contender is called the Witness Tree because it was used as a secondary reference point for the original survey of the Rancho La Goleta, a homestead granted to Daniel Hill in 1846 by Pio Pico, the last governor of Mexican California. The tree is presently owned by the Bottiani family who, in 1966, incorporated it into the design of a restaurant called the Blue Ox (now leased by Sizzler Restaurant).

With a height of 90 feet, a circumference of 25 feet, and a crown spread of 64 feet, the 406-point Witness Tree still has some growing to do before it matches the old champ. Chances are that other California sycamores are bigger, so dig out your tape measure and join the hunt.—
WHIT BRONAUGH

BIG IKE

DESPITE A GOOD FIGHT TO SAVE IT, THIS LANDMARK TREE IS NO MORE. BUT IT SURELY DIDN'T TUMBLE IN VAIN.

BY CLAY HATHORN

New life surges in a sapling pine tree in Memphis. Another young tree sprouts at an elementary school in Mississippi near where a giant once reigned. Yet a third weathers the seasons facing Chesapeake Bay in Virginia.

So Big Ike lives on.

The rather large, rather old pecan tree was cut down on a sloppy northeastern Mississippi day to make room for highway expansion. But because of the existence of its three widely scattered offspring, the tale of Big Ike serves as a testament to the power of an historic tree.

This peculiar story is about a campaign to save the tree, a lively if not downright kooky effort in which a public-relations guy clamored for attention to the tree's plight, professors tried to pick it up and move it, and schoolchildren wrote letters to save it. Although the campaign wasn't altogether successful—the tree was cut down—it's a story with a partly happy ending.

The ending is happy not only because the tree will live on in the three saplings, but also because it inspired others to conserve natural landmarks, says the tree's co-owner, who masterminded the preservation campaign.

"I think we raised the profile of historic trees in the state of Mississippi," says Dewayne Davis of Richmond, Virginia. "We learned that if you stand up and fight, you can make an impact. You may not achieve your absolute goal, but there are other goals you do achieve."

To begin the story, we must go back some 150 years to the pecan's germination in what would be the edge of the Shiloh battlefield in the hill country of northeastern Mississippi near Corinth. About 100 years later, O. Dewayne Davis was born in a house under the tree's protective spread. In his youth Davis ran his bicycle into the trunk by accident while learning to ride; he sat under the tree with his grandfather, George E. Davis, to listen to the 1946 Joe Louis-Billy Conn fight on the radio.

Fast forward to 1988. That was the year that Davis, who owns 88 acres in Alcorn County with his brother Bill, learned that the expansion of U.S. Highway 45—the region's primary north-south artery—would extend six acres into his land, and the tree of his childhood memories would need to be removed.

Early in the fight, Dewayne Davis beribbons Big Ike.

Davis, community-relations director for Richmond Newspapers Inc., decided to put up a fight, albeit a good-natured one. He announced his intentions in a press conference held underneath the pecan.

"The tree is a landmark in Alcorn County," he said at the time. "It's part of history. It deserves to live for many more reasons than the fact that I have sentimental memories about it."

The tree was 210 inches around at its base and 100 feet tall. Davis contends it was among the country's biggest pecan trees. It was not listed on the American Forestry Association's *National Register of Big Trees*, but it was on the Mississippi forestry department's list of the state's largest trees, and Mississippi historically has some of the nation's biggest pecan trees.

Never mind the official ranking, Davis says: "That sucker was big!"

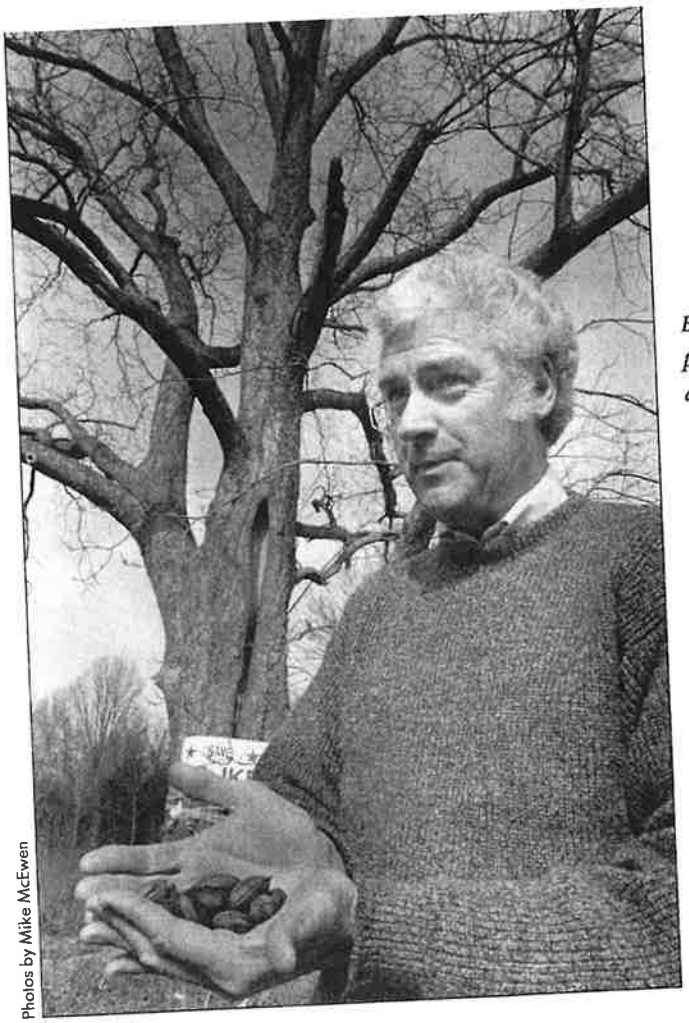
Davis, now 55, is like a pine tree himself: tall, lean, sturdy, and straight. He's quick with a quip and has the public-relations know-how to draw people to his side.

"Grandpa used to say, 'If you pick a fight, make sure you're on the right side. Then give it all you got,' " he says.

Grandpa would have been proud. Davis named the tree Big Ike, after Wannie "Ike" Cook of Richmond, a wheelchair marathoner. In a front-page article in the *Daily Corinthian*, Davis appealed to the state's nature-loving hill people for support and pledged to send a T-shirt to anyone who joined his "Big Ike Bunch." He especially sought the help of children.

Bankrolling the campaign him-

Clay Hathorn is a freelance writer based in Seattle, Washington.



Photos by Mike McEwen

Before the fall of the craggy old pecan, Davis shows nuts to press and a gaggle of supporters.

self, Davis printed shirts and started a newsletter. People responded with dozens of letters. "There is nothing more beautiful than a cool shade tree in the summer, with [its] branches blowing so softly in the breeze; it's just as dear to me as our flag flying every day for our freedom," wrote Opal Gahagan of Rienzi. A fourth-grade class at Kossuth Elementary School came up with a slogan: "Don't Mess with Big Ike." Shaylyn Lindsey wrote, "I am in the fourth grade. I love nature and I love trees. I'd like to help save Big Ike. A tree lasting that long is special."

Davis then began working on public officials, always careful not to criticize. "There are no villains," he said as he acknowledged the need for a wider highway. The Mississippi Highway Department wanted to widen the highway from two to four lanes, and Big Ike stood within the clearing area, which includes the roadway, shoulder, ditch, and outer bank. Big Ike was on the outer bank about 75 yards west of the two-lane.

Davis initially was hoping to have officials make adjustments. However, as highway commissioner Zack Stewart said upon hearing the idea, "You just can't put in a little dip. If it costs thousands of dollars, I would not support trying to save the tree."

Davis sent letters to Governor Mabus, who owns a tree farm in eastern Mississippi, and to other elected officials. The governor appointed a staff member to look into the matter. However, after studying the plans, highway officials told Davis the road couldn't be shifted without routing it through three houses.

"I couldn't do that to my neighbors," he says. Davis was out of ideas and down to a prayer. "We had come to a dead end. It seemed I would lose Big Ike, and I said, 'God, if there's a door, let me find it.' "

It was as if a miracle then dropped from the sky. Davis read a newspaper account of a 200-year-old magnolia in Virginia that was being moved, and he wondered if such a move was possible for Big Ike. He called Mississippi State University's forestry department. A group of horticulture and forestry experts agreed to try a 50-yard move of Big Ike using the "big-dirt-ball method."

"You can move any plant if you can dig a big enough ball of dirt," says Mississippi State's Rodney Foil.

The team was going to use heavy machinery to dig beneath and around Big Ike. Chains and logs would hold dirt around the roots, and the tree would be placed on rollers similar to those used to move houses. A trench was to be dug so the tree could be pulled with four bulldozers. The Mississippi pecan tree would not have been the largest tree ever moved. Still, Foil said at the time, "It promises to be an interesting project." The proposal was announced six weeks after Davis began the campaign.

Before the proposed move, the professors gave Big Ike a thorough examination. The prognosis was not good: "It was just not a healthy tree," Davis says. He recalls Foil telling him, " 'Dewayne, there's nothing we'd like better than to help you move this tree, but it has a very slim chance of survival.' " The tree had been struck hard by lightning in 1952, was weak inside, and might have broken during the move.

Davis knew then that it was over. He scheduled a sawing ceremony and found volunteer lumberjacks. In some ways the day was a fitting one for a tree-felling: A drenching rain pummeled the woods, drowning the highway traffic sounds. The leaf-covered ground sloshed as a handful of wet well-wishers and reporters watched Tulon Jackson and son Andy crank up their chainsaws.

The base snapped loudly when the tree tipped, followed by a moment of silence until it crashed to the turf. Davis said he felt a bit like doomsday prophet Chicken Little and a bit like former football running back Gale Sayers. "It looked like the whole sky was falling," he recalls. "It felt like [former linebacker] Ray Nitschke hit me in the midriff."

The tree grows on in other ways. While it was still standing, foresters made cuts in the limbs to allow tiny buds to sprout, then cut the limbs and took them to a university laboratory, where rootstock was grafted to produce "genetic fingerprint" saplings that are still growing: one at Bill Davis's home in Memphis, one at Kossuth Elementary School, and one at Chesapeake Bay near Dewayne Davis's present home.

"Big Ike's still alive," says Kossuth teacher Susan Roberts.

Davis says that the fight for Big Ike taught him enough so that he could help tree lovers in Richmond save an historic oak. He has also received letters from people who said his little battle inspired them.

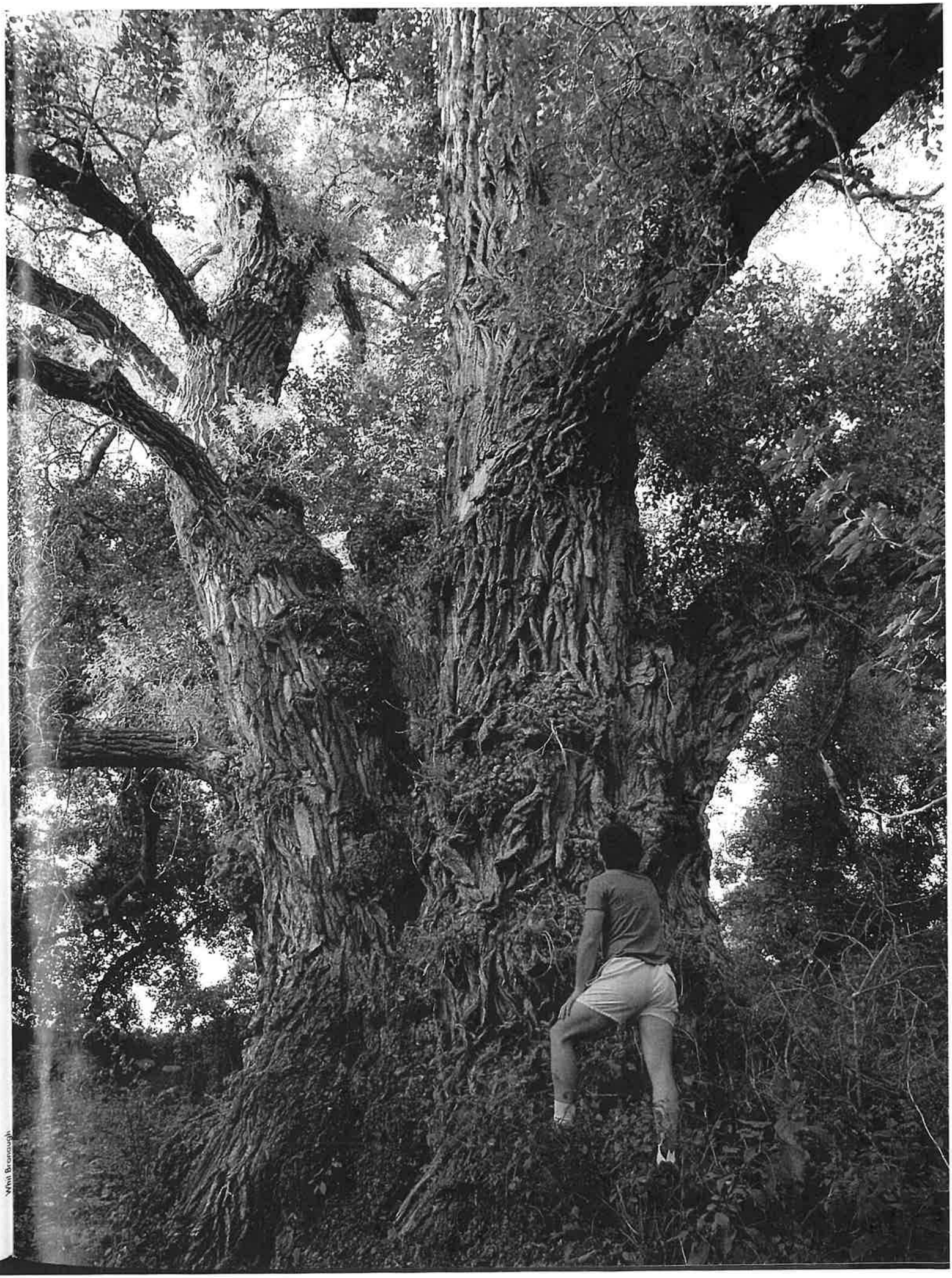
"The best byproduct was the involvement of Kossuth Elementary School," Davis says. "The kids learned to stand up and fight for something they believe in—something other people might think is a little odd." **AF**

the 1•9•9•2 NATIONAL REGISTER of BIG 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, *Acacia greggii* GRAY (1971)	77	49	46	138	NM F&G DEPT. EXOTIC GAME PASTURE, RED ROCK, NM; SAMUEL LAMB.
AILANTHUS					
(TREE OF HEAVEN), *Ailanthus altissima* (1972)	238	64	76	321	HEAD OF THE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND, NY; GEORGE H. PETERS.
ALASKA-CEDAR					
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis (D. DON) SPACH (1979)	452	120	27	579	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; R.L. WOOD & JOHN AHO.
ALDER					
ARIZONA, *Alnus oblongifolia* TORR. (1982)	199	129	50	341	CIBOLA NAT'L. FOREST, NM; J.R. LOPEMAN & S.C. PERALTA.
GREEN, *Alnus crispa* (AIT.) PURSH (1984)	10	28	12	41	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
HAZEL, *Alnus serrulata* (AIT.) WILLD. (1986)*	16	34	16	54	QUANTICO, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
HAZEL, *Alnus serrulata* (AIT.) WILLD. (1986)*	16	36	20	57	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
HAZEL, *Alnus serrulata* (AIT.) WILLD. (1989)*	18	35	24	59	NORFOLK BOTANICAL GARDENS, NORFOLK, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
HAZEL, *Alnus serrulata* (AIT.) WILLD. (1991)*	23	27	20	55	COLD SPRING HARBOR, SUFFOLK CO., NY; T. KOZLOWSKI & F. DEARSTYNE.
MOUNTAIN, *Alnus tenuifolia* NUTT. (1984)	86	50	31	144	CLEAR LAKE RESERVOIR DAM, WA; KIRK WOLFF.
RED, *Alnus rubra* BONG. (1980)	245	104	49	361	CLATSOP COUNTY, OR; RON SIMON.
SEASIDE, *Alnus maritima* MUHL. EX. NUTT. (1987)	15	24	12	42	LAKE ACCOTINK, SPRINGFIELD, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SITKA, *Alnus sinuata* (REGEL) RYDB. (1967)	21	30	0	51	SADDLE MT. STATE PARK, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
SMOOTH, *Alnus serrulata* (1985)	14	37	24	57	JASPER CO., TX; KEITH COOK.
SPECKLED, *Alnus rugosa* (DU ROI) SPRENG. (1984)	38	66	56	118	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; W. BRENNAN, P. THOMPSON, R. KILGORE.
WHITE, *Alnus rhombifolia* NUTT. (1989)	130	70	48	212	NEZPERCE NAT'L. FOR., ID; CHARLES A. WELLNER.
ALLTHORN					
Koeberlinia spinosa Zucc. (1989)*	25	13	14	42	MIDLAND, TX; STANLEY T. SMITH.
Koeberlinia spinosa Zucc. (1989)*	26	11	14	41	RIO GRANDE CITY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
ALVARADOA					
MEXICAN, *Alvaradoa amorphoides* LIEBM. (1990)	22	35	14	61	MIAMI, FL; JOHN G. CORDY & JIM EGGERT.
ANACAHUITE					
Cordia boissieri A. DC. (1991)	60	25	47	97	MERCEDES, HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; WM. MACWHORTER & HAROLD BURGESS.

PLAINS COTTONWOOD, Chester, CT

Whit Brannon



Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
ANACUA					
Ehretia anacua (TERAN & BERLAND.) (1983)	175	42	46	229	BEXAR CO., TX; ANN HOLLAND.
ANISE					
FLORIDA, *Illicium floridanum* ELLIS (1991)	15	29	20	49	PERRY COUNTY, AL; DR. THOMAS WILSON.
APPLE					
COMMON, *Malus sylvestris* (L.) MILL. (1986)	141	70	45	222	BURKE'S GARDEN'S EAST END, VA; LOUISE G. HOGE.
OREGON CRAB, *Malus fusca* (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1989)	66	79	47	157	NISQUALLY NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
PRAIRIE CRAB, *Malus ioensis* (WOOD) BRITTON (1991)	36	46	48	94	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SOUTHERN CRAB, *Malus angustifolia* (AIT.) MICHX. (1991)	78	36	49	126	SWANNANOA, NC; JOE HINSHAW.
SWEET CRAB, *Malus coronaria* (L.) MILL. (1976)	70	37	35	116	HAMPSTEAD, VA; L. APP, S. BAILEY, W. WALLACE.
ARBORVITAE					
ORIENTAL, *Thuja orientalis* L. (1991)	76	41	24	123	BALTIMORE CTY., MD; J.J. STRAUCH.
ASH					
BERLANDIER, *Fraxinus berlandierana* A. DC. (1991)	215	61	75	295	MERCEDES, HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; WM. MACWHORTER & HAROLD BURGESS.
BLACK, *Fraxinus nigra* MARSH. (1984)	99	155	108	281	ADRIAN, MI; R.W. SMITH & PAUL THOMPSON.
BLUE, *Fraxinus quadrangulata* MICHX. (1970)	176	90	73	284	DANVILLE, KY; H.A. GAW AND E. LISTERMAN.
CAROLINA, *Fraxinus caroliniana* MILL. (1988)	56	48	42	115	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & G.M. WILLIAMSON.
GREEN, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* MARSH. (1981)	242	131	121	403	CASS CO., MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON & R.A. MEISTERHEIM.
LOWELL, *Fraxinus anomala var. lowellii* (SARG.) LITTLE (1974)	47	50	16	101	BOYNTON CANYON, COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; ROBERT ABRAHAM.
OREGON, *Fraxinus latifolia* BENTH. (1975)	263	59	45	333	SAUVIE ISLAND, OR; ELDON BOGE & ROBERT HEILMAN.
PUMPKIN, *Fraxinus profunda* (BUSH) BUSH (1977)	219	86	84	326	WARRENTON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SINGLELEAF, *Fraxinus anomala* TORR. EX. WATS. (1973)	19	24	23	49	WEST CREEK, MESA COUNTY, CO; GILBERT FECHNER.
TEXAS, *Fraxinus texensis* (GRAY) SARG. (1989)	54	66	47	132	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
TWO-PETAL, *Fraxinus dipetala Hook. & Arn.* (1986)	35	34	28	76	LAKE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
VELVET, *Fraxinus velutina* TORR. (1991)	168	81	86	271	WESTSIDE PARK, MODESTO, CA; CHUCK GILSTRAP.
WHITE, *Fraxinus americana* (L.) (1983)	304	95	82	420	TONY'S LOBSTER & STEAKHOUSE, PALISADES, NY; F. ARTHUR BELCHER.
ASPEN					
BIGTOOTH, *Populus grandidentata* MICHX. (1980)*	140	102	64	258	ESTILL CO., KY; DENNIS BURNS.
BIGTOOTH, *Populus grandidentata* MICHX. (1984)*	105	132	67	254	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
BIGTOOTH, *Populus grandidentata* MICHX. (1989)*	173	66	65	255	CAROLINE COUNTY, MD; CHIP BROWN.
QUAKING, *Populus tremuloides* MICHX. (1982)	122	109	80	251	ONTONAGON CO., MI; HAROLD J. NETT.
AVOCADO					
Persea americana MILL. (1991)	168	60	75	247	WHITTIER, CA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
BACCHARIS					
EASTERN, *Baccharis halimifolia* (L.) (1970)	16	21	20	42	NAHUNTA, GA; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
BALDCYPRESS					
COMMON, *Taxodium distichum* (L.) RICH. (1981)	644	83	85	748	CAT ISLAND, LA; JEFF HUNT & DESMOND CLAPP.
MONTEZUMA, *Taxodium mucronatum* TEN. (1991)	244	45	79	309	HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; JOHN A. HAISLET.
BARRETA					
Helietta parvifolia (GRAY) BENTH. (1989)	18	34	25	58	PALMVIEW, HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; TERRY ROSSIGNOL.
BASSWOOD					
AMERICAN, *Tilia americana* (L.) (1991)	292	94	91	409	MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA; SHERMAN PERKINS & HALFRED WERTZ.
CAROLINA, *Tilia caroliniana* MILL. (1990)	113	100	46	225	LEAKEY, TX; MRS. F. D. ARTHUR.
WHITE, *Tilia heterophylla* VENT. (1986)	144	101	63	261	HENDERSON CO., NC; K. A. KNOX.
BAYBERRY					
PACIFIC, *Myrica californica* CHAM. (1961)	52	38	34	99	SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OR; B. LEWIS, M. CLARK & R. SPRAY.
SOUTHERN, *Myrica cerifera* (L.) (1984)	49	31	27	87	FORT GEORGE ISLAND, FL; B. PRUITT, D.L. EVANS & K.M. STAGE.
BEECH					
AMERICAN, *Fagus grandifolia* EHRH. (1984)	222	130	75	371	ASHTABULA COUNTY, OH; DR. WILLIAM F. DAVIS.
BIRCH					
GRAY, *Betula populifolia* MARSH. (1989)	78	77	43	166	SOMERS, CT; GEORGE GRANT.
MOUNTAIN PAPER, *Betula papyrifera var. cordifolia* (REGEL) FERN. (1989)	108	90	88	220	SLEEPING BEAR DUNES, LEELANAU, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER, *Betula papyrifera var. subcordata* (RYDB.) SARG. (1975)*	46	66	30	120	MINAM RIVER, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER, *Betula papyrifera var. subcordata* (RYDB.) SARG. (1970)*	46	65	32	119	ADAMS CO., ID; F. JOHNSON & M. NEWELL.
PAPER, *Betula papyrifera var. papyrifera* MARSH. (1979)	217	93	65	326	DECOSTER CORNER, HARTFORD, ME; WILBUR LIBBY.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
River, *Betula nigra* (L.) (1988)	188	90	26	285	Appleton Comm., TN; Dan and David Shires.
Roundleaf, *Betula uber* (Ashe) Fern. (1978)	28	49	15	81	Jefferson National Forest, VA; Paul Shrauder.
Sweet, *Betula lenta* (L.) (1989)	182	78	80	280	New Boston, NH; Philip Harvell.
Water, *Betula occidentalis* Hook. (1973)	111	53	42	175	Wallowa Co., OR; Maynard Drawson.
Western Paper, *Betula papyrifera var. commutata* (Regel) Fern. (1989)	189	81	57	284	Bellingham, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Yellow, *Betula alleghaniensis* Britton (1983)	252	76	91	351	Deer Isle, ME; Robert G. Fisk.
Black-Mangrove					
Avicennia germinans (L.) L. (1975)	86	61	42	158	Everglades National Park, FL; C. Shaw, R. Cooley, & F. Whitehead.
Blackbead					
Catclaw, *Pithecellobium unguis-cati* (L.) Benth. (1976)	122	88	63	226	Camino Real, FL; Steve Spezia.
Ebony, *Pithecellobium flexicaule* (Benth.) Coult. (1991)	137	40	62	193	McAllen, Hidalgo County, TX; Joe Ideker.
Blackhaw					
Viburnum prunifolium (L.) (1985)*	64	24	33	96	George Washington's Birthplace, Wakefield, VA; Richard Salzer.
Viburnum prunifolium (L.) (1991)*	64	24	28	95	Roanoke County, VA; Richard Salzer.
Rusty, *Viburnum rufidulum* Raf. (1961)	47	25	30	80	Hempstead Co., AR; Dwight Moore.
Bladdernut					
American, *Staphylea trifolia* (L.) (1966)	19	36	37	64	Macomb Co., MI; H.J. Nett & Paul Thompson.
Sierra, *Staphylea bolanderi Gray* (1986)	14	28	12	45	Fresno Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.
Blolly					
Longleaf, *Guapira discolor* (Spreng.) Little (1975)	55	48	14	107	Lignumvitae Key State Park, FL; Charlotte Niedhauk.
Blueblossom					
(Blue-myrtle), *Ceanothus thrysiflorus* Eschsch. (1976)	32	41	20	78	Curry Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
Bluewood					
Condalia hookeri M.C. Johnst. (1989)	77	30	26	114	Canal & S. Nebraska Av, San Juan, TX; Joe Ideker.
Boxelder					
Acer negundo (L.) (1991)*	217	98	115	344	Livingston Co., MI; Mike & Laurie Limbers, Paul Thompson.
Acer negundo (L.) (1991)*	207	110	120	347	Lenawee Co., MI; Harold Nett & Paul Thompson.
Boxwood					
Florida, *Schaefferia frutescens* Jacq. (1986)	24	27	16	55	Monroe Co., FL; Ken Rountree and David Sinclair.
Buccaneer-Palm					
Pseudophoenix sargentii H. Wendl. ex Sarg. (1983)	30	23	10	56	Biscayne National Park, FL; John G. Gordy & Danny Peters.
Buckeye					
Bottlebrush, *Aesculus parviflora* Walt. (1989)	15	20	15	39	High Hampton Inn, Cashiers, NC; Ken Knox.
California, *Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt. (1972)	174	48	78	242	Walnut Creek, CA; Richard Wilson.
Ohio, *Aesculus glabra* Willd. (1984)	146	144	32	298	Liberty, KY; Max Leach & Danny Helm.
Painted, *Aesculus sylvatica* Bartr. (1970)	159	144	61	318	Chattahoochee National Forest, GA; L.A. Rich & Coylton Bryson.
Red, *Aesculus pavia* (L.) (1983)	91	64	52	168	Kalamazoo Co., MI; Paul Thompson.
Texas, *Aesculus glabra var. arguta* (Buckl.) Robins (1986)	51	30	24	87	Harper, TX; Bob and Lou Ellen O'Kennon.
Yellow, *Aesculus octandra* Marsh. (1987)	214	145	42	370	Great Smoky Mtn. National Park, TN; Earl Rothberger, Jr.
Buckthorn					
California, *Rhamnus californica* Eschsch. (1976)	24	30	25	60	Sunol Regional Park, Alameda Co., CA; E. Lagel.
Carolina, *Rhamnus caroliniana* Walt. (1982)*	23	43	18	71	Norris Dam State Park, TN; F. Podriznik & J. Hiser.
Carolina, *Rhamnus caroliniana* Walt. (1974)*	41	27	23	74	Middleburg, VA; Richard Salzer.
Cascara, *Rhamnus purshiana* DC. (1975)*	99	35	54	148	Coos Co., OR; Vernon Ellis.
Cascara, *Rhamnus purshiana* DC. (1977)*	99	37	50	149	Seaside, OR; Steve Ferguson.
Cascara, *Rhamnus purshiana* DC. (1980)*	109	27	43	147	Siuslaw National Forest, OR; Ray Cross.
European, *Rhamnus cathartica* (L.) (1972)	45	61	65	122	Opposite Nichols Arboretum, Ann Arbor, MI; Dennis Jones & Paul Thompson.
Glossy, *Rhamnus frangula* (L.) (1991)	20	40	25	66	Cranbrook Institute, Bloomfield Hills, MI; Paul Thompson.
Hollyleaf, *Rhamnus crocea* Nutt. (1976)	61	22	20	88	Greenfield, CA; Frank Callahan.
Buckwheat-Tree					
Cliftonia monophylla (Lam.) Britton ex Sarg. (1991)	73	58	30	139	Wakulla County, FL; Doug Scott, Mark Milligan, Frank Zantek.
Buffaloberry					
Silver, *Shepherdia argentea [#11](Pursh) Nutt. (1975)*	*78*	*22*	*20*	*105*	*Malheur County, OR; Frank Callahan.*

