

INSIDE: NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES 2002-2003

# American Forests

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SPRING 2002 \$3.00

## Why Is This Guy Up a Tree?

SEARCHING FOR TREE STORIES ON PBS

LAND OF THE LITTLE GIANTS

BEYOND THE FIRE LINE: MORE QUESTIONS



# American Forests

VOL. 108, NO. 1

SPRING 2002

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in Mendocino County, now as a retired industrial consulting forester with an emphasis in California redwoods. For over 25 years I was the leading redwood appraiser for the Save the Redwoods League in its acquisition contributions to both coastal and inland sequoias.

I am fortunate to have signed up for your Life Membership some time past and treasure your publications. Your Autumn 2001 edition had a short blurb, with a fitting picture, about the gal who uses her voluptuous features to save the redwoods and critically mentioned a newly organized local timber company, Mendocino Redwood Company.

Sensational and not fair. The redwood region has had and will continue to have a long history of lumber and other forest products. In the past and recently we have had "bad actors" interested only in the bottom line of the current owners.

But for the most part the highly detailed state rules and regulations have brought control to our woods. The G.A.P.-sponsored company you called attention to is being managed on a basis of sustained yield and production that could be the envy of the southern pine industry and other forest production areas of the nation. Good management should be praised.

Robert T. MacDougall Jr.  
Ukiah, California

### NONHISTORIC TREES

**editor:** As the federal government wages war on terrorism, our local form of the federal government, the National Park Service, is attacking its nemesis, the nonhistoric trees. It figures to be an epic battle, with 576 acres of trees at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, that need eradication. NPS is in the process of cutting most of the trees down, with the remaining ones to be destroyed in the next year or two. Most are unaware of this war because the NPS has been careful not to publicize this attack.

Why should you care? You should care if you live downstream. When the cutting ends, soil erosion will increase 13 percent. The sediment released from this erosion will end up in the already sediment-impaired Monocacy River.

You should care if you enjoy the

beauty of Gettysburg National Military Park. When the 576 acres of trees are destroyed, 30 percent of the wooded areas of the park will be bare. The death toll will be 140,000 trees. The visual impact will be stunning.

You should care if you feel the federal government has more important things to do with our tax dollars. This tree removal operation will cost \$2.3 million dollars, according to the General Management Plan, and I believe this estimate is low. And the cost estimates do not even include the additional staff to maintain 576 treeless acres.

At a time when America is at war on terrorism, I can think of better uses for this money: more sky marshals, better security at nuclear power plants, developing vaccine stockpiles, or maybe just helping the economy by not slipping back into a deficit spending mode as we fund our war on terrorism.

If you care about any of this, call Gettysburg's representative, Todd Platts, and let him know how you feel.

Patrick L. Naugle  
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

### 'SPECTACULAR' BIG TREES

**editor:** I was thrilled when I came upon your magazine in a doctor's office. I saw the 2000 National Register of Big Trees, and it was great! As a result of a picture in that issue of a sequoia with many others around it that were dwarfs in comparison, we planned a late April trip to Sequoia National Park to check this out. I am sending you a copy of a photo of me standing in front of one of these giants! Truly spectacular!

Michele Thomas-Sommers  
Via e-mail

*Editor's Note: Thanks to all those who called or emailed to point out we were obviously thinking of something other than arboriculture when we mis-ID'd the George Washington tulip poplar Martha Stewart was holding on the cover of the Winter issue.*

Send comments to Letters to the Editor, *American Forests*, PO Box 2000, Washington, DC 20013 or e-mail [mrobbins@amfor.org](mailto:mrobbins@amfor.org). *American Forests* reserves the right to edit letters.



EDITORIAL

MICHELLE ROBBINS  
EDITOR

# Trees: Big Deal

Memorials, hunters, controversy, and TV. Just another spring in the lives of arboreal giants.

**B**ack in 1921, when the nation was searching for the proper way to remember those who died in World War I, First Lady Florence Harding took a shovel and threw the first spadeful of dirt for a memorial tree planting at AMERICAN FORESTS' headquarters at the time on 16th Street NW in Washington, DC.

It was the kind of gesture a war-weary country was seeking. Life-giving, peaceful trees speak to the senses as they hint at immortality. To stand in the woods in the early morning is to feel yourself in the presence of a greater power that will persevere long after you and your troubles have passed on.

This winter AMERICAN FORESTS continued that legacy by announcing plans to plant Memorial Tree Groves across the nation in memory of those who died September 11. That effort, done in conjunction with retailer Eddie Bauer, falls under the umbrella of AMERICAN FORESTS' Memorial Trees campaign, one of three major tree planting initiatives we announced this spring (see *Clippings*).

Trees are more in the news than usual this spring, it seems, and that statement is in part a sly allusion to the unusually hefty magazine you hold in your hand. This issue contains the 2002 installment of American Forests' biennial National Register of Big Trees, the definitive list of the largest of 826 species of native and naturalized trees in the U.S.

As always, the Register is a hotbed of new champs, dethroned favorites, state rivalries, and much-sought-after bragging rights. No good tree list is without at least a little controversy, and this year's edition is no exception. We dispatched experts to Florida and Louisiana to sort through the good-natured rivalry over who should hold the title

of National Champion Baldcypress: Louisiana's reigning champ, the Cat Island baldcypress, a monster truck of a tree, or Florida's regal Senator, a towering symbol of state arboreal pride.

You'll find the answer in Whit Bronaugh's "Sovereign Species," (see page 10 of the Register). But you can see the trees on PBS this spring, when genial Jeff Meyer, director of AMERICAN FORESTS' Historic Tree Nursery, hits the road weekly in a lighthearted quest to find "Tree Stories" (see page

7). Jeff visits with Smokey Bear in Washington, tries to avoid bears in a national park in California, and climbs into some of the most amazing tree houses you'll ever hope to see.

He'll also give you a firsthand look at one of the biggest challenges we face with the Register: judging just who deserves the title of "biggest" and why.

As we move into an era of more and more high-tech equipment and methods, we want to ensure that the Big Tree program is the best it can be.

Thomas Elias, director of the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, has recently renewed his pledge to provide us with technical support on questions of species eligibility, species identification, and verification of measurements and ranges. We have also gathered an Advisory Committee of state coordinators, hunters and nominators, owners, and forest geneticists to improve coordination at the state and local levels and to set standards for species eligibility and measurement specifications.

All this is designed to give you the best Register—and the best Big Tree program—we can provide. As our executive director, Deborah Gangloff, says, we'll still accept nominations from anyone from the President of the United States to the kid next door. We just want both to find a Register that's more accurate and even more awe-inspiring. Enjoy! **AF**



WHIT BRONAUGH

**We're gathering a  
Big Tree Advisory  
Committee to  
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local levels and set  
standards for species  
eligibility and  
measurement  
specifications.**

*The National Champion  
Hinds Walnut, located  
in Napa, California.*



SEARCHING FOR  
COMMON GROUND IN A  
COMPLEX WORLD

© JEFFREY CARRUTHERS

# Tree Stories: A Series

Mix together dedicated people, offbeat ideas, a pleasantly goofy host, and lots of greenery. The result airs on PBS this spring.  
By Michelle Robbins

It's 5:30 p.m., and Jeff Meyer, director of AMERICAN FORESTS' Historic Tree Nursery, has been standing in the blowing cold for hours as a crew films for his upcoming TV show. The light is fading, his opening lines are getting harder to repeat, and the construction lot at the U.S. Botanic Garden in Washington, DC, where our van is parked, has been locked up tight and deserted.

Finally, a good take. The cameraman dances for joy. German tourists watching nearby burst into spontaneous applause. And an assistant heads off to call the construction company and try to get the lot reopened so we can leave.

Welcome to the roving set of AMERICAN FORESTS' "Tree Stories," a weekly half-hour series debuting nationwide on public television the week of April 6 (check your local listings).

As the name implies, it is a half-hour that deals not so much with individual species as with the people and stories connected with them. The 43-year-old nurseryman has spent his life planting and caring for trees. He wants "Tree Stories" to show viewers not rote tree facts but the offbeat, joyous, beautiful, and yes, even strange, ways people appreciate what is an integral and often unnoticed part of everyday life: trees.

Meyer's own favorite tree is the "live oak, hands down. It's evergreen, it's spreading; they don't take a lot of work. It's everything a tree should be." It's also a tree that has a lot of significance for Meyer, who conceived the idea for the Historic Tree Nursery after his then-toddler son Forest picked up a seed from a local live oak, the

historic Jacksonville Treaty Oak, and the Meyers planted it in their backyard.

But Meyer is a tree man—not a TV man—and he admits to learning a great deal with filming the 13 episodes of "Tree Stories."

## MR. MEYER GOES TO WASHINGTON

Sometimes the stories going on behind the camera are as interesting as those in front of it. On this particular cold and windy October day, the tiny film crew was finishing up what had been a particularly difficult mission: Filming monuments

and trees around Washington, DC, and interviewing some notable officials amid the maze of precautions and new regulations that took effect after September 11.

The tour of Washington's trees had taken Meyer and his small crew to the National Arboretum, the Botanic Garden, and the cherry trees along the Tidal Basin—but not onto the grounds of the White House. Despite its many historical tree plantings, the White House was understandably playing it



safe and was not admitting visitors or film crews. We didn't dare go near there with camera equipment.

The day's shoot included the U.S. Capitol, and we arrived for a tour of the grounds' dozens of memorial tree plantings with landscape architect Matthew Evans. Bad timing. It was the same day the Capitol Police began closing down parts of the building to search for anthrax contamination.

Since we were outside, the police permitted us to stay but we never did see Evans, who spent

**Meyer wants "Tree Stories" to show viewers not rote tree facts but the offbeat, joyous, beautiful, and yes, even strange, ways people appreciate trees.**

*"Tree Stories" host Jeff Meyer, on the hunt for big trees.*

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**As the show  
travels around the  
country exploring  
different themes,**



**Meyer learns  
right along with  
the viewers**

*Amid the occasional  
odd glance, cameraman  
Tom Bronakoski shoots  
video for the show.*

the afternoon in an emergency meeting. As Capitol Police stood guard on the steps, around the grounds we went in the company of amiable grounds foreman Charles "Buck" Burton.

The grounds were eerily empty—but great for clean shots—as we read the memorial plaques affixed to trees and marveled at the height and girth of some of the older specimens. We saw the Sullivan crabapples, planted in memory of five sons who perished together on the USS Juneau in November 1942. We watched a cadre of reporters gather beneath the massive so-called "Press Elm," a favorite backdrop for media when news occurs at the Capitol—as it did that day.

Finally, tired, hungry, and cold, we retrieved the van and headed back toward AMERICAN FORESTS' offices.

#### GENESIS OF AN IDEA

The idea for a half-hour show about trees came from American Public Television, based on the popularity of AMERICAN FORESTS' half-hour documentary, "Silent Witnesses," which recounted American history through the stories of trees associated with famous people and events. The documentary, which aired nationwide in 2000 and first introduced PBS audiences to Meyer, offered sweeping narrative, memorized dialogue, and a well-known narrator,

actor James Whitmore.

But "Tree Stories" would have to be different. Meyer says he has neither a sizable budget nor the ability to memorize lines. What he does have is lots of knowledge about tree planting, a personable style, and what the producer calls a "likeable goofiness."

Imagine the guy next door riding in a bucket truck and collecting seed with Martha Stewart. Or watching nervously for bears as he negotiates wild berries on his way to see a champion redwood. The result is a half-hour that, while informative, is also funny, surprising, and sometimes even a little silly. That's OK, Meyer says, because there are lots of different ways people interact with trees.

Ask what he's learned over the past year and Meyer laughs softly. "It takes tremendously more work and time than I imagined to do 13 hour-

hour shows."

Live and learn. In what they hope is the first of several years filming "Tree Stories," Meyer and producer Ellyne Lonergan traveled frequently, sometimes with additional crew members, often just the two of them, and always lugging heavy, bulky equipment.

Lonergan, a seasoned producer who served as executive producer for "Silent Witnesses" for Jacksonville, Florida's WJCT and later went out on her own, says she was amazed to discover the passion people have for their trees and the lengths they will go to to protect them and tell stories about them.

She laughs now as she recalls a week spent in a mosquito-infested swamp and the trek through the berry bushes, where their guide insisted the "next big tree is just a tenth of a mile away"—for almost 2 miles.

#### EVERY TREE A STORY

In doing the premiere show, on Big Tree Hunters, Meyer and Lonergan traveled to seven or eight states. With two days spent in each state and a couple of weeks added on at the end for editing the film down to less than 27 minutes, Meyer says, "I'd never do it again like I did it the first year."

He says Lonergan has helped him learn a lot this year—how to interview people, how to make sure they look good on camera and are comfortable. The learning hasn't just been confined to the technical aspects of film-making, though. As the show travels around the country exploring different themes, Meyer learns right along with the viewers.

A show on wildfire, he says, taught him how changes in supposedly long-term forest policy have helped contribute to wildfire problems. For example, forests planted with thousands of trees per acre, with the idea that some would later be logged, became overcrowded fire hazards when the decision was made to cut fewer trees on national land.

And a policy of aggressively putting out all forest fires, implemented after the devastating fires of 1910, has led to massive fuel buildups, a deadly change from the time when forests periodically burned either from lightning strikes or human help. Those periodic, cleansing fires unlocked seed for fire-dependent species and cleared out brush and small trees.

Even the tree man has learned more about trees. A show with a fantasy theme takes viewers to an amusement park where the fun is in the trees. An upcoming show on tree houses has Meyer visiting elegant getaways—that just happen to be high up in the treetops.

Now that he's joining the ranks of TV show

hosts, Meyer was asked which fellow host he'd like to take out with him on his tree jaunts.

"Not the guy from (public television's) 'This Old House,'" he jokes. "I wouldn't want him sawing on a tree."

"I'd like to take the guy from 'Crocodile Hunter,' go deep in a swamp in Louisiana, find some huge cypress, and he could jump on the back of a crocodile."

It would make for some interesting moments, and that's the kind of thing Meyer is hoping for. He's not above a little stunt work to get people enthusiastic about planting new trees and protecting and caring for the ones we already have. And just what do his sons, Forest, now 17, and Scott, 14, think of dad as a potential TV star?

"They think I'm nuts," Meyer admits.

It is a little nuts, this spending hours and days and weeks filming, then editing, then working



just had a great time doing it."

We all hope the run lasts for years. **AF**  
Have an idea for *Tree Stories*? E-mail it to  
Jeff at [jmeyer@historictrees.org](mailto:jmeyer@historictrees.org).

*Michelle Robbins is editor of American Forests.*

**SEARCHING FOR  
COMMON GROUND IN A  
COMPLEX WORLD**

**"Tree Stories" is  
sponsored by the  
U.S. Forest Service,  
The Scotts Company  
and the City  
of Jacksonville's  
Preservation  
Project.**

*Meyer and Lonergan  
leave reality behind  
in Disney World's  
Animal Kingdom.*

## COMING UP NEXT ON TREE STORIES...

**T**ravel has taken "Tree Stories" host Jeff Meyer away from his wife and two sons more than he likes, but it's taken him to some great places. Here are some of his favorites and some of the things he remembers most:

**The best spot he'd never seen before:** Old-growth in Willamette National Forest in Oregon. "I've seen old trees, but I've never seen old-growth" that looks like the trees that grow there. "Awesome. Unbelievable." It's also his choice for the place to take his family.

**The most interesting place most people don't know about:** Cat Island, Louisiana, home to an old-growth cypress swamp featuring hundreds of virgin baldcypress, including the national champion. At times during the year the land there is dry; other times, it's under 20 feet of water.

**The most amazing tree he saw:** A toss-up between the giant sequoia, the Boole Tree in Sequoia National Forest, and the National Champion Cat Island baldcypress in Louisiana. Both were unusually large, full of character, and hollow, which meant you could walk around inside them.

**The most spectacular view:** Sequoia National Forest, standing atop a mountain overlooking a valley: "You could see, basically, forever."

**The most unusual moment:** Using the restroom at the U.S. Capitol—on the day they evacuated the building to check for anthrax spores.

**The most embarrassing moment:** Being almost unable to make it to the site of the Boole Tree, that giant sequoia off the beaten path in California's Sequoia National Forest. So what's embarrassing about having a little difficulty hiking off-trail at a high altitude? Meyer was following 69-year-old Art Cowley, *AMERICAN FORESTS*' energetic volunteer Big Tree coordinator for the state of California. "I was almost ready to die," Meyer says now.—*Michelle Robbins*

## SMALL WORLD, BIG TREE

From the It's A Small World department comes this story from Pete Smith, AMERICAN FORESTS' Big Tree Coordinator in Texas. It seems the local forester in Palestine was asked to measure a potential state champion American holly in a local cemetery. As he looked for the tree, he noticed several nearby gravestones with his wife's maiden name. Both the forester and his wife had grown up in Arkansas, but he noted the names just the same, then measured the tree, which did indeed turn out to be a new state champ.

When he got home, the forester took his wife's family history off the bookshelf and discovered a link. Seems that in the 1870s, her family did indeed reside in East Texas—before moving to Arkansas—and one of the relatives was buried in that very cemetery. They also read that in the year before she died (1871), this relative planted a holly tree at the foot of her fiancé's grave. It's quite



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likely, they think, that the state champion holly is the same tree as the one planted by their distant relative.

## WELL WISHES FROM A TALK SHOW VET

AMERICAN FORESTS' Jeff Meyer is preparing to unveil a new weekly series, "Tree Stories," which will begin airing on public television in April (see page 7). We received these well wishes from a much-loved veteran, Diane Rehm, host of National Public Radio's nationally syndicated talk show, "The Diane Rehm Show," which is produced in Washington, DC:

Dear Jeff,

Here's wishing you all success as you deal with one of my favorite landscape treasures, the trees. We have a most glorious beech tree in front of our 70-year old-home, which must be at least as old as the house itself.

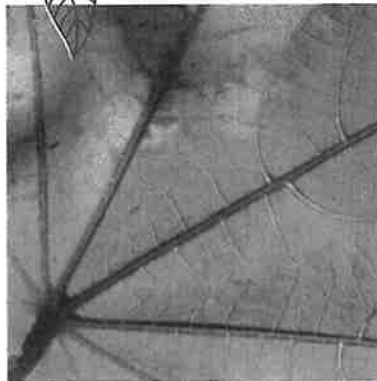
I'll be tuning in for tips on caring for all the trees in our garden, old and new, large and small! I'm counting on you!

Best,

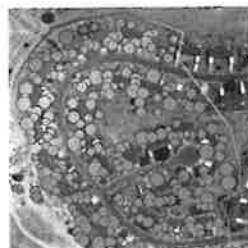
Diane Rehm

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# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES

2002-2003





# Plant Tomorrow's Champions Today

**A** MERICAN FORESTS' National Register of Big Trees salutes the champion trees of many species. This biennial event is a wonderful way to tell the world about the truly charismatic trees that grace our landscape and to introduce people to the central role trees play in our lives.

Look to the future with us by planting tomorrow's champion trees now. AMERICAN FORESTS has planted 20 million trees in damaged ecosystems throughout the country and around the world. Those trees will help bring us a new millennium of cleaner air and water, clearer rivers and streams, more beautiful cities, and unbroken forestland for wildlife, recreation, and beautiful vistas.

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An easy step-by-step guide to potential Big Tree fame.

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It's all bigger in Texas. Even the trees.—Whit Bronaugh

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—Whit Bronaugh

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For Latin lovers.

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**SPECIES WITHOUT CHAMPS**  
99 species in search of a crown.



*Cover: National Champion Rio Grande Cottonwood by Whit Bronaugh*

## A KEY TO SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Co-champion: \*

Naturalized: Δ

County: Co.

National Forest: NF

National Monument: NM

National Park: NP

National Recreation Area: NRA

National Wildlife Refuge: NWR

State Forest: SF

State Natural Area: SNA

State Park: SP

State Recreation Area: SRA

Wilderness Area: WA

Wildlife Management Area: WMA

For a list of Champs by state, see our website at  
[www.americanforests.org](http://www.americanforests.org)



## A Majestic RESPONSIBILITY

**W**e all face the challenge of maintaining the balance between preserving our natural resources and accommodating growth and development. At Davey, we work to maintain that balance every day as we care for America's forests—forests in urban and residential settings, in utility rights-of-way, and in parks and public areas. The “why” of drawing attention to the need to preserve our forests is obvious; the Big Tree program is one answer to the question of “how” to support the effort. We know that the spotlight the National Register of Big Trees shines on nature's most magnificent specimens furthers the effort to preserve their less dramatic cousins. We are proud to be affiliated with AMERICAN FORESTS, an organization that shares our concern for the health of America's trees. With our sponsorship of the National Register of Big Trees and our continuing partnership in AMERICAN FORESTS' Global ReLeaf campaign, Davey and AMERICAN FORESTS celebrate nature's giants and acknowledge the majesty of nature.

—R. Douglas Cowan, Chairman and CEO, The Davey Tree Expert Company



**F**or a hundred years AMERICAN FORESTS has been the organization of record on special trees. We have kept the National Register of Big Trees since 1940, when both professional foresters and the public expressed concern over the loss of not only these giants, but larger trees everywhere, including those in our cities and towns.

