

WINTER 1996 \$5.00

# AMERICAN FORESTS

*HIGHLIGHTING  
NATIONAL TREASURES:*

**National Register of Big Trees  
Champs on the Brink**

*ALSO: A WORKDAY WILDERNESS*



# AMERICAN FORESTS

WINTER 1996  
VOLUME 102 \* NUMBER 1

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GENE MATRAS

**AMERICAN  
FORESTS**  
PEOPLE CARING FOR  
TREES AND FORESTS  
SINCE 1875

The objectives of the members of AMERICAN FORESTS (the American Forestry Association), publishers of *American Forests* magazine, are 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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# A Champion Moves On

**B**ig trees are fascinating. . . as many times as I've seen them, the largest trees on my woodlot in Ohio never fail to evoke a delightful array of thoughts and emotions. Two huge, gnarled, cavity-riven white oaks where a footpath enters my woods somehow set the character of the entire wooded landscape they survey. The smaller trees play their part, but it's decidedly a lesser, supporting role.

In my view it's character that engages our interest in big trees. A tree that has survived long enough to attain size well above average has something going for it beyond the reach of its mortal peers, and that something produces (and is itself the product of) character that we highly esteem.

Parenthetically, I am pleased that there is still a place where we can speak of character in connection with trees and not be written off as air-heads. The reference confirms that we find much beyond economics to value in trees and forests (and people, too). Indeed, many of us who own small parcels of forest land find

the flow of psychic income far more important and fulfilling than the skimpy periodic dollar income we receive.

This issue of *American Forests* pays tribute to that worthy attribute, first and foremost in the Big Trees spotlighted in these pages and celebrated for their achievements in a sum of height, crown spread, and girth. But it is also an appropriate time to pay tribute to a human character who since 1977 has played a pivotal role at AMERICAN FORESTS and the magazine that bears its name: Editor Bill Rooney. Bill has left AMERICAN FORESTS, and this Winter issue is the last to bear his distinctive stamp.

Happily, Bill Rooney's achievements were not in the category of girth but in several aspects of character that define the measure of a man:

• Commitment. . . to the

mission of the organization he worked for, the people with whom he labored, the trees and forests on whose behalf the organization and its people exist. Bill also brought an unflagging commitment to excellence in the publication that for so long has represented AMERICAN FORESTS and its vision before the world.

## Over the years, Bill

## Rooney's understanding

## of matters of the heart

## has served him and this

## organization well.

• Talent . . . a notable array of gifts in professional journalism, which brought both him and AMERICAN FORESTS recognition and awards including, in 1992, the Natural Resources Council of America's award for outstanding achievement in conservation publications.

• A sense of humor. . . often a lifeline when difficulties loomed, barriers rose, and hope diminished.

• Sensitivity. . . to the

uniqueness of people and a knowledge of what it takes to energize and enliven instead of mortify a seed of creativity, as editors by virtue of their power and position so often do.

I understand this gift in personal terms. Ten years ago Bill Rooney published a talk I presented at an AMERICAN FORESTS annual meeting in Traverse City, Michigan. It was about the relationship between private forest landowners and the forest products industry, which was not so unusual. What was unusual was that it focused on matters of the heart rather than matters of economics and science. It spoke of my relationship with a whimsical teenage sweetheart, Gloria. By honoring this unconventional piece with space in *American Forests*, Bill opened an entirely new dimension of communications for me.

Over the years, Bill Rooney's understanding of matters of the heart has served him and this organization well. It is from the bottom of our hearts that we wish him all the best in the ventures he undertakes in the future. AF

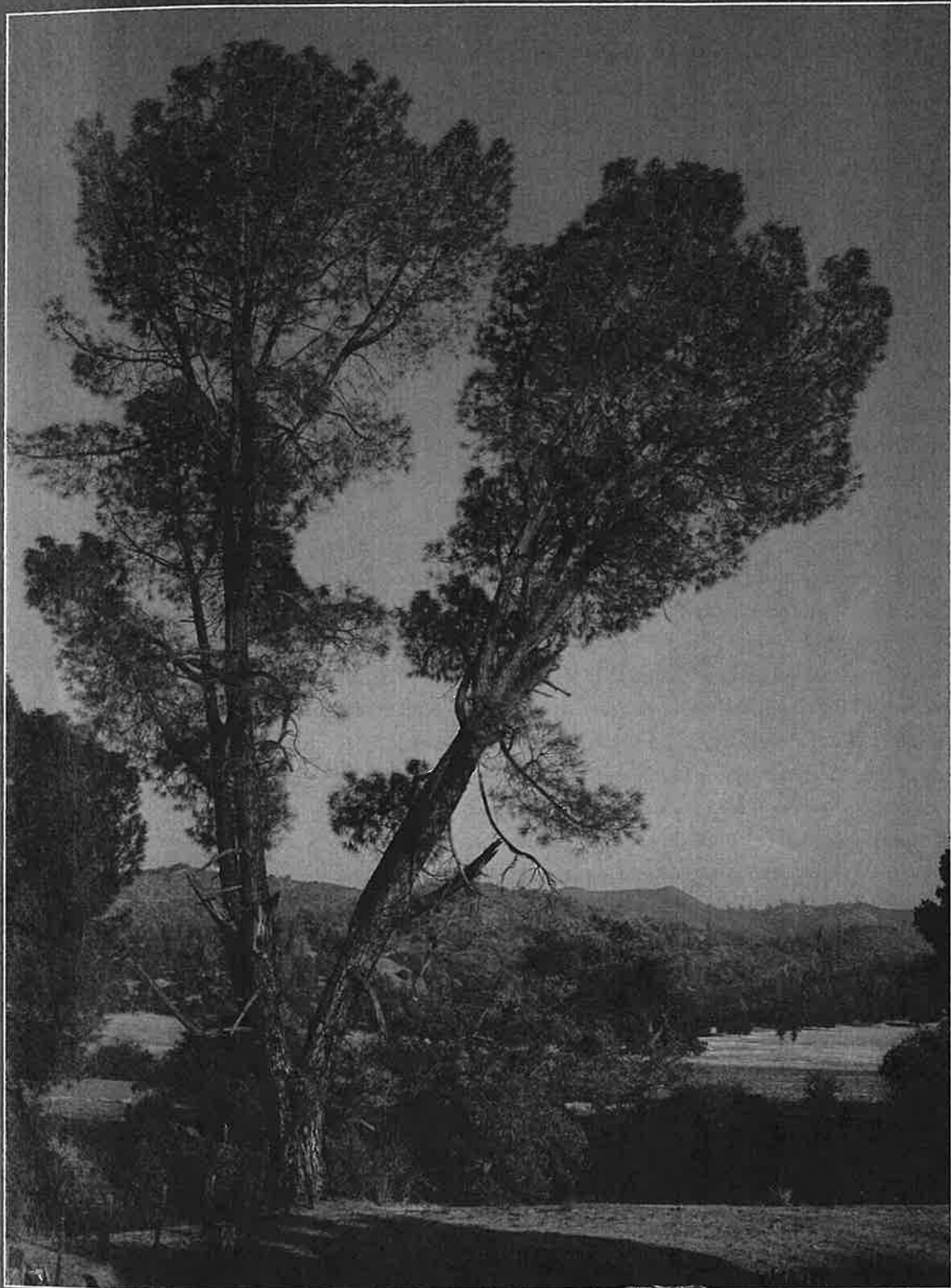
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*National Register*  
1996-97 *of* BIG TREES



*Helping Save America's Living Landmarks*

# COMMITTED *to* the FUTURE

WHEN EUROPEANS FIRST SAW AMERICA, they saw trees. The New World was a land blanketed by an unending virgin forest. While this majestic canopy inspired awe and poetry, it also occasioned fear and represented barriers to trade, development, and Manifest Destiny. As colonization pressed ever westward, the land was cleared for farms and villages and, over the centuries, untold species of flora and fauna were destroyed. The majestic chestnut, oak, fir, and pine made way for roads, bridges, homes, furniture, and toys.



To me, the National Register of Big Trees links the past with the present, a scorecard of our efforts toward a better, more environmentally sensitive future. It recalls the awe experienced by pioneers and mountain men as they traversed the valleys and rivers of early America. It signals our determination to acknowledge past mistakes and pay closer attention to the quality of life in our cities and hinterlands. And, perhaps most importantly, it represents a commitment to create a better, healthier country for future generations.

We Americans have an almost spiritual reverence for trees and the way they seem to embrace both the land and the heavens. This is all the more true for our big trees, those giants whose age, girth, and height serve as a living symbol of the wealth of our forests and the multitude of treasures they nurture and protect. I hope that through our Big Trees program AMERICAN FORESTS inspires in you the same protective devotion that we feel for these gentle giants. While much has been done to improve our environment, much is left to do. I hope you'll join us.

—BARRY CULLEN

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FORESTS



TREES ADD VALUE TO OUR LIVES—they feed us, clothe us, shelter us, and produce and clean the air we breathe. Yet many people underestimate the influence trees have on humankind's survival. They

take trees for granted, assuming they are in endless supply.

John Davey, founder of The Davey Tree Expert Company, recognized this apathy more than a century ago. Since 1880, Davey has strived to educate the public about trees' importance. And through sponsorship of The National Register of Big Trees, Davey helps open people's eyes to the impact trees have on our lives.

By recognizing the largest trees in the United States, the Register celebrates nature's triumph over years of wanton destruction. By recognizing the species' largest and most enduring specimens, the Register also emphasizes the importance of tree preservation.

Davey and AMERICAN FORESTS: a partnership that impacts the environment, committed to the future.

—R. DOUGLAS COWAN

PRESIDENT AND CEO

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY

# National Register 1996-97 of BIG TREES

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On the cover: national champion digger pine, Redding, California. All photos in the 1996-97 Register, unless otherwise credited, are by Whit Bronaugh.

Meet  
the New

# Royal Family

From monoliths to minutiae,  
the 840 champions on our  
updated National Register  
present a fascinating gallery  
of plant life at its best.

**BY WHIT BRONAUGH**

S ometime around 2000 BC, in a meadow on the gentle west slope of the Sierra Nevada, a western-juniper seed took root and started to grow. Today, after 4,000 years of stoic endurance, that same juniper is *still* growing and, apparently, thriving. Just a hair under 100 percent of everything we know about human history can be correlated to one or more of the annual rings in this Methuselah of champion trees. Considering its apparent good health and relative isolation, it will probably be recording history for centuries, if not millennia, to come. Other champions of extremely long-lived and well-surveyed species—like the Rocky Mountain juniper, bristlecone pine, and giant sequoia—are also probably secure in their royal status until a future time we can barely imagine. Most other champion trees will not be so lucky.

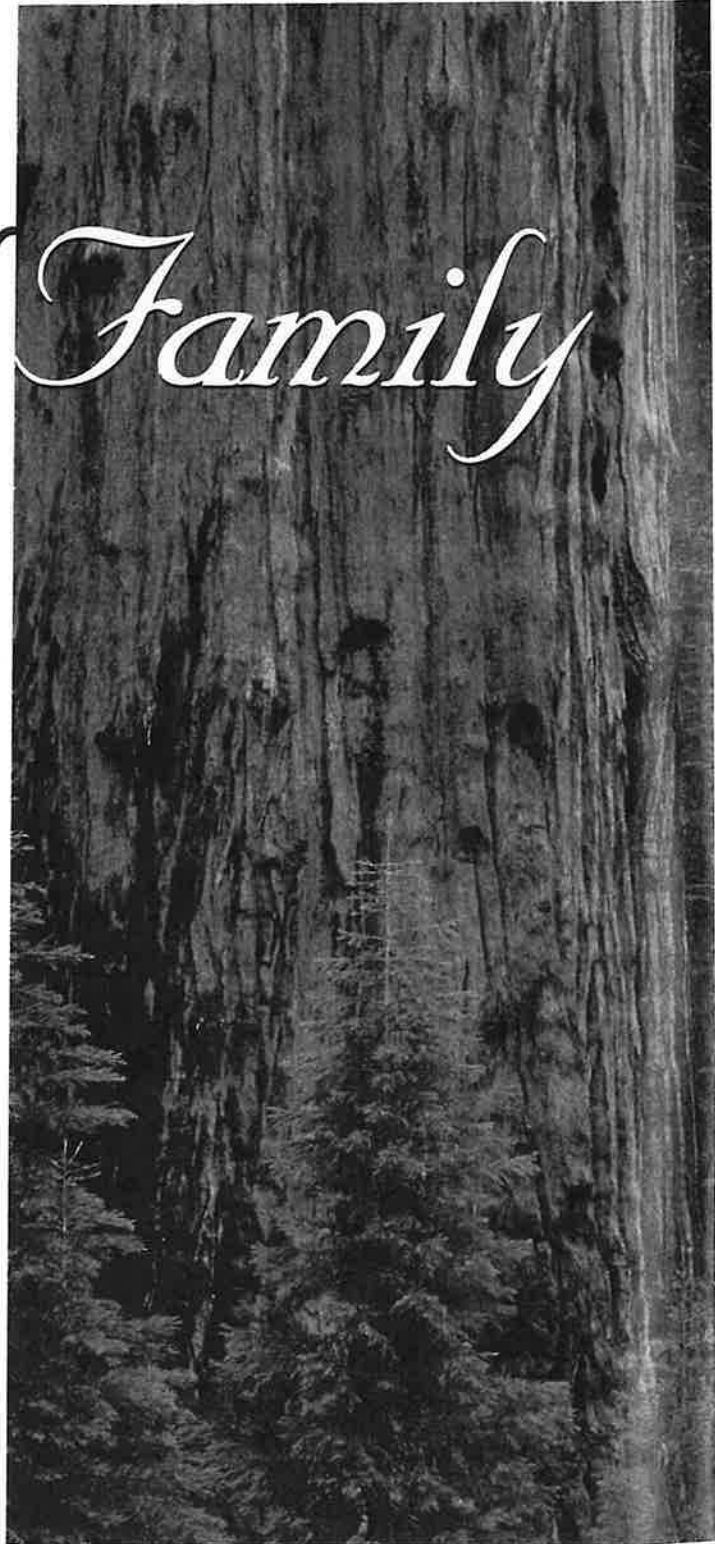
Some big trees are crowned even as they are beginning to fall apart in old age. Many others enjoy only a short reign before someone finds an even bigger specimen. A few even rise and fall before they can be recognized in the National Register of Big Trees, published every two years. Here is an update on the world of champion trees.

Out of the hundreds of nominations received since the 1994 edition of the Register, 198 contenders, representing 177 species, have made it onto the 1996 list. All but six are new champions, the exceptions being a former champion honeylocust in Virginia that was reinstated when the Michigan champion lost points due to crown damage, a former champion catclaw acacia in New Mexico that was reinstated when the Arizona champion was reported to have been incorrectly measured, a former champion common hoptree in Michigan reinstated when the Connecticut champion was reported to have been incorrectly measured, and two former co-champion


**General Sherman, the national champion sequoia in California's Sequoia National Park, above, reigns as the largest living thing on earth. At right, the distinctive yellow of quaking aspen leaves warms a snowy evening. At far right, a red maple leaf is a blur of motion as it moves downstream.**

American smoketrees in Indiana and Ohio, and a former champion Pacific red elder in Oregon, all reinstated due to incorrect measurement of the 1994 champions. The total number of champions has grown by 43 to 840 while the number of species represented has increased from 681 to 704.

The new champs range from the tiny 22-point roughleaf velvetseed on Totten Key, Florida, to the towering 681-point







sugar pine near Darrington, California. The velvetseed, only eight feet tall and four inches in diameter, also holds the distinction of being the smallest of our big trees. It is joined in the featherweight division by 23 other rookie monarchs that score less than 50 points. Of these mighty midgets, only the cinnamon clethra in Great Smoky Mountains National Park reaches higher than 30 feet, and only the jumping cholla of Mesa, Arizona, and the Florida elder of Marion County, Florida, have diameters exceeding eight inches.

In the heavyweight division of new champions, the sugar pine, with a 37-foot circumference and a 232-foot height, now ranks No. 8 among all champion trees (*for details on this massive tree, see "Rediscovering the Super Sugar," page 21, American Forests, July/August 1994*). The new Monterey-cypress champion in Pescadero County, California, isn't far behind at No. 10 with 656 points. Eleven other additions to the list have a total score of more than 400 points, including such familiar trees as the American beech, red maple, and pecan.

For 56 years AMERICAN FORESTS has inspired people across the country to be on the lookout for potential champion trees, so you

Arkansas, by 84 points with a girth over three times bigger! The 152-point champion common chokecherry in Ada, Michigan, recently fell to a 259-point tree in Owings Mills, Maryland.

The biggest margin of victory was a 144-point plastering by the new Monterey cypress. Though only six feet taller and one foot wider in the crown spread than the old champ in Brookings, Oregon, its circumference stretches the measuring tape an additional 11 1/2 feet.

The biggest jump in relative size was achieved by the new champion common juniper. The old 18-foot-tall Michigan champ is still huge for a species that is more used to being stepped over than looked up to, but the new champion, also in Michigan, is more than twice as big in all measurements.

The distribution of champion trees among the 50 states depends primarily on climate (trees grow fast in the wet Pacific Northwest, for example), endemism (many species are found only in California, Texas, or Florida), and sometimes the efforts of big-tree hunters who tend to concentrate their searches in areas close to home. The last two factors are why Florida has more than one-third (64) of the new champions. Botany professor Daniel B. Ward of the University of Florida took on the daunting task of relocating and remeasuring all 117 of Florida's 1994 national champions. In the process a number of champs were dethroned but many more were found, so Florida's total now stands at 146—the most for any state.

The best evidence that a bit of effort can result in finding new champion trees, no matter where you live, is found in the small state of Maryland. Back in 1940 Maryland's big-tree program was already 15 years old when AMERICAN FORESTS created the National Register. Not surprisingly, a lot of Maryland trees were national champions that year. From a high of 25 (then one-third of the total), Maryland's royal family gradually declined as people around the country joined the search for big trees. But this year, thanks to the hard work of the Maryland Forest, Park, and Wildlife Service, Maryland has made a comeback, with a net increase in champions second only to Florida.

From a low of five champions in 1994, the Old Line State is now up to 18, including the new American beech, rock elm, and white basswood.

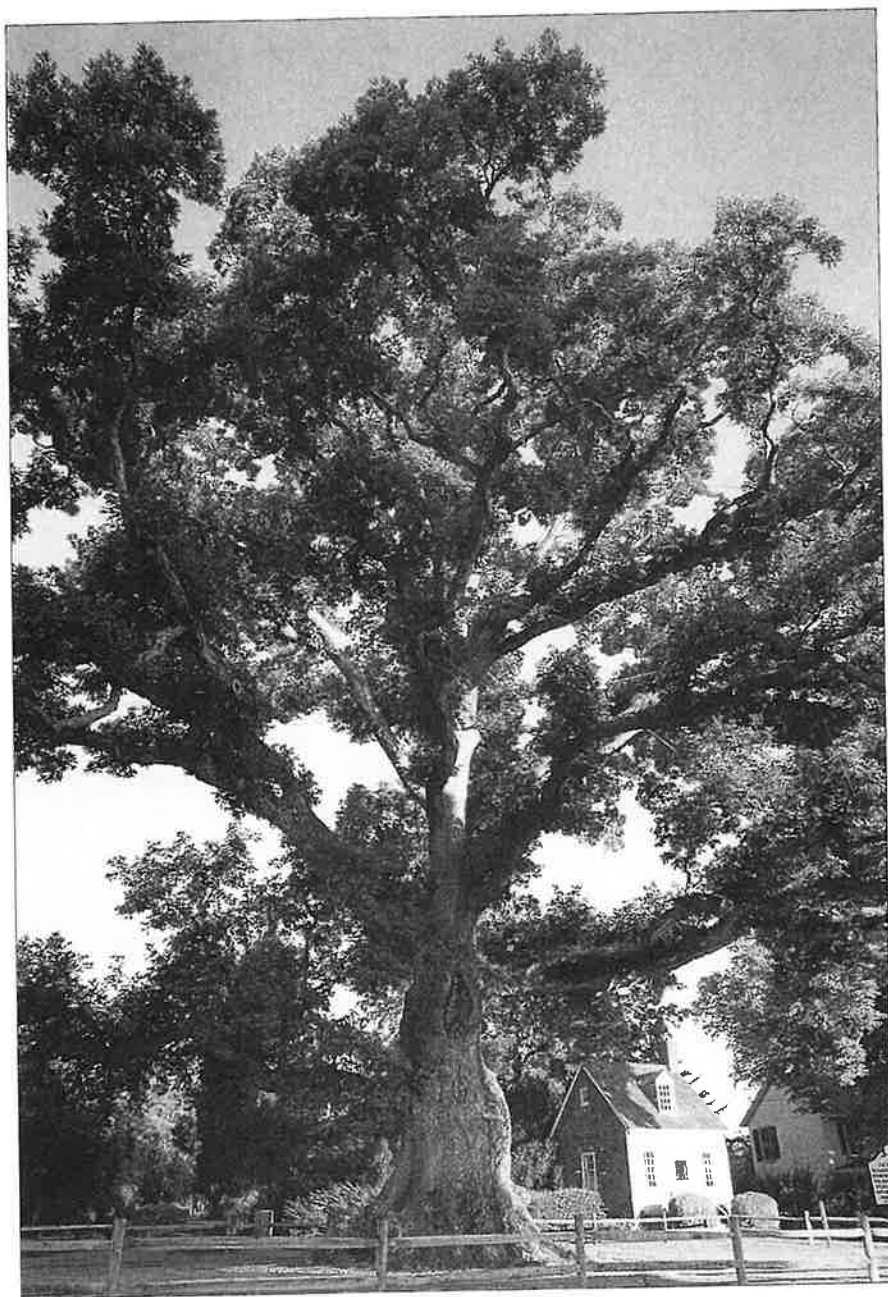
Besides Florida and Maryland, 24 other states have new champions, including Texas (18), Arizona (14), and Tennessee (11). Texas and Arizona have an advantage with their monopoly on a number of desert species. About one-fourth of the newly crowned in both states took their title by default since there was no previous champion. Arizona Big

Tree State Coordinator Robert Zahner and Joe Ideker from Texas both accounted for six of the new champions in their respective states. Tennessee's large number of rookie big trees are credited mostly to Will Blozan, a forestry technician at Great Smoky Mountains National Park, where in the last two years he found 12 new champions (some on the North Carolina side), including the far-from-obscure yellow buckeye, eastern hem-



might think new ones would be almost impossible to find. But except in the case of extremely rare trees, there's never any certainty that the current champion of a given species is the absolute biggest—it's just the biggest nominated so far. And sometimes trees on the list fall far short of their species' true potential. The new Ozark chinkapin in Claiborne County, Mississippi, beat out the champion from Clark County,





**Maryland's Wye Oak, reigning as the national champion white oak since the first National Register of Big Trees in 1940, dominates its own five-acre state park. Witness to the whole of our nation's history, it is one of only four champs to have kept its title over the past 56 years. The others, all in the West, are the giant sequoia and the western and Rocky Mountain species of juniper.**

lock, and red maple. The location is not surprising since the Smokies contain some of the largest tracts of old-growth forest in the East.

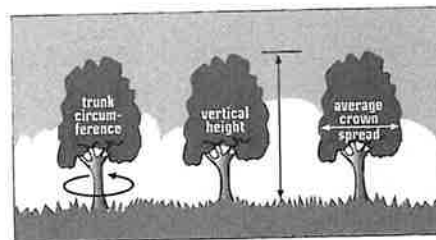
Two other states should be noted for their new champions because they formerly had none. Montana debuted with a co-champion western larch, while Alaska now lays claim to both co-champion Alaska birches as well as the biggest Kenai birch. Four states still have no champions, but they either have low tree diversity (Wyoming and North Dakota) or are small (Massachusetts and Delaware).

What you don't see in the current list of big trees are all the 1994 champions that have lost their claim to fame. Most of the has-beens were simply ousted by a bigger challenger; the rest were knocked out for reasons ranging from measuring technicalities to unnatural death. The 1994 champion swamp cottonwood (*Populus heterophylla*) was unmasked as an eastern cot-

## How To Nominate a Potential Champ

For each nomination, we need the following information:

1. Correct name of the species or variety (only U.S. native and naturalized species are eligible). 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 fork at this point, measure the smallest circumference below the fork. If it branches below 4½ feet, measure the largest fork above the branching.
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 are from the tree, and that 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.
10. Name and address of nominator.

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

tonwood (*Populus deltoides*), although at 502 points it is still a very big tree. The champion tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) was found to be moonlighting as the champion Bahama lysiloma (*Lysiloma latisiliquum*), whose other common name, wild tamarind, facilitated the duplicity.

Eleven former champions were dethroned after being remeasured under the new rule governing forked trees: When a tree forks below the 4½-foot mark, the circumference is now taken from the largest fork only, not from the narrowest point below the fork. Actually, this "new" measuring method is a return to the old system used when the Big Tree program first began. And it makes sense. Many trees that fork close to the ground are really two or more trees that sprouted near each other and grew together. The new system also forces predominantly shrubby species, like the common juniper and catclaw acacia, to have champions that look like a tree.

Sadly, some former monarchs lost their crowns when they lost their lives. Some, like the Joshua tree in San Bernardino



Graceful swirling patterns adorn lodgepole pine wood burned in the 1988 Yellowstone fires.

National Forest, California, just ran out of chlorophyll and died of natural causes. Others had a more dramatic ending. Seven more casualties from Hurricane Andrew were discovered, adding to the 10 known in 1994, including the seven-year-apple and tallowwood, which have had no replacements. A 459-point southern catalpa in Henderson County, Illinois, was taken out by a tornado last May.

Finally, and most regrettably, the champion pinckneya in Orange Springs, Florida, and the Texas paloverde in Cameron County, Texas, were unceremoniously bulldozed to make way for more infernal combustion engines.

All the current champion trees will eventually lose their crowns in some way, even the ancient western juniper. Even so, the inspiration of their carefully measured dimensions will live on in subtle but important ways in all the lives they touch. And, like good friends, most champion trees are still out there waiting to be discovered. AF

## MEGATREES: The Top Ten

It has been over 100 million years since the giant coniferous forests that evolved in the Carboniferous Period began giving ground to the upstart flower-bearing species that now dominate the world's diversity of trees. Remnants of those cathedral forests persist today, however, and they still outgrow their broadleaved counterparts. Of the 10 biggest champion trees in America, nine are conifers. The lone flowering tree in this elite group—a sycamore in Jeromesville, Ohio—has several forks near the ground and, with the new measuring rule, will probably lose a lot of points by the publication of the next Register. The most likely tree to then move into the Top 10 lineup will be the incense cedar, making it a sweep for the conifers.

You might not expect the Top 10 list to change much over the years since, after all, the biggest trees of the biggest species should stand out. But there's a lot of forest out there, and slight size differences are hard to discern among giants, even if they stand side by side. Since the last Register in 1994 a new sugar-pine champion, 46 points bigger than its predecessor, has nudged ahead of the Port Orford cedar. The incense cedar was knocked out of the Top 10 by a Monterey cypress that beat out the former champ by a whopping 144 points.

The 10 top champions are truly in a class by themselves. In the 1996 National Register of Big Trees, champions range from the diminutive roughleaf velvetseed, with 22 points, to the biggest tree in the world, the 1,300-point giant sequoia. Over 98 percent of champion trees fall below the halfway mark of 650 points. The only champions in the top half of the point spectrum are the Top 10.

The top four champions are so far above the rest that they

probably deserve a different botanical term like "megawood" or "gigatree." If you were to graph all the champion trees from

Species (*denotes Co-champion)	Girth	Height	Crown	Points	State
Giant sequoia	998	275	107	1300	CA
Coast redwood	845	313	101	1183	CA
Western redcedar *	761	159	45	931	WA
Western redcedar *	732	178	54	924	WA
Sitka spruce *	707	191	96	922	WA
Sitka spruce *	673	206	93	902	OR
Coast Douglas-fir	438	329	60	782	OR
Common baldcypress	644	83	85	748	LA
Sycamore	582	129	105	737	OH
Sugar pine	442	232	29	681	CA
Port-Orford cedar	451	219	39	680	OR
Monterey cypress	522	106	111	656	CA

least to most points, you would see a smooth, continuous increase up to No. 11, the incense cedar. No more than 19 points separates any of these trees from its neighbors. Even up to No. 5, the coast Douglas-fir, the biggest difference is 56 points between the sugar pine (No. 8) and the sycamore (No. 7). But to reach the final four you have to jump a gap of 141 points to get to the Sitka spruce (No. 4) and the western redcedar (No. 3). A huge 252-point gap separates them from the runner-up coast redwood. Finally, you have to add another 117 points to arrive at No. 1, the champion-of-champions giant sequoia. Who says the Carboniferous Period is over?

—WHIT BRONAUGH

# Champions on the BRINK

Four trees are officially endangered; others face a doubtful future. Recognizing the biggest of these species can stem their slide toward extinction. **BY WHIT BRONAUGH**



After millions of years, could the end be in sight for the endangered Florida torreya? The current champ, at right, is one of only 1,000 or so still alive. At top, the torreya's fruit.

Whenever the topic of endangered species comes up the advice of Aldo Leopold is often invoked: "The first rule of tinkering is to save all the parts." In AMERICAN FORESTS' Big Tree Program, we try to save the best of those parts by singling out individual trees that represent the biggest, and possibly the oldest, of their species. But we are perilously close to having a few champions also represent the last of their species.

Since the Endangered Species Act was passed in 1973, four trees in the continental U.S. have been listed as endangered: roundleaf birch, Florida torreya, Key tree-cactus, and Santa Cruz cypress. Although few in number, the plight of these trees represents most of the causes of species decline: habitat loss or alteration, introduced diseases and pests, commercial exploitation and development, over-collecting, and a naturally small geographic range.

The roundleaf birch was the first tree to be added to the endangered species list. A close relative of the more common sweet birch, it was discovered in 1914 by W.W. Ashe along what he recorded as Dickey Creek in southwestern Virginia. Evidently Ashe wasn't a great map reader because years later other botanists scoured Dickey Creek in vain for more specimens. By the 1950s the roundleaf birch was assumed to be either extinct or a figment of a taxonomist's imagination inspired by an aberrant sweet birch. Then, in 1975, Douglas Ogle and Peter Mazzeo rediscovered the rare tree along nearby Cressy Creek, now thought to be Ashe's original site. At that time the world's entire population of roundleaf birches consisted of just 41 individual trees scattered along a one-mile stretch of Cressy Creek.

The roundleaf birch suddenly became the sine qua non of botanists and covetous individuals. Within two years vandals and overzealous collectors

had reduced the species to only 26 trees. The next year, 1978, the species was officially declared endangered and, with so few survivors, the champion was easily recognized. Unfortunately, protection on paper did not immediately translate to absolute protection in the field. Although the champion has survived, the natural population is now down to a paltry eight trees.

The good news is that the recovery plan approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1982—the first ever for a plant—has been very successful. There are now 20 planted populations of roundleaf birch in the Cressy Creek watershed, totaling over 1,400 subadult trees. Many others now live in cultivation at botanical gardens, public arboreta, nurseries, and private estates around the country. Although none of the planted trees at Cressy Creek have quite reached sexual maturity, officials are so confident in the species' future that they recently down-listed its status to threatened. Full recovery is expected by 2010.

Meanwhile, the biggest roundleaf birch holds center stage and just keeps getting bigger. With its own fence, viewing platform, and interpretive materials, the champion is a living reminder of how close we came to losing the species for good. Since vandalism and collecting have been the primary threats, it was sheer luck that Ashe "lost" the species nearly 60 years before the Endangered Species Act could provide a safety net.

That same safety net, however, may not be strong enough to catch the Florida torreyia in its slide toward extinction. "Unless we can pinpoint some causal agent and develop a treatment," says torreyia researcher Sharon Hermann, "the prognosis is truly dismal."

The Florida torreyia has been known by botanists since 1838 when it was common in its restricted habitat of cool ravines along a 21-mile section of the Apalachicola River in the panhandle of Florida. The trees were often cut for fuel, fence posts, and shingles, but the species wasn't in danger of extinction until the population crash of the 1950s. By 1962 no adult trees were left in the wild. Of the 1,000 or so individuals alive today, only four are sexually mature and they are all males. Up to 10 percent of the saplings die each year and many others are *losing* stature as they die back.

Why such a drastic decline? And after millions of years of survival, why wink out now? Unfortunately, we still don't know, although most scientists think the ultimate cause is human related. Many suspect an introduced fungal disease to be the culprit, but if so, it has not been found. "If the pathogen is not introduced," says Hermann, "we may have done something to the environment to stress the plants and make them more susceptible to a native pathogenic species."

Concurrent with the population crash were a drought, nearby dam construction, fire suppression, and conversion of the uplands above the torreyia ravines to pine plantations. If a native fungus is the bullet, the most likely smoking gun is fire suppression. The evidence is not conclusive, but the lack of natural fires in the uplands, which used to occur every one to three years, may have created problems. Denser canopies resulting from fire suppression may have limited the light available for torreyas. Also, since smoke is a natural fungicide, the lack of fire may have precipitated an epidemic.

Florida torreyas in cultivation are rare, and they include less than two dozen reproductive females. Some are also dying. Compound-

ing the problem is the fact that germination may take more than a year and squirrels often eat the fruits before they fully mature.

This bleak picture is currently brightened by two small rays of hope. In 1989 the Center for Plant Conservation initiated a propagation program using cuttings from wild plants to establish four living collections. If these survive to reproduce they may someday provide the stock to reintroduce the species if it becomes extinct in the wild. Also, a handful of wild torreyas are relatively healthy and may soon become sexually mature. Whether they are healthy by natural resistance or luck remains to be seen.

Only a few torreyas along the Apalachicola River reach above six feet, and none pass the size definition of a tree—not exactly a grove of champions. This is a species that normally grows to 60 feet or more. The biggest Florida torreyia lives in relative isolation 600 miles away in a yard in Norlina, North Carolina. At 45 feet it is over four times taller than the tallest wild torreyia, yet it would have been unremarkable if found among its cousins in Florida 50 years ago. But for a species on the brink of oblivion, every inch of growth,

"Unless we can pinpoint some causal agent and develop a treatment, the prognosis is truly dismal."

—TORREYA RESEARCHER SHARON HERMANN

every healthy needle, and every viable seed on any Florida torreyia, no matter how big or small, is priceless.

Another Florida tree on the endangered species list is also one of America's most unusual. It has no leaves, no bark, sometimes no branches, and its large white flowers open for only one night to be pollinated, most likely, by the rare Antillean fruit bat. These strange features are explained by its name, Key tree-cactus, but it still looks more like a prop for an alien planet on Star Trek than a tree that evolved on Earth.

Before this century the tree-cactus was abundant throughout the Florida Keys and at two locations in Cuba where it is now also endangered. Today, most of the species' rocky hammock habitat has been bulldozed for more important things like convenience stores. The most recent survey found only 300 individuals on six sites in the Keys. With such a low population in the wild, and very few plants in botanical gardens, the Key tree-cactus is particularly vulnerable to catastrophic loss. Even if it dodges all the hurricanes, this prickly tree still has to contend with the more prevalent human factors. Habitat loss is a major threat since four of the remaining populations are on private land in a part of the country that makes developers drool. But even on public lands the species is still poached by cactus rustlers who covet this rare cousin of the saguaro.

Of the two varieties of tree-cactus, only the unbranched Deering tree-cactus, *Cereus robinii* var. *deeringii*, has a champion. Picture a crooked 23-foot flagpole with spines. It was nominated by entomologist Michael Hennessey while he was studying Key tree-



## Making a Place for *Gentle Giants*

FOR ME AND SO MANY OTHERS, TREES ARE STALWART SYMBOLS OF PRECIOUS DAYS PAST—the old red maple whose branches bore a budding gymnast, the weeping willow that shielded me from monsters, the row of elms that stood in as goalposts for weekend football games, my grandparents' apple tree that bore odd-shaped, super-tart fruit.