Photos by Whit Bronaugh

PEPPERTREE, San Juan Capistrano, CA

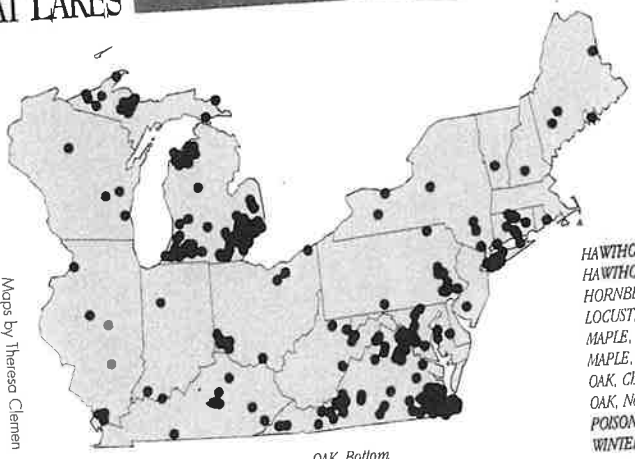
BIGLEAF MAPLE, Jewell, OR

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
		BUMELIA			
BUCKTHORN, *Bumelia lycioides* (L.) PERS. (1987)	25	36	26	68	CARUTHERSVILLE, MO; JOHN MEYER.
GUM, *Bumelia lanuginosa* (MICHX) PERS. (1991)	93	80	66	190	ROBERTSON CO., TX; E. G. MARSH.
SAFFRON-PLUM, *Bumelia celastrina* H.B.K. (1991)	55	30	32	93	LOWER RIO GRANDE NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE, TX; WILLIAM MACWHORTER.
TOUGH, *Bumelia tenax* (L.) WILLD. (1987)	41	41	28	89	AMELIA ISLAND STATE RECREATION AREA, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR.
		BURNINGBUSH			
Euonymus (1991)	60	45	33	113	ELIZABETH PARK, WAYNE CO., MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
EASTERN, *Euonymus atropurpureus* JACQ. (1982)	22	32	29	61	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON & JAMES R. WELLS.
		BUSTIC			
WILLOW, *Dipholis salicifolia* (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.) (1988)	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.
Cephalanthus occidentalis (L.) (1991)*	35	34	25	75	BLOOMFIELD HILLS WARD PRESERVE, OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
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 (1991)	201	62	54	277	1136 Tyler St., Hollywood, FL; David Spicer, Wm. Harms, Wm. Tesuaro.
CALIFORNIA-LAUREL					
Umbellularia californica (HOOK. & ARN.) NUTT. (1978)	501	88	70	607	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; KEN BIGELOW.
CAMPHOR					
Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J.S. PRESL (1991)*	366	68	131	467	ZEPHYRHILLS, PASCO COUNTY, FL; TOM HAXBY.
Cinnamomum camphora (L.) J.S. PRESL (1977)*	368	72	102	466	HARDEE COUNTY, FL; STEVE SPEZIA & BILL SCHILLING.
CANELLA					
Canella winterana (L.) GAERTN. (1975)	19	29	18	53	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
CANOTIA					
Canotia holacantha TORR. (1977)	27	16	10	46	GLOBE, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CAPER					
JAMAICA, *Capparis cynophallophora L.* (1986)	25	15	20	45	LEE CO., FL; DAVID FOX AND DEE SLINKARD.
CASUARINA					
HORSETAIL, *Casuarina equisetifolia* (L.) EX J.R. & G. FORST (1968)	207	89	56	310	OLOWALO, MAUI, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
CATALPA					
NORTHERN, *Catalpa speciosa* WARDER EX ENGELM. (1990)*	242	107	85	370	STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS, LANSING, MI; PAUL THOMSPON.
NORTHERN, *Catalpa speciosa* WARDER EX ENGELM. (1989)*	259	86	79	365	WALLA WALLA, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
SOUTHERN, *Catalpa bignonioides* WALT. (1991)	389	52	71	459	HENDERSON COUNTY, IL; MRS. LOWELL CLOVER.
CATCLAW					
ROEMER, *Acacia roemeriana Scheele* (1991)	92	32	36	133	"The Alamo", San Antonio, TX; Richard Salzer.
WRIGHT, *Acacia wrightii Benth.* (1986)	72	36	42	119	UVALDE CO., TX; VIRGIL HELM.
CEDAR					
ATLANTIC WHITE, *Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) B.S.P. (1985)	186	88	42	284	BREWTON, AL; JAMES M. MCGOUGIN, SR..
INCENSE, *Libocedrus decurrens* TORR. (1969)	462	152	49	626	MARBLE MOUNTAINS WILDERNESS, CA; JACK HERR, DAVE MCHARDY & DAVE WRIGHT.
NORTHERN WHITE, *Thuja occidentalis* (L.) (1978)	216	113	42	340	LEELANAU COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PORT-ORFORD, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (A. MURR.) PARL. (1968)	451	219	39	680	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; DONALD DENNISTON.
CERCOCARPUS					
BIRCHLEAF, *Cercocarpus betuloides* NUTT. (1972)	44	34	29	85	CENTRAL POINT, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CURLLEAF, *Cercocarpus ledifolius* NUTT. (1945)	156	26	67	199	GREAT BASIN NATIONAL PARK, NV; S.D. WARNER.
CHASTETREE					
COMMON, *Vitex agnus-castus* (L.) (1991)	91	19	41	120	SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TX; TEXAS FOREST SERVICE.
CHERRY					
BITTER, *Prunus emarginata* DOUGL. EX EATON (1985)	110	104	45	225	VASHON ISLAND, WA; RON SHEADEL & JOEL SKOK.
BLACK, *Prunus serotina* EHRH. (1986)*	181	138	128	351	WASHTENAW COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BLACK, *Prunus serotina* EHRH. (1984)*	222	93	122	346	ALLEGAN CO., MI; HAROLD NETT.
CATALINA, *Prunus lyonii* (EASTW.) SARG. (1978)	49	28	26	84	STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS, SACREMENTO, CA; BRIAN BARRETTE & MARK STANELEY.
CHOKECHERRY, COMMON, *Prunus virginiana* (L.) (1982)	69	67	63	152	COMMUNITY PARK, ADA, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CHOKECHERRY, WESTERN, *Prunus virginiana var. melanocarpa* (A. NELS.) SARG. (1991)	54	73	18	132	KOOTENAI CTY., ID; J. D. PRATT & D. VAN NATTER.
ESCARPMENT, *Prunus serotina var. eximia* (SMALL) LITTLE (1989)	64	65	40	139	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
HOLLYLEAF, *Prunus ilicifolia* (NUTT. EX HOOK. & ARN.) (1974)	25	24	20	54	ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA; MR & MRS. E. LAGEL.
MAZZARD, *Prunus avium* (L.) L. (1989)	263	82	71	363	CHESTER COUNTY, WEST CHESTER, PA; MAURICE HOBAUGH, P.&C. YOUNGBLOOD.
PIN, *Prunus pensylvanica* L. F. (1982)*	71	85	30	164	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; R.L. HAY.
PIN, *Prunus pensylvanica* L. F. (1982)*	80	80	35	169	WALNUT MOUNTAIN, GA; JOHNNY WITHROW & JERRY MERRITT.
SOUR, *Prunus cerasus* (L.) (1972)	119	68	75	206	CALHOUN COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SOUTHWESTERN BLACK, *Prunus serotina var. rufula* (WOOT. & STANDL.) MCVAUGH (1982)	77	37	39	124	RIO RANCHO, NM; BOB BRUCE.
WEST INDIES, *Prunus myrtifolia* (L.) URBAN (1989)	65	53	50	131	MIAMI, FL; CAROL LIPPINCOTT.
CHESTNUT					
AMERICAN, *Castanea dentata* (MARSH.) BORKH. (1991)	202	110	108	339	GRAND TRAVERSE, MI; H. HARVEY.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
CHINABERRY					
Melia azedarach (L.) (1967)	222	75	96	321	KAOHE, SOUTH KONA, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
CHINKAPIN					
ALLEGHENY, *Castanea pumila* MILL. (1991)	84	60	63	160	PUTNAM COUNTY, FL; MR & MRS JOHN MATHE.
FLORIDA, *Castanea alnifolia* NUTT. (1961)	74	50	30	132	HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, AR; DWIGHT MOORE.
GIANT, *Castanopsis chrysophylla* (DOUGL.) A. DC. (1986)	135	115	37	259	LANE CO., OR; ROBERT L. SOLEMAN.
CINNECORD					
Acacia choriophylla Benth. (1986)	14	20	24	40	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & MIKE CULLEN.
CLETHRA					
CINNAMON, *Clethra acuminata* MICHX. (1981)	11	27	12	41	WALHOLLA NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
CLIFFROSE					
Cowania mexicana D. DON (1984)	196	12	17	212	SPRUCE MOUNTAIN, ELKO COUNTY, NV; NORMAN H. RITTER.
CLUSIA					
FLORIDA, *Clusia rosea* JACQ. (1988)	52	27	28	86	MARTIN CO., FL; WAYNE P. BLYTHE.
COCONUT					
PALM, *Cocos nucifera* (L.) (1979)	60	92	28	159	HILO, HI; JANE & BRYCE ROBINSON.
COFFEETREE					
KENTUCKY, *Gymnocladus dioicus* (L.) K. KOCH (1985)*	212	78	84	311	WEST LIBERTY, KY; JAMES O. LAWSON & ELAINE CHILDERS.
KENTUCKY, *Gymnocladus dioicus* (L.) K. KOCH (1986)*	169	112	109	308	VAN BUREN CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CORALBEAN					
SOUTHEASTERN, *Erythrma herbacea* L. (1988)	38	22	25	66	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & RICHARD WORKMAN.
COTTONWOOD					
BLACK, *Populus trichocarpa* TORR. & GRAY. (1984)	315	155	110	498	WILLAMETTE MISSION STATE PARK, OR; MAYNARD C. DRAWSON.
EASTERN, *Populus deltoides* BARTR. EX MARSH. (1991)*	433	85	121	548	MINADOKA DAM, CASSIA COUNTY, ID; JON & DON MCFARLAND.
EASTERN, *Populus deltoides* BARTR. EX MARSH. (1991)*	420	96	121	546	GOSPER COUNTY, NE; LARRY GIBSON.
FREMONT, *Populus fremontii var. fremontii* (1986)	454	87	102	566	OLD FATE MCCAULEY RANCH, NM; RALPH FISHER.
MESETA, *Populus fremontii var. mesetae* (ECKENWALDER) LITTLE (1986)	190	60	60	265	BREWSTER CO., TX; JAMES E. LILES.
NARROWLEAF, *Populus angustifolia* JAMES (1973)	314	79	80	413	MALHEUR COUNTY, OR; DONALD OAKES.
PLAINS, *Populus deltoides var occidentalis* RYDB. (1967)	432	105	93	560	HYGIENE, CO; MRS. ALLEGRA COLLISTER.
RIO GRANDE, *Populus fremontii var. wislizeni* WATS. (1976)	342	110	127	484	FORT DAVIS, TX; STEVE RUNNELS.
SWAMP, *Populus heterophylla* (L.) (1991)	335	140	108	502	MEDINA, OH; LEROY L. TURNER & FRANK KOSTECKI.
CUPANIA					
FLORIDA, *Cupania glabra* SW. (1976)	19	27	17	50	MONROE COUNTY, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & GEORGE AVERY.
CYPRESS					
ARIZONA, *Cupressus arizonica* (SUDW.) LITTLE (1988)	181	97	41	288	APACHE SITGRAEVES NAT. FOREST, AZ; BOBBY CHAVEZ.
ARIZONA SMOOTH, *Cupressus arizonica* (SUDW.) LITTLE (1984)	170	70	48	252	TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; PAUL STEWART.
ARIZONA TYPICAL, *Cupressus arizonica var. arizonica* GREENE (1977)	226	73	40	309	MT. LEMMON, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BAKER, *Cupressus bakeri* JEPS. (1976)	129	129	29	265	ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CUYAMACA, *Cupressus arizonica v. stephensonii* LITTLE C.B. WOLF (1976)	70	37	28	114	CLEVELAND NATIONAL PARK, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MACNAB, *Cupressus macnabiana* A. MURR. (1981)	155	55	45	221	AMADOR COUNTY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MENDOCINO, *Cupressus goveniana var. pigmaea* LEMM. (1986)	228	132	36	369	MENDICINO CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
MONTEREY, *Cupressus macrocarpa* HARTW. (1975)*	333	97	106	457	BROOKINGS, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MONTEREY, *Cupressus macrocarpa* HARTW. (1991)*	341	93	83	455	MENDOCINO COUNTY, CA; JAMES B. THOMPSON.
PIUTE, *Cupressus arizonica var. nevadensis* (ABRAMS) LITTLE (1976)*	115	45	30	168	SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
PIUTE, *Cupressus arizonica var. nevadensis* (ABRAMS) LITTLE (1976)*	124	32	40	166	SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SARGENT, *Cupressus sargentii* JEPS. (1980)*	112	96	35	217	MARIN COUNTY, CA; RICHARD MAY & THOMAS HARRIS.
SARGENT, *Cupressus sargentii* JEPS. (1980)*	122	85	30	215	MARIN COUNTY, CA; RICHARD MAY & THOMAS HARRIS.
TECATE, *Cupressus guadalupensis v.forbesii* (JEPS.) LITTLE (1976)	88	47	38	145	GUATAY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
CYPRESS-PINE					
BLUE, *Callitris hugelii* (CARR.) FRANCO (1975)	186	57	58	258	BRADENTON, FL; STEVE SPEZIA.
CYRILLA					
SWAMP, *Cyrilla racemiflora* L. VAR. RACEMIFLORA (1991)	45	55	38	110	BILOXI RANGER DISTRICT, DESOTO NATIONAL FOREST, MS; GREG DIAMOND.
SWAMP (TYPICAL), *Cyrilla racemiflora* L. VAR. RACEMIFLORA (1980)	46	52	28	105	WASHINGTON CO., FL; CHARLES REEVES.
DAHOON					
MYRTLE, *Ilex myrtifolia* WALT. (1972)	67	46	35	122	LAWTEY, FL; NELSON BLOCKER.

NORTHEAST/GREAT LAKES



Maps by Theresa Clemen

CONNECTICUT
BIRCH, Gray
BUTTERNUT
HAWTHORN, Oneseed
HOPTREE, Common
LARCH, European
MAPLE, Sugar
OAK, Bear
OAK, Black

ILLINOIS
CATALPA, Southern
HAWTHORN, Pear
MAPLE, Drummond red
MULBERRY, Red
OAK, Chinquapin
OAK, Deam
PLUM, Wildgoose
WATERLOCUST

INDIANA
PAULOWNIA, Royal
SMOKETREE, American

KENTUCKY
ASH, Blue
ASPEN, Bigtooth
BUCKEYE, Ohio
COFFEETREE, Kentucky
MAGNOLIA, Bigleaf
OAK, Blackjack
OAK, Bur
SASSAFRAS

MAINE
BIRCH, Paper
BIRCH, Yellow
PINE, Pitch
TAMARACK

MARYLAND
ARBORVITAE, Oriental
ASPEN, Bigtooth
MULBERRY, Black
OAK, Northern pin
OAK, Southern red
OAK, White
OAK, Willow

MICHIGAN
ALDER, Green
ALDER, Speckled
APPLE, Prairie Crab
ASH, Black
ASH, Green
ASPEN, Bigtooth
ASPEN, Quaking
BIRCH, Mountain Paper
BLADDERNUT, American
BOXELDER
BOXELDER
BUCKEYE, Red
BUCKTHORN, European
BUCKTHORN, Glossy
BURNINGBUSH
BURNINGBUSH, Eastern
BUTTONBUSH
CATALPA, Northern
CEDAR, Northern white
CHERRY, Black
CHERRY, Chokecherry Common
CHERRY, Sour
CHESTNUT, American
COFFEETREE, Kentucky
CORYLUS AMERICANA, Hazelnut
DOGWOOD, Panicled
DOGWOOD, Roundleaf
ELDER, Scarlet
ELM, Rock
ELM, Siberian
FIR, Balsam
HAWTHORN, Downy
HAZEL, Hazelnut
HICKORY, Bitternut
HONEYLOCUST
HOPHORNBEAM, Eastern
JUNIPER, Common
MAPLE, Black
MAPLE, Mountain
MAPLE, Red
MAPLE, Silver
MOUNTAIN-ASH, Showy
MOUNTAIN-HOLLY
MULBERRY, Red
MULBERRY, White
NANNYBERRY
OAK, Bebb
OAK, Black
OAK, Bottom
OAK, Northern pin
OAK, Scarlet
OAK, Swamp white
PINE, Eastern White
PINE, Jack
PINE, Red
PINE, Scotch
PLUM, American
PLUM, Canada
POPLAR, Balsam
PRICKLY-ASH, Common
SERVICEBERRY, Allegheny
SUMAC, Inland shining
VIBURNUM, American Cranberrybush
VIBURNUM, Nannyberry
WILLOW, Autumn
WILLOW, Balsam
WILLOW, Black
WILLOW, Crack
WILLOW, Golden
WILLOW, Meadow
WILLOW, Purple-osier
WILLOW, Pussy
WILLOW, Shining
WILLOW, Weeping
WILLOW, White
WINTERBERRY, Common

NEW HAMPSHIRE
BIRCH, Sweet

NEW JERSEY
HICKORY, Sand

NEW YORK
AILANTHUS, Tree of Heaven
ALDER, Hazel
ASH, White
HAWTHORN, Kansas
HAWTHORN, Scarlet
HORNBEAM, American
LOCUST, Black
MAPLE, Norway
MAPLE, Striped
OAK, Chestnut
OAK, Northern red
POISON-SUMAC
WINTERBERRY, Mountain

OHIO
BEECH, American
COTTONWOOD, Swamp
ELM, Slippery
OAK, English
OAK, Shingle
SILVERBELL, Two-Wing
SMOKETREE, American
SYCAMORE
YELLOWWOOD

PENNSYLVANIA
BASSWOOD, American
CHERRY, Mazzard
FRANKLINIA
HONEYLOCUST, Thornless
MAGNOLIA, Ashe
MAGNOLIA, Umbrella
MAGNOLIA, Yellow Cucumbertree
SPRUCE, Norway
WATERLOCUST

RHODE ISLAND
WILLOW, Pussy

VERMONT
SERVICEBERRY, Roundleaf

VIRGINIA
ALDER, Hazel
ALDER, Seaside
APPLE, Common
APPLE, Sweet Crab
ASH, Carolina
ASH, Pumpkin
BIRCH, Roundleaf
BLACKHAW
BUCKTHORN, Carolina
DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK
DOGWOOD, Flowering
DOGWOOD, Swamp
ELDER, American
FRINGETREE
HACKBERRY, Georgia
HAWTHORN, Biltmore
HAWTHORN, Cockspur
HAWTHORN, Fanleaf
HAWTHORN, Frosted
HAWTHORN, May
HAWTHORN, Washington
HICKORY, Bitternut
HICKORY, Shellbark
HICKORY, Water
HOLLY, American
HOLLY, Gallberry
OAK, Blackjack
OAK, Cherrybark
OAK, Compton
OAK, Laurel
OAK, Post
OSAGE-ORANGE
PAPER-MULBERRY
PEACH
PINE, Loblolly
PLUM, Allegheny
PRIVET, California
REDBUD, Eastern
RHODODENDRON, Catawba
SERVICEBERRY, Allegheny
SERVICEBERRY, Downy
STEWARTIA, Virginia
SUMAC, Shining
SUMAC, Smooth
SWEETLEAF
SWEETLEAF
TAMARISK, Small-flower
TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE
TUPELO, Swamp
TUPELO, Water
WILLOW, Coastal Plain
WILLOW, Sandbar
WILLOW, Silky
WINTERBERRY, Common
WITCH-HAZEL
YELLOW-POPLAR, Tuliptree