AMERICAN FORESTS happily accepted the challenge to recognize and protect champion trees, joined in the 1980s by our fellow tree lovers at The Davey Tree Expert



Company. Champion trees embody the myriad of benefits we get from mature trees. They store more carbon, provide more oxygen, shelter and feed more wildlife, and hold more soil in the face of wind and water. These champs stand tall as symbols of the need for improved forest conservation. Our job is to give trees what they need to do their best for us. If we can't preserve them, how can we protect the environment?

Although national and state champions are the biggest members of their species as determined by AMERICAN FORESTS' measurement guidelines, it does not mean they are necessarily the prettiest, the strongest, or even the healthiest. We have lost too many champions to Dutch elm disease, chestnut blight, and oak wilt to believe that. Instead, these are the luckiest trees. They have successfully avoided being cut down, blown around, or hit by a car. They have quietly hidden deep in the woods or laid low in the backyards of suburbia.

In this Register we expose these trees for all to see. But with that exposure comes responsibility. While AMERICAN FORESTS does not provide exact locations or directions, those who want to find these trees badly enough, often can. It is our hope that all who read these pages will pledge not to disturb the majesty and fragility of these champion trees. Not to kill or maim, hack or girdle, or wound by climbing with spikes or cutting limbs for profit. Not to love these trees to death—like the professor who cut down the oldest living bristlecone pine just to see how old it was. Misguided science is just as bad an excuse to wound trees as malevolence. For those who break this vow, remember the curse of the Druids: to live forevermore in a land with no trees. —Deborah Gangloff, Executive Director, AMERICAN FORESTS

# How to Nominate A CHAMPION

## TO SUBMIT A TREE FOR CONSIDERATION

For each nomination AMERICAN FORESTS needs 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 Parks, Forest Service, or Extension office.
2. Circumference of the tree in inches at 4 1/2 feet above the ground. If there is a fork at this point, measure the smallest circumference below the fork. If it branches below 4 1/2 feet, measure the largest single stem at 4 1/2 feet.
3. Vertical height of the tree to the nearest foot. The most reliable tools for this purpose are an Abney hand level, a hypsometer, or a transit. Lacking those, 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. <sup>3rd</sup> 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.

## ELIGIBLE SPECIES

To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Big Trees, a species must be recognized as native or naturalized in the continental United States, including Alaska but not Hawaii. (Species found only in Hawaii are not included.) Hybrids and minor varieties are excluded. There are 826 eligible species and varieties: 747 native and 79 naturalized. To determine eligibility, AMERICAN FORESTS uses Elbert L. Little Jr.'s *Checklist of United States Trees (Native and Naturalized)*, published in 1979 as U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Handbook 541.

## DEFINITIONS OF TREES

As defined in the *Checklist*, trees are woody plants having one erect perennial stem or trunk at least 9 1/2 inches in circumference (3 inches in diameter) at 4 1/2 feet above the ground (breast height), a definitely formed crown of foliage, and a height of at least 13 feet. In contrast, shrubs are small woody plants, usually with several perennial stems branching at the base.

- Native tree species (also called indigenous) are wild and grew naturally or spontaneously in the undisturbed forest vegetation before the arrival of Columbus or other Europeans.
- Introduced tree species have been brought into the United States. A naturalized tree is an introduced species that has become common and established itself as though wild, reproducing naturally and spreading. Species accepted as naturalized are designated in the Register by the symbol ( $\Delta$ ).

## HOW TREES ARE COMPARED

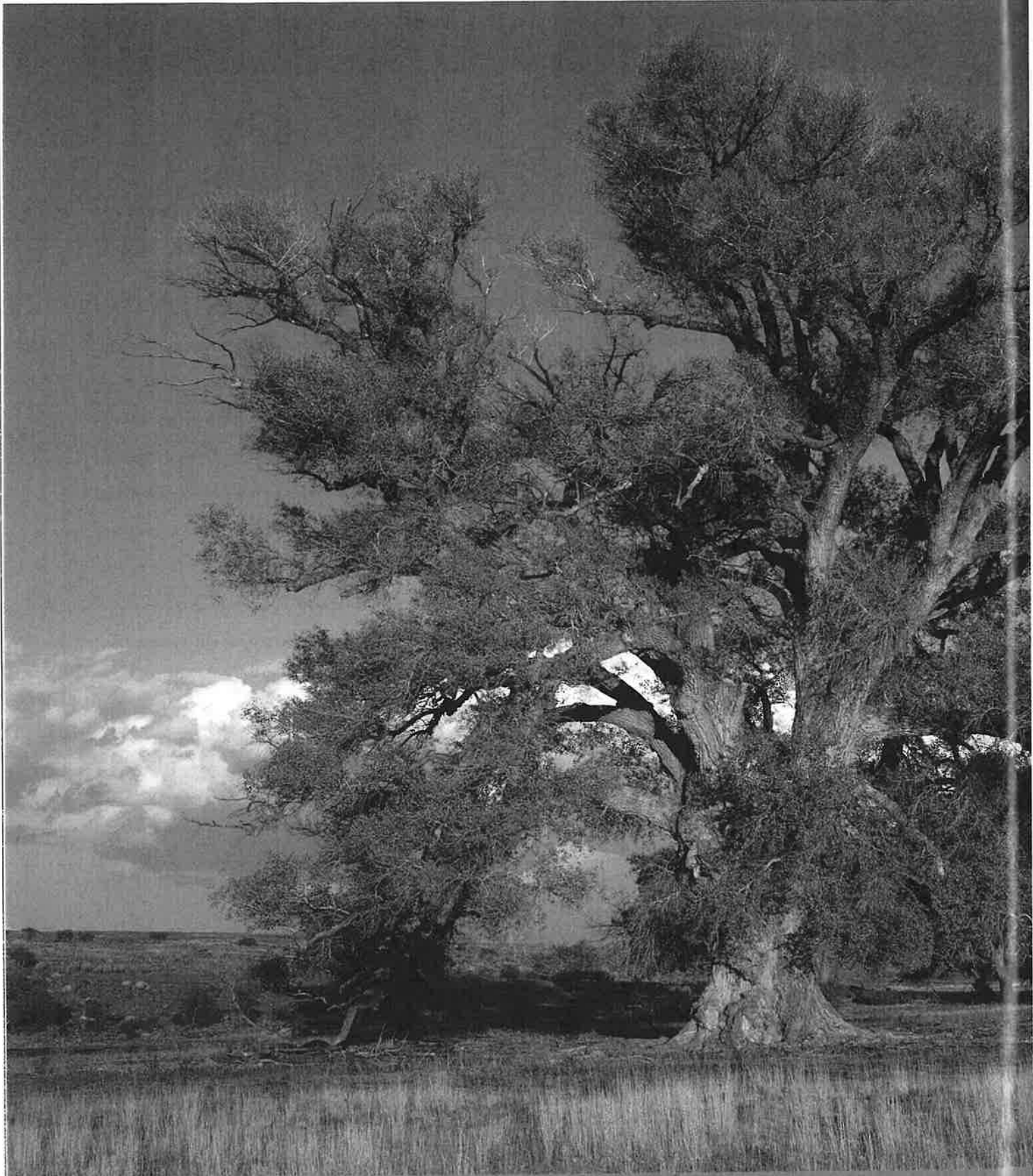
To find a tree's total points, AMERICAN FORESTS uses the following calculation:

Trunk circumference (in inches) + Height (in feet) + 1/4 of its average crown spread (in feet) = Total points

- A nominee will replace a registered champion if it has more points. When two trees have scores that fall within 5 points of each other, they are listed as co-champions.

— The Editors





**LONE STAR**



**In Texas, when they say**

**everything is bigger, they're talking**

**about their trees, too. Naturally.**

**Story & photos by Whit Bronaugh**

**I**n Texas, so they say, everything is BIG. And the trees there are no exception. The Lone Star state has 69 national champions, more than any other state except California and Florida. Among the champs: the biggest Texas ash, Texas persimmon, Texas buck-eye, Texas sophora, Texas *lignumvitae*, Texas paloverde, Texas hercules-club, Texas redbud, Texas mulberry, Texas oak, and Texas live oak. Naturally.

Now you might be thinking that Texas only has the biggest of these trees because, within the U.S., they are found only in Texas and, therefore, deserve to be called a Texas so-and-so. And you would be right, but only for half of them. The other half are also found in up to 14 other states. On top of all this, in a recent field guide, the ebony blackbead is called the Texas ebony, and the little walnut is referred to as the Texas walnut. Guess where their champion trees are found? Naturally.

Yes, Texas is the second largest state in the country, but only 11 percent of it is forested—an area smaller than South Carolina. What it lacks in forests it more than makes up for in diversity. Texas has about 250 species of native trees, which represent about one-third of the native *silva* in America.

A significant reason for this diversity is due to the state's southern extensions. For most groups of organisms, including trees, species number increases the closer you get to the equator. Texas has about 25 trees that it shares only with Latin America. Another 35 or so are found in Texas,

**National Champion**

**Rio Grande Cottonwood**

**ELITE**

When it comes to North

American tree diversity, Texas

is more than a slice of the pie

with local flavor.

It's a smorgasbord of tastes

from near and far.

Texas has about 250 species of

native trees, which represent

about one-third

of the native silva in America.



THE CHAMPION MONTEZUMA

Mexico, and one or two other states. When it comes to finding the biggest of these, Texas has a major advantage.

The state's size and location are important because its 760-mile breadth embraces the western extent of many eastern trees and the eastern extent of many western trees. For example, the champion black tupelo grows in Wood County, near the western edge of its range, which extends east to Florida and Maine. The biggest honey mesquite grows in Real County, not far from the eastern edge of its range, which covers the Southwest to California. The 800-mile north-south axis of Texas has a similar overlap.

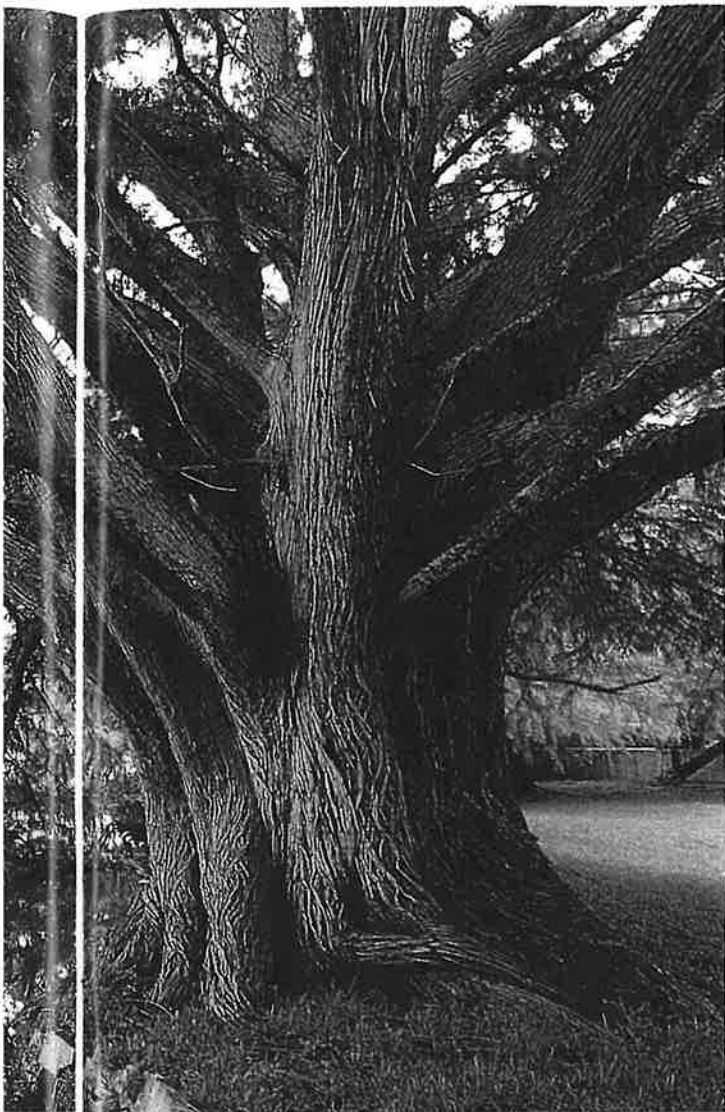
The southern limit of quaking aspen, which ranges to north of the Arctic Circle, is in the Chisos Mountains of Texas. The range of the huisache doesn't extend

much farther north than the champion at the Atascosa County Jail in southcentral Texas, but southward it's native all the way down to Chile.

When it comes to North American tree diversity, Texas is more than a slice of the pie with local flavor. It's a smorgasbord of tastes from near and far. A survey of Texas champs makes a nice sampler.

Eastern Texas has about 12 national champion trees, most of which range east through at least the Gulf states. The standout is the black tupelo, which also has the distinction of being the third largest champ in Texas. Most of its 362 points come from its nearly 20-foot girth, although, at 110 feet, it is Texas' tallest champion. That height is unusual because older black tupelos tend to die back from the top. Just when they are reaching king-





MA BALDCYPRESS

sized girths, they start losing their royal height.

Since the release of the 2000 National Register of Big Trees, Texas lost only five champions to contenders from other states, but, for Texans, the greatest loss was the pecan, the Texas state tree.

The former champ continues to grow next to a small creek on a farm near Weatherford. Until dethroned by a 431-point Tennessee tree, it was the second largest champion in Texas, with 378 points. The pecan is practically an orchard by itself and is the epitome of what a big tree should look like: a massive trunk that would take 11 people, shoulder to shoulder, to surround; a lofty height to match a nine-story building; and a crown that could shade the equivalent of four tennis courts.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, Big Tree hunters mostly compete with each other—not other states or even with the rest of Texas. All of this region's 15 national champions are found in Cameron and Hidalgo counties at the southern tip of the state. Except for the saffron-plum bumelia, which is also found in Florida, all these trees are, within the U.S., exclusive to southern Texas. The biggest champ in this area, and the second largest in Texas, is the Montezuma baldcypress, with 375 points. This majestic and beautiful tree grows on the banks of a *resaco*, an old but still water-filled cut-off of the Rio Grande, near San Benito.

At the risk of overshadowing such an impressive tree and slighting the pride of Texans, it can't be left unsaid that this is the same species as the national tree of

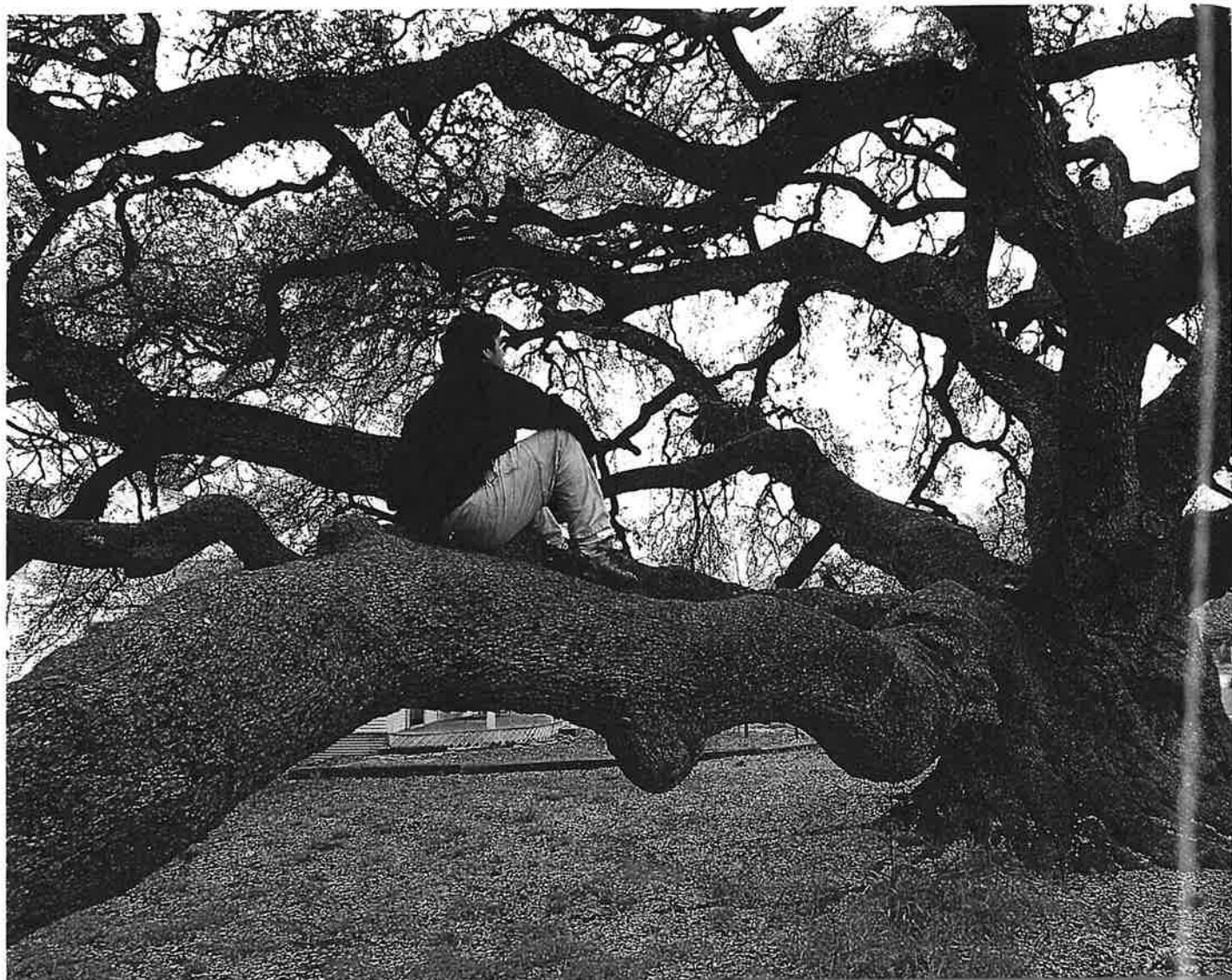


SCREWBEAN MESQUITE

Mexico. There it is most famously represented by the "Tule Cypress" in Santa Maria del Tule, near Oaxaca. That 2,000-year-old tree is often touted as having the world's largest diameter—56 feet—more than twice that of the General Sherman giant sequoia.

On AMERICAN FORESTS' Big Tree scale it would weigh in at about 2,300 points, 1,000 more than our biggest national champion! With that kind of growth potential, the San Benito tree could someday become a champion of the ages.

Two other big champs in the Lower Rio Grande region are the Berlandier ash, an enviable backyard tree in Los Fresnos with 319 points, and the ebony blackbead, an evergreen legume with 241 points. The remaining 12 champions in this area are all much smaller, with an average of 79



## TEXAS LIVE OAK

points, but to the trained eye, they are the giants of their kind.

Moving to the Edwards Plateau and Hill Country of central Texas, we find another 17 giants both large and small. The biggest Texas live oak, in the Rio Frio Valley, is the tree everybody wishes was in their yard. It looks like it was imagined by a fairy tale writer.

Its spreading crown, more than two times the tree's 42-foot height, reaches to the ground like an oversized umbrella. The main trunk is short but massive enough to support several tree-sized limbs, one of which is horizontal and big enough to walk along for 32 feet. Early settlers of the town of Rio Frio used this tree as a bearing point to survey the town and held many a meeting under the protective dome of this venerable oak.

Not far from the biggest Texas live oak is the biggest honey mesquite. As anyone who has traveled across Texas knows, mesquite covers much of the state like a thorny blanket due to a long history of overgrazing and fire suppression.

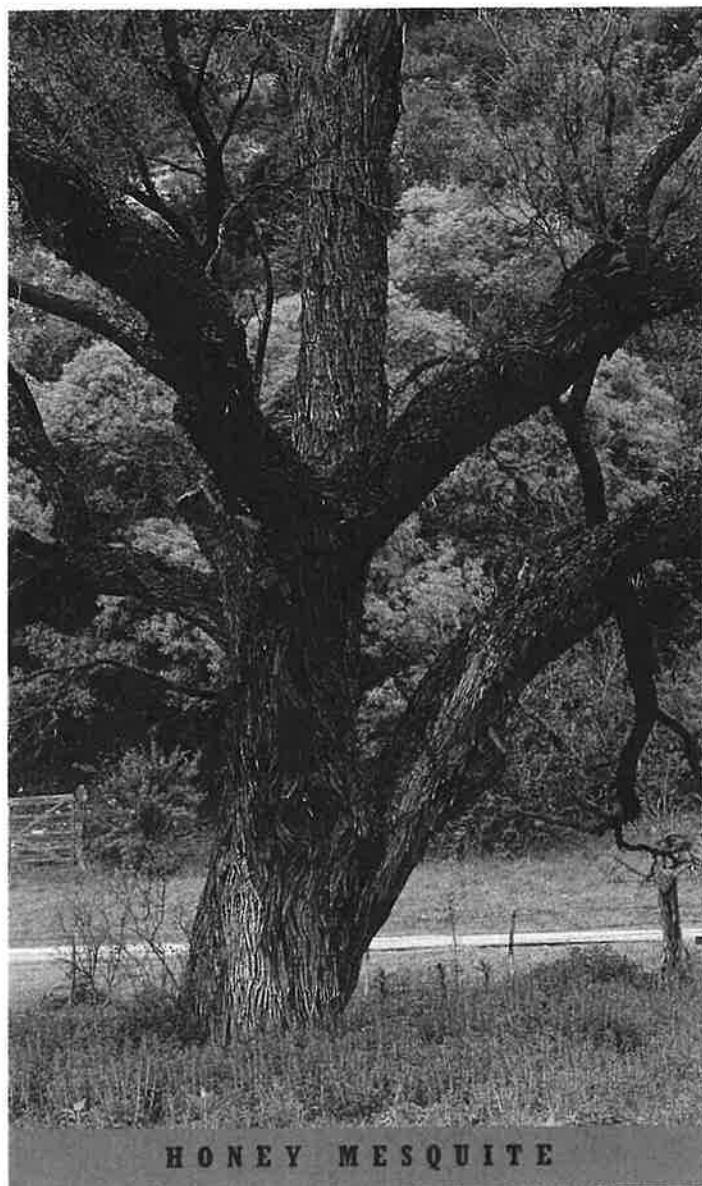
Field guides say that honey mesquite grows to just 20 feet tall and 1 foot in diameter, and most people would call it a shrub or small tree. Obviously, they've never seen the champion, festooned with hundreds of air plants and mistletoe and soaring to 55 feet with a trunk more than 4 feet in diameter.