Many of us take trees so much for granted that it can take disaster, disease, or development to rekindle our emotions and spur us into action. Or it can take the realization of just how majestic these giants really are. For many, the impetus is provided by the biennial National Register of Big Trees, this year featuring some 840 trees—each standing as the largest known example of its species.

In the case of the national champion yellow-poplar or tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) in Bedford, Virginia, local developer Thomas Robinson planned to cut down the tree to make room for a housing project until he was informed of its significance. The town's official history maintains that this national champion, which stands 146 feet high with a crown spread of 125 feet and a circumference of 374 inches, has attracted visitors from other states and countries. It is also the star of advertisements for The Davey Tree Expert Company—sponsors of the National Register of Big Trees. Robinson—swayed by popular opinion—donated the land surrounding the tree, valued at more than \$10,000, to Bedford.

Today the champ's home turf is known as Poplar Park.

Another giant that faced its demise through development was New York City's Bedford-Stuyvesant southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), the state's largest. When the tree was considered an impediment to Brooklyn's urban-renewal process in the 1970s, community activist Hattie Carthan gathered more than 100 kids and enough money for its survival. The tree is now a New York City landmark.

In a similar vein, Jacksonville, Florida's Treaty Oak (*Quercus virginiana*)—under whose branches, legend has it, treaties were signed with local Indian tribes—presides over its own seven-acre city park. Developers planned to cut this tree down in 1948 in the name of progress until Jessie Ball duPont, philanthropist and wife of Alfred duPont—millionaire son of the chemical company family—responded to a plea from the Garden Club of Jacksonville by purchasing the property upon which the tree stood. According to the Jessie Ball duPont Fund, Mrs. duPont conveyed the land to the city, stipulating that it should be used only for a public park.

At Old Tucson movie studios in Arizona, maintenance crews lovingly tend to the national champion Jerusalem-thorn (*Parkinsonia aculeata*), which has starred opposite such luminaries as John Wayne, Jimmy Stewart, Emilio



ALBIN DEAN/DANLEY TREE CO.

The national champion Jerusalem-thorn is a star attraction at Old Tucson movie studios in Arizona.

Estevez, Steve Martin, and Clint Eastwood in movies ranging from *Rio Bravo* and *Winchester 73* to *Young Guns* and *Three Amigos*.

"We pay special attention to this tree—including enlisting the expertise of the state forest service and undergoing a major project to stake it up—since it is the largest of its kind," Old Tucson's head gardener Gary Allen says. The tree—which survived a recent fire on the studio grounds but now has a split trunk, making it susceptible to high winds—is the focal point of the studio's themed-attraction area.

Dedicated individuals, inspired by the grace, beauty, age, history, and the environmental benefits of these regal relics, have done much to teach others the importance of preserving these trees—the biggest and oldest we know. And the Register is inspiration to all who who read it to search for, measure, and nominate the biggest trees they can find in hopes of preserving even more of these gentle giants.—EMILY KNACK

cactus, *Cereus robinii*, reproduction as part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's recovery plan. Considering the rarity of this species, nominations for either should probably be left to researchers and resource managers directly involved with it to reduce the threat of poaching. So great is this threat, that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service decided not to designate critical habitat or publish any location information. Big-tree aficionados will have to hope for the day when this peculiar tree is removed from the endangered species list for becoming too common.

The tree most recently protected by the ESA is the Santa Cruz cypress, added in 1987. Like the other three, it met the advancement of western civilization handicapped by a specialized habitat requirement and limited geographic range. The species' five populations now total just over 5,000 individuals covering barely more than half a square mile in California's Santa Cruz Mountains.

The primary threats to the Santa Cruz cypress have been rural and agricultural development, logging, fire suppression, and genetic mixing with cultivated cypress trees. One-third of

one grove was destroyed by a housing development. A portion of the Bonny Doon grove, by far the largest one remaining, was threatened by a proposed vineyard until an environmental review stalled the plans. Eventually, the Nature Conservancy stepped in to buy the land and create a reserve, but not before someone chopped down the then-champion Santa Cruz cypress, which weighed in at 270 points. No other trees since then have been nominated to replace it.

Today the Santa Cruz cypress is relatively secure in the short term with a number of local, state, and federal regulations in effect. Since the controversy between developers and conservationists has subsided, a new champion would probably be safe. However, the species' fate depends on consistent regeneration, naturally enhanced by fires that stimulate the tight cones to open and drop their seeds. Prescribed burning is a touchy subject in an area peppered with residences, so managers are developing methods to simulate the effects of fire. If that is successful, the future of the Santa Cruz cypress will be relatively secure.

Although there are only four mainland trees on the official

endangered species list, they are not the only ones in trouble. The Gowen cypress, a close relative of the Santa Cruz cypress, is a candidate for the endangered species list. The butternut, Fraser fir, and eastern hemlock are considered at risk of becoming endangered. The Franklinia became extinct in the wild over 200 years ago. Even if we could guess at its original habitat along the southeastern coast, it's uncertain whether any of the now-cultivated varieties could survive in the wild.

Other trees without ESA protection but considered by the Center for Plant Conservation to be endangered include the pyramid magnolia, Allegheny plum, Kearney sumac, Florida-privet, and Ozark chinkapin. Except for the Kearney sumac and the Gowen cypress, all have champions that represent hope for their very survival. And all this is to say nothing of the many endangered trees of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and other U.S. islands whose geographic isolation and small size have made their native species particularly vulnerable (See *Little Island, Big Trees* on page 48).

There is currently a lot of controversy surrounding the Endangered Species Act. Nearly everyone wants it changed. Some want to strengthen it and add an ecosystem perspective; others seek to weaken the regulations that conflict with business and private interests. But no matter what changes are made, the ESA will still mark the battle line between those who view endangered species as commodities, impediments to Progress, or threats to national or personal economies, and those who see them as sacred beings, sibling species, or at least good neighbors to be respected and valued as unique expressions of life.

In the coming years administrations will come and go, power will shift within Congress, and the economy will rise and fall in relatively short cycles. Meanwhile, species like the Florida torreya that have been around for millions of years will continue to be endangered by human activities and float like unsaved files on a computer screen. We can sit idly by until someone pulls the plug, or we can protect the files now and store backups for the future. Like the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's brochures say, extinction is forever; endangered means there's still time. AF

### Champions in Peril

Species/Status	Girth	Height	Crown	Points	State
Roundleaf birch/ <i>threatened</i>	28	49	15	81	VA
Butternut */ <i>at risk</i>	238	80	76	337	CT
Butternut */ <i>at risk</i>	223	88	103	337	OR
Ozark chinkapin/ <i>CPC</i>	181	22	18	208	MS
Gowen cypress/ <i>candidate</i>	NO	CHAMP			
Santa Cruz cypress/ <i>endangered</i>	NO	CHAMP			
Fraser fir/ <i>at risk</i>	120	94	58	228	NC
Florida-privet/ <i>CPC</i>	25	18	21	48	FL
Franklinia/ <i>extinct in wild</i>	78	37	42	126	PA
Eastern hemlock/ <i>at risk</i>	202	165	38	377	TN
Pyramid magnolia */ <i>CPC</i>	85	39	32	132	TX
Pyramid magnolia */ <i>CPC</i>	62	65	32	135	FL
Allegheny plum */ <i>CPC</i>	37	37	24	80	VA
Allegheny plum */ <i>CPC</i>	52	24	32	84	VA
Kearney sumac/ <i>CPC</i>	NO	CHAMP			
Florida torreya/ <i>CPC</i>	109	45	40	164	NC
Deering tree-cactus/ <i>endangered</i>	11	23	2	35	FL
Key tree-cactus/ <i>endangered</i>	NO	CHAMP			

CPC= Trees considered endangered by the Center for Plant Conservation but not on the endangered species list

\* Co-Champion

## Planting Potential Champions & Learning History Too

BEING ONE-ON-ONE WITH A BIG TREE IS GOOD FOR THE EGO; that massive

these trees continue to grow, they will continue to educate generations of children.



Students learn about history, science, and the environment as they plant and care for the Famous & Historic Trees in their school's Living Classroom.

Consider the possibilities with a Revolutionary War Living Classroom that includes offspring of the Patrick Henry osage-orange, which grows at the patriot's home in Red Hill, Virginia, and is the national champion for its species. The Marquis de Lafayette, who fought for the American colonists

trunk and broad canopy inspire awe while reminding us of our small place in the ecosystem. Try to imagine that giant 200 or 300 years ago: a seedling emerging in a totally different world. That's one of the beauties of these champion trees; they're both a link with the past and a hope for the future.

AMERICAN FORESTS combines the past, present, and future in a practical program called Living Classrooms. Hundreds of schools throughout the country have planted these special tree groves on their school grounds or in adjacent parks and open lands. Students combine tree planting and care with curriculum materials to learn about history, science, and the environment.

The trees in Living Classrooms come from AMERICAN FORESTS' Famous & Historic Trees collection. We have located and authenticated hundreds of special trees, some alive when Columbus sailed for America, others growing during the American Revolution or on Civil War battlefields.

A Living Classroom consists of 20 Famous & Historic Trees selected by teachers and their students. AMERICAN FORESTS provides the trees, fertilizer, tree stakes and shelters, and written and video directions for planting. Teacher-designed curriculum materials on urban forestry, sustainable development, history, and science are provided. And as

and was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in Pennsylvania, had his wounds attended while leaning against what is the parent tree of the Lafayette sycamore. Its "TreeStory" is used as a jumping-off point for students to learn about historical links between the U.S. and its foreign allies.

Students can learn about the Civil Rights movement by choosing to plant offspring of the Martin Luther King Jr. water oak. The tree grows in front of the Brown Chapel AME Church in Selma, Alabama, where the famous civil-rights march to the state capitol began.

Hundreds of Living Classrooms are being planted by schools every year. Corporate and institutional sponsors provide the trees and the educational materials to schools in their area. Who knows... one of the trees we plant in a Living Classroom today may one day reign as a national champion.

To learn more about how you can become involved in providing Living Classrooms to schools in your area, or how to purchase a Famous & Historic Tree for your own yard, please call 800/320-8733 for a copy of our Famous & Historic Trees catalog.

—RICK CROUSE

# National Register 1996-97 of BIG TREES

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>ACACIA</b>					
Gregg catclaw, <i>Acacia greggii</i> Gray (1971)	77	49	46	138	NM F&G, Dept. Exotic Game Pasture, Red Rock, NM; Samuel Lamb.
Huisachillo, <i>Acacia tortuosa</i> (L.) Willd. (1995)	9	14	21	28	Hidalgo, TX; Joe Ideker.
<b>AILANTHUS</b>					
(Tree of Heaven), <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (1972)	238	64	76	321	Head of the Harbor, Long Island, NY; George H. Peters.
<b>ALASKA-CEDAR</b>					
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> (D. Don) Spach (1994)	451	124	27	582	Olympic National Park, WA; R.L. Wood & John Aho.
<b>ALDER</b>					
Arizona, <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> Torr. (1982)	199	129	50	341	Cibola National Forest, NM; J.R. Lopeman & S.C. Peralta.
European, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn (1992)	105	76	41	191	Davenport, IA; Mark D. Rouw.
Green, <i>Alnus crispa</i> (Ait.) Pursh (1984)	10	28	12	41	Marquette, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Ait.) Willd. (1986)*	16	34	16	54	Quantico, VA; Richard Salzer.
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Ait.) Willd. (1986)*	16	36	20	57	Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson.
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Ait.) Willd. (1988)*	18	35	24	59	Norfolk Botanical Gardens, Norfolk, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson.
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (Ait.) Willd. (1994)*	23	27	20	55	Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk Co., NY; T. Kozlowski & F. Dearstyne.
Mountain, <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> Nutt. (1993)	94	71	39	175	Umatilla National Forest, WA; Slim Stillman.
Red, <i>Alnus rubra</i> Bong. (1979)	245	104	49	361	Clatsop Co., OR; Ron Simon.
Seaside, <i>Alnus maritima</i> Muhl. ex. Nutt. (1987)	15	24	12	42	Lake Accotink, Springfield, VA; Richard Salzer.
Sitka, <i>Alnus sinuata</i> (Regel) Rydb. (1993)*	33	30	39	73	Maury Island, King Co., WA; Mike Lee.
Sitka, <i>Alnus sinuata</i> (Regel) Rydb. (1993)*	27	37	29	71	Maury Island, King Co., WA; Mike Lee.
Smooth, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> (1985)	14	37	24	57	Jasper Co., TX; Keith Cook.
Speckled, <i>Alnus rugosa</i> (Du Roi) Spreng. (1984)	38	66	56	118	St. Clair Co., MI; W. Brennan, P. Thompson, R. Kilgore.
White, <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> Nutt. (1982)	130	70	48	212	Nezperce National Forest, ID; Charles A. Wellner.
<b>ALLTHORN</b>					
<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> Zucc. (1995)	23	20	19	48	Boyce Thompson SW Arboretum, AZ; Robert & Glenda Zahner.
<b>ALVARADOA</b>					
Mexican, <i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i> Liebm. (1993)	25	15	9	42	Miami, FL; John G. Cordy & Jim Eggert.
<b>ANACAHUITE</b>					
<i>Cordia boissieri</i> A. DC. (1995)	74	25	33	107	Mercedes, Hidalgo Co., TX; William MacWhorter.
<b>ANACUA</b>					
<i>Ehretia anacua</i> (Teran & Berland.) (1983)*	175	42	46	229	Bexar Co., TX; Ann Holland.
<i>Ehretia anacua</i> (Teran & Berland.) (1992)*	170	42	50	225	Victoria Co., TX; Bob McVey.
<b>ANISE</b>					
Florida, <i>Illicium floridanum</i> Ellis (1991)	15	29	20	49	Perry County, AL; Dr. Thomas Wilson.
Yellow, <i>Illicium parviflorum</i> Michx. ex Vent (1993)	7	18	13	28	Ocala National Forest, FL; Jeff Overby & Ilke Toklu.
<b>APPLE</b>					
Common, <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill. (1993)	183	44	49	239	Bedford, Hillsborough Co., NH; J. Beaudet, R. Pichette, & C. Mower.
Oregon crab, <i>Malus fusca</i> (Raf.) Schneid. (1989)	66	79	47	157	Nisqually Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Prairie crab, <i>Malus ioensis</i> (Wood) Britton (1994)	38	46	68	101	Oakland Co., MI; Paul Thompson.
Southern crab, <i>Malus angustifolia</i> (Ait.) Michx. (1989)	96	44	50	153	Chestertown, MD; Eleanor P. Colston.
Sweet crab, <i>Malus coronaria</i> (L.) Mill. (1976)	70	37	35	116	Hampstead, VA; L. App, S. Bailey, W. Wallace.
<b>ARBORVITAE</b>					
Oriental, <i>Thuja orientalis</i> L. (1989)	76	41	24	123	Baltimore Co., MD; J.J. Strauch.



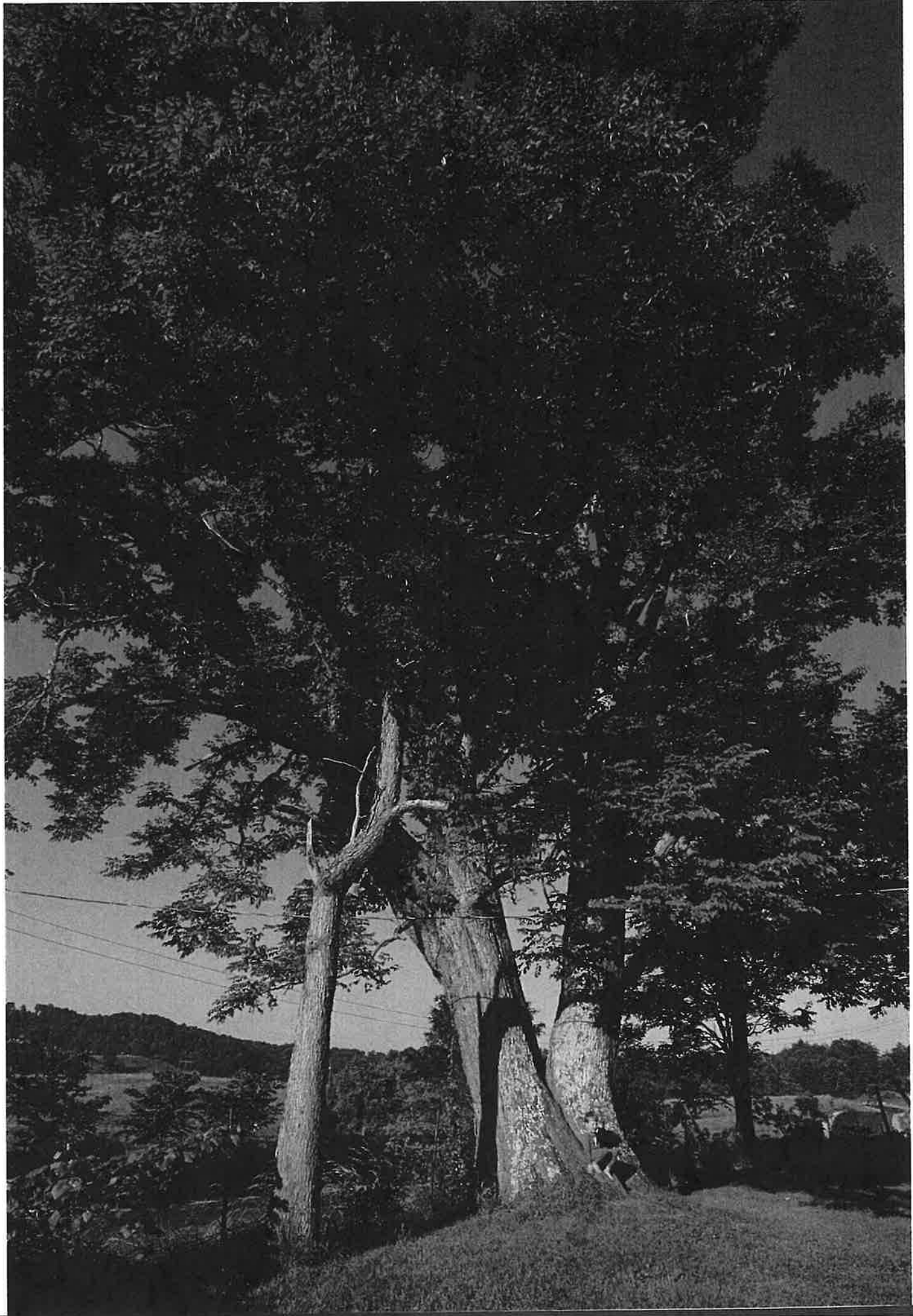
**National Champion  
Northern California  
Walnut, Napa, California**

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>ASH</b>					
Berlandier, <i>Fraxinus berlandierana</i> A. DC. (1995)	234	65	78	319	Los Fresnos, TX; Brian Sichel.
Black, <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> Marsh. (1984)	99	155	108	281	Adrian, MI; R. W. Smith & Paul Thompson.
Blue, <i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> Michx. (1994)	185	86	66	288	Darville, KY; H.A. Gaw and E. Listerman.
Carolina, <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Mill. (1987)*	56	48	42	115	Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & G.M. Williamson.
Carolina, <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> Mill. (1993)*	56	58	24	120	O'Leno State Park, FL; Robert W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward.
Goodding, <i>Fraxinus gooddingii</i> Little (1995)	25	30	22	61	Coronado National Forest, AZ; Josh Tewksbury.
Green, <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> Marsh. (1995)	259	95	95	378	Cass Co., MI; D. Steen, S. Heaney, & Elwood B. Ehrle.
Oregon, <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> Benth. (1975)	263	59	45	333	Sauvie Island, OR; Eldon Boge & Robert Heilman.
Pumpkin, <i>Fraxinus profunda</i> (Bush) Bush (1992)	180	133	93	336	Big Oak Tree State Park, MO; Bruce Palmer.
Singleleaf, <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> Torr. ex. Wats. (1973)	19	24	23	49	West Creek, Mesa Co., CO; Gilbert Fechner.
Texas, <i>Fraxinus texensis</i> (Gray) Sarg. (1989)	54	66	47	132	Lost Maples State Natural Area, TX; W.J. Graves & R. Heideman.
Two-petal, <i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> Hook. & Arn. (1986)	35	34	28	76	Lake Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.
Velvet, <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> Torr. (1991)	168	81	86	271	Westside Park, Modesto, CA; Chuck Gilstrap.
White, <i>Fraxinus americana</i> (L.) (1983)	304	95	82	420	Tony's Lobster & Steakhouse, Palisades, NY; F. Arthur Belcher.
<b>ASPEN</b>					
Bigtooth, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> Michx. (1984)*	105	132	67	254	Marquette, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Bigtooth, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> Michx. (1995)*	159	74	72	251	Coal Hollow, Lewis Co., KY; James Robert Medley.
Bigtooth, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> Michx. (1989)*	173	66	65	255	Denton, MD; R. Lillard & M. Hoffman.
Quaking, <i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx. (1991)	122	109	59	246	Ontonagon Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson & Elwood B. Ehrle.
<b>AVOCADO</b>					
<i>Persea americana</i> Mill. (1991)	168	60	75	247	Whittier, CA; Robert Van Pelt.
<b>BACCHARIS</b>					
Eastern, <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> (L.) (1970)	16	21	20	42	Nahunta, GA; Paul W. Thompson.
<b>BALD CYPRESS</b>					
Common, <i>Taxodium distichum</i> (L.) Rich. (1981)	644	83	85	748	Cat Island, LA; Jeff Hunt & Desmond Clapp.
Montezuma, <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> Ten. (1995)	268	85	87	375	San Benito, Cameron Co., TX; Sue Griffin.
<b>BARRETTA</b>					
<i>Helietta parvifolia</i> (Gray) Benth. (1991)	18	34	25	58	Palmview, Hidalgo Co., TX; Terry Rossignol.
<b>BASSWOOD</b>					
American, <i>Tilia americana</i> (L.) (1993)	292	78	100	395	Montgomery Co., PA; Sherman Perkins & Alfred Wertz.
Carolina, <i>Tilia caroliniana</i> Mill. (1994)	139	120	79	279	Rankin Co., MS; Hancock, Bryant, Shropshire, & Stevens.
White, <i>Tilia heterophylla</i> Vent. (1992)	180	98	68	295	Bowie, MD; B. Turner.
<b>BAYBERRY</b>					
Odorless, <i>Myrica inodora</i> Bertr. (1994)	33	18	23	57	Bellingrath Gardens, Theodore, AL; Richard Salzer.
Pacific, <i>Myrica californica</i> Cham. (1961)	52	38	34	99	Siuslaw National Forest, OR; B. Lewis, M. Clark & R. Spray.
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> (L.) (1993)*	68	28	33	104	Elizabeth II Historic Site, Manteo, NC; Richard Salzer & Richard Alan Salzer.
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> (L.) (1994)*	76	20	38	106	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, VA; Richard Salzer.
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> (L.) (1994)*	72	25	36	106	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, VA; Richard Salzer.
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> (L.) (1994)*	68	26	32	102	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, VA; Richard Salzer.
<b>BAY CEDAR</b>					
<i>Suriana maritima</i> L. (1995)	10	12	23	28	Big Pine Key, FL; Vincent P. Condon & William G. Miller.
<b>BEECH</b>					
American, <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> Ehrh. (1994)	279	115	138	429	Harwood, MD; Gary Heinz.



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>BIRCH</b>					
Alaska paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>neolaskana</i> (Sarg.) Raup (1993)*	72	64	21	141	Nikiski, AK; Ron Miller.
Alaska paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>neolaskana</i> (Sarg.) Raup (1993)*	56	74	33	138	Nikiski, AK; Ron Miller.
Gray, <i>Betula populifolia</i> Marsh. (1989)	103	68	50	184	Parkton, MD; Mrs. James D. Spruill.
Kenai, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>kenaica</i> (1994)	50	47	19	102	Hope, AK; Ron Miller.
Mountain paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i> (Regel) Fern. (1995)	112	67	80	199	Sleeping Bear Dunes, Leelanau, MI; Elwood B. Ehrle & John Spencer.
Northwestern paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> (Rydb.) Sarg. (1975)*	46	66	30	120	Minam River, OR; Frank Callahan.
Northwestern paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> (Rydb.) Sarg. (1970)*	46	65	32	119	Adams Co., ID; F. Johnson & M. Newell.
Paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>papyrifera</i> Marsh. (1991)	220	107	76	346	Cheboygan Co., MI; Robert Stein.
River, <i>Betula nigra</i> (L.) (1993)	158	111	96	293	Lamar Co., AL; Billy Ogden.
Roundleaf, <i>Betula uber</i> (Ashe) Fern. (1978)	28	49	15	81	Jefferson National Forest, VA; Paul Shrauder.
Sweet, <i>Betula lenta</i> (L.) (1989)	182	78	80	280	New Boston, NH; Philip Harvell.
Water, <i>Betula occidentalis</i> Hook. (1973)	111	53	42	175	Wallowa Co., OR; Maynard Drawson.
Western paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i> (Regel) Fern. (1989)	189	81	57	284	Bellingham, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Yellow, <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> Britton (1983)	252	76	91	351	Deer Isle, ME; Robert G. Fisk.
<b>BLACK-MANGROVE</b>					
<i>Avicennia germinans</i> (L.) L. (1995)	81	56	32	145	Monroe Co., FL; Vincent Condon & Niko Reisinger.
<b>BLACKBEAD</b>					
Catclaw, <i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i> (L.) Benth. (1994)	150	72	49	234	Camino Real, FL; Steve Spezia.
Ebony, <i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i> (Benth.) Coult. (1995)	173	53	60	241	McAllen, Hidalgo Co., TX; Joe Ideker.
Guadeloupe, <i>Pithecellobium quadalupense</i> (Pers.) Chapm. (1992)	11	16	16	31	Big Pine Key, FL; R. W. Simons & M. L. Elitz.
<b>BLACKHAW</b>					
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> (L.) (1986)*	64	24	33	96	George Washington's Birthplace, Wakefield, VA; Richard Salzer.
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> (L.) (1991)*	64	24	28	95	Roanoke Co., VA; Richard Salzer.
Rusty, <i>Viburnum nudifolium</i> Raf. (1961)	47	25	30	80	Hempstead Co., AR; Dwight Moore.
<b>BLADDERNUT</b>					
American, <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> (L.) (1966)	19	36	37	64	Macomb Co., MI; H. J. Nett & Paul W. Thompson.
Sierra, <i>Staphylea bolanderi</i> Gray (1986)	14	28	12	45	Fresno Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.
<b>BLOLLY</b>					
Longleaf, <i>Guapina discolor</i> (Spreng.) Little (1989)	64	34	22	104	Key Largo, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
<b>BLUEBLOSSOM</b>					
(Blue-myrtle), <i>Ceanothus thrysiflorus</i> Eschsch. (1976)	32	41	20	78	Curry Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
<b>BLUEWOOD</b>					
<i>Condalia hookeri</i> M. C. Johnst. (1989)	77	30	26	114	Canal & S. Nebraska Av, San Juan, TX; Joe Ideker.
<b>BOXELDER</b>					
<i>Acer negundo</i> (L.) (1993)	214	110	127	356	Washtenaw Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
<b>BOXWOOD</b>					
Florida, <i>Schaefferia frutescens</i> Jacq. (1986)	24	27	16	55	Monroe Co., FL; Ken Roundtree and David Sinclair.
<b>BUCCANEER-PALM</b>					
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> H. Wendl. ex Sarg. (1994)	26	25	8	53	Biscayne National Park, Elliott Key, FL; Carol L. Lippincott.
<b>BUCKEYE</b>					
Bottlebrush, <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> Walt. (1993)	34	14	20	53	Virginia Beach, VA; Richard Salzer.
California, <i>Aesculus californica</i> (Spach) Nutt. (1972)	174	48	78	242	Walnut Creek, CA; Richard Wilson.
Ohio, <i>Aesculus glabra</i> Willd. (1994)	151	148	48	311	Liberty, KY; Max Leach & Danny Helm.
Red, <i>Aesculus pavia</i> (L.) (1983)*	91	64	52	168	Kalamazoo Co., MI; Paul Thompson.
Red, <i>Aesculus pavia</i> (L.) (1994)*	95	58	48	165	Roanoke, VA; William S. Hubbard.
Texas, <i>Aesculus glabra</i> var. <i>arguta</i> (Buckl.) Robins (1986)	51	30	24	87	Harper, TX; Bob and Lou Ellen O'Kennon.
Yellow, <i>Aesculus octandra</i> Marsh. (1995)	229	136	53	378	Gabes Mountain Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. N.P., TN; Will Blozan & Michael Davie.
<b>BUCKTHORN</b>					
California, <i>Rhamnus californica</i> Eschsch. (1976)	24	30	25	60	Sunol Regional Park, Alameda Co., CA; E. Lagel.
Carolina, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Walt. (1982)*	23	43	18	71	Norris Dam State Park, TN; F. Podrznik & J. Hiser.
Carolina, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Walt. (1974)*	41	27	23	74	Middleburg, VA; Richard Salzer.
Cascara, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> DC. (1993)	104	51	43	166	Gold Bar, WA; Ron Brightman.

National Champion Kentucky Coffeetree—Morgan County, Kentucky



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
European, <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (L.) (1972)	45	61	65	122	Opposite Nichols Arboretum, Ann Arbor, MI; D. Jones & Paul W. Thompson.
Glossy, <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> (L.) (1991)	20	40	25	66	Cranbrook Institute, Bloomfield Hills, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Hollyleaf, <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> Nutt. (1976)	61	22	20	88	Greenfield, CA; Frank Callahan.
<b>BUCKWHEAT-TREE</b>					
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i> (Lam.) Britton ex Sarg. (1991)	73	58	30	139	Wakulla Co., FL; Doug Scott, Mark Milligan, Frank Zantek.
<b>BUFFALOBERRY</b>					
Silver, <i>Shepherdia argentea</i> (Pursh) Nutt. (1975)	78	22	20	105	Malheur Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
<b>BUMELIA</b>					
Buckthorn, <i>Bumelia lycioides</i> (L.) Pers. (1987)	25	36	26	68	Caruthersville, MO; John Meyer.
Gum, <i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> (Michx.) Pers. (1991)	93	80	66	190	Robertson Co., TX; E. G. Marsh.
Saffron-plum, <i>Bumelia celastrina</i> H.B.K. (1991)	55	30	32	93	Lower Rio Grande Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, TX; William MacWhorter.
Tough, <i>Bumelia tenax</i> (L.) Willd. (1987)	41	41	28	89	Amelia Island State Recreation Area, Buford Pruitt Jr.
<b>BURNINGBUSH</b>					
<i>Euonymus</i> (1991)	60	45	33	113	Elizabeth Park, Wayne Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Eastern, <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> Jacq. (1982)	22	32	29	61	Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson & James R. Wells.
<b>BUSTIC</b>					
Willow, <i>Dipholis salicifolia</i> (L.) A. DC. (1994)	72	57	29	136	Barnacle State Historical Site, Dade Co., FL; John T. Valente & Rodger Hammer.
<b>BUTTERNUT</b>					
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> (L.) (1988)*	238	80	76	337	Chester, CT; Edward A. Richardson.
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> (L.) (1989)*	223	88	103	337	Eugene, OR; Robert Van Pelt.
<b>BUTTON-MANGROVE</b>					
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> (L.) (1993)	174	51	68	242	Palm Beach, FL; Kenneth Van der Hulse.
<b>BUTTONBUSH</b>					
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> (L.) (1993)	63	20	15	87	Buttonwillow, CA; Frank T. Callahan.
<b>BYRSONIMA</b>					
Key, <i>Byrsonima lucida</i> DC. (1995)	30	31	38	70	Key West Botanical Garden, FL; Eloise Beonet & Vincent Condon.
<b>CAESALPINIA</b>					
Mexican, <i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i> (1995)	25	27	19	57	Hidalgo Co., TX; Joe Ideker.
<b>CAJEPUT-TREE</b>					
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Cav.) S.T. Blake (1992)	231	62	28	300	LaBelle, FL; Jeff Mangun.
<b>CALIFORNIA-LAUREL</b>					
<i>Umbellularia californica</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt. (1978)	501	88	70	607	Siskiyou National Forest, OR; Ken Bigelow.
<b>CAMPHOR-TREE</b>					
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.S. Presl (1992)	422	67	103	515	Darby, FL; Sylvia Young.
<b>CANELLA</b>					
<i>Canella winterana</i> (L.) Gaertn. (1989)	21	29	15	54	Key Largo Hammocks Biological Park, FL; Jeanne Parks.
<b>CANOTIA</b>					
<i>Canotia holacantha</i> Torr. (1995)	48	21	15	73	Gila Co., AZ; Ken Morrow.
<b>CAPER</b>					
Jamaica, <i>Capparis cynophallophora</i> L. (1986)	25	15	20	45	Lee Co., FL; David Fox and Dee Slinkard.
<b>CASUARINA</b>					
Horsetail, <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (L.) ex J.R. & G. Forst (1968)	207	89	56	310	Olowalo, Maui, HI; L.W. Bryan.
<b>CATALPA</b>					
Northern, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Warder ex Engelm. (1990)*	242	107	85	370	State Capitol Grounds, Lansing, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Northern, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> Warder ex Engelm. (1993)*	264	86	79	370	Walla Walla, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
<b>CATCLAW</b>					
Roemer, <i>Acacia roemeriana</i> Scheele (1991)	92	32	36	133	"The Alamo," San Antonio, TX; Richard Salzer.
Wright, <i>Acacia wrightii</i> Benth. (1986)	72	36	42	119	Uvalde Co., TX; Virgil Helm.
<b>CEDAR</b>					
Atlantic white, <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> (L.) B.S.P. (1985)	186	88	42	284	Brewton, AL; James M. McGougin Sr.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Incense, <i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> Torr. (1969)	462	152	49	626	Marble Mountains Wilderness, CA; Jack Herr, Dave McHardy & Dave Wright.
Northern white, <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (L.) (1978)	216	113	42	340	Leelanau Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Port-Orford, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (A. Murr.) Parl. (1968)	451	219	39	680	Siskiyou National Forest, OR; Donald Denniston.
<b>CERCOCARPUS</b>					
Birchleaf, <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> Nutt. (1972)	44	34	29	85	Central Point, OR; Frank Callahan.
Curlleaf, <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> Nutt. (1974)	156	26	67	199	Great Basin National Park, NV; S.D. Warner.
<b>CHASTETREE</b>					
Common, <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> (L.) (1991)	91	19	41	120	San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX; Texas Forest Service.
<b>CHERRY</b>					
Bitter, <i>Prunus emarginata</i> Dougl. ex Eaton (1993)	57	98	25	161	Seward Park, Seattle, WA; Arthur Jacobson.
Black, <i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh. (1994)	191	138	126	361	Washtenaw Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Catalina, <i>Prunus lyonii</i> (Eastw.) Sarg. (1993)	66	38	42	115	Davis, CA; Arthur Lee Jacobson.
Chokecherry, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> (L.) (1991)	168	80	45	259	Owings Mills, MD; Frank X. Rurka.
Chokecherry, Western, <i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i> (A. Nels.) Sarg. (1991)	54	73	18	132	Kootenai Co., ID; J. D. Pratt & D. Van Natter.
Escarpment, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>eximia</i> (Small) Little (1995)	70	55	28	132	Lost Maples State Natural Area, TX; Mark Duff & Robert Edmondson.