WEST VIRGINIA
HAWTHORN, Dotted
HAWTHORN, Green
HEMLOCK, Eastern
TUPELO, Black

WISCONSIN
MAPLE, Silver
POPLAR, White
SPRUCE, Black
WILLOW, Peachleaf

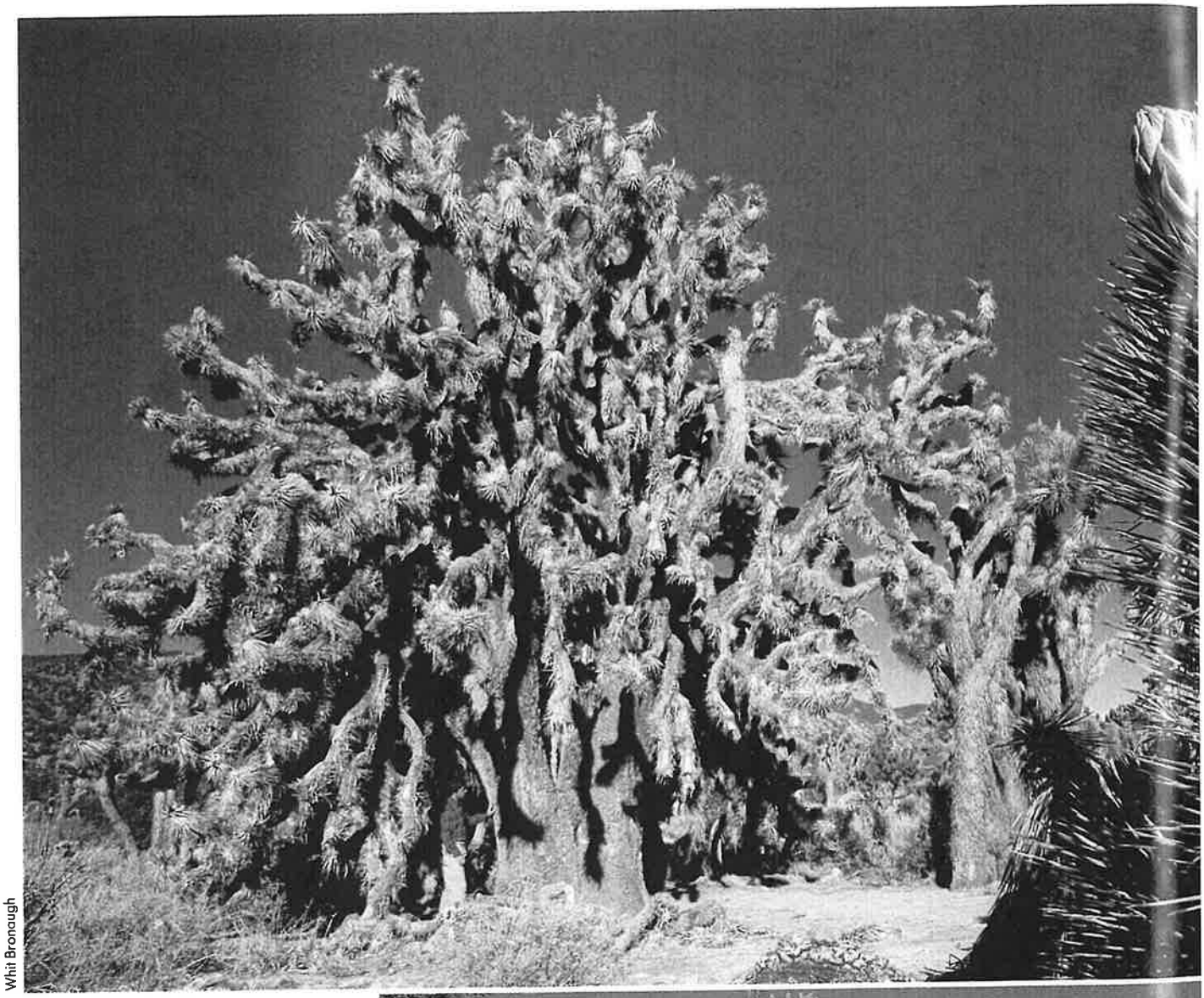
Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
DARLING-PLUM					
Reynosia septentrionalis URBAN (1975)	17	40	11	60	LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE PARK, FL; CHARLOTTE NIEDHAUK.
DESERT-WILLOW					
Chilopsis linearis (CAV.) SWEET (1976)	142	56	48	210	GILA CO., AZ; MITCHELL HOLDER.
DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK					
Aralia spinosa (L.) (1991)	26	33	24	65	YORKTOWN, VA; CARMEAN & WILLIAMSON.
DEVILWOOD					
Osmanthus americanus (L.) BENTH.&HOOK.F.EX GRAY (1991)	36	46	27	89	PUTNAM COUNTY, FL; NED D. NEENAN.
DOGWOOD					
BLACKFRUIT, *Cornus sessilis Torr. ex Durand* (1986)	20	18	16	42	SHASTA CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
FLOWERING, *Cornus florida* (L.) (1989)	110	33	42	154	GLENWOOD PARK, NORFOLK, VA; B. CARMEAN, G. WILIAMSON & D. LEIBMAN.
PACIFIC, *Cornus nuttallii* AUDUBON (1986)	169	60	58	244	CLATSKANIE, OR; JOHN E. MAKELA.
PANICLED, *Cornus racemosa* LAM. (1975)	18	38	24	62	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
RED-OSIER, *Cornus stolonifera* MICHX. (1983)	13	26	15	43	WHITE BIRD, ID; F.D. JOHNSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
ROUGHLEAF, *Cornus drummondii* C.A. MEYER (1987)	15	43	14	62	ROSEDALE ST. PARK, BOLIVAR CITY, MS; PAUL BEARD.
ROUNDLEAF, *Cornus rugosa* LAM. (1975)	11	40	16	55	LELAND, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SWAMP, *Cornus stricta* LAM. (1982)*	15	23	24	44	PALATKA, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
SWAMP, *Cornus stricta* LAM. (1989)*	12	23	22	41	INDIAN CREEK RD., CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
SWAMP, *Cornus stricta* LAM. (1989)*	10	22	28	39	INDIAN CREEK RD., CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
WESTERN, *Cornus occidentalis* (TORR. & GRAY) COV. (1987)*	20	16	28	43	POLK COUNTY, OR; BARBARA RUPERS.
WESTERN, *Cornus occidentalis* (TORR. & GRAY) COV. (1985)*	23	19	19	47	SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON, STEVE HULSMAN.
DOUGLAS-FIR					
BIGCONE, *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* (VASEY) MAYR (1973)	264	145	85	430	ANGELES NAT'L FOREST, CA; WILLIAM MAXWELL.
COAST, *Pseudotsuga menziesii var menziesii* (MIRB.) FRANCO (1991)	438	329	60	782	COOS COUNTY, OR; HANK WILLIAMS.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, *Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca* (BEISSN.) FRANCO (1984)	282	158	55	454	OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST, OR; GORDON ANDERSON.
DOVEPLUM					
(PIGEON-PLUM), *Coccoloba diversifolia* JACQ. (1965)	66	45	28	118	SIMPSON PARK, MIAMI, FL; HAROLD NETT.
ELDER					
AMERICAN, *Sambucus canadensis var. canadensis* (L.) (1987)	38	16	22	60	JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
BLACKBEAD, *Sambucus melanocarpa* GRAY (1972)	39	42	30	89	COLUMBIA CO., OR; OLIVER MATTHEWS.
BLUE, *Sambucus cerulea* RAF. (1979)	137	40	36	186	WILLIAM STATE PARK, SAN JOSE, CA; RICHARD B. MARSH.
FLORIDA, *Sambucus canadensis var. laciniata* GRAY (1972)	34	20	14	58	GAINESVILLE, FL; LOVETT E. WILLIAMS.
MEXICAN, *Sambucus mexicana* PRESL. (1981)	108	31	32	147	GRANT CO., NM; JOHN EGBERT.
PACIFIC RED, *Sambucus callicarpa* GREENE (1989)	90	30	44	131	LINCOLN COUNTY, OR; TOM MORGAN.
SCARLET, *Sambucus pubens* MICHX. (1989)	18	27	13	48	KEWEENAW COUNTY, MI; JAS. WELLS & P. THOMPSOM.
ELLIOTTIA					
Elliottia racemosa MUHL. EX. ELL. (1989)	33	48	21	86	TATTNALL COUNTY, GA; HOWARD STANLEY & RED CASTLEMAN.
ELM					
AMERICAN, *Ulmus americana* (L.) (1991)	312	100	91	435	LOUISVILLE, KS; GARY NAUGHTON.
CEDAR, *Ulmus crassifolia* NUTT. (1986)*	102	118	66	237	SILVER RIVER, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS AND JIM BUCKNER.
CEDAR, *Ulmus crassifolia* NUTT. (1989)*	127	100	44	238	HUMPHREYS COUNTY, MS; MIKE HAWKINS.
FLORIDA, *Ulmus americana var. floridana* (CHAPM.) LITTLE (1982)	158	94	54	266	SAN FELASCO HAMMOCK STATE PRESERVE, FL; ROBERT DYE & ROBERT SIMONS.
ROCK, *Ulmus thomasii* SARG. (1989)	202	117	122	350	CASSOPOLIS, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
SEPTEMBER, *Ulmus serotina* SARG. (1985)	105	150	64	271	COLBERT CO., AL; T.F. HALL.
SIBERIAN, *Ulmus pumila* (L.) (1991)	226	146	112	400	DETROIT, MI; PATRICK COSTELLO & PAUL W. THOMPSON.
SLIPPERY, *Ulmus rubra* MUHL. (1989)	240	100	119	370	VILLAGE PARK, SUGAR GROVE, OH; TONI & GENE DEBRUIN.
WINGED, *Ulmus alata* MICHX. (1991)	185	97	78	302	RICHMOND COUNTY, NC; WALTER B. HIGH.
ESENBECKIA					
BERLANDIER, *Esenbeckia berlandieri* BAILL. (1989)	37	24	20	66	CAMERON COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
EUCALYPTUS					
BLUEGUM, *Eucalyptus globulus* LABILL. (1989)	425	165	126	622	FORT ROSS STATE HIS. PK., SONOMA CO., CA; F.K. & FRIEDA TOMLIN.
LONGBEAK, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* DEHNH. (1983)	178	171	68	366	KERN COUNTY, CA; SHERMAN J. FINCH & HERSCHEL K. KIMBLE.
FALSE-MASTIC					
Mastichodendron foetidissimum (JACQ.) H.J. LAM (1975)	105	70	80	195	LIGNUMVITAE KEY STATE PARK, FL; CHARLOTTE NIEDHAUK.
FIDDLEWOOD					
FLORIDA, *Citharexylum fruticosum* (L.) (1988)	46	39	29	92	DADE CO., FL; CRASTEN CLIFT.
FIG					
FLORIDA STRANGLER, *Ficus aurea* NUTT. (1973)	288	80	76	387	OLD CUTLER HAMMOCK, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
SHORTLEAF, *Ficus citrifolia* MILL. (1986)	245	41	57	300	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR AND FRANK ZICKAR.
FIR					
BALSAM, *Abies balsamea* (L.) MILL. (1962)	84	116	33	208	PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS STATE PARK, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BRISTLECONE, *Abies bracteata* D. DON EX. POITEAU (1976)	162	182	38	354	LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN & JIM GRIFFIN.
CALIFORNIA RED, *Abies magnifica* A. MURR. (1972)	320	180	48	512	SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST, CA; HERBERT KENDALL.
CORKBARK, *Abies lasiocarpa var. arizonica* (MERRIAM) LEMM. (1972)	157	95	33	260	LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; EARL ALDON.
FRASER, *Abies fraseri* (PURSH) POIR (1988)	120	94	58	228	HIGH HAMPTON INN, NC; R.E. SHOENIKE & KEN KNOX.
GRAND, *Abies grandis* (DOUGL. EX D. DON) LINDL. (1987)	229	251	43	491	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
NOBLE, *Abies procera* REHD. (1989)*	340	238	41	588	GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST, WA; HAROLD COATES & BOB SMITH.
NOBLE, *Abies procera* REHD. (1989)*	300	272	49	584	MT. ST. HELENS NAT'L MONUMENT, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
PACIFIC SILVER, *Abies amabilis* DOUGL. EX FORBES (1983)	296	203	27	506	FORKS, WA; LLOYD H. LARSON.
SHASTA RED, *Abies magnifica var. shastensis* LEMM. (1983)	245	228	32	481	ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, OR; JACK JAMES.
SUBALPINE, *Abies lasiocarpa var lasiocarpa* (HOOK) NUTT. (1965)	253	129	22	388	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; STEPHEN ARNO & OSCAR SEDERGREN.

Whil Broncough

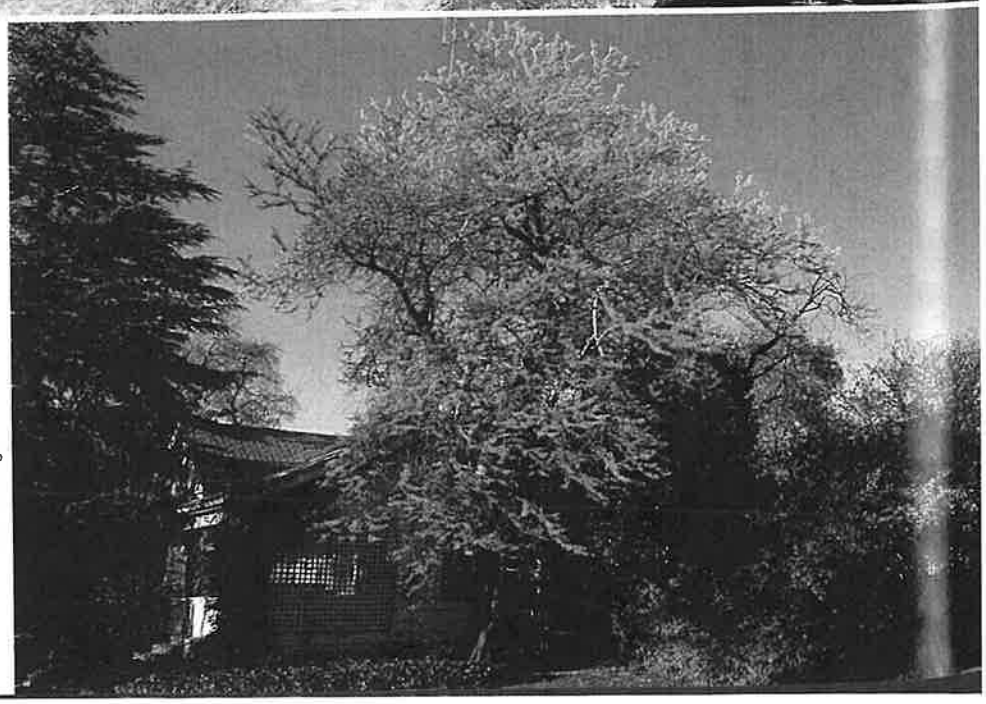
HINDS WALNUT, Napa, CA

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
FISHPOISON-TREE					
FLORIDA, *Piscidia piscipula* (L.) SARG. (1986)	101	41	48	154	LEE CO., FL; DAVID FOX AND DEE SLINKARD.
FLOWERFENCE					
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) SW. (1991)*	20	12	15	36	BROWARD COUNTY, FL; JOHN W. KERN.
Caesalpinia pulcherrima (L.) SW. (1991)*	16	16	14	36	HOLLYWOOD, BROWER COUNTY, FL; D. SPICER, WM HARMS, WM TESAURO.
FRANKLINIA					
Franklinia alatamaha BARTR. EX MARSH (1968)	75	36	44	122	WYNDMOOR, PA; JOHN SWARTLEY.
FREMONTIA					
CALIFORNIA, *Fremontodrendron californicum* (TORR.) COV. (1980)	40	26	21	71	NORTH FORK, CA; JACK DOZIER AND WALTER PUHN.
FRINGETREE					
Chionanthus virginicus (L.) (1987)*	42	41	31	91	TELFORD SPRING COUNTY PARK, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR.
Chionanthus virginicus (L.) (1989)*	53	32	35	94	MT. VERNON, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
GEIGER-TREE					
Cordia sebestena (L.) (1988)	50	25	23	81	LEE CO., FL; ERIC HOYER, MERLIN DIXON, CHRIS ANDERSON.
GUAJILLO					
Acacia berlandieri BENTH. (1989)	18	15	12	36	STARR COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.



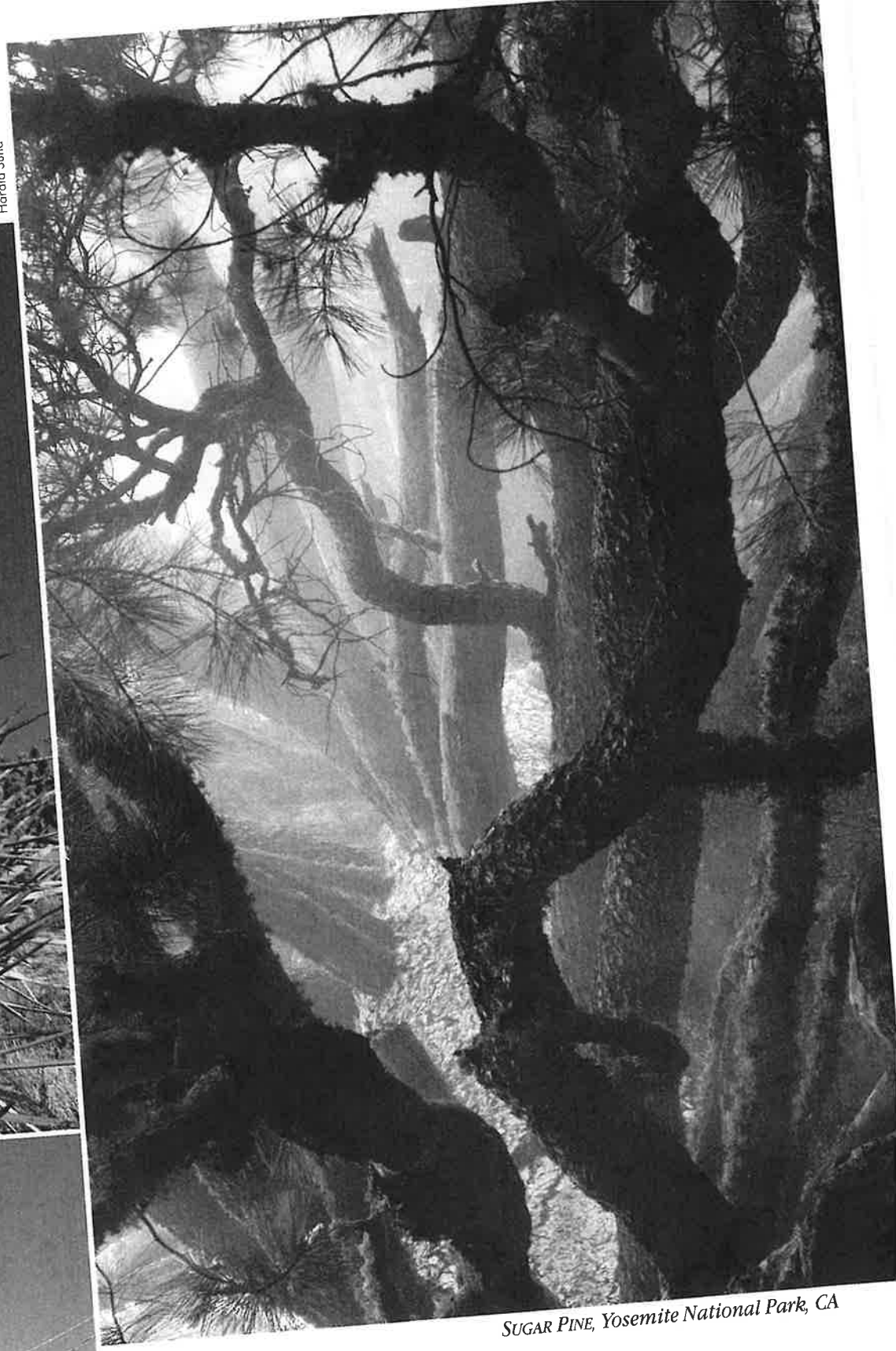
Whit Bronaugh

JOSHUA TREE, San Bernardino National Forest, CA



Whit Bronaugh

Harold Sund



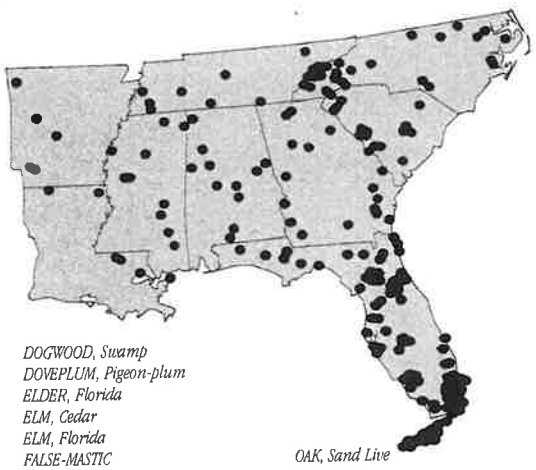
SUGAR PINE, Yosemite National Park, CA

CALIFORNIA REDBUD, Santa Rosa, CA

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
GUIANA-PLUM					
Drypetes lateriflora (Sw.) Krug & Urban (1976)	23	31	28	61	Coral Gables, FL; Clifford Shaw.
GUMBO-LIMBO					
Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg. (1973)*	97	63	66	177	Castello Hammock Co. Park, FL; Albert Hetzell & Ron Smith.
Bursera simaruba (L.) Sarg. (1984)*	124	36	55	174	Miami Shores, FL; Colleen Fix.
HACKBERRY					
Georgia, *Celtis tenuifolia* Nutt. (1991)*	17	28	17	49	Rock Bridge, VA; Richard Salzer.
Georgia, *Celtis tenuifolia* Nutt. (1991)*	15	28	24	49	Rock Bridge, VA; Richard Salzer.
Lindheimer, *Celtis lindheimeri* Engelm. ex K. Koch (1975)	72	43	46	127	Comal Co., TX; Frank Love & John Haislet.
Netleaf, *Celtis reticulata* Torr. (1989)	180	69	75	268	Catron County, NM; Ralph A. Fisher, Jr..
HAWTHORN					
Barberry, *Crataegus berberifolia* (1982)	11	12	16	27	Angelina National Forest, TX; Edward C. Fritz.
Beautiful, *Crataegus pulcherrima* Ashe (1968)	23	44	30	75	Tallahassee, FL; Malcolm Johnson.
Biltmore, *Crataegus intricata* Lange (1982)	90	23	42	124	Warrenton, VA; Richard Salzer.
Black, *Crataegus douglasii* Lindl. (1973)	114	33	45	158	Sauvie Island, OR; Frank Callahan.
Blueberry, *Crataegus brachyacantha* Sarg. & Engelm. (1973)	75	36	40	121	Marshall, TX; Thomas T. Brantley.
Cockspur, *Crataegus crus-galli* (L.) (1987)	60	40	48	112	Manassas, VA; Richard Salzer.
Columbia, *Crataegus columbiana* Howell (1975)	26	18	12	47	Wallowa Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
Dotted, *Crataegus punctata* Jacq. (1979)	97	38	38	145	Canaan Valley Park, WV; Richard Salzer.
Downy, *Crataegus mollis* Scheele (1972)	105	52	62	173	Grosse Ile, MI; Paul Thompson.
Fanleaf, *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc.) K. Koch (1985)*	24	30	18	59	Shenandoah National Park, VA; Richard Salzer.
Fanleaf, *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc.) K. Koch (1989)*	26	30	28	63	Shenandoah National Park, Luray, VA; Richard Salzer.
Fleshy, *Crataegus succulenta* Schrad. (1982)	48	8	46	68	Kirkwood, MO; Bruce Vawter.
Frosted, *Crataegus pruniosa* (H.L. Wendl.) K. Koch (1991)*	64	30	36	103	Shenandoah County, VA; Richard Salzer.
Frosted, *Crataegus pruniosa* (H.L. Wendl.) K. Koch (1991)*	63	32	32	103	Shenandoah County, VA; Richard Salzer.
Glossy, *Crataegus nitida* (Engelm.) Sarg. (1989)	54	22	36	85	Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson, Robt. Van Pelt.
Green, *Crataegus viridis* (L.) (1981)	61	40	45	112	Marlinton, WV; Richard Salzer.
Kansas, *Crataegus coccinioides* Ashe (1972)	34	25	36	68	Botanic Garden, NY; George Peters.
Littlehip, *Crataegus spathulata* Michx. (1980)*	22	33	30	63	Sabine Co., TX; Raymond Edgar & Edward C. Fritz.
Littlehip, *Crataegus spathulata* Michx. (1981)*	31	27	37	67	Hapeville, GA; Jim L. Chance.
May, *Crataegus aestivalis* (Walt.) Torr & Gray (1989)	10	12	12	25	Williamsburg, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.
Oneseed, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (1976)*	79	43	37	131	Lakeview, OR; Frank Callahan.
Oneseed, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (1988)*	84	39	39	133	Olympia, WA; Robert Van Pelt & Arthur Lee Jacobson.
Oneseed, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (1989)*	63	64	34	136	Volunteer Park, Seattle, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson, Robt. Van Pelt.
Oneseed, *Crataegus monogyna* Jacq. (1991)*	85	42	50	140	Old Saybrook, CT; Donald M. Swan.
Pear, *Crataegus calpodendron* (Ehrh.) Medic. (1991)	23	20	25	49	Pope, IL; Stritch Grigoroff, Larry Scott.
Riverflat, *Crataegus opaca* Hook. & Arn (1989)	45	29	36	83	Jones County, MS; Herman Smith.
Scarlet, *Crataegus coccinea* (L.) (1983)	54	37	29	98	Oneida, NY; Charles McFadden.
Suksdorf, *Crataegus suksdorfii* (Sarg.) Kruschke (1989)	36	44	33	88	Hideaway Island, ID; C. Wellner, R. Leedy, J. Smith.
Washington, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (L.f.) Medic (1988)*	54	33	39	97	Chattanooga National Cemetery, TN; Bruce Kauffman.
Washington, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (L.f.) Medic (1989)*	54	36	38	100	Abingdon, VA; Richard Salzer.
Washington, *Crataegus phaenopyrum* (L.f.) Medic (1989)*	62	30	32	100	Abingdon, VA; Richard Salzer.
Yellow, *Crataegus flava* Ait. (1983)	47	30	36	86	Levy Co., FL; Buford Pruitt and Robert Simons.
HAZEL					
California, *Corylus cornuta var. californica* (A. DC.) Sharp (1984)	22	47	42	80	Seattle, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson.
Hazelnut, *Corylus americana* (1989)	12	34	24	52	Oakland County, MI; Paul Thompson.
HEMLOCK					
Carolina, *Tsuga caroliniana* (Engelm.) (1984)	139	88	54	241	Burke Co., NC; James Maxwell.
Eastern, *Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr. (1979)	224	123	68	364	Aurora, WV; Richard Salzer.
Mountain, *Tsuga mertensiana* (Bong.) Carr. (1955)	277	113	44	401	Alpine County, CA; Allen Miller.
Western, *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. (1987)*	270	241	67	528	Olympic National Park, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Western, *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. (1989)*	316	202	47	530	Olympic National Park, WA; Robert L. Wood, Robert Van Pelt.
Western, *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg. (1991)*	291	227	49	530	Olympic N.P., WA; Randy Stoltmann.
HERCULES-CLUB					
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis (L.) (1982)	31	50	32	89	Sam Houston N.F., TX; Edward C. Fritz.
HICKORY					
Bitternut, *Carya cordiformis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch (1975)*	174	120	80	314	Lake Accotink, VA; Richard Salzer.
Bitternut, *Carya cordiformis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch (1982)*	149	137	115	315	Cass County, MI; L. Lewis & Paul Thompson.
Bitternut, *Carya cordiformis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch (1991)*	177	115	108	319	LaGrange, Fayette County, TN; Wm. David Smith.
Black, *Carya texana* Buckl. (1980)	103	135	66	255	Sabine Co., TX; Mahler, Fant, Bagget, Fritz.
Carolina, *Carya ovata var. australis* (Ashe) Little (1988)	100	114	51	227	NC Botanical Gardens, Orange Co., NC; Tate, LeGrand, & Jones-Roe.
Mockernut, *Carya tomentosa* (Poir.) Nutt. (1989)	140	156	70	314	Humphreys County, MS; David K. Lee.
Nutmeg, *Carya myristiciformis* (Michx. f.) Nutt. (1985)	132	145	80	297	Lowndes Co., AL; Danny Howard.
Pignut, *Carya glabra var. glabra* (Mill.) Sweet (1985)	157	190	78	367	Robbinsville, NC; Allen Dehart.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
RED, *Carya glabra var. odorata* (MARSH.) LITTLE (1982)	142	140	62	298	GREAT SMOKY NAT'L PARK, TN; BILL KORN.
SAND, *Carya pallida* (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (1982)*	114	114	86	250	EDGECOMBE CO., NC; SID SHEARIN.
SAND, *Carya pallida* (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (1980)*	138	94	86	254	VINELAND, NJ; STEPHEN R. FIELD & ADELE FILIPPI.
SHAGBARK, *Carya ovata* (MILL.) K. KOCH (1984)	132	153	56	299	SUMTER NAT. FOREST, SC; CLAUDE J. MOODY.
SHELLBARK, *Carya laciniosa* (MICHX. F.) LOUD. (1986)	174	105	123	310	RIXEYVILLE, VA; ALBERT B. SETTLE.
WATER, *Carya aquatica* (MICHX. F.) NUTT. (1991)	162	135	88	319	SOUTHHAMPTON COUNTY, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
HOLLY					
AMERICAN, *Ilex opaca* AIT. (1987)*	119	74	48	205	CHAMBERS COUNTY, AL; JEFF ABNEY.
AMERICAN, *Ilex opaca* AIT. (1991)*	135	55	51	203	BUCKINGHAM CTY., VA; WILLIAM S. HUBARD.
CAROLINA, *Ilex ambigua* (MICHX.) TORR. (1986)	14	25	18	44	JACKSONVILLE, FL; BUFORD PRUITT, JR. & ROBERT SIMONS.
GALLBERRY, *Ilex coriacea* (PURSH) CHAPM. (1989)	10	27	12	40	GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NWR, VA; BYRON CARMEAN, GARY WILLIAMSON.
SILVER VARIGATED, *Ilex aquifolium* (1977)	75	40	22	121	TILLAMOOK, OR; FRANK LOCKYEAR AND ERNEST KOLBE.
TAWNYBERRY, *Ilex krugiana* LOES. (1990)	40	55	22	101	DADE CO., FL; MRS. FRAN YOUNG.
HONEYLOCUST					
Gleditsia triacanthos (L.) (1972)	216	115	124	362	WAYNE CO., MI; C. BOWMAN & P. THOMPSON.
THORNLESS, *Gleditsia triancanthos var. inermis* SCHNEID (1991)	231	90	85	342	GREENCASTLE, PA; PHILIP WERT & CHARLES BREWER.
HOPHORNBEAM					
CHISOS, *Ostrya chisosensis* CORRELL (1983)	28	32	24	66	BIG BEND NAT'L PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
EASTERN, *Ostrya virginiana* (MILL.) K. KOCH (1976)	115	74	111	217	GR. TRAVERSE CO., MI; AVID TESAKER.
HOPTREE					
CALIFORNIA, *Ptelea crenulata Greene* (1986)	19	23	12	45	LAKE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
COMMON, *Ptelea trifoliata* (L.) (1991)	53	34	27	94	ELIZABETH PARK, HARTFORD, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
HORNBEAM					
AMERICAN, *Carpinus caroliniana* WALT. (1975)	95	69	56	178	ULSTER COUNTY, NY; MORGAN WRIGHT.
HUISACHE					
Acacia farnesiana (L.) WILLD. (1990)	161	33	46	205	ATASCOSA COUNTY JAIL, JOURDANTON, TX; MARTIN SOWARD.
HYPELATE					
Hypelate trifoliata SW. (1991)	58	38	35	105	EAST AVERY HAMMOCK, MONROE COUNTY, FL; JEANNE M. PARKS & JOSEPH NEMEC.
INDIA-ALMOND					
Terminalia catappa L. (1986)	135	61	71	214	MONROE CO., FL; DAVID SINCLAIR & MIKE CULLEN.
JERUSALEM-THORN					
Parkinsonia aculeata (L.) (1969)	84	36	41	130	FLORENCE, AZ; HAROLD NETT.
JOSHUA-TREE					
Yucca brevifolia ENGELM. (1967)	179	32	40	221	San Bernardino National Forest, CA; Ronald McCormick.
JUJUBE					
COMMON, *Ziziphus jujuba* MILL. (1989)	58	43	34	110	FORT WORTH BOTANIC GARDENS, FORT WORTH, TX; JOHN A. HAISLET.
JUNIPER					
ALLIGATOR, *Juniperus deppeana* STEUD. (1962)	355	57	57	426	TONTO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; TONTO FOREST RANGERS.
ASHE, *Juniperus ashei* BUCHHOLZ (1971)	115	38	37	162	COMAL COUNTY, TX; FRANK A. LOVE.
CALIFORNIA, *Juniperus californica* CARR. (1976)	94	33	40	137	COLUSA COUNTY, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
COMMON, *Juniperus communis* (L.) (1965)	17	18	8	37	LEELANAU COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
DROOPING, *Juniperus flaccida* SCHLECHT. (1982)	102	55	35	166	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
ONESEED, *Juniperus monosperma* (ENGELM.) SARG. (1981)	168	29	28	204	JICARILLA MOUNTAINS, NM; TOM GUCK.
PINCHOT, *Juniperus pinchotii* SUDW. (1977)	142	23	27	172	ALPINE, TX; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, *Juniperus scopulorum* SARG. (1989)	247	40	21	292	CACHE NATIONAL FOREST, UT; R.P. MCLAUGHLIN.
UTAH, *Juniperus osteosperma* (TORR.) LITTLE (1991)	273	30	26	310	DUCHESNE COUNTY, UT; J.L. "BUD" FELTER.
WESTERN, *Juniperus occidentalis* HOOK. (1983)	480	86	58	581	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; J.R. HALL.
LARCH					
EUROPEAN, *Larix decidua* MILL. (1991)	171	83	48	266	GREENWICH, CT; MARY JANE NICKERSON.
SUBALPINE, *Larix lyallii* PARL. (1986)	249	95	77	363	WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, WA; H. & P. CALDWELL, D. TURNER, D. MATHEWS.
WESTERN, *Larix occidentalis* NUTT. (1980)	233	175	37	417	LIBBY, MT; GENE YAHVAH.
LAURELCHERRY					
CAROLINA, *Prunus caroliniana* (MILL.) AIT. (1987)	127	47	55	188	LAKELAND, FL; NICK SYKES.
ENGLISH, *Prunus laurocerasus* L. (1987)	96	32	52	141	SEATTLE, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.