In San Antonio stands a tree that hundreds see every day but few notice, much less remember, while 10 feet away is a building they will never forget. The tree and building are small compared to the towering pecans and skyscrapers nearby.

But from early school days, we are all taught to remember the lopsided battle that took place there between 187 Texans and Santa Ana's army of 4,000. For visitors, the Alamo is unforgettable, but if they only knew how big most Roemer catclaws are, they would remember the little tree as well because it's the biggest Roemer catclaw of all.

One other central Texas tree deserves special mention because it plays a crucial role in the survival of an endangered bird, the golden-cheeked warbler. This pretty little black and white bird with a yellow face breeds only in certain Texas woodlands with mature Ashe junipers. It depends on loose strips of this tree's bark for its primary nesting material. If it had grown up in the right woodland, the 207-point champion in New Braunfels, Texas, could have





**HONEY MESQUITE**

  
The biggest Texas live oak,  
in the Rio Frio Valley,

looks like it was imagined by  
a fairy tale writer,  
with a spreading crown that  
touches the ground like an  
oversized umbrella.

Not far away, the biggest  
honey mesquite is festooned

with hundreds of air plants  
and mistletoe. Soaring to  
55 feet, it has a trunk more  
than 4 feet in diameter.

been the home improvement superstore for many a homeless golden-cheeked warbler.

Our tour of the Big Trees of Texas ends in the Trans-Pecos region of the western wedge of the state, where 18 national champions are rooted. Among them are the nation's biggest smallest oak (Mohr oak, 60 points), champions whose range is confined to the Chisos Mountains in Big Bend National Park (Chisos oak and Chisos hophornbeam), and our rarest juniper—the drooping juniper—whose U.S. distribution is also confined to the Chisos Mountains.

Last, but the opposite of least, is the champion Rio Grande cottonwood in the Davis Mountains. If any tree in Texas has royal sap in its xylem and phloem it's this one. It has more points (489), a thicker trunk (nearly 10 feet), and a broader

crown (120 feet) than any other Texas champion. Even the bark is impressive, with furrows 6 inches deep and a burl 5 feet across. It appears so solid and firmly rooted in the ground that it seems as if a giant could grab the trunk and lift the world.

Texans have little hope of surpassing California or Florida in the Big Tree stakes, but they're not worried about losing their number three ranking. If Arizona jumps ahead, it will be easy for Texans to find champions for the empty thrones of the Texas hawthorn, Texas forestiera, Texas kidneywood, and Texas pistache. Naturally. **AF**

*Whit Bronaugh writes and photographs from his home in Eugene, Oregon. Naturally.*

# Sovereign SPECIES

**From dethroned monarchs to brash upstarts, the 2002**

**National Register of Big Trees has more royal intrigue than a**

**British history text. — Story & photos by Whit Bronaugh**

**I**magine yourself on a flat, featureless plain. The only objects in sight are two trees, 180 degrees apart. One is slightly larger, but they appear otherwise identical. Which tree do you go to first?

Most people, of course, would choose the bigger one because it could offer a wealth of “more’s”: more shade, more fruit or nuts, more dead wood for firewood, more shelter, more solace, more inspiration, or simply a higher vantage point. But if you read *American Forests* or belong to AMERICAN FORESTS, chances are you’d head for the bigger one so you could measure it. And if you’re like the Big Tree hunters who contribute so much to AMERICAN FORESTS’ National Register of Big Trees, you’d measure both to be sure which was the biggest.

Every two years at AMERICAN FORESTS we perform a similar survey to come up with a list of the biggest trees in the country. Since the new millennium we’ve instated 118 new national champion trees and watched 138 existing champs lose their crowns, literally and/or figuratively. For 2002 that leaves us with 886 champions and co-champions representing 730 species.

Doing the numbers by state, Florida remains way ahead of all others with 169 champions, followed by California (97), Texas (69), Arizona (70), and Virginia (56). The surprise of 2002 was Georgia, which had the most new champions (15), followed by California (14), Arizona (12), Tennessee

(11), and Florida (10). After factoring in dethroned champs, Georgia still did the best with a net gain of eight, while Ohio’s list increased by six and Oregon’s by four.

This year Massachusetts joined the unfortunate club of states without champs (other members: Delaware, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wyoming) when a 510-point northern red oak in Monroe County, New York, bested Massachusetts’ only national champion by 94 points.

But all those states can draw hope from former club member Nebraska, which returned to the Register with the discovery of what has turned out to be the country’s biggest-known dwarf chinkapin oak, in Richardson County, and a co-champion eastern cottonwood in Seward. The cottonwood’s 37-foot girth is exceeded by that of only two native hardwood champs (California-laurel and Fremont cottonwood).

The 16 biggest additions to the Register are all hardwoods: a sycamore, a cottonwood, an elm, 12 oaks, and an introduced eucalyptus. Twelve of those 16 are found in the East, as is the biggest new conifer, a 167-foot-tall loblolly pine in Congaree Swamp National Monument, South Carolina. This towering loblolly pine is now the tallest champion tree east of Idaho.

For pure gee-whizedness, the biggest new champ is a massive 759-point bluegum eucalyptus from Petrolia, California (see





HINDS WALNUT

*Clippings, Summer 2001*), which resoundingly dethroned the 629-point previous champ, owned by Clint Eastwood.

The new champ's circumference alone gives it more points (586) than all but the biggest 14 national champion trees. Add in a 141-foot height and a 126-foot crown spread, and the *Petrolia* bluegum is dwarfed only by the champion giant sequoia, coast redwood, western redcedar, Sitka spruce, and coast Douglas-fir. That makes the tree, nominated by Loren Salladay and Robert Bush, the biggest hardwood on the Big Tree list. As for the overthrow of Mr. Eastwood's tree, we can only hope that the rookie tree that committed this true crime for absolute power does not go unforgiven.

After the 553-point eastern cottonwood that helped put Nebraska on the Big Tree map, the third largest new champion is a sycamore that hails from Montgomery County, Kentucky. As with most wild sycamores, it grows on a creek bank and has become hollow with age. In fact, it's a shell of its former self.

The trunk has an impressive diameter of nearly 12 feet, but the "walls" are less than a foot thick. You could walk through one of two natural "doorways" with a 10-foot pole held horizontally, spin 360 degrees, and exit the other "door." Livestock have been corralled inside here. This new champion beat its predecessor by 87 points and moved the sycamore from the 27th to the 8th largest broadleaf champion.

Other notable new champions include a 523-point co-champion live oak in Waycross, Georgia, with a crown spread of nearly 50 yards; a 420-point co-champion American elm in Shelby County, Tennessee (a fortunate find given that its co-champ has been diagnosed as dying from Dutch elm disease); and eight species that previously had no champion: holacantha (*Holacantha emoryi*), redberry juniper (*Juniperus erythrocarpa*), Nebraska's dwarf chinkapin oak *Quercus prinoides*, Mohr oak (*Quercus mohriana*), orange (*Citrus sinensis*), jumping-bean sapium (*Sapium biloculare*), feltleaf willow (*Salix alaxensis*),



**Which of these baldcypresses—**

**Louisiana's (below)**

**or Florida's Senator**

**(far right)—should be the**



**national champion? Take a  
good look, decide for  
yourself, then turn to page 14  
and see who won and why.**

and aloe yucca (*Yucca aloifolia*).

Meanwhile, one of the oldest national champion trees, both in actual years (2,500) and official Big Tree years (62 since the first year of the program), keeps on growing. The General Sherman giant sequoia was last measured in 1975, when it accumulated an unmatched 1,300 points. When it was remeasured in 2000, it was actually 14 feet shorter but had gained 26 inches in circumference to become, at 1,024 inches, the only champion ever to break the 1,000-inch mark. Its total point score increased to 1,312.

Not much growth in 25 years, you say? Think of what an extra few inches on your girth would mean on the bathroom scale. My calculation of just the growth in the trunk up to the 180-foot level, out of a 261-foot height, tells me that General Sherman has put on at least 64,000 pounds since 1975. That's well over a ton of new growth every year.

Only three other trees have been lucky enough to be on the Big Tree list since it began in 1940: the champions for western juniper, white oak, and Rocky Mountain juniper. Most trees get to wear the crown for only a few years until even bigger contenders are found, but a few are able to fend off challengers for much longer.

Possibly the longest-reigning tree to be ousted is a curleaf cercocarpus in Great Basin National Park, Nevada. This 100-point tree, first nominated in 1945, ruled for 56 years until last year, when a 107-point tree in the nearby Schell Creek Range squeezed it off the throne. But with such a small difference, the old king may yet return.

About two-thirds of the 138 recently deposed monarchs simply played and then lost the point game fair and square. But there were others whose records were not so clean. The Arizona walnut, bitter cherry, and a co-champion anacua in San Antonio were unseated because they were mismeasured, falling victim to the 4 1/2-foot rule. (When a tree forks at that level, the largest stem must be measured above the fork, not below.) The mountain hemlock was deemed to be several trees growing together, and the measurement of the champion western hemlock was incorrectly inflated by a swollen buttress.

The "champions" of the pondcypress, cockspur hawthorn, and Texas hercules-club were found unfit to rule based on their true identities as a regular variety common





ION SYCAMORE



ION PACIFIC MADRONE

baldcypress, a green hawthorn, and a non-Texas hercules-club, respectively.

But the most ignominious expulsion from the royal family was the case of two smooth sumacs from Walla Walla, Washington. They had been co-champions since 1993 but in 1999 were misreported as smooth dogwoods and subsequently held the crown for both species. This "double life" was exposed last year, leaving the two-timers with just one title. Later, arboreal justice was served when a 35 percent bigger smooth sumac was found in Drybranch Park, Georgia, stripping them of their royal status altogether.

Champion trees that are truly among the very biggest, and not just the biggest known, may not have to face many challengers, but with advanced age comes greater susceptibility to the deadly forces of lightning, disease, hurricanes, tornadoes, and shopping malls. About 40 former champions were recently discovered to have gone to that Great Forest in the sky. The throne of all but eight of these fallen giants has already been filled, but there are two downed champs that, in some ways, can never be replaced.

In Danville, Kentucky, a blue ash that had been the national champion since 1970 fell victim to an overly manicured garden aesthetic. The property on which it stood was being converted to a county park and the cleanup crew, unaware of its importance, saw only untidiness in the hollow and broken monarch. They unceremoniously cut it down.

Champion or not, any big blue ash in the Bluegrass Region of central Kentucky is a precious part of that area's natural heritage. Along with big bur oaks, these trees are all that remain of the original fire- and bison-maintained savanna that served as the hunting grounds for Native Americans north of the Ohio, and as a magnet to Daniel Boone and the pioneers from the colonies.

As one of the few living connections to

an ecosystem now plowed under and paved over, the loss of this champion is especially poignant. Hopefully, the next national champion blue ash, possibly the nearby 292-point Kentucky state champ, will be shown the respect it deserves.

When you consider how many billions of trees there are all across the country, a champion tree is quite a rare thing. It is even more precious for a champion tree to stand out as a landmark all by itself. The former champion pacific madrone was one such tree. Nominated in 1955, and king of its kind ever since, this Humboldt



THE SENATOR

County, California, tree stood majestic and alone atop a grassy knoll, a paragon of arboreal ideals. If still alive, its 11-foot diameter and 528 points would make it the tenth-largest hardwood champion. It was called the Council Madrone for the many tribal meetings that were held under its 121-foot crown. A small park was established for its protection, but in February 2000 its huge crown of evergreen foliage gave

purchase to a powerful wind, and a truly great tree was lost.

Like the new pacific madrone champ, which is little more than half the size of the Council Madrone, many of the champions in the 2002 National Register of Big Trees have yet to reach their full potential. And 96 species still have no champion at all.

Many big trees are waiting to be found. There might be one in your backyard or just over the next hill. Now, imagine you are back on that barren plain with the two trees. You measure them and find they are both a bit shy of royal stature. But your view has now been expanded and you can see other trees on your new horizon. You know what to do. **AF**

*Whit Bronaugh is an Oregon-based photo-journalist. He has written for the National Register of Big Trees since 1992.*



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# THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF BIG TREES



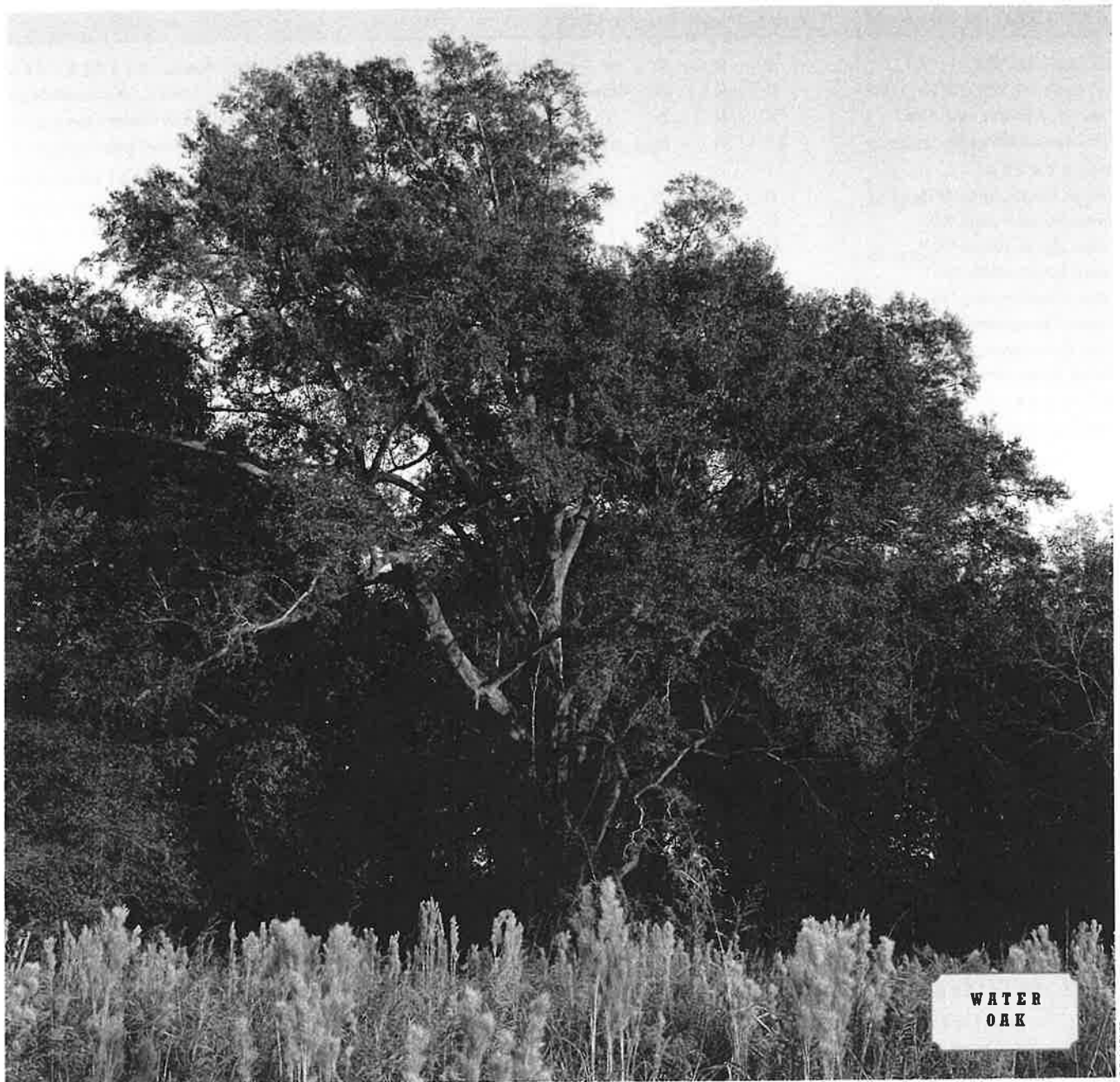
2002-2003

## *From the Big Tree* DEPARTMENT

**T**he controversy has simmered for months: Which is the bigger baldcypress, Louisiana's reigning national champion or Florida's Senator? The issue was not point size (Florida's is 557 points smaller) but whether Louisiana's was a single tree or several grown together. DNA testing has confirmed the Cat Island champ as a single baldcypress, allowing it to keep its crown. The tree has a 644-inch circumference and stands 83 feet tall with an 85-foot average crown spread and a total of 748 points. Issues like this one have led AMERICAN FORESTS to develop a Big Tree Advisory Committee. We'll look to them to improve coordination at the state and local levels and set standards for species eligibility and measurement specifications. Committee members include: state coordinators Pete Smith (Tex.), Kay Fermann (Tenn.), and David Johnson (N.J.); Big Tree hunters Robert Van Pelt, Robert Leverett, and Colby Rucker; Susan Corbett of AMERICAN FORESTS' Historic Tree Nursery; and scientists from the National Arboretum and Chris Luley from The Davey Tree Expert Company. For info, contact Karen Fedor, VP, Global ReLeaf Center at [kfedor@amfor.org](mailto:kfedor@amfor.org). Many thanks to McKenzie Clement, a Global ReLeaf Center fellow, for her hard work, patience, and dedication to making the 2002 Register a reality.—Karen Fedor