#### SPECIES BY STATE: Northeast/Midwest region

##### CONNECTICUT

BUTTERNUT \*  
LARCH, European  
OAK, Black \*

##### ILLINOIS

HACKBERRY, Common \*  
HAWTHORN, Pear  
MAPLE, Drummond red  
OAK, Dean  
PLUM, Wildgoose  
POPLAR, White

##### INDIANA

PAULOWNIA, Royal  
SMOKETREE, American \*

##### KENTUCKY

ASH, Blue  
ASPEN, Bigtooth \*  
BUCKEYE, Ohio  
COFFEETREE, Kentucky  
HAWTHORN, Cockspear \*  
HICKORY, Shagbark  
HICKORY, Shellbark  
MAGNOLIA, Bigleaf  
OAK, Bur  
OAK, Chingquapin  
OAK, Scarlet  
OAK, Shumard (typical) \*  
PINE, Virginia \*  
SASSAFRAS

##### MAINE

BIRCH, Yellow

##### MARYLAND

APPLE, Southern crab  
ARBORVITAE, Oriental  
ASPEN, Bigtooth \*  
BASSWOOD, White  
BEECH, American  
BIRCH, Gray  
CHERRY, Chokecherry  
ELM, Rock \*  
HICKORY, Pignut  
HICKORY, Sand \*  
MULBERRY, Black  
OAK, Southern red  
OAK, Swamp white  
OAK, Turkey  
OAK, White  
OAK, Willow \*  
PEACH \*  
TAMARACK

##### MICHIGAN

ALDER, Green  
ALDER, Speckled  
APPLE, Prairie crab  
ASH, Black  
ASH, Green  
ASPEN, Bigtooth \*  
ASPEN, Quaking  
BIRCH, Mountain paper  
BIRCH, Paper  
BLADDERNUT, American  
BOXELDER  
BUCKEYE, Red \*  
BUCKTHORN, European  
BUCKTHORN, Glossy  
BURNINGBUSH  
BURNINGBUSH, Eastern  
CATALPA, Northern \*  
CEDAR, Northern white  
CHERRY, Black  
CHERRY, Sour  
DOGWOOD, Alternate leaf  
DOGWOOD, Pinnated  
DOGWOOD, Roundleaf  
ELDER, Scarlet  
ELM, Rock \*  
HAWTHORN, Downy  
HAZEL, Hazelnut  
HONEYLOCUST, Thornless \*  
HOPHORNBEAM, Eastern  
HOPTREE, Common  
JUNIPER, Common  
MAPLE, Black  
MAPLE, Mountain  
MAPLE, Red  
MOUNTAIN-ASH, Showy  
MOUNTAIN-HOLLY  
OAK, Bebb  
OAK, Black \*  
OAK, Bottom  
PINE, Eastern white \*  
PINE, Eastern white \*  
PINE, Red  
PINE, Scotch  
PLUM, Canada  
POPLAR, Balsam  
PRICKLY-ASH, Common  
SUMAC, Inland shining  
VIBURNUM, American  
cranberrybush \*  
VIBURNUM, American  
cranberrybush \*  
VIBURNUM, American  
cranberrybush \*  
VIBURNUM, Nannyberry

WILLOW, Autumn  
WILLOW, Black  
WILLOW, Crack \*  
WILLOW, Crack \*  
WILLOW, Golden  
WILLOW, Meadow  
WILLOW, Purple-osier  
WILLOW, Pussy \*  
WILLOW, Shining  
WILLOW, Weeping \*  
WILLOW, Weeping \*  
WILLOW, White \*  
WILLOW, White \*

##### NEW HAMPSHIRE

APPLE, Common  
BIRCH, Sweet  
MAPLE, Sugar \*  
PINE, Pitch

##### NEW JERSEY

HICKORY, Sand \*

##### NEW YORK

AILANTHUS, (Tree of Heaven)  
ALDER, Hazel \*  
ALDER, Hazel \*  
ASH, White  
HAWTHORN, Kansas  
HAWTHORN, Scarlet  
HORNBEAM, American  
LOCUST, Black  
MAPLE, Norway  
MAPLE, Singed  
OAK, Chestnut  
OAK, Northern red  
POISON-SUMAC \*  
SPRUCE, Norway  
WINTERBERRY, Mountain

##### OHIO

ELM, Slippery \*  
ELM, Slippery \*

OAK, Shingle  
SILVERBELL, Turn-wing  
SMOKETREE, American \*  
SYCAMORE  
YELLOWWOOD

##### PENNSYLVANIA

BASSWOOD, American  
CHERRY, Mazzard  
FIR, Balsam  
FRANKLINIA  
HONEYLOCUST, Thornless \*  
MAGNOLIA, Ashe  
MAGNOLIA, Umbrella  
MAGNOLIA, Yellow clematis \*  
WATERLOCUST

##### RHODE ISLAND

WILLOW, Pussy \*

##### VERMONT

SERVICEBERRY, Roundleaf

##### VIRGINIA

ALDER, Hazel \*  
ALDER, Hazel \*  
ALDER, Hazel \*  
ALDER, Scudside  
APPLE, Sweet Crab  
ASH, Carolina \*  
BAYBERRY, Southern \*  
BAYBERRY, Southern \*  
BAYBERRY, Southern \*  
BIRCH, Roundleaf  
BLACKHAW \*  
BLACKHAW \*  
BUCKEYE, Bottlebrush  
BUCKEYE, Red \*  
BUCKTHORN, Carolina \*  
DOGWOOD, Flowering \*  
DOGWOOD, Swamp \*  
DOGWOOD, Swamp \*

ELDER, American  
FRINGETREE \*  
HACKBERRY, Georgia \*  
HACKBERRY, Georgia \*  
HAWTHORN, Biltmore  
HAWTHORN, Cockspear \*  
HAWTHORN, Fanleaf \*  
HAWTHORN, Fanleaf \*  
HAWTHORN, Frosted \*  
HAWTHORN, Frosted \*  
HAWTHORN, Washington \*  
HAWTHORN, Washington \*  
HICKORY, Bitternut  
HOLLY, American \*  
HONEYLOCUST  
MAGNOLIA, Yellow clematis \*  
OAK, Blackjack \*  
OAK, Cherrybark \*  
OAK, Cherrybark \*  
OAK, Compton  
OAK, Post  
OSAGE-ORANGE  
PEACH \*  
PLUM, Allegheny \*  
PLUM, Allegheny \*  
POISON-SUMAC \*  
SERVICEBERRY, Downy  
SPICEBUSH  
STEWARTIA, Virginia  
SWEETLEAF \*  
SWEETLEAF \*  
TAMARISK, Small-flower  
TRIFOLIATE, ORANGE \*  
TUPELO, Swamp  
TUPELO, Water  
WILLOW, Coastal plain \*  
WILLOW, Sandbar  
WILLOW, Silky  
WINTERBERRY, Common \*  
WINTERBERRY, Common \*  
WITCH-HAZEL  
YELLOW-POPLAR, Tuliptree

##### WEST VIRGINIA

HAWTHORN, Dotted  
HAWTHORN, Fleishy  
HAWTHORN, Green  
MOUNTAIN-ASH, American  
OAK, Bear

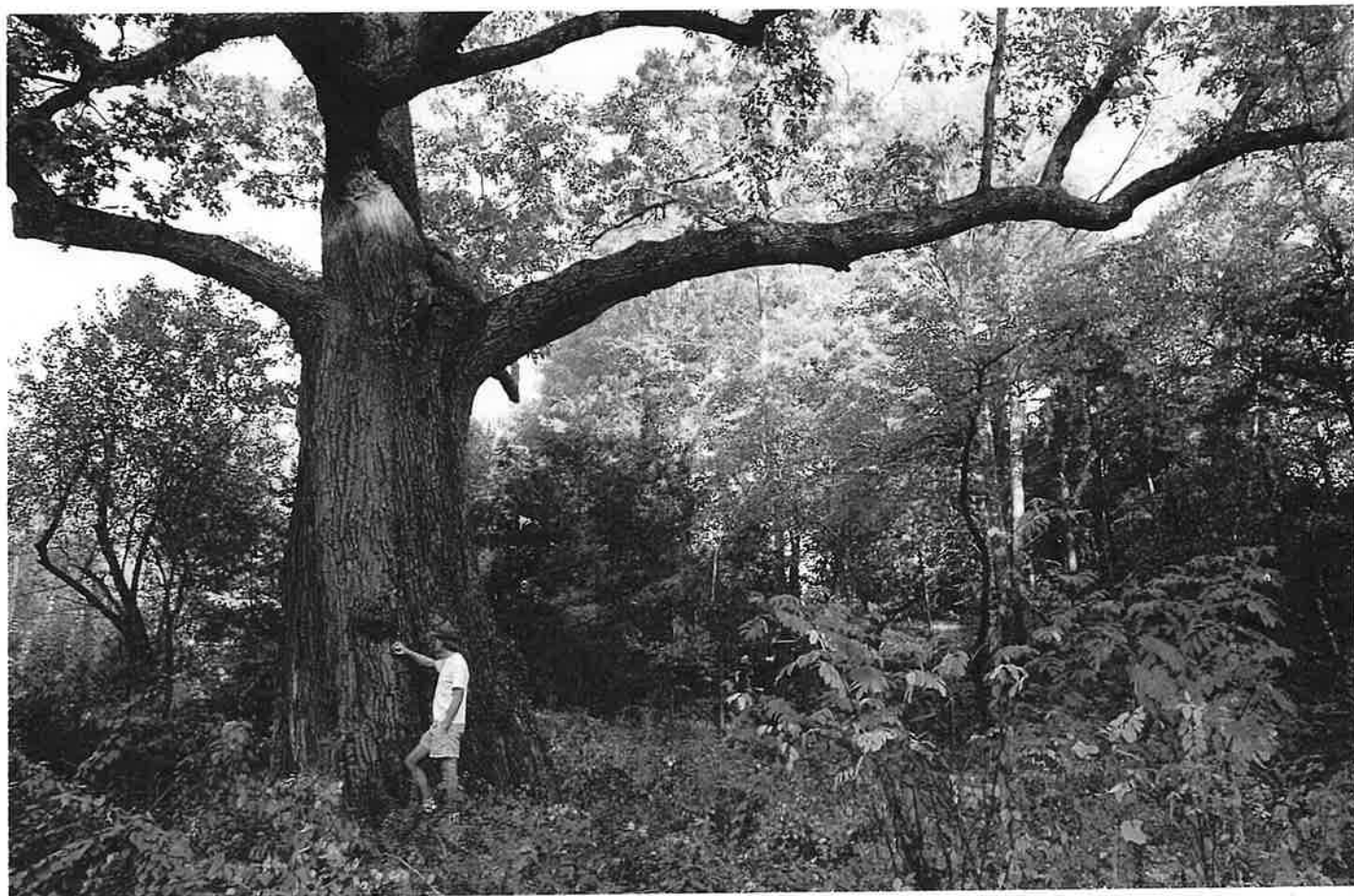
##### WISCONSIN

SPRUCE, Black  
WILLOW, Peachleaf

\* Co-champ







**National Co-champion Black Oak—East Granby, Connecticut**

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Hollyleaf, <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> (Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn.) (1993)	94	56	45	161	Jolon, CA; Frank T. Callahan.
Mahaleb, <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> (L.) (1993)	78	36	47	126	Lake Stevens, WA; Ron Brightman & Robert Van Pelt.
Mazzard, <i>Prunus avium</i> (L.) L. (1993)	263	80	80	363	Chester Co., West Chester, PA; Maurice Hobaugh, P.& C. Youngblood.
Pin, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. f. (1982)*	71	85	30	164	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN; R.L. Hay.
Pin, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> L. f. (1982)*	80	80	35	169	Walnut Mountain, GA; Johnny Withrow & Jerry Merritt.
Sour, <i>Prunus cerasus</i> (L.) (1972)	119	68	75	206	Calhoun Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Southwestern black, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>rifula</i> (Woot. & Standl.) McVaugh (1982)	77	37	39	124	Rio Rancho, NM; Bob Bruce.
West Indies, <i>Prunus myrtifolia</i> (L.) Urban (1989)	65	53	50	131	Miami, FL; Carol Lippincott.
<b>CHESTNUT</b>					
American, <i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marsh.) Borkh. (1993)*	235	106	101	366	Cicero, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
American, <i>Castanea dentata</i> (Marsh.) Borkh. (1993)*	247	86	111	361	Carson, WA; R. Van Pelt & R. Brightman.
<b>CHINABERRY</b>					
<i>Melia azedarach</i> (L.) (1967)	222	75	96	321	Kaohe, South Kona, HI; L.W. Bryan.
<b>CHINKAPIN</b>					
Allegheny, <i>Castanea pumila</i> Mill. (1993)	85	55	60	155	Putnam Co., FL; Mr. & Mrs. John Mathe.
Florida, <i>Castanea alnifolia</i> Nutt. (1961)	74	50	30	132	Hempstead Co., AR; Dwight Moore.
Giant, <i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i> (Dougl.) A. DC. (1993)	144	112	37	265	Camas Valley, OR; Bob Cotton.
(Dougl.) A. DC. (1993)					
Ozark, <i>Castanea ozarkensis</i> Ashe (1989)	181	22	18	208	Claiborne Co., MS; Stuart Knight.
<b>CHOLLA</b> *					
Jumping, <i>Opuntia fulgida</i> Engelm. (1995)	26	15	14	45	Mesa, AZ; Ken Morrow.
<b>CINNECORD</b>					
<i>Acacia choriophylla</i> Benth. (1986)	14	20	24	40	Monroe Co., FL; David Sinclair & Mike Cullen.
<b>CLETHRA</b>					
Cinnamon, <i>Clethra acuminata</i> Michx. (1981)*	11	27	12	41	Walholla National Fish Hatchery, SC; Roland E. Schoenike.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Cinnamon, <i>Clethra acuminata</i> Michx. (1995)*	10	33	12	46	Caldwell Fk. Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. N. P., NC; Will Blozan, Carl Blozan, & Jan Stykar.
<b>CLIFFROSE</b> <i>Covania mexicana</i> D. Don (1984)	196	12	17	212	Spruce Mountain, Elko County, NV; Norman H. Ritter.
<b>CLUSIA</b> Florida, <i>Clusia rosea</i> Jacq. (1995)	25	40	37	74	Hugh Taylor Birch S.P., Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Jim Higgins.
<b>COCONUT</b> Palm, <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (L.) (1979)	60	92	28	159	Hilo, HI; Jane & Bryce Robinson.
<b>COFFEETREE</b> Kentucky, <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> (L.) K. Koch (1995)	222	90	89	334	West Liberty, KY; James O. Lawson & Elaine Childers.
<b>CONDALIA</b> Bitter, <i>Condalia globosa</i> I.M. Johnst. (1995)	28	19	25	53	Tucson, AZ; Robert Zahner.
<b>CORALBEAN</b> Southeastern, <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> L. (1995)	40	32	30	79	J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, FL; Richard Workman.
<b>COTTONWOOD</b> Black, <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> Torr. & Gray. (1994) Eastern, <i>Populus deltoides</i> Bartr. ex Marsh. (1991)* Eastern, <i>Populus deltoides</i> Bartr. ex Marsh. (1991)* Fremont, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>fremontii</i> (1992) Meseta, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>mesetae</i> (Eckenwalder) Little (1986) Narrowleaf, <i>Populus angustifolia</i> James (1973) Plains, <i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> Rydb. (1967) Rio Grande, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> Wats. (1976)	320 433 420 454 190 314 432 342	158 85 96 92 60 79 105 110	110 121 121 102 60 80 93 127	506 548 546 571 265 413 560 484	Willamette Mission State Park, OR; Maynard C. Drawson. Minadoka Dam, Cassia Co., ID; Jon & Don McFarland. Gosper Co., NE; Larry Gibson. Gila Valley, NM, NM; Ralph Fisher & Hiram Parent. Brewster Co., TX; James E. Liles. Malheur Co., OR; Donald Oakes. Hygiene, CO; Mrs. Allegra Collister. Fort Davis, TX; Steve Runnels.
<b>CUPANIA</b> Florida, <i>Cupania glabra</i> Sw. (1993)	25	31	22	62	Monroe Co., FL; Clifford Shaw & George Avery.
<b>CYPRESS</b> Arizona smooth, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i> (Sudw.) Little (1984) Arizona typical, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> Greene (1993) Baker, <i>Cupressus bakeri</i> Jeps. (1976) Cuyamaca, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> v. <i>stephensonii</i> Little C.B. Wolf (1976) MacNab, <i>Cupressus macnabiana</i> A. Murr. (1981) Mendocino, <i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>pigmaea</i> Lemm. (1991) Monterey, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> Hartw. (1994) Piute, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> (Abrams) Little (1976)* Piute, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> (Abrams) Little (1976)* Sargent, <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> Jeps. (1991) Tecate, <i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i> v. <i>forbesii</i> (Jeps.) Little (1976)	170 240 129 70 155 267 522 115 124 148 88	70 93 129 37 55 142 106 45 32 145 47	48 48 29 28 45 40 111 30 40 40 38	252 345 265 114 221 419 656 168 166 303 145	Tonto National Forest, AZ; Paul Stewart. Santa Catalina Mts., AZ; Frank Callahan. Rogue River National Forest, OR; Frank Callahan. Cleveland National Park, CA; Frank Callahan. Amador Co., CA; Frank Callahan. Mendocino Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan. Pescadero Co., CA; R. Huntington & Fiesta Garden School. Sequoia National Forest, CA; Frank Callahan. Sequoia National Forest, CA; Frank Callahan. Sonoma Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan. Guatay, CA; Frank Callahan.
<b>CYPRESS-PINE</b> Blue, <i>Callitris hugelii</i> (Carr.) Franco (1994)	180	60	58	255	Bradenton, FL; Steve Spezia.
<b>CYRILLA</b> Swamp (Typical), <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> L. var. <i>racemiflora</i> (1980)	46	52	28	105	Washington Co., FL; Charles Reeves.
<b>DAHOON</b> <i>Ilex cassine</i> (L.) (1984)* <i>Ilex cassine</i> (L.) (1995)* <i>Ilex cassine</i> (L.) (1995)* Myrtle, <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> Walt. (1993)	55 32 54 74	40 68 42 40	36 31 36 35	104 108 105 123	Ft. Pierce, FL; Paul G. Williams. Ft. Myers, FL; Chris Anderson. Immokalee, FL; Chris Anderson. Lawtey, FL; Nelson Blocker.
<b>DARLING-PLUM</b> <i>Reynosia septentrionalis</i> Urban (1993)	21	28	13	52	Lignumvitae Key State Park, FL; Charlotte Niedhawk.
<b>DESERT-WILLOW</b> <i>Chilopsis linearis</i> (Cav.) Sweet (1995)	160	68	48	240	Gila Co., AZ; Mitchell Holder.
<b>DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK</b> <i>Aralia spinosa</i> (L.) (1994)	29	60	35	98	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN; Will Blozan & Ed Yost.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement  
(\*denotes Co-champion)

Circumference  
at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)

Height  
(feet)

Spread  
(feet)

Total  
Points

Location of Tree and Nominator

## DEVILWOOD

*Osmanthus americanus* (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Gray (1991)

36

46

27

89

Putnam County, FL; Ned D. Neenan.

## DOGWOOD

Alternate-leaf, *Cornus alternifolia* L.f. (1994)

25

39

27

71

Birmingham, MI; Paul W. Thompson.

Blackfruit, *Cornus sessilis* Torr. ex Durand (1986)

20

18

16

42

Shasta Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.

Flowering, *Cornus florida* (L.) (1988)\*

110

33

42

154

Glenwood Park, Norfolk, VA; B. Carmean, G. Williamson & D. Leibman.

Flowering, *Cornus florida* (L.) (1995)\*

114

31

48

157

Clinton, Sampson County, NC; A. J. Bullard.

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 W. Thompson.

Red-osier, *Cornus stolonifera* Michx. (1983)

13

26

15

43

White Bird, ID; E.D. Johnson.

Roundleaf, *Cornus nigosa* Lam. (1975)

11

40

16

55

Leland, MI; Paul W. Thompson.

Swamp, *Cornus stricta* Lam. (1993)\*

10

23

24

39

Palatka, FL; Robert W. Simons.

Swamp, *Cornus stricta* Lam. (1988)\*

12

23

22

41

Indian Creek Rd., Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.

Swamp, *Cornus stricta* Lam. (1988)\*

10

22

28

39

Indian Creek Rd., Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.

## SPECIES BY STATE:

### Southeast/Midsouth region

#### ALABAMA

ANISE, Florida  
BAYBERRY, Odorous  
BIRCH, River  
CEDAR, Atlantic white  
ELM, September  
HICKORY, Nitmug  
HOLLY, American \*  
OAK, Arkansas  
OAK, Laurel \*  
OAK, Swamp Chestnut  
PINE, Virginia \*  
SILKTREE, Mimosa \*  
SPARKLEBERRY, Tree \*  
SUMAC, Staghorn

ELM, Cedar \*  
ELM, Florida \*  
ELM, Florida \*  
FALSE-MASTIC  
HIDDLEWOOD, Florida  
HIC, Florida stranger  
HIC, Shortleaf  
FISHPOISON-TREE, Florida  
FLORIDA-PRIVET  
FLOWERFENCE \*  
FLOWERFENCE \*  
FRINGETREE \*  
GEIGER-TREE  
GRAYTWIG  
GULANA-PLUM  
GUMBO-LIMBO \*  
GUMBO-LIMBO \*  
HACKBERRY, Spiny  
HAWTHORN, Beautiful  
HAWTHORN, Oneflower  
HAWTHORN, Yellow  
HERCULES-CLUB \*

#### ARKANSAS

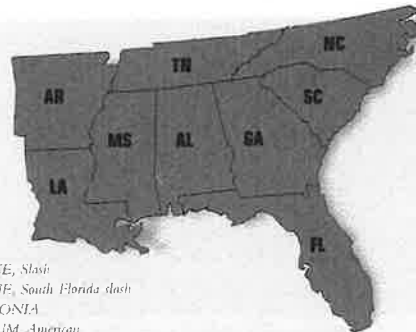
BLACKHAW, Rusty  
CHINKAPIN, Florida  
MAGNOLIA, Sweetbay  
PERSIMMON, Common \*  
PINE, Loblolly

HIBISCUS, Sea  
HICKORY, Scotch  
HICKORY, Water  
HOLLY, Carolina  
HYPELATE  
INDIA-ALMOND  
INKWOOD  
JOEWOOD  
LAURELCHERRY, Carolina  
LEADWOOD  
LIDFLOWER, Pale  
LIGNUMVITAE, Roughbark  
LOBLOLLY-BAY  
LYSILOMA, Balsam  
MAGNOLIA, Pyramid \*  
MAHOGANY, West Indies  
MANCHINEEL  
MANGROVE, Red  
MAYTEN, Florida \*  
MAYTEN, Florida \*

#### FLORIDA

ALVARADOA, Mexican  
ANISE, Yellow  
ASH, Carolina \*  
BAYCEDAR  
BLACK-MANGROVE  
BLACKBEAD, Carolina  
BLACKBEAD, Gualaboupe  
BLOLLY, Longleaf  
BOXWOOD, Florida  
BUCCANEER-PALM  
BUCKWHEAT-TREE  
BUMELIA, Tough  
BUSTIC, Willow  
BUTTON-MANGROVE  
BYRONIMA, Key  
CAJUPUT-TREE  
CAMPHOR-TREE  
CANELLA  
CAPER, Jamaica  
CHERRY, West Indies  
CHINKAPIN, Allegheny  
CINNECORD  
CLUSIA, Florida  
CORALBEAN, Southeastern  
CUPANIA, Florida  
CYPRESS-PINE, Blue  
CYRILLA, Swamp (typical)  
DAHOON \*  
DAHOON \*  
DAHOON \*  
DAHOON \*  
DAHOON, Myrtle  
DARLING-PLUM  
DEVILWOOD  
DOGWOOD, Swamp \*  
DOVEPLUM, (Pigeon-plum)  
ELDER, Florida

MILKBARK  
OAK, Bluejack  
OAK, Chapman  
OAK, Myrtle  
OAK, Sand live \*  
OAK, Sand live \*  
OAK, Water  
OYSTERWOOD  
PAPER-MULBERRY  
PARADISE-TREE  
PAUROTIS-PALM  
PAWPAW, Smallflower  
PEPPERTREE, Brazil  
PINCKNEYA  
PINE, Sand \*  
PINE, Sand \*  
PINE, Sand \*



PINE, Slash  
PINE, South Florida dash  
PISONIA  
PLUM, American  
PLUM, Flatwoods  
POINCIANA, Royal  
POISON-TREE, Florida  
POND-APPLE  
POSSUMHAW \*  
PRICKLY-ASH, Lime  
RAPANEA, Florida  
REDBAY  
REDBERRY, Eugenia  
REDCEDAR, Southern  
ROYAL-PALM  
SAPODILLA \*  
SAPODILLA \*  
SATINLEAF  
SATINWOOD, West Indies  
SAW-PALMETTO \*  
SAW-PALMETTO \*  
SEAGRape  
SILKBAY  
SILVERPalm, Florida \*  
SILVERPalm, Florida \*  
SOAPBERRY, Winged  
SOLDIERWOOD  
STAGGER-BUSH \*  
STAGGER-BUSH \*  
STEWARTIA, Virginia  
STOPPER, Redberry  
STOPPER, Simpson  
STOPPER, White \*  
STOPPER, White \*  
STRONGBACK, Bahama  
STRONGBACK, Rough  
TAMARIND  
THATCHPalm, Florida  
TORCHWOOD  
TREE-CACTUS, Deering  
TREMA, Florida  
TUPELO, Ogechee \*  
TUPELO, Ogechee \*  
VELVETSEED, Elliptic-leaf  
VELVETSEED, Roughleaf  
VIBURNUM, Water  
WILD-DILL \*  
WILLOW, Florida  
YEW, Florida

CHERRY, Pin \*  
ELLIOTIA  
HAWTHORN, Littleleaf \*  
MAPLE, Florida  
OAK, Darlington  
OAK, Durand (typical)  
OAK, Georgia  
OAK, Oglethorpe  
OAK, Sand post  
PALMETTO, Cabbage  
PERSIMMON, Common \*  
PINE, Pond  
POND-CYPRESS  
REDBAY  
REDCEDAR, Eastern \*  
SLIMAC, Southern

#### LOUISIANA

BALD-CYPRESS, Common  
OAK, Live  
OAK, Nuttall  
OAK, Simard (typical) \*  
SILKTREE, Mimosa \*  
TUPELO, Black

#### MISSISSIPPI

BASSWOOD, Carolina  
CHINKAPIN, Ozark  
ELM, Cedar \*  
HAWTHORN, Riverflat  
HICKORY, Mockernut  
MAGNOLIA, Southern  
OAK, Laurel \*  
OAK, Simard (typical) \*  
OAK, Willow \*  
PAWPAW, Common  
PERSIMMON, Common \*  
PINE, Longleaf \*  
PINE, Longleaf \*  
PINE, Shortleaf

#### NORTH CAROLINA

BAYBERRY, Southern \*  
CLETHRA, Cinnamon \*  
DOGWOOD, Flowering \*  
ELM, Winged

FIR, Fraser  
GALLBERRY, Large \*  
GALLBERRY, Large \*  
HEMLOCK, Carolina  
HICKORY, Carolina  
HICKORY, Sand \*  
MOUNTAIN-LAUREL  
OAK, Overcup  
PINE, Table Mountain  
PLUM, Chickasaw  
PRIVET, California  
RHODODENDRON, Catawba \*  
RHODODENDRON, Catawba \*  
SERVICEBERRY, Allegheny \*  
SERVICEBERRY, Allegheny \*  
SNOWBELL, Bigleaf  
SPRUCE, Red  
SWAMPBAY  
SWEETGUM, American  
TORREYA, Florida  
WATER-ELM  
WILLOW, Coastal Plain \*

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

CLETHRA, Cinnamon \*  
HICKORY, Shagbark  
MAPLE, Chalk \*  
MAPLE, Chalk \*  
OAK, Blackjack \*  
PERSIMMON, Common \*  
PERSIMMON, Common \*  
POSSUMHAW \*  
PRIVET, Japanese  
RHODODENDRON, Rosebay  
SNOWBELL, American \*  
SPARKLEBERRY, Tree \*  
SUGARBERRY  
TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE \*

#### TENNESSEE

BUCKEYE, Yellow  
HUCKTHORN, Carolina \*  
CHERRY, Pin \*  
DEVILS-WALKINGSTICK  
HAWTHORN, Washington  
HEMLOCK, Eastern  
HICKORY, Red  
MAGNOLIA, Fraser \*  
MAGNOLIA, Fraser \*  
MAPLE, Red \*  
OAK, Pin  
OAK, Simard  
OAK, Willow \*  
REDBUD, Eastern  
SILVERBELL, Carolina \*  
SILVERBELL, Carolina \*  
SILVERBELL, Carolina \*  
SOURWOOD

\* Co-champ

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Western, <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> (Torr. & Gray) Cov. (1992)	38	23	21	66	Woodland, WA; Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman.
<b>DOUGLAS-FIR</b>					
Bigcone, <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> (Vasey) Mayr (1973)	264	145	85	430	Angeles Nat'l Forest, CA; William Maxwell.
Coast, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var <i>menziesii</i> (Mirb.) Franco (1991)	438	329	60	782	Coos Co., OR; Hank Williams.
Rocky Mountain, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var <i>glauca</i> (Beissn.) Franco (1995)	295	114	62	425	Deschutes National Forest, OR; Mark R. Corbet.
<b>DOVEPLUM</b>					
(Pigeon-plum), <i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> Jacq. (1994)	84	49	22	139	Simpson Park, Miami, FL; Harold Nett.
<b>ELDER</b>					
American, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> (L.) (1987)	38	16	22	60	Jefferson National Forest, VA; Richard Salzer.
Blackbead, <i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i> Gray (1972)	39	42	30	89	Columbia Co., OR; Oliver Matthews.
Blue, <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> Raf. (1979)	137	40	36	186	William Street Park, San Jose, CA; Richard B. Marsh.
Florida, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> Gray (1994)	26	18	12	47	Marion Co., FL; Robert W. Simons.
Mexican, <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> Presl. (1994)	134	33	44	178	Santa Cruz River, Tubac, AZ; Robert Zahner.
Pacific red, <i>Sambucus callicarpa</i> Greene (1986)	35	32	24	73	Curry Co., OR; Dennis Rogers.
Scarlet, <i>Sambucus pubens</i> Michx. (1994)	20	27	15	51	Keweenaw Co., MI; Jas. Wells & P. Thompson.
<b>ELLIOTTIA</b>					
<i>Elliottia racemosa</i> Muhl. ex. Ell. (1988)	33	48	21	86	Tattnall Co., GA; Howard Stanley & Red Castleman.
<b>ELM</b>					
American, <i>Ulmus americana</i> (L.) (1991)	312	100	91	435	Louisville, KS; Gary Naughton.
Cedar, <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Nutt. (1989)*	127	100	44	238	Humphreys Co., MS; Mike Hawkins.
Cedar, <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Nutt. (1994)*	112	107	69	236	Silver River, Marion Co., FL; Simons, Buckner, Clutts, & Greenberg.
Florida, <i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i> (Chapm.) Little (1985)*	117	56	60	188	Olustee Battlefield State Memorial, FL; Frank Loughran.
Florida, <i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i> (Chapm.) Little (1989)*	95	70	77	184	Mayo, FL; Jerry N. Livingston.
Rock, <i>Ulmus thomasi</i> Sarg. (1988)*	202	117	122	350	Cassopolis, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Rock, <i>Ulmus thomasi</i> Sarg. (1995)*	232	97	94	353	Gaithersburg, MD; Montgomery Co. Forestry Board.
September, <i>Ulmus serotina</i> Sarg. (1985)	105	150	64	271	Colbert Co., AL; T.F. Hall.
Slippery, <i>Ulmus rubra</i> Muhl. (1988)*	240	100	119	370	Village Park, Sugar Grove, OH; Toni & Gene DeBruin.
Slippery, <i>Ulmus rubra</i> Muhl. (1995)*	250	100	100	375	Monroeville, OH; Susan Marshall.
Winged, <i>Ulmus alata</i> Michx. (1991)	185	97	78	302	Richmond Co., NC; Walter B. High.
<b>ESENBECKIA</b>					
Runyon's, <i>Esenbeckia runyonii</i> (1995)	41	24	21	70	Cameron Co., TX; Brownsville Beautification Comm.
<b>EUCALYPTUS</b>					
Bluegum, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> Labill. (1988)	425	165	126	622	Fort Ross State His. Pk., Sonoma Co., CA; FK. & Frieda Tomlin.
Longbeak, <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh. (1993)	229	132	88	383	Boyce Thompson SW Arboretum, AZ; Robert & Glenda Zahner.
<b>FALSE-MASTIC</b>					
<i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i> (Jacq.) H.J. Lam (1994)	104	59	65	179	Ft. Lauderdale, FL; John W. Kern.
<b>FIDDLEWOOD</b>					
Florida, <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> (L.) (1986)	17	27	12	47	Lignumvitae Key State Biological Site, FL; K. Roundtree & Frank L. Zickar.
<b>FIG</b>					
Florida strangler, <i>Ficus aurea</i> Nutt. (1993)	360	63	72	441	Old Cutler Hammock, FL; Albert Hetzell & Ron Smith.
Shortleaf, <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> Mill. (1993)	248	41	57	303	Monroe Co., FL; David Sinclair and Frank Zickar.
<b>FIR</b>					
Balsam, <i>Abies balsamea</i> (L.) Mill. (1993)	148	100	45	259	Fairfield, PA; R.O. Brooks & C. Keeran.
California white, <i>Abies concolor</i> var. <i>lowiana</i> (Gord.) Lemm. (1995)	231	175	28	413	Deschutes National Forest, ID; Mark R. Corbet.
California red, <i>Abies magnifica</i> A. Murr. (1972)	320	180	48	512	Sierra National Forest, CA; Herbert Kendall.
Corkbark, <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> (Merriam) Lemm. (1972)	157	95	33	260	Lincoln National Forest, NM; Earl Aldon.
Fraser, <i>Abies fraseri</i> (Pursh) Poir (1988)	120	94	58	228	High Hampton Inn, NC; R.E. Shoenike & Ken Knox.
Grand, <i>Abies grandis</i> (Dougl. ex D. Don) Lindl. (1987)	229	251	43	491	Olympic National Park, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Noble, <i>Abies procera</i> Rehd. (1989)*	340	238	41	588	Gifford Pinchot National Forest, WA; Harold Coates & Bob Smith.
Noble, <i>Abies procera</i> Rehd. (1989)*	300	272	49	584	Mt. St. Helens Nat'l Monument, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Pacific silver, <i>Abies amabilis</i> Dougl. ex Forbes (1990)	293	217	32	518	Forks, WA; Lloyd H. Larson.
Rocky Mt. white, <i>Abies concolor</i> var. <i>concolor</i> Dougl. ex Forbes (1990)	227	94	48	333	Uinta National Forest, UT; T. Dietz, B. Gardner, D. Grierson.
Subalpine, <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i> (Hook) Nutt. (1992)	252	125	26	384	Olympic National Park, WA; Stephen Arno & Oscar Sederghren.