SOUTHEAST



ALABAMA
ANISE, Florida
CEDAR, Atlantic white
ELM, September
HICKORY, Nutmeg
HOLLY, American
OAK, Arkansas
OAK, Swamp Chestnut **(Basket)**
PINE, Shore
SILKTREE, Mimosa
SOAPBERRY, Western
SPARKLEBERRY, Tree
SUMAC, Stagborn

ARKANSAS
BLACKHAW, Rusty
CHINKAPIN, Florida
HERCULES-CLUB
MAGNOLIA, Sweetbay
PERSIMMON, Common

FLORIDA
ALVARADOA, Mexican
BAYBERRY, Southern
BLACK-MANGROVE
BLACKBEAD, Catclaw
BLOLLY, Longleaf
BOXWOOD, Florida
BUCCANEER-PALM
BUCKWHEAT-TREE
BUMELIA, Tough
BUSTIC, Willow
BUTTERBOUGH
BUTTON-MANGROVE
BUTTONBUSH
BYRSONIMA, Key
CAJEPUT-TREE
CAMPHOR
CAMPHOR-TREE
CANELLA
CAPER, Jamaica
CHERRY, West Indies
CHINKAPIN, Allegheny
CINNECORD
CLUSIA, Florida
CORALBEAN, Southeastern
CUPANIA, Florida
CYPRESS-PINE, Blue
CYRILLA, Swamp (Typical)
DAHOON, Myrtle
DARLING-PLUM
DEVILWOOD
DOGWOOD, Swamp
DOVEPLUM, Pigeon-plum
ELDER, Florida
ELM, Cedar
ELM, Florida
FALSE-MASTIC
FIDDLEWOOD, Florida
FIG, Florida strangler
FIG, Shortleaf
FISHPOISON-TREE, Florida
FRINGETREE FLOWERFENCE
GEIGER-TREE
GUIANA-PLUM
GUMBO-LIMBO
HAWTHORN, Beautiful
HAWTHORN, Parsley
HAWTHORN, Yellow
HOLLY, Carolina
HOLLY, Tawnyberry
HYPELATE
INDIA-ALMOND
LAURELCHERRY, Carolina
LEADWOOD
LIDFLOWER, Pale
LIGNUMVITAE, Roughbark
LOBLOLLY-BAY
LYSILOMA, Bahama
MAHOGANY, West Indies
MANCHINEEL
MANGO
MANGROVE, Red
MILKBARK
OAK, Chapman
OAK, Laurel
OAK, Myrtle
OAK, Sand Live
OAK, Water
OYSTERWOOD
PALMETTO. Cabbage
PARADISE-TREE
PAUROTIS-PALM
PEPPERTREE, Brazil
PINCKNEYA
PINE, Sand
PINE, South Florida slash
POISONTREE, Florida
POND-APPLE
PRICKLY-ASH, Lime
REDBERRY, Eugenia
REDCEDAR, Southern
ROYALPALM, Florida
SAPODILLA
SATINLEAF
SATINWOOD, West Indies
SAW-PALMETTO
SEAGRAPE
SEVEN-YEAR-APPLE
SILVERPALM, Florida
SOAPBERRY, Wingleaf
SOLDIERWOOD
STAGGER-BUSH
STOPPER, Simpson
STRONGBACK, Bahama
SUMAC, Southern
TALLOWWOOD
TAMARIND
TETRAZYGIA, Florida
THATCHPALM, Florida
TORCHWOOD
TUPELO, Ogeechee
VIBURNUM, Possumhaw
VIBURNUM, Walter
WHITE-MANGROVE
YEW, Florida

GEORGIA
BACCHARIS, Eastern
BUCKEYE, Painted
CHERRY, Pin
ELLIOTTIA
HAWTHORN, Littlehip
MAPLE, Florida
OAK, Durand (Typical)
OAK, Georgia
OAK, **Oglethorpe**
OAK, Sand post
OAK, Turkey
PALMETTO, Cabbage
PERSIMMON
PINE, Pond
PONDCYPRESS
REDBAY
REDCEDAR, Eastern

LOUISIANA
BALDCYPRESS, Common
OAK, Live
OAK, Nuttall
OAK, Shumard
PINE, Spruce
SILKTREE, Mimosa

MISSISSIPPI
CYRILLA, Swamp
DOGWOOD, Roughleaf
ELM, Cedar
HAWTHORN, Riverflat
HICKORY, Mockernut
MAGNOLIA, Southern
PAWPAW, Common
PERSIMMON, Common
PINE, Shortleaf
PRIVET, California

NORTH CAROLINA
APPLE, Southern Crab
BASSWOOD, White
BUCKEYE, Bottlebrush
ELM, Winged
FIR, Fraser
HEMLOCK, Carolina
HICKORY, Carolina
HICKORY, Pignut
HICKORY, Sand
MOUNTAIN-LAUREL
OAK, Overcup
PINE, Pond
PINE, Table Mountain
PLUM, Chickasaw
RHODODENDRON, Catawba
SERVICEBERRY, Allegheny
SOURWOOD
SPRUCE, Red
SWAMPBAY
SWEETGUM, American
TORREYA, Florida
WATER-ELM

SOUTH CAROLINA
CLETHRA, Cinnamon
HICKORY, Shagbark
MAPLE, Chalk
OAK, Blackjack
PINE, Slash
POSSUMHAW
PRIVET, Japanese
RHODODENDRON, Rosebay
SNOWBELL, American
SPARKLEBERRY, Tree
SUGARBERRY
SWAMP-PRIVET
TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE

TENNESSEE
BIRCH, River
BUCKEYE, Yellow
BUCKTHORN, Carolina
CHERRY, Pin
HAWTHORN, Washington
HICKORY, Bitternut
HICKORY, Red
MAGNOLIA, Fraser
OAK, Pin
PECAN
PERSIMMON
REDBUD, Eastern
SILVERBELL, Carolina
SPICEBUSH
STEWARTIA, Mountain

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
LEADWOOD					
Krugiodendron ferreum (Vahl) Urban (1986)	67	37	27	111	Monroe Co., FL; David Sinclair & Frank Zickar.
LEBBEK					
Albizia lebbeck (L.) Benth. (1968)	257	65	95	346	Lahaina, HI; L.W. Bryan.
LEUCAENA					
GREAT, *Leucaena pulverulenta* (Schlecht.) Benth. (1989)	149	43	48	203	Hoopy's RV Park, Alamo, TX; Joe Ideker.
LITTLELEAF, *Leucaena retusa Benth.* (1986)	33	21	26	61	Terrell Co., TX; Frank T. Callahan.
LIDFLOWER					
PALE, *Calyptranthes pallens* Griseb. (1991)	18	33	19	56	East Dispatch Hammock, Monroe County, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
LIGNUMVITAE					
ROUGHBARK, *Guaiacum sanctum* (L.) (1983)	56	37	26	100	Biscayne National Park, FL; John G. Cordy & Danny Peters.
TEXAS, *Guaiacum angustifolium* Engelm. (1974)	32	26	22	64	Alamo, TX; Terry Fears.
LOBLOLLY-BAY					
Gordonia lasianthus (L.) Ellis (1983)	161	94	52	268	Ocala National Forest, FL; Robert Simons & Daniel Ward.
LOCUST					
BLACK, *Robinia pseudoacacia* (L.) (1974)	280	96	92	399	Dansville, NY; B.L. Morris.
NEW MEXICO, *Robinia neomexicana* Gray (1985)	64	77	14	145	Coconino National Forest, AZ; Alvin R. Brown.

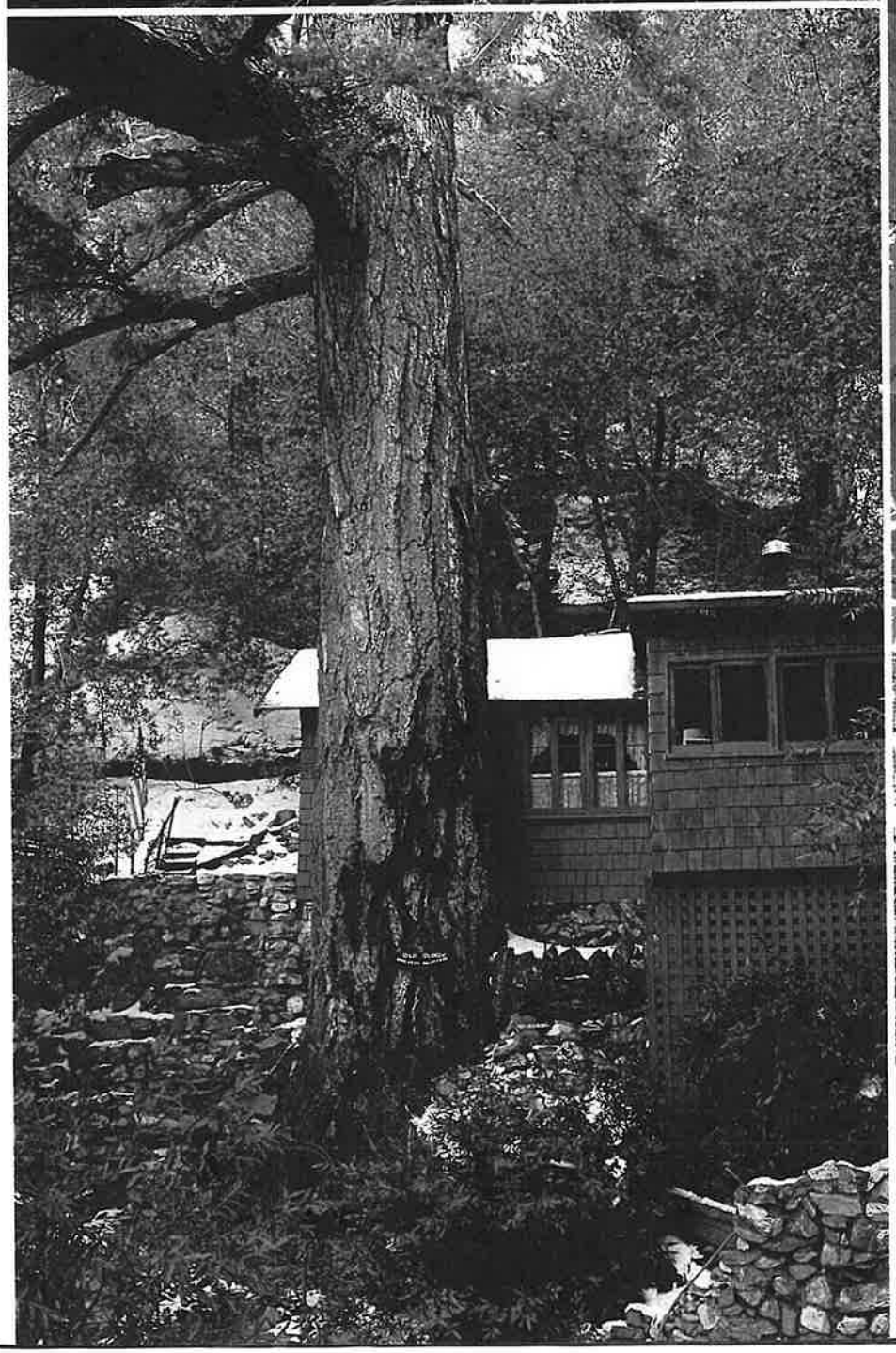
Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
LOTEBUSH					
Ziziphus obtusifolia HOOK. EX TORR. & GRAY (1989)	14	14	9	30	HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; FLEET S. LENTZ.
LYSILOMA					
BAHAMA, *Lysiloma latisiliquum* (L.) BENTH. (1973)	96	79	42	186	HOMESTEAD, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
LITTLELEAF, *Lysiloma microphyllum* BENTH. (1977)	55	25	29	87	UNIV. OF ARIZONA, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MADRONE					
ARIZONA, *Arbutus arizonica* (GRAY) SARG. (1988)	143	53	52	209	REILLY CANYON, AZ; R.E. SCHOENIKE.
PACIFIC, *Arbutus menziesii* PURSH (1984)	408	96	113	532	HUMBOLDT COUNTY, CA; R.H. MENZIES.
TEXAS, *Arbutus texana* BUCKL. (1982)	112	32	42	155	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
MAGNOLIA					
ASHE, *Magnolia ashei* WEATHERBY (1986)	46	46	37	101	HENRY FNDN FOR BOTANICAL RES, PA; J. HENRY, R. STEIGER AND R. LANGFORD.
BIGLEAF, *Magnolia macrophylla* MICHX. (1989)	66	105	40	181	DANIEL BOONE NF, TIGHT HOLLOW, KY; S.E. BOETTSCHER & P.J. KALISZ.
CUCUMBERTREE, *Magnolia acuminata* (L.) (1985)	293	75	83	389	WAUKON, IA; ROBERT DRAHN.
FRASER, *Magnolia fraseri* WALT. (1981)	116	107	55	237	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; PERRY SCOTT & PETER S. WHITE.
PYRAMID, *Magnolia pyramidata* BARTR. (1988)	85	39	32	132	NEWTON COUNTY, TX; JAMES WHALEY & LEO RAWLS.
SOUTHERN, *Magnolia grandiflora* (L.) (1986)	243	122	63	381	SMITH CO., MS; ANDREW TAYLOR & TILSON BLAKENEY.
SWEETBAY, *Magnolia virginiana* (L.) (1991)	173	92	52	278	UNION COUNTY, AR; ERNEST FORD & STEVEN PAES.
UMBRELLA, *Magnolia tripetala* (L.) (1987)	108	50	41	168	BUCKS COUNTY, PA; JOHN SWARTLEY.
YELLOW CUCUMBERTREE, *Magnolia acuminata* VAR. SUBCORDATA (1969)	156	97	65	269	LONGWOOD GARDENS, CHESTER COUNTY, PA; JOHN SWARTLEY.
MAHOGANY					
WEST INDIES, *Swietenia mahagoni* JACQ. (1988)	130	70	59	215	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & TIM ECKERT.
MANCHINEEL					
Hippomane mancinella L. (1979)	47	39	34	95	WATSON HAMMOCK, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & MARY LEE ELETZ.
MANGO					
Mangifera indica L. (1991)	73	40	43	124	POMPANO BEACH, FL; GRACE E. CLAPP.
MANGROVE					
RED, *Rhizophora mangle* (L.) (1975)	77	75	41	162	EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK, FL; C. SHAW, R. COOLEY, & F. WHITEHEAD.
MANZANITA					
BIGBERRY, *Arctostaphylos glauca* LINDL. (1976)	52	33	43	96	SUNOL REGIONAL PARK, CA; E. LAGEL.
COMMON, *Arctostaphylos manzanita* PERRY (1989)	92	22	32	122	AUSTIN CREEK ST REC, GURNEVILLE, CA; ROGER RAICHE AND GREG DE NEVERS.
PRINGLE, *Arctostaphylos pringlei* PARRY (1978)	47	13	11	63	WASHINGTON COUNTY, UT; HAROLD ISAACSON.
WHITELEAF, *Arctostaphylos viscida* PARRY (1984)	45	31	20	81	SPRINGVILLE, CA; LEE SWEETSER.
MAPLE					
BIGLEAF, *Acer macrophyllum* PURSH (1977)	419	101	90	543	JEWELL, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
BLACK, *Acer nigrum* MICHX. F. (1987)	198	118	127	348	ALLEGAN COUNTY, MI; HAROLD NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
CANYON, *Acer grandidentatum* NUTT. (1989)	80	68	44	159	LOST MAPLES STATE NATURAL AREA, TX; W.J. GRAVES, R. HEIDEMAN.
CHALK, *Acer leucoderme* SMALL (1984)*	29	57	36	95	SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
CHALK, *Acer leucoderme* SMALL (1984)*	35	49	35	93	SUMTER NATIONAL FOREST, SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
DOUGLAS, *Acer glabrum var. douglasii* (HOOK.) DIPP. (1985)*	62	65	36	136	AHSAHKA, ID; KIM & BEVERLY DAVIE.
DOUGLAS, *Acer glabrum var. douglasii* (HOOK.) DIPP. (1989)*	53	80	33	141	SANDPOINT, ID; DENNIS CLARK.
DRUMMOND RED, *Acer rubrum var. drummondii* (HOOK & ARN.) SARG. (1989)	197	75	26	279	PULASKI CTY., IL: JOHN WHITE.
FLORIDA, *Acer barbatum* MICHX. (1989)	139	100	64	255	JASPER COUNTY, GA; MARSHALL SKINNER.
MOUNTAIN, *Acer spicatum* LAM. (1982)	33	58	31	99	HOUGHTON CO., MI; R. KRENTZER AND PAT THOMPSON.
NORWAY, *Acer platanoides* (1991)	235	137	116	401	NEW PALTZ, NY; CLEANTE J. GRAY.
RED, *Acer rubrum L.* (1984)	222	179	120	431	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN, *Acer glabrum* TORR. (1979)	42	63	26	112	SOUTH OF HOOD RIVER, OR; DAVID FOLEY.
SILVER, *Acer saccharinum* (L.) (1972)*	276	125	134	435	ROCHESTER, MI; HAROLD NETT.
SILVER, *Acer saccharinum* (L.) (1989)*	293	115	110	436	COLUMBIA COUNTY, WI; MICHAEL BEDNAREK.
STRIPED, *Acer pensylvanicum* (L.) (1991)	50	77	28	134	BAILEY ARBORETUM, NASSAU CO., NY; T. KOZLOWSKI & F. DEARSTYNE.
SUGAR, *Acer saccharum* MARSH. (1984)	269	93	80	382	NORWICH, CT; WILLIAM LINKE & GLENN DREYER.
VINE, *Acer circinatum* PURSH (1989)	35	62	31	105	OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
MESQUITE					
HONEY, *Prosopis glandulosa* TORR. (1984)	152	52	71	222	REAL COUNTY, TX; RONNIE W. PENDLEY.
SCREWBEAN, *Prosopis pubescens* BENTH. (1983)*	39	30	36	78	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
SCREWBEAN, *Prosopis pubescens* BENTH. (1983)*	35	28	40	73	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
VELVET, *Prosopis velutina* WOOT. (1952)	180	55	76	254	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; GILBERT SYKES.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
MILKBARK					
Drypetes diversifolia KRUG & URBAN (1991)	38	41	20	84	MONROE COUNTY, FL; JEANNE M. PARKS.
MOUNTAIN-ASH					
AMERICAN, *Sorbus americana* MARSH. (1979)	80	62	40	152	WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARK, WV; RICHARD SALZER.
EUROPEAN, *Sorbus aucuparia* (L.) (1987)	123	43	42	177	WOODLAND PARK ZOO, WA; ARTHUR LEE JACOBSON.
SHOWY, *Sorbus decora* (SARG.) SCHNEID. (1982)	57	58	32	123	MACKINAC COUNTY, MI; WILLIAM J. MAHALAK.
SITKA, *Sorbus sitchensis* ROEM. (1981)	19	50	18	74	GARDINER, OR; LANCE MORGAN.
MOUNTAIN-HOLLY					
Nemopanthus mucronatus (ALEXANDER) CLARK (1982)	13	20	10	36	OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
MOUNTAIN-LAUREL					
Kalmia latifolia (L.) (1991)	58	25	28	90	WNC ARBORETUM, ASHEVILLE, NC; KEN KNOX, SCOT KNOX & RON LANCE.
MULBERRY					
BLACK, *Morus nigra* (L.) (1991)	248	60	78	328	WESTMINSTER, MD; EARL YINGLING.
RED, *Morus rubra* (L.) (1991)*	231	74	103	331	BERRIEN CO., MI; DAVID SAVAGE & PAUL THOMPSON.
RED, *Morus rubra* (L.) (1991)*	204	104	106	335	JENISON, OTTAWA COUNTY, MI; W. STOUTAMIRE & PAUL W. THOMPSON.
RED, *Morus rubra* (L.) (1991)*	253	63	62	332	TOWER HILL, IL; ROGER L. TAYLOR.
TEXAS, *Morus microphylla* BUCKL. (1972)	22	25	30	55	KERR COUNTY, TX; JOHN GALLEY.
WHITE, *Morus alba* (L.) (1982)*	269	61	80	350	HOLT COUNTY, MO; MIKE DAMICO & REG BENNETT.
WHITE, *Morus alba* (L.) (1982)*	276	55	81	351	LEAVENWORTH, KS; JACK SMITH.
WHITE, *Morus alba* (L.) (1983)*	251	75	79	346	LENAWEE COUNTY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
NANNYBERRY					
Viburnum lentago L. (1989)	34	40	40	84	OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; .
OAK					
ARIZONA WHITE, *Quercus arizonica* SARG. (1971)	143	37	36	189	THE RESEARCH RANCH, AZ; DON RICHARD.
ARKANSAS, *Quercus arkansana* SARG. (1991)	27	52	33	87	AUTAUGA COUNTY, AL; TOM LANG.
BEAR, *Quercus ilicifolia* WANGENH. (1989)	48	25	31	81	NORTHWEST PARK, WINDSOR, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
BEBB, *Qercus bebbiana* (1972)	155	88	108	270	KALAMAZOO CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BIGELOW, *Quercus durandii v. breviloba* (TORR.) PALMER (1986)	83	40	45	134	DICKENS CO., TX; JOHN BRYSON.
BLACK, *Quercus velutina* LAM. (1989)*	247	131	137	412	ST. CLAIR COUNTY, MI; HAROLD NETT.
BLACK, *Quercus velutina* LAM. (1989)*	308	84	95	416	OLD ROAD, EAST GRANBY, CT; EDWARD A. RICHARDSON.
BLACKJACK, *Quercus marilandica* MUENCHH. (1991)*	128	70	54	212	SIMPSON CTY., KY; GREGG WESBB & BOB WISE.
BLACKJACK, *Quercus marilandica* MUENCHH. (1991)*	103	90	80	213	GREENVILLE, SC; PAUL R. DULINM.
BLACKJACK, *Quercus marilandica* MUENCHH. (1991)*	124	70	80	214	HALIFAX CTY., VA; CARMEAN & WILLIAMSON.
BLUE, *Quercus douglasii* HOOK. & ARN. (1974)	243	94	48	349	SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY, CA; E. LAGEL.
BLUEJACK, *Quercus incana* BARTR. (1989)	80	64	28	151	CHEROKEE CO., TX; GREGORY DEAN STOCKTON.
BOTTOM, *Quercus runcinata* (1991)	152	96	106	275	COLDWATER, BRANCH COUNTY, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
BUR, *Quercus macrocarpa* MICHX. (1985)	319	95	102	440	PARIS, KY; OWEN H. ROBINSON.
CALIFORNIA BLACK, *Quercus kelloggii* NEWB. (1972)	338	124	115	491	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; RALPH KING.
CANYON LIVE, *Quercus chrysolepis* LIEBM. (1984)	404	72	81	496	CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST, CA; STANLEY STEVENSON.
CHAPMAN, *Quercus chapmanii* SARG. (1989)	81	45	50	139	OCALA NATIONAL FOREST, LAKE GEORGE R.D., FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
CHERRYBARK, *Quercus falcata var. pagodifolia* ELL. (1991)	324	124	136	482	SUSSEX CTY., VA; CARMEAN & WILLIAMSON.
CHESTNUT, *Quercus prinus* (L.) (1983)	264	95	82	379	NORTHPORT, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
CHINQUAPIN, *Quercus muehlenbergii* ENGELM. (1991)	231	120	78	371	UNION COUNTY REFUGE, IL; JERRY GARVER.
CHISOS, *Quercus graciliformis* C. H. MULLER (1982)	65	66	36	140	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
COAST LIVE, *Quercus agrifolia* NEE (1976)	350	85	127	467	GILROY, CA; LESLIE MAYNE.
COMPTON, *Quercus comptoniae* (1989)	136	60	87	218	COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
DEAM, *Quercus deamii* (1991)	176	77	101	278	WEST COTTONHILL PARK, SANGAMON COUNTY, IL; GUY STERNBERG.
DELTA POST, *Quercus stellata var. paludosa* SARG. (1989)	118	108	56	240	WOOD COUNTY, TX; EDWARD C. FRITZ.
DURAND (TYPICAL), *Quercus durandii var. durandii* (1963)	174	110	120	314	OMAHA, GA; JOEL ROBERTSON.
EMORY, *Quercus emoryi* TORR. (1986)	246	43	68	306	EMPIRE RANCH, AZ; C. FRICKER, R. ROESKE & N. CARMONY.
ENGELMANN, *Quercus engelmannii* GREENE (1968)	129	78	100	232	PASADENA, CA; WOODBRIDGE METCALF.
ENGLISH, *Quercus robur* (L.) (1984)	180	85	93	288	NORTH BEND, OH; CARL HUNSICKER.
GAMBEL, *Quercus gambelii* NUTT. (1981)	216	47	85	284	GILA NATIONAL FOREST, NM; DAHL KIRKPATRICK.
GEORGIA, *Quercus georgiana* M.A. CURTIS (1981)	43	46	22	95	SOUTH OF WARM SPRINGS, GA; CHRIS BOGNER.
GRAVES, *Quercus gravesii* SUDW. (1982)*	154	42	40	206	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
GRAVES, *Quercus gravesii* SUDW. (1976)*	145	51	41	206	SEMINOLE CANYON, TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J.B. NORRIS.
GRAY, *Quercus grisea* LIEBM. (1973)*	70	60	24	136	COCONINO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; ROBERT ABRAHAM.
GRAY, *Quercus grisea* LIEBM. (1983)*	75	50	48	137	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
HARVARD, *Quercus havardii Rydb.* (1986)	40	30	23	76	YOAKUM CO., TX; C. MURRELL THOMPSON.
INTERIOR LIVE, *Quercus wislizeni* A. DC. (1982)	268	90	69	375	NEAR STOCKTON, CA; DAROLD MAC DANNALD.
LACEY, *Quercus glaucoides* MART. & GAL. SMALL (1989)	107	58	96	189	MAGIC SPRINGS RANCH, BLANCO COUNTY, TX; DAVID VAUGHN.
LAUREL, *Quercus laurifolia* MICHX. (1986)*	257	82	106	366	CHESAPEAKE, VA; RICKY & ERIC LEHMAN, BYRON CARMEAN.
LAUREL, *Quercus laurifolia* MICHX. (1987)*	258	80	114	367	BAKER, OKALOOSA CO., FL; GEOFFREY A. CUMMINGS.
LIVE, *Quercus virginiana* MILL. (1976)	439	55	132	527	NEAR LEWISBURG, LA; JOHN DEMARCHE & LA FORESTRY ASSN..
MEXICAN BLUE, *Quercus oblongifolia* TORR. (1970)	123	34	45	168	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; DON RICHARD.
MYRTLE, *Quercus myrtifolia* WILLD. (1985)*	51	48	54	113	CLEARWATER, FL; MICHAEL W. KENTON.
MYRTLE, *Quercus myrtifolia* WILLD. (1986)*	69	36	35	114	FT. CLINCH STATE PARK, FL; CAROL BECK.