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>ACACIA</b>						
Blackbrush, <i>Acacia rigidula</i> , 1998	16	26	29	49	Casa Grande, Ariz.	William Kinnison
<b>AILANTHUS</b>						
Tree-of-heaven, <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , 1999Δ	248	67	64	331	Hamilton, Tenn.	Robert Hogue
<b>ALASKA - CEDAR</b>						
<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i> , 1994	451	124	27	582	Olympic NP, Wash.	Robert L. Wood
<b>ALDER</b>						
Arizona, <i>Alnus oblongifolia</i> , 1982	199	129	50	341	Cibola NF, N. Mex.	Jerald Lopeman & Solomon Peralta
European, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , 1995Δ	108	70	41	188	Davenport, Iowa	Mark D. Rouw
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> , 1997*	26	47	24	79	Riverside Business Park, Asheville, N.C.	Sidney Shearin, Will Blozan, Michael Davie
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> , 1997*	30	42	24	78	Riverside Business Park, Asheville, N.C.	Sidney Shearin, Will Blozan, Michael Davie
Hazel, <i>Alnus serrulata</i> , 1997*	26	42	22	74	Riverside Business Park, Asheville, N.C.	Sidney Shearin, Will Blozan, Michael Davie
Mountain, <i>Alnus tenuifolia</i> , 1993	94	71	39	175	Umatilla NF, Wash.	Slim Stillman
Red, <i>Alnus rubra</i> , 1979	245	104	49	361	Clatsop Co., Ore.	Ron Simon
Seaside, <i>Alnus maritima</i> , 1987	15	24	12	42	Lake Accotink, Springfield, Va.	Richard Salzer
Sitka, <i>Alnus sinuata</i> , 1993	33	30	39	73	Maury Island, King Co., Wash.	Mike Lee
Speckled, <i>Alnus rugosa</i> , 1984	38	66	56	118	St. Clair Co., Mich.	W. Brennan, P. Thompson, R. Kilgore
White, <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> , 2000	149	92	40	251	Polk Co., Ore.	Maynard Drawson
<b>ALLETHORN</b>						
<i>Koeberlinia spinosa</i> , 1995	23	20	19	48	Boyce Thompson Southwest Arboretum, Ariz.	Robert and Glenda Zahner
<b>ALVARADOA</b>						
Mexican, <i>Alvaradoa amorphoides</i> , 1993	25	15	9	42	Miami, Fla.	C. Lippincott
<b>ANACAHUITE</b>						
<i>Cordia boissieri</i> , 1995	74	25	33	107	Camino Real Viejo, Mercedes, Tex.	William MacWhorter
<b>ANACUA</b>						
<i>Ehretia anacua</i> , 1991	170	42	50	225	Victoria Co., Tex.	Bob McVey
<b>ANISE - TREE</b>						
Florida, <i>Illicium floridanum</i> , 1991	15	29	20	49	Prairie Cr. and County Dirt Rd., Perry Co., Ala.	Dr. Thomas Wilson
Yellow, <i>Illicium parviflorum</i> , 1993	7	18	13	28	Ocala NF, Lake George Ranger District, Fla.	Jeff Overby & Ilke Toklu
<b>APPLE</b>						
Common, <i>Malus sylvestris</i> , 1993Δ	183	44	49	239	Bedford, Hillsborough Co., N.H.	J. Beaudet, R. Pichette, C. Mower
Oregon crab, <i>Malus fusca</i> , 1989	66	79	47	157	Nisqually NWR, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Prairie crab, <i>Malus ioensis</i> , 1994	38	46	68	101	Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Southern crab, <i>Malus angustifolia</i> , 1996*	96	47	60	158	Chestertown, Md.	Eleanor P. Colston
Southern crab, <i>Malus angustifolia</i> , 1994*	115	30	61	160	Monroe Co., Ga.	Randy Bingham
Sweet crab, <i>Malus coronaria</i> , 1976	70	37	35	116	Hampstead, Va.	L. App, S. Bailey, W. Wallace
<b>ARBORVITAE</b>						
Oriental, <i>Thuja orientalis</i> , 1997Δ	74	65	24	145	Natural Bridge, Va.	Jimmy and Sandra Mock
<b>ASH</b>						
Berlandier, <i>Fraxinus berlandierana</i> , 1995	234	65	78	319	Los Fresnos, Tex.	Brian Sichel
Black, <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> , 1984*	99	155	108	281	Adrian, Mich.	R.W. Smith & Paul W. Thompson
Black, <i>Fraxinus nigra</i> , 2000*	157	99	82	276	Columbus, Ohio	Michael P. Neal
Carolina, <i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i> , 1998	56	71	45	138	Stone Co., Miss.	Keith Coursey
Goodding, <i>Fraxinus gooddingii</i> , 1995	25	30	22	61	Coronado NF, Ariz.	Josh Tewksbury
Green, <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> , 1995	259	95	95	378	Cass Co., Mich.	D. Steen, S. Heaney, E.B. Ehrle
Lowell, <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> var. <i>lowellii</i> , 1999	28	28	9	58	Boynton Canyon, Ariz.	K. Morrow, M. Hallen, C. Mills
Oregon, <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> , 1999	284	65	66	366	Sauvie Island, Ore.	Eldon Boge & Robert Heilman
Pumpkin, <i>Fraxinus profunda</i> , 1992	180	133	93	336	Big Oak Tree SP, Mo.	Bruce Palmer
Singleleaf (typ.), <i>Fraxinus anomala</i> var. <i>anomala</i> , 1999	52	31	15	87	Highway 141, on Dolores River, Colo.	Vince Urbina
Texas, <i>Fraxinus texensis</i> , 2000	76	72	67	165	Bandera Co., Tex.	Billy Walker
Two-petal, <i>Fraxinus dipetala</i> , 1986	35	34	28	76	Lake Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Velvet, <i>Fraxinus velutina</i> , 2001	189	90	85	300	Fossil Springs WA, Ariz.	Jerry Nash & Mike Hallen
White, <i>Fraxinus americana</i> , 1983	304	95	82	420	Montebello Restaurant, Palisades, N.Y.	F. Arthur Belcher
<b>ASPEN</b>						
Bigtooth, <i>Populus grandidentata</i> , 1984	105	132	67	254	Marquette, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Quaking, <i>Populus tremuloides</i> , 1991*	122	109	59	246	Ontonagon Co., Mich.	Paul Thompson & Elwood B. Ehrle
Quaking, <i>Populus tremuloides</i> , 1998*	127	114	32	249	Coronado NF, Ariz.	Ken Morrow & Mike Hallen

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE	HEIGHT	SPREAD	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>AVOCADO</b>						
<i>Persea americana</i> , 1999Δ	172	75	60	262	Mission at San Juan Capistrano, Calif.	Art Cowley & Camille Newton
<b>BACCHARIS</b>						
Eastern, <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> , 2001	14	21	19	40	Lincoln Co., Ga.	Doug and Jess Riddle
<b>BALDCYPRESS</b>						
Common (typ.), <i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>distichum</i> , 2001	644	83	85	748	Cat Island, La.	Jeff Hunt & Desmond Clapp
Montezuma, <i>Taxodium mucronatum</i> , 1995	268	85	87	375	San Benito, Cameron Co., Tex.	Sue Griffin
<b>BARRETA</b>						
<i>Helietta parvifolia</i> , 1989	18	34	25	58	Rio Grande Valley NWR, Alamo, Tex.	Terry Rossignal
<b>BASSWOOD</b>						
American, <i>Tilia americana</i> , 1993	292	78	100	395	Montgomery County, Pa.	Sherman Perkins & Halfred Wertz
Carolina, <i>Tilia caroliniana</i> , 2001	124	107	60	246	Caddo, Parish Co., La.	Ken Jeane
Carolina, <i>Tilia caroliniana</i> , 2001	155	75	57	244	East Feliciana, Parish Co., La.	Brain Chandler
White, <i>Tilia heterophylla</i> , 1997	223	116	57	353	Pisgah NF, N.C.	C. Woodard, M. Davie, W. Blozan
<b>BAYBERRY</b>						
Northern, <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i> , 1999	10	13	10	25	Jockey's Ridge SP, N.C.	Sid Shearin
Odorless, <i>Myrica inodora</i> , 1994	33	18	23	57	Bellingrath Gardens, Theodore, Ala.	Richard Salzer
Pacific, <i>Myrica californica</i> , 1999	46	38	35	93	Patrick's Point SP, Calif.	Robert Van Pelt
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , 1993*	68	28	33	104	Elizabeth II Historic Site, Manteo, N.C.	Richard and Richard Alan Salzer
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , 1994*	76	20	38	106	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, Va.	Richard Salzer
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , 1994*	72	25	36	106	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, Va.	Richard Salzer
Southern, <i>Myrica cerifera</i> , 1994*	68	26	32	102	Berkley Plantation, Charles City, Va.	Richard Salzer
<b>BAYCEDAR</b>						
<i>Suriana maritima</i> , 1995	10	12	23	28	Big Pine Key, Fla.	Vincent P. Condon & William G. Miller
<b>BEECH</b>						
American, <i>Fagus grandifolia</i> , 1994	279	115	138	429	Lothian, Md.	Gary Heinz
<b>BIRCH</b>						
Alaska paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>neolaskana</i> , 1993*	72	64	21	141	Nikiski, Alaska	Ron Miller
Alaska paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>neolaskana</i> , 1993*	56	74	33	138	Nikiski, Alaska	Ron Miller
Gray, <i>Betula populifolia</i> , 1999	59	80	32	147	Schoharie Co., N.Y.	Fred Breglia
Kenai, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>kenoica</i> , 1994	50	47	19	102	Hope, Alaska	Ron Miller
Mountain paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i> , 1995	112	67	80	199	Sleeping Bear Dunes, Leelanau, Mich.	Elwood B. Ehrle & John Spencer
Northwestern paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> , 1975*	46	66	30	120	Minam River, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Northwestern paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>subcordata</i> , 1999*	46	65	32	119	Hell's Canyon NRA, Idaho	F.D. Johnson & M. Newell
Paper (typ.), <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>papyrifera</i> , 1991*	220	107	76	346	Black Lake, Cheboygan Co., Mich.	Robert Stein
Paper (typ.), <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>papyrifera</i> , 1996*	222	107	76	348	Point aux Barques, Mich.	John J. Chorzal
River, <i>Betula nigra</i> , 2001	208	105	112	341	Lawrence Co., Tenn.	Dan and David Shires
Roundleaf, <i>Betula uber</i> , 1978	28	49	15	81	Jefferson NF, Va.	Paul Shrauder
Sweet, <i>Betula lenta</i> , 1989	182	78	80	280	New Boston, N.H.	Philip Harvell
Water, <i>Betula occidentalis</i> , 1973	111	53	42	175	Wallowa Co., Ore.	Maynard Drawson
Western paper, <i>Betula papyrifera</i> var. <i>commutata</i> , 1989	189	81	57	284	Bellingham, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Yellow, <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i> , 1983	252	76	91	351	Deer Isle, Maine	Robert G. Fisk
<b>BLACK - MANGROVE</b>						
<i>Avicennia germinans</i> , 1996	101	43	57	158	Mound Key, Fla.	Larry Fooks & Arden Arrington
<b>BLACKBEAD</b>						
Ebony, <i>Pithecellobium flexicaule</i> , 1995	173	53	60	241	McAllen, Hidalgo Co., Tex.	Joe Ideker
Guadeloupe, <i>Pithecellobium guadalupense</i> , 1992*	11	16	16	31	Big Pine Key, Fla.	R.W. Simons & M.L. Elitz
Guadeloupe, <i>Pithecellobium guadalupense</i> , 1995*	9	19	16	32	National Key Deer Refuge, Fla.	T. Ann Williams & Vincent P. Condon
<b>BLACKMAW</b>						
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , 1986*	64	24	33	96	Wakefield G. Washington NM, Va.	Richard Salzer
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> , 1991*	64	24	28	95	Roanoke, Va.	Richard Salzer
Rusty, <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> , 1997	47	30	28	84	Knox Co., Tenn.	Jim Cortese
<b>BLADDERNUT</b>						
American, <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> , 1966	19	36	37	64	Macomb Co., Mich.	H.J. Nett & Paul W. Thompson
Sierra, <i>Staphylea bolanderi</i> , 1986	14	28	12	45	Fresno Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>BLU LLY</b>						
Longleaf, <i>Guapira discolor</i> , 1993	64	34	22	103	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Jeanne M. Parks



**WATER  
OAK**

DON HOUSE

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>BLUEBLOSSOM</b>						
Blue-myrtle, <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> , 1976	32	41	20	78	Curry Co., Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>BLUEWOOD</b>						
<i>Condalia hookeri</i> , 1989	77	30	26	114	San Juan, Tex.	Joe Ideker
<b>BOXELDER</b>						
<i>Acer negundo</i> , 1993	214	110	127	356	Washtenaw Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
<b>BUCCANEEER - PALM</b>						
<i>Pseudophoenix sargentii</i> , 1997	26	25	8	53	Elliott Key, Biscayne NP, Fla.	Carol L. Lippincott
<b>BUCIDA</b>						
<i>Bucida buceras</i> , 1997Δ	139	50	48	201	Charles Deering Estate, Fla.	J. Valenta, A. Lupus, R. Hammer
<b>BUCKEYE</b>						
Bottlebrush, <i>Aesculus parviflora</i> , 1993	34	14	20	53	Virginia Beach, Va.	Richard Salzer
California, <i>Aesculus californica</i> , 2001	166	47	59	228	Santa Cruz Co., Calif.	Jeff Reimer & Walter Mark
Ohio (typ.), <i>Aesculus glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> , 1994	151	148	48	311	Dunnville, Ky.	Max Leach & Danny Helm
Painted, <i>Aesculus sylvatica</i> , 1999	12	27	15	43	Mountain Park, Fulton Co., Ga.	Jess and Doug Riddle

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Red, <i>Aesculus pavia</i> , 1983*	91	64	52	168	Kalamazoo Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Red, <i>Aesculus pavia</i> , 1994*	95	58	48	165	Roanoke, Va.	William S. Hubard
Texas, <i>Aesculus glabra</i> var. <i>arguta</i> , 1986	51	30	24	87	Harper, Tex.	Bob and Lou Ellen O'Kennon
Yellow, <i>Aesculus octandra</i> , 1995	229	136	53	378	Gabes Mountain Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tenn.	Will Blozan & Michael Davie
<b>BUCKTHORN</b>						
California, <i>Rhamnus californica</i> , 1976	24	30	25	60	Sunol Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif.	E. Lagel
Carolina, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> , 2001*	40	25	24	71	Clarksville, Tenn.	Phil and Claudette Brown
Carolina, <i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> , 1974*	41	27	23	74	Middleburg, Va.	Richard Salzer
Cascara, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> , 1977*	99	37	50	149	Seaside, Ore.	Steve Ferguson
Cascara, <i>Rhamnus purshiana</i> , 1980*	109	27	43	147	Siuslaw NF, Ore.	Ray Cross
European, <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> , 1972Δ	45	61	65	122	Opposite Nichols Arboretum, Ann Arbor, Mich.	Dennis Jones & Paul W. Thompson
Glossy, <i>Rhamnus frangula</i> , 1991Δ	20	40	25	66	Cranbrook Institute, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Hollyleaf, <i>Rhamnus crocea</i> , 1999	26	26	44	63	Greenfield, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan & Art Cowley
<b>BUCKWHEAT-TREE</b>						
<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i> , 2000	49	57	38	115	Wakulla Co., Fla.	David Roddenberry
<b>BUFFALOBERRY</b>						
Silver, <i>Shepherdia argentea</i> , 1975	78	22	20	105	Malheur Co., Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>BUMELIA</b>						
Buckthorn, <i>Bumelia lycioides</i> , 2001	48	31	29	86	Shelby Park, Nashville, Tenn.	Mark S. Hackney
Gum, <i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> , 1991	93	80	66	190	Robertson Co., Tex.	E. G. Marsh
Saffron-plum, <i>Bumelia celestrina</i> , 1991	55	30	32	93	Lower Rio Grande NWR, Tex.	William MacWhorter
Tough, <i>Bumelia tenax</i> , 1987	41	41	28	89	Amelia Island SRA, Fla.	Buford Pruitt Jr.
<b>BURNINGBUSH</b>						
Eastern, <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> , 1991*	60	45	33	113	Elizabeth Park, Wayne Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Eastern, <i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> , 2001*	61	41	38	112	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Gene Hyde
<b>BUSTIC</b>						
Willow, <i>Dipholis salicifolia</i> , 1994	72	57	29	136	Barnacle State Historical Site, Dade Co., Fla.	John T. Valente & Rodger Hammer
<b>BUTTERNUT</b>						
<i>Juglans cinerea</i> , 1998	259	78	76	356	Chester, Conn.	Edward A. Richardson
<b>BUTTON-MANGROVE</b>						
<i>Conocarpus erectus</i> , 1993	174	51	68	242	Palm Beach, Fla.	M. Greenstein

## Barbara Bosworth AN AMERICAN PORTRAIT

Photographer Barbara Bosworth (shown here with her dad) remembers trees based on the people she meets along the way. When asked about favorites, she first remembers the forester who helped her or the nearby family who invited her for dinner. Trees also become favorites based on the pictures she takes.

One shot (and tree) dear to her heart shows a massive sycamore shading her niece who sits at its base, reading. Bosworth captures on film what most of us feel when standing in the shadow of a colossal national champion tree: joy, awe, and an appreciation for nature's wonders.

To achieve a crispness and detail not possible with a regular 35 mm camera, Bosworth uses an

8x10 box camera. Using black and white film, she pares down the essence of the tree to simple, beautiful silver tones.

Bosworth's pictures capture not only the trees but the environment in which they are found. Over the past 10 years her collection has shown a cross-section of the American landscape. A tree in a backyard with a child's

swing, one at a midwestern Missouri crossroads, and a western cedar alone amidst a clearcut—the tree saved due to its national champion status. Her pictures are a testament to our landscape and how we have chosen to use it.

Bosworth says she especially loves AMERICAN FORESTS' Big Tree Program and its national champions because, "America loves the biggest and the best. . . and everyone loves trees!"

—McKenzie Clement





SPECIES / MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE'	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>BUTTONBUSH</b> <i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> , 1999	60	26	38	96	Buttonwillow, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>BYRSONIMA</b> Key, <i>Byrsionima lucida</i> , 1995	31	35	17	70	Big Pine Key, Fla.	T.A. Williams, V. Lopez, V. Condon
<b>CAESALPINIA</b> Mexican, <i>Caesalpinia mexicana</i> , 1995	25	27	19	57	Hidalgo Co., Tex.	Joe Ideker
<b>CAJEPUT-TREE</b> <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> , 1992Δ	231	62	28	300	Near Ft. Denaud, Hendry Co., Fla.	Jeff Mangun
<b>CALIFORNIA-LAUREL</b> <i>Umbellularia californica</i> , 1997	546	108	118	684	Grass Valley, Calif.	Brian Barrette
<b>CAMPHOR-TREE</b> <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> , 1992Δ	422	67	103	515	Darby, Fla.	Sylvia Young
<b>CANELLA</b> <i>Canella winterana</i> , 1998	25	30	19	60	Crocodile Lake NWR, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<b>CANOTIA</b> <i>Canotia holocantha</i> , 2001	46	27	21	78	Yavapai Co., Ariz.	Mike Hallen
<b>CAPER</b> Jamaica, <i>Capparis cynophallophora</i> , 1997	25	15	20	45	Lee Co., Fla.	David Fox & Dee Slinkard
<b>CASUARINA</b> Horsetail, <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , 1968Δ	207	89	56	310	Olowalo, Maui, Hawaii	L.W. Bryan
<b>CATALPA</b> Northern, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> , 1990*	242	107	85	370	State Capitol Grounds, Lansing, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Northern, <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> , 1993*	264	86	79	370	Walla Walla, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Southern, <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> , 1999	261	84	72	363	Yalobusha Co., Miss.	Jack Ferguson, Jim Edwards, George Byrd
<b>CATCLAW</b> Gregg, <i>Acacia greggii</i> , 1971	77	49	46	138	Red Rock, N. Mex.	Samuel Lamb
Roemer, <i>Acacia roemeriana</i> , 1997	54	24	24	84	The Alamo, San Antonio, Tex.	Richard Salzer
Wright, <i>Acacia wrightii</i> , 1986	72	36	42	119	Uvalde Co., Tex.	Virgil Helm
<b>CERCOCARPUS</b> Alderleaf, <i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> , 1999	26	21	11	50	Neff's Canyon, Wasatch-Cache NF, Utah	Tony Dietz
Birchleaf, <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i> , 1972	44	34	29	85	Central Point, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Curlleaf, <i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i> , 2001	78	21	31	107	Scheil Creek Range, Nev.	Robert Van Pelt & Chris Earle
Hairy, <i>Cercocarpus breviflorus</i> , 1996	32	20	17	56	Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert Zahner & Sid Jackson
<b>CHASTETREE</b> Common, <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> , 1999Δ	101	26	34	136	Ridgewood Ave., Charlotte, N.C.	William S. Logan, Pat Rogers, Charlie Williams
<b>CHERRY</b> Alabama black, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>alabamensis</i> , 1995	40	35	27	82	Bristol, Fla.	Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward
Bitter, <i>Prunus emarginata</i> , 1997*	58	100	27	165	Seward Park, Seattle, Wash.	Arthur Jacobson
Bitter, <i>Prunus emarginata</i> , 1999*	65	86	40	161	Cooks Hill Road, Centralia, Wash.	Marshall Murray
Black (typ.), <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>serotina</i> , 1997	210	134	70	362	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	Will Blozan & Jan Stykar
Catalina, <i>Prunus lyonii</i> , 1992	120	41	55	175	Catalina Island, Avalon, Calif.	A. Douglas Propst & Bill Hartley
Chokecherry, common (typ.), 1999	168	74	88	264	Owings Mills, Baltimore Co., Md.	Frank X. Rurka
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i>						
Chokecherry, western, 1991	54	73	18	132	Kootenai Co., Idaho	J.D. Pratt & D. Van Natter
<i>Prunus virginiana</i> var. <i>melanocarpa</i>						
Escarpment, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>eximia</i> , 1998	102	51	53	166	Kerr Co., Tex.	Mark Duff & Robert Edmonson
Hollyleaf, <i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> , 1999	54	50	56	118	Jolon, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Mahaleb, <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> , 1993Δ	78	36	47	126	Lake Stevens, Wash.	Ron Brightman & Robert Van Pelt
Mazzard, <i>Prunus avium</i> , 1993Δ	263	80	80	363	West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.	Maurice Hobough & P. and C. Youngblood
Pin, <i>Prunus pensylvanica</i> , 1999	71	85	28	163	Sevier Co., Tenn.	Ron Hay
Sour, <i>Prunus cerasus</i> , 1972Δ	119	68	75	206	Calhoun Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Southwestern black, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>rufula</i> , 1996*	102	45	26	154	Prescott NF, Ariz.	William Litzinger
Southwestern black, <i>Prunus serotina</i> var. <i>rufula</i> , 1999*	100	39	42	150	Tonto NF, Ariz.	Mike Hallen
West Indies, <i>Prunus myrtilifolia</i> , 1989	65	53	50	131	Miami, Fla.	Carol Lippincott
<b>CHESTNUT</b> American, <i>Castanea dentata</i> , 1993*	235	106	101	366	Cicero, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
American, <i>Castanea dentata</i> , 1993*	247	86	111	361	Carson, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE	HEIGHT	SPREAD	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>CHINABERRY</b>						
<i>Melia azedarach</i> , 1967Δ	222	75	96	321	Kaohae, South Kona, Hawaii	L.W. Bryan
<b>CHINKAPIN</b>						
Allegheny, <i>Castanea pumila</i> , 1993	85	55	60	155	Putnam Co., Fla.	R. Simmons & D. Ward
Giant, <i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i> , 1996	153	122	37	284	Mendocino Co., Calif.	Paul A. Violet
Ozark, <i>Castanea ozarkensis</i> , 1992	54	60	38	124	Clark Co., Ark.	Robert E. Butler
<b>CHOLLA</b>						
Jumping, <i>Opuntia fulgida</i> , 2001	32	21	15	57	Pinal Co., Ariz.	Mike Hallen
<b>CINNECORD</b>						
<i>Acacia choriophylla</i> , 1986	14	20	24	40	Sugarloaf Shores, Monroe Co., Fla.	David Sinclair & Mike Cullen
<b>CLETHRA</b>						
Cinnamon, <i>Clethra acuminata</i> , 1995*	10	33	12	46	Caldwell Fork Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. NP, N.C.	Will and Carl Blozan & Jan Stykar
Cinnamon, <i>Clethra acuminata</i> , 1997*	9	29	10	41	Caldwell Fork Tr., Great Smoky Mtns. NP, N.C.	Will Blozan & Michael Davie
<b>CLIFFROSE</b>						
<i>Cowania mexicana</i> , 1998	15	30	12	48	Washington Co., Utah	Ronald A. Larsen
<b>CLUSIA</b>						
Florida, <i>Clusia rosea</i> , 1995	25	40	37	74	Hugh Taylor Birch SP, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Jim Higgins
<b>COCONUT</b>						
Palm, <i>Cocos nucifera</i> , 1979Δ	60	93	27	159	Between Paohi and Panohawai, Hilo, Hawaii	Jane and Bryce Robinson
<b>COFFEETREE</b>						
Kentucky, <i>Gymnocladus dioica</i> , 2001	202	92	77	313	Lake Co., Ohio	Mark Ervin
<b>CONDALIA</b>						
Bitter, <i>Condalia globosa</i> , 2000	42	17	25	65	Eagletail Mountains WA, Ariz.	Central Arizona College Hiking Club
<b>CORALBEAN</b>						
Southeastern, <i>Erythrina herbacea</i> , 1995	40	32	30	79	J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, Fla.	Richard Workman
Southwestern, <i>Erythrina flabelliformis</i> , 1999	11	15	12	29	Arizona-Sonor Desert Museum, Tucson, Ariz.	George Montgomery
<b>CORKWOOD</b>						
<i>Leitneria floridana</i> , 1989*	8	16	7	26	Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, Fla.	Robert W. Simons & Thomas M. Rooks
<i>Leitneria floridana</i> , 2000*	8	15	8	25	Waccasassa Bay State Preserve, Fla.	Robert Simons, Carol Lippincott, Kelly McPherson
<b>COTTONWOOD</b>						
Black, <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> , 1995	320	158	110	506	Willamette Mission SP, Ore.	Maynard C. Drawson
Eastern (typ.), <i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>deltoides</i> , 1991*	433	85	121	548	Minadoka Dam, Cassia Co., Idaho	Jon and Don McFarland
Eastern (typ.), <i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>deltoides</i> , 2001*	441	85	108	553	Seward, Neb.	Daryl Hackbart, D.C.
Fremont (typ.), <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>fremontii</i> , 1996	504	92	108	623	Santa Cruz Co., Ariz.	Mark Rouw & Don Richard
Meseta, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>mesetae</i> , 1986	190	60	60	265	Brewster Co., Tex.	James E. Liles
Narrowleaf, <i>Populus angustifolia</i> , 1973	314	79	80	413	Malheur Co., Ore.	Donald Oakes
Plains, <i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> , 1967	432	105	93	560	Hygiene, Colo.	Allegra Collister
Rio Grande, <i>Populus fremontii</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i> , 2001	367	92	120	489	Fort Davis, Tex.	Steve Runnels
Swamp, <i>Populus heterophylla</i> , 1999	151	93	50	257	Yazoo NWR, Miss.	Lamar Dorris & David Linden
<b>CRANBERRYBUSH</b>						
American, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> , 1985*	10	32	31	50	Bloomfield Hills, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
American, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> , 1985*	18	25	25	49	Wayne, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
American, <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> , 1989*	10	32	31	50	Westcroft Gardens, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
<b>CROSSOPETALUM</b>						
Florida, <i>Crossopetalum rhacoma</i> , 1998	5	11	3	17	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemecek
<b>CUPANIA</b>						
Florida, <i>Cupania glabra</i> , 1993	25	31	22	62	Monroe Co., Fla.	J. Parks, J. Andrew, D. Ward
<b>CYPRESS</b>						
Arizona smooth, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>glabra</i> , 1998	196	70	40	276	Tonto NF, Ariz.	Rick Heffernon
Arizona (typ.), <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> , 1993	240	93	48	345	Santa Catalina Mountains, Ariz.	James Mielke
Baker, <i>Cupressus bakeri</i> , 1976	129	129	29	265	Rogue River NF, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Cuyamaca, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>stephensonii</i> , 1976	70	37	28	114	Cleveland NP, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Gowen (typ.), <i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>goveniana</i> , 1999	66	40	52	119	Point Lobos SP, Calif.	Alan R. Washburn
MacNab, <i>Cupressus macnabiana</i> , 1981	155	55	45	221	Amador Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Mendocino, <i>Cupressus goveniana</i> var. <i>pigmaea</i> , 1991	267	142	40	419	Mendocino Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan



**SILVER  
MAPLE**

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Monterey, <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i> , 1999	537	102	116	668	San Mateo, Pescadero Co., Calif.	R. Huntington & Fiesta Garden School
Piute, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> , 1976*	115	45	30	168	Sequoia NF, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Piute, <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> var. <i>nevadensis</i> , 1976*	124	32	40	166	Sequoia NF, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Sargent, <i>Cupressus sargentii</i> , 2000	244	58	64	318	Wildcat Canyon Regional Park., Calif.	Rory Nichols
Tecate, <i>Cupressus guadalupensis</i> var. <i>forbesii</i> , 2001	93	71	48	176	San Diego Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>CYPRESS - PINE</b>						
Blue, <i>Callitris hugelii</i> , 1994Δ	180	60	50	253	Bradenton, Fla.	W. Schilling
<b>CYRILLA</b>						
Littleleaf, <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i> , 1986	33	21	26	61	Terrell Co., Tex.	Frank T. Callahan
Swamp (typ.), <i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i> var. <i>racemiflora</i> , 1993	51	44	30	103	Washington Co., Fla.	Charles R. Reeves
<b>DAHON</b>						
<i>Ilex cassine</i> , 1984*	55	40	36	104	St. Lucie Co., near Ft. Pierce, Fla.	Paul G. Williams
<i>Ilex cassine</i> , 1995*	32	68	31	108	San Carlos Park, Fla.	Chris Anderson
<i>Ilex cassine</i> , 1995*	54	42	36	105	Immokalee, Fla.	Chris Anderson
<i>Ilex cassine</i> , 1994*	34	61	34	104	San Carlos Park, Fla.	Sam Allison
<i>Ilex cassine</i> , 1999*	44	57	21	106	Picayune Strand SF, Fla.	Chris Anderson
Myrtle, <i>Ilex myrtifolia</i> , 1998	77	55	35	141	St. Marks NWR, Fla.	David Roddenberry
<b>DARLING - PLUM</b>						
<i>Reynosa septentrionalis</i> , 1992	21	28	13	52	Lignumvitae Key SP, Monroe Co., Fla.	R. Rose
<b>DESERT - WILLOW</b>						
<i>Chilopsis linearis</i> , 1995	160	68	48	240	Pinal Canyon Drive, Gila Co., Ariz.	Mitchell Holder
<b>DEVILS - WALKINGSTICK</b>						
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> , 1997	23	74	16	101	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	Katherine Johnson & Will Blozan
<b>DEVILWOOD</b>						
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i> , 1991*	36	46	27	89	Putnam Co., Fla.	Ned D. Neenan
<i>Osmanthus americanus</i> , 2000*	37	42	30	87	Wakulla Co., Fla.	David Roddenberry
<b>DOGWOOD</b>						
Alternate-leaf, <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> , 1997	41	49	27	97	Madison, N.J.	Dave Johnson & Jon Rafalowski
Blackfruit, <i>Cornus sessilis</i> , 1998	20	18	16	42	Shasta Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Flowering, <i>Cornus florida</i> , 1988*	110	33	42	154	Glenwood Park, Norfolk, Va.	B. Carmean, G. Williamson, D. Leibman
Flowering, <i>Cornus florida</i> , 1995*	114	31	48	157	Clinton, Sampson Co., N.C.	A. J. Bullard, Robert Melvin
Gray, <i>Cornus racemosa</i> , 1975	18	38	24	62	Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Pacific, <i>Cornus nuttallii</i> , 1986	169	60	58	244	Clatskanie, Ore.	John E. Makela

## Kay Fermann

### ADVENTURES IN BIG TREE HUNTING

Have you ever been rhododendron surfing (crawling across the tops of rhodies so thick you can't get through them any other way), hiked 11 miles, and then crawled on your hands and knees for two hours to get to your destination or been inside a fence with an angry bull? As Champion Tree Coordinator for Tennessee I have the great pleasure of doing all of these.

My name is Kay Fermann and I have served as the state's coordinator for two years. My colleagues joke that I should write a book on how to survive hunting champion trees because each hunt is a new adventure.

Over the past two years I've worked hard with tree hunters and Division of Forestry employees to update Tennessee's Champion Tree Program. The state's list was last published in 1988, and many of those

champions have not been seen since 1979. The best advice I give tree hunters is to furnish very detailed directions and provide coordinates. That helps me locate the tree and helps the nominator remember where it is. I cannot tell you how many times I've had a nominator say, "I wish I had written down better directions; I think the tree is over there."

The best part of being state coordinator is verifying the trees. I have

seen several amazing specimens and have been lucky enough to go places very few individuals have seen.

Among the trees I've seen, the one that impressed me most was the National Champion Pecan, located in Cocke County. This tree sits within 10 feet of a highway in someone's front yard. I wonder what stories it could tell and how it has survived all these years. I have never felt so small as I did that day standing next to this magnificent tree.—Kay Fermann

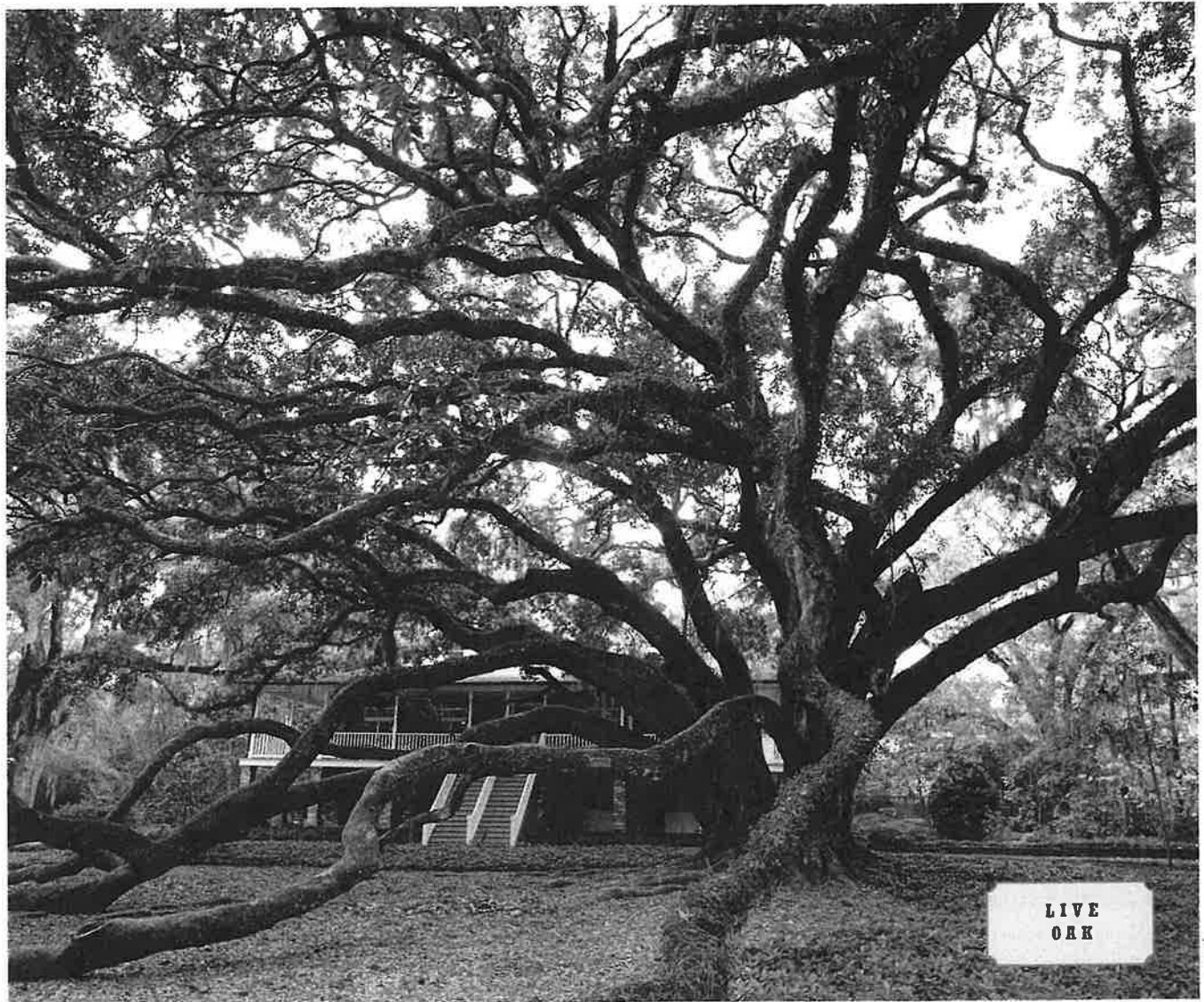




SPECIES / MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Red-osier, <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> , 1999	13	26	15	43	White Bird, Idaho	F.D. Johnson
Roughleaf, <i>Cornus drummondii</i> , 2001	40	22	33	70	Shelby Co., Tenn.	David Smith
Roundleaf, <i>Cornus rugosa</i> , 1975	11	40	16	55	Leland, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Smooth, <i>Cornus glabrata</i> , 1970*	28	28	16	60	Divide Creek, Idaho	Frederick D. Johnson
Smooth, <i>Cornus glabrata</i> , 1991*	16	42	16	62	Jefferson NF, Va.	Richard Salzer
Smooth, <i>Cornus glabrata</i> , 1991*	24	36	20	65	Pipestem SP, W. Va.	Richard Salzer
Swamp, <i>Cornus stricta</i> , 2001*	12	19	22	37	Fayette Co., Tenn.	David Smith
Swamp, <i>Cornus stricta</i> , 1993*	10	23	24	39	Palatka, Fla.	Robert W. Simons & D. Ward
Swamp, <i>Cornus stricta</i> , 1988*	12	23	22	41	Indian Creek Rd., Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
Swamp, <i>Cornus stricta</i> , 1988*	10	22	28	39	Indian Creek Rd., Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
Western, <i>Cornus occidentalis</i> , 1992	38	23	21	66	Woodland, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman
<b>DOUGLAS - FIR</b>						
Bigcone, <i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i> , 1973	264	145	85	430	Angeles NF, Calif.	William Maxwell
Coast (typ.), <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>menziesii</i> , 1998	505	281	71	804	Olympic NP, Wash.	D. Shaw, S. Sillett, S. Bailey, R. Van Pelt
Rocky Mountain, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> var. <i>glauca</i> , 1997	316	139	55	469	Deschutes NF, Jefferson Co., Ore.	Mark Corbet & Ben Benhower
<b>ELDER</b>						
American (typ.), <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> , 1987	38	16	22	60	Jefferson NF, Va.	Richard Salzer
Blackbead, <i>Sambucus melanocarpa</i> , 1972	39	42	30	89	Columbia Co., Ore.	Oliver Matthews
Blue, <i>Sambucus cerulea</i> , 1997	156	45	40	211	William SP, San Jose, Calif.	Art Cowley
Florida, <i>Sambucus canadensis</i> var. <i>laciniata</i> , 1994	26	18	12	47	Marion Co., Fla.	Robert W. Simons
Mexican, <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> , 1994	134	33	44	178	Santa Cruz River, Tubac, Ariz.	Robert Zahner
Pacific red, <i>Sambucus callicarpa</i> , 1993*	48	36	29	91	Coupeville, Wash.	Ron Brightman
Pacific red, <i>Sambucus callicarpa</i> , 1998*	56	27	32	91	Tillamook Co., Ore.	William Schoppert
<b>ELEPHANT - TREE</b>						
<i>Bursera microphylla</i> , 1997*	17	13	16	34	Yuma Co., Ariz.	Ken Morrow & Mike Hallen
<i>Bursera microphylla</i> , 1998*	21	12	21	38	Anza-Borrego Desert SP, Calif.	Whit Bronaugh
<b>ELLIOTTIA</b>						
<i>Elliottia racemosa</i> , 1999	34	43	20	82	Tison, Tattnall Co., Ga.	Howard Stanley & Red Castleman
<b>ELM</b>						
American, <i>Ulmus americana</i> , 1997*	282	112	115	423	Karlin, Grand Traverse Co., Mich.	Evelyn Seka & John Spencer
American, <i>Ulmus americana</i> , 2001*	277	122	84	420	Shelby Co., Tenn.	David Smith
Cedar, <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> , 2001	162	127	75	308	Shelby Co., Tenn.	David Smith
Florida, <i>Ulmus americana</i> var. <i>floridana</i> , 1995	120	102	70	240	Florida Caverns SP, Fla.	Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward
Rock, <i>Ulmus thomasi</i> , 1988	202	117	122	350	Cassopolis, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
September, <i>Ulmus serotina</i> , 1985	105	150	64	271	Colbert Co., Ala.	T.F. Hall
Siberian, <i>Ulmus pumila</i> , 1997*Δ	239	95	97	358	Grand Junction, Colo.	Bob Ely
Siberian, <i>Ulmus pumila</i> , 2001*Δ	238	86	128	356	Londonderry, Ohio	Brian Riley
Slippery, <i>Ulmus rubra</i> , 1988*	240	100	119	370	Village Park, Sugar Grove, Ohio	Toni and Gene DeBruin
Slippery, <i>Ulmus rubra</i> , 1995*	250	100	100	375	Monroeville, Ohio	Susan Marshall
Winged, <i>Ulmus alata</i> , 1991	185	97	78	302	Richmond Co., N.C.	Walter B. High
<b>ESENBECKIA</b>						
Berlandier, <i>Esenbeckia berlandieri</i> , 1995	41	24	21	70	Cameron Co., Tex.	Brownsville Beautification Committee
<b>EUCALYPTUS</b>						
Bluegum, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> , 2001Δ	586	141	126	759	Petalio, Calif.	Loren Salladay & Robert Bush
Longbeak, <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> , 1995Δ	342	130	105	498	Pinal Co., Ariz.	Doug Koppenger
<b>FALSE - MASTIC</b>						
<i>Mastichodendron foetidissimum</i> , 1973	105	118	94	247	Castellow Hammock Park, Fla.	R. Hammer
<b>FALSE BOX</b>						
<i>Gyminda latifolia</i> , 1995	10	19	13	32	Florida Keys Refuge, Fla.	Niko Reisinger & Dianna Stevenson
<b>FIDDLEWOOD</b>						
Florida, <i>Citharexylum fruticosum</i> , 1986	17	27	12	47	Lignumvitae Key State Biological Site, Fla.	Ken Roundtree & Frank L. Zickar
<b>FIG</b>						
Florida strangler, <i>Ficus aurea</i> , 1993	360	63	72	441	Old Cutler Hammock, Fla.	W. Miller & R. Hammer
Shortleaf, <i>Ficus citrifolia</i> , 1993	248	41	57	303	Monroe Co., Fla.	R. Rose & P. Wells
<b>FIR</b>						
Balsam, <i>Abies balsamea</i> , 1993	148	100	45	259	Fairfield, Pa.	R.O. Brooks & C. Keeran
California red, <i>Abies magnifica</i> , 1996	365	172	41	547	Yosemite NP, Calif.	R. Van Pelt, R. Knight, M. Rudnicki