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>FISHPOISON-TREE</b> Florida, <i>Piscidia piscipula</i> (L.) Sarg. (1986)	101	41	48	154	Lee Co., FL; David Fox & Dee Slinkard.
<b>FLORIDA-PRIVET</b> <i>Forestiera segregata</i> (Jack) Krug & Urban (1993)	25	18	21	48	Humiston Beach Park, Vero Beach, FL; Janice Broda.
<b>FLOWERFENCE</b> <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. (1991)* <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> (L.) Sw. (1991)*	20 16	12 16	15 14	36 36	Broward Co., FL; John W. Kern. Hollywood, Brower Co., FL; D. Spicer, Wm. Harms, Wm. Tesaro.
<b>FRANKLINIA</b> <i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> Bartr. ex Marsh (1993)	78	37	42	126	Wyndmoor, PA; John Swartley.
<b>FREMONTIA</b> California, <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> (Torr.) Cov. (1980)	40	26	21	71	North Fork, CA; Jack Dozier & Walter Puhn.
<b>FRINGETREE</b> <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (L.) (1987)* <i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> (L.) (1988)*	42 53	41 32	31 35	91 94	Telford Spring Co. Park, FL; Buford Pruitt Jr. Mt. Vernon, Fairfax Co., VA; Richard Salzer.
<b>GALLBERRY</b> Large, <i>Ilex coriacea</i> Chapm. (1993)* Large, <i>Ilex coriacea</i> Chapm. (1993)*	24 29	30 22	24 20	60 56	Roanoke Island, NC; Richard & Richard Alan Salzer. Manteo, NC; Richard & Richard Alan Salzer.
<b>GEIGER-TREE</b> <i>Cordia sebestena</i> (L.) (1994)	27	24	19	56	Lee Co., FL; Eric Hoyer, Merlin Dixon, Chris Anderson.
<b>GRAYTWIG</b> <i>Schoepfia chrysophylloides</i> (A. Rich.) Planch (1994)	7	18	18	30	Ft. Myers, FL; Tom McIltrout.
<b>GUAJILLO</b> <i>Acacia berlandieri</i> Benth. (1989)	18	15	12	36	Starr Co., TX; Fleet S. Lentz.
<b>GUIANA-PLUM</b> <i>Drypetes lateriflora</i> (Sw.) Krug & Urban (1989)	22	31	12	56	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
<b>GUMBO-LIMBO</b> <i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg. (1994)* <i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg. (1992)*  <i>Bursera simaruba</i> (L.) Sarg. (1995)*	108 125  99	55 41  64	52 48  57	176 178  177	Captiva Island, FL; Jeff Mangun. St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Key West, FL; William S. Hubard & Beverlee Wang. Snyder Park, Ft. Lauderdale, FL; Kathy Preston & Frank Zickar.
<b>HACKBERRY</b> Common, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (L.) (1993)* Common, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (L.) (1993)* Georgia, <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> Nutt. (1991)* Georgia, <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> Nutt. (1991)* Lindheimer, <i>Celtis lindheimeri</i> Engelm. ex K. Koch (1975) Netleaf, <i>Celtis reticulata</i> Torr. (1988) Spiny, <i>Celtis pallida</i> Torr. (1995)	235 239 17 15 72  180 10	94 87 28 28 43  69 23	88 86 17 24 46  75 27	351 348 49 49 127  268 40	Mason City, IL; James R. Ream. Lafayette Co., MO; Bobby & Larry Kahler. Rock Bridge, VA; Richard Salzer. Rock Bridge, VA; Richard Salzer. Comal Co., TX; Frank Love & John Haislet.  Catron Co., NM; Ralph A. Fisher Jr. J.N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge, FL; Richard Workman.
<b>HAWTHORN</b> Barberry, <i>Crataegus berberifolia</i> (1982) Beautiful, <i>Crataegus pulcherrima</i> Ashe (1993) Biltmore, <i>Crataegus intricata</i> Lange (1982) Black, <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> Lindl. (1993) Blueberry, <i>Crataegus brachyacantha</i> Sarg. & Engelm. (1993) Cockspur, <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> (L.) (1987)* Cockspur, <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> (L.) (1994)* Columbia, <i>Crataegus columbiana</i> Howell (1992) Dotted, <i>Crataegus punctata</i> Jacq. (1979) Downy, <i>Crataegus mollis</i> Scheele (1972) Fanleaf, <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> (Bosc.) K. Koch (1985)* Fanleaf, <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> (Bosc.) K. Koch (1988)* Fleshy, <i>Crataegus succulenta</i> Schrad. (1991) Frosted, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> (H.L. Wendl.) K. Koch (1991)* Frosted, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> (H.L. Wendl.) K. Koch (1991)*	11 25 90 111 98  60 71 38 97 105 24 26 51 64  63	12 46 23 41 36  40 33 24 38 52 30 30 21 30  32	16 31 42 57 46  48 30 23 38 62 18 28 30  32 32	27 79 124 166 146  112 112 68 145 173 59 63 80 103  103	Angelina National Forest, TX; Edward C. Fritz. Tallahassee, FL; Malcolm Johnson. Warrenton, VA; Richard Salzer. Beacon Rock State Park, WA; Robert Van Pelt. Etoile, Nacogdoches Co., TX; Keith Cook.  Manassas, VA; Richard Salzer. Central City, KY; Henry Converse. Nez Perce Co., ID; Ken & Brant Steigers. Canaan Valley Park, WV; Richard Salzer. Grosse Ile, MI; Paul W. Thompson. Shenandoah National Park, VA; Richard Salzer. Shenandoah National Park, VA; Richard Salzer. Pipestem State Park, WV; Richard Salzer. Shenandoah Co., VA; Richard Salzer.  Shenandoah Co., VA; Richard Salzer.

National Champion Black Cherry—Washtenaw County, Michigan



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Glossy, <i>Crataegus nitida</i> (Engelm.) Sarg. (1989)	54	22	36	85	Univ. of WA, Seattle, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson & Robt. Van Pelt.
Green, <i>Crataegus viridis</i> (L.) (1981)	61	40	45	112	Marlington, WV; Richard Salzer.
Kansas, <i>Crataegus coccinoides</i> Ashe (1995)	33	30	36	72	Brooklyn Botanic Garden, NY; George Peters.
Littlehip, <i>Crataegus spathulata</i> Michx. (1992)*	21	37	23	64	Sabine National Forest, TX; Raymond Edgar & Edward C. Fritz.
Littlehip, <i>Crataegus spathulata</i> Michx. (1981)*	31	27	37	67	Hapeville, GA; Jim L. Chance.
May, <i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> (Walt.) Torr & Gray (1993)	31	43	19	79	Angelina National Forest, TX; Edward C. Fritz.
Oneflower, <i>Crataegus uniflora</i> Muenchh (1991)	14	18	16	36	Gainesville, FL; R. T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward.
Oneseed, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. (1992)	111	37	58	163	Mount Vernon, WA; Ron Brightman.
Parsley, <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> Eggl. (1993)	25	24	20	54	Tyler Co., TX; Charles "Boo" Walker.
Pear, <i>Crataegus calpodendron</i> (Ehrh.) Medic. (1991)	23	20	25	49	Pope, IL; Stritch Grigoroff & Larry Scott.
Riverflat, <i>Crataegus opaca</i> Hook. & Arn (1989)	45	29	36	83	Jones County, MS; Herman Smith.
Scarlet, <i>Crataegus coccinea</i> (L.) (1983)	54	37	29	98	Oneida, NY; Charles McFadden.
Suksdorf, <i>Crataegus suksdorfii</i> (Sarg.) Kruschke (1985)	36	44	33	88	Hideaway Island, ID; C. Wellner, R. Leedy, J. Smith.
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopynum</i> (L.f.) Medic (1987)*	54	33	39	97	Chattanooga National Cemetery, TN; Bruce Kauffman.
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopynum</i> (L.f.) Medic (1988)*	54	36	38	100	Abingdon, VA; Richard Salzer.
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopynum</i> (L.f.) Medic (1988)*	62	30	32	100	Abingdon, VA; Richard Salzer.
Yellow, <i>Crataegus flava</i> Ait. (1994)	41	25	26	73	Gainesville, FL; Robert W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward.
<b>HAZEL</b>					
California, <i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> (A. DC.) Sharp (1989)	66	50	42	127	Lincoln Co., OR; Tom Morgan.
Hazelnut, <i>Corylus americana</i> (1989)	12	34	24	52	Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
<b>HEMLOCK</b>					
Carolina, <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> (Engelm.) (1984)	139	88	54	241	Burke Co., NC; James Maxwell.
Eastern, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (L.) Carr. (1995)	202	165	38	377	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN; Will Blozan, John Boetsch, & Mike Davie.
Mountain, <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (Bong.) Carr. (1955)*	277	113	44	401	Alpine Co., CA; Allen Miller.
Mountain, <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> (Bong.) Carr. (1993)*	234	152	41	396	Enchanted Vally, Olympic National Park, WA; R. Van Pelt, R. Wood, & A. Jacobson.
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg. (1993)*	341	174	65	531	Olympic National Park, WA; Preston Macy.
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg. (1987)*	270	241	67	528	Olympic National Park, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg. (1989)*	316	202	47	530	Olympic National Park, WA; Robert L. Wood, Robert Van Pelt.
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Raf.) Sarg. (1991)*	291	227	49	530	Olympic National Park, WA; Randy Stoltmann.
<b>HERCULES-CLUB</b>					
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis (L.) (1993)*	50	51	28	108	Jasper Co., TX; H. Gaskamp & Brian Clark.
Zanthoxylum clava-herculis (L.) (1993)*	33	65	20	103	Gainesville, FL; R. W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward.
<b>HIBISCUS</b>					
Sea, <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> L. (1991)	102	50	74	171	Boca Raton Garden Club, FL; Evelyn Somerville.
<b>HICKORY</b>					
Bitternut, <i>Carya cordiformis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch (1992)	185	134	91	342	Lake Accotink, VA; Richard Salzer.
Black, <i>Carya texana</i> Buckl. (1980)*	103	135	66	255	Sabine National Forest, TX; Mahler, Fant, Bagget, Fritz.
Black, <i>Carya texana</i> Buckl. (1995)*	154	84	61	253	Whitehouse, Smith Co., TX; Brian Kinney.
Carolina, <i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>australis</i> (Ashe) Little (1988)	100	114	51	227	NC Botanical Gardens, Orange Co., NC; Tate, LeGrand, Jones-Roe.
Mockernut, <i>Carya tomentosa</i> (Poir.) Nutt. (1989)	140	156	70	314	Humphreys Co., MS; David K. Lee.
Nutmeg, <i>Carya myristiciformis</i> (Michx. f.) Nutt. (1985)	132	145	80	297	Lowndes Co., AL; Danny Howard.
Pignut, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> (Mill.) Sweet (1995)	138	95	55	247	Green Ridge State Forest, Flintstone, MD; Francis Zumbrun & Donald Smith.
Red, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>odorata</i> (Marsh.) Little (1982)	142	140	62	298	Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, TN; Bill Korn.
Sand, <i>Carya pallida</i> (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn. (1982)*	114	114	86	250	Edgecombe Co., NC; Sid Shearin.
Sand, <i>Carya pallida</i> (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn. (1989)*	138	94	86	254	Vineland, NJ; Stephen R. Field & Adele Filippi.
Sand, <i>Carya pallida</i> (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn. (1994)*	136	100	62	252	Jefferson Patterson Park, St. Leonard, MD; John Zyla.
Scrub, <i>Carya floridana</i> Sarg. (1992)	62	47	48	121	Highland Co., FL; J. Thorsen, R. Simons, J. & M. Buckner.
Shagbark, <i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch (1984)*	132	153	56	299	Sumter National Forest, SC; Claude J. Moody.
Shagbark, <i>Carya ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch (1994)*	144	132	109	303	Todd Co., KY; Joe Dwyer.
Shellbark, <i>Carya laciniosa</i> (Michx. f.) Loud. (1994)	167	139	80	326	Greenup, KY; Charles Wilburn.
Water, <i>Carya aquatica</i> (Michx. f.) Nutt. (1993)	228	101	85	350	Barr's Landing, Lake George, FL; Robert W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward.
<b>HOLLY</b>					
American, <i>Ilex opaca</i> Ait. (1987)*	119	74	48	205	Chambers Co., AL; Jeff Abney.
American, <i>Ilex opaca</i> Ait. (1991)*	135	55	51	203	Buckingham Co., VA; William S. Hubard.
Carolina, <i>Ilex ambigua</i> (Michx.) Torr. (1986)	14	25	18	44	Jacksonville, FL; Buford Pruitt Jr. & Robert Simons.
Silver variegated, <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (1993)	82	55	30	145	Tillamook Co., OR; David B. Buchholz.
<b>HONEYLOCUST</b>					
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (L.) (1992)	223	78	74	320	Wayne Co., MI; C. Bowman & Paul W. Thompson.
Thornless, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Schneid (1995)*	216	104	21	341	Fincastle, Botetourt Co., VA; Richard Salzer, William S. Hubard & Ann E. Weaver.
Thornless, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Schneid (1992)*	198	116	104	340	Lenawee, MI; Robert Smith & Paul W. Thompson.
Thornless, <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> Schneid (1993)*	233	90	88	345	Greencastle, PA; Philip Wert & Charles Brewer.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement  
(\*denotes Co-champion)

Circumference  
at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)

Height  
(feet)

Spread  
(feet)

Total  
Points

Location of Tree and Nominator

## HOPHORNBEAM

Chisos, *Ostrya chisosensis* Correll (1983)  
Eastern, *Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) K. Koch (1991)

28 32 24 66  
115 74 111 217

Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.  
Grand Traverse Co., MI; Arvid Tesaker.

## HOPTREE

California, *Ptelea crenulata* Greene (1991)  
Common, *Ptelea trifoliata* (L.) (1991)

49 22 20 76  
33 35 40 78

Lake Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.  
Ada, MI; Paul W. Thompson & C. Rogers.

## HORNBEAM

American, *Carpinus caroliniana* Walt. (1983)

95 69 56 178

Ulster Co., NY; Morgan Wright.

## HUAJILLO

*Pithecellobium pallens* (Benth.) Standl. (1991)

8 21 13 32

Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, TX; Joe Ideker.

## SPECIES BY STATE: Western region

### ALASKA

BIRCH, Alaska paper \*  
BIRCH, Alaska paper \*  
BIRCH, Kenni

### ARIZONA

ALLTHORN  
ASH, Goodding  
CANOTIA  
CHOLLA, Jumping  
CONDALIA, Bitter  
CYPRESS, Arizona smooth  
CYPRESS, Arizona typical  
DESERT-WILLOW  
ELDER, Mexican  
EUCALYPTUS, Longbeak  
JERUSALEM-THORN  
JUNIPER, Alligator  
KIDNEYWOOD  
LOCUST, New Mexico  
LOTEBUSH  
LYSILOMA, Littleleaf  
MADRONE, Arizona  
MESQUITE, Velvet  
OAK, Ajo  
OAK, Arizona white  
OAK, Dunn  
OAK, Emory \*  
OAK, Emory \*  
OAK, Mexican blue  
OAK, Silverleaf  
OAK, Toumey  
PALOVERDE, Yellow  
PINE, Apache  
PINE, Arizona  
PINE, Chihuahuas \*  
PINE, Chihuahuas \*  
SAGUARO  
SERVICEBERRY, Utah  
SUMAC, Mearns  
SUMAC, Sugar  
VAUQUELINIA, Torrey  
YUCCA, Soaptree

### CALIFORNIA

ASH, Two-petal  
ASH, Velvet  
AVOCADO  
BLADDERNUT, Sierra  
BUCKEYE, California  
BUCKTHORN, California  
BUCKTHORN, Hollyleaf  
BUTTONBUSH  
CEDAR, Intense  
CHERRY, Catalina  
CHERRY, Hollyleaf  
CYPRESS, Cuyamaca  
CYPRESS, MacNab  
CYPRESS, Mendocino  
CYPRESS, Monterey

CYPRESS, Piute \*  
CYPRESS, Piute \*  
CYPRESS, Sargent  
CYPRESS, Terate  
DOGWOOD, Blackfruit  
DOUGLAS-FIR, Bigcone  
ELDER, Blue  
EUCALYPTUS, Bluegum  
FIR, California red  
FREMONTIA, California  
HEMLOCK, Mountain \*  
HOPTREE, California  
JUNIPER, California  
JUNIPER, Western  
MADRONE, Pacific  
MANZANITA, Big  
MANZANITA, Bigberry  
MANZANITA, Whiteleaf  
OAK, Blue  
OAK, Canyon live  
OAK, Coast live  
OAK, Engelmann  
OAK, Interior live  
OAK, Oregon white  
OAK, Valley  
OLEANDER  
PALOVERDE, Blue  
PEPPERTREE  
PINE, Bishop  
PINE, Bolander's  
PINE, Digger  
PINE, Foxtail  
PINE, Intermountain bristlerone  
PINE, Jeffrey  
PINE, Knobcone  
PINE, Monterey  
PINE, Parry pinyon  
PINE, Ponderosa \*  
PINE, Sierra lodgepole \*  
PINE, Sierra lodgepole \*  
PINE, Sierra lodgepole \*  
PINE, Singleleaf pinyon  
PINE, Sugar  
PINE, Torrey  
PINE, Washoe  
PINE, Western white  
PRIVET, Chinese  
REDBUD, California  
REDWOOD, Coast  
RHODODENDRON, Pacific  
RIBBONBUSH  
SEQUOIA, Giant  
SMOKETHORN  
SPRUCE, Brewer  
SYCAMORE, California  
TANOAK  
TESOTA  
TORREYA, California  
TOYON  
WALNUT, Northern California  
WALNUT, Southern California

WASHINGTONIA, California  
(fanpalm) \*  
WASHINGTONIA, California  
(fanpalm) \*  
WASHINGTONIA, California  
(fanpalm) \*  
YUCCA, Mojave  
YUCCA, Mountlily

### HAWAII

CASUARINA, Horsetail  
CHINABERRY  
COCONUT, Palm  
LEBBEK  
MANGO  
PORTIATREE  
TULIPTREE, African

### IDAHO

ALDER, White  
BIRCH, Northwestern paper \*  
CHERRY, Chokecherry, Western  
COTTONWOOD, Eastern \*  
DOGWOOD, Red-osier  
HAWTHORN, Columbia  
HAWTHORN, Siskidof  
MAPLE, Douglas \*  
MAPLE, Douglas \*  
PINE, Lodgepole \*  
PINE, Whitebark  
SPRUCE, Engelmann  
WILLOW, Bebb  
WILLOW, Yellow

### NEVADA

CERCOCARPUS, Curlleaf  
CLIFFROSE  
OAK, Turbinella

### OREGON

ALDER, Red  
ASH, Oregon  
BAYBERRY, Pacific  
BIRCH, Northwestern paper \*  
BIRCH, Water  
BLUEBLOSSOM, (Blue-myrtle)  
BUFFALOBERRY, Silver  
BUTTERNUT \*  
CALIFORNIA-LAUREL  
CEDAR, Port-Oxford  
CERCOCARPUS, Birchleaf  
CHINKAPIN, Giant  
COTTONWOOD, Black  
COTTONWOOD, Narrowleaf  
CYPRESS, Baker  
DOGWOOD, Pacific  
DOUGLAS-FIR, Coast  
DOUGLAS-FIR, Rocky Mountain  
ELDER, Blackbead  
ELDER, Pacific red  
HAZEL, California  
HOLLY, Silver variegated  
MAPLE, Bigleaf  
MAPLE, Rocky Mountain  
MAPLE, Vine  
MOUNTAIN-ASH, Siskidof  
OAK, California black  
PINE, Ponderosa \*  
PLUM, Garden  
PLUM, Klamath  
SILKTASSEL, Wavyleaf  
SPRUCE, Siskidof \*  
WALNUT, Black  
WILLOW, Arroyo  
WILLOW, Bonpland  
WILLOW, Hinds  
WILLOW, Hooker

WILLOW, Scouler \*  
WILLOW, Tincy

### UTAH

FIR, Rocky Mountain White  
JUNIPER, Rocky Mountain  
JUNIPER, Utah  
MANZANITA, Pringle  
PINE, Limber  
SPRUCE, Blue

### WASHINGTON

ALASKA-CEDAR  
ALDER, Mountain  
ALDER, Sitka \*  
ALDER, Sitka \*  
APPLE, Oregon crab  
BIRCH, Western paper  
BUCKTHORN, Cascara  
CATALPA, Northern \*  
CHERRY, Bitter  
CHERRY, Mahaleb  
CHESTNUT, American \*  
CHESTNUT, American \*  
DOGWOOD, Western  
FIR, Grand  
FIR, Noble \*  
FIR, Noble \*  
FIR, Pacific silver  
FIR, Subalpine  
HAWTHORN, Black  
HAWTHORN, Glossy  
HAWTHORN, Oneseed  
HEMLOCK, Mountain \*  
HEMLOCK, Western \*  
HEMLOCK, Western \*  
HEMLOCK, Western \*  
HEMLOCK, Western \*  
LARCH, Subalpine  
LARCH, Western \*  
LAURELCHERRY, English  
MOUNTAIN-ASH, European  
MOUNTAIN-ASH, Greene  
OAK, English  
PEAR, Common  
PINE, Austrian  
PINE, Shore  
REDCEDAR, Western \*  
REDCEDAR, Western \*  
SAGEBRUSH, Big  
SERVICEBERRY, Western  
SPRUCE, Sitka \*  
STEWARTIA, Mountain  
SUMAC, Smooth \*  
SUMAC, Smooth \*  
WILLOW, Scouler \*  
WILLOW, Sitka  
YEW, Pacific

\* Co-champ



## From the Big Tree Coordinator:

I'D LIKE TO SAY A SPECIAL THANKS TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO MAKE THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES POSSIBLE. First and foremost, we're grateful to the Big Tree nominators who search the nation's forests, parks, and urban areas for new champions. We received hundreds of nominations since the 1994 edition; 198 new champs representing 177 species have made it onto this 1996 Register.

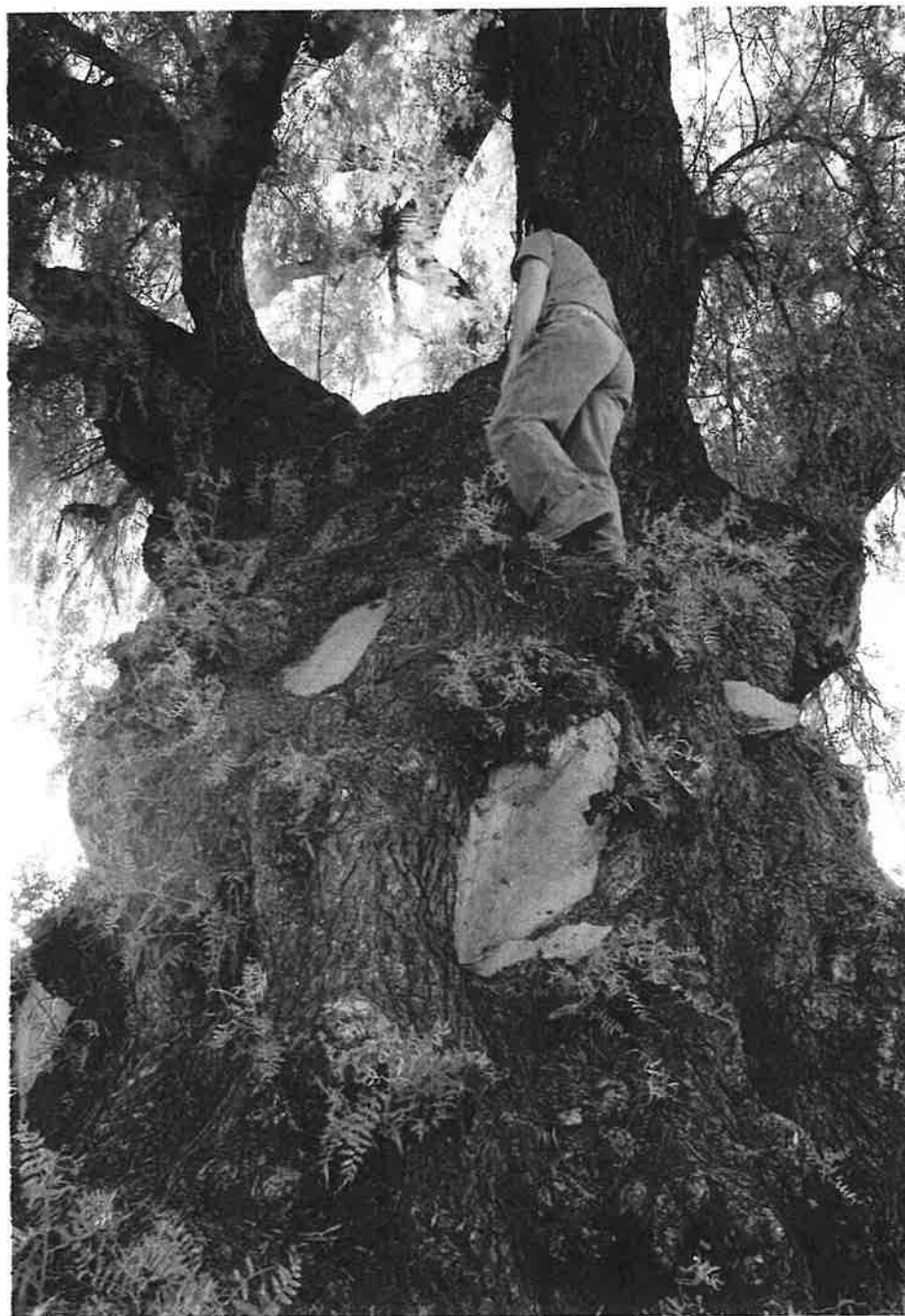
This program relies heavily on state Big Tree coordinators, who are either volunteers or work at the forestry agencies, associations, or universities that keep track of the giants within their borders. A number of state coordinators were especially busy the past two years with

efforts to verify the status of their national champions. For example, botany professor Daniel B. Ward of the University of Florida led an effort to revisit and remeasure all 117 of Florida's 1994 national champions. A number of champs were dethroned, but many more were found, making Florida's 1996 total 146—the most for any state. This same kind of stepped-up activity in other states was led by some newly appointed state coordinators. They include Robert Zahner in Arizona, Maureen Brooks in Maryland, and Elwood B. Ehrle in Michigan.

Eleven former champions were dethroned after being remeasured under the "new" rule governing multi-stemmed or forked trees. When a tree forks below the 4½-foot mark, the circumference is now taken from only the largest fork, not from the narrowest point below the fork. Actually, this "new" measuring method is a return to the old system used when the Big Tree Program began in 1940. Other current champions probably will be dethroned in future Registers when remeasured under the new rule.

A very special thanks also goes to the national sponsor of AMERICAN FORESTS' National Register of Big Trees—The Davey Tree Expert Company. This publication is dedicated to all of the people who make the Big Tree Program something special. Thanks!

—BILL CANNON  
BIG TREE COORDINATOR



Photographer Whit Bronaugh with the National Champion Peppertree—San Juan Capistrano, California

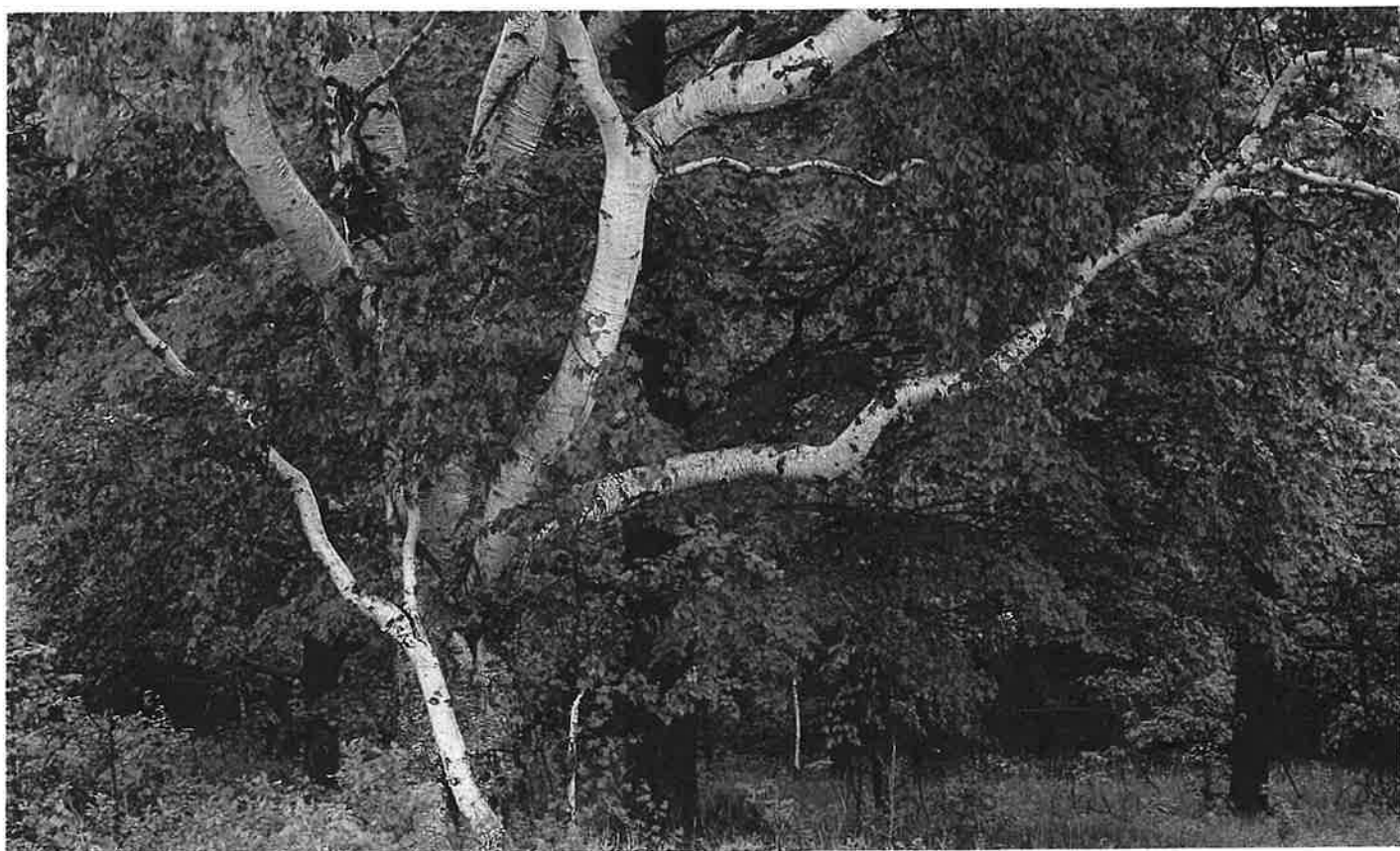


Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>HUISACHE</b>					
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L.) Willd. (1993)	161	30	46	203	Atascosa Co. Jail, Jourdanton, TX; Martin Soward.
<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> Sw. (1994)	46	39	25	91	Key Largo, FL; Vincent P. Condon & William G. Miller.
<b>INDIA-ALMOND</b>					
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. (1986)	135	61	71	214	Monroe Co., FL; David Sinclair & Mike Cullen.
<b>INKWOOD</b>					
<i>Exothea paniculata</i> (Juss.) Radlk. (1989)	49	38	28	94	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, FL; Jeanne Parks.
<b>JERUSALEM-THORN</b>					
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> (L.) (1993)	103	31	62	150	Old Tucson, AZ; Robert Zahner.
<b>JOEWOOD</b>					
<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i> Mez (1995)	16	11	16	31	Big Torch Key, FL; Vincent P. Condon.
<b>JUJUBE</b>					
Common, <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Mill. (1989)	58	43	34	110	Fort Worth Botanic Gardens, Fort Worth, TX; John A. Haislet.
<b>JUNIPER</b>					
Alligator, <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> Steud. (1995)	328	46	49	386	Granite Mountain, Prescott National Forest, AZ; William Litzinger.
Ashe, <i>Juniperus ashei</i> Buchholz (1971)	115	38	37	162	Comal Co., TX; Frank A. Love.
California, <i>Juniperus californica</i> Carr. (1976)	94	33	40	137	Colusa Co., CA; Frank Callahan.
Common, <i>Juniperus communis</i> (L.) (1993)	37	46	28	90	Washtenaw Co., MI; M. Huemann & Paul W. Thompson.
Drooping, <i>Juniperus flaccida</i> Schlecht. (1982)	102	55	35	166	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Onesced, <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> (Engelm.) Sarg. (1981)	168	29	28	204	Jicarilla Mountains, NM; Tom Guck.
Pinchot, <i>Juniperus pinchotii</i> Sudw. (1977)	142	23	27	172	Alpine, TX; Frank Callahan.
Rocky Mountain, <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> Sarg. (1989)	247	40	21	292	Cache National Forest, UT; R.P. McLaughlin.
Utah, <i>Juniperus osteosperma</i> (Torr.) Little (1991)	273	30	26	310	Duchesne Co., UT; J.L. "Bud" Felter.
Western, <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> Hook. (1983)	480	86	58	581	Stanislaus National Forest, CA; J.R. Hall.
<b>KIDNEYWOOD</b>					
<i>Eysenhardtia polystachya</i> (Gomez Ortega) Sarg. (1993)	49	21	25	76	Coyote Mountain Wilderness Area, AZ; Peter Gierlach.
<b>LARCH</b>					
European, <i>Larix decidua</i> Mill. (1991)	171	83	48	266	Greenwich, CT; Mary Jane Nickerson.
Subalpine, <i>Larix lyallii</i> Parl. (1993)	236	94	56	344	Wenatchee National Forest, WA; Stephen Arno & Jeff Hart.
Western, <i>Larix occidentalis</i> Nutt. (1993)*	230	189	35	428	Wenatchee National Forest, WA; Kathy & Robert Van Pelt.
Western, <i>Larix occidentalis</i> Nutt. (1995)*	264	153	34	426	Lolo Nat'l Forest, Missoula Co., MT; Helen Smith & Micha Krebs.
<b>LAURELCHERRY</b>					
Carolina, <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> (Mill.) Ait. (1987)	127	47	55	188	Lakeland, FL; Nick Sykes.
English, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> L. (1987)	96	32	52	141	Seattle, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson.
<b>LEADWOOD</b>					
<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> (Vahl) Urban (1993)	70	37	27	114	Monroe Co., FL; David Sinclair & Frank Zickar.
<b>LEBBEK</b>					
<i>Albizia lebeck</i> (L.) Benth. (1968)	257	65	95	346	Lahaina, HI; L.W. Bryan.
<b>LEUCAENA</b>					
Great, <i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> (Schlecht.) Benth. (1994)	33	27	26	67	Audubon Sabal Palm Grove Sanctuary, TX; Joe Ideker.
Littleleaf, <i>Leucaena retusa</i> Benth. (1986)	33	21	26	61	Terrell Co., TX; Frank T. Callahan.
<b>LIDFLOWER</b>					
Pale, <i>Calyptanthus pallens</i> Griseb. (1993)	49	40	24	95	Vascaya Museum & Gardens, Miami, FL; Carol L. Lippincott.
<b>LIGNUMVITAE</b>					
Roughbark, <i>Guaiaacum sanctum</i> (L.) (1995)	26	28	36	63	Totten Key, FL; Diane Riggs.
Texas, <i>Guaiaacum angustifolium</i> Engelm. (1974)	32	26	22	64	Alamo, TX; Terry Fears.
<b>LOBLOLLY-BAY</b>					
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> (L.) Ellis (1993)	164	95	60	274	Ocala National Forest, FL; Robert Simons & Daniel B. Ward.
<b>LOCUST</b>					
Black, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> (L.) (1974)	280	96	92	399	Dansville, NY; B.L. Morris.
New Mexico, <i>Robinia neomexicana</i> Gray (1985)	64	77	14	145	Coconino National Forest, AZ; Alvin R. Brown.
<b>LOTEBUSH</b>					
<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> Hook. ex Torr. & Gray (1995)	9	17	17	30	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, AZ; Glenda Zahner.
<b>LYSILOMA</b>					
Bahama, <i>Lysiloma latifolium</i> (L.) Benth. (1989)	72	40	51	125	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Park, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
Littleleaf, <i>Lysiloma microphyllum</i> Benth. (1993)	58	27	33	93	Univ. of Arizona, AZ; Frank Callahan.