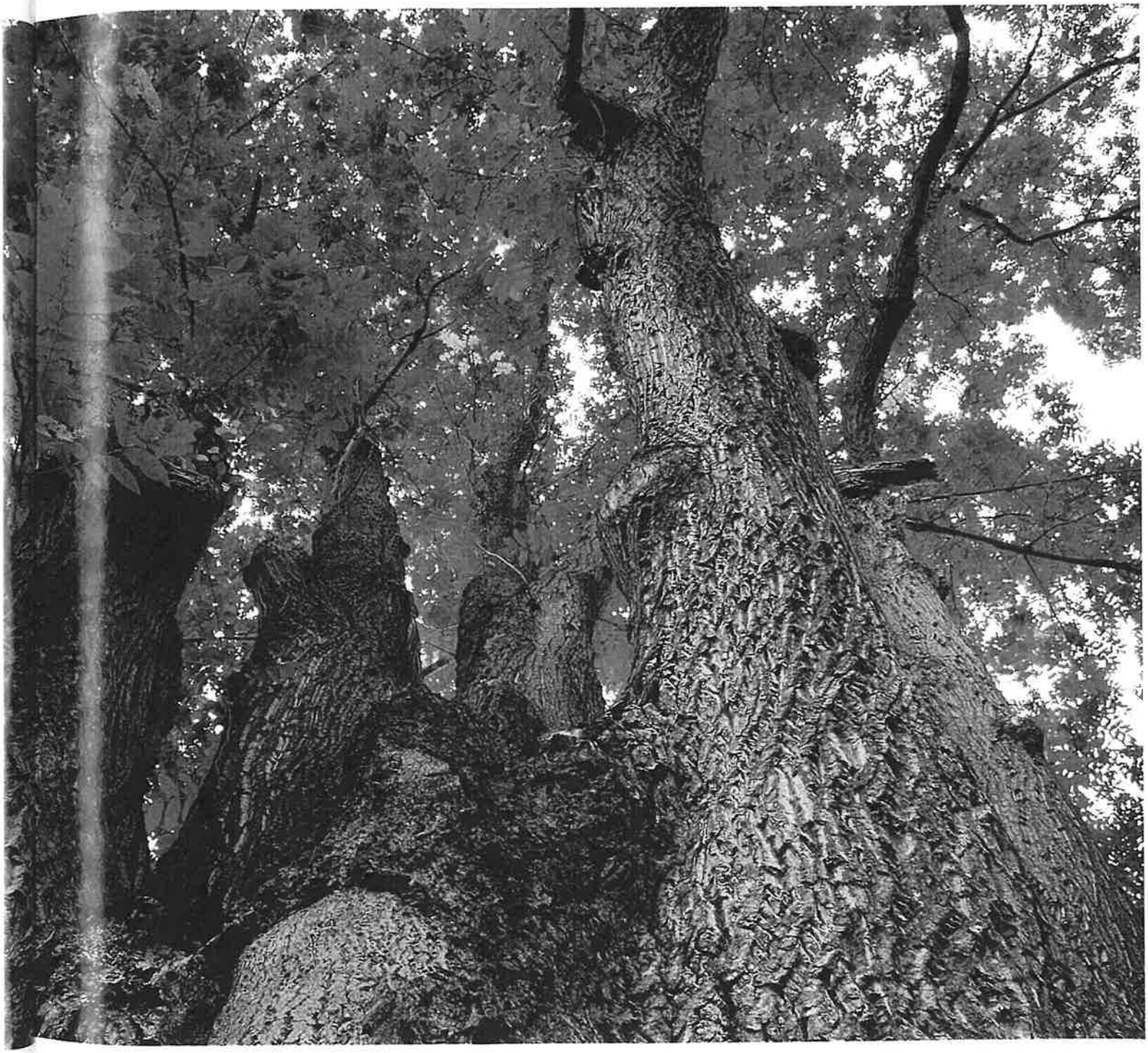
Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
NETLEAF, *Quercus rugosa* NEE (1983)	84	38	36	131	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
NORTHERN PIN, *Quercus ellipsoidalis* E.J. HILL (1983)	167	85	121	282	LANHAM, MD; WILLIAM SKARADEK.
NORTHERN RED, *Quercus rubra* (L.) (1987)	370	66	89	458	ROCHESTER, NY; MARK KEISTER.
NUTTALL, *Quercus nuttallii* PALMER (1991)	280	118	85	419	ST. HELENA MERIDIAN, LA; BUTCH CALHOUN.
OGLETHORPE, *Quercus oglethorpensis* DUNCAN (1968)	117	69	69	203	NEAR LEXINGTON, GA; SAMUEL JONES.
OREGON WHITE, *Quercus garryana* DOUGL. EX HOOK. (1991)	302	122	133	457	EL DORADO CTY., CA; ROB BJORGUM & RANDALL FRIZZELL.
OVERCUP, *Quercus lyrata* WALT. (1987)	258	156	120	444	LEWISTON-WOODVILLE, BERTIE COUNTY, NC; LARRY LAWRENCE AND TOM WHITE.
PIN, *Quercus palustris* MUENCHH. (1991)	240	110	112	378	DICK BARRY FARM, HENDERSON COUNTY, TN; WADE MCMAHAN & MIKE STANFORD.
POST, *Quercus stellata var. stellata* WANGENH. (1987)	236	85	88	343	SURRY CO., VA; G.M. WILLIAMSON & BYRON CARMEAN.
SAND LIVE, *Quercus virginiana var. geminata* (SMALL) SARG. (1985)	184	82	88	288	GAINESVILLE, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS.
SAND POST, *Quercus stellata var. margaretta(As HE)*SARG. (1989)	129	67	94	220	WESTOVER MEMORIAL CEMETERY, AUGUSTA, GA; KEN KNOX & ROY SIMKINS.
SCARLET, *Quercus coccinea* MUENCHH. (1991)	243	117	126	392	HILLSDALE COUNTY, MI; MRS. MAYNARD HAWKINS & PAUL W. THOMPSON.
SHINGLE, *Quercus imbricaria* MICHX. (1989)	200	104	68	321	CINCINNATI, OH; A. P. NEWMAN & R. BERNHARD.
SHUMARD, *Quercus shumardii var. shumardii* BUCKL. (1991)	261	97	105	384	LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA; DANNY CLEMENT, H. FORD FALLIN.
SILVERLEAF, *Quercus hypoleucoides* A. CAMUS (1991)	97	73	49	182	COCHISE COUNTY, AZ; JON WILLIAMS.
SOUTHERN RED, *Quercus falcata var. falcata* MICHX. (1971)	331	104	135	469	HARWOOD, MD; EARL YINGLING.
SWAMP CHESTNUT (BASKET), *Quercus michauxii* NUTT. (1989)	197	200	148	434	FAYETTE COUNTY, AL; RANDY ALDRIDGE.
SWAMP WHITE, *Quercus bicolor* WILLD. (1989)	234	144	134	412	WAYNE CO., MI; H. HARVEY & PAUL THOMPSON.
TEXAS LIVE, *Quercus virginiana var. fusiformis* SARG. (1989)	277	52	99	354	REAL COUNTY, TX; LEANN WALKER.
TURBINELLA, *Quercus turbinella* GREENE (1979)	132	30	55	176	CANE SPRINGS, AZ; ERIC COOMBS.
TURKEY, *Quercus laevis* WALT. (1991)	106	80	55	200	SCREVE, WAYNE COUNTY, GA; ALLEN ROBINSON & JIMMY MOCK.
VALLEY, *Quercus lobata* NEE (1984)	348	163	99	536	SOUTH OF COVELO, CA; WILLIS LINN JEPSEN.
VASEY, *Quercus pungens var. vaseyana* (BUCKL.) C.H. MULLER (1982)*	45	48	40	103	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
VASEY, *Quercus pungens var. vaseyana* (BUCKL.) C.H. MULLER (1976)*	51	39	32	98	VAL VERDE CO., TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J. B. NORRIS.
WATER, *Quercus nigra* (L.) (1991)	266	128	79	414	CALHOUN COUNTY, FL; JAKE ALMOND.
WHITE, *Quercus alba* (L.) (1991)	374	79	102	479	WYE MILLS STATE PARK, MD; F.W. BEASLEY.
WILLOW, *Quercus phellos* (L.) (1991)	279	112	114	420	OXFORD, MD; WILLIAM MYERS.
OSAGE-ORANGE					
Maclura pomifera (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1969)*	300	64	96	388	CHARLOTTE CO., VA; RED HILL SHRINE.
Maclura pomifera (RAF.) SCHNEID. (1987)*	291	68	100	384	ESSEX CO., VA; RICHARD SALZER.
OYSTERWOOD					
Gymnanthes Sw.(Family Euphorbiaceae (1986)	13	24	11	40	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN AND DAVE SINCLAIR.
PALMETTO					
CABBAGE, *Sabal palmetto* (WALT.) LODD. EX SCHULT. (1978)*	45	90	14	139	HIGHLAND HAMMOCK STATE PARK, FL; HAROLD NETT.
CABBAGE, *Sabal palmetto* (WALT.) LODD. EX SCHULT. (1991)*	70	62	30	140	CITY PARK, BRUNSWICK, GA; RALPH GORNTO, DONNY HATTAWAY, JIMMY MOCK.
DWARF, *Sabal minor* (JACQ.) PERS. (1991)	120	34	24	160	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION, CA; RICHARD SALZER.
MEXICAN, *Sabal mexicana* MART. (1972)	41	49	12	93	CAMERON CITY, TX; JOHN HAISLET.
TEXAS SABAL, *Sabal texana* (1989)	62	45	18	112	HIDALGO COUNTY, TX; J. IDEKER & B. MACWHORTER.
PALOVERDE					
BLUE, *Cercidium floridum* BENTH. EX GRAY (1976)	86	53	42	150	RIVERSIDE CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
TEXAS, *Cercidium texanum* GRAY (1991)	53	23	35	85	CAMERON COUNTY, TX; F.S. LENTZ.
YELLOW, *Cercidium microphyllum* (TORR.) ROSE & JOHNST. (1991)	112	48	66	177	"Old Tucson", AZ; Richard Salzer.
PAPER-MULBERRY					
Broussonetia papyrifera (L.) VENT. (1991)	246	42	66	305	ROCK BRIDGE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
PARADISE-TREE					
Simarouba glauca DC. (1984)	78	62	47	152	FORT LAUDERDALE, FL; A. BUCKLEY, HENDRICKSON, R. TRICKEL.
PARASOLTREE					
CHINESE, *Firmiana simplex* (L.) W.F. WIGHT (1972)	80	58	40	148	TYLER CO., TX; DONALD STAPLES.
PAULOWNIA					
ROYAL, *Paulownia tomentosa* (THUNB.) SIEB. & ZUCC. (1989)	260	64	67	341	REITZ MEMORIAL HS, EVANSVILLE, IN; SCOTT C. WAGNER & MARY ELLEN JONES.
PAUROTIS-PALM					
Acoelorrhaphe wrightii (GRISEB. & H. WENDL.) (1991)	13	32	28	52	WEST PALM BEACH, FL; MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN.
PAWPAW					
COMMON, *Asimina triloba* (L.) DUNAL (1986)	92	60	30	160	NEWTON CO., MS; JERRY AND JEWELL DUNAJICK.
PEACH					
Prunus persica BATSCH (1986)	72	18	32	98	MORRISVILLE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.

Bluegum Eucalyptus, Fort Ross State Historic Park, CA

Photos by Whit Bronaugh



Bigcone Douglas-Fir, Angeles National Forest, CA



BUTTERNUT, Chester, CT

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
PEAR					
COMMON, *Pyrus communis* (L.) (1991)	174	59	56	247	WAITSBURG, WA; VAN PELT, MUSE, & DRAWSON.
PECAN					
Carya illinoensis (WANGENH.) K. KOCH (1980)	231	143	115	403	COCKE CO., TN; SHAWN A. HAMILTON.
PEPPERTREE					
Schinus molle (L.) (1969)	322	47	83	390	SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, CA; RAY WHEELER.
BRAZIL, *Schinus terebinthifolia* RADDI (1991)	166	35	52	214	BROWARD COUNTY, FL; JOHN W. KERN.
PERSIMMON					
Diospyros virginiana (L.) (1991)*	102	101	56	217	OPEN LAKE SPORTING CLUB, LAUDERDALE COUNTY, TN; CLYDE STEWART.
Diospyros virginiana (L.) (1991)*	91	121	42	223	TUCKAHOE WILDLIFE MGT. AREA, SCREVEN COUNTY, GA; JIM OZIER.
COMMON, *Diospyros virginiana* (L.) (1972)*	146	60	58	221	LEON CO., TX; DAVID LOTT.
COMMON, *Diospyros virginiana* (L.) (1970)*	81	131	40	222	BIG OAK TREE STATE PARK, MO; JOHN WYLIE & GENE BRUNK.
COMMON, *Diospyros virginiana* (L.) (1987)*	136	66	85	223	DARDANELLE, ARKANSAS, AR; SHELBY HAYWARD.
COMMON, *Diospyros virginiana* (L.) (1989)*	97	110	54	221	BELMONT LODGE INCORPORATED, WAYSIDE, MS; DAVID K. LEE.
TEXAS, *Diospyros texana* SCHEELE (1965)	68	26	32	102	UVALDE CO., TX; WILLIAM GRAVES.
PINCKNEYA					
Pinckneya pubens MICHX. (1982)	12	32	16	48	ORANGE SPRINGS, FL; ROBERT W. SIMONS & TOM MORRIS.
PINE					
APACHE, *Pinus engelmannii* CARR. (1983)	122	98	30	228	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; C. PHILIP YOST.
ARIZONA, *Pinus ponderosa var. arizonica* (ENGELM.) SHAW (1977)	136	104	42	251	CORONADO NATIONAL FOREST, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BISHOP, *Pinus muricata* D. DON (1986)	172	112	40	294	MENDOCINO CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
BOLANDER'S, *Pinus contorta var. bolanderi* (PARL.) VASEY (1983)	58	76	18	139	JUGHANDLE STATE RESERVE, CA; ROBERT E. SHOLARS.
CHIHUAHUA, *Pinus leiophylla var. chihuahuana* (ENGELM.) SHAW (1984)*	111	87	32	206	FORT APACHE INDIAN RES., AZ; DON VANDENDRIESCHE.
CHIHUAHUA, *Pinus leiophylla var. chihuahuana* (ENGELM.) SHAW (1982)*	109	87	37	205	FORT APACHE INDIAN RES., AZ; M. HAASKEN S. BRADSHAW & J. ERICKSON.
COLORADO BRISTLECONE, *Pinus aristata var. aristata* (ENGELM.) (1985)*	132	76	39	218	CARSON NATIONAL FOREST, NM; S. EDMONDS, J. CRELLIN, W. HURST.
COLORADO BRISTLECONE, *Pinus aristata var. aristata* (ENGELM.) (1986)*	138	72	33	218	COLFAX CO., NM; JOEL B. COTTON.
DIGGER, *Pinus sabiniana* DOUGL. (1986)*	186	161	79	367	REDDING, CA; JOHN CALLAGHAN.
DIGGER, *Pinus sabiniana* DOUGL. (1991)*	222	114	120	366	BAR 71 RANCH, CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN II.
EASTERN WHITE, *Pinus strobus* L. (1984)*	186	201	52	400	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
EASTERN WHITE, *Pinus strobus* L. (1984)*	202	181	64	399	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
FOXTAIL, *Pinus balfouriana* GREV. & BALF. (1982)	316	76	34	401	TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST, CA; STANLEY G. & RICHARD S. MOORE.
INTERMOUNTAIN BRISTLECONE, *Pinus aristata var. longaeva* (D.K. BAILEY) LITTLE (1978)	473	47	41	530	INYO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; A.E. NOREN.
JACK, *Pinus banksiana* LAMB. (1981)	91	84	51	188	MARQUETTE CO., MI; B. SPIKE, J. WELLS, G. FONS, P. THOMPSON.
JEFFREY, *Pinus jeffreyi* GREV. & BALF. (1984)	307	197	90	527	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; DAVID W. CAMP & THOMAS C. PHILLIPS.
KNOBCONE, *Pinus attenuata* LEMM. (1976)	135	117	66	269	SHASTA CO., CA; PAUL CASTER.
LIMBER, *Pinus flexilis* JAMES (1968)	275	58	46	345	UINTA NAT'L. FOR., UT; T.A. WALKER, W. CRAWFORD, T. DIETZ.
LOBLOLLY, *Pinus taeda* (L.) (1986)	257	135	80	412	KING WILLIAM CO., VA; PRESTON THOMPSON/HANOVER TREE SERVICE.
LODGEPOLE, *Pinus contorta var. latifolia* (ENGELM.) (1983)*	148	125	53	286	WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST, OR; ROBERT L. BRACKETT.
LODGEPOLE, *Pinus contorta var. latifolia* (ENGELM.) (1980)*	137	135	41	282	VALLEY CO., ID; J. PARKER, R. DYER, F. JOHNSON.
LONGLEAF, *Pinus palustris* MILL. (1991)	94	105	42	210	ALABAMA-COUSHATTA INDIAN RES., POLK COUNTY, TX; CHARLES "BOO" WALKER.
MEXICAN PINYON, *Pinus cembroides* ZUCC. (1982)	111	66	44	188	BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK, TX; JAMES E. LILES.
MONTEREY, *Pinus radiata* D. DON (1968)	264	125	91	412	DOWNING'S FOREST, CA; WOODBRIDGE METCALF.
PARRY PINYON, *Pinus quadrifolia* PARL. EX SUDW. (1976)	86	53	42	150	RIVERSIDE CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
PINYON (TWO-LEAF), *Pinus edulis* (ENGELM.) LITTLE (1982)	213	69	52	295	CUBA, NM; JOSEPH P. SZIMHART.
PITCH, *Pinus rigida* MILL. (1979)	137	101	51	251	POLAND, ME; MARTIN CALDERARA.
POND, *Pinus serotina* MICHX. (1977)*	115	94	46	221	SCOTLAND CO., NC; J.H. CARTER.
POND, *Pinus serotina* MICHX. (1989)*	96	120	36	225	PATTERSON, GA; JIMMY MOCK.
PONDEROSA, *Pinus ponderosa* DOUGL. EX LAWS. (1974)	287	223	68	527	PLUMAS, CA; JOHN BELL & PHILIP INTERF.
RED, *Pinus resinosa* AIT. (1985)	123	154	96	301	WATERSMEET, MI; MARSH LEFFLER & PAUL THOMPSON.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN PONDEROSA, *Pinus ponderosa var. scopulorum* (ENGELM.) (1985)	200	120	61	335	YAVAPAI CO., AZ; GERRISH G. WILLIS & RICHARD J. STREEPER.
SAND, *Pinus clausa* (CHAPM. EX ENGELM.) VASEY (1980)*	78	103	46	193	WEKIVA SPRINGS STATE PARK, FL; JOHN T. KOEHLER & GIL ARTMAN.
SAND, *Pinus clausa* (CHAPM. EX ENGELM.) VASEY (1991)*	83	106	38	199	PASCO COUNTY, FL; RAYMOND GARCIA.
SCOTCH, *Pinus sylvestris* (L.) (1985)*	190	60	62	266	NEVADA, IA; MARK ROUW.
SCOTCH, *Pinus sylvestris* (L.) (1983)*	186	64	76	269	LENAWEE CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON & H. NETT.
SHORE, *Pinus contorta var. contorta* DOUGL. EX LOUD. (1991)	111	93	21	209	PRINCE OF WALES ISL., AL; CRONLUND & DIPPOLD.
SHORTLEAF, *Pinus echinata* MILL. (1980)	133	138	75	290	MYRTLE, MS; GLENN H. COFFEY.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, *Pinus contorta var. murrayana* (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1984)*	239	114	40	363	SAN BERNARDINO NATIONAL FOREST, CA; MILES GULICK.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, *Pinus contorta var. murrayana* (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1985)*	229	118	55	361	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; MR. & MRS. C. GRINSTEAD.
SIERRA LODGEPOLE, *Pinus contorta var. murrayana* (GREV. & BALF.) ENGELM. (1987)*	242	106	65	364	STANISLAUS NATIONAL FOREST, CA; ROBERT RIEDE & IRVIN STAFFORD.