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
California white, <i>Abies concolor</i> var. <i>lowiana</i> , 1997	276	217	39	503	Merced Lake, Yosemite NP, Calif.	Robert Van Pelt
Corkbark, <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> , 1972	157	95	33	260	Lincoln NF, N. Mex.	Earl Aldon
Fraser, <i>Abies fraseri</i> , 1996	151	89	52	253	Highlands, N.C.	Robert Zahner
Grand, <i>Abies grandis</i> , 1997	245	257	36	511	Redwood NP, Calif.	Robert Van Pelt & Dale Thornburg
Noble, <i>Abies procera</i> , 1989*	359	227	41	596	Gifford Pinchot NF, Wash.	Harold Coates & Bob Smith
Noble, <i>Abies procera</i> , 1989*	313	272	49	597	Mt. St. Helens NM, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Pacific silver, <i>Abies amabilis</i> , 1999	260	218	37	487	Olympic NP, Bogachiel Valley, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Steve Sillett
Rocky Mountain white (typ.), 1990	227	94	48	333	Uinta NF, Utah	T. Dietz, B. Gardner, D. Grierson, D. Fullmer
<i>Abies concolor</i> var. <i>concolor</i>						
Subalpine (typ.), <i>Abies lasiocarpa</i> var. <i>lasiocarpa</i> , 1992	252	125	26	384	Olympic NP, Wash.	Stephen Arno & Oscar Sedergren
<b>FISHPOISON-TREE</b>						
Florida, <i>Piscidia piscipula</i> , 1986	101	41	48	154	Lee Co., Fla.	David Fox & Dee Slinkard
<b>FLORIDA-BOXWOOD</b>						
<i>Schaefferia frutescens</i> , 1986	24	27	16	55	Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Fla.	R. Rose
<b>FLORIDA-PRIVET</b>						
<i>Forestiera segregata</i> , 1993	25	18	21	48	Humiston Beach Park, Vero Beach, Fla.	Janice Broda
<b>FLOWERFENCE</b>						
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> , 1991*Δ	20	12	15	36	Terrace Broward Co., Fla.	John Kern
<i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> , 1991*Δ	16	16	14	36	Crescent Dr., Hollywood, Calif.	D. Spicer, W. Harms, W. Tesaro
<b>FORESTIERA</b>						
Desert-olive, <i>Forestiera phillyreoides</i> , 1997	10	17	17	31	Buenos Aires NWR, Ariz.	Roseann Hanson
<b>FRANKLINIA</b>						
<i>Franklinia alatamaha</i> , 1986	78	37	42	126	Wyndmoor, Montgomery Co., Pa.	John Swartley
<b>FREMONTIA</b>						
California, <i>Fremontodendron californicum</i> , 1980	40	26	21	71	North Fork, Calif.	Jack Dozier & Walter Puhn
<b>FRINGETREE</b>						
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , 1989*	42	41	31	91	Telford Spring County Park, Fla.	Buford Pruitt Jr.
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , 1989*	53	32	35	94	Mount Vernon, Va.	Richard Salzer
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i> , 2001*	57	25	43	93	Salt Lake City, Utah	Art Scott & Shirley Hawkins
<b>GALLBERRY</b>						
Large, <i>Ilex coriacea</i> , 1999	10	27	12	40	Great Dismal Swamp, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
<b>GEIGER-TREE</b>						
<i>Cordia sebestena</i> , 1994Δ	27	24	19	56	Tarpon Bay Marina, Lee Co., Fla.	R. Ing & D. Ward
<b>GRAYTWIG</b>						
<i>Schoepfia chrysophylloides</i> , 1998	7	15	10	25	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<b>GUAJILLO</b>						
<i>Acacia berlandieri</i> , 1989	18	15	12	36	Albert Schwarz Ranch, Mercedes, Tex.	Fleet Lentz
<b>GUIANA-PLUM</b>						
<i>Drypetes lateriflora</i> , 1998	21	23	8	46	Key Largo, Fla.	Jeanne M. Parks
<b>GUMBO-LIMBO</b>						
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> , 1992*	108	55	52	176	Captiva Island, Fla.	Jeff Mangun
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> , 1992*	125	41	48	178	St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Key West, Fla.	W. Hubbard & Beverlee Wang
<i>Bursera simaruba</i> , 1995*	99	64	57	177	Snider Park, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	Kathy Preston & Frank Zickar
<b>HACKBERRY</b>						
Common, <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> , 2000	249	84	89	355	Mason City, Ill.	James R. Ream
Georgia, <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> , 1999*	22	30	25	58	Oconee, Washington Co., Ga.	Robert Strange
Georgia, <i>Celtis tenuifolia</i> , 2000*	19	35	24	60	Jackson Co., Ga.	Bill Lott & Jimmy Mock
Lindheimer, <i>Celtis lindheimeri</i> , 1975	72	43	46	127	Comal Co., Tex.	Frank Love & John Haislet
Netleaf, <i>Celtis reticulata</i> , 1988	180	69	75	268	Catron Co., N. Mex.	Ralph A. Fisher Jr.
Spiny, <i>Celtis pallida</i> , 1996*	31	22	24	59	Rincon Valley, Pima Co., Ariz.	Matt Johnson
Spiny, <i>Celtis pallida</i> , 2000*	25	31	23	62	Tucson, Ariz.	Bob and Rita Cote
<b>HAWTHORN</b>						
Beautiful, <i>Crataegus pulcherrima</i> , 1993	25	46	31	79	Tallahassee, Fla.	Malcolm Johnson
Biltmore, <i>Crataegus intricata</i> , 1982	90	23	42	124	Warrenton, Va.	Richard Salzer
Black, <i>Crataegus douglasii</i> , 1993	111	41	57	166	Beacon Rock SP, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Blueberry, <i>Crataegus brachyacantha</i> , 1993	98	36	46	146	Etoile, Nacogdoches Co., Tex.	Keith Cook

SPECIES / MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE*	HEIGHT*	SPREAD*	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Cerro, <i>Crataegus erythropoda</i> , 1997	24	16	21	45	Rolland Moore Park, Fort Collins, Colo.	Tim Buchanan
Cockspur, <i>Crataegus crus-galli</i> , 1987	60	40	48	112	Manassas, Va.	Richard Salzer
Columbia, <i>Crataegus columbiana</i> , 1992	38	24	23	68	Nez Perce Co., Idaho	Ken & Brant Steigers
Dotted, <i>Crataegus punctata</i> , 1979	97	38	38	145	Canaan Valley Park, W. Va.	Richard Salzer
Downy, <i>Crataegus mollis</i> , 1972	105	52	62	173	Grosse Ile, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Fanleaf, <i>Crataegus flabellata</i> , 2001	47	36	35	92	Harrison Co., W. Va.	Dan Cooley & Michael Plevich
Fleshy, <i>Crataegus succulenta</i> , 1991	51	21	30	80	Pipestem SP, W.Va.	Richard Salzer
Frosted, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> , 1991*	64	30	36	103	Shenandoah Co., Va.	Richard Salzer
Frosted, <i>Crataegus pruinosa</i> , 1991*	63	32	32	103	Shenandoah Co., Va.	Richard Salzer
Green, <i>Crataegus viridis</i> , 1981	61	40	45	112	Marlinton, W. Va.	Richard Salzer
Littlehip, <i>Crataegus spathulata</i> , 1999	42	35	32	85	Hapeville, Fulton Co., Ga.	Jim L. Chance
May, <i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> , 2001	54	34	43	99	Meeman-Shelby SP, Tenn.	David Smith
Oneflower, <i>Crataegus uniflora</i> , 1991	14	18	16	36	Gainesville, Fla.	Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward
Oneseed, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , 1992Δ	111	37	58	163	Mount Vernon, Wash.	Ron Brightman
Parsley, <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> , 2000	48	30	34	87	Covington Co., Miss.	Bryant E. Brown & Jon Wallace
Pear, <i>Crataegus calpodendron</i> , 1991	23	20	25	49	Pope, Ill.	Larry Smith & Scott Grigoroff
Riverflat, <i>Crataegus opaca</i> , 2000	58	30	35	97	Union, Parish Co., La.	Stephen Pagans
Scarlet, <i>Crataegus coccinea</i> , 1998	62	34	32	104	Oneida, N.Y.	Charles McFadden
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> , 1998*	61	33	44	105	Chattanooga National Cemetery, Tenn.	Bruce Kauffman
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> , 1988*	54	36	38	100	Abingdon, Va.	Richard Salzer
Washington, <i>Crataegus phaenopyrum</i> , 1988*	62	30	32	100	Abingdon, Va.	Richard Salzer



**LIVE  
OAK**

DOON HOUSE

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	DOMINATOR
Yellow, <i>Crataegus flava</i> , 2000	38	41	34	87	Nassau Co., Fla.	Christian S. Noble
<b>HAZEL</b>						
California, <i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i> , 1989	66	50	42	127	Lincoln Co., Ore.	Tom Morgan
Hazelnut, <i>Corylus americana</i> , 1997	30	27	21	62	Prince Frederick, Calvert Co., Md.	John Zyla
<b>HEMLOCK</b>						
Carolina, <i>Tsuga caroliniana</i> , 1999	161	99	50	273	Henderson, N.C.	Ken Knox
Eastern, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> , 1995	202	165	38	377	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	W. Blozan, J. Boetsch, M. Davie
Mountain, <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> , 1990*	277	113	44	401	Alpine Co., Calif.	Allen Miller
Mountain, <i>Tsuga mertensiana</i> , 1993*	234	152	41	396	Olympic NP, Wash.	R. Van Pelt, R. Wood, A. Jacobson
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> , 1993*	341	174	65	531	Olympic NP, Wash.	Preston Macy
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> , 1987*	270	241	67	528	Olympic NP, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Western, <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> , 1989*	316	202	47	530	Olympic NP, Wash.	Robert L. Wood & Robert Van Pelt
<b>HERCULES-CLUB</b>						
<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> , 1996	53	68	29	128	Buena Vista Island, Miss.	Bill Brown & Mac Walters
Texas, <i>Zanthoxylum hirsutum</i> , 1982	31	50	32	89	Sam Houston NF, Tex.	Edward C. Fritz
<b>HIBISCUS</b>						
Sea, <i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> , 1991Δ	102	50	74	171	Boca Raton Garden Club, Fla.	Evelyn Somerville
Shrub althea, <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> , 1999*Δ	8	19	13	30	Arnold, Anne Arundel Co., Md.	Colby B. Rucker
Shrub althea, <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> , 2001*Δ	17	16	9	35	Giles Co., Tenn.	Dwayne Estes
<b>HICKORY</b>						
Bitternut, <i>Carya cordiformis</i> , 1999	182	120	100	327	LaGrange, Fayette Co., Tenn.	William David Smith
Black, <i>Carya texana</i> , 2000	118	127	70	263	Sabine NF, Tex.	Mahler, Fant, Baggett, Fritz
Carolina, <i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>australis</i> , 1997	94	150	65	260	Near Gallant, Etowah Co., Ala.	J. Lawrence Brasher
Nutmeg, <i>Carya myristiciformis</i> , 1985	132	145	80	297	Lowndes Co., Ala.	Danny Howard
Pignut, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> , 1997	200	105	125	336	St. Simon Island, Ga.	Ken Knox & Sam Hocott
Red, <i>Carya glabra</i> var. <i>odorata</i> , 2000	154	153	79	327	Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tenn.	Bill Korn
Sand, <i>Carya pallida</i> , 1997*	143	94	86	259	Vineland, N.J.	Stephen R. Field & Adele Filippi
Sand, <i>Carya pallida</i> , 1998*	138	104	68	259	St. Leonard, Calvert Co., Md.	John Zyla
Scrub, <i>Carya floridana</i> , 1992	62	47	48	121	Highland Co., Fla.	J. Thorsen, R. Simons, J. and M. Buckner
Shagbark, <i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i> , 2001*	140	153	56	307	Sumter NF, S.C.	Claude J. Moody
Shagbark, <i>Carya ovata</i> var. <i>ovata</i> , 1994*	144	132	109	303	Todd Co., Ky.	Joe Dwyer
Shellbark, <i>Carya laciniosa</i> , 1994	167	139	80	326	Greenup, Ky.	Charles Wilburn & Rick Crooks

Don House

#### IN THE PRESENCE OF MAGIC

I'm sitting at a small table in Room 213 of the Best Western Motel in Covington, Louisiana. On the table next to me are: three different maps of Louisiana, each with its own strengths and weaknesses; my abused camera bag full of nearly antique equipment; my glasses that are looking a little rough after I stepped on them earlier today; two film canisters that contain not film, but vitamin C, aspirin, and antihistamine; a pocket knife; an Arkansas black apple that will serve as dinner; and my thermos cup half full of a café au lait that I pieced together with motel coffee and microwave-scorched vending machine milk.

Life is good.

I'm making some final notes in my fieldbook, a small volume that acts as travel-journal, photo record, and sketchbook. As I reread this past week's entry, it is a litany in Latin: *Quercus nigra*, *Taxodium distichum*, *Pinus glabra*, *Pinus taeda*,

*Diospyros virginiana*, and a song of praise in English: water oak, baldcypress, spruce pine, loblolly pine, persimmon. I have been in the presence of giants, of magic, and I know that I have been changed in some way because of it.

I would approach each tree like the photographer that I am, I suppose, looking for the right angle, the best light, some indication of scale

that might help the viewer to put the size into perspective, but at some point, without fail, I would simply leave my equipment and walk over to the tree and put my outstretched arms as far around the massive trunk as I could, place my cheek on the cool bark, close my eyes, and just listen.

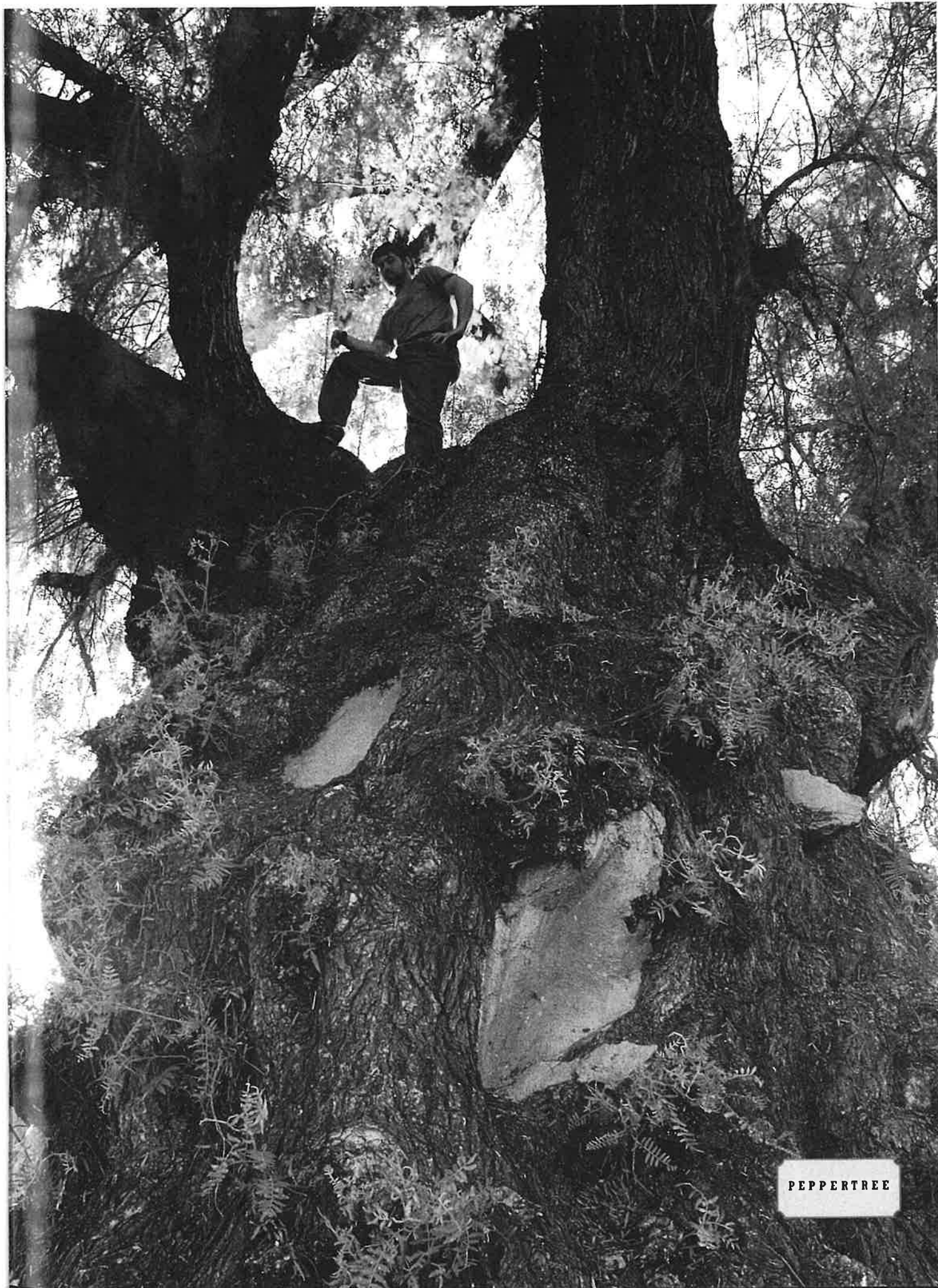
Walking back to my tripod, I would continue the process of composition, exposure evaluation, dark-slide removal, shutter release, band dark-slide replacement, but more slowly, less frantically. And I would feel less like an intruder looking for something to take and more like a friend. —Don House