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Pringle, <i>Arctostaphylos pringlei</i> Parry (1978)	47	13	11	63	Washington Co., UT; Harold Isaacson.
Whiteleaf, <i>Arctostaphylos visida</i> Parry (1984)	45	31	20	81	Springville, CA; Lee Sweetser.
<b>MAPLE</b>					
Bigleaf, <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> Pursh (1977)	419	101	90	543	Clatsop Co., OR; Maynard Drawson.
Black, <i>Acer nigrum</i> Michx. f. (1987)	198	118	127	348	Allegan Co., MI; Harold Nett & Paul W. Thompson.
Canyon, <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Nutt. (1995)*	79	55	32	142	Lost Maples State Natural Area, TX; W.J. Graves, & R. Heideman.
Canyon, <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> Nutt. (1995)*	81	47	44	139	Lost Maples State Natural Area, TX; Mark Duff & Robert Edmondson.
Chalk, <i>Acer leucoderme</i> Small (1984)*	29	57	36	95	Sumter National Forest, SC; Roland E. Schoenike.
Chalk, <i>Acer leucoderme</i> Small (1984)*	35	49	35	93	Sumter National Forest, SC; Roland E. Schoenike.
Douglas, <i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (Hook.) Dipp. (1985)*	62	65	36	136	Ahsahka, ID; Kim & Beverly Davie.
Douglas, <i>Acer glabrum</i> var. <i>douglasii</i> (Hook.) Dipp. (1989)*	53	80	33	141	Sandpoint, ID; Dennis Clark.
Drummond red, <i>Acer rubrum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i> (Hook & Arn.) Sarg. (1991)	197	75	26	279	Pulaski Co., IL; Citizens Committee to Save the Cache.
Florida, <i>Acer barbatum</i> Michx. (1988)	139	100	64	255	Jasper Co., GA; Marshall Skinner.
Mountain, <i>Acer spicatum</i> Lam. (1982)	33	58	31	99	Houghton Co., MI; R. Krentzer & Pat Thompson.
Norway, <i>Acer platanoides</i> (1991)	235	137	116	401	New Paltz, NY; Cleante J. Gray.
Red, <i>Acer rubrum</i> L. (1984)*	222	179	120	431	St. Clair Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Red, <i>Acer rubrum</i> L. (1994)*	276	135	88	433	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN; Will Blozan.
Rocky Mountain, <i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr. (1978)	42	63	26	112	South of Hood River, OR; David Foley.
Silver, <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (L.) (1992)	379	61	82	461	Polk Co., IA; Kent Klein & Craig Campbell.
Striped, <i>Acer pennsylvanicum</i> (L.) (1984)	50	77	28	134	Bailey Arboretum, Nassau Co., NY; T. Kozlowski & F. Dearstynne.
Sugar, <i>Acer saccharum</i> Marsh. (1989)	233	87	100	345	Kingston, NH; Craig Federhen.
Vine, <i>Acer circinatum</i> Pursh (1992)	67	46	35	122	Tillamook Co., OR; Bill Schoppert.
<b>MAYTEN</b>					
Florida, <i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> Benth. (1995)*	17	18	18	40	Sanibel, FL; Stewart Brown.
Florida, <i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> Benth. (1995)*	15	17	22	37	Sanibel, FL; Richard Workman.
<b>MESQUITE</b>					
Honey, <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr. (1984)	152	52	71	222	Real Co., TX; Ronnie W. Pendley.
Screwbean, <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> Benth. (1983)*	39	30	36	78	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Screwbean, <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> Benth. (1983)*	35	28	40	73	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Velvet, <i>Prosopis velutina</i> Woot. (1993)	196	46	60	257	Santa Cruz Co., AZ; Gilbert Sykes.
<b>MILKBARK</b>					
<i>Drypetes diversifolia</i> Krug & Urban (1994)	39	46	18	90	Key Largo, FL; Vincent P. Condon & William G. Miller.
<b>MOUNTAIN-ASH</b>					
American, <i>Sorbus americana</i> Marsh. (1979)	80	62	40	152	West Virginia State Park, WV; Richard Salzer.
European, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (L.) (1987)	123	43	42	177	Woodland Park Zoo, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson.
Greene, <i>Sorbus scopulina</i> Greene (1993)	24	14	20	43	Finch Arboretum, Spokane, WA; Arthur Lee Jacobson & Ronald Brightman.
Showy, <i>Sorbus decora</i> (Sarg.) Schneid. (1982)	57	58	32	123	Mackinac Co., MI; William J. Mahalak.
Sitka, <i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> Roem. (1981)	19	50	18	74	Gardiner, OR; Lance Morgan.
<b>MOUNTAIN-HOLLY</b>					
<i>Nemopanthus mucronatus</i> (Alexander) Clark (1982)	13	20	10	36	Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
<b>MOUNTAIN-LAUREL</b>					
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> (L.) (1991)	58	25	28	90	WNC Arboretum, Asheville, NC; Ken Knox, Scot Knox & Ron Lance.
<b>MULBERRY</b>					
Black, <i>Morus nigra</i> (L.) (1991)	248	60	78	328	Westminster, MD; Earl Yingling.
Red, <i>Morus rubra</i> (L.) (1991)	260	63	78	343	Edmond, OK; Jim Mitchell.
Texas, <i>Morus microphylla</i> Buckl. (1972)	22	25	30	55	Kerr County, TX; John Galley.
White, <i>Morus alba</i> (L.) (1992)	292	59	73	369	Johnson Co., MO; Susan Troxel.
<b>OAK</b>					
Ajo, <i>Quercus turbinella</i> var. <i>ajoensis</i> (C.H. Muller) Little (1995)	82	35	40	127	Organ Pipe Cactus Nat. Monu., AZ; Robert & Glenda Zahner.
Arizona white, <i>Quercus arizonica</i> Sarg. (1993)	100	45	56	159	Santa Cruz Co., AZ; Robert Zahner.
Arkansas, <i>Quercus arkansana</i> Sarg. (1991)	27	52	33	87	Autauga Co., AL; Tom Lang.
Bear, <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> Wangerh. (1992)	34	41	30	83	Romney, WV; Mark Whetzel & Chip Brown.
Bebb, <i>Quercus bebbiana</i> (1972)	155	88	108	270	Kalamazoo Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Bigelow, <i>Quercus durandii</i> v. <i>breviloba</i> (Torr.) Palmer (1986)	83	40	45	134	Dickens Co., TX; John Bryson.
Black, <i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam. (1989)*	247	131	137	412	St. Clair Co., MI; Harold Nett.
Black, <i>Quercus velutina</i> Lam. (1989)*	308	84	95	416	Old Road, East Granby, CT; Edward A. Richardson.
Blackjack, <i>Quercus marilandica</i> Muenchh. (1991)*	103	90	80	213	Greenville, SC; Paul R. Dulinm.
Blackjack, <i>Quercus marilandica</i> Muenchh. (1991)*	124	70	80	214	Halifax Co., VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.
Blackjack, <i>Quercus marilandica</i> Muenchh. (1992)*	127	64	87	213	Ozark Co. MO; Tim Stanton.
Blue, <i>Quercus douglasii</i> Hook. & Arn. (1974)	243	94	48	349	Southern Alameda Co., CA; E. Lagel.
Bluejack, <i>Quercus incana</i> Bartr. (1992)	119	54	54	187	Pinellas Co., FL; Greg Barton.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Bottom, <i>Quercus nucinata</i> (1991)	152	96	106	275	Coldwater, Branch Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Bur, <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michx. (1995)	322	96	103	444	Paris, KY; Owen H. Robinson.
California black, <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> Newb. (1972)	338	124	115	491	Siskiyou National Forest, OR; Ralph King.
Canyon live, <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> Liebm. (1994)	331	77	120	438	Idyllwild, CA; Ronald Evans, MD.
Chapman, <i>Quercus chapmanii</i> Sarg. (1989)	81	45	50	139	Ocala National Forest, Lake George R.D., FL; Robert W. Simons.
Cherrybark, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> Ell. (1991)*	324	124	136	482	Sussex Co., VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.
Cherrybark, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> Ell. (1993)*	342	110	108	479	Colonial Beach, VA; William S. Hubard.
Chestnut, <i>Quercus prinus</i> (L.) (1983)	264	95	82	379	Northport, NY; George Peters.
Chinquapin, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> Engelm. (1995)	258	110	92	391	Near Montgomery, Clark Co., KY; Pete Kovalic & Larry Norton.
Chisos, <i>Quercus graciliformis</i> C. H. Muller (1982)	65	66	36	140	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Coast live, <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Nee (1993)	326	59	60	400	Green Valley, CA; Sharon & Damon Doherty.
Compton, <i>Quercus comptoniae</i> (1988)	136	60	87	218	Colonial Williamsburg, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.
Darlington, <i>Quercus hemispherica</i> (1992)	234	96	95	354	Wrens, GA; L.H. Simkins Jr. & D. McTier.
Deam, <i>Quercus deamii</i> (1991)	176	77	101	278	West Cottonhill Park, Sangamon Co., IL; Guy Sternberg.
Delta post, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>paludosa</i> Sarg. (1988)	118	108	56	240	Wood Co., TX; Edward C. Fritz.
Dunn, <i>Quercus dummi</i> Kellogg (1995)	83	37	36	129	Yavapai Co., AZ; Lora Morrow.
Durand (Typical), <i>Quercus durandii</i> var. <i>durandii</i> (1983)	174	110	120	314	Omaha, GA; Joel Robertson.
Emory, <i>Quercus emoryi</i> Torr. (1993)*	190	53	83	264	Oak Tree Canyon, AZ; Robert & Glenda Zahner.
Emory, <i>Quercus emoryi</i> Torr. (1993)*	186	56	92	265	Santa Cruz Co., AZ; T. Basinger.
Engelmann, <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> Greene (1968)	129	78	100	232	Pasadena, CA; Woodbridge Metcalf.
English, <i>Quercus robur</i> (L.) (1993)	178	102	89	302	State Capital, Olympia, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Gambel, <i>Quercus gambelii</i> Nutt. (1981)	216	47	85	284	Gila National Forest, NM; Dahl Kirkpatrick.
Georgia, <i>Quercus georgiana</i> M.A. Curtis (1992)	43	47	36	99	Pine Mountain, GA; Marshall Adams.
Graves, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> Sudw. (1982)*	154	42	40	206	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Graves, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> Sudw. (1976)*	145	51	41	206	Seminole Canyon, TX; B. Simpson, J.J. McEntire, J.B. Norris.
Gray, <i>Quercus grisea</i> Liebm. (1993)	216	45	73	279	Gila Valley, NM; Ralph Fisher Jr.
Havard, <i>Quercus havardii</i> Rydb. (1986)	40	30	23	76	Yoakum Co., TX; C. Murrell Thompson.
Interior live, <i>Quercus wislizenii</i> A. DC. (1982)	268	90	69	375	Near Stockton, CA; Darold MacDannald.
Lacey, <i>Quercus glaucoidea</i> Mart. & Gal. Small (1989)	107	58	96	189	Magic Springs Ranch, Blanco Co., TX; David Vaughn.
Laurel, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> Michx. (1993)*	267	93	122	391	Marengo Co., AL; Allen Black.
Laurel, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> Michx. (1992)*	238	131	108	396	Quitman, MS; Joan Pepper, Mike Crowell, & B. Brown.
Live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> Mill. (1976)	439	55	132	527	Near Lewisburg, LA; John deMarche & LA Forestry Assn.
Mexican blue, <i>Quercus oblongifolia</i> Torr. (1970)	123	34	45	168	Coronado National Forest, AZ; Don Richard.
Myrtle, <i>Quercus myrtifolia</i> Willd. (1986)	69	36	35	114	Ft. Clinch State Park, FL; Carol Beck.
Netleaf, <i>Quercus nigra</i> Nee (1983)	84	38	36	131	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Northern red, <i>Quercus rubra</i> (L.) (1987)	370	66	89	458	Rochester, NY; Mark Keister.
Nuttall, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> Palmer (1991)	280	118	85	419	St. Helena Meridian, LA; Butch Calhoun.
Oglethorpe, <i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i> Duncan (1968)	117	69	69	203	Near Lexington, GA; Samuel Jones.
Oregon white, <i>Quercus garryana</i> Dougl. ex Hook. (1991)	302	122	133	457	El Dorado Co., CA; Rob Bjorgum & Randall Frizzell.
Overcup, <i>Quercus lyrata</i> Walt. (1987)	258	156	120	444	Lewiston-Woodville, Bertie Co., NC; Larry Lawrence & Tom White.
Pin, <i>Quercus palustris</i> Muenchh. (1991)	240	110	112	378	Dick Barry Farm, Henderson Co., TN; Wade McMahan & Mike Stanford.
Post, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i> Wengen. (1987)	236	85	88	343	Surry Co., VA; G.M. Williamson & Byron Carmean.
Sand live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>geminata</i> (Small) Sarg. (1995)*	189	81	106	297	Gainesville, FL; Robert W. Simons.
Sand live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>geminata</i> (Small) Sarg. (1995)*	181	94	100	300	Gainesville, FL; Daniel B. Ward.
Sand post, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>margaretta</i> (Ashe) Sarg. (1988)	129	67	94	220	Westover Mem. Cemetery, Augusta, GA; Ken Knox & Roy Simkins.
Scarlet, <i>Quercus coccinea</i> Muenchh. (1995)	248	120	93	391	Powell County, KY; Raymond Hayes.
Shingle, <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> Michx. (1989)	200	104	68	321	Cincinnati, OH; A. P. Newman & R. Bernhard.
Shumard, <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (1994)	249	190	88	461	Overton Park Forest, Memphis, TN; B. Slavicek, L. Slavicek, & K. Mortimer.
Shumard (typical), <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (1975)*	261	97	105	384	Lake Providence, LA; Danny Clement, H. Ford Fallin.
Shumard (typical), <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (1994)*	212	144	112	384	Natchez, MS; Bill Brown.
Shumard (typical), <i>Quercus shumardii</i> (1994)*	234	117	111	379	Pee Wee Valley, KY; Christopher G. Nevins.
Silverleaf, <i>Quercus hypoleucoides</i> A. Camus (1994)	123	69	52	205	Santa Rita Mountains, AZ; Robert Zahner.
Southern red, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i> Michx. (1991)	331	104	135	469	Harwood, MD; Earl Yingling.
Swamp chestnut, <i>Quercus michauxii</i> Nutt. (1989)	197	200	148	434	Fayette Co., AL; Randy Aldridge.
Swamp white, <i>Quercus bicolor</i> Willd. (1992)	228	120	92	371	Clearwater Nature Center, Clinton, MD; John Zyla.
Texas, <i>Quercus shumardii</i> var. <i>texana</i> (Buckl.) Ashe (1995)	108	54	75	181	Bexar Co., TX; Mark Duff.
Texas live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>fusiformis</i> Sarg. (1988)*	277	52	99	354	Real Co., TX; LeAnn Walker.
Texas live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>fusiformis</i> Sarg. (1993)*	272	60	77	351	Spring Creek Ranch, Irion Co., TX; John L. Ferrel.
Toumey, <i>Quercus toumeyii</i> Sarg. (1994)	68	27	33	103	Atascosa Lookout Trail, AZ; Robert Zahner.
Turbinella, <i>Quercus turbinella</i> Greene (1993)	160	43	49	215	Spring Mountain Ranch State Park, Clark Co., NV; John Jones.
Turkey, <i>Quercus laevis</i> Walt. (1989)	191	74	42	276	Cockeysville, MD; W. Martin & R. McMillan.
Valley, <i>Quercus lobata</i> Nee (1984)	348	163	99	536	South of Covelo, CA; Willis Linn Jepsen.
Vasey, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> (Buckl.) C.H. Muller (1982)*	45	48	40	103	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Vasey, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> (Buckl.) C.H. Muller (1976)*	51	39	32	98	Val Verde Co., TX; B. Simpson, J.J. McEntire, J. B. Norris.
Water, <i>Quercus uigra</i> (L.) (1991)	266	128	79	414	Calhoun Co., FL; Jake Almond.
White, <i>Quercus alba</i> (L.) (1991)	374	79	102	479	Wye Mills State Park, MD; F.W. Beasley.
Willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i> (L.) (1989)*	279	112	114	420	Oxford, MD; William Myers.
Willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i> (L.) (1994)*	274	123	100	422	Memphis, TN; Kimberly Mortimer & Brett Slavicek.



**National Champion Mountain Paper Birch—Sleeping Bear Dunes, Michigan**

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (* denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4½ ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i> (L.) (1986)*	318	73	132	424	Noxubee Co., MS; Bryant E. Brown.
<b>OLEANDER</b> <i>Nerium oleander</i> (L.) (1992)	56	18	18	79	Pasadena, CA; Ronald A. Morrow.
<b>OSAGE-ORANGE</b> <i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) Schneid. (1994)	321	60	85	402	Charlotte Co., VA; Red Hill Shrine.
<b>OYSTERWOOD</b> <i>Gymnanthes</i> Sw. (1989)	17	33	8	52	Key Largo, FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
<b>PALMETTO</b> Cabbage, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> (Walt.) Lodd. ex Schult. (1991)	70	62	30	140	City Park, Brunswick, GA; Ralph Gornto, Donny Hattaway, Jimmy Mock.
Texas sabal, <i>Sabal texana</i> (1995)*	61	50	15	115	Hidalgo County, TX; J. Ideker & B. MacWhorter.
Texas sabal, <i>Sabal texana</i> (1995)*	61	45	20	111	San Benito, Cameron Co., TX; Sue Griffin.
<b>PALOVERDE</b> Blue, <i>Cercidium floridum</i> Benth. ex Gray (1976)	86	53	42	150	Riverside Co., CA; Frank Callahan.
Texas, <i>Cercidium texanum</i> Gray (1995)	37	34	34	80	Las Palomas Wildlife Mgmt. Area, TX; Joe Ideker.
Yellow, <i>Cercidium microphyllum</i> (Torr.) Rose & Johnst. (1995)	49	30	33	87	Mesa, AZ; Ken Morrow.
<b>PAPER-MULBERRY</b> <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> (L.) Vent. (1991)	157	75	55	246	Flamingo Tropical Gardens, Ft. Lauderdale, FL; David Bar-Zvi.
<b>PARADISE-TREE</b> <i>Simarouba glauca</i> DC. (1994)	109	63	59	187	Fort Lauderdale, FL; A. Buckley, Hendrickson, R. Trickel.
<b>PARASOLTREE</b> Chinese, <i>Firmiana simplex</i> (L.) W.F. Wight (1972)	80	58	40	148	Tyler Co., TX; Donald Staples.
<b>PAULOWNIA</b> Royal, <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc. (1988)	260	64	67	341	Reitz Memorial HS, Evansville, IN; Scott C. Wagner & Mary Ellen Jones.
<b>PAUROTIS-PALM</b> <i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> (Griseb. & H. Wendl.) (1993)	13	32	3	46	West Palm Beach, FL; Michael Zimmerman.



Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
<b>PAWPAW</b>					
Common, <i>Asimina triloba</i> (L.) Dunal (1986)	92	60	30	160	Newton Co., MS; Jerry and Jewell Dunajick.
Smallflower, <i>Asimina parviflora</i> (Michx.) Dunal (1993)	21	24	17	49	Lake Jem County Park, FL; R. W. Simons & D.B. Ward.
<b>PEACH</b>					
<i>Prunus persica</i> Batsch (1986)*	72	18	32	98	Morrisville, VA; Richard Salzer.
<i>Prunus persica</i> Batsch (1994)*	50	37	25	93	Lusby, MD; John Zyla.
<b>PEAR</b>					
Common, <i>Pyrus communis</i> (L.) (1991)	174	59	56	247	Waitsburg, WA; Van Pelt, Muse, & Drawson.
<b>PECAN</b>					
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch (1994)	251	118	159	409	Weatherford, TX; Lyn Cole.
<b>PEPPERTREE</b>					
<i>Schinus molle</i> (L.) (1969)	322	47	83	390	San Juan Capistrano, CA; Ray Wheeler.
Brazil, <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> Raddi (1991)	166	35	52	214	Broward Co., FL; John W. Kern.
<b>PERSIMMON</b>					
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1977)*	81	131	40	222	Big Oak Tree State Park, MO; John Wylie & Gene Brunk, Dardanelle, Arkansas, AR; Shelby Hayward. Belmont Lodge Incorporated, Wayside, MS; David K. Lee. Tuckahoe Wildlife Mgt. Area, Screven Co., GA; Jim Ozier. Congaree Swamp Nat'l Monu., SC; Robert H. Jones & Gretel Arnold. Congaree Swamp Nat'l Monu., SC; Robert H. Jones & Marina Richter. Uvalde Co., TX; William Graves.
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1987)*	136	66	85	223	
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1989)*	97	110	54	221	
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1991)*	91	121	42	223	
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1995)*	95	120	40	225	
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (L.) (1995)*	85	132	37	226	
Texas, <i>Diospyros texana</i> Scheele (1965)	68	26	32	102	
<b>PINCKNEYA</b>					
<i>Pinckneya pubens</i> Michx. (1991)	10	21	7	33	Marion Co., FL; Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward.
<b>PINE</b>					
Apache, <i>Pinus engelmannii</i> Carr. (1983)	122	98	30	228	Coronado National Forest, AZ; C. Philip Yost.
Arizona, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> (Engelm.) Shaw (1993)	146	118	42	275	Pima Co., AZ; R. Zahner & S. Jackson.
Austrian, <i>Pinus nigra</i> (1991)	129	114	49	255	Lincoln Park, Tacoma, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Bishop, <i>Pinus muricata</i> D. Don (1986)	172	112	40	294	Mendocino Co., CA; Frank Callahan.
Bolander's, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> (Parl.) Vasey (1983)	58	76	18	139	Jughandle State Reserve, CA; Robert E. Sholars.
Chihuahua, <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i> (Engelm.) Shaw (1984)*	111	87	32	206	Fort Apache Indian Res., AZ; Don Vandendriesche.
Chihuahua, <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i> (Engelm.) Shaw (1982)*	109	87	37	205	Fort Apache Indian Res., AZ; M. Haasken, S. Bradshaw, & J. Erickson.
Colorado bristlecone, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> (Engelm.) (1985)*	132	76	39	218	Carson National Forest, NM; S. Edmonds, J. Crellin, & W. Hurst.
Colorado bristlecone, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> (Engelm.) (1986)*	138	72	33	218	Colfax Co., NM; Joel B. Cotton.
Digger, <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> Dougl. (1986)	186	161	79	367	Redding, CA; John Callaghan.
Eastern white, <i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (1984)*	186	201	52	400	Marquette, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Eastern white, <i>Pinus strobus</i> L. (1984)*	202	181	64	399	Marquette, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Foxtail, <i>Pinus balfouriana</i> Grev. & Balf. (1982)	316	76	34	401	Trinity National Forest, CA; Stanley G. & Richard S. Moore.
Intermountain bristlecone, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>longaeva</i> (D.K. Bailey) Little (1978)	473	47	41	530	Inyo National Forest, CA; A.E. Noren.
Jack, <i>Pinus banksiana</i> Lamb. (1995)	116	56	61	187	Lake Bronson, MN; Steve Morgan.
Jeffrey, <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> Grev. & Balf. (1984)	307	197	90	527	Stanislaus National Forest, CA; D.W. Camp & T.C. Phillips.
Knobcone, <i>Pinus attenuata</i> Lemm. (1976)	135	117	66	269	Shasta Co., CA; Paul Caster.
Limber, <i>Pinus flexilis</i> James (1988)	275	58	46	345	Uinta National Forest, UT; T.A. Walker, W. Crawford, T. Dietz.
Loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i> (L.) (1993)	188	148	83	357	Warren, AR; Charles Eddington, Podatch Corp.
Lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (Engelm.) (1980)	137	135	41	282	Valley Co., ID; J. Parker, R. Dyer, F. Johnson.
Longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i> Mill. (1977)*	91	134	38	235	Wilkinson Co., MS; Frank Davis.
Longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i> Mill. (1992)*	115	110	50	238	Covington Co., MS; Jim Bush & Bryant E. Brown.
Mexican pinyon, <i>Pinus cembroides</i> Zucc. (1982)	111	66	44	188	Big Bend National Park, TX; James E. Liles.
Monterey, <i>Pinus radiata</i> D. Don (1968)	264	125	91	412	Downing's Forest, CA; Woodbridge Metcalf.
Parry pinyon, <i>Pinus quadrifolia</i> Parl. ex Sudw. (1976)	86	53	42	150	Riverside Co., CA; Frank Callahan.
Pinyon (two-leaf), <i>Pinus edulis</i> (Engelm.) Little (1982)	213	69	52	295	Cuba, NM; Joseph P. Szimhart.
Pitch, <i>Pinus rigida</i> Mill. (1993)	161	94	43	266	Newberry, NH; Tammara VanRyn.
Pond, <i>Pinus serotina</i> Michx. (1992)	129	89	53	231	Thomas Co., GA; T.S. Lee.
Ponderosa, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Dougl. ex Laws. (1974)*	287	223	68	527	Plumas, CA; John Bell & Philip Interf.
Ponderosa, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> Dougl. ex Laws. (1992)*	342	178	45	531	Deschutes, OR; Frank T. Callahan.
Red, <i>Pinus resinosa</i> Ait. (1993)	124	124	60	263	Watersmeet, MI; E.B. Ehrle, R. Zelinski, Paul W. Thompson.
Rocky Mountain ponderosa, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>scopulorum</i> (Engelm.) (1995)	177	144	52	334	San Juan Nat'l Forest, Pagosa Springs, CO; Mark D. Rouw, J. Christenson & S. Sarnow.
Sand, <i>Pinus clausa</i> (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey (1993)*	86	95	41	191	Starkey Wilderness Park, FL; Ken L. Stay & Jeff Overby.
Sand, <i>Pinus clausa</i> (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey (1990)*	77	100	42	188	Starkey Wilderness Park, FL; Kevin W. Love.
Sand, <i>Pinus clausa</i> (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey (1990)*	84	94	38	188	Starkey Wilderness Park, FL; Kerry Tully.

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement (*denotes Co-champion)	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
Scotch, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (L.) (1983)	186	64	76	269	Lenawee Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson & H. Nett.
Shore, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> Dougl. ex Loud. (1992)	138	101	37	248	Bryant, Snohomish Co., WA; Ron Brightman.
Shortleaf, <i>Pinus echinata</i> Mill. (1980)	133	138	75	290	Myrtle, MS; Glenn H. Coffey.
Sierra lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (Grev. & Balf.) Engelm. (1984)*	239	114	40	363	San Bernardino National Forest, CA; Miles Gulick.
Sierra lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (Grev. & Balf.) Engelm. (1985)*	229	118	55	361	Stanislaus National Forest, CA; Mr. & Mrs. C. Grinstead.
Sierra lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> (Grev. & Balf.) Engelm. (1987)*	242	106	65	364	Stanislaus National Forest, CA; Robert Riede & Irvin Stafford.
Singleleaf pinyon, <i>Pinus monophylla</i> Torr. & Frem. (1991)	164	45	40	219	Inyo Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.
Slash, <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>elliotii</i> (Engelm.) (1992)	130	138	55	282	Jacksonville, FL; Scott Crosby.
South Florida slash, <i>Pinus elliotii</i> var. <i>densa</i> (1993)	130	67	75	216	Univ. of South Florida, Sarasota, FL; William J. Schilling.
Southwestern white, <i>Pinus strobiformis</i> (Engelm.) (1974)	185	111	62	312	Lincoln National Forest, NM; Thomas Dix.
Sugar, <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> Dougl. (1993)	442	232	29	681	Dorrrington, CA; Herbert E. McLean & Gary Whitson.
Table mountain, <i>Pinus pungens</i> Lamb. (1984)	97	94	46	202	Stokes Co., NC; Mike Pell & Steve Williams.
Torrey, <i>Pinus torreyana</i> Parry ex Carr. (1993)	245	126	130	404	Carpenteria, CA; Edward Scanlon.
Virginia, <i>Pinus virginiana</i> Mill. (1992)*	92	114	43	217	Jefferson Co., AL; Mack Jenkins.
Virginia, <i>Pinus virginiana</i> Mill. (1995)*	103	103	50	219	Madisonville, KY; Scott C. Wagner & Daniel L. Williamson.
Washoe, <i>Pinus washoensis</i> Mason & Stockwell (1991)	205	161	64	382	Modoc Nat'l Forest, CA; Dr. Riegel, Dr. Thornburgh, Dr. Sawyer.
Western white, <i>Pinus monticola</i> Dougl. ex D. Don (1991)	394	151	52	558	El Dorado Nat'l Forest, CA; Henry Carsten & Maynard Drawson.
Whitebark, <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> (Engelm.) (1980)	331	69	47	412	Sawtooth Nat'l Rec. Area, ID; Allan W. Ashton & David O. Lee.
<b>PISONIA</b>					
<i>Pisonia rotundata</i> Griseb. (1994)	38	28	14	69	Monroe Co., FL; Robert W. Ehrig.
<b>PISTACHE</b>					
Texas, <i>Pistacia texana</i> Swingle (1976)	51	39	46	102	Val Verde Co., TX; B. Simpson, J.J. McEntire, J.B. Norris.
<b>PLUM</b>					
Allegheny, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> Porter (1991)*	37	37	24	80	Jefferson National Forest, VA; Richard Salzer.
Allegheny, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> Porter (1991)*	52	24	32	84	Lock Haven Swim & Beach Club, Roanoke, VA; Richard Salzer.
American, <i>Prunus americana</i> Marsh (1993)	39	48	36	96	Gadsden County, FL; Simons, Buckner, Gholson, Godfrey.
Canada, <i>Prunus nigra</i> Ait (1972)	50	51	48	113	Macomb Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Chickasaw, <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Marsh. (1987)	51	32	32	91	Henderson Co., NC; Ken Knox.
Flatwoods, <i>Prunus umbellata</i> Ell. (1991)	18	34	24	58	Gainesville, FL; R. T. Ing, D.B. Ward, R. W. Simons.
Garden, <i>Prunus domestica</i> L. (1993)	130	47	48	189	Portland, OR; Phyllis Reynolds.
Hortulan, <i>Prunus hortulana</i> Bailey (1972)	33	27	30	68	Van Meter State Park, MO; Kendall Laughlin.
Klamath, <i>Prunus subcordata</i> Benth. (1972)	42	28	19	75	Klamath Falls, OR; Frank Callahan.
Mexican, <i>Prunus mexicana</i> Wats. (1990)	63	15	24	84	Hood Co., TX; Frank L. Saffarans Jr.
Wildgoose, <i>Prunus munsoniana</i> Wight & Hedr. (1991)	56	20	20	81	New Salem State Historical Park, IL; Sue Wydick & Guy Sternberg.
<b>POINCIANA</b>					
Royal, <i>Delonix regia</i> (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf. (1981)	102	61	57	177	Ft. Denaud Road, FL; Michael W. Kenton.
<b>POISON-SUMAC</b>					
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> (L.) Kuntze (1972)*	34	16	17	54	Robins Island, NY; George Peters.
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> (L.) Kuntze (1991)*	23	23	21	51	Chesapeake, VA; B. Carmean & G. Williamson.
<b>POISONTREE</b>					
Florida, <i>Metopium toxiferum</i> (L.) Krug & Urban (1993)	81	39	32	128	Lignumvitae Key St. Botan. Site, FL; Ken Roundtree & Dave Sinclair.
<b>POND-APPLE</b>					
<i>Annona glabra</i> L. (1989)	125	44	47	181	Miami, FL; Carol Lippincot.
<b>POND-CYPRESS</b>					
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>nutans</i> (Ait.) Sweet (1969)	284	135	79	439	Newton, GA; Arthur H. Walters.
<b>POPLAR</b>					
Balsam, <i>Populus balsamifera</i> L. (1991)	165	128	57	307	Champion, MI; Elwood B. Ehrle & Paul W. Thompson.
White, <i>Populus Alba</i> L. (1992)	263	93	86	378	St. Charles, IL; Brett Slavicek & Kimberly Mortimer.
<b>PORTIATREE</b>					
<i>Thespesia populnea</i> Soland. ex Correa (1968)	108	42	69	167	Kekaha, HI; L.W. Bryan.
<b>POSSUMHAW</b>					
<i>Ilex decidua</i> Walt. (1995)*	37	42	43	90	Congaree Swamp Nat. Mon. Richland Co., SC; L.L. Gaddy & Guy Taylor.
<i>Ilex decidua</i> Walt. (1993)*	39	47	31	94	Gadsden County, FL; Simons, Buckner, Gholson, & Godfrey.
<b>PRICKLY-ASH</b>					
Common, <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> Mill. (1994)	15	28	38	53	Beverly Hills Rouge Park, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Lime, <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> (L.) Sarg. (1993)	21	26	38	57	Lee Co., FL; Eric H. Hoyer & Norma Jean Byrd.
<b>PRIVET</b>					
California, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Hassk. (1994)	64	23	31	95	Manteo, NC; Richard Salzer.

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Chinese, <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour. (1991)	97	73	69	187	Sacramento, CA; Van Pelt & A. L. Jacobson.
Japanese, <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> Thunb. (1984)	98	42	44	151	Capitol Bldg. Grounds, Richland Co., SC; Ronald Ferguson.
<b>RAPANEA</b>					
Florida, <i>Rapanea punctata</i> (Lam.) Lundell (1992)	29	30	17	63	Sanibel, FL; Ferrell Johns.
<b>REDBAY</b>					
<i>Persea borbonia</i> (L.) Spreng. (1972)*	164	58	68	239	Randolph City, GA; George Walker.
<i>Persea borbonia</i> (L.) Spreng. (1993)*	152	77	52	242	Hamilton Co., FL; Norman Nichols.
<b>REDBERRY</b>					
Eugenia, <i>Eugenia confusa</i> DC. (1984) *	58	45	25	109	Viscaya Museum & Gardens, FL; Albert Hetzell & Ron Smith.
<b>REDBUD</b>					
California, <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> Torr. ex Gray (1980)	74	29	35	112	Santa Rosa, CA; E. Lagel.
Eastern, <i>Cercis canadensis</i> L. (1994)	125	44	35	178	Memphis, TN; Brett Slavicek & Trey Gonzales.
Texas, <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i> (Wats.) Hopkins (1992)	72	30	33	110	Dallas Co., TX; Courtney Blevins.
<b>REDCEDAR</b>					
Eastern, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. (1988)*	211	55	68	283	Lone Hill Church Cemetery, Coffee Co., GA; Richard Johnston.
Eastern, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L. (1993)*	183	90	45	284	Coleman Cemetery, Angelina N. E, TX; Floyd E. Boyett.
Southern, <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> (Small) Bailey (1995)	195	75	52	283	Archer, Alachua Co., FL.
Western, <i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn. ex. D. Don (1977)*	732	178	54	924	Forks, WA; Ken Hoover.
Western, <i>Thuja plicata</i> Donn. ex. D. Don (1993)*	761	159	45	931	Olympic National Park, WA; F.W. Mathias.
<b>REDWOOD</b>					
Coast, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> (D. Don.) Endl. (1993)	845	313	101	1183	Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park, CA; Ron Hildebrandt & Michael Taylor.
<b>RHODODENDRON</b>					
Catawba, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> Michx. (1991)*	10	26	11	39	Pisgah Nat'l. Forest, Burke Co., NC; Ken, Amy, & Mike Knox.
Catawba, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> Michx. (1995)*	17	19	17	40	Great Smoky Mtns. N. P., NC; Will Blozen & Katherine Johnson.
Pacific, <i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i> D. Don ex G. Don (1976)	20	33	20	58	Mendocino Co., CA; Frank Callahan.
Rosebay, <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> L. (1981)	25	40	22	71	Sumter N.F., Oconee Co., SC; Roland E. Schoenike.
<b>RIBBONBUSH</b>					
<i>Adenostana sparsifolium</i> Torr. (1977)	42	23	18	70	North Warner Springs, CA; Frank Callahan.
<b>ROYALPALM</b>					
Florida, <i>Roystonea elata</i> (Bartr.) F Harper (1994)	70	66	26	143	Labelle, FL; Chris Anderson.
<b>RUSSIAN-OLIVE</b>					
<i>Eleagnus angustifolia</i> L. (1995)	160	52	60	227	Near Black Hills Speedway, SD; Royce King.
<b>SAGEBRUSH</b>					
Big, <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> Nutt. (1991)*	17	17	16	38	Franklin Co., WA; R. Noggles, B. Glodowski, F Johnson.
Big, <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> Nutt. (1991)*	20	13	17	37	Crooked River Nat'l Grassland, OR; Mark R. Corbet.
<b>SAGUARO</b>					
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> Engelm. (1995)	82	54	14	140	Vulture Mountains, AZ; John Lindmeier.
<b>SAPODILLA</b>					
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) v. Royen (1992)*	156	72	62	244	Key West, FL; William S. Hubbard.
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> (L.) v. Royen (1993)*	174	56	53	243	Matheson Preserve, Miami, FL; A. Cohen, L. Hardy, & R. Smith.
<b>SASSAFRAS</b>					
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> (Nutt.) Ness (1995)	262	78	69	357	Owensboro, KY; Dr. O.W. Rash.
<b>SATINLEAF</b>					
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. (1994)	73	41	34	123	Miami, FL; Clifford Shaw & Al Hetzell.
<b>SATINWOOD</b>					
West Indies, <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> Vahl (1993)	33	20	28	60	Bahia Honda State Park, FL; John Baust.
<b>SAW-PALMETTO</b>					
<i>Serenoa repens</i> (1994)*	22	20	13	45	Withlacoochee State Forest, FL; Buford C. Pruitt.
<i>Serenoa repens</i> (1987)*	27	21	8	50	Ft. Pierce, FL; Steve Fousek & Paul Williams.
<b>SEAGRAPE</b>					
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> (1994)	149	62	66	228	Miami, FL; Don McCarthy.
<b>SEQUOIA</b>					
Giant, <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> (1975)	998	275	107	1300	Sequoia National Park, CA; Isabelle F Story.