MIDWEST/ALASKA/HAWAII

COLORADO
ASH, Singleleaf
COTTONWOOD, Plains

HAWAII
CASUARINA, Horsetail
CHINABERRY
COCONUT, Palm
LEBBEK
PORTIATREE

IOWA
MAGNOLIA, Cucumbertree
PINE, Scotch

KANSAS
ELM, American
MULBERRY, White

MINNESOTA
SPRUCE, White

MISSOURI
BUMELIA, Buckthorn
HAWTHORN, Fleshy
MULBERRY, White
PERSIMMON, Common
PLUM, Hortulan

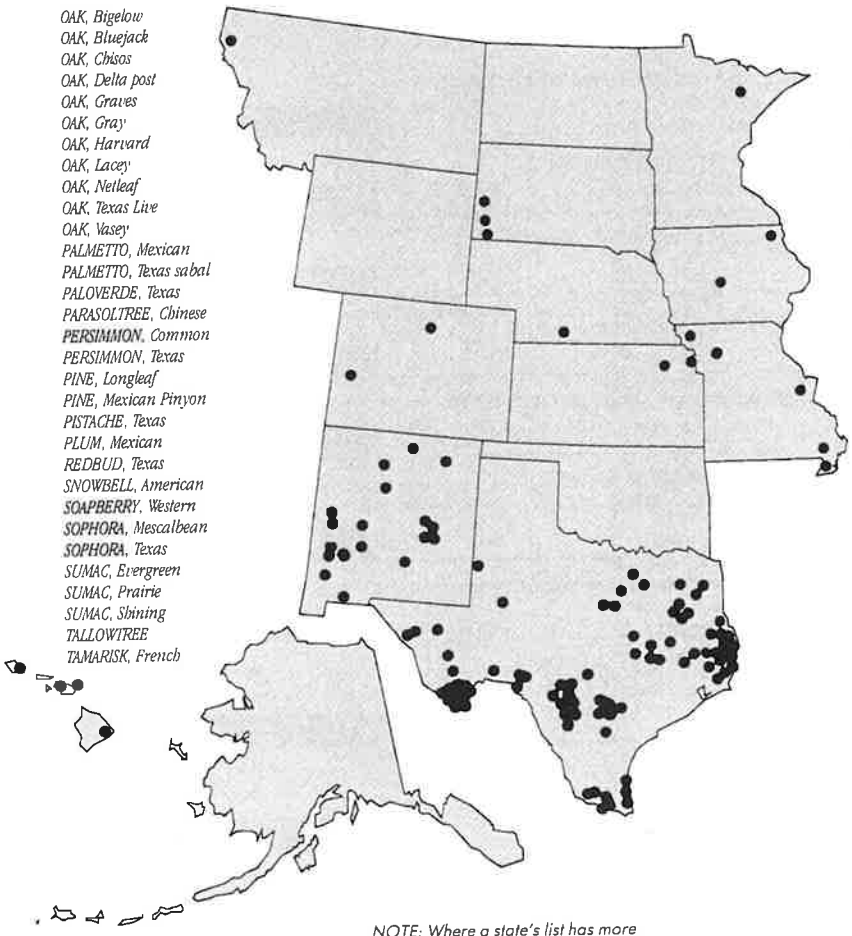
MONTANA
LARCH, Western

NEBRASKA
COTTONWOOD, Eastern

NEW MEXICO
ACACIA, Catclaw
ALDER, Arizona
CHERRY, Southwestern black
COTTONWOOD, Fremont
ELDER, Mexican
FIR, Corkbark
HACKBERRY, Netleaf
JUNIPER, Oneseed
OAK, Gambel
PINE, Colorado bristlecone
PINE, Pinyon (two-leaf)
PINE, Southwestern white
SYCAMORE, Arizona
TAMARISK
WALNUT, Arizona
WALNUT, Little
YUCCA, Soaptree
YUCCA, Torrey

SOUTH DAKOTA
RUSSIAN-OLIVE
SPRUCE, Black Hills

TEXAS
ALDER, Smooth
ALLTHORN
ANACAHUITE
ANACUA
ASH, Berlandier
ASH, Texas
BALDCYPRESS, Montezuma
BARRETA
BASSWOOD, Carolina
BLACKBEAD, Ebony
BLUEWOOD
BUCKEYE, Texas
BUMELIA, Gum
BUMELIA, Saffron-plum
CATCLAW, Roemer
CATCLAW, Wright
CHASTETREE, Common
CHERRY, Escarpment
COTTONWOOD, Meseta
COTTONWOOD, Rio Grande
ESENBECKIA, Berlandier
GUAJILLO
HACKBERRY, Lindheimer
HAWTHORN, Barberry
HAWTHORN, Blueberry
HAWTHORN, Littlehip
HERCULES-CLUB
HICKORY, Black
HOPHORNBEAM, Chisos
HUISACHE
JUJUBE, Common
JUNIPER, Ashe
JUNIPER, Drooping
JUNIPER, Pinchot
LEUCAENA, Great
LEUCAENA, Littleleaf
LIGNUMVITAE, Texas
LOTEBUSH
MADRONE, Texas
MAGNOLIA, Pyramid
MAPLE, Canyon
MESQUITE Screwbean
MESQUITE, Honey
MESQUITE, Screwbean
MULBERRY, Texas
OAK, Bigelow
OAK, Bluejack
OAK, Chisos
OAK, Delta post
OAK, Graves
OAK, Gray
OAK, Harvard
OAK, Lacey
OAK, Netleaf
OAK, Texas Live
OAK, Vasey
PALMETTO, Mexican
PALMETTO, Texas sabal
PALOVERDE, Texas
PARASOLTREE, Chinese
PERSIMMON, Common
PERSIMMON, Texas
PINE, Longleaf
PINE, Mexican Pinyon
PISTACHE, Texas
PLUM, Mexican
REDBUD, Texas
SNOWBELL, American
SOAPBERRY, Western
SOPHORA, Mescalbean
SOPHORA, Texas
SUMAC, Evergreen
SUMAC, Prairie
SUMAC, Shining
TALLOWTREE
TAMARISK, French
WALNUT, Little
YAUPON
YUCCA, Carneros (Spanish-dagger)
YUCCA, Faxon
YUCCA, Trecul

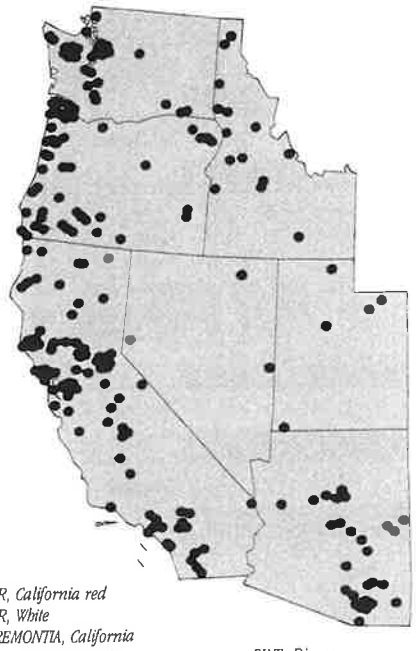


NOTE: Where a state's list has more champions than appear to be indicated on the map, it is because some of the champions are located in identical areas. Where there are more dots than champions listed, the extra dots represent co-champions.—The Editors

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SINGLELEAF PINYON, *Pinus monophylla* TORR. & FREM. (1979)	139	53	66	209	NORTH OF RENO, NV; WILLIAM J. SAUERWEIN & CAROLE E. JETT.
SLASH, *Pinus elliottii var. elliottii* (ENGELM.) (1984)	103	150	60	268	COLLETON CO., SC; C.C. HILLS & M.M. RUSSELL.
SOUTH FLORIDA SLASH, *Pinus elliottii var densa* LITTLE & DORMAN (1991)	120	69	56	203	MARIE SELBY BOT. GARDEN, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL; LEE BARNWELL & BILL SCHILLING.
SOUTHWESTERN WHITE, *Pinus strobiformis* (ENGELM.) (1974)	185	111	62	312	LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; THOMAS DIX.
SPRUCE, *Pinus glabra* WALT. (1980)	158	123	45	292	ST. HELENA PARISH, LA; EDDIE WELCH.
SUGAR, *Pinus lambertiana* DOUGL. (1991)	348	270	68	635	YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CA; PAUL F DETTMAN III, CHRIS L. COLLACOTT.
TABLE MOUNTAIN, *Pinus pungens* LAMB. (1988)	97	94	46	202	STOKES CO., NC; MIKE PELL & STEVE WILLIAMS.
TORREY, *Pinus torreyana* PARRY EX CARR. (1991)*	240	110	75	369	BEVERLY HILLS, CA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
WASHOE, *Pinus washoensis* MASON & STOCKWELL (1991)	205	161	64	382	MODOC NATIONAL FOREST, CA; DR. RIEGEL, DR. THORNBURGH, DR. SAWYER.
WESTERN WHITE, *Pinus monticola* DOUGL. X D. DON (1991)	394	151	52	558	EL DORADO N.F., CA; HENRY CARSTEN, MAYNARD DRAWSON
WHITEBARK, *Pinus albicaulis* (ENGELM.) (1980)	331	69	47	412	SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA, ID; ALLAN W. ASHTON & DAVID O. LEE.
PISTACHE					
TEXAS, *Pistacia texana* SWINGLE (1976)	51	39	46	102	VAL VERDE CO., TX; B. SIMPSON, J.J. MCENTIRE, J.B. NORRIS.
PLUM					
ALLEGHENY, *Prunus alleghaniensis* PORTER (1991)*	37	37	24	80	JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
ALLEGHENY, *Prunus alleghaniensis* PORTER (1991)*	52	24	32	84	LOCK HAVEN SWIM & BEACH CLUB, ROANOKE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
AMERICAN, *Prunus americana* MARSH (1972)	36	35	35	80	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CANADA, *Prunus nigra* AIT (1972)	50	51	48	113	MACOMB CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CHICKASAW, *Prunus angustifolia* MARSH. (1988)	51	32	32	91	HENDERSON CO., NC; KEN KNOX.
GARDEN, *Prunus domestica* L. (1976)	91	45	41	146	REED COLLEGE—PORTLAND, 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
HORTULAN, *Prunus hortulana* BAILEY (1972)	33	27	30	68	VAN METER STATE PARK, MO; KENDALL LAUGHLIN.
KLAMATH, *Prunus subcordata* BENTH. (1972)	42	28	19	75	KLAMATH FALLS, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MEXICAN, *Prunus mexicana* WATS. (1991)	63	15	24	84	HOOD COUNTY, TX; FRANK L. SAFFARRANS, JR..
WILDGOOSE, *prunus munsoniana* WIGHT & HEDR. (1991)	56	20	20	81	NEW SALEM VILLAGE, IL; SUE WYDICK.
POISON-SUMAC					
Toxicodendron vernix (L.) KUNTZE (1972)	34	16	17	54	ROBINS ISLAND, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
POISONTREE					
FLORIDA, *Metopium toxiferum* (L.) KRUG & URBAN (1973)	63	63	72	144	VISCAYA HAMMOCK, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
POND-APPLE					
Annona glabra L. (1989)	125	44	47	181	MIAMI, FL; CAROL LIPPINCOT.
PONDCYPRESS					
Taxodium distichum var. nutans (AIT.) SWEET (1969)	284	135	79	439	NEWTON, GA; ARTHUR H. WALTERS.
POPLAR					
BALSAM, *Populus balsamifera* L. (1986)	163	138	92	324	MARQUETTE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
WHITE, *Populus Alba* L. (1989)	251	96	79	367	FOND DU LAC, WI; THADDEUS J. PYREK.
PORTIATREE					
Thespesia populnea SOLAND. EX CORREA (1968)	108	42	69	167	KEKAHA, HI; L.W. BRYAN.
POSSUMHAW					
Ilex decidua WALT. (1981)	36	42	52	91	CONGAREE SWAMP NAT.MON. RICHLAND CTY., SC; L.L. GADDY & GUY TAYLOR.
PRICKLY-ASH					
COMMON, *Zanthoxylum americanum* MILL. (1985)	12	28	38	50	BEVERLY HILLS ROUGE PARK, MI; PAUL THOMSPON.
LIME, *Zanthoxylum fagara* (L.) SARG. (1988)	42	25	31	75	LEE CO., FL; ERIC H. HOYER & NORMA JEAN BYRD.
PRIVET					
CALIFORNIA, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* HASSK. (1977)*	50	28	30	86	CARROLL CO., MS; H.P. BRYAN.
CALIFORNIA, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* HASSK. (1986)*	56	24	29	87	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
CALIFORNIA, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* HASSK. (1986)*	50	27	31	85	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
CALIFORNIA, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* HASSK. (1989)*	52	28	23	86	YORKTOWN, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
CHINESE, *Ligustrum sinense* LOUR. (1991)	97	73	69	187	SACRAMENTO, CA; VAN PELT & A. L. JACOBSON.
JAPANESE, *Ligustrum japonicum* THUNB. (1984)	98	42	44	151	CAPITOL BLDG. GROUNDS, RICHLAND CTY., SC; RONALD FERGUSON.
REDBAY					
Persea borbonia (L.) SPRENG. (1972)	164	58	68	239	RANDOLPH CITY, GA; GEORGE WALKER.
REDBERRY					
EUGENIA, *Eugenia confusa* DC. (1984)	58	45	25	109	VISCAYA MUSEUM & GARDENS, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.
REDBUD					
CALIFORNIA, *Cercis occidentalis* TORR. EX GRAY (1980)	74	29	35	112	SANTA ROSA, CA; E. LAGEL.
EASTERN, *Cercis canadensis* L. (1989)*	120	36	27	163	NASHVILLE, TN; MARK HACKNEY.
EASTERN, *Cercis canadensis* L. (1991)*	108	39	42	158	ROANOKE CTY., VA; RICHARD SALZER.
TEXAS, *Cercis canadensis var. texensis* (WATS.) HOPKINS (1988)	57	37	41	104	REAL COUNTY, TX; MARK A. PETERSON.
REDCEDAR					
EASTERN, *Juniperus virginiana L.* (1989)	211	55	68	283	LONE HILL CHURCH CEMETERY, COFFEE COUNTY, GA; RICHARD JOHNSTON.
SOUTHERN, *Juniperus silicicola* (SMALL) BAILEY (1987)	193	80	59	288	ARCHER, FL; ROBERT SIMONS & BILL RUSSELL.
WESTERN, *Thuja plicata* DONN. EX. D. DON (1977)	732	178	54	924	FORKS, WA; KEN HOOVER.
REDWOOD					
COAST, *Sequoia sempervirens* (D. DON.) ENDL. (1991)	638	363	62	1017	HUMBOLDT REDWOODS STATE PARK, CA; RON HILDEBRANT.
RHODODENDRON					
CATAWBA, *Rhododendron catawbiense* MICHX. (1987)*	16	14	14	34	NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
CATAWBA, *Rhododendron catawbiense* MICHX. (1991)*	10	26	11	39	PISGAH NAT'L. FOREST, BURKE CO., NC; KEN, AMY, & MIKE KNOX.
PACIFIC, *Rhododendron macrophyllum* D. DON EX G. DON (1976)	20	33	20	58	MENDOCINO CO., CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROSEBAY, *Rhododendron maximum* L. (1981)	25	40	22	71	SUMTER N.F., OCONEE CO., SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE.
RIBBONBUSH					
Adenostana sparsifolium TORR. (1977)	42	23	18	70	NORTH WARNER SPRINGS, CA; FRANK CALLAHAN.
ROYALPALM					
FLORIDA, *Roystonea elata* (BARTR.) F. HARPER (1973)	78	80	32	166	HOMESTEAD, FL; ALBERT HETZELL & RON SMITH.

WEST



ARIZONA
ASH, Lowell
CANOTIA
CYPRESS, Arizona
CYPRESS, Arizona smooth
CYPRESS, Arizona typical
DESERT-WILLOW
JERUSALEM-THORN
JUNIPER, Alligator
LOCUST, New Mexico
LYSILOMA, Littleleaf
MADRONE, Arizona
MESQUITE, Velvet
OAK, Arizona white
OAK, Emory
OAK, Gray
OAK, Mexican blue
OAK, Silverleaf
OAK, Turbinella
PALOVERDE, Yellow
PINE
PINE, Arizona
PINE, Chihuahua
PINE, Rocky Mountain ponderosa
SUMAC, Sugar
VAUQUELINIA, Torrey
WILLOW, Dusky

CALIFORNIA
ASH, Two-petal
ASH, Velvet
AVOCADO
***BLADDERNUT**, Sierra*
BUCKEYE, California
BUCKTHORN, California
BUCKTHORN, Hollyleaf
CEDAR, Incense
CHERRY, Catalina
CHERRY, Hollyleaf
CYPRESS, Cuyamaca
CYPRESS, MacNab
CYPRESS, Mendocino
CYPRESS, Monterey
CYPRESS, Piute
CYPRESS, Sargent
CYPRESS, Tecate
DOGWOOD, Blackfruit
DOUGLAS-FIR, Bigcone
ELDER, Blue
EUCALYPTUS, Bluegum
EUCALYPTUS, Longbeak
FIR, Bristlecone
FIR, California red
FIR, White
FREMONTIA, California
HEMLOCK, Mountain
HOPTREE, California
JOSHUA-TREE
JUNIPER, California
JUNIPER, Western
MADRONE, Pacific
MANZANITA, Bigberry
MANZANITA, Common
MANZANITA, Whiteleaf
OAK, Blue
OAK, Canyon live
OAK, Coast live
OAK, Engelmann
OAK, Interior live
OAK, Oregon white
OAK, Valley
PALMETTO, Dwarf
PALOVERDE, Blue
PEPPERTREE
PINE, Bishop
PINE, Bolander's
PINE, Digger
PINE, Foxtail
PINE, Intermountain Bristlecone
PINE, Jeffrey
PINE, Knobcone
PINE, Monterey
PINE, Parry Pinyon
PINE, Ponderosa
PINE, Sierra lodgepole
PINE, Sugar
PINE, Torrey
PINE, Washoe
PRIVET, Chinese
REDBUD, California
REDWOOD, Coast
RHODODENDRON, Pacific
RIBBONBUSH
SEQUOIA, Giant
SMOKETHORN
TANOAK TESOTA
TORREYA, California
TOYON, Toyon
TULIPTREE, African
WALNUT, Northern California
WALNUT, Southern California
WASHINGTONIA, California fanpalm
YUCCA, Mojave

IDAHO
ALDER, White
BIRCH, Northwestern Paper
CERCOCARPUS, Curlleaf
CHERRY, Chokecherry Western
CLIFFROSE
COTTONWOOD, Eastern
DOGWOOD, Red-osier
HAWTHORN, Suksdorf
MAPLE, Douglas
NEVADA
PINE, Lodgepole
PINE, Singleleaf pinyon
PINE, Whitebark
SPRUCE, Engelmann
SUMAC, Smooth
WILLOW, Bebb
WILLOW, Yellow

OREGON
ALDER, Red
ALDER, Sitka ASH, Oregon
BAYBERRY, Pacific
BIRCH, Northwestern Paper
BIRCH, Water
BLUEBLOSSOM, Blue-myrtle
BUCKTHORN, Cascara
BUFFALOBERRY, Silver
BUTTERNUT
CALIFORNIA-LAUREL
CEDAR, Port-Orford
CERCOCARPUS, Birchleaf
CHINKAPIN, Giant
COTTONWOOD, Black
COTTONWOOD, Narrowleaf
CYPRESS, Baker
DOGWOOD, Pacific
DOGWOOD, Western
DOUGLAS-FIR, Coast
DOUGLAS-FIR, Rocky Mountain
ELDER, Blackbead
ELDER, Pacific red
FIR, Shasta red
HAWTHORN, Black
HAWTHORN, Columbia
HAWTHORN, Oneseed
HOLLY, Silver Varigated
MAPLE, Bigleaf
MAPLE, Rocky Mountain
MOUNTAIN-ASH, Sitka
OAK, California black
PINE, Lodgepole
PLUM, Garden
PLUM, Klamath
SERVICEBERRY, Western
SILKTASSEL, Wavyleaf
SPRUCE, Brewer
SPRUCE, Sitka
WALNUT, Black
WILLOW, Arroyo
WILLOW, Bonpland
WILLOW, Hinds
WILLOW, Hooker
WILLOW, Scouler
WILLOW, Tracy

UTAH
JUNIPER, Rocky Mountain
JUNIPER, Utah
MANZANITA, Pringle
PINE, Limber
SPRUCE, Blue

WASHINGTON
ALASKA-CEDAR
ALDER, Mountain
APPLE, Oregon Crab
BIRCH, Western Paper
CATALPA, Northern
CHERRY, Bitter
DOGWOOD, Western
FIR, Grand
FIR, Noble
FIR, Subalpine
HAWTHORN, Glossy
HAWTHORN, Oneseed
HAZEL, California
HEMLOCK, Western
LARCH, Subalpine
LAURELCHERRY, English
MAPLE, Vine
MOUNTAIN-ASH, European
PEAR, Common
REDCEDAR, Western
SAGEBRUSH, Big
SPRUCE, Sitka
WILLOW, Sitka
YEW, Pacific