SPECIES / MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE	HEIGHT	SPREAD	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Water, <i>Carya aquatica</i> , 1993*	228	101	85	350	Barr's Landing, Lake George, Fla.	Robert W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward
Water, <i>Carya aquatica</i> , 1996*	190	148	49	350	Congaree Swamp NM, S.C.	Robert Jones & Lee Reynaud
<b>HOLACANTHA</b>						
<i>Holacantha emoryi</i> , 2000	38	25	23	69	Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.	Jim Malusa
<b>HOLLY</b>						
American, <i>Ilex opaca</i> , 1999*	125	76	48	213	I-85 at Hugley, Chambers Co., Ala.	Jeff Abney
American, <i>Ilex opaca</i> , 2001*	104	89	63	209	Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation State Historic Site, Ga.	R. Bornto, D. Hattaway, J. Mock
Carolina, <i>Ilex ambigua</i> , 1995	18	27	30	53	New Port Richey, Pasco Co., Fla.	Donald Robinson & Michael W. Kenton
Georgia, <i>Ilex longipes</i> , 1998	5	12	12	20	Giles Co., Tenn.	Dwayne Estes
Sarvis, <i>Ilex amelanther</i> , 1999	8	14	18	27	Natural Bridge, Va.	Richard Salzer
<b>HONEYLOCUST</b>						
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> , 1999	226	100	88	348	Frederick Co., Md.	Gary Schmidt
<b>HOPBUSH</b>						
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> , 1998	14	22	13	39	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<b>HOPHORNBEAM</b>						
Chisos, <i>Ostrya chisosensis</i> , 1983	28	32	24	66	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles
Eastern, <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> , 1991	115	74	111	217	Grand Traverse Co., Mich.	Arvid Tesaker
Knowlton, <i>Ostrya knowltonii</i> , 1996	39	44	29	90	Coconino Co., Ariz.	Ernest A. Kurmes
<b>HOPTREE</b>						
California, <i>Ptelea crenulata</i> Greene, 1991	49	22	20	76	Lake Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Common, <i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> , 1982	33	35	40	78	Ada, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson & C. Rogers
<b>HORNBEAM</b>						
American, <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> , 1996	119	75	68	211	Westchester Co., N.Y.	Robert Messenger
<b>HUAJILLO</b>						
<i>Pithecellobium pallens</i> , 2000	18	41	27	66	University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.	Kathryn Stiles
<b>HUISACHE</b>						
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> , 1989	161	30	46	203	Atascosa County Jail, Tex.	Martin Soward
<b>HUISACHILLO</b>						
<i>Acacia tortuosa</i> , 1995	9	14	21	28	Hidalgo, Tex.	Joe Ideker
<b>HYPELATE</b>						
<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> , 1998*	54	39	8	95	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<i>Hypelate trifoliata</i> , 1994*	46	39	25	91	Coral Coast Subdivision, Key Largo, Fla.	V. Condon & W. Miller
<b>INCENSE - CEDAR</b>						
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i> , 1969	462	152	49	626	Marble Mountains Wilderness, near Sawyers Bar, Calif.	J. Herr, D. McHardy, D. Wright
<b>INDIA - ALMOND</b>						
<i>Terminalia catappa</i> , 1986Δ	135	61	71	214	Monroe Co., Fla.	D. Sinclair & M. Cullen
<b>INDIAN - FIG</b>						
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> , 1999Δ	36	14	16	54	Tucson Medical Center, Ariz.	Ken Porter
<b>INKWOOD</b>						
<i>Exothea paniculata</i> , 1989	40	44	21	89	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Albert Hetzell & Ron Smith
<b>JERUSALEM - THORN</b>						
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> , 2001	78	37	54	129	Maricopa Co., Ariz.	Mike Hallen & Florence Roller
<b>JOEWOOD</b>						
<i>Jacquinia keyensis</i> , 1995	23	13	13	39	Cudjoe Key, Fla.	Dianna Stevenson & Vince Condon
<b>JOSHUA - TREE</b>						
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> , 1999	155	46	38	211	Stanford University, Santa Clara Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>JUJUBE</b>						
Common, <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> , 1997*Δ	64	46	36	119	Fort Worth Botanic Gardens, Fort Worth, Tex.	John A. Haislet
Common, <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> , 1998*Δ	67	39	34	115	Callaway Gardens, Harris Co., Ga.	Tommy Hutcherson
<b>JUNIPER</b>						
Alligator, <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> , 1995*	328	46	49	386	Granite Mountain, Prescott NF, Ariz.	William Litzinger
Alligator, <i>Juniperus deppeana</i> , 1998*	308	57	76	384	Prescott NF, Ariz.	Richard and Mickey Contreras
Ashe, <i>Juniperus ashei</i> , 1999	138	57	48	207	New Braunfels, Comal Co., Tex.	Mark Peterson
California, <i>Juniperus californica</i> , 1976	94	33	40	137	Colusa Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Common, <i>Juniperus communis</i> , 1993	37	46	28	90	Washtenaw Co., Mich.	M. Huemann & Paul W. Thompson
Drooping, <i>Juniperus flaccida</i> , 1982	102	55	35	166	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Oneseed, <i>Juniperus monosperma</i> , 1981	168	29	28	204	Jicarilla Mountains, N. Mex.	Tom Guck
Pinchot, <i>Juniperus pinchotii</i> , 1977	142	23	27	172	Alpine, Tex.	Frank T. Callahan
Redberry, <i>Juniperus erythrocarpa</i> , 2001	119	28	33	155	Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.	John Stiles
Rocky Mountain, <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> , 1989	247	40	21	292	Cache NF, Utah	R.P. McLaughlin
Utah, <i>Juniperus osteasperma</i> , 1996	268	38	46	317	Crowley Lake, Calif.	Randy Witters and Kim "Witters" Fritsche
Western, <i>Juniperus occidentalis</i> , 1983	480	86	58	581	Stanislaus NF, Calif.	J.R. Hall
<b>KIDNEYWOOD</b>						
<i>Eysenhardtia polystachya</i> , 1993	49	21	25	76	Coyote Mountain WA, Ariz.	Peter Gierlach
<b>LARCH</b>						
European, <i>Larix decidua</i> , 1996Δ	183	92	72	293	Northfield, Washington Co., Vt.	Robert Stanton
Subalpine, <i>Larix lyallii</i> , 1993	236	94	56	344	Wenatchee NF, Wash.	Stephen Arno & Jeff Hart
Western, <i>Larix occidentalis</i> , 1993*	230	189	35	428	Wenatchee NF, Wash.	Kathy and Robert Van Pelt
Western, <i>Larix occidentalis</i> , 1995*	264	153	34	426	Lolo NF, Missoula Co., Mont.	Helen Smith & Micha Krebs
<b>LAURELCHERRY</b>						
Carolina, <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> , 1987*	127	47	55	188	Lakeland, Fla.	Nick Sykes & C. Platt
Carolina, <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> , 1996*	128	47	49	187	Harris Co., Tex.	Joseph Munguia & Paul Kisel
English, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> , 1987Δ	96	32	52	141	Seattle, Wash.	Arthur Lee Jacobson
<b>LEADWOOD</b>						
<i>Krugiodendron ferreum</i> , 1993	70	37	27	114	Monroe Co., Fla.	R. Rose
<b>LEBBEK</b>						
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> , 1968Δ	257	65	95	346	Lahaina, Hawaii	L.W. Bryan
<b>LEUCAENA</b>						
Great, <i>Leucaena pulverulenta</i> , 1994	33	27	26	67	Audubon Sabal Palm Grove Sanctuary, Tex.	Joe Ideker
Littleleaf, <i>Leucaena retusa</i> , 1986	33	21	26	61	Terrell Co., Tex.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>LIDFLOWER</b>						
Pale, <i>Calyptanthus pallens</i> , 1993	49	40	24	95	Vascaya Museum and Gardens, Miami, Fla.	Carol L. Lippincott
<b>LIGNUMVITAE</b>						
Roughbark, <i>Guaicum sanctum</i> , 1995	37	31	39	78	Key West, Fla.	Vincent Condon & Mike Miller
Texas, <i>Guaicum angustifolium</i> , 1974	32	26	22	64	Alamo, Tex.	Terry Fears
<b>LOBLOLLY-BAY</b>						
<i>Gordonia lasianthus</i> , 1993	164	95	60	274	Ocala NF, Fla.	Robert Simons & Daniel B. Ward
<b>LOCUST</b>						
Black, <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> , 2001	312	94	68	423	Livingston Co., N.Y.	G. Weidman
Clammy, <i>Robinia viscosa</i> , 1996	19	35	21	59	Botanical Gardens, Highlands, N.C.	Bill Wykle
New Mexico, <i>Robinia neomexicana</i> , 1997	90	71	28	168	Tonto NF, Ariz.	Mike Hallen & George Kieren
<b>LOTEBUSH</b>						
<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> , 1999	14	26	20	45	San Pedro River, Pima Co., Ariz.	Tom Butler
<b>LYONIA</b>						
Tree, <i>Lyonia ferruginea</i> , 1998	35	45	30	88	Seminole Ranch Conservation Area, Fla.	Mary Keim & Randy Snyder
<b>LYSILOMA</b>						
Bahama, <i>Lysiloma latissiliquum</i> , 1998	101	50	59	166	Miami International Airport, Fla.	Jeff Dawson & Steve Duncan
Littleleaf, <i>Lysiloma microphyllum</i> , 1998	54	33	39	97	Central Arizona College, Ariz.	Bill Kinnison
<b>MADRONE</b>						
Arizona, <i>Arbutus arizonica</i> , 1997	176	42	46	230	East Sawmill Canyon, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Tom Harlon
Pacific, <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> , 2000	168	100	30	276	El Dorado Co., Calif.	Nord Whited & Sid Marshack
Texas, <i>Arbutus texana</i> , 1999	175	26	50	214	Lincoln NF, N. Mex.	Mark Rossacker
<b>MAGNOLIA</b>						
Ashley, <i>Magnolia ashei</i> , 1993	55	52	37	116	Henry Fdn for Botanical Restoration, Gladwyn, Pa.	J. Henry, R. Steiger, R. Langford
Bigleaf, <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> , 2001*	50	86	28	143	Fulton Co., Ga.	Doug and Jess Riddle
Bigleaf, <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> , 2001*	51	80	34	140	Fulton Co., Ga.	Doug and Jess Riddle
Cucumbertree, <i>Magnolia acuminata</i> , 1985	293	75	83	389	Waukon, Iowa	Robert Drahn
Frasier, <i>Magnolia fraseri</i> , 1998	118	121	33	247	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	Jess and Doug Riddle
Pyramid, <i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> , 1988*	62	65	32	135	Tallahassee, Fla.	R.W. Simons & M.W. Schwartz
Pyramid, <i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> , 1999*	46	84	30	138	Greensboro, Gadsden Co., Fla.	Arthur and Meredith Frassand
Southern, <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> , 1994	268	98	90	389	Jones Co., Miss.	Jeff Yelverton
Umbrella, <i>Magnolia tripetala</i> , 1993	122	50	50	185	Bucks Co., Pa.	John Swartley



PEPPERTREE

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>MAHOGANY</b>						
West Indies, <i>Swietenia mahagoni</i> , 1992	175	79	96	278	Key West, Fla.	William S. Hubbard & B. Wang
<b>MANCHINEEL</b>						
Hippomane <i>mancinella</i> , 1993	56	46	51	115	Watson Hammock, Fla.	J. Parks, J. Andrew, D. Ward
<b>MANGO</b>						
<i>Mangifera indica</i> , 1992Δ	346	94	91	463	Hilo, Hawaii	Robert and Katherine Van Pelt
<b>MANGROVE</b>						
Red, <i>Rhizophora mangle</i> , 1995	47	58	42	116	J.N. "Ding" Darling NWR, Fla.	Amy Bennett & R. Workman
<b>MANZANITA</b>						
Big, <i>Arctostaphylos manzanita</i> , 1989	92	22	32	122	Austin Creek SRA, Guerneville, Calif.	Roger Raiche & Greg de Nevers
Bigberry, <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> , 1976*	52	33	43	96	Sunol Regional Park, Calif.	E. Lagel
Bigberry, <i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i> , 2001*	46	43	22	95	Alameda Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
Pringle, <i>Arctostaphylos pringlei</i> , 1999	37	18	14	59	Red Rock-Secret Mountain WA, Ariz.	K. Morrow, M. Hallen, C. Mills
Whiteleaf, <i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i> , 2001	91	24	24	121	Tulare Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>MAPLE</b>						
Bigleaf, <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> , 1995	419	101	90	543	Clatsop Co., Ore.	Maynard Drawson
Black, <i>Acer nigrum</i> , 1987	198	118	127	348	Allegan Co., Mich.	Harold Nett & Paul W. Thompson
Canyon, <i>Acer grandidentatum</i> , 1998	139	75	50	227	Tonto NF, Ariz.	Rick Heffernan
Chalk, <i>Acer leucoderme</i> , 1999	34	54	50	101	Thompson Mills Forest, Jackson Co., Ga.	Bill Lott & Jimmy Mock
Florida, <i>Acer barbatum</i> , 1998	140	58	45	209	Jasper Co., Ga.	Marshall Skinner
Mountain, <i>Acer spicatum</i> , 1982*	33	58	31	99	Houghton Co., Mich.	R. Krentzer & Pat Thompson
Mountain, <i>Acer spicatum</i> , 2000*	34	62	20	101	Tray Mountain, Ga.	Jimmy Mock
Norway, <i>Acer platanoides</i> , 1985*Δ	230	70	78	320	Cornwall, Pa.	R. Heilman, G. Odato, F. Heilman, T. Fry, C. Huber
Norway, <i>Acer platanoides</i> , 2001*Δ	212	79	100	316	Kenyon College, Ohio	John Aughanbaugh & Brian P. Riley
Red, <i>Acer rubrum</i> , 1997	276	141	88	439	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	Will Blozan
Rocky Mountain, <i>Acer glabrum</i> , 1996	107	67	55	188	Guemes Island, Island Co., Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman
Silver, <i>Acer saccharinum</i> , 1996	293	115	110	436	Columbia Co., Wis.	Michael Bednarek
Striped, <i>Acer pensylvanicum</i> , 1997	44	77	31	129	Trillium Gap Trail, Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tenn.	Will Blozan
Sugar, <i>Acer saccharum</i> , 1996	274	65	54	353	Kitzmilller, Md.	Richard Cropp
Vine, <i>Acer circinatum</i> , 1992	56	40	34	105	Tillamook Co., Ore.	Bill Schoppert
<b>MAYTEN</b>						
Florida, <i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> , 1995*	17	18	18	40	Sanibel, Fla.	Stewart Brown
Florida, <i>Maytenus phyllanthoides</i> , 1995*	15	17	22	37	Sanibel, Fla.	Richard Workman

## Robert Leverett

### TREES BY THE NUMBERS

For as long as I can remember, I've been interested in trees for their size, age, and emotional appeal. Interest in mathematics, science, and history—and a compulsion for absolute numerical accuracy—have shadowed my tree interest and prompted me to document exemplary trees and stands of trees in the East. These compulsions have mixed with science, aesthetics, and sport to culminate in a desire to know the growth capabilities of particular eastern species.

But trees are more than just numbers. I came up with the idea for, and helped co-found, the Eastern Native Tree Society (ENTS), which celebrates trees through science, art, music, mythology, history, and even bad puns.

I've come to regard trees as metaphors

for imagination. They offer us supreme challenges to describe, measure, or draw them or just to sit beneath them in quiet contemplation.

My ENTS associates and I have perfected laser clinometer-based techniques for measuring tree heights that give us readings as accurate as expensive laser units. Yet the sheer enjoyment of life among the trees reigns supreme. The highlight of my tree measuring forays has been confirming the

207-foot-tall Boogerman White Pine with Will Blozan in the Cataloochee District of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Other highlights include documenting great white pines, American sycamores, tulip trees, eastern cottonwoods, eastern hemlock, and other species. Books, articles, and other publishing efforts keep me focused on the ever-present need to promote trees as life forms of beauty and ecological significance.—Robert Leverett

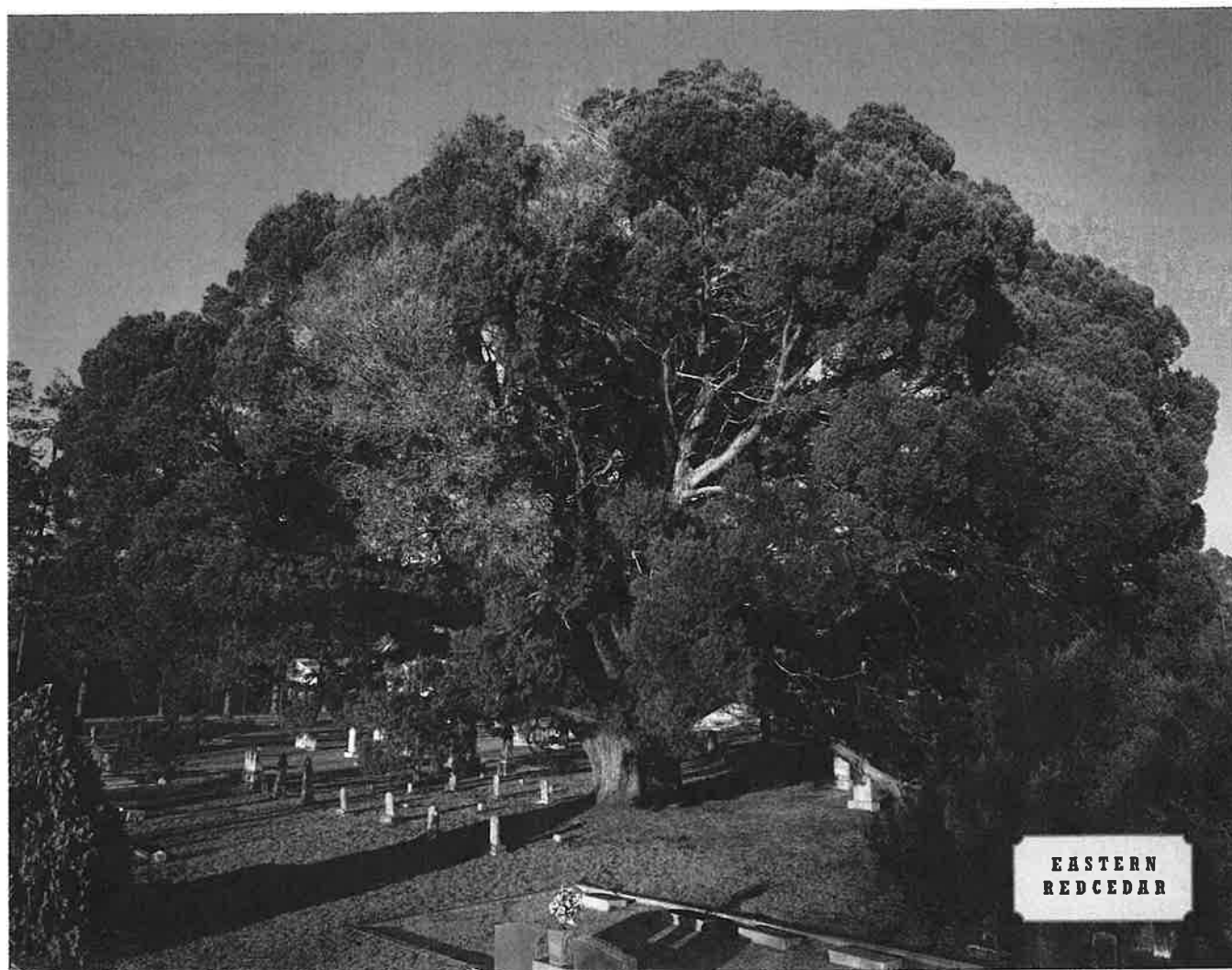




SPECIES / MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>MESQUITE</b>						
Honey (typ.), <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> , 2000	172	55	89	249	Near Leakey, Real Co., Tex.	Ronnie W. Pendley
Screwbean, <i>Prosopis pubescens</i> , 2001	48	27	37	84	Reeves Co., Tex.	Oscar Mestas
Velvet, <i>Prosopis velutina</i> , 1993	196	46	60	257	Santa Cruz Co., Ariz.	Gilbert Sykes
Western honey, <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> var. <i>torreyana</i> , 2000	99	28	76	146	Tulare Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>MILKBARK</b>						
<i>Drypetes diversifolia</i> , 1994	39	46	18	90	Key Largo, Fla.	Vincent P. Condon & William G. Miller
<b>MOUNTAIN-ASH</b>						
American, <i>Sorbus americana</i> , 1979	80	62	40	152	West Virginia SP, W. Va.	Richard Salzer
European, <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> , 1997Δ	132	43	42	186	Woodland Park Zoo, Wash.	Arthur Lee Jacobson
Greene, <i>Sorbus scopulina</i> , 1993	24	14	20	43	Finch Arboretum, Spokane, Wash.	Arthur Lee Jacobson & Ronald Brightman
Showy, <i>Sorbus decora</i> , 1982	57	58	32	123	Mackinac Co., Mich.	William J. Mahalak
Sitka, <i>Sorbus sitchensis</i> , 1981	19	50	18	74	Gardiner, Ore.	Lance Morgan
<b>MOUNTAIN-HOLLY</b>						
<i>Nemopanthes collinus</i> , 1982	13	20	10	36	Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
<b>MOUNTAIN-LAUREL</b>						
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> , 1999	56	20	19	81	Fannin Co., Ga.	George C. Hoffman
<b>MULBERRY</b>						
Black, <i>Morus nigra</i> , 1999Δ	252	78	76	349	Westminster, Carroll Co., Md.	Beth Sanders
Red, <i>Morus rubra</i> , 1999	301	52	52	366	Fayette Co., Tenn.	David Smith
Texas, <i>Morus microphylla</i> , 2000	100	30	48	142	Presidio Co., Tex.	Oscar Mestas
White, <i>Morus alba</i> , 1992Δ	292	59	73	369	Johnson Co., Mo.	Susan Troxel
<b>MYRTLE-OF-THE-RIVER</b>						
<i>Calyptanthes zuzygium</i> , 1997	9	22	4	32	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemecek
<b>NANNYBERRY</b>						
<i>Viburnum lentago</i> , 1994	34	50	40	94	Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
<b>NOLINA</b>						
Bigelow, <i>Nolina bigelovii</i> , 1997	125	13	8	140	Cabeza Prieta NWR, Yuma Co., Ariz.	Tom and Anita Harlon
<b>ORK</b>						
Ajo, <i>Quercus turbinella</i> var. <i>ajoensis</i> , 1998	82	35	40	127	Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.	R. and G. Zahner, K. Morrow
Arizona white, <i>Quercus arizonica</i> , 1999	133	56	47	201	Tonto NF, Ariz.	Mike Hallen
Arkansas, <i>Quercus arkansana</i> , 2000	146	95	106	268	Covington Co., Miss.	Bryant E. Brown & Jon Wallace
Bear, <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i> , 1992	34	41	30	83	Romney, W. Va.	Mark Whetzel & Chip Brown
Bigelow, <i>Quercus durandii</i> var. <i>breviloba</i> , 1999	111	54	38	175	Williamson Creek, Travis Co., Tex.	Mark Baker
Black, <i>Quercus velutina</i> , 2001	332	108	116	469	Westmoreland Co., Va.	Charlie Knoeller
Blackjack, <i>Quercus marilandica</i> , 1999	144	94	65	254	Byron Methodist Church, Peach Co., Ga.	David Preston
Blue, <i>Quercus douglasii</i> , 2001	276	112	83	409	Tulare Co., Calif.	Art Cowley & Dan Busby
Bluejack, <i>Quercus incana</i> , 1992	88	56	65	160	Pasco Co., Fla.	Michael W. Kenton
Bur, <i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> , 1995	322	96	103	444	Paris, Ky.	Owen H. Robinson
California black, <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> , 1972	338	124	115	491	Siskiyou NF, Ore.	Ralph King
Canyon live, <i>Quercus chrysolepis</i> , 2001	345	69	121	444	Tulare Co., Calif.	Mike Cobb & Art Cowley
Chapman, <i>Quercus chapmanii</i> , 1989	81	45	50	139	Ocala NF, Fla.	Robert Simons
Cherrybark, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> , 1991*	324	124	136	482	Sussex Co., Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
Cherrybark, <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>pagodifolia</i> , 1993*	342	110	108	479	Colonial Beach, Va.	William S. Hubbard
Chestnut, <i>Quercus prinus</i> , 2000	221	144	78	385	Mill Creek, Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tenn.	A. Stupka, W. Blazan, M. Davie
Chinkapin, <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> , 1995	258	110	92	391	Near Montgomery, Clark Co., Ky.	Pete Kovalic & Larry Norton
Chisos, <i>Quercus graciliformis</i> , 1982	65	66	36	140	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles
Coast live, <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> , 1999	338	58	75	415	Julian, San Diego Co., Calif.	Clint Powell
Darlington, <i>Quercus hemisphaerica</i> , 1992	234	96	95	354	Jefferson Co., Ga.	L.H. Simkins Jr. & David McTier
Dunn, <i>Quercus dunnii</i> , 1995*	83	37	36	129	Yavapai Co., Ariz.	Lora Morrow
Dunn, <i>Quercus dunnii</i> , 1999*	85	35	40	130	Jolon, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan & Art Cowley
Durand (typ.), <i>Quercus durandii</i> var. <i>durandii</i> , 1997	189	95	106	311	Omaha, Ga.	Joel Robertson
Dwarf chinkapin, <i>Quercus prinoides</i> , 2000	39	25	20	69	Richardson Co., Nebr.	G. Sternberg, J. Evertson, J. Locklear
Emory, <i>Quercus emoryi</i> , 2001	222	81	72	321	Catron Co., N. Mex.	M. Melendrez, G. Sternberg, T. Buchanan
Engelmann, <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> , 2001	143	78	106	248	Pasadena, Calif.	Woodbridge Metcalf
English, <i>Quercus robur</i> , 2001Δ	192	104	89	318	State Capital, Olympia, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Gambel, <i>Quercus gambelii</i> , 1981	216	47	85	284	Gila NF, N. Mex.	Dahl Kirkpatrick
Georgia, <i>Quercus georgiana</i> , 1999	73	75	63	164	Athens, Ga.	Lucia Duncan-Harrison

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Graves, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> , 1982*	154	42	40	206	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles
Graves, <i>Quercus gravesii</i> , 1976*	145	51	41	206	Seminole Canyon, Tex.	B. Simpson, J.J. McEntire, J.B. Norris
Gray, <i>Quercus grisea</i> , 2001	237	55	37	301	Coronado NF, N. Mex.	G. Sternberg, T. Buchanan, M. Melendrez
Havard, <i>Quercus havardii</i> , 1986	40	30	23	76	Yookum Co., Tex.	C. Murrell Thompson
Interior live, <i>Quercus wislizeni</i> , 2001	252	51	73	321	Near Stockton, Calif.	Darold Mac Dannald
Lacey, <i>Quercus glaucooides</i> , 1989	107	58	96	189	Magic Springs Ranch, Blanco Co., Tex.	David Vaughn
Laurel, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> , 1987*	257	82	106	366	Chesapeake, Va.	Ricky and Eric Lehman & Byron Carmean
Laurel, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> , 1987*	258	80	114	367	Okaloosa Co., Fla.	Geoffrey A. Cummings
Live (typ.), <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i> , 1976*	439	55	132	527	Near Lewisburg, La.	John deMarche & Louisiana Forestry Assn.
Live (typ.), <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>virginiana</i> , 2000*	411	77	140	523	Ware Co., Ga.	Jimmy Mock
Mexican blue, <i>Quercus oblongifolia</i> , 1999	120	65	69	202	Hidalgo Co., N. Mex.	Samuel Lamb
Mohr, <i>Quercus mohriana</i> , 2001	37	18	20	60	Guadalupe Mountains NP, Tex.	T. Buchanan, M. Melendrez, G. Sternberg
Netleaf, <i>Quercus rugosa</i> , 1998	88	47	36	144	Santa Catalina Mountains, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert Zahner & James W. Smith
Northern pin, <i>Quercus ellipsoidalis</i> , 1999	184	128	92	335	Osborn Road, Bay Village, Ohio	Mary and Mike Ronan
Northern red, <i>Quercus rubra</i> , 2001	405	80	102	511	Monroe Co., N.Y.	Dan Dinero
Nuttall, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> , 1991*	260	110	96	394	Washington Co., Miss.	Clyde Hamberlin
Nuttall, <i>Quercus nuttallii</i> , 1991*	258	115	85	394	Morhouse Parish, La.	William E. Burns
Oglethorpe, <i>Quercus oglethorpensis</i> , 1999	120	79	82	220	Near Lexington, Ga.	Samuel Jones
Oregon white, <i>Quercus garryana</i> , 1994	272	98	72	388	Douglas Co., Ore.	Allen Silveus
Overcup, <i>Quercus lyrata</i> , 1987	258	156	120	444	Lewiston-Woodville, Bertie Co., N.C.	Larry Lawrence & Tom White
Pin, <i>Quercus palustris</i> , 2001	240	134	88	396	Bell Co., Ky.	Michael Harp, Lem Johnson, Deonio Carmical
Post (typ.), <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i> , 1987*	236	85	88	343	Surry Co., Va.	G.M. Williamson & Byron Carmean
Post (typ.), <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>stellata</i> , 1996*	237	84	88	343	Jefferson, Jackson Co., Ga.	Jimmy Mock
Sand live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>geminata</i> , 1995*	189	81	106	297	Gainesville, Fla.	Robert W. Simons
Sand live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>geminata</i> , 1995*	181	94	100	300	Gainesville, Fla.	Daniel B. Ward
Sand post, <i>Quercus stellata</i> var. <i>margaretta</i> , 1995	157	87	92	267	Marianna, Fla.	Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward
Scarlet, <i>Quercus coccinea</i> , 1995	248	120	93	391	Powell Co., Ky.	Raymond Hayes
Shingle, <i>Quercus imbricaria</i> , 1997	208	105	62	329	Cincinnati, Ohio	A. P. Newman & R. Bernhard
Shumard (typ.), <i>Quercus shumardii</i> var. <i>shumardii</i> , 2001	214	147	88	383	Overton Park Forest, Memphis, Tenn.	Don Richards
Silverleaf, <i>Quercus hypoleucoides</i> , 2001	158	85	52	256	Coronado NF, Ariz.	Ken Porter & Mike Hallen
Southern red (typ.), <i>Quercus falcata</i> var. <i>falcata</i> , 1999	312	150	156	501	Thomaston, Upson Co., Ga.	C. Bowie, J.A. Osbolt, G. Hill
Swamp chestnut, <i>Quercus michauxii</i> , 2000	197	156	148	390	Fayette Co., Ala.	Randy Aldridge
Swamp white, <i>Quercus bicolor</i> , 1999*	282	75	107	384	Washington Co., Ohio	Jim Noe & Marilyn Ort
Swamp white, <i>Quercus bicolor</i> , 2000*	300	68	49	380	Highland Co., Va.	P. Williamson, G. Williamson, B. Carmean
Texas, <i>Quercus shumardii</i> var. <i>texana</i> , 1999	108	60	59	183	Travis Co., Sunset Valley, Tex.	Mark Baker
Texas live, <i>Quercus virginiana</i> var. <i>fusiformis</i> , 1999	295	42	98	362	Rio Frio Bed n' Breakfast, Real Co., Tex.	LeAnn Walker
Toumey, <i>Quercus toumeyii</i> , 1994	68	27	33	103	Atascosa Lookout Trail, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert Zahner
Turbinella (typ.), <i>Quercus turbinella</i> var. <i>turbinella</i> , 1993	160	43	49	215	Spring Mountain Ranch SP, Clark Co., Nev.	John Jones
Turkey, <i>Quercus laevis</i> , 1994	127	72	75	218	Pasco Co., Fla.	David Brown & Tony Richards
Valley, <i>Quercus lobata</i> , 1984	348	163	99	536	South of Covelo, Calif.	Willis Linn Jepsen
Vasey, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> , 1982*	45	48	40	103	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles
Vasey, <i>Quercus pungens</i> var. <i>vaseyana</i> , 1996*	61	39	32	108	Val Verde Co., Tex.	B. Simpson, J.J. McEntire, J.B. Norris
Water, <i>Quercus nigra</i> , 1996*	278	120	111	426	Roseland Plantation, Concordia Parish, La.	Kevin Bridgewater
Water, <i>Quercus nigra</i> , 2000*	286	118	108	431	Jones Co., Miss.	Herman Smith
White, <i>Quercus alba</i> , 1996	382	96	119	508	Wye Mills SP, Md.	F.W. Besley
Willow, <i>Quercus phellos</i> , 1998	259	138	116	426	Thomaston, Ga.	Randy Teal
<b>OLEANDER</b>						
<i>Nerium oleander</i> , 1997Δ	46	29	36	84	Exeter Cemetery, Exeter, Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>ORANGE</b>						
<i>Citrus-sinensis</i> , 2001Δ	61	34	31	103	Kern Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>OSAGE - ORANGE</b>						
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> , 1994Δ	321	60	85	402	Charlotte Co., Va.	Red Hill Shrine
<b>OYSTERWOOD</b>						
<i>Gymnanthes lucida</i> , 1998	15	24	11	41	Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Fla.	Michael Cullen & David Sinclair
<b>PALMETTO</b>						
Cabbage, <i>Sabal palmetto</i> , 1994	69	60	14	133	Lafayette Co., Fla.	Jerry N. Livingston
Mexican, <i>Sabal mexicana</i> , 1995*	61	50	15	115	Hidalgo Co., Tex.	Joe Ideker & Bill McWhorter
Mexican, <i>Sabal mexicana</i> , 1995*	61	45	20	111	San Benito, Cameron Co., Tex.	Sue Griffin

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>PILOVERDE</b>						
Blue, <i>Cercidium floridum</i> , 1976	86	53	42	150	Riverside Co., Calif	Frank T. Callahan
Texas, <i>Cercidium texanum</i> , 1995	37	34	34	80	Las Palomas WMA, Tex.	Joe Ideker
Yellow, <i>Cercidium microphyllum</i> , 1998	34	28	37	71	Tahono Chul Park, Tucson, Ariz.	Russ Buhrow
<b>PAPAYA</b>						
<i>Carica papaya</i> , 1995Δ	27	17	11	47	Homestead, Fla.	R. Workman
<b>PAPER - MULBERRY</b>						
<i>Boussonetia papyrifera</i> , 1991Δ	157	75	55	246	Flamingo Tropical Gardens, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	David Bar-Zvi
<b>PARADISE - TREE</b>						
<i>Simarouba glauca</i> , 1994	109	63	59	187	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	A. Buckley, Hendrickson, R. Trickle
<b>PARASOLTREE</b>						
Chinese, <i>Firmiana simplex</i> , 1999Δ	140	44	36	193	Mission San Louis Rey, San Diego, Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>PAULOWNIA</b>						
Royal, <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> , 1999Δ	276	52	73	346	Reitz Memorial High School, Evansville, Ind.	Scott C. Wagner & Mary Ellen Jones
<b>PAUROTIS - PALM</b>						
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> , 1993*	13	32	3	46	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Michael Zimmerman
<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i> , 1995*	10	34	4	45	Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami, Fla.	Don Evans & Daniel B. Ward
<b>PAWPAW</b>						
Common, <i>Asimina triloba</i> , 1986	26	63	29	96	Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
Smallflower, <i>Asimina parviflora</i> , 1993	21	24	17	49	Park, Lake Jem Co., Fla.	Robert W. Simons & Daniel B. Ward
<b>PEACH</b>						
<i>Prunus persica</i> , 1986*Δ	72	18	32	98	Bealton, Va.	Richard Salzer



**EASTERN  
REDCEDAR**

WHIT BRONLAUGH

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<i>Prunus persica</i> , 1994*△	50	37	25	93	Lusby, Md.	John Zyla
<b>PEAR</b>						
Common, <i>Pyrus communis</i> , 1991△*	174	59	56	247	Waitsburg, Wash.	R. Van Pelt; S. Muse, M. Drawson
Common, <i>Pyrus communis</i> , 2001△*	171	58	50	242	Wellston, Ohio	Brian P. Riley
<b>PECAN</b>						
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> , 2000	267	136	111	431	Cocke Co., Tenn.	W.K. Remine
<b>PEPPERTREE</b>						
<i>Schinus molle</i> , 1999△	367	57	72	442	San Juan Capistrano, Calif.	Ray Wheeler
Brazil, <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> , 1991△	166	35	52	214	Broward Co., Fla.	John W. Kern
<b>PERSIMMON</b>						
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1987*	136	66	85	223	Dardanelle, Ark.	Shelby Hayward
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1999*	91	121	42	223	Tuckahoe WMA, Screven Co., Ga.	Jim Ozier
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1995*	95	120	40	225	Congaree Swamp NM, S.C.	Robert H. Jones & Gretel Arnold
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1995*	85	132	37	226	Congaree Swamp NM, S.C.	Robert H. Jones & Marina Richter
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1994*	96	121	42	228	Tuckahoe WMA, Ga.	Grier Tanner
Common, <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> , 1999*	88	132	30	228	Big Oak Tree SP, Mo.	John Wylie & Gene Brunk
Texas, <i>Diospyros texana</i> , 1965	68	26	32	102	Uvalde Co., Tex.	William Graves
<b>PIGEON-PLUM</b>						
<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i> , 1994	84	49	22	139	Simpson Park, Miami, Fla.	Harold Nett
<b>PINCKNEYA</b>						
<i>Pinckneya pubens</i> , 1991	10	21	7	33	Marion Co., Fla.	Robert T. Ing & Daniel B. Ward
<b>PINE</b>						
Apache, <i>Pinus engelmannii</i> , 1998*	127	108	44	246	Mt. Wrightson WA, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert and Glenda Zahner & K. Morrow
Apache, <i>Pinus engelmannii</i> , 1998*	121	112	38	243	Mt. Wrightson WA, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Ken Morrow & Mike Hallen
Arizona, <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> , 1998	153	127	57	294	Santa Catalina Mountains, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert and Glenda Zahner & K. Porter
Austrian, <i>Pinus nigra</i> , 1991△	129	114	49	255	Lincoln Park, Tacoma, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
Bishop, <i>Pinus muricata</i> , 1986	172	112	40	294	Mendocino Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Bolander's, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>bolanderi</i> , 1983	58	76	18	139	Jughandle State Reserve, Calif.	Robert E. Sholars
Border pinyon, <i>Pinus discolor</i> , 1999	64	32	37	105	Pusch Ridge WA, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert Zahner & Ken Porter
Chihuahua, <i>Pinus leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i> , 1997	121	87	34	217	White Mountain Apache Reservation, Ariz.	Dave Borland & Lucky Holden
Colorado bristlecone (typ.), <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> , 1985*	132	76	39	218	Carson NF, N. Mex.	S. Edmonds, J. Crellin, W. Hurst
Colorado bristlecone (typ.), <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>aristata</i> , 1986*	138	72	33	218	Colfax Co., N. Mex.	Joel B. Cotton
Coulter, <i>Pinus coulteri</i> , 2001	152	141	72	311	San Diego Co., Calif.	Art Cowley & Clint Powell

*Colby B. Rucker*

#### ANNE ARUNDEL'S LIFELONG FRIEND

When Colby B. Rucker was growing up in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, learning about trees was as natural as going fishing. That natural pastime became a lifelong avocation that has helped recognize and protect many notable trees in his home county.

Rucker started his own tree service in 1956, which he operated for 25 years. Joining American Forests in 1958 prompted him to begin recording interesting trees in the county; over the years that list has grown to thousands of trees from nearly 250 species.

Rucker's detailed entries include big trees, old trees, historic trees, unusual trees, and special trees that are no longer standing—trees like Maryland's Liberty Tree, which sheltered revolutionaries. In 1961 he found his first national

champion, a Virginia pine, and began contributing nominations to Maryland's Big Tree List. His knowledge and ever-growing tree list are an invaluable resources, helping save big trees from development and, recently, aiding in the publication of a big tree walking tour for Annapolis. Rucker cautions

novices not to overlook the trees growing in their own backyard—not all species grow to extraordinary size. He knows that from experience: he has seven state champions and two national champs on his land.

Rucker retired in 1998 after 17 years as supervisor of grounds for the state capital complex in Annapolis, where his stubborn protection of the state's trees was legendary. With more free time, he's upgraded his measuring arsenal to include laser-based techniques he says are more accurate, provide a better understanding of forest structure, and will increase appreciation and recognition of forest trees.





SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Digger, <i>Pinus sabiniana</i> , 2001	176	120	77	315	Tulare Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
Eastern white, <i>Pinus strobus</i> , 1999	200	150	53	363	Porcupine Mountain Wilderness SP, Mich.	Robert Sprague
Foxtail, <i>Pinus balfouriana</i> , 1982	316	76	34	401	Trinity NF, Calif.	Stanley G. and Richard S. Moore
Intermountain bristlecone, <i>Pinus aristata</i> var. <i>longaeva</i> , 1999	439	41	48	492	Inyo NF, Calif.	A.E. Noren
Jack, <i>Pinus banksiana</i> , 1995	116	56	61	187	Lake Bronson SP, Minn.	Steve Morgan & Rick Olson
Jeffrey, <i>Pinus jeffreyi</i> , 2001	306	202	79	528	Stanislaus NF, Calif.	David W. Camp & Thomas C. Phillips
Knobcone, <i>Pinus attenuata</i> , 1976	135	117	66	269	Shasta Co., Calif.	Paul Caster
Limber, <i>Pinus flexilis</i> , 1988	275	58	46	345	Uinta NF, Utah	T.A. Walker, W. Crawford, T. Dietz
Loblolly, <i>Pinus taeda</i> , 2001	186	167	67	370	Congaree Swamp NM, S.C.	Doug Riddle, Jess Riddle, Will Blozan
Lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i> , 1999	132	155	32	295	Valley Co., Idaho	S. Keaffer & T. McManus
Longleaf, <i>Pinus palustris</i> , 1999	127	120	66	264	Macon, Bibb Co., Ga.	Terrell L. Brooks
Mexican pinyon, <i>Pinus cembroides</i> , 1982	111	66	44	188	Big Bend NP, Tex.	James E. Liles
Monterey, <i>Pinus radiata</i> , 1998*	204	95	90	322	Carmel, Monterey Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
Monterey, <i>Pinus radiata</i> , 1985*	208	95	74	322	Shore Acres State Park, Ore.	George F. Guthrie Jr.
Parry pinyon, <i>Pinus quadrifolia</i> , 1976	86	53	42	150	Riverside Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Pinyon (two-leaf), <i>Pinus edulis</i> , 1982	213	69	52	295	Cuba, N.M.	Joseph P. Szimhart
Pitch, <i>Pinus rigida</i> , 1998*	142	112	75	273	White Co., Helen, Ga.	K. Jackson, P. Todd, J. Mock
Pitch, <i>Pinus rigida</i> , 1999*	169	99	40	278	Bradford, Merrimack Co., N.H.	William Weiler
Pond, <i>Pinus serotina</i> , 2000	111	132	52	256	Pierce Co., Ga.	Jimmy Mock & Chris Mock
Ponderosa (typ.), <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>ponderosa</i> , 1997*	293	227	68	537	Plumas Co., Calif.	John Bell & Philip Intorf
Ponderosa (typ.), <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>ponderosa</i> , 1997*	294	223	59	532	Trinity Alps Wilderness, Shasta-Trinity NF, Calif.	Robert Van Pelt & Al Groncki
Red, <i>Pinus resinosa</i> , 1993*	124	124	60	263	Watersmeet, Mich.	E.B. Ehrlé, R. Zelinski, P. Thompson
Red, <i>Pinus resinosa</i> , 1998*	120	126	48	258	Clearwater Co., Itasca SP, Minn.	Sidney Frissell & Stephen McCool
Rocky Mountain ponderosa, 1982	241	194	64	451	Lolo NF, Mont.	Donald M. Wood & Don Campbell
<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> var. <i>scopulorum</i>						
Sand, <i>Pinus clausa</i> , 1997	97	91	42	199	Welaka SF, Fla.	Ned D. Neenan
Scotch, <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , 1983Δ	186	64	76	269	Lenawee Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson & H. Nett
Shore (typ.), <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i> , 1992	138	101	37	248	Bryant, Snohomish Co., Wash.	Ron Brightman
Shortleaf, <i>Pinus echinata</i> , 2000	174	112	61	301	Putnam Co., Ga.	Rick Crumley
Sierra lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> , 2001*	245	116	50	374	San Bernardino NF, Calif.	Miles Gulik
Sierra lodgepole, <i>Pinus contorta</i> var. <i>murrayana</i> , 1997*	238	124	42	373	Stanislaus NF, Calif.	Mr. and Mrs. C. Grinstead
Singleleaf pinyon, <i>Pinus monophylla</i> , 1991	164	45	40	219	Inyo Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Slash (typ.), <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>elliottii</i> , 2001*	143	129	59	287	Alachua Co., Fla.	Robert W. Simmons, Michael Meisenburg
Slash (typ.), <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>elliottii</i> , 1992*	130	138	55	282	Jacksonville, Fla.	Scott Crosby
South Florida slash, <i>Pinus elliottii</i> var. <i>densa</i> , 1997	138	68	64	222	Vero Beach, Fla.	Sebastian River High School
Southwestern white, <i>Pinus strobiformis</i> , 1974	185	111	62	312	Lincoln NF, N. Mex.	Thomas Dix
Spruce, <i>Pinus glabra</i> , 1998*	125	149	53	287	Muscogee Co., Ft. Benning, Ga.	Steve Kerlin & Tommy Hutcherson
Spruce, <i>Pinus glabra</i> , 1997*	160	112	66	289	Thompson Creek Road, near Norwood, La.	Brian Chandler & Charles Wilson
Sugar, <i>Pinus lambertiana</i> , 1993	442	232	29	681	Dorlington, Calif.	Herbert E. McLean & Gary Whitson
Table mountain, <i>Pinus pungens</i> , 1984	97	94	46	203	Stokes Co., N.C.	Mike Pell, Steve Williams, Ken Knox, Scot Knox
Torrey, <i>Pinus torreyana</i> , 1993	245	126	130	404	Carpenteria, Calif.	Edward Scanlon
Virginia, <i>Pinus virginiana</i> , 1997	133	89	52	235	Burlington, N.C.	Sidney Shearin
Washoe, <i>Pinus washoensis</i> , 1997	243	145	64	404	South Warner Wilderness, Modoc Co., Calif.	H.F. Bowman
Western white, <i>Pinus monticola</i> , 1991	394	151	52	558	El Dorado NF, Calif.	Henry Carsten & Maynard Drawson
Whitebark, <i>Pinus albicaulis</i> , 1980	331	69	47	412	Sawtooth NRA, Idaho	Allan W. Ashton & David O. Lee
<b>P I S O N I A</b>						
<i>Pisonia rotundata</i> , 1994	38	28	14	69	Monroe Co., Fla.	Robert W. Ehrig
<b>P L U M</b>						
Allegheny, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> , 1991*	37	37	24	80	Jefferson NF, Va.	Richard Salzer
Allegheny, <i>Prunus alleghaniensis</i> , 1991*	52	24	32	84	Lock Haven Swim & Beach