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<b>SERVICEBERRY</b>					
Allegheny, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Wieg. (1994)*	76	78	47	166	Noland Div.Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, NC; Will Blozan.
Allegheny, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> Wieg. (1995)*	85	73	38	168	Thomas Ridge Trail, Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, NC; Will Blozan & Michael Davie.
Downy, <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> (Michx. f.) Fern. (1986)	108	60	53	181	Burkes Garden, VA; Louise G. Hoge.
Roundleaf, <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> (1989)	54	34	42	99	Clarendon, VT; Dave Potter.
Utah, <i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> Koehne (1993)	97	19	17	120	Coconino National Forest, AZ; Wayne Hite.
Western, <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Nutt.) Nutt. (1993)	39	42	43	92	Beacon Rock State Park, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
<b>SILKBAY</b>					
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>humilis</i> (Nash) Kopp (1991)	55	38	46	105	Ocala National Forest, FL; Robert W. Simons.
<b>SILKTASSEL</b>					
Wavyleaf, <i>Garrya elliptica</i> Dougl. ex Lindl. (1972)	28	29	22	63	Brookings, OR; Frank Callahan.
<b>SILKTREE</b>					
Mimosa, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazzini (1986)*	144	54	81	218	Webster Parish, LA; Thomas B. Campbell.
Mimosa, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazzini (1989)*	145	55	78	220	Tuscaloosa Co., AL; Pat Waldrop.
<b>SILVERBELL</b>					
Carolina, <i>Halesia carolina</i> L. (1995)*	151	104	40	265	Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, TN; W. Blozan & T. Remaley.
Carolina, <i>Halesia carolina</i> L. (1995)*	152	103	45	266	Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, TN; Will Blozan, Tom Remaley, & Duff McCully.
Carolina, <i>Halesia carolina</i> L. (1995)*	155	96	39	261	Great Smoky Mtns. N. P., TN; Will Blozan & Michael Davie.
Two-Wing, <i>Halesia diptera</i> Ellis (1988)	114	42	40	166	Spring Grove Cemetery & Arbor., Cincinnati, OH; Len Thomas & Tom Smith.
<b>SILVERPALM</b>					
Florida, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> (Jacq.) Bailey (1979)*	19	27	6	48	Bahia Honda St.Pk. Rec. Area, FL; Capt. John A. Baust.
Florida, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> (Jacq.) Bailey (1976)*	21	25	7	48	Bahia Honda St. Pk. Rec. Area, FL; Clifford Shaw & George Avery.
<b>SMOKETHORN</b>					
<i>Dalea spinosa</i> Gray (1976)	48	17	12	68	Anza Borrego State Park, CA; Frank Callahan.
<b>SMOKETREE</b>					
American, <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> Raf. (1989)*	95	39	38	144	West Lafayette, IN; S.A. Jamieson & A.T. Grossman.
American, <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> Raf. (1991)*	104	32	43	147	Hamilton Co., OH; Tim Jacob.
<b>SNOWBELL</b>					
American, <i>Styrax americanus</i> Lam. (1982)*	8	13	15	25	Angelina Co., TX; Ned Fritz.
American, <i>Styrax americanus</i> Lam. (1981)*	8	15	11	26	Pickens Co., SC; R.E. Schoenike & W.H. Davis MacGregor.
Bigleaf, <i>Styrax grandifolius</i> Ait. (1991)	8	22	10	33	Chowan Co., NC; Sid Shearin & Paris Trail.
<b>SOAPBERRY</b>					
Western, <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> Hook. & Arn. (1993)	126	62	67	205	Corpus Christi, TX; Brian Sichel.
Wingleaf, <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L. (1991)	88	72	36	169	Paynes Prairie State Preserve, FL; Robert Simons.
<b>SOLDIERWOOD</b>					
<i>Colubrina elliptica</i> (Sw.) Briz. & Stern (1991)	22	41	13	66	Wild Tamarind Nature Trail, Monroe Co., FL; Jeanne M. Parks.
<b>SOPHORA</b>					
Mescalbean, <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> (1983)	68	27	27	102	Comal Co., TX; Ann Holland & Kathy Thielemann.
Texas, <i>Sophora affinis</i> Torr. & Gray (1969)	60	33	30	101	Leakey, TX; John Haislet.
<b>SOURWOOD</b>					
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC. (1995)	106	96	28	209	Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park near Cosby, TN; Will Blozan & Rob Messick.
<b>SPARKLEBERRY</b>					
Tree, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Marsh. (1984)*	58	24	33	90	Aiken Co., SC; Roy Simkins Jr.
Tree, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> Marsh. (1991)*	52	29	45	92	Evergreen Country Club, Evergreen, AL; Nell Stuart.
<b>SPICEBUSH</b>					
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> (L.) Blume (1992)	37	20	20	62	Jefferson National Forest, VA; Richard Salzer.
<b>SPRUCE</b>					
Black, <i>Picea mariana</i> (Mill.) B.S.P. (1989)	62	78	21	145	Taylor County, WI; Nick Risch.
Black Hills, <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>densata</i> Bailey (1995)	116	87	32	211	Terry Peak, SD; Jeff Van Gerpen.
Blue, <i>Picea pungens</i> Engelm. (1980)	186	122	36	317	Ashley National Forest, UT; A.J. Frandsen & Sherel Goodrich.
Brewer, <i>Picea brewerana</i> Wats. (1993)	201	176	55	391	Trinity Alps Wilderness, Klamath N. F., CA; Thornburgh, Sawyer, Figura, & Thoele.
Engelmann, <i>Picea engelmannii</i> Parry ex Engelm. (1970)	290	179	43	480	Payette Lake, ID; Bill Petzak.
Norway, <i>Picea abies</i> (L.) Karst (1994)	180	120	66	317	Hamilton College, Clinton, NY; Charles McFadden.
Red, <i>Picea rubens</i> Sarg. (1986)	169	123	39	302	Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l Park, NC; J. Renfro and C. Blakeman.
Sitka, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Bong.) Carr. (1987)*	673	206	93	902	Seaside, OR; Maynard Dawson.

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Sitka, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> (Bong.) Carr. (1987)*	707	191	96	922	Olympic National Forest, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
White, <i>Picea glauca</i> (Moench) Voss (1995)	125	130	28	262	Koochiching Co., MN; D.H. Ford, E. Jamrock, R. Stapleton.
<b>STAGGER-BUSH</b>					
<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> (Walt.) Nutt. (1993)*	28	36	15	68	Ocala National Forest, FL; Jeff Overby & Frank Brandt.
<i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> (Walt.) Nutt. (1993)*	29	35	27	71	Ocala National Forest, FL; Jeff Overby.
<b>STEWARTIA</b>					
Mountain, <i>Stewartia ovata</i> (Cav.) Weatherby (1995)	20	26	17	50	Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, WA; Robert Van Pelt & Arthur Lee Jacobson.
Virginia, <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> L. (1987)*	10	15	24	31	Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean, & G.M. Williamson.
Virginia, <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> L. (1994)*	10	19	28	36	Ponce de Leon, FL; Murdock "Ray" Gillis.
<b>STOPPER</b>					
Redberry, <i>Eugenia confusa</i> DC (1993)	60	46	26	113	Viscaya Museum & Gardens, Miami, FL; A.H. Hetzell & R. Smith.
Simpson, <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> var. <i>simpsonii</i> (Small) R. W. Long (1995)	34	51	40	95	Fern Forest Nature Center, Pompono Beach, FL; Jim Higgins.
White, <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> (Sw.) Willd. (1994)*	15	28	9	45	Barnacle State Historical Site, FL; J.T. Valenta & R. Hammer.
White, <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> (Sw.) Willd. (1993)*	15	25	11	43	Sanibel Island, FL; Richard R. Workman.
<b>STRONGBACK</b>					
Bahama, <i>Bourreria ovata</i> Miers (1991)	24	28	23	58	Monroe Co., FL; Jeanne M. Parks & Dr. Wayne Hoffman.
Rough, <i>Bourreria radula</i> (Poir.) G. Don (1995)	22	23	19	50	Key West, FL; Vincent P. Condon.
<b>SUGARBERRY</b>					
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> Willd. (1984)	301	81	114	411	Society Hill, SC; Edward Drayton & C.K. Dunlap.
<b>SUMAC</b>					
Evergreen, <i>Rhus virens</i> Lindh. ex Gray (1991)	36	12	17	52	Concan, Uvalde Co., TX; W.J. Graves.
Inland shining, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> (1991)	20	33	20	58	Kalamazoo Co., MI; Paul S. Thompson.
Mearns, <i>Rhus choriophylla</i> Woot. & Standl. (1995)	24	20	19	49	Coronado National Forest, AZ; Robert Zahner.
Prairie, <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> (Gray) Britton (1994)	48	23	35	80	Kerrville, TX; Raymond C. Doggett.
Shining, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>copallina</i> L. (1986)	35	49	19	89	Marion Co., TX; John Haislet.
Smooth, <i>Rhus glabra</i> L. (1993)*	38	26	27	71	Walla Walla, WA; R. Van Pelt, R. Brightman, S. Muse.
Smooth, <i>Rhus glabra</i> L. (1993)*	26	38	19	69	Walla Walla, WA; R. Van Pelt & R. Brightman.
Southern, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>leucantha</i> (Jacq.) DC. (1992)	41	31	28	79	Athens, GA; Sydney T. Bacchus.
Staghorn, <i>Rhus typhina</i> L. (1985)	50	61	20	116	Tallapoosa County, AL; Ted Kreschmann.
Sugar, <i>Rhus ovata</i> Wats. (1995)	65	32	33	105	Superstition Wilderness Area, Tonto N. F., AZ; Ken Morrow.
<b>SWAMPBAY</b>					
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> (Pursh) Little (1991)	161	83	29	251	Pettigrew State Park, Washington Co., NC; Sid Shearin.
<b>SWEETGUM</b>					
American, <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L. (1984)	278	136	66	430	Craven Co., NC; H.E. Bremer, B. Tate, S. Newcombe.
<b>SWEETLEAF</b>					
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (L.) L'Her. (1986)*	54	54	38	118	Southern Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson.
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> (L.) L'Her. (1986)*	35	70	36	114	Southern Chesapeake, VA; Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson.
<b>SYCAMORE</b>					
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L. (1974)	582	129	105	737	Jeromesville, OH; Loren Latimer & Jack Basinger.
Arizona, <i>Platanus wrightii</i> Wats. (1981)	283	114	116	426	Sierra Co., NM; Donald Darling.
California, <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nutt. (1991)	300	90	64	406	Goleta, CA; Whit Bronaugh.
<b>TALLOWTREE</b>					
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (L.) Roxb. (1994)	143	51	76	213	Goodrich Ind. Sch. Dist., Polk County, TX; Charles "Boo" Walker.
<b>TAMARACK</b>					
<i>Larix laricina</i> (Du Roi) K. Koch (1994)	136	108	47	256	Phoenix, MD; Craig & Sue Martin.
<b>TAMARIND</b>					
<i>Tamarindus indica</i> L. (1992)	167	75	84	263	Monroe Co., FL; Mike Cullen & David Sinclair.
<b>TAMARISK</b>					
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> Lour. (1981)	150	34	38	194	Columbus, NM; Ralph Fisher.
French, <i>Tamarix gallica</i> L. (1991)	104	55	59	174	Big Bend NP, Brewster Co., TX; Larry Villalva & Kit Osterling.
Small-flower, <i>Tamarix parviflora</i> L. (1986)	56	14	22	76	Hampton, VA; Richard Salzer.
<b>TANOAK</b>					
<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd. (1991)	270	92	84	383	Six Rivers NF, CA; Val Lane, Mercedes Compton, Larry Cabodi.
<b>TESOTA</b>					
<i>Olneya tesota</i> Gray (1991)	198	33	55	245	Riverside County, CA; Roland de Gouvenain.



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<b>THATCHPALM</b> Florida, <i>Thrinax radiata</i> Lodd. ex J. A. & J. H. Schult. (1991)	17	28	2	46	Hollywood, FL; D. Spicer, Wm. Harms, Wm. Tesaro.
<b>TORCHWOOD</b> <i>Amyris elemifera</i> L. (1994)	18	22	15	44	Monroe Co., FL; Mike Cullen & David Sinclair.
<b>TORREYA</b> California, <i>Torreya californica</i> Torr. (1992) Florida, <i>Torreya taxifolia</i> Arn. (1972)	251 109	96 45	68 40	364 164	Swanton, CA; Frank T. Callahan. Norlina, NC; Robert Simons.
<b>TOYON</b> <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (1992)	58	32	28	97	Santa Barbara Co., CA; Frank T. Callahan.
<b>TREE-CACTUS</b> Deering, <i>Cereus robinii</i> var. <i>deeringii</i> (Small) L. Benson (1992)	11	23	2	35	Monroe Co., FL; Michael K. Hennessey.
<b>TREMA</b> Florida, <i>Trema micrantha</i> (L.) Blume (1995)	18	39	30	65	Collier Co., FL; Chris Anderson & Lisa Moore.
<b>TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE</b> <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) Raf. (1984)* <i>Poncirus trifoliata</i> (L.) Raf. (1995)*	50 43	14 18	15 20	68 66	Aiken Co., SC; Roland E. Schoenike & Thomas B. Earle. Roanoke, VA; William S. Hubbard.
<b>TULIPTREE</b> African, <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv. (1992)	182	84	33	274	Hilo, HI; Katherine & Robert Van Pelt.
<b>TUPELO</b> Black, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>sylvatica</i> Marsh. (1995) Ogeechee, <i>Nyssa ogeche</i> Bartr. ex Marsh. (1993)* Ogeechee, <i>Nyssa ogeche</i> Bartr. ex Marsh. (1993)* Swamp, <i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> var. <i>biflora</i> (Walt.) Sarg. (1987)  Water, <i>Nyssa aquatica</i> L. (1991)	194 166 174 238  336	141 93 81 102  105	93 41 48 57  56	358 269 267 354  455	Urania, LA; William M. Smith. Apalachicola National Forest, FL; Robert W. Simons & Dale Allen. Apalachicola National Forest, FL; Simons, Ward, Allen, & Hegg. Dismal Swamp NWR, Suffolk Co., VA; Byron Carmean & G.M. Williamson. Southampton Co., VA; Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson.
<b>VAUQUELINIA</b> Torrey, <i>Vauquelinia californica</i> (Torr.) Sarg. (1993)	118	47	40	175	Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, AZ; Robert Zahner.
<b>VELVETSEED</b> Elliptic-leaf, <i>Guetarda elliptica</i> Sw. (1993) Roughleaf, <i>Guetarda scabra</i> (L.) Vent. (1995)	36 13	23 8	24 3	65 22	Simpson Park, Miami, FL; William G. Miller & John Valenta. Totten Key, FL; Diane Riggs.
<b>VIBURNUM</b> American cranberrybush, <i>Guetarda scabra</i> (L.) Vent. (1985)* American cranberrybush, <i>Guetarda scabra</i> (L.) Vent. (1985)* American cranberrybush, <i>Guetarda scabra</i> (L.) Vent. (1989)* Nannyberry, <i>Viburnum lentago</i> L. (1994) Walter, <i>Viburnum obovatum</i> Walt. (1991)	10 18 10 34 17	32 25 32 50 23	31 25 31 40 23	50 49 50 94 46	Bloomfield Hills, MI; Paul W. Thompson. Wayne, MI; Paul W. Thompson. Westcroft Gardens, Grosse Ile, MI; Paul W. Thompson. Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson. Gainesville, FL; R. W. Simons & D.B. Ward.
<b>WALNUT</b> Arizona, <i>Juglans major</i> (Torr.) Heller (1987) Black, <i>Juglans nigra</i> L. (1991) Little, <i>Juglans microcarpa</i> Berland. (1980)* Little, <i>Juglans microcarpa</i> Berland. (1986)* Northern California, <i>Juglans hindsii</i> Jeps. ex R. E. Smith (1986) Southern California, <i>Juglans californica</i> Wats. (1973)	225 278 160 160 290  241	85 130 50 53 115  116	95 140 80 65 106  95	334 443 230 229 432  381	Mimbres Valley, NM; Ralph A. Fisher Jr. Sauvie Island, OR; Dan Tillman. Denton Co., TX; Jim M. Lewis. Lincoln Co., NM; Tommy Roybal. Napa, CA; John Britton Tree Service.  Chico, CA; Gordon R. Foster.
<b>WASHINGTONIA</b> California (fanpalm), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (Linden/Andre) H. Wendl. (1991)* California (fanpalm), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (Linden/Andre) H. Wendl. (1991)* California (fanpalm), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> (Linden/Andre) H. Wendl. (1991)*	132 120 100	67 83 101	19 21 22	204 208 207	Hollywood, CA; Michael J. Shields. Sacramento, CA; Robert Van Pelt & A. L. Jacobson. Sacramento, CA; Robert Van Pelt & A. L. Jacobson.
<b>WATER-ECM</b> <i>Planera aquatica</i> J.F. Gmel. (1983)	183	106	96	313	New Bern, NC; Richard Salzer.
<b>WATERLOCUST</b> <i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> Marsh. (1993)	110	74	73	202	Wyndmoor, PA; Maurice E. Hobaugh.
<b>WILD-DILLY</b> <i>Manikara bahamensis</i> (Baker) Lam & Meuse (1995)	22	21	33	51	Key West, FL; Mike Miller & Vincent P. Condon.

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<b>WILLOW</b>					
Arroyo, <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> Benth. (1975)	43	27	20	75	Wallowa Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
Autumn, <i>Salix serissima</i> (Bailey) Fern. (1985)	35	48	44	94	Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Bebb, <i>Salix hebbiana</i> Sarg. (1991)	101	23	27	131	Sawtooth N.F., ID; Bill Little & Howard Hudak.
Black, <i>Salix nigra</i> Marsh. (1995)	400	76	92	499	Grand Traverse Co., MI; Elwood B. Ehrle & John Spencer.
Bonpland, <i>Salix bonplandiana</i> H.B.K. Bebb (1975)	127	37	45	175	Klamath Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
Coastal plain, <i>Salix caroliniana</i> Michx. (1984)*	110	57	40	177	Leesburg, VA; Richard Salzer.
Coastal plain, <i>Salix caroliniana</i> Michx. (1995)*	106	52	56	172	Pettigrew State Park, Creswell, NC; Sid Shearin.
Crack, <i>Salix fragilis</i> L. (1994)*	310	116	131	459	Beverly Hills, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Crack, <i>Salix fragilis</i> L. (1986)*	305	122	124	458	Macomb Co., MI; H.J. Nett & Paul W. Thompson.
Florida, <i>Salix floridana</i> Chapm. (1993)	10	20	23	36	Ocala National Forest, FL; Jeff Overby & Ilke Toklu.
Golden, <i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>vittellina</i> (1991)	301	133	142	470	New Hudson, Oakland Co., MI; R. Turner, S. Lyons & Paul W. Thompson.
Goodding, <i>Salix gooddingi</i> Ball (1993)	354	45	89	421	Walsh Ranch, Luna County, NM; Ralph Fisher Jr.
Hinds, <i>Salix hindsiana</i> Benth. (1986)	58	50	32	116	Jackson Co., OR; Frank Callahan.
Hooker, <i>Salix hookerana</i> Barratt (1975)	51	32	27	90	Warrenton, OR; Frank Callahan.
Meadow, <i>Salix petiolaris</i> J.E. Sm. (1976)	13	34	18	52	Traverse Lake, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Peachleaf, <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> Anderss. (1988)	417	58	82	496	Greenfield Park, West Allis, WI; Eugene Zanow.
Purple-osier, <i>Salix purpurea</i> L. (1972)	15	37	49	64	Leelanua Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Pussy, <i>Salix discolor</i> Muhl. (1983)*	54	47	33	109	Clinton, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Pussy, <i>Salix discolor</i> Muhl. (1991)*	74	25	48	111	Jamestown, RI; Patrick M. Dorcus.
Sandbar, <i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt. (1984)	69	36	46	117	Criglersville, VA; Richard Salzer.
Scouler, <i>Salix scoulerana</i> Barratt ex Hook. (1993)*	168	40	50	221	Lincoln City, OR; Maynard Dawson.
Scouler, <i>Salix scoulerana</i> Barratt ex Hook. (1995)*	144	64	47	220	Maury Island, WA; Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman.
Shining, <i>Salix lucida</i> Muhl. (1985)	130	74	81	224	Traverse City, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Silky, <i>Salix sericea</i> Marsh. (1991)	40	48	36	97	Lake Drummon Causeway, VA; B. Carmean & G.M. Williamson.
Sitka, <i>Salix sitchensis</i> Sanson ex Bong. (1987)	117	34	37	160	Coupeville, WA; Robert Van Pelt.
Tracy, <i>Salix tracyi</i> Ball. (1975)	36	20	15	60	Central Point, OR; Frank Callahan.
Weeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> L. (1990)*	309	117	116	455	Detroit, MI; Mr. & Mrs. J. Kropp.
Weeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> L. (1991)*	344	86	93	453	Hartland, Livingston Co., MI; J. Pergament & P.W. Thompson.
White, <i>Salix vittellina</i> L. (1985)*	316	118	131	467	West of New Hudson, MI; Paul W. Thompson.
White, <i>Salix vittellina</i> L. (1993)*	301	133	142	470	Oakland Co., MI; Paul W. Thompson.
Yellow, <i>Salix lutea</i> Nutt. (1985)	25	24	16	53	Lemhi Co., ID; S.J. Brunsfeld & E.D. Johnson.
<b>WINTERBERRY</b>					
Common, <i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray (1994)*	24	13	16	41	Virginia Beach, VA; Richard Salzer & Richard Alan Salzer.
Common, <i>Ilex verticillata</i> (L.) Gray (1994)*	21	13	16	38	Virginia Beach, VA; Richard Salzer & Richard Alan Salzer.
Mountain, <i>Ilex montana</i> Torr. & Gray (1995)	38	30	30	76	Brooklyn Botanic Garden, NY; George Peters.
<b>WITCH-HAZEL</b>					
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> L. (1984)	52	35	30	95	Bedford, VA; Richard Salzer.
<b>YAUPON</b>					
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Ait. (1984)	49	45	40	104	Devers, TX; John Haislet.
<b>YELLOW-POPLAR</b>					
Tuliptree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L. (1986)	374	146	125	551	Bedford, VA; Kenneth E. Crouch & Glenn Garrett.
<b>YELLOWWOOD</b>					
<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i> (Dum.-Cours.) Rudd (1987)	276	72	73	366	Cincinnati, OH; Paul Ries.
<b>YEW</b>					
Florida, <i>Taxus floridana</i> Nutt. ex Chapm. (1986)	25	20	26	52	Torreya State Park, FL; Joey T. Brady & Jerome Bracewell.
Pacific, <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> Nutt. (1989)	180	54	30	242	Lewis Co., WA; Malcomb, Barnhouse, Storkman, Levitt.
<b>YUCCA</b>					
Beaked, <i>Yucca rostrata</i> Engelm. ex Trel (1994)	48	16	9	66	San Antonio Zoo, TX; Steve Lowe.
Carneros (Spanish-dagger), <i>Yucca carnerosana</i> (Trel.) McKelvey (1977)	51	25	10	79	Sierra Blanca, TX; Frank Callahan.
Faxon, <i>Yucca faxoniana</i> Sarg. (1991)	91	18	9	111	Puett Ranch, Hudspeth Co., TX; Nelson Puett.
Mojave, <i>Yucca schidigera</i> Roez. ex. Ortgies (1987)	66	24	7	92	Needles Resource Area, CA; Alexander, Meckfessel, Nosstrom, Persson.
Moundlily, <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> L. (1992)	84	22	17	110	Pasadena, CA; Ronald A. Morrow.
Soaptree, <i>Yucca elata</i> Engelm. (1992)*	61	28	7	91	Tucson, AZ; Christopher Banks.
Soaptree, <i>Yucca elata</i> Engelm. (1991)*	60	26	12	89	Deming, NM; Frank T. Callahan.
Torrey, <i>Yucca torreyi</i> Shafer (1987)	86	23	6	111	Sacramento Mts., Lincoln National Forest, NM; John McNelly.
Trecul, <i>Yucca treleaseana</i> Carr. (1991)	24	30	9	56	Cameron Co., TX; William MacWhorter.

# species by SCIENTIFIC NAME

- Abies amabilis* Dougl. ex Forbes, Pacific silver fir  
*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill., Balsam fir  
*Abies bracteata* D. Don ex. Poiteau, Bristlecone fir  
*Abies concolor* (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl., White fir  
*Abies magnifica* var. *shastensis* (Gord.) Lemm., Shasta Red fir  
*Abies concolor* var. *concolor* (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl., Rocky Mountain White fir  
*Abies fraseri* (Pursh) Poir, Fraser fir  
*Abies grandis* (Dougl. ex D. Don) Lindl., Grand fir  
*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *lasiocarpa* (Hook) Nutt., Subalpine fir  
*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *arizonica* (Merriam) Lemm., Corkbark fir  
*Abies magnifica* A. Murr., California red fir  
*Abies magnifica* var. *shastensis* Lemm., Shasta red fir  
*Abies procera* Rehd., Noble fir  
*Acacia belandieri* Benth., Guajillo Acacia  
*Acacia belandieri* Benth., Guajillo Acacia  
*Acacia choriophylla* Benth., Cinnecord Acacia  
*Acacia choriophylla* Benth., Cinnecord  
*Acacia farnesiana* (L.) Willd., Huisache  
*Acacia greggii* Gray, Catclaw Acacia  
*Acacia koa* var. *hawaiiensis* Rock, Koa Acacia  
*Acacia macracantha* Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd., Long-spine Acacia  
*Acacia rigidula* Benth., Blackbrush Acacia  
*Acacia roemeriana* Scheele, Roemer catclaw Acacia  
*Acacia roemeriana* Scheele, Roemer Catclaw  
*Acacia tortuosa* (L.) Willd., Huisachillo Acacia  
*Acacia urticifolia* Benth., Wright Catclaw  
*Acer barbatum* Michx., Florida Maple  
*Acer circinatum* Pursh, Vine Maple  
*Acer glabrum* Torr., Rocky Mountain Maple  
*Acer glabrum* var. *douglasii* (Hook.) Dipp., Douglas Maple  
*Acer grandidentatum* Nutt., Canyon Maple  
*Acer grandidentatum* var. *sinuosum* (Rehd.) Little, Uvalde bigtooth Maple  
*Acer leucoderme* Small, Chalk Maple  
*Acer macrophyllum* Pursh, Bigleaf Maple  
*Acer negundo* (L.), Boxelder  
*Acer nigrum* Michx. f., Black Maple  
*Acer pennsylvanicum* (L.), Striped Maple  
*Acer platanoides*, Norway Maple  
*Acer rubrum* L., Red Maple  
*Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii* (Hook & Arn.) Sarg., Drummond red Maple  
*Acer saccharinum* (L.), Silver Maple  
*Acer saccharum* Marsh., Sugar Maple  
*Acer spicatum* Lam., Mountain Maple  
*Acerolaphne urticifolia* (Griseb. & H. Wendl.), Pauritis-palm  
*Adenostoma sparsifolium* Torr., Ribbonbush  
*Aesculus californica* (Spach) Nutt., California Buckeye  
*Aesculus glabra* Willd., Ohio Buckeye  
*Aesculus glabra* var. *arguta* (Buckl.) Robins, Texas Buckeye  
*Aesculus odandana* Marsh., Yellow Buckeye  
*Aesculus parviflora* Walt., Bottlebrush Buckeye  
*Aesculus pavonia* (L.), Red Buckeye  
*Aesculus sylvatica* Barr., Painted Buckeye  
*Agathis robusta*, Big Dammarpine  
*Ailanthus altissima*, (Tree of Heaven)  
*Albizia julibrissin* Durazzini, Mimosa Silk tree  
*Albizia lebbekke* (L.) Benth., Lebbek  
*Alnus crispa* (Ait.) Pursh., Green Alder  
*Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaertn., European Alder  
*Alnus maritima* Muhl. ex Nutt., Seaside Alder  
*Alnus oblongifolia* Torr., Arizona Alder  
*Alnus rhombifolia* Nutt., White Alder  
*Alnus rubra* Bong., Red Alder  
*Alnus rugosa* (Du Roi) Spreng., Speckled Alder  
*Alnus serrulata* (Ait.) Willd., Hazel Alder  
*Alnus serrulata*, Smooth Alder  
*Alnus sinuata* (Regel) Rydb., Sitka Alder  
*Alnus tenuifolia* Nutt., Mountain Alder  
*Alnus odorata* (Ait.) Willd., Mexican Alvarado  
*Amelanchier laevis* Wieg., Allegheny Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier alnifolia* (Nutt.) Nutt., Western Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier arborea* (Michx. f.) Fern., Downy Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier sanguinea*, Roundleaf Serviceberry  
*Amelanchier utahensis* Koehne, Utah Serviceberry  
*Amphitea latifolia* (Mill.), Black-calabash  
*Amrys balsamifera* L., Balsam Torchwood  
*Amrys elemifera*, Sea-amyrin  
*Amrys elemifera* L., Torchwood  
*Annona glabra* L., Pond-apple  
*Annona squamosa* L., Sugar-apple  
*Aralia spinosa* (L.), Devils-walkingstick  
*Araucaria cunninghamii* Ait. ex Lamb, Cunningham Araucaria  
*Arbutus arizonica* (Gray) Sarg., Arizona Madrone  
*Arbutus menziesii* Pursh, Pacific Madrone  
*Arbutus texana* Buckl., Texas Madrone  
*Arctostaphylos glauca* Lindl., Bigberry Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos manzanita* Adans., Parry Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos manzanita* Parry, Big Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos pringlei* Parry, Pringle Manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos viscida* Parry, Whiteleaf Manzanita  
*Ardisia escallonioides* Schiede & Deppe, Marlberry  
*Artemisia tridentata* Nutt., Big Sagebrush  
*Asimina obovata* (Willd.) Nash, Bigflower Pawpaw  
*Asimina parviflora* (Michx.) Dunal, Smallflower Pawpaw  
*Asimina triloba* (L.) Dunal, Common Pawpaw  
*Avicennia germinans* (L.) L., Black-mangrove  
*Baccharis halimifolia* (L.), Eastern Baccharis  
*Betula alleghaniensis* Britton, Yellow Birch  
*Betula lenta* (L.), Sweet Birch  
*Betula nigra* (L.), River Birch  
*Betula occidentalis* Hook., Water Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *commutata* (Regel) Fern., Western Paper Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *cordifolia* (Regel) Fern., Mountain Paper Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *kenica* (W.H. Evans) Henry, Kenai Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *neolascana* (Sarg.) Raup, Alaska Paper Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *papyrifera* Marsh., Paper Birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *subcordata* (Rydb.) Sarg., Northwestern Paper Birch  
*Betula populifolia* Marsh., Gray Birch  
*Betula uber* (Ashe) Fern., Roundleaf Birch  
*Bourreria ovata* Miers, Bahama Strongback  
*Bourreria radula* (Poir.) G. Don, Rough Strongback  
*Broussonetia papyrifera* (L.) Vent., Paper-mulberry  
*Bucida buxifolia* (L.) Oxborn, Oxborn  
*Bumelia celastrina* H.B.K., Saffron-plum Bumelia  
*Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michx.) Pers., Gum Bumelia  
*Bumelia lycioides* (L.) Pers., Buckhorn Bumelia  
*Bumelia tenax* (L.) Willd., Tough Bumelia  
*Bursaria fagaroides* (H.B.K.) Engler, Fragrant Bursaria  
*Bursaria microphylla* Gray, Elephant-tree  
*Bursaria simaruba* (L.) Sarg., Gumbo-limbo  
*Byrsonima lucida* DC, Key Byrsonima  
*Caesalpinia mexicana*, Mexican Caesalpinia  
*Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw., Flowerfence  
*Callitris hugelii* (Carr.) Franco, Blue Cypress-pine  
*Calyptranthes pallens* Griseb., Pale Lidlflower  
*Calyptranthes zuzyguini* (L.) Sw., Myrtle-of-the-river  
*Canella winterana* (L.) Gaertn., Canella  
*Canotia holacantha* Torr., Canotia  
*Capparis cynophallophora* L., Jamaica Caper  
*Capparis flexuosa* (L.) L., Limber Caper  
*Carica papaya* (L.), Papaya  
*Carpinus caroliniana* Walt., American Hornbeam  
*Carya aquatica* (Michx. f.) Nutt., Water Hickory  
*Carya cordiformis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch, Bitternut Hickory  
*Carya floridana* Sarg., Scrub Hickory  
*Carya glabra* var. *glabra* (Mill.) Sweet, Pignut Hickory  
*Carya glabra* var. *odorata* (Marsh.) Little, Red Hickory  
*Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch, Pecan  
*Carya laciniosa* (Michx. f.) Loud., Shellbark Hickory  
*Carya myristiciformis* (Michx. f.) Nutt., Nutmeg Hickory  
*Carya ovata* (Mill.) K. Koch, Shagbark Hickory  
*Carya ovata* var. *australis* (Ashe) Little, Carolina Hickory  
*Carya pallida* (Ashe) Engl. & Graebn., Sand Hickory  
*Carya texana* Buckl., Black Hickory  
*Carya tomentosa* (Poir.) Nutt., Mockernut Hickory  
*Castanea alnifolia* Nutt., Florida Chinkapin  
*Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh., American Chestnut  
*Castanea ozarkensis* Ashe, Ozark Chinkapin  
*Castanea pumila* Mill., Allegheny Chinkapin  
*Castanopsis chrysophylla* (Dougl.) A. DC., Giant Chinkapin  
*Casuarina equisetifolia* (L.) ex J.R. & G. Forst, Horsetail Casuarina  
*Catalpa bignonioides* Walt., Southern Catalpa  
*Catalpa speciosa* Warder ex Engelm., Northern Catalpa  
*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus* Eschsch., (Blue-myrtle) Blueblossom  
*Celtis laciniata* Willd., Sugarberry  
*Celtis lindheimeri* Engelm. ex K. Koch, Lindheimer Hackberry  
*Celtis occidentalis* (L.), Common Hackberry  
*Celtis pallida* Torr., Spiny Hackberry  
*Celtis reticulata* Torr., Noddy Hackberry  
*Celtis tenuifolia* Nutt., Georgia Hackberry  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis* (L.), Buttonbush  
*Cercidium floridanum* Benth. ex Gray, Blue Paloverde  
*Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & Johnst., Yellow Paloverde  
*Cercis canadensis* Gray, Texas Paloverde  
*Cercis canadensis* L., Eastern Redbud  
*Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis* (Wats.) Hopkins, Texas Redbud  
*Cercis occidentalis* Torr. ex Gray, California Redbud  
*Cercocarpus betuloides* Nutt., Birchleaf Cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus breviflorus* Gray, Hair Cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt., Cutleaf Cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus montanus* Raf., Alderleaf Cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus traskiae* Eastw., Catalina Cercocarpus  
*Cereus giganteus* Engelm., Saguaro  
*Cereus robinii* var. *deeringii* (Small) L. Benson, Deering Tree-cactus  
*Cereus robinii* var. *robinii* (Lem.) L. Benson, Key Tree-cactus  
*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (A. Murr.) Parl., Port-Orford Cedar  
*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis* (D. Don) Spach, Alaska-cedar  
*Chamaecyparis thyoides* (L.) B.S.P., Atlantic white Cedar  
*Chilopsis linearis* (Cav.) Sweet, Desert-willow  
*Chionanthus virginicus* (L.), Fringetree  
*Chrysobalanus icaco* L., Cocoplum  
*Chrysophyllum oliviforme* L., Satinleaf  
*Cinnamomum camphora* (L.) J.S. Presl, Camphor-tree  
*Citharexylum belandieri* Robins., Fiddlewood  
*Citharexylum fruticosum* (L.), Florida Fiddlewood  
*Citrus aurantium* L., Sour Orange  
*Citrus sinensis* Osbeck, Orange  
*Cladrastis kentukea* (Dum.-Cours.) Rudd, Yellowwood  
*Clethra acuminata* Michx., Cinnamon Clethra  
*Cliftonia monophylla* (Lam.) Britton ex Sarg., Buckwheat-tree  
*Clusia rosea* Jacq., Florida Clusia  
*Coccoloba diversifolia* Jacq., (Pigeon-plum) Doveplum  
*Coccoloba uvifera*, Seagrape  
*Coccoloba uvifera* (Jacq.) Bailey, Florida Silverpalm  
*Cocos nucifera* (L.), Palm Coconut  
*Colubrina arborescens* (Mill.) Sarg., Coffee Colubrina  
*Colubrina cubensis* (Jacq.) Brongn., Cuba Colubrina  
*Colubrina elliptica* (Sw.) Briz. & Stern, Soldierwood  
*Condalia globosa* I.M. Johnst., Bitter Condalia  
*Condalia hookeri* M.C. Johnst., Bluewood  
*Conocarpus erectus* (L.), Button-mangrove  
*Cordia boissieri* A. DC., Anacahuite  
*Cordia sebestena* (L.), Geiger-tree  
*Cornus alternifolia* L., Alternate leaf Dogwood  
*Cornus drummondii* C.A. Meyer, Roughleaf Dogwood  
*Cornus florida* (L.), Flowering Dogwood  
*Cornus glabrata* Benth., Smooth Dogwood  
*Cornus nuttallii* Audubon, Pacific Dogwood  
*Cornus occidentalis* (Torr. & Gray) Cov., Western Dogwood  
*Cornus racemosa* Lam., Panicle Dogwood  
*Cornus rugosa* Lam., Roundleaf Dogwood  
*Cornus sessilis* Torr. ex Durand, Blackfruit Dogwood  
*Cornus stolonifera* Michx., Red-osier Dogwood  
*Cornus stricta* Lam., Swamp Dogwood  
*Corylus americana*, Hazelnut Hazel  
*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica* (A. DC.) Sharp, California Hazel  
*Cotinus obovatus* Raf., American Smoketree  
*Cowania mexicana* D. Don, Cliffrose  
*Crataegus aestivalis* (Walt.) Torr & Gray, May Hawthorn  
*Crataegus berberifolia*, Barberry Hawthorn  
*Crataegus brachyacantha* Sarg. & Engelm., Blueberry Hawthorn  
*Crataegus calpodendron* (Ehrt.) Medic., Pear Hawthorn  
*Crataegus chrysoarpa* Ashe, Fireberry Hawthorn  
*Crataegus coccinea* (L.), Scarlet Hawthorn  
*Crataegus coccinoides* Ashe, Kansas Hawthorn  
*Crataegus columbiana* Howell, Columbia Hawthorn  
*Crataegus crus-galli* (L.), Cockspur Hawthorn  
*Crataegus dilatata* Sarg., Broadleaf Hawthorn  
*Crataegus douglasii* Lindl., Black Hawthorn  
*Crataegus erythropoda* Ashe, Cerro Hawthorn  
*Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc.) K. Koch, Fanleaf Hawthorn  
*Crataegus flava* Ait., Yellow Hawthorn  
*Crataegus greggiana* Eggl., Gregg Hawthorn  
*Crataegus harbisonii* Beadle, Harbison Hawthorn  
*Crataegus hillei* Sarg., Hills Hawthorn  
*Crataegus intricata* Lange, Biltmore Hawthorn  
*Crataegus laciniata* Small, Pensacola Hawthorn  
*Crataegus marshallii* Eggl., Parsley Hawthorn  
*Crataegus mollis* Scheele, Downy Hawthorn  
*Crataegus monogyna* Jacq., One-seed Hawthorn  
*Crataegus nitida* (Engelm.) Sarg., Glossy Hawthorn  
*Crataegus opaca* Hook. & Arn., Riverflat Hawthorn  
*Crataegus phaenopyrum* (L.f.) Medic, Washington Hawthorn  
*Crataegus pruinosa* (H.L. Wendl.) K. Koch, Frosted Hawthorn  
*Crataegus pulcherrima* Ashe, Beautiful Hawthorn  
*Crataegus punctata* Jacq., Dotted Hawthorn  
*Crataegus reverchonii* Sarg., Reverchon Hawthorn  
*Crataegus saligna* Greene, Willow Hawthorn  
*Crataegus spathulata* Michx., Littlehip Hawthorn  
*Crataegus suzukii* (Sarg.) Kruschke, Suksdorf Hawthorn  
*Crataegus texana* Buckl., Texas Hawthorn  
*Crataegus tracyi* Ashe ex Eggl., Tracy Hawthorn  
*Crataegus triflora* Chapm., Threeflower Hawthorn  
*Crataegus uniflora* Muenchh., Oneflower Hawthorn  
*Crataegus viridis* (L.), Green Hawthorn  
*Crossopetalum rhacoma* Crantz, Florida Crossopetalum  
*Cupania glabra* Sw., Florida Cupania  
*Cupressus arizonica* v. *stephensi* Little C.B. Wolf, Cuyamaca Cypress  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *arizonica* Greene, Arizona typical Cypress  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *glabra* (Sudw.) Little, Arizona Cypress  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *nevadensis* (Abrams) Little, Piute Cypress  
*Cupressus bakeri* Jeps., Baker Cypress  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *goveniana* Gord., Gowen Cypress  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *abramsiana* (C.B. Wolf) Little, Santa Cruz Cypress  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *pignata* Lemm., Mendocino Cypress  
*Cupressus guadalupensis* v. *forbesii* (Jeps.) Little, Tecate Cypress  
*Cupressus macnabiana* A. Murr., MacNab Cypress  
*Cupressus nuxi* (Cov.) Johnston, Monterey Cypress  
*Cupressus sargentii* Jeps., Sargent Cypress  
*Cyrtilla racemiflora* var. *racemiflora* L., Swamp (Typical) Cyrtilla  
*Cyrtilla racemiflora* var. *parvifolia* Sarg., Littleleaf Cyrtilla  
*Dalea spinosa* Gray, Smokethorn  
*Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf., Royal Poinciana  
*Diospyros texana* Scheele, Texas Persimmon  
*Diospyros virginiana* (L.), Common Persimmon