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
RUSSIAN-OLIVE					
Eleagnus angustifolia L. (1991)	149	52	62	217	NEAR BLACK HILLS SPEEDWAY, SD; ROYCE KING.
SAGEBRUSH					
BIG, *Artemisia tridentata* NUTT. (1991)	17	17	16	38	FRANKLIN COUNTY, WA; R. NOGGLES, B. GLODOWSKI, F. JOHNSON.
SAPODILLA					
Manilkara zapota (L.) VAR. ROYEN (1973)	99	50	29	156	MIAMI, FL; MRS. A. COHEN, R. HARDY, R. SMITH.
SASSAFRAS					
Sassafras albidum (NUTT.) NESS (1982)	253	76	69	346	OWENSBORO, KY; DR. O.W. RASH.
SATINLEAF					
Chrysophyllum oliviforme L. (1976)	65	42	37	116	MIAMI, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & AL HETZELL.
SATINWOOD					
WEST INDIES, *Zanthoxylum flavum* VAHL (1979)	43	20	30	71	BAHIA HONDA STATE PARK RECREATION AREA, FL; CAPT. JOHN BAUST.
SAW-PALMETTO					
Serenoa repens (1982)*	26	17	11	46	WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST, FL; BUFORD C. PRUITT.
Serenoa repens (1987)*	27	21	8	50	FT. PIERCE, FL; STEVE FOUSEK & PAUL WILLIAMS.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
SEAGRAPE					
Coccoloba uvifera (1972)	98	57	69	172	Miami, FL; Don McGarthy.
SEQUOIA					
Giant, *Sequoiadendron giganteum* (1975)	998	275	107	1300	Sequoia Nat'l Park, CA; Isabelle F. Story.
SERVICEBERRY					
Allegheny, *Amalenchier laevis* Wieg. (1989)*	90	36	56	140	Canton, Haywood County, NC; Ken Knox.
Allegheny, *Amalenchier laevis* Wieg. (1989)*	63	70	35	142	Austinville, VA; Billy K. Bryant.
Allegheny, *Amalenchier laevis* Wieg. (1989)*	62	60	59	137	Isabella County, MI; Paul Thompson.
Downy, *Amelanchier arborea* (Michx. f.) Fern. (1986)	108	60	53	181	Burkes Garden, VA; Louise G. Hoge.
Roundleaf, *Amelanchier sanguinea* (1989)	54	34	42	99	Clarendon, VT; Dave Potter.
Western, *Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt. (1975)	45	27	22	78	Douglas Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
SEVEN-YEAR-APPLE					
Genipa clusiifolia (Jacq.) Griseb. (1975)	11	25	11	39	Homestead, FL; Clifford Shaw & Jim Tilmant.
SILKTASSEL					
Wavyleaf, *Garrya elliptica* Dougl. ex Lindl. (1972)	28	29	22	63	Brookings, OR; Frank Callahan.
SILKTREE					
Mimosa, *Albizia Julibrissin Durazzini* (1986)*	144	54	81	218	Webster Parish, LA; Thomas B. Campbell.
Mimosa, *Albizia Julibrissin Durazzini* (1989)*	145	55	78	220	Tuscaloosa County, AL; Pat Waldrop.
SILVERBELL					
Carolina, *Halesia carolina* L. (1987)	162	86	29	255	Great Smoky National Park, TN; Paul Durr & Molly Hobart.
Two-Wing, *Halesia diptera* Ellis (1989)	114	42	40	166	Spring Grove Cemetery & Arbor., Cincinnati, OH; Len Thomas & Tom Smith.
SILVERPALM					
Florida, *Coccothrinax argentata* (Jacq.) Bailey (1979)*	19	27	6	48	Bahia Honda St.Pk. Rec. Area, FL; Capt John A. Baust.
Florida, *Coccothrinax argentata* (Jacq.) Bailey (1976)*	22	22	6	46	Bahia Honda St. Pk. Rec. Area, FL; Clifford Shaw & George Avery.
SMOKETHORN					
Dalea spinosa Gray (1976)	48	17	12	68	Anza Borrego State Park, CA; Frank Callahan.
SMOKETREE					
American, *Cotinus obovatus* Raf. (1989)*	95	39	38	144	West Lafayette, IN; S.A. Jamieson & A.T. Grossman.
American, *Cotinus obovatus* Raf. (1991)*	104	32	43	147	Hamilton Cty., OH; Tim Jacob.
SNOWBELL					
American, *Styrax americanus* Lam. (1982)*	8	13	15	25	Angelina Co., TX; Ned Fritz.
American, *Styrax americanus* Lam. (1981)*	8	15	11	26	Pickens Co., SC; R.E. Schoenike & W.H. Davis MacGregor.
SOAPBERRY					
Western, *Sapindus drummondii* Hook. & Arn. (1988)*	105	54	60	174	Cameron Park Arboretum, Waco, TX; Max Robertson.
Western, *Sapindus drummondii* Hook. & Arn. (1989)*	107	56	67	180	Pickens County, AL; Kenneth M. Rogers.
Western, *Sapindus drummondi* Hook. & Arn. (1984)*	90	72	59	177	Coyle, OK; Patrick McDowell & Steve Couch
Wingleaf, *Sapindus saponaria* L. (1991)	88	72	36	169	Paynes Prairie State Preserve, FL; Robert Simons.
SOLDIERWOOD					
Colubrina elliptica (Sw.) Briz. & Stern (1991)	22	41	13	66	Wild Tamarind Nature Trail, Monroe County, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
SOPHORA					
Mescalbean, *Sophora secundiflora* (1983)	68	27	27	102	Comal Co., TX; Ann Holland & Kathy Thieleman.
Texas, *Sophora affinis* Torr. & Gray (1969)	60	33	30	101	Leakey, TX; John Haislet.
SOURWOOD					
Oxydendrum arboreum (L.) DC. (1975)	77	118	25	201	Robbinsville, NC; Elbert Wilkie.
SPARKLEBERRY					
Tree, *Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh. (1984)*	58	24	33	90	Aiken Co., SC; Roy Simkins, Jr..
Tree, *Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh. (1991)*	52	29	45	92	Evergreen Country Club, Evergreen, AL; Nell Stuart.
SPICEBUSH					
Lindera benzoin (L.) Blume (1991)*	10	31	22	47	Near Ames Plantation, Fayette County, TN; Wm. David Smith.
Lindera benzoin (L.) Blume (1991)*	11	26	19	42	Near Ames Plantation, Fayette County, TN; Wm. David Smith.
SPRUCE					
Black, *Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P. (1989)	62	78	21	145	Taylor County, WI; Nick Risch.
Black Hills, *Picea glauca var. densata* Bailey (1989)*	89	93	25	188	Reausaw Lake, SD; Ted Mead.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
BLACK HILLS, *Picea glauca var. densata* BAILEY (1989)*	97	89	28	193	BLACK HILLS NAT'L FOR., SD; DONALD HELTIBRIDLE.
BLUE, *Picea pungens* ENGELM. (1991)	186	122	36	317	ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST, UT; A.J FRANDSEN & SHEREL GOODRICH.
BREWER, *Picea brewerana* WATS. (1964)	164	170	39	344	SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OR; ROBERT J. BOSTON & J. ELWIN KEATLEY.
ENGELMANN, *Picea engelmannii* PARRY EX ENGELM. (1970)	290	179	43	480	PAYETTE LAKE, ID; BILL PETZAK.
NORWAY, *Picea abies* (L.) KARST (1991)	166	116	55	296	BROOKLYN TWSHP, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA; ELEANOR & AL MAASS.
RED, *Picea rubens* SARG. (1986)	169	123	39	302	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, NC; JIM RENFRO AND CHRIS BLAKEMAN.
SITKA, *Picea sitchensis* (BONG.) CARR. (1987)*	673	206	93	902	SEASIDE, OR; MAYNARD DRAWSON.
SITKA, *Picea sitchensis* (BONG.) CARR. (1987)*	707	191	96	922	OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
WHITE, *Picea glauca* (MOENCH) VOSS (1975)	116	128	25	250	KOOCHICHING CO., MN; D.H. FORD, E. JAMROCK, R. STAPLETON.
STAGGER-BUSH					
Lyonia ferruginea (WALT.) NUTT. (1971)	29	40	21	74	ORANGE HOME, FL; F.C. HESTER.
STEWARTIA					
MOUNTAIN, *Stewartia ovata* (CAV.) WEATHERBY (1982)	15	25	16	44	GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TN; FRANK TUCKER & DAVID JOHNSTON.
VIRGINIA, *Stewartia malacodendron* L. (1987)	10	15	24	31	CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN, G.M. WILLIAMSON.
STOPPER					
SIMPSON, *Myrcianthes fragrans var. simpsonii* (SMALL) R. W. LONG (1991)	53	32	34	94	HOLLYWOOD, FL; DAVID SPICER, WM. HARMS, WM. TESAURO.
STRONGBACK					
BAHAMA, *Bourreria ovata* MIERS (1991)	24	28	23	58	MONROE COUNTY, FL; JEANNE M. PARKS & DR. WAYNE HOFFMAN.
SUGARBERRY					
Celtis laevigata WILLD. (1984)	301	81	114	411	SOCIETY HILL, SC; EDWARD DRAYTON & C.K. DUNLAP.
SUMAC					
EVERGREEN, *Rhus virens* LINDH. EX GRAY (1991)	36	12	17	52	CONCAN, UVALDE COUNTY, TX; W.J. GRAVES.
INLAND SHINING, *Rhus copallina var. latifolia* (1991)	20	33	20	58	KALAMAZOO CTY., MI; PAUL S. THOMPSON.
PRAIRIE, *Rhus lanceolata* (GRAY) BRITTON (1977)	45	29	23	80	COMAL CO., TX; RUDY SCHLATHER.
SHINING, *Rhus copallina var. copallina* L. (1986)*	35	49	19	89	MARION CO., TX; JOHN HAISLET.
SHINING, *Rhus copallina var. copallina* L. (1991)*	20	61	24	87	NORTHWEST RIVER PARK, CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
SMOOTH, *Rhus glabra* L. (1970)*	28	28	16	60	NEAR DIVIDE CREEK, ID; FREDERICK D. JOHNSON.
SMOOTH, *Rhus glabra* L. (1991)*	16	42	16	62	MT. ROGERS NAT'L RECREATION AREA, JEFFERSON NF, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SOUTHERN, *Rhus copallina var. leucantha* (JACQ.) DC. (1972)	13	22	15	39	ARCADIA, FL; ARDEN STREIT, JR.
STAGHORN, *Rhus typhina* L. (1985)	50	61	20	116	TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, AL; TED KRETSCHMANN.
SUGAR, *Rhus ovata* WATS. (1977)	57	20	32	85	GLOBE CITY, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
SWAMP-PRIVET					
Forestiera acuminata (MICHX.) POIR. (1971)	31	42	25	79	RICHLAND CO., SC; C.C. HILLS.
SWAMPBAY					
Persea borbonia var. pubescens (PURSH) LITTLE (1991)	161	83	29	251	PETTIGREW STATE PARK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, NC; SID SHEARIN.
SWEETGUM					
AMERICAN, *Liquidambar styraciflua* L. (1986)	278	136	66	430	CRAVEN CO., NC; H.E. BREMER, B. TATE & S. NEWCOMBE.
SWEETLEAF					
Symplocos tinctoria (L.) L'HER. (1986)*	54	54	38	118	SOUTHERN CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
Symplocos tinctoria (L.) L'HER. (1986)*	35	70	36	114	SOUTHERN CHESAPEAKE, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY M. WILLIAMSON.
SYCAMORE					
Platanus occidentalis L. (1974)	582	129	105	737	JEROMESVILLE, OH; LOREN LATIMER & JACK BASINGER.
ARIZONA, *Platanus wrightii* WATS. (1981)	283	114	116	426	SIERRA CO., NM; DONALD DARLING.
TALLOWTREE					
Sapium sebiferum (L.) ROXB. (1987)	139	51	72	208	GOODRICH IND. SCH.DIST., POLK COUNTY, TX; CHARLES "BOO" WALKER.
TALLOWWOOD					
Ximenia americana L. (1975)	16	25	21	46	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
TAMARACK					
Larix laricina (DU ROI) K. KOCH (1983)	143	92	31	243	AROOSTOOK CO., ME; DR. ROBERT SEYMOUR.
TAMARIND					
Tamarindus indica L. (1986)	157	60	82	237	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
TAMARISK					
Tamarix chinensis LOUR. (1981)	150	34	38	194	COLUMBUS, NM; RALPH FISHER.
FRENCH, *Tamarix gallica* L. (1991)	104	55	59	174	BIG BEND NP, BREWSTER COUNTY, TX; LARRY VILLALVA & KIT OSTERLING.
SMALL-FLOWER, *Tamarix parviflora* L. (1986)	56	14	22	76	HAMPTON, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
TANOAK					
Lithocarpus densiflorus (HOOK. & ARN.) REHD. (1991)	270	92	84	383	SIX RIVERS NF, CA; VAL LANE, MERCEDES COMPTON, LARRY CABODI.
TESOTA					
Olneya tesota GRAY (1991)	198	33	55	245	PALEN PASS RD., RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CA; ROLAND DE GOUVENAIN.
TETRAZYGIA					
FLORIDA, *Tetrazygia bicolor* (MILL.) COGN. (1987)	16	41	19	62	CASTELLO HAMMOCK PARK, FL; J.G. CORDY, R. HAMMER.
THATCHPALM					
FLORIDA, *Thrinax radiata Lodd. ex J. A. & J. H. SCHULT.* (1986)*	18	23	6	43	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.
FLORIDA, *Thrinax radiata Lodd. ex J. A. & J. H. SCHULT.* (1991)*	17	28	2	46	HOLLYWOOD, FL; D. SPICER, WM HARMS, WM TESAURO.
TORCHWOOD					
Amyris elemifera L. (1986)*	16	22	15	42	MONROE CO., FL; MIKE CULLEN & DAVID SINCLAIR.
Amyris elemifera L. (1975)*	12	24	13	39	BISCAYNE NATIONAL MONUMENT, FL; CLIFFORD SHAW & JIM TILMANT.
TORREYA					
CALIFORNIA, *Torreya californica* TORR. (1986)	160	80	45	251	BUTTE CO., CA; FRANK T. CALLAHAN.
FLORIDA, *Torreya taxifolia* ARN. (1972)	109	45	40	164	NORLINA, NC; ROBERT SIMONS.
TOYON					
TOYON, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (1975)	38	36	25	80	SUNOL VALLEY REGIONAL PARK, CA; MR. & MRS. E. LAGEL.
TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE					
Poncirus trifoliata (L.) RAF. (1984)*	50	14	15	68	AIKEN CO., SC; ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE & THOMAS B. EARLE.
Poncirus trifoliata (L.) RAF. (1986)*	40	18	24	64	ANNANDALE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
TULIPTREE					
AFRICAN, *Spathodea campanulata* BEAUV. (1991)	72	39	32	119	LOS ANGELES, CA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
TUPELO					
BLACK, *Nyssa sylvatica var. sylvatica* MARSH. (1991)	177	132	77	328	NEAR BARRACKVILLE, WV; RICHARD STRAIGHT & JUERGEN WILDMAN.
OGEECHEE, *Nyssa ogeche* BARTR. EX MARSH. (1982)	201	60	61	276	COLUMBIA CO., FL; DODIE PEDLOW.
SWAMP, *Nyssa sylvatica var. biflora* (WALT.) SARG. (1988)	238	102	57	354	DISMAL SWAMP NWR, SUFFOLK CO., VA; BYRON CARMEAN & G.M. WILLIAMSON.
WATER, *Nyssa aquatica* L. (1991)	336	105	56	455	SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA; BYRON CARMEAN & GARY WILLIAMSON.
VAUQUELINIA					
TORREY, *Vauquelinia californica* (TORR.) SARG. (1977)	46	26	24	78	MT. LEMMON, AZ; FRANK CALLAHAN.
VIBURNUM					
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, *Vauquelinia californica* (TORR.) SARG. (1985)*	10	32	31	50	BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, *Vauquelinia californica* (TORR.) SARG. (1985)*	18	25	25	49	WAYNE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
AMERICAN CRANBERRYBUSH, *Vauquelinia californica* (TORR.) SARG. (1989)*	10	32	31	50	WESTCROFT GARDENS, GROSSE ILE, MI; .
NANNYBERRY, *Viburnum lentago* L. (1985)	34	40	40	84	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
POSSUMHAW, *Viburnum nudum* L. (1972)	12	26	9	40	FORT MCCOY, FL; PAUL BIELLING.
WALTER, *Viburnum obovatum* WALT. (1976)	22	30	23	58	GAINESVILLE, FL; ROBERT SIMONS.
WALNUT					
ARIZONA, *Juglans major* (TORR.) HELLER (1987)	225	85	95	334	MIMBRES VALLEY, NM; RALPH A. FISHER, JR.
BLACK, *Juglans nigra* L. (1991)	278	130	140	443	SAUVIE ISLAND, OR; DAN TILLMAN.
LITTLE, *Juglans microcarpa* BERLAND. (1980)*	160	50	80	230	DENTON CO., TX; JIM M. LEWIS.
LITTLE, *Juglans microcarpa* BERLAND. (1986)*	160	53	65	229	LINCOLN CO., NM; TOMMY ROYBAL.
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Juglans hindsii* JEPS.EX R. E. SMITH (1986)	290	115	106	432	NAPA, CA; JOHN BRITTON TREE SERVICE.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, *Juglans californica* WATS. (1973)	241	116	95	381	CHICO, CA; GORDON R. FOSTER.
WASHINGTONIA					
CALIFORNIA (FANPALM), *Washingtonia filifera* (LINDEN/ANDRE) H. WENDL. (1991)*	120	83	21	208	SACRAMENTO, CA; ROBERT VAN PELT & A. L. JACOBSON.
CALIFORNIA (FANPALM), *Washingtonia filifera* (LINDEN/ANDRE) H. WENDL. (1991)*	100	101	22	207	SACRAMENTO, CA; VAN PELT & JACOBSON.

Species and Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4½ ft. (inches)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
WATER-ELM					
Planera aquatica J.F. GMEL. (1983)	183	106	96	313	NEW BERN, NC; RICHARD SALZER.
WATERLOCUST					
Gleditsia aquatica MARSH. (1991)*	89	94	49	195	PULASKI CO., IL; JOHN WHITE.
Gleditsia aquatica MARSH. (1991)*	109	74	73	201	WYNDMOOR, PA; MAURICE E. HOBAUGH.
WHITE-MANGROVE					
Laguncularia racemosa (L.) GAERTN. F. (1971)	63	34	27	104	CHOKOLOSKEE ISLAND, FL; ELBERT SCHORY.
WILLOW					
ARROYO, *Salix lasiolepis* BENTH. (1975)	43	27	20	75	WALLOWA CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
AUTUMN, *Salix serissima* (BAILEY) FERN. (1976)	35	48	44	94	OAKLAND CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
BALSAM, *Salix pyrifolia* ANDERSS. (1964)	11	15	7	28	SUGAR ISLAND, MI; JARL HILTUNEN.
BEBB, *Salix bebbiana* SARG. (1983)	101	23	27	131	CLAYTON, ID; S.J. BRUNSFIELD & F.D. JOHNSON.
BLACK, *Salix nigra* MARSH. (1973)	379	114	136	527	GRAND TRAVERSE CO., MI; H. HARVEY.
BONPLAND, *Salix bonplandiana* H.B.K. BEBB (1975)	127	37	45	175	KLAMATH CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
COASTAL PLAIN, *Salix caroliniana* MICHX. (1984)	110	57	40	177	LEESBURG, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
CRACK, *Salix fragilis* L. (1985)*	309	110	153	457	BEVERLY HILLS, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
CRACK, *Salix fragilis* L. (1964)*	305	122	124	458	MACOMB CO., MI; H.J. NETT & PAUL THOMPSON.
DUSKY, *Salix melanopsis* NUTT. (1991)	48	30	36	87	SEDONA, AZ; RICHARD SALZER.
GOLDEN, *Salix alba var. vittellina* (1991)	301	133	142	470	NEW HUDSON, OAKLAND COUNTY, MI; R. TURNER, S. LYONS & PAUL W. THOMPSON.
HINDS, *Salix hindsiana* BENTH. (1986)	58	50	32	116	JACKSON CO., OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
HOOKER, *Salix hookerana* BARRATT (1975)	51	32	27	90	WARRENTON, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
MEADOW, *Salix petiolaris* J.E. SM. (1976)*	13	34	18	52	TRAVERSE LAKE, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PEACHLEAF, *Salix amygdaloides* ANDERSS. (1989)	417	58	82	496	GREENFIELD PARK, WEST ALLIS, WI; EUGENE ZANOW.
PURPLE-OSIER, *Salix purpurea* L. (1972)	15	37	49	64	LEELANUA CO., MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PUSSY, *Salix discolor* MUHL. (1983)*	54	47	33	109	CLINTON, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
PUSSY, *Salix discolor* MUHL. (1991)*	74	25	48	111	JAMESTOWN, RI; PATRICK M. DORCUS.
SANDBAR, *Salix exigua* NUTT. (1984)	69	36	46	117	CRIGLERSVILLE, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
SCOULER, *Salix scoulerana* BARRATT EX HOOK. (1973)	233	53	45	297	WILLAMINA, OR; JOHN RIENSTRA.
SHINING, *Salix lucida* MUHL. (1985)	130	74	81	224	TRAVERSE CITY, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
SILKY, *Salix sericea* MARSH. (1991)	40	48	36	97	LAKE DRUMMON CAUSEWAY, VA; CARMEAN & WILLIAMSON.
SITKA, *Salix sitchensis* SANSON EX BONG. (1988)	117	34	37	160	COUPEVILLE, WA; ROBERT VAN PELT.
TRACY, *Salix tracyi* BALL. (1975)	36	20	15	60	CENTRAL POINT, OR; FRANK CALLAHAN.
WEEPING, *Salix babylonica* L. (1966)*	309	117	116	455	DETROIT, MI; MR.& MRS. J. KROPP.
WEEPING, *Salix babylonica* L. (1991)*	344	86	93	453	HARTLAND, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, MI; J. PERGAMENT & PAUL W. THOMPSON.
WHITE, *Salix vittellina* L. (1985)	316	118	131	467	WEST OF NEW HUDSON, MI; PAUL THOMPSON.
YELLOW, *Salix lutea* NUTT. (1985)	25	24	16	53	LEMHI COUNTY, ID; S. J. BRUNSFELD & F. D. JOHNSON.
WINTERBERRY					
COMMON, *Ilex verticillata* (L.) GRAY (1991)*	10	17	14	31	LONG LAKE, WASHTENAW COUNTY, MI; PAUL W. THOMPSON.
COMMON, *Ilex verticillata* (L.) GRAY (1991)*	10	19	12	32	SHENANDOAH N.P., VA; RICHARD SALZER.
MOUNTAIN, *Ilex montana* TORR. & GRAY (1989)	30	28	36	67	BROOKLYN, NY; GEORGE PETERS.
WITCH-HAZEL					
Hamamelis virginiana L. (1984)	52	35	30	95	BEDFORD, VA; RICHARD SALZER.
YAUPON					
Ilex vomitoria AIT. (1964)	49	45	40	104	DEVERS, TX; JOHN HAISLET.
YELLOW-POPLAR					
TULIPTREE, *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. (1986)	374	146	125	551	BEDFORD, VA; KENNETH E. CROUCH & GLENN GARRETT.
YELLOWWOOD					
Cladrastis kentukea (DUM.-COURS.) RUDD (1987)	276	72	73	366	CINCINNATI, OH; PAUL RIES.
YEW					
FLORIDA, *Taxus floridana* NUTT. EX CHAPM. (1986)	25	20	26	52	TORREYA STATE PARK, FL; JOEY T. BRADY & JEROME BRACEWELL.
PACIFIC, *Taxus brevifolia* NUTT. (1989)	180	54	30	242	LEWIS CO., WA; MALCOMB, BARNHOUSE, STORKMAN, LEVITT.
YUCCA					
CARNEROS (SPANISH-DAGGER), *Yucca carnerosana* (TREL.) MCKELVEY (1977)	51	25	10	79	SIERRA BLANCA, TX; FRANK CALLAHAN.
FAXON, *Yucca faxoniana* SARG. (1991)	91	18	9	111	PUETT RANCH, HUDSPETH COUNTY, TX; NELSON PUETT.
MOJAVE, *Yucca schidigera* ROEZL. EX. ORTGIES (1987)	66	24	7	92	NEEDLES RESOURCE AREA, CA; ALEXANDER, MECKFESSEL, NOSSTROM, PERSSON.
SOAPTREE, *Yucca elata* ENGELM. (1991)	50	28	4	79	EAST OF LORDSBURG, NM; RALPH FISHER, HAL SONTAG, DEAN HOLLOWAY.
TORREY, *Yucca torreyi* SHAFER (1987)	86	23	6	111	SACRAMENTO MTS., LINCOLN NATIONAL FOREST, NM; JOHN MCNELLY.
TRECUL, *Yucca treculeana* CARR. (1991)	24	30	9	56	CAMERON CTY., TX; WILLIAM MACWHORTER.

What the Heck's a Simpson Stopper?

Providing the answer is this rather lopsided champion that lives in a hammock in Hollywood—Florida, that is.

By Anne E. Snyder

AFA's *National Register of Big Trees* contains hundreds of oddballs. Most of these arcane species exist only in Florida.

When the call came asking me to go to Hollywood on Florida's east coast to photograph the new national champion Simpson stopper, *Myrcianthes fragrans*, var. simpsonii, I was understandably confused. A Simpson stopper is a tree? Yes, I was told, it's a tree.

The tree with the unusual name is an unusual creature. Its bark is gray to orange in color, and it peels. Its leaves are dark green with small yellow dots and a pale underside. White flowers appear in stalked clusters in the spring; the fruits are red.

I discovered there are five other Florida stoppers, all with self-descriptive names: red, white, boxleaf, long-stalk, and twinberry.

Why call a tree a stopper? My best efforts to answer that question brought only an unsupported opinion that the name stems from an old folk remedy—a tea made from the stopper's leaves is said to halt diarhhea. I do know, however, that the Simpson is one of the tallest of the six stoppers.

Anne E. Snyder

From left, Griffiths, Harms, Spicer check champ for scratches possibly caused by a bobcat.

"It's not the most well-formed tree I've ever seen," says co-nominee David Spicer, urban forester with the Florida Division of Forestry, "but it's a champion and deserves recognition."

Competition for light on the edge of a hardwood hammock caused the 32-foot-tall Simpson stopper to grow lopsided. Hammocks—or tree islands, as the Indians called them—are pockets of trees growing on sandy ridges. They are protected by county and city ordinances.

"The hammock areas are indeed rare," says Spicer.

The new champ resides in one of five hammocks on a 300-acre site owned by ALANDCO, Inc. of Ft. Lauderdale. ALANDCO plans to develop the rest of the tract.

Besides containing mostly native vegetation, three of the ALANDCO hammocks contain archaeological sites where Everglades Indians once camped. What's more, a local wildlife expert suspects present-day visits by a bobcat. Scratches on the champion stopper's trunk appear to be too large and deep to be caused by the area's other wildlife.

Hollywood—located between Ft. Lauderdale and Miami—is known as the Diamond of the Gold Coast. In winter, visitors lured by the balmy temperatures outnumber the resident population of 130,000. Although founded by a Californian, the East Coast Hollywood bears no resemblance to its West Coast namesake.

Listing in AFA's updated Big Tree list will mean star billing for the Simpson stopper in the city's tree-awareness program. Imagine a homegrown Hollywood star!

Photographs of Hollywood taken in 1987 show a canopy coverage of only 18.5 percent. "We need to improve on that," says Spicer. "Having a national champion in our city gives a boost to our tree program."

The champion Simpson stopper's first break on the way to stardom came when it was discovered by Chris Griffiths, a local nursery owner. Griffiths showed the orange-barked tree to William Harms, a planner with Hollywood's growth-management department. Harms showed the stopper to Spicer and William Tesauro, a technician with the department.

Harms, Spicer, and Tesauro measured the Simpson stopper, tallying a 34-foot crown spread and a 53-inch girth at 2.5 feet above ground level. At 3.5 feet (the normal height at which trunk girth is measured) the tree becomes multistemmed. Spicer submitted the paperwork to AFA for champion status and asked that Harms and Tesauro be included as co-nominators. "These two people, like many others, work to preserve the urban forest," he pointed out. "Often they receive little recognition for their efforts."

Hollywood held a recent recycling drive for newspapers and aluminum cans that netted $316, which will become seed money for a 1992 tree-giveaway program. The trees to be given away? Why, Simpson stoppers, of course. A suitable tribute to a little-known national champ and Hollywood star.

Hollywood, Florida, that is. **AF**

Anne Snyder is a freelance writer in Titusville, Florida.

HELPING HISTORY TAKE ROOT

AFA's Famous and Historic Tree Program is a unique way to recognize and perpetuate wonderful old trees that witnessed our nation's beginnings.

By Richard J. Crouse

Bill Rooney

Champion Osage-orange graces the estate of the man who said, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

For over 50 years the American Forestry Association has been cataloging our nation's champion trees. Back in 1978, renowned AFA historian Henry Clepper expanded on the champion-tree idea and began to research and catalog Famous and Historic Trees. Most of these trees are not champions, but each of them is extremely valuable and important. The idea that hundreds, if not thousands, of special trees that witnessed American history are still standing intrigued Clepper enough that he spent years delving into the subject. In 1978 he published the first edition of *Famous and Historic Trees of America*.

Today readers of this landmark publication can find fascinating stories about trees that were standing during Civil War battles, trees that were actually planted by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and trees that grace historic sites all over the nation. Many of our forefathers—Franklin, the Adamses, and others—took great pains to plant and nurture trees at their homes. Many of these trees still stand today.

One of them is in fact also a champion tree. It is an Osage-orange growing in Charlotte County, Virginia, at Red Hill National Memorial, once the estate of Patrick Henry.

Red Hill is located in the tobacco country of the south-central part of the state near Lynchburg. It was Henry's last home, and his favorite. He called it "one of the garden spots of the world."

The Red Hill plantation originally consisted of 2,920 acres. The buildings are modest when compared to those at the estates of his contemporaries—Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Today the Patrick Henry National Memorial at Red Hill contains about 200 acres, which are managed by a private foundation. The act of Congress that designated Red Hill as a national memorial mandated that ownership of the estate remain private and that all costs of operation and maintenance be borne with nonfederal funds. This is a must-see for those interested in American history or who simply want to enjoy a truly beautiful ride through Virginia.

I was fortunate enough to visit the Patrick Henry Osage-orange recently and take clippings from the tree for the purpose of growing its offspring, which will be used in the American Forestry Association's Famous and Historic Tree Program.

The drive through Virginia to

Rick Crouse is AFA's vice president for development.

reach Red Hill from Washington, DC, is a history lesson in itself. Names like Manassas, Bull Run, Appomattox, Charlottesville, Monticello, and eminent rivers like the Shenandoah, Potomac, and James all serve to focus one's attention on the importance of the Old Dominion in the development of America.

The Osage-orange is the dominant feature at Red Hill. The tree is estimated to be 350 to 400 years old. Legend has it that Dr. George Cabell Sr., the eminent physician who cared for Patrick Henry, stood beneath the Osage-orange to lament his famous patient's death.

Today the tree has a span of more than 90 feet and stands over 63 feet high. It has been the reigning champion Osage-orange since 1969.

Sit beneath this majestic tree, and you can easily time-travel and imagine conversations between "the voice of the revolution" and his friends.

We took over 300 cuttings from the Osage-orange during our visit. After carefully packing the cuttings in ice, we air-expressed them to a special nursery in Florida, where horticultural specialists will attempt to root the cuttings and grow offspring of the Patrick Henry Osage-orange.

Trees grown from seeds and cuttings collected from Famous and Historic Trees around the country are made available for public planting projects such as the America's Historic Forest near Des Moines, Iowa, and Historic Groves in communities all over the country. It is AFA's goal that Americans will be able to sit beneath the offspring of Famous and Historic Trees and call to mind the famous Americans whose deeds they witnessed. **AF**

How You Can Help Bring History Alive

In Your Community:

You or your organization or business can sponsor a Famous and Historic Tree Grove as an environmental and historical education resource. Groves can be planted on school grounds, parks, and other areas in your community.

In America's Historic Forest:

An environmental and historical theme park near Des Moines, Iowa, America's Historic Forest will ultimately contain hundreds of thousands of Famous and Historic Trees in special groves on 1,500 rolling acres complete with walking trails, a learning center, and other attractions.

You can sponsor the planting of a Famous and Historic Tree in any of the above locations for $30. A Certificate of Authenticity, issued for every tree, provides a permanent recognition of the individual for whom the tree was planted.

To order a tree, call 800-677-0727.

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START PLANTING A PRESIDENTIAL GROVE IN YOUR COMMUNITY. Order at least two trees grown from the seeds of trees that are growing at the homes of our nation's presidents and inaugurate your educational Historic Grove.

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Choose from these trees and many others that are grown from the homes of American presidents, such as: George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower. The best trees for your climactic conditions will be shipped and every tree is guaranteed for one year.

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Enclosed is $75.00 for my first two Presidential Trees.
Check is payable to: Famous & Historic Trees c/oThe American Forestry Association, Post Office Box 7040, Jacksonville, Florida 32238-7040

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City/State/Zip _____ Telephone _____
Name to appear on Certificate of Authenticity _____
Recipient Information: *(If tree is to be shipped to address other than customers.)*
Name _____ Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
If gift, card to read: _____

Supplies are limited, so order today for Spring shipping and planting!