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# Little Island, BIG TREES

Our boss once said, "People here don't worry about time, because bananas ripen all year; and they don't worry about what's north or south, because if you go in any direction, you soon run into the ocean." Likewise, why should people in Puerto Rico worry about trees, since they seem to spring up overnight? Right in front of our office grows an African mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*) just four years old that

measures 29 inches in girth and 44 feet in height.

Fortunately, people in Puerto Rico do care about their trees. While we were conducting a study of sidewalk damage by street trees, neighborhood residents noticed us surveying, wearing our hard hats and vests. People came out of their homes, alarmed that we might be planning to cut their beloved trees.

Over the last 200 years, Puerto Rico's forests and trees have undergone precarious times. A dense population relying on subsistence farming felled the forests and cultivated almost to the tops of the mountain peaks. About nine-tenths of the forests disappeared; the remainder were heavily disturbed. Yet, so far as

we know, all the native tree species have survived. Because of industrialization and prosperity, subsistence farming has ceased in the last five decades, and most steep and unproductive land has reverted back to forest or brushy pasture. With about 40 percent of Puerto Rico forested, and a lot more outside urban areas undergoing natural reforestation, one often feels lost in a paradise of lush vegetation.

The island hosts 547 native tree species, approaching the number (679) found in the continental U.S. (Species considered native and naturalized in the continental U.S., and therefore eligible for listing in the National Register of Big Trees, total 857.) Seventy-six of the Puerto Rican natives are also native to southern Florida and other parts of the South. Also, approximately 120 species of exotic trees have naturalized in Puerto Rico.

Our champion tree register was undertaken by personnel from the International Institute of Tropical Forestry to help increase appreciation for trees among a very urban population. Champion trees are measured and judged according to AMERICAN FORESTS' rules, just as in the mainland U.S. The International Institute of



LAUREL DE INDIA/JOHN FRANCIS

Puerto Rico has nearly as many tree species as the mainland U.S., and they are finally getting recognized.

**BY JOHN K. FRANCIS AND  
SALVADOR ALEMANY**



JOHN FRANCIS

Mayaguez's cotton silk tree was Puerto Rico's national champion from 1988

## IS IT TIME TO EXPAND THE REGISTER?

Since 1940 American Forests has promoted the country's distinctive trees with its National Register of Big Trees. Or has it? Puerto Rico's new big-tree program, described in the accompanying article, points out a glaring omission: In addition to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the Caribbean, the National Register leaves out the trees of Hawaii, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Territory of Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and American Samoa.

The total land area of those U.S. Caribbean and Pacific islands, including Hawaii, is barely bigger than Maryland, but they are hotbeds for the evolution of endemic species. Unfortunately, the modern human pressures of urban and agricultural development, and especially the introduction of exotic species, have also made them hotspots for endangered species. Some island trees are so rare, you can count their entire population with your fingers.



until it was dethroned last year.

Tropical Forestry is maintained by the USDA Forest Service at Río Piedras, Puerto Rico. The Institute's missions include research, cooperating with conservation organizations and forestry departments in foreign countries, and assisting the Caribbean National Forest.

Although Puerto Rico's champs tend to be relatively young and smaller than they might have been had our island remained a wilderness, one—the giant cotton silk tree or ceiba of Villalba—ranks ahead of all but two U.S. champs in total points. It measures 780 inches in

circumference and is 128 feet tall with an average crown width of 146 feet, a total score of 944 points. The tallest tree known in here today is a 141-foot casuarina (a taller one recently blew down in a hurricane).

Eight of Puerto Rico's champion trees exceeded (in total points) U.S. national champion trees for 1996 (see chart).

Perhaps because so few people in Puerto Rico can identify trees by name, participation in the program has been limited largely to foresters. Assembling the registry has been great fun (156 species are currently represented). We hope that through the big-tree registry, more people will realize what truly magnificent trees Puerto Rico has to offer. AF

John Francis is a research forester and Salvador Alemañy is a botanist at the International Institute of Tropical Forestry in Río Piedras, Puerto Rico.

#### Examples of Champion Trees from Puerto Rico's Big Tree Register

Species/Year of Most Recent Measurement	Circumference at 4 1/2 ft. (in.)	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)	Total Points	Location of Tree and Nominator
*African tuliptree, <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> Beauv. (1988)	216	115	49	343	Arecibo, Jaime Donato
Clusia, <i>Clusia rosea</i> Jacq. (1992)	39	67	80	126	San Juan, John Francis
*Cotton silk, <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (L.) Gaertn. (1995)	780	127	71	944	Villalba, Salvador Alemañy
*Fiddlewood, <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> L. (1989)	107	71	46	188	Camuy, Alberto Rodríguez
*India-almond, <i>Terminalia catappa</i> L. (1992)	170	72	71	260	San Juan, Salvador Alemañy
*Leadwood, <i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> (Vahl) Urban (1992)	78	46	39	134	Coamo, John Francis
*Mahogany, West Indian, <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> (L.) Jacq. (1992)	183	103	80	306	Ponce, John Parrotta
Mango, <i>Mangifera indica</i> L. (1992)	251	121	62	387	Arecibo, Salvador Alemañy
*Satinleaf, <i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> L. (1989)	72	60	55	146	Río Grande, Miguel Figueroa
*Swamp cyrilla, <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> L. (1992)	254	69	34	332	Luquillo, Samuel Moya

\*Exceed in total points the U.S. national champion in 1996 Register

Only one other attempt has been made to recognize offshore champs. In the 1960s, retired Hawaii state forester Colonel Bill Bryan almost single-handedly started a big tree list for Hawaii, published by AMERICAN FORESTS in 1969 and 1974. The 1974 list included 46 native and 161 exotic species. The islands may be small, but that says nothing about the size of their trees. For native species, the biggest champion in 1974 was the koa with a height of 140 feet, a circumference over 37 feet, and a total of 620 points, which would rank it at #13 among mainland champion trees. On Kauai, only 10 hau kuahiwi trees are left. In the moist limestone forests in Puerto Rico, the palo de Ramon was down to just two trees in 1986. Hawaii alone has 31 trees on the endangered species list. Since 1974, however, big-tree hunting and recordkeeping in Hawaii has languished.

Traditionally, trees of the Pacific and Caribbean islands have not been included in the National Register because very few are found on the mainland. (Big Tree eligibility is determined by *Checklist of United States Trees (Native and Naturalized)* by Elbert L. Little Jr.). Also, the workload required to maintain records of 857 species, and hundreds of nominations annually already taxes the program's budget. To rectify this situation in the Pacific,

John Lawrence, the urban and community forestry program coordinator for Guam, and Catherine Moncrieff, who has the same position for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, have decided to start their own Pacific Region Big Tree Register. Their ulterior motive is to promote forest preservation on their ecologically vulnerable and (especially when it comes to funding and material support) mostly forgotten islands. Lawrence is now working on a brochure and letter campaign to spread the word to all U.S. Pacific islanders to start measuring their trees.

AMERICAN FORESTS has offered to feature the Pacific Register in the next National Register in 1998. There is some question as to which species should be included. The National Register includes naturalized species, but the argument could be made that for islands, where exotic flora and fauna constitute the most devastating ecological threat, only native species should be highlighted with a Big Tree list.

As for you continental big-tree hunters, maybe it's time for a little vacation to a tropical island where virgin big-tree territory awaits.

—WHIT BRONAUGH



*Dipholis salicifolia* (L.) A. DC., Willow Busic

*Dodoanea viscosa* Jacq., Hopbush  
*Drypetes diversifolia* Krug & Urban, Milkbark  
*Drypetes lateriflora* (Sw.) Krug & Urban, Guiana-plum

*Ehretia anacua* (Teran & Berland.), Anacua  
*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., Russian-olive  
*Elliottia racemosa* Muhl. ex. Ell., Elliottia  
*Erythrina flabelliformis* Kearney, Southwestern Coralbean

*Erythrina herbacea* L., Southeastern Coralbean  
*Esenbeckia berlandieri*, Baill., Berlandier Esenbeckia  
*Esenbeckia nuyoni*, Runyon's Esenbeckia  
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Dehnh., Longbeak Eucalyptus

*Eucalyptus globulus* Labill., Bluegum Eucalyptus  
*Eugenia axillaris* (Sw.) Willd., White Stopper  
*Eugenia confusa* DC., Eugenia Redberry  
*Eugenia confusa* DC., Redberry Stopper  
*Eugenia foetida* Pers., Boxleaf Stopper  
*Eugenia rhombea* (Berg) Krug & Urban, Red Stopper

*Euonymus*, Burningbush  
*Euonymus atropurpureus* Jacq., Eastern Burningbush  
*Euonymus occidentalis* Nutt. ex Torr., Western Burningbush

*Exostema caribaeum* (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult., Princeswood  
*Exothea paniculata* (Juss.) Radlk., Inkwood  
*Eysenhardtia polystachya* (Gomez Ortega) Sarg., Kidneywood  
*Eysenhardtia texana* Scheele, Texas Kidneywood

*Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh., American Beech  
*Ficus aurea* Nutt., Florida strangler Fig  
*Ficus citrifolia* Mill., Shortleaf Fig  
*Firmiana simplex* (L.) W.F. Wight, Chinese Parasoltree

*Forestiera acuminata* (Michx.) Poir., Swamp-privet  
*Forestiera angustifolia* Torr., Texas Forestiera  
*Forestiera phillyoides* (Benth.) Torr., Desert-Olive Forestiera  
*Forestiera segregata* (Jack) Krug & Urban, Florida-privet

*Franklinia alatamaha* Battr. ex Marsh, Franklinia  
*Fraxinus americana* (L.), White Ash  
*Fraxinus anomala* Torr. ex. Wats., Singleleaf Ash  
*Fraxinus anomala* var. *lowellii* (Sarg.) Little, Lowell Ash

*Fraxinus berlandierana* A. DC., Berlandier Ash  
*Fraxinus caroliniana* Mill., Carolina Ash  
*Fraxinus cuspidata* Torr., Fragrant Ash  
*Fraxinus dipetala* Hook. & Arn., Two-petal Ash  
*Fraxinus gooddingii* Little, Goodding Ash

*Fraxinus greggii* Gray, Gregg Ash  
*Fraxinus latifolia* Benth., Oregon Ash  
*Fraxinus nigra* Marsh., Black Ash  
*Fraxinus papillosa* Lingelsh., Chihuahuash Ash  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marsh., Green Ash  
*Fraxinus profunda* (Bush) Bush, Pumpkin Ash

*Fraxinus quadrangulata* Michx., Blue Ash  
*Fraxinus texensis* (Gray) Sarg., Texas Ash  
*Fraxinus velutina* Torr., Velvet Ash  
*Fremontodendron mexicanum* A. Davidson, Mexican Fremontia

*Fremontodendron californicum* (Torr.) Cov., California Fremontia

*Garrya elliptica* Dougl. ex Lindl., Wavyleaf Silktassel  
*Genipa clusifolia* (Jacq.) Griseb., Seven-year-apple  
*Gleditsia aquatica* Marsh., Waterlocust  
*Gleditsia triacanthos* (L.), Honeylocust  
*Gleditsia triacanthos* var. *inermis* Schneid., Thornless Honeylocust

*Gordonia lasianthus* (L.) Ellis, Loblobley-bay  
*Gouania angustifolia* Engelm., Texas Lignumvitae  
*Guaiacum sanctum* (L.), Roughbark Lignumvitae  
*Guapira*, Blolly

*Guetarda elliptica* Sw., Elliptic-leaf Velvetseed  
*Guetarda scabra* (L.) Vent., Roughleaf Velvetseed  
*Gymnada latifolia* (Sw.) Urban, Falsebox  
*Gymnanthes* Sw. (Family *Euphorbiaceae*), Oysterwood  
*Gymnocladus dioica* (L.) K. Koch, Kentucky Coffee tree

*Halesia carolina* L., Carolina Silverbell  
*Halesia dipetala* Ellis, Two-Wing Silverbell  
*Halesia parviflora* Michx., Little Silverbell

*Hamelis vernalis* Sarg., Ozark Witch-hazel  
*Hamelis virginiana* L., Witch-hazel  
*Hamelia patens* Jacq., Scarletbrush  
*Helietta parvifolia* (Gray) Benth., Barreta  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*, Toyon  
*Hibiscus syriacus* (L.), Shrub-althea  
*Hibiscus tiliaceus* L., Sea Hibiscus  
*Hippomane mancinella* L., Manchineel  
*Holacantha emoryi* Gray, Holacantha  
*Hypelate trifoliata* Sw., Hypelate

*Ilex ambigua* (Michx.) Torr., Carolina Holly  
*Ilex amelanther* M.A. Curtis, Sarvis Holly  
*Ilex aquifolium*, Silver Variegated Holly  
*Ilex cassine* (L.), Dahoon

*Ilex coriacea* Chapm., Large Gallberry  
*Ilex coriacea* (Pursh) Chapm., Gallberry Holly  
*Ilex decidua* Walt., Possumhaw  
*Ilex krugiana* Loes., Tawnyberry Holly  
*Ilex laevigata* (Pursh) Gray, Smooth Winterberry

*Ilex longipes* Chapm. ex. Trel., Georgia Holly  
*Ilex montana* Torr. & Gray, Mountain Winterberry  
*Ilex myrtifolia* Walt., Myrtle Dahoon  
*Ilex opaca* Ait., American Holly  
*Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola* (Ashe) Ashe, Dune Holly

*Ilex verticillata* (L.) Gray, Common Winterberry  
*Ilex vomitoria* Ait., Yaupon  
*Illicium floridanum* Ellis, Florida Anise  
*Illicium parviflorum* Michx. ex Vent., Yellow Anise

*Jacquinia keyensis* Mez, Joewood  
*Juglans californica* Wats., Southern California Walnut  
*Juglans cinerea* (L.), Butternut  
*Juglans hindsii* Jeps. ex R. E. Smith, Northern California Walnut

*Juglans major* (Torr.) Heller, Arizona Walnut  
*Juglans microcarpa* Berland., Little Walnut  
*Juglans nigra* L., Black Walnut  
*Juniperus ashei* Buchholz, Ashe Juniper  
*Juniperus californica* Carr., California Juniper

*Juniperus communis* (L.), Common Juniper  
*Juniperus deppeana* Steud., Alligator Juniper  
*Juniperus erythocarpa* Cory, Redberry Juniper  
*Juniperus flaccida* Schlecht., Drooping Juniper  
*Juniperus monosperma* (Engelm.) Sarg., One-seed Juniper

*Juniperus occidentalis* Hook., Western Juniper  
*Juniperus osteosperma* (Torr.) Little, Utah Juniper  
*Juniperus pinchotii* Sudw., Pinchot Juniper  
*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg., Rocky Mountain Juniper  
*Juniperus silicicola* (Small) Bailey, Southern Redcedar

*Juniperus virginiana* L., Eastern Redcedar

*Kalmia latifolia* (L.), Mountain-laurel  
*Koelerlinia spinosa* Zucc., Allthorn  
*Kruidendendron ferreum* (Vahl) Urban, Leadwood

*Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) Gaertn. f., White-mangrove

*Larix decidua* Mill., European Larch  
*Larix laricina* (Du Roi) K. Koch, Tamarack  
*Larix lyallii* Parl., Subalpine Larch  
*Larix occidentalis* Nutt., Western Larch  
*Leitneria floridana* Chapm., Corkwood

*Leucaena pulvinata* (Schlecht.) Benth., Great Leucaena  
*Leucaena retusa* Benth., Littleleaf Leucaena  
*Libocedrus decurrens* Torr., Incense Cedar  
*Licaria triandra* (Sw.) Kosterm., Florida Licaria  
*Ligustrum japonicum* Thunb., Japanese Privet

*Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hassk., California Privet  
*Ligustrum sinense* Lour., Chinese Privet  
*Lindera benzoin* (L.) Blume, Spicebush  
*Liquidambar styraciflua* L., American Sweetgum  
*Liriodendron tulipifera* L., Tuliptree Yellow-poplar

*Lithocarpus densiflorus* (Hook. & Arn.) Rehd., Tanoak  
*Lyonia ferruginea* (Walt.) Nutt., Stagger-bush  
*Lyothamnus floribundus* Gray, Lyontree  
*Lysiloma latissimum* (L.) Benth., Bahama Lysiloma  
*Lysiloma microphyllum* Benth., Littleleaf Lysiloma

*Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid., Osage-orange  
*Magnolia acuminata* (L.), Cucumber-tree Magnolia  
*Magnolia acuminata* var. *subcordata*, Yellow Cucumber-tree Magnolia  
*Magnolia fraseri* Walt., Fraser Magnolia

*Magnolia grandiflora* (L.), Southern Magnolia  
*Magnolia macrophylla* Michx., Bigleaf Magnolia  
*Magnolia pyramidalata* Battr., Pyramid Magnolia  
*Magnolia tripetala* (L.), Umbrella Magnolia

*Magnolia virginiana* (L.), Sweetbay Magnolia  
*Malus angustifolia* (Ait.) Michx., Southern Crab Apple  
*Malus coronaria* (L.) Mill., Sweet Crab Apple  
*Malus fusca* (Raf.) Schneid., Oregon Crab Apple

*Malus ioensis* (Wood) Britton, Prairie Crab Apple  
*Malus sylvestris* (L.) Mill., Common Apple  
*Malus x soulandii*, Souland Crab Apple  
*Mangifera indica* L., Mango  
*Manikara bahamensis* (Baker) Lam & Meeuse, Wild-dilly

*Manikara zapota* (L.) var. Royen, Sapodilla  
*Mastichodendron foetidissimum* (Jacq.) H.J. Lam, False-mastic  
*Maytenus phyllanthoides* Benth., Florida Mayten

*Melaleuca quinquenervia* (Cav.) S.T. Blake, Cajuput-tree  
*Melia azedarach* (L.), Chinaberry  
*Metopium taxifenum* (L.) Krug & Urban, Florida Poison tree

*Monas alba* (L.), White Mulberry  
*Monas microphylla* Buckl., Texas Mulberry  
*Monas nigra* (L.), Black Mulberry  
*Monas rubra* (L.), Red Mulberry  
*Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *fragrans* (Sw.) McVaugh, Twinberry Stopper

*Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *simpsonii* (Small) R. W. Long, Simpson Stopper  
*Myrica californica* Cham., Pacific Bayberry  
*Myrica cerifera* (L.), Southern Bayberry  
*Myrica heterophylla* Raf., Evergreen Bayberry

*Myrica inodora* Bertr., Odorless Bayberry  
*Myrica pensylvanica* Loisel., Northern Bayberry  
*Nectandra coriacea* (Sw.) Griseb., Florida Nectandra  
*Nemopanthes mucronatus* (Alexander) Clark, Mountain-holly

*Nerium oleander* (L.), Oleander  
*Nolina bigelovii* (Torr.) Wats., Bigelow Nolina  
*Nyssa aquatica* L., Water Tupelo  
*Nyssa ogeche* Bartr. ex Marsh., Ogeechee Tupelo  
*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora* (Walt.) Sarg., Swamp Tupelo

*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica* Marsh., Black Tupelo

*Ocotea tesota* Gray, Tesota  
*Opuntia brasiliensis* (Willd.) Haw., Brazil Pricklepear  
*Opuntia ficus-indica* (L.) Mill., Indian-fig  
*Opuntia fulgida* Engelm., Jumping Cholla  
*Osmanthus americanus* (L.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Gray, Devilwood

*Ostrya chisosensis* Correll, Chisos Hophornbeam  
*Ostrya knoultii* Cov., Knowlton Hophornbeam  
*Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) K. Koch, Eastern Hophornbeam  
*Oxydendrum arboreum* (L.) DC., Sourwood

*Parkinsonia aculeata* (L.), Jerusalem-thorn  
*Paulownia tomentosa* (Thunb.) Sieb. & Zucc., Royal Paulownia  
*Persea americana* Mill., Avocado  
*Persea borbonia* (L.) Spreng., Redbay

*Persea borbonia* var. *humilis* (Nash) Kopp, Silkbay  
*Persea borbonia* var. *pubescens* (Pursh) Little, Swampbay  
*Picea abies* (L.) Karst, Norway Spruce  
*Picea brevenava* Wats., Brewer Spruce  
*Picea engelmannii* Parry ex Engelm., Engelmann Spruce

*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss, White Spruce  
*Picea glauca* var. *densata* Bailey, Black Hills Spruce  
*Picea mariana* (Mill.) B.S.P., Black Spruce  
*Picea pungens* Engelm., Blue Spruce  
*Picea rubens* Sarg., Red Spruce

*Picea sitchensis* (Bong.) Carr., Sitka Spruce  
*Picramnia pentandra* Sw., Bitterbush  
*Pinckneya pubens* Michx., Pinckneya  
*Pinus albicaulis* (Engelm.), Whitebark Pine  
*Pinus aristata* var. *aristata* (Engelm.), Colorado bristlecone Pine

*Pinus aristata* var. *longaeva* (D.K. Bailey) Little, Intermountain Bristlecone Pine  
*Pinus attenuata* Lemm., Knobcone Pine  
*Pinus balfouriana* Grev. & Balf., Foxtail Pine  
*Pinus banksiana* Lamb., Jack Pine

*Pinus cembris* Zucc., Mexican Pinyon Pine  
*Pinus clausa* (Chapm. ex Engelm.) Vasey, Sand Pine  
*Pinus contorta* var. *bolanderi* (Parl.) Vasey, Bolander's Pine  
*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta* Dougl. ex Loud., Shore Pine

*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia* (Engelm.), Lodgepole Pine  
*Pinus contorta* var. *murrayana* (Grev. & Balf.) Engelm., Sierra lodgepole Pine  
*Pinus coulteri* D. Don, Coulter Pine  
*Pinus echinata* Mill., Shortleaf Pine  
*Pinus edulis* (Engelm.) Little, Pinyon (two-leaf) Pine

*Pinus edulis* var. *fallax* Little, Fallax Pinyon Pine  
*Pinus elliptica* var. *densa* Little & Dorman, South Florida slash Pine  
*Pinus elliptica* var. *elliptica* (Engelm.), Slash Pine  
*Pinus engelmannii* Carr., Apache Pine  
*Pinus flexilis* James, Limber Pine  
*Pinus glabra* Walt., Spruce Pine  
*Pinus jeffreyi* Grev. & Balf., Jeffrey Pine  
*Pinus lambertiana* Dougl., Sugar Pine  
*Pinus leiophylla* var. *chihuahuana* (Engelm.) Shaw, Chihuahu Pine

*Pinus monophylla* Torr. & Frem., Singleleaf pinyon Pine  
*Pinus monticola* Dougl. ex D. Don, Western white Pine  
*Pinus muricata* D. Don, Bishop Pine  
*Pinus nigra*, Austrian Pine  
*Pinus palustris* Mill., Longleaf Pine  
*Pinus ponderosa* Dougl. ex Laws., Ponderosa Pine  
*Pinus ponderosa* var. *arizonica* (Engelm.) Shaw, Arizona Pine  
*Pinus ponderosa* var. *scopulorum* (Engelm.), Rocky Mountain ponderosa Pine  
*Pinus pungens* Lamb., Table Mountain Pine  
*Pinus quadrifolia* Parl. ex Sudw., Parry Pinyon Pine  
*Pinus radiata* D. Don, Monterey Pine  
*Pinus resinosa* Ait., Red Pine  
*Pinus rigida* Mill., Pitch Pine  
*Pinus sabiniana* Dougl., Digger Pine  
*Pinus serotina* Michx., Pond Pine  
*Pinus strobus* (Engelm.), Southwestern white Pine  
*Pinus strobus* L., Eastern White Pine  
*Pinus sylvestris* (L.), Scotch Pine  
*Pinus taeda* (L.), Loblolly Pine  
*Pinus torreyana* Parry ex Carr., Torrey Pine  
*Pinus virginiana* Mill., Virginia Pine  
*Pinus washoensis* Mason & Stockwell, Washoe Pine  
*Piscidia piscipula* (L.) Sarg., Florida Fishpoison-tree  
*Pisonia rotundata* Griseb., Pisonia  
*Pistacia texana* Swingle, Texas Pistache  
*Pithecellobium flexicaule* (Benth.) Coult., Ebony Blackbead  
*Pithecellobium pallens* (Benth.) Standl., Huajillo  
*Pithecellobium quadrupense* (Pers.) Chapm., Guadeloupe Blackbead  
*Pithecellobium unguis-cati* (L.) Benth., Catclaw Blackbead  
*Platanus aquatica* J.F. Gmel., Water-elm  
*Platanus occidentalis* L., Sycamore  
*Platanus racemosa* Nutt., California Sycamore  
*Platanus wrightii* Wats., Arizona Sycamore  
*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf., Trifoliolate-orange  
*Populus alba* L., White Poplar  
*Populus angustifolia* James, Narrowleaf Cottonwood  
*Populus balsamifera* L., Balsam Poplar  
*Populus deltoides* Bartr. ex Marsh., Eastern Cottonwood  
*Populus deltoides* var. *occidentalis* Rydb., Plains Cottonwood  
*Populus fremontii* var. *fremontii*, Fremont Cottonwood  
*Populus fremontii* var. *mesetae* (Eckenwalder) Little, Meseta Cottonwood  
*Populus fremontii* var. *wislizeni* Wats., Rio Grande Cottonwood  
*Populus grandidentata* Michx., Bigtooth Aspen  
*Populus heterophylla* (L.), Swamp Cottonwood  
*Populus tremuloides* Michx., Quaking Aspen  
*Populus trichocarpa* Torr. & Gray, Black Cottonwood  
*Prosopis glandulosa* Torr., Honey Mesquite  
*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*, Western Honey Mesquite  
*Prosopis pubescens* Benth., Screwbean Mesquite  
*Prosopis velutina* Woot., Velvet Mesquite  
*Prunus alleghaniensis* Porter, Allegheny Plum  
*Prunus americana* Marsh., American Plum  
*Prunus angustifolia* Marsh., Chickasaw Plum  
*Prunus avium* (L.) L., Mazzard Cherry  
*Prunus caroliniana* (Mill.) Ait., Carolina Laurelechery  
*Prunus cerasus* (L.), Sour Cherry

*Prunus domestica* L., Garden Plum  
*Prunus emarginata* Dougl. ex Eaton, Bitter Cherry  
*Prunus feranoutii* Wats., Desert Apricot  
*Prunus hortulana* Bailey, Hortulan Plum  
*Prunus ilicifolia* (Nutt. ex Hook. & Arn.), Hollyleaf Cherry  
*Prunus laurocerasus* L., English Laurelcherry  
*Prunus lyonii* (Eastw.) Sarg., Catalina Cherry  
*Prunus mahaleb* (L.), Mahaleb Cherry  
*Prunus mexicana* Wats., Mexican Plum  
*Prunus munsoniana* Wight & Hedr., Wildgoose Plum  
*Prunus myrtilloides* (L.) Urban, West Indies Cherry  
*Prunus nigra* Ait., Canada Plum  
*Prunus pennsylvanica* L. f., Pin Cherry  
*Prunus persica* Batsch, Peach  
*Prunus serotina* Ehrh., Black Cherry  
*Prunus serotina* var. *abramsensis* (Mohr), Little, Alabama Black Cherry  
*Prunus serotina* var. *eximia* (Small) Little, Escarpment Cherry  
*Prunus serotina* var. *refula* (Woot. & Standl.) McVaugh, Southwestern black Cherry  
*Prunus subcordata* Benth., Klamath Plum  
*Prunus umbellata* Ell., Flatwoods Plum  
*Prunus virginiana* (L.), Chokecherry, Common Cherry  
*Prunus virginiana* var. *melanocarpa* (A. Nels.) Sarg., Chokecherry, Western Cherry  
*Pseudophoenix sargentii* H. Wendl. ex Sarg., Bucanear-palm  
*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa* (Vasey) Mayr, Bigcone Douglas-fir  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, Douglas-fir  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco, Coast Douglas-fir  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca* (Beissn.) Franco, Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir  
*Psidium guajava* L., Guava  
*Psidium longipes* (Berg) McVaugh, Long-Stalk Stopper  
*Ptelea crenulata* Greene, California Hoptree  
*Ptelea trifoliata* (L.), Common Hoptree  
*Pyrus communis* (L.), Common Pear  
*Quercus bebbiana*, Bebb Oak  
*Quercus agrifolia* Nee, Coast live Oak  
*Quercus alba* (L.), White Oak  
*Quercus chapmanii* Sarg., Arizona white Oak  
*Quercus arkanisana* Sarg., Arkansas Oak  
*Quercus bicolor* Willd., Swamp white Oak  
*Quercus brittoni*, Britton Oak  
*Quercus bushii*, Bushes Oak  
*Quercus chapmanii* Sarg., Chapman Oak  
*Quercus chrysolepis* Liebm., Canyon live Oak  
*Quercus cocinea* Muenchh., Scarlet Oak  
*Quercus comptoniae*, Compton Oak  
*Quercus deamii*, Deam Oak  
*Quercus douglasii* Hook. & Arn., Blue Oak  
*Quercus dumii* Kellogg, Dunn Oak  
*Quercus durandii* Buckl., Durand Oak  
*Quercus durandii* var. *breviloba* (Torr.) Palmer, Bigelow Oak  
*Quercus durandii* var. *durandii*, Durand (Typical) Oak  
*Quercus ellipsoidalis* E.J. Hill, Northern pin Oak  
*Quercus emoryi* Torr., Emory Oak  
*Quercus engelmannii* Greene, Engelmann Oak  
*Quercus falcata* var. *falcata* Michx., Southern red Oak  
*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodifolia* Ell., Cherrybark Oak  
*Quercus fontana* (Coccinea x *velutina*), Coclut Oak  
*Quercus gambelii* Nutt., Gambel Oak  
*Quercus garryana* Dougl. ex Hook., Oregon white Oak  
*Quercus georgiana* M.A. Curtis, Georgia Oak  
*Quercus glaucoides* Mart. & Gal. Small, Lacey Oak  
*Quercus graciliformis* C. H. Muller, Chisos Oak  
*Quercus grisea* Sudw., Graves Oak  
*Quercus grisea* Liebm., Gray Oak  
*Quercus havardii* Rydb., Havard Oak  
*Quercus hemisphaerica*, Darlington Oak  
*Quercus hypoleucoides* A. Camus, Silverleaf Oak  
*Quercus ilicifolia* Wengenb., Bear Oak  
*Quercus imbricaria* Michx., Shingle Oak  
*Quercus incana* Barrt., Bluejack Oak  
*Quercus kelloggii* Newb., California black Oak  
*Quercus laevis* Walt., Turkey Oak  
*Quercus laurifolia* Michx., Laurel Oak  
*Quercus lobata* Nee, Valley Oak  
*Quercus lyrata* Walt., Overcup Oak