SPECIES WITHOUT CHAMPIONS

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

ALDER
- EUROPEAN, *Alnus glutinosa*

ANISE
- YELLOW, *Illicium parviflorum*

APPLE
- SOULARD CRAB, *Malus x soulardii*

APRICOT
- DESERT, *Prunus fermontii*

ARAUCARIA
- CUNNINGHAM, *Araucaria cunninghamii*

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

BAYBERRY
- EVERGREEN, *Myrica heterophylla*
- NORTHERN, *Myrica pensylvanica*
- ODORLESS, *Myrica inodora*

BAYCEDAR
- *Suriana maritima*

BIRCH
- ALASKA PAPER, *Betula papyrifera var. neoalaskana*
- 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*

CAESALPINIA
- MEXICAN, *caesalpinia mexicana*

CAPER
- LIMBER, *Capparis flexuosa*

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*

COCOPLUM
- *Chrysobalanus icaco*

COLUBRINA
- COFFEE, *Colubrina arborescens*
- CUBA, *Colubrina cubensis*

CONDALIA
- BITTER, *Candalia 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*

DAHOON
- *Ilex cassine*

DAMMARPINE
- BIG, *Agathis robusta*

DOGWOOD
- ALTERNATE LEAF, *Cornus alternifolia*
- SMOOTH, *Cornus glabrata*

DOUGLAS-FIR
- DOUGLAS-FIR, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

DOWNY-MYRTLE
- *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*

ELDER
- VELVET, *Sambucus velutina*

ELEPHANT-TREE
- *Bursera microphylla*

ESENBECKIA
- ESENBECKIA, *Esenbeckia*

EUCALYPTUS
- EUCALYPTUS

FALSEBOX
- *Gyminda latifolia*

FIDDLEWOOD
- *Citharexylum berlandieri*

FIR
- CALIFORNIA WHITE, *Abies concolor var. lowiana*
- WHITE, *Abies concolor*

FLORIDA-PRIVET
- *Forestiera segregata*

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

FREMONTIA
- MEXICAN, *Fremontodendron mexicanum*

GRAYTWIG
- *Schoepfia chrysophylloides*

GUAVA
- *Psidium guajava*

HACKBERRY
- COMMON, *Celtis occidentalis*

HAWTHORN
- BROADLEAF, *Crataegus dilatata*
- CERRO, *Crataegus erythropoda*
- FIREBERRY, *Crataegus chrysocarpa*
- GREGG, *Crataegus greggiana*
- HARBISON, *Crataegus harbisonii*
- HILLS, *Crataegus hilli*
- ONEFLOWER, *Crataegus uniflora*
- PARSLEY, *Crataegus marshallii*
- 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 amelanchier*

HOPBUSH
- *Dodoanea 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*

LICARIA
FLORIDA, *Licaria triandra*

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

LYONTREE
Lyonothamnus floribundus

MAIDENBUSH
Savia bahamensis

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
Calyptranthes zuzygium

NECTANDRA
FLORIDA, *Nectandra coriacea*

NIGHTSHADE
MULLEIN, *Solanum erianthum*

NOLINA
BIGELOW, *Nolina bigelovii*

OAK
AJO, *Quercus turbinella var. ajoensis*
BRITTON, *Quercus brittoni*
BUSHES, *Quercus bushii*
CALDWELL, *Quersus columnaris*
COCLUT, *Quercus fontana*
DUNN, *Quercus dunni*
DURAND, *Quercus durandii*
DWARF CHINQUAPIN, *Quercus prinoides*
MCDONALD, *Quercus macdonaldii*
MOHR, *Quercus mohriana*
SANDPAPER, *Quercus pungens*
TEXAS, *Quercus shumardii var. texana*
TOUMEY, *Quercus toumeyi*

OLEANDER
Nerium oleander

ORANGE
Citrus sinensis
SOUR, *Citrus aurantium*

PANAMA-TREE
Sterculia alata

PAPAYA
Carica papaya

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

PINE
COULTER, *Pinus coulteri*
FALLAX PINYON, *Pinus edulis var. fallax*
VIRGINIA, *Pinus virginiana*

PISONIA
Pisonia rotundata

PLUM
FLATWOODS, *Prunus umbellata Ell.*

PRICKLY-ASH
BISCAYNE, *Zanthoxylum coriaceum*

PRICKLYPEAR
BRAZIL, *Opuntia brasiliensis*

PRINCEWOOD
Exostema caribaeum

RAPANEA
FLORIDA, *Rapanea punctata*

SAGUARO
Cereus giganteus

SAPIUM
JUMPING-BEAN, *Sapium biloculare*

SCARLETBRUSH
Hamelia patens

SEA-AMYRIS
Amyris elemifera

SERVICEBERRY
UTAH, *Amelanchier utahensis*

SHRUB-ALTHEA
Hibiscus syriacus

SILKBAY
Persea borbonia var. humilis

SILVERBELL
LITTLE, *Halesia parviflora*

SNOWBELL
BIGLEAF, *Styrax grandifolius Ait.*
SYCAMORE, *Styrax platanifolius*

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

STRONGBACK
ROUGH, *Bourreria radula*

SUGAR-APPLE
Annona squamosa

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

SYCAMORE
CALIFORNIA, *Platanus racemosa*

THATCHPALM
KEY, *Thrinax morrissii*

TORCHWOOD
BALSAM, *Amyris balsamifera*

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

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

VAUQUELINIA
FEWFLOWER, *Vauquelinia pauciflora*

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

WILD-DILLY
Manikara bahamensis

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

WINTERBERRY
SMOOTH, *Ilex laevigata*

WITCH-HAZEL
OZARK, *Hamamelis vernalis Sarg.*

YELLOW-ELDER
Tecoma stans

YUCCA
ALOE, *Yucca aloifolia*
BEAKED, *Yucca rostrata*
MOUNDLILY, *Yucca gloriosa*
SCHOTT, *Yucca schottii*

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But more importantly, *breath-giving.* During its growth season this tree can produce the oxygen a family of four needs to breathe.

It will remove 26 pounds of carbon dioxide from the air.

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The Davey Tree Expert Company is proud to be the sponsor of the National Register of Big Trees.

The Making of a Champion

By CHARLES T. ABERNATHY

Trees aren't the only things that can mature in an Oklahoma woodlot.

The American Forestry Association's Big Tree Program lionizes more than just champion trees. The person who nominates a champion tree makes the list as well. The program was conceived in a time of crisis (World War II) and has grown to be a strong bulwark in today's battle for the environment. Each champion tree has a story to tell and a lesson to teach. This is a story about a young man who nominated a state champion.

A wise person once said that values are caught, not taught. In this story our young person "caught" a sense of value for our forest resource. Ultimately his tree made the champion list, but not before some very disturbing things happened to him.

The story actually begins when Scott Abernathy was born in October 1973. The point where we will break into his story is at the transition from childhood when he took his first step toward maturity. Like most high-school sophomores, Scott —a six-foot, four-inch amateur photographer and starter on his

Scott Abernathy learned a hard lesson in his family's woodlot.

Charles Abernathy of Council Hill, Oklahoma, is obviously proud of his youngest son's woodlot project.

school's basketball team—began to formulate career goals and decided to start working toward those goals. Our family owns a 10-acre Oklahoma woodlot that seemed ready-made to get Scott started in forestry. So he signed up for a supervised project in his high school's vocational program.

Among the educational materials for the project were two important books from the American Forestry Association. Scott read *So You Want To Be in Forestry,* started reading *The Woodland Steward,* and joined AFA before he had finished the second book. Then he began a summer of hot, hard work in our woodlot.

He fenced and began to inventory the bottomland hardwoods there. Species identification occupied him in the beginning. While the work proceeded, AFA sent the *National Register of Big Trees* as a bonus for joining that year. Species identification was more fun after that.

A requirement of the high-school program was the formulation of plans for the woodlot. Preliminary goals included production of sawlogs, but as the year's work progressed, Scott reformulated his plans. He wanted to be sure before he sawed. As it turned out, he made a wise decision because one of the trees in his inventory was unique. Scott nominated that tree—a green hawthorne with a total of 38.5 points—for our state's Big Tree Register, and it made the list.

Up to this point in his story we have seen some of the positive things that happened to Scott. But as in most human endeavors, there's good news and bad news. You have heard the good. Some of the most positive learning experiences Scott has ever had came through the efforts of his advisor, AFA, and the state forestry people who helped certify the tree. But one of the hardest things Scott ever learned came out of this project as well.

Scott typed in . . . "My project involves preservation. There was no income from production."

The school vocational education program includes a final evaluation of projects. College scholarships are awarded to the top projects in the state. Several companies sponsor those scholarships, so all year-end paperwork must be completed meticulously. Scott was understandably proud of his forestry project, so he sent for an application.

The paperwork arrived. Fully two-thirds—two pages out every three—asked for the dollar value of the woodlot's production. On page after page Scott typed in this concise statement: "Forestry is involved with both preservation and production. My project involves preservation. There was no income from production."

I'll give Scott credit. He showed grit through the whole project even though he expressed some reluctance about submitting all that paperwork without a single dollar sign. One of the attributes of childhood is the naive innocence that precedes maturity. He mailed his application in even though it had two empty pages out of every three.

And so, you are probably thinking, I'm going to tell you what a disappointment it was for the teenager not to place with his project.

No, you won't hear that. In fact, it proved to be a growth experience for Scott. The bad news concerns you and me. How is it that we adults failed to provide evaluations that are balanced between production and preservation? The real world that we will pass along to the next generation must achieve a balance if it is to work at all. The disturbing thing about Scott's experience is that he, as a public school student, had to learn the hard way about a concept we adults should already have taken care of.

In conclusion, let's ask, "Will future generations value the forest heritage they receive from us?" **AF**

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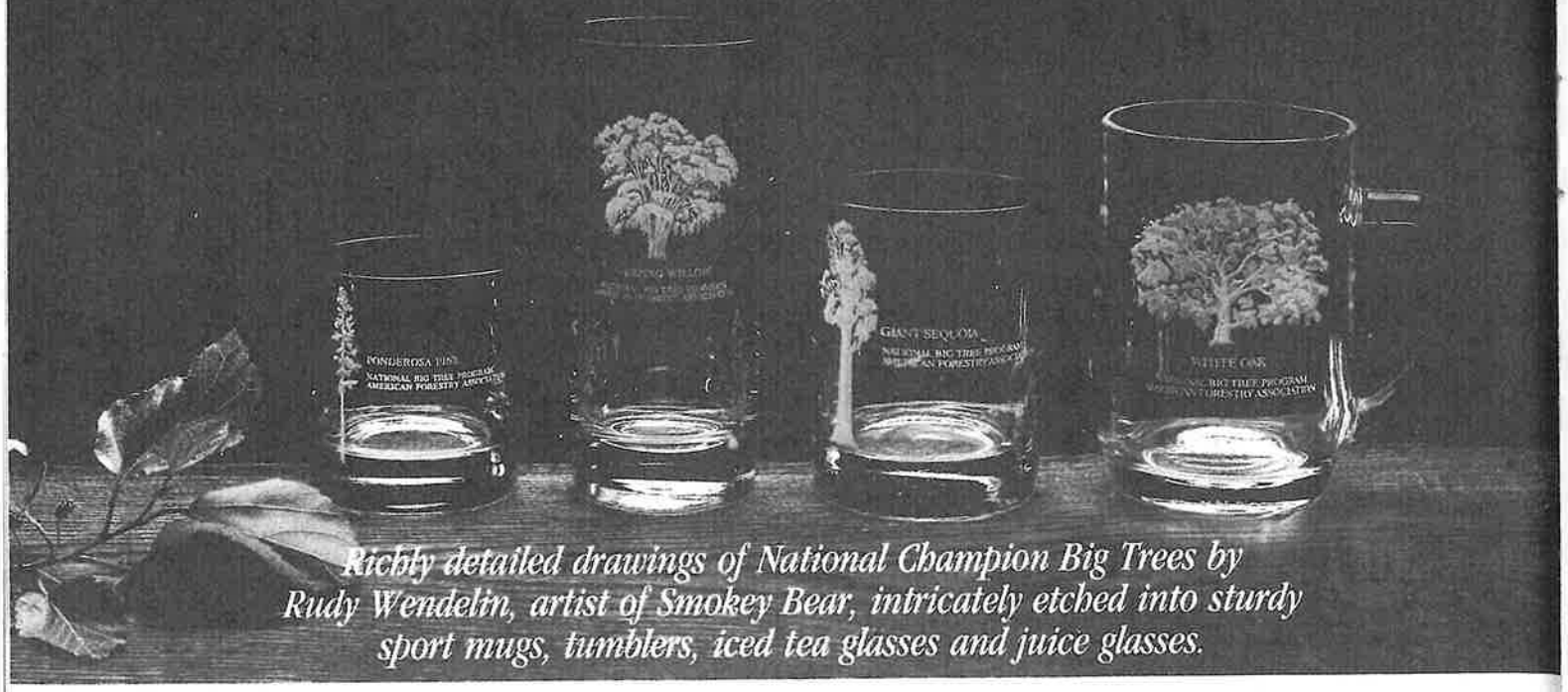

Richly detailed drawings of National Champion Big Trees by Rudy Wendelin, artist of Smokey Bear, intricately etched into sturdy sport mugs, tumblers, iced tea glasses and juice glasses.

Working with internationally renowned artist, Rudy Wendelin, the American Forestry Association is offering this specially commissioned series of Champion Big Tree Glassware as a tribute to an important part of this Nation's natural heritage — America's living landmarks.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES

A PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

ADVENTURES OF A BIG-TREE PHOTOGRAPHER

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slowing me down and focusing my attention on one tree for several hours, has forced me to see them as dynamic, interactive organisms rather than as just part of the scenery. I imagine a tree's life as a movie and then speed up the film. Suddenly, the invisible process of water flow from tiny root hairs to treetop leaves becomes a fountain. The tree pulses with flowers and leaves in the spring while drawing nutrients from the soil and the leaf litter of previous autumns like a sponge. It gives nectar to insects in exchange for pollination; food and shelter to other animals for dispersing its seeds; and countless other benefits to plants, wildlife, and humans for nothing at all.

After observing many champion trees, I began to realize that my previous concept of tree growth was abbreviated. Yes, trees sprout, grow to reach the light, and mature. But then they get big. Upward growth is just the preamble to real growth. For a while, all champion trees looked "wrong" like General Sherman did on that first encounter. But they only seemed that way because I was born at the wrong time to see much in the way of a normal mature forest. Most national champion trees are not oddities. They are just surviving specimens of what was common when old-growth was a significant part of our forests.

This was made poignantly clear to me when I visited the champion eastern hemlock. It is located on the edge of West Virginia's Cathedral State Park in one of the few remaining stands of virgin eastern deciduous forest. It was wonderful to find a champion tree in association with old-growth but sobering to see that the park's map was scaled in feet.

I found another reminder of the old days in an Oregon backyard. The champion American chestnut escaped the chestnut blight because of its isolation nearly 2,000 miles from its native range. Majestic chestnuts like the five-foot-diameter champion once so dominated central Appalachian forests that for every four trees encountered, chances were that one was a chestnut. Now they persist only as stump sprouts that succumb to the Asian fungus before reaching the canopy.

I was born too late to know a chestnut forest or anything more than tiny fragments of old-growth. So I find consolation in our champion trees. They have strengthened my resolve to help protect wild things and places. In a world of fast changes, Big Trees herald the values of patience and persistence, qualities I keep in mind as I scan the list of champions I've yet to see and photograph. I've got only about 800 more to go. **AF**

SOFT-HAT MANAGEMENT

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♦But today's South is far different. It is far more urban, cosmopolitan, and diversified economically as a result of radical shifts from agriculture to manufacturing and services. *Many areas of the South now represent the epitome of the urbanized, post-industrial Sunbelt.* The population is more affluent, better educated, employed in areas other than farming and manufacturing, and has different expectations for forests.

♦AFA's Executive Vice President Neil Sampson hit this nail on the head (and inadvertently put his finger on the gross weakness of the proposed program) in a recent speech:

"The forests of the South frame the quality of life in this region and have always done so."

IMPLICATIONS FOR FOREST MANAGERS

What does all this add up to for the region's national forests?

•We are in a very different societal operating environment.

•The industrial, agronomic-type forest-management model based on plantation silviculture, which we used as a guide over much of the postwar period for public lands and attempted to sell with mixed success to NIPFOs, can no longer be the sole or even the lead model for these ownerships.

•Timber primacy in national-forest multiple-use management in the South (where it still exists) will be an almost impossible row to hoe and justify. Only 10 percent of the South's forestland is publicly owned. National forests make up more than half of that 10 percent. Their regionwide contribution to timber supply has been minor —3 to 4 percent of total harvest. *We are well past being able to convince the public that expansion of this supply source is critical to, and a major option for, survival of the industry in the South.*

•The Forest Service's own effort to develop New Perspectives or new initiatives is needed for management of national forests, nonindustrial private forestlands, and, in all probability, industrial forest ownerships as well.

Forest industry led in "Breaking New Ground" in postwar southern forestry. But I believe its dominance of the forest-management scene is going to moderate, for two reasons. First, industry is going to have to concern itself increasingly with public concerns over management of its own lands. And second, as former AFA President R. Scott Wallinger of Westvaco indicated in a recent speech, industry is going to have to develop new and better procurement and harvesting options and controls if it is to expand open-market procurement with a new breed of nonindustrial private forest owner as well as from public forests.

In summary, I see both a larger opportunity and a greater need for Region 8 national forests to lead in southern forest-management improvement. The system will have to innovate in any event if national forests are to continue to be managed rather than simply preserved.

"NEW FORESTRY" DIMENSIONS

What changes should be considered to better fit national forests to the New South that has grown up around them?

Here are four I would flag:

Naturalistic Forestry: I believe Region 8 national forests will have to,

IN THE NEXT ISSUE

- *Beyond Timber: Harvesting "Special" Forest Products*
- *Our Dying Forests: First in a series by Charles E. Little*
- *Building Trust in Maine's North Woods: Profile of Roger Milliken*
- *Research Natural Areas: Up Close and Personal*

STAND AT THE WOODPILE

continued from page 29

right now. When it is no longer practical, for *whatever* reason, I'll stop. So what if once again I find myself eco-politically incorrect.

For now, I need the intimacy. The touch and feel of things. The process. I like seeing the woodpile big and bold in late summer and early fall and small and strung out in springtime. If anything, it is a good reflection of the way things work in the forest behind my house. I'm a sucker for the ups and downs of the seasons.

I need to be close to all these things. As environmental politics get more and more balkanized and cerebral, it might pay to go out back and split some wood. **AF**

PINE AND THE JAY

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From the jay's point of view, the seeds in the open cones are presented in a manner that seems to say, "Here are my seeds—help yourself." It is possible that over eons of time, our feathered architect helped create this manner of seed presentation.

When next we take a fall stroll through a southwestern forest and see a flash of blue beneath an oak tree, we should realize that a feathered planter is hard at work. As the jay flies away, he may have left several plump piñon seeds nestled in the ground, either to await his return or to germinate when the warmth of spring arrives. Thus a small fragment of the piñon pine forest arrives at a new location. **AF**

REGISTER OF BIG TREES

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moth damage. She would have called earlier, she said, but she had to wait until she could talk about the trees without crying. Similarly, when I reported the death of the National Champion Coast Redwood (see "The Fall of the Dyerville Giant," page 18) to a faithful Big Tree Hunter, he was devastated.

Since the inception of the National Register of Big Trees in 1940, the American Forestry Association has promoted the program as a way to encourage everyone to appreciate all the values and benefits of trees. Now, with heightened interest in the environment in general, we have a fertile new opportunity to put this program to work. National Champion trees are worth protecting, not only as the largest-known specimens of their species but also because of the environmental values all trees of great size or other distinction bring to us, and because of the link they provide with our past and to our future.

One legislative example of this recognition of the value of significant trees comes from Maryland. That state recently passed a "state-of-the-art" tree bill that protects not only current national and state champions but also Maryland's *future* champs! Any tree within 75 percent of the size of a state or national champion is protected so that it too can grow to champion size. This state takes its trees seriously.

Champion trees, wherever they grow, are indicators of good environmental conditions. On a global scale, trees and forests are barometers of environmental health, or lack of it. Like the canaries that warned early miners of unsafe conditions underground, trees often reveal the first visible signs of environmental distress. One example is the decline of the Black Forest in Germany that signalled the damage from acid precipitation.

It may be said, then, that a city, state, or nation that values its trees and forests places a high priority on environmental quality. In this way, the National Register of Big Trees program is a symbol of the environmental quality humans must ensure for all trees, to the benefit of all the species that share this planet Earth.

In 1989 AFA took on a strong ally when the Davey Tree Expert Company of Kent, Ohio, agreed to sponsor the *National Register of Big Trees*. Davey's business is the care and preservation of trees across America, making the company an ideal partner.

This 1992 edition of the *National Register* contains some noteworthy changes. The literally earth-shattering fall of the Dyerville Giant coast redwood, reportedly heard miles away like the roar of a locomotive, has led to the crowning of a tree called The Giant as the new redwood champion. That tree, Dyerville's neighbor in Humboldt (CA) State Park, came in at a whopping 1,017 points; its trunk circumference is 638 inches, height is 363 feet, and the average crown spread is 62.

In an emotional letter accompanying his nomination of The Giant, Ron Hildebrant said, "As I write this, however, a sense of sadness comes over me about the Dyerville Giant. It seems the ground got too wet from heavy rains, then a tree fell, hitting another, which in turn hit the Dyerville Giant. I saw the tree on March 26, two days after it fell. It was a terrible mess of shattered trunk, exploded-looking wood, massive shattered limbs, and a chaos of fresh green needles. It was a pathetic sight."

One of a handful of champs that had reigned since the program's inception in 1940, the California sycamore was washed away in a flood, which is ironic since California is now in its fifth year of drought (see "The Passing of Champions," in the *National Register* insert in this magazine). A lesson to be learned here is that without trees to hold the soil, flash floods in a drought-stricken area do much more damage than they would otherwise. During a drought, it is more important than ever to plant trees!

The new Douglas-fir champion in Oregon has already caused a stir in the Northwest. Nominator Hank Williams, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management as the tree's "owner," and the Oregon Department of Forestry have finally agreed on a set of dimensions. The "stats" were hotly debated, incorrectly inflated and reported by the media, and difficult to get since this giant lives on a precarious slope in Coos County. The final figures totally

blew away the two reigning co-champions in Washington, one of which was originally crowned in 1945.

Two of our venerable champions lost some points since the 1990 *Register* was published. The National Champion American elm, called the Louis Vieux, near Louisville, Kansas, suffered storm damage, and although its circumference has increased two inches since 1988, its height is down five feet and crown spread has decreased from 116 to 91 feet, for a new total score of 435 points. (You may remember that the Louis Vieux was temporarily dethroned between 1986 and 1988 by a Virginia upstart that later lost its life to the pervasive Dutch elm disease.)

And the Wye Oak, Maryland's arboreal pride and joy and the reigning National Champion white oak since 1940, has also decreased in size-down from a total of 557 points to a still-tough-to-beat 478.

A new northern catalpa co-champion in Walla Walla, Washington, rivals the long-standing champ on the state capitol grounds in Lansing, Michigan. And Michigan's newest National Champion is an American chestnut; large specimens of this near-extinct species are becoming harder and harder to find!

All of this just goes to prove that National Champions can be found anywhere, from Sequoia National Park, home of the General Sherman giant sequoia, to Hoopy's RV Park in Alamo, Texas, where grows the National Champion great leucaena. And wherever America's living landmarks stand is hallowed ground to those of us who esteem these arboreal monarchs. **AF**

Cutting Through Illusions

continued from page 8

writer, but I could hear the banging of his hammer. Sometimes, if my hounds happened to chase up an extra rabbit, I took it across as a gift and also as an excuse to see how he was proceeding with his task. A cobbled-up affair it was—boards ripped from other fallen houses and laid down, mismatched, to make a floor; windows gotten the same way; a roof whose gaps between the shingles he patched with pieces of rusted tin; the whole thing raised somehow with a car jack and propped on field stones, with an airy hollow underneath.

Sorry as the abode was, I could not have begun to do as well. So when I praised his cleverness, it was sincere. What I was doing on my side of the road he never asked about. I think he found it pitiful that a grown man would have to spend time that way and did not want to embarrass me by seeming to notice. Maybe he was right.

Or it's possible he was sunk in his own problems, for they were real. His wife, who was a good deal older—in her 80s—had fallen ill in late autumn. First she walked in pain, bent over at the side. Then she took to bed and spent much of the winter there, bundled under blankets and hand-sewn quilts, rising only to tend the stove fire and to cook, which he also considered not a man's work.

"She'll be fine," he said. "When spring comes and she can get outside, she'll be back on her feet again."

She had a cancer in her bowel, but he didn't know that, and it would never have occurred to either of them to get a doctor's opinion in the matter. Meantime, he was treating her himself with various drugstore antacid lozenges and indigestion syrups, the effect of which proved disappointing.

I remember how the spring finally *did* come. One night I was awakened and drawn outside by a racket of wild geese northing. There must have been thousands of them, because their passage lasted several minutes—invisible travelers, shouting their comradeship and purpose through a chilly fog. The next day's sun burned it off, and the last patches of snow sank away into the leaves. The tree frogs began their peeping. The birdfoot violets pushed up their budded stems. The resident mouse abandoned my woodbox for the larger world. And I dispatched, from the mailbox at the front of my lane, the thing I'd spent the winter writing.

He wheeled the monster saw into a storage shed . . .

My neighbor across the road had finished his work, too. The shack, leaning and wrapped in vines when he arrived, was fit more or less to live in. The brush around it was beaten back, and he had spaded up a place for a garden. The woman—Della was her name—came outdoors, as he'd promised she would. The pain still bent her sideways, and she could not straighten to hang her washing on the wire between the trees. But he was certain her recovery was imminent.

He wheeled the monster saw into a little storage shed he'd built of oak poles and salvaged tin. I was relieved to have made it through the winter with all my parts attached and glad not to have to go with it and him to the timber again. Our wood stacks were low, but enough chunks were left for an unseasonable chilly spell. In general, the ordeal of stove-feeding was behind, and both of us, I think, were caught up by a fever of optimism, a sense of large things accomplished and larger promise ahead.

My bundle of typewritten pages was unacknowledged, but at least it had not come back. And he was encouraged about his wife.

"She's stronger every day," he said. "Yesterday she asked if maybe I'd get her a few hens." So I crossed the road to visit, but the improvement he spoke of was not discernible. Her face was wooden with pain, and when she spoke, the words seemed to arrive from across a long distance of lonely introspection.

The winter-burned grass began to green. The wild plums opened their blossoms. Squadrons of tadpoles agitated the shallows of the pond, and in the reeds at the far end a pair of wood ducks made their nest.

Then my gift to contemporary literature found its way home, courtesy of Bill, the rural postman—rejected, not