*Quercus macdonaldii* Greene, McDonald Oak  
*Quercus macrocarpa* Michx., Bur Oak  
*Quercus marilandica* Muenchh., Blackjack Oak  
*Quercus michauxii* Nutt., Swamp Chestnut (Basket) Oak  
*Quercus mohriana* Buckl. ex Rydb, Mohr Oak  
*Quercus muehlenbergii* Engelm., Chinquapin Oak  
*Quercus myrtilloides* Willd., Myrtle Oak  
*Quercus nigra* (L.), Water Oak  
*Quercus nuttallii* Palmer, Nuttall Oak  
*Quercus oblongifolia* Torr., Mexican blue Oak  
*Quercus oglethorpensis* Duncan, Oglethorpe Oak  
*Quercus palustris* Muenchh., Pin Oak  
*Quercus phellos* (L.), Willow Oak  
*Quercus prinoides* Willd., Dwarf chinquapin Oak  
*Quercus prinus* (L.), Chestnut Oak  
*Quercus pungens* Liebm., Sandpaper Oak  
*Quercus pungens* var. *vaseyana* (Buckl.) C.H. Muller, Vasey Oak  
*Quercus robur* (L.), English Oak  
*Quercus rubra* (L.), Northern red Oak  
*Quercus rugosa* Nee, Netleaf Oak  
*Quercus runcinata*, Bottom Oak  
*Quercus shumardii*, Shumard Oak  
*Quercus shumardii* var. *texana* (Buckl.) Ashe, Texas Oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *margaretta* (Ashe) Sarg., Sand post Oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *paludosa* Sarg., Delta post Oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *stellata* Wengenb., Post Oak  
*Quercus toumeyii* Sarg., Tournay Oak  
*Quercus turbinella* Greene, Turbinella Oak  
*Quercus turbinella* var. *ajensis* (C.H. Muller) Little, Ajo Oak  
*Quercus velutina* Lam., Black Oak  
*Quercus virginiana* Mill., Live Oak  
*Quercus virginiana* var. *fusiformis* Sarg., Texas Live Oak  
*Quercus virginiana* var. *geminata* (Small) Sarg., Sand Live Oak  
*Quercus wislizeni* A. DC., Interior live Oak  
*Quercus columnaris*, Caldwell Oak  
*Rapanea punctata* (Lam.) Lundell, Florida Rapanea  
*Reynosia septentrionalis* Urban, Darling-plum  
*Rhamnus betulifolia* Greene, Birchleaf Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus californica* Eschsch., California Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus caroliniana* Walt., Carolina Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus cathartica* (L.), European Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus crocea* Nutt., Hollyleaf Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus frangula* (L.), Glossy Buckthorn  
*Rhamnus purshiana* DC., Cascara Buckthorn  
*Rhizophora mangle* (L.), Red Mangrove  
*Rhododendron catawbiense* Michx., Catawba Rhododendron  
*Rhododendron macrophyllum* D. Don ex G. Don, Pacific Rhododendron  
*Rhododendron maximum* L., Rosebay Rhododendron  
*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* (Ait.) Hassk., Downy-myrtle  
*Rhus choriophylla* Woot. & Standl., Mearns Sumac  
*Rhus copallina* var. *copallina* L., Shining Sumac  
*Rhus copallina* var. *latifolia*, Inland shining Sumac  
*Rhus copallina* var. *leucantha* (Jacq.) DC., Southern Sumac  
*Rhus glabra* L., Smooth Sumac  
*Rhus integrifolia* (Nutt.) Benth. & Hook, Lemonade Sumac  
*Rhus kearneyi* Barkley, Kearney Sumac  
*Rhus lanceolata* (Gray) Britton, Prairie Sumac  
*Rhus laurina* Nutt., Laurel Sumac  
*Rhus microphylla* Engelm., Littleleaf Sumac  
*Rhus ovata* Wats., Sugar Sumac  
*Rhus typhina* L., Staghorn Sumac  
*Rhus virens* Lindh. ex Gray, Evergreen Sumac  
*Robinia kelseyi* Hutch., Kelsey Locust  
*Robinia neomexicana* Gray, New Mexico Locust  
*Robinia pseudoacacia* (L.), Black Locust  
*Robinia viscosa* Vent., Clammy Locust  
*Roystonia elata* (Bartt.) F. Harper, Florida Royalpalm  
*Sabal minor* (Jacq.) Pers., Dwarf Palmetto  
*Sabal palmetto* (Walt.) Lodd. ex Schult., Cabbage Palmetto  
*Sabal texana*, Texas sabal Palmetto  
*Salix alaxensis* (Anderss.) Cov., Feltleaf Willow  
*Salix alba* var. *vittellina*, Golden Willow  
*Salix amygdaloides* Anderss., Peachleaf Willow  
*Salix arbusculoides* Anderss., Littletree Willow  
*Salix babylonica* L., Weeping Willow

*Salix bebbiana* Sarg., Bebb Willow  
*Salix bonplandiana* H.B.K. Bebb, Bonpland Willow  
*Salix caroliniana* Michx., Coastal Plain Willow  
*Salix discolor* Muhl., Pussy Willow  
*Salix exigua* Nutt., Sandbar Willow  
*Salix floridana* Chapm., Florida Willow  
*Salix fluviatilis* Nutt., River Willow  
*Salix fragilis* L., Crack Willow  
*Salix geyerana* Anderss., Geyer Willow  
*Salix gooddingii* Ball, Goodding Willow  
*Salix hindsiana* Benth., Hinds Willow  
*Salix hookeriana* Barratt, Hooker Willow  
*Salix lasiantha* Benth., Pacific Willow  
*Salix lasiolepis* Benth., Arroyo Willow  
*Salix lucida* Muhl., Shining Willow  
*Salix lutea* Nutt., Yellow Willow  
*Salix mackenziana* (Hook.) Barratt ex Anderss., Mackenzie Willow  
*Salix melanopsis* Nutt., Dusky Willow  
*Salix nigra* Marsh., Black Willow  
*Salix petiolaris* J.E. Sm., Meadow Willow  
*Salix purpurea* L., Purple-osier Willow  
*Salix pyrifolia* Anderss., Balsam Willow  
*Salix scoulenana* Barratt ex Hook., Scouler Willow  
*Salix sericea* Marsh., Silky Willow  
*Salix serissima* (Bailey) Fern., Autumn Willow  
*Salix sessilifolia* Nutt., Northwest Willow  
*Salix sitchensis* Sanson ex Bong, Sitka Willow  
*Salix taxifolia* H.B.K., Yewleaf Willow  
*Salix tracyi* Ball, Tracy Willow  
*Salix viminalis* L., Basket Willow  
*Salix vittelina* L., White Willow  
*Sambucus callicarpa* Greene, Pacific red Elder  
*Sambucus canadensis* var. *canadensis* (L.), American Elder  
*Sambucus canadensis* var. *laciniata* Gray, Florida Elder  
*Sambucus cerulea* Raf., Blue Elder  
*Sambucus melanocarpa* Gray, Blackbead Elder  
*Sambucus mexicana* Presl., Mexican Elder  
*Sambucus pubens* Michx., Scarlet Elder  
*Sambucus velutina* Durand & Hilgard, Velvet Elder  
*Sapindus drummondii* Hook. & Arn., Western Soapberry  
*Sapindus saponaria* L., Wingleaf Soapberry  
*Sapium biloculare* (Wats.) Pax, Jumping-bean Sapium  
*Sapium sebiferum* (L.) Roxb., Tallowtree  
*Sassafras albidum* (Nutt.) Ness, Sassafras  
*Savia bahamensis* Britton, Maidenbush  
*Schaefferia frutescens* Jacq., Florida Boxwood  
*Schinus molle* (L.), Peppertree  
*Schinus terebinthifolia* Raddi, Brazil Peppertree  
*Schoepfia chrysophyllodes* (A. Rich.) Planch, Graytwig  
*Sequoia sempervirens* (D. Don.) Endl., Coast Redwood  
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*, Giant Sequoia  
*Serenoa repens*, Saw-palmetto  
*Shepherdia argentea* (Pursh) Nutt., Silver Buffalobery  
*Simarouba glauca* DC., Paradise-tree  
*Slaix peltata* Anderss. ex Schneid., Satiny Willow  
*Solanum erianthum* D. Don, Mullein Nightshade  
*Sophora affinis* Torr. & Gray, Texas Sophora  
*Sophora secundiflora*, Mescalbean Sophora  
*Sorbus americana* Marsh., American Mountain-ash  
*Sorbus aucuparia* (L.), European Mountain-ash  
*Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) Schneid., Showy Mountain-ash  
*Sorbus scopulina* Greene, Greene Mountain-ash  
*Sorbus sitchensis* Roem., Sitka Mountain-ash  
*Spathodea campanulata* Beauv., African Tuliptree  
*Staphylea bolanderi* Gray, Sierra Bladdernut  
*Staphylea trifolia* (L.), American Bladdernut  
*Sterculia alata* Roxb., Panama-tree  
*Stewartia malacodendron* L., Virginia Stewartia  
*Stewartia ovata* (Cav.) Weatherby, Mountain Stewartia  
*Stryx americanus* Lam., American Snowbell  
*Stryx grandifolius* Ait., Bigleaf Snowbell  
*Stryx platensis* Engelm., Sycamore Snowbell  
*Suriana maritima* L., Baycedar  
*Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq., West Indies Mahogany  
*Symplocos tinctoria* (L.) L'Her., Sweetleaf  
*Tamarindus indica* L., Tamarind  
*Tamarix chinensis* Lour., Tamarisk  
*Tamarix gallica* L., French Tamarisk  
*Tamarix parviflora* L., Small-flower Tamarisk  
*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich., Common Baldcypress

*Taxodium distichum* var. *nuttans* (Ait. Sweet, Pondcypress  
*Taxodium mucronatum* Ten., Montezuma Baldcypress  
*Taxus brevifolia* Nutt., Pacific Yew  
*Taxus floridana* Nutt. ex Chapm., Florida Yew  
*Teoma stans* (L.) H.B.K., Yellow-elder  
*Terminalia catappa* L., India-almond  
*Tetragyria bicolor* (Mill.) Cogn., Florida Tetragyria  
*Thespesia populnea* Soland. ex Correa, Portiatree  
*Thrinax morrisii* H. Wendl., Key Thatchpalm  
*Thrinax radiata* Lodd. ex J. A. & J. H. Schult., Florida Thatchpalm  
*Thuja occidentalis* (L.), Northern white Cedar  
*Thuja orientalis* L., Oriental Arborvitae  
*Thuja plicata* Donn. ex D. Don, Western Redcedar  
*Tilia americana* (L.), American Basswood  
*Tilia caroliniana* Mill., Carolina Basswood  
*Tilia heterophylla* Vent., White Basswood  
*Torreya californica* Torr., California Torreya  
*Torreya taxifolia* Arn., Florida Torreya  
*Toxicodendron vernix* (L.) Kuntze, Poison-sumac  
*Trema lamarciana* (Roem. & Schult.) Blume, West Indies Trema  
*Trema micrantha* (L.) Blume, Florida Trema  
*Tsuga canadensis* (L.) Carr, Eastern Hemlock  
*Tsuga caroliniana* (Engelm.), Carolina Hemlock  
*Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sarg., Western Hemlock  
*Tsuga mertensiana* (Bong.) Carr., Mountain Hemlock  
*Ulmus alata* Michx., Winged Elm  
*Ulmus americana* (L.), American Elm  
*Ulmus americana* var. *floridana* (Chapm.) Little, Florida Elm  
*Ulmus crassifolia* Nutt., Cedar Elm  
*Ulmus pumila* (L.), Siberian Elm  
*Ulmus rubra* Muhl., Slippery Elm  
*Ulmus serotina* Sarg., September Elm  
*Ulmus thomasii* Sarg., Rock Elm  
*Umbellularia californica* (Hook. & Arn.) Nutt., California-laurel  
*Ungadia speciosa* Endl., Mexican-buckeye  
*Vaccinium arboreum* Marsh., Tree Sparkleberry  
*Vauquelinia californica* (Torr.) Sarg., Torrey Vauquelinia  
*Vauquelinia pauciflora* Standl., Fewflower Vauquelinia  
*Viburnum lentago* L., Nannyberry  
*Viburnum lentago* L., Nannyberry Viburnum  
*Viburnum nudum* L., Possumhaw Viburnum  
*Viburnum obovatum* Walt., Walter Viburnum  
*Viburnum prunifolium* (L.), Blackhaw  
*Viburnum rufidulum* Raf., Rusty Blackhaw  
*Vitex agnus-castus* (L.), Common Chastetree  
*Washingtonia filifera* (Linden/Andre) H. Wendl., California (fanpalm) Washingtonia  
*Ximenia americana* L., Tallowwood  
*Yucca aloifolia* L., Aloe Yucca  
*Yucca brevifolia* Engelm., Joshua-tree  
*Yucca carnerosana* (Trel.) McKelvey, Carneros (Spanish-dagger) Yucca  
*Yucca elata* Engelm., Soaptree Yucca  
*Yucca faxoniana* Sarg., Faxon Yucca  
*Yucca gloriosa* L., Moundlily Yucca  
*Yucca rostrata* Engelm. ex Trel, Beaked Yucca  
*Yucca schidigera* Roezl. ex Ortigas, Mojave Yucca  
*Yucca schottii* Engelm., Schott Yucca  
*Yucca torreyi* Shafer, Torrey Yucca  
*Yucca treculeana* Carr., Trecul Yucca  
*Zanthoxylum americanum* Mill., Common Prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis* (L.), Hercules-club  
*Zanthoxylum coriaceum* A. Rich., Biscayne Prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum fagara* (L.) Sarg., Lime Prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum flavum* Vahl, West Indies Sainwood  
*Zanthoxylum hirsutum* Buckl., Texas Hercules-club  
*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill., Common Jujube  
*Ziziphus obtusifolia* Hook. ex Torr. & Gray, Lotebush

# Sizing Up a Grove of GIANTS

Standing in regal isolation, these few giant sequoias are the subject of much study and wonder. **BY CARRIE CASEY**

**S**ix trees—even enormous ones—may not seem like a big deal, but these six, known as the Placer County Big Tree Grove, have made quite a name for themselves around these parts. Not only does Placer Grove hold the distinction of being the smallest outpost of giant sequoia in California, but its unique genetic makeup has made it the focus of much study and wonder.

The entire grove—six living trees and two fallen giants—exists on about two acres in the middle of a 160-acre recreation area of the Tahoe National Forest. With such a “low profile,” it’s no surprise that after its discovery in 1855, the two recommendations made for finding the place were a guide and good horses!

Some 70 to 80 natural groves occur here along the Sierra Nevada’s western slope. John Muir was the first naturalist to theorize about isolated groves and how they came to be. Glacial action during the Pleistocene Era, he believed, caused these trees to be severed from a continuous sequoia forest then covering the Sierras.

Growing much farther north than other giant sequoia groves, this miniature relic of the past has been a popular case study for many years. No other gap between groves is as great as the 60 airline miles from the Placer Grove south to the next grove, Calaveras Big Tree State Park. So scientists ask, could this one be different from the southern groves, a separate race of giant sequoia?

Dr. William Libby, professor of forestry and genetics at the University of California, Berkeley, has been studying Placer Grove for over 20 years. He says it differs genetically from over 20 other groves also studied. The population has a high inbreeding level, indicating this grove has always been very small; seeds here germinate with six cotyledons (immature leaves that sprout from the seed). “That’s almost never seen in the main populations,” Libby says. “The typical number is three. People get kind of excited when they see a five, but a six is just not seen.”

Introducing hybrids would probably increase the health of the grove, but scientists agree that the purity of the gene pool would be lost forever. And, Libby says, if this stand is a distinct race of giant sequoia—as it might well be—its future scientific and prac-

tical value should be preserved.

Other big trees grow here, too. Douglas-fir—one measures approximately 70

inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) and is estimated to be 500 to 600 years old—and sugar pine are of unusual size. “This is what some of the forests around here used to look like,” says Libby. “The giant sequoias are just icing on the cake.”

All the trees can be accessed by an easy loop trail. The Joffe tree, the largest, measures 250 feet in height and has a 10-foot dbh; the nearby Pershing tree is a bit stouter at 12 feet in dbh and 225 feet tall. Both were named during a dedication ceremony to these World War I generals in August of 1920.

The two fallen trees are thought to have toppled in a severe storm in 1862. The largest, Theodore Roosevelt, measures 16 feet dbh and stretches over 200 feet along the forest floor.

An underground stream running through the draw provides a cool, moist climate and is thought to be one factor in the longevity and size of the trees here. Wild azalea and dogwood fill the understory with snowy blossoms in spring. Also occurring here is a unique association of other plants such as Sierra laurel, star flower, and fawn lily.

Until quite recently, natural reproduction in the grove was thought to be nonexistent. Fire, which prepares the seedbed by allowing seeds to contact bare mineral earth and removes understory competition, hasn’t been allowed for many years. The Pershing tree displays an obvious burn scar, but no one quite remembers when fires last swept through. Prescribed burns have been discussed to clear out dense understory, but so far none have been scheduled.

Is Libby worried about the grove’s lack of natural reproduction? “When you’re looking at an average lifespan of one to three millennia, you really don’t need much reproduction,” he says.

Recently, Libby and a colleague came across a young sequoia standing only about 20 feet tall. Growing smack against a white fir that had died recently, it was barely noticeable. Was it a native or not?

Foliage samples were gathered and labeled. “Our job,” says Libby, “was to go through a detective process that is not unlike



CARRIE CASEY



**Above, the author gets down to size with the Pershing sequoia. The Pershing, shown in full splendor at right, is one of six still-living giant sequoia that together with two fallen giants comprise the smallest outpost of the species in California. At left, the USDA Forest Service's Carolyn Sipes and Norman Krizel tag trees in a nearby "backup" plantation.**

what is used in forensic medicine." Isozyme analysis is a method whereby specific enzymes or chemicals within the tree can be used as a measuring device to determine genetic diversity. Within a species, these isozymes will vary depending on elevation or geographic location. Although the method isn't foolproof, other factors seemed to back up the fact that this young tree was a natural offspring.

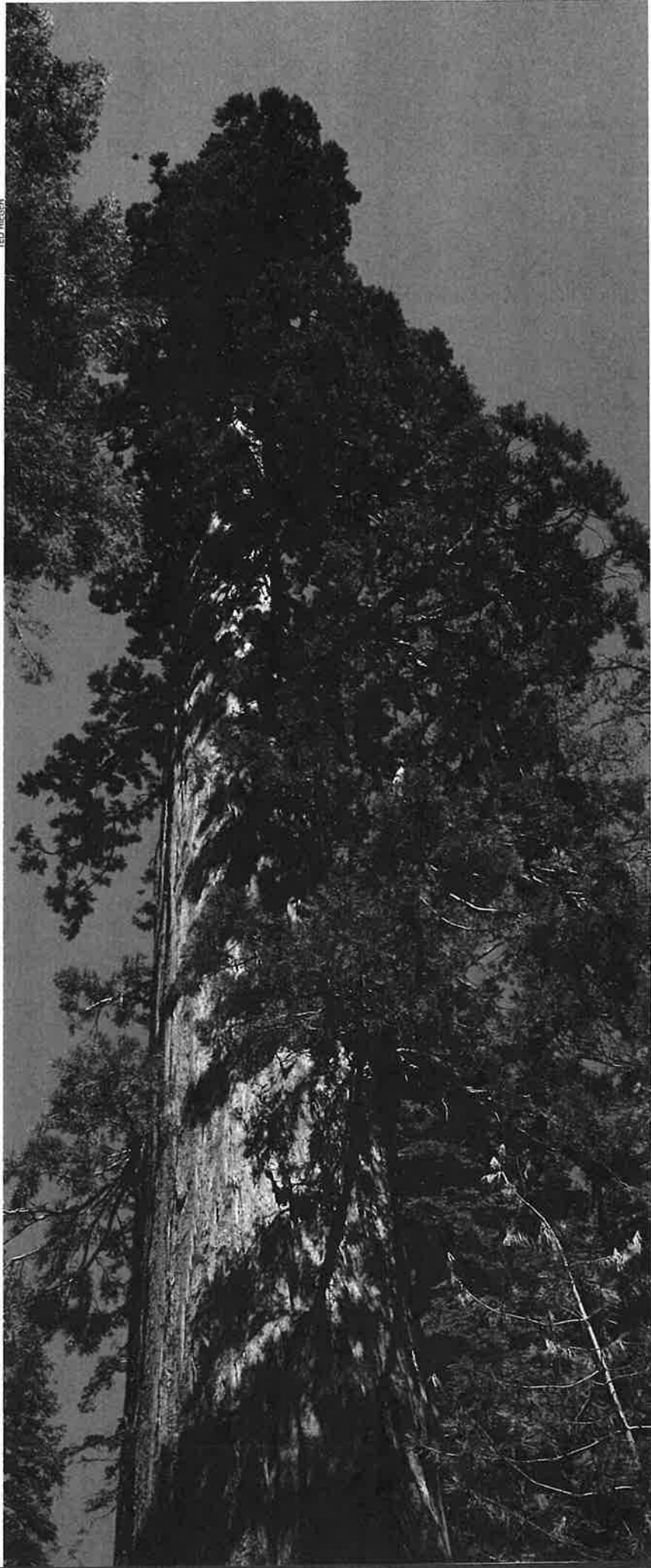
A core sample taken by Mike Newman at the Foresthill Ranger District showed the tree to be approximately 85 years old. So it was a seedling well before people have been known to plant in this area. And both Libby and Newman agree it would be a strange place to plant a tree—next to a white fir and on a rather steep slope.

"When you have only six trees and they live in excess of 1,000 years, you need to reproduce them at the rate of only about once every 200 years by one tree. Now we've got our one tree for this century!"

To be on the safe side, two backup plantations have recently been established near the grove. Propagated from cuttings at the USDA Forest Service's Chico Tree Improvement Center, 10 tiny sequoias are just now pushing their roots into Sierra soil.

Two separate sites were planted. District Ranger Richard A. Johnson chose the first because of its similarity to the original grove location, at the bottom of a steep slope in a damp, bowl-like depression. The other, just down the road, stands in full sun overlooking the Crystal Mountain range. Both sites will be maintained by the Forest Service. With care and luck, perhaps our ancestors will be walking among these giants 500 years hence. AF

Carrie Casey writes and marvels at big trees from her home in Santa Rosa, California.



# species without CHAMPIONS

## ACACIA

Blackbrush, *Acacia rigidula*  
Cinnecord, *Acacia choriophylla*  
Long-spine, *Acacia macracantha*  
Roemer catclaw, *Acacia roemeriana*

## APPLE

Soulard crab, *Malus x soulardii*

## APRICOT

Desert, *Prunus fermentii*

## ASH

Chihuahua, *Fraxinus papillosa*  
Fragrant, *Fraxinus cuspidata*  
Gregg, *Fraxinus greggii*  
Lowell, *Fraxinus anomala* var. *lowellii*

## BAYBERRY

Evergreen, *Myrica heterophylla*  
Northern, *Myrica pensylvanica*

## BITTERBUSH

*Picramnia pentandra*

## BLACK-CALABASH

*Amphitecna latifolia*

## BUCIDA

Oxhorn, *Bucida buceras*

## BUCKEYE

Painted, *Aesculus sylvatica*

## BUCKTHORN

Birchleaf, *Rhamnus betulifolia*

## BURNINGBUSH

Western, *Euonymus occidentalis*

## BURSERA

Fragrant, *Bursera fagaroides*

## CAPER

Limber, *Capparis flexuosa*

## CATALPA

Southern, *Catalpa bignonioides*

## CERCOCARPUS

Alderleaf, *Cercocarpus montanus*  
Catalina, *Cercocarpus traskiae*  
Hairy, *Cercocarpus breviflorus*

## CHERRY

Alabama black, *Prunus serotina* var. *alabamensis*

## COCOPLUM

*Chrysobalanus icaco*

## COLUBRINA

Coffee, *Colubrina arborescens*  
Cuba, *Colubrina cubensis*

## CORALBEAN

Southwestern, *Erythrina flabelliformis*

## CORKWOOD

*Leitneria floridana*

## COTTONWOOD

Swamp, *Populus heterophylla*

## CROSSOPETALUM

Florida, *Crossopetalum rhacoma*

## CYPRESS

Gowen, *Cupressus goveniana* var. *goveniana*  
Santa Cruz, *Cupressus goveniana* var. *abramsiana*

## CYRILLA

Littleleaf, *Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *parvifolia*

## DAMMARPINE

Big, *Agathis robusta*

## DOGWOOD

Roughleaf, *Cornus drummondii*  
Smooth, *Cornus glabrata*

## DOUGLAS-FIR

Douglas-fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*

## DOWNY-MYRTLE

*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*

## ELDER

Velvet, *Sambucus velutina*

## ELEPHANT-TREE

*Bursera microphylla*

## ELM

Siberian, *Ulmus pumila*

## ESENBECKIA

Berlandier, *Esenbeckia berlandieri*

## EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus, *Eucalyptus globulus*

## FALSEBOX

*Gyminda latifolia*

## FIDDLEWOOD

*Citharexylum berlandieri*

## FIR

Bristlecone, *Abies bracteata*  
White, *Abies concolor*

## FORESTIERA

Desert-olive, *Forestiera phillyeoides*  
Texas, *Forestiera angustifolia*

## FREMONTIA

Mexican, *Fremontodendron mexicanum*

## GUAVA

*Psidium guajava*

## HAWTHORN

Broadleaf, *Crataegus dilatata*  
Cerro, *Crataegus erythropoda*  
Fireberry, *Crataegus chrysocarpa*  
Gregg, *Crataegus greggiana*  
Harbison, *Crataegus harbisonii*  
Hills, *Crataegus hillii*  
Pensacola, *Crataegus lacrimata*  
Reverchon, *Crataegus reverchonii*  
Texas, *Crataegus texana*  
Threeflower, *Crataegus triflora*  
Tracy, *Crataegus tracyi*  
Willow, *Crataegus saligna*

## HERCULES-CLUB

Texas, *Zanthoxylum hirsutum*

## HIBISCUS

Shrub-althea, *Hibiscus syriacus*

## HOLACANTHA

*Holacantha emoryi*

## HOLLY

Dune, *Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola*  
Georgia, *Ilex longipes*  
Sarvis, *Ilex amelanchier*  
Tawnyberry, *Ilex krugiana*

## HOPBUSH

*Dodoanea viscosa*

## HOPHORNBEAM

Knowlton, *Ostrya knowltonii*

## INDIAN-FIG

*Opuntia ficus-indica*

## JOSHUA-TREE

*Yucca brevifolia*

## JUNIPER

Redberry, *Juniperus erythrocarpa*

## KIDNEYWOOD

Texas, *Eysenhardtia texana*

## LAGUNCULARIA

White mangrove

## LICARIA

Florida, *Licaria triandra*

## LOCUST

Clammy, *Robinia viscosa*  
Kelsey, *Robinia kelseyi*

## LYONTREE

*Lyonothamnus floribundus*

## MAIDENBUSH

*Savia bahamensis*



**MAPLE**

Uvalde bigtooth, *Acer grandidentatum*  
var. *sinuosum*

**MARLBERRY**

*Ardisia escallonioides*

**MESQUITE**

Western honey, *Prosopis glandulosa*

**MEXICAN-BUCKEYE**

*Ungnadia speciosa*

**MYRTLE-OF-THE-RIVER**

*Calyptanthes zuzygium*

**NECTANDRA**

Florida, *Nectandra coriacea*

**NIGHTSHADE**

Mullein, *Solanum elaeagnifolium*

**NOLINA**

Bigelow, *Nolina bigelovii*

**OAK**

Britton, *Quercus brittoni*  
Bushes, *Quercus bushii*  
Caldwell, *Quercus columnaris*  
Coccoloba, *Quercus fontana*  
Durand, *Quercus durandii*  
Dwarf chinquapin, *Quercus prinoides*  
McDonald, *Quercus macdonaldii*  
Mohr, *Quercus mohriana*  
Northern pin, *Quercus ellipsoidalis*  
Sandpaper, *Quercus pungens*

**ORANGE**

*Citrus sinensis*  
Sour, *Citrus aurantium*

**PALMETTO**

Dwarf, *Sabal minor*  
Mexican, *Sabal mexicana*

**PANAMA-TREE**

*Sterculia alata*

**PAPAYA**

*Carica papaya*

**PAWPAW**

Bigflower, *Asimina obovata*

**PINE**

Coulter, *Pinus coulteri*  
Fallax pinyon, *Pinus edulis* var. *fallax*

**PRICKLY-ASH**

Biscayne, *Zanthoxylum coriaceum*

**PRICKLYPEAR**

Brazil, *Opuntia brasiliensis*

**PRINCEWOOD**

*Exostema caribaeum*

**SAPIUM**

Jumping-bean, *Sapium biloculare*

**SCARLETBRUSH**

*Hamelia patens*

**SEA-AMYRIS**

*Amyris elemifera*

**SEVEN-YEAR-APPLE**

*Genipa clusifolia*

**SILVERBELL**

Little, *Halesia parviflora*

**SNOWBELL**

Sycamore, *Styrax platanifolia*

**STOPPER**

Boxleaf, *Eugenia foetida*  
Long-stalk, *Psidium longipes*  
Red, *Eugenia rhombica*  
Twinberry, *Myrcianthes fragrans*  
var. *fragrans*

**SUGAR-APPLE**

*Annona squamosa*

**SUMAC**

Kearney, *Rhus kearneyi*  
Laurel, *Rhus laurina*  
Lemonade, *Rhus integrifolia*  
Littleleaf, *Rhus microphylla*

**SWAMP-PRIVET**

*Forestiera acuminata*

**TALLOWWOOD**

*Ximenia americana*

**TETRAZYGIA**

Florida, *Tetrazygia bicolor*

**THATCHPALM**

Key, *Thrinax morrisii*

**TORCHWOOD**

Balsam, *Amyris balsamifera*

**TREE-CACTUS**

Key, *Cereus robinii* var. *robinii*

**TREMA**

West Indies, *Trema lamarckiana*

**VAUQUELINIA**

Fewflower, *Vauquelinia pauciflora*

**VIBURNUM**

Possumhaw, *Viburnum nudum*

**WHITE-MANGROVE**

*Laguncularia racemosa*

**WILLOW**

Balsam, *Salix pyrifolia*  
Basket, *Salix viminalis*  
Feldleaf, *Salix alaxensis*  
Geyer, *Salix georgiana*  
Littletree, *Salix arbusculoides*  
Mackenzie, *Salix mackenziana*  
Northwest, *Salix sessilifolia*  
Pacific, *Salix lasiandra*  
River, *Salix fluviatilis*  
Satiny, *Salix pellita*  
Yewleaf, *Salix taxifolia*

**WINTERBERRY**

Smooth, *Ilex laevigata*

**WITCH-HAZEL**

Ozark, *Hamamelis vernalis* Sarg.

**YELLOW-ELDER**

*Tecoma stans*

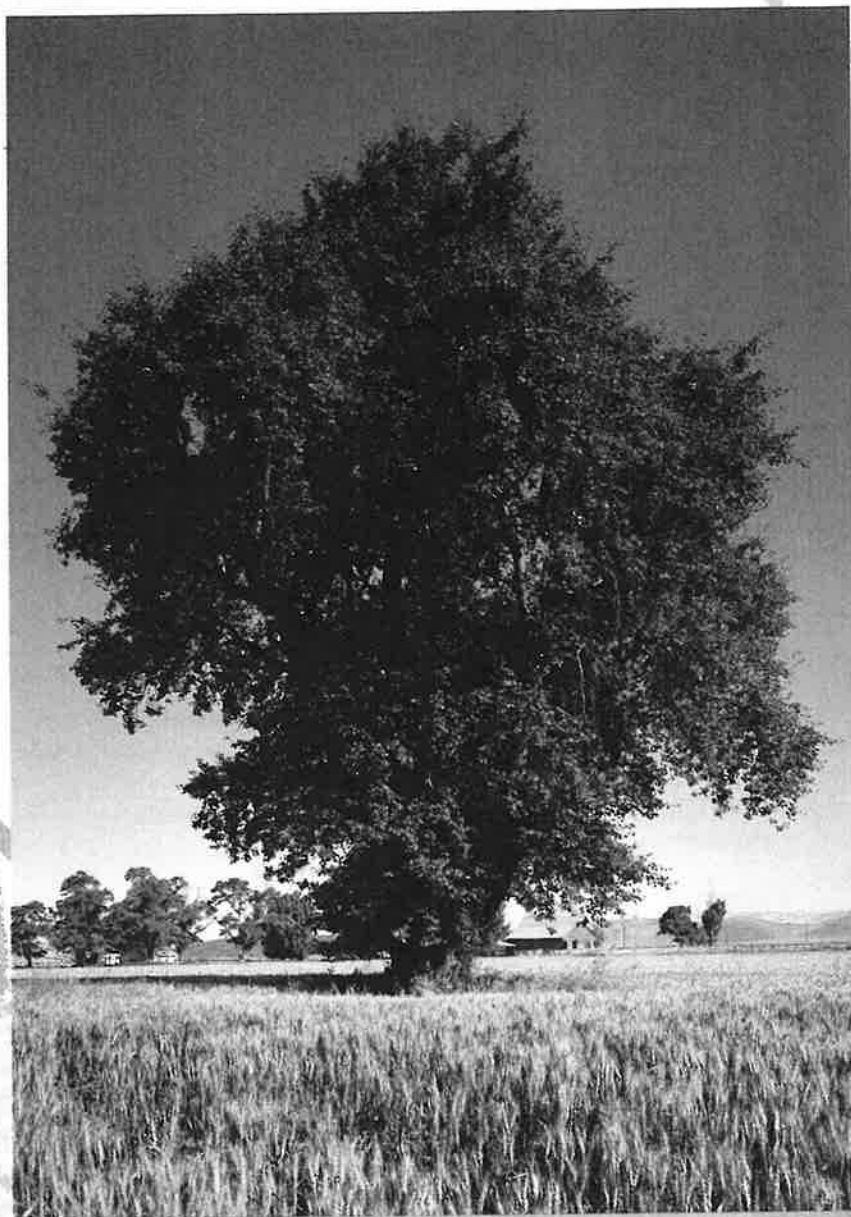
**YUCCA**

Aloe, *Yucca aloifolia*  
Schott, *Yucca schottii*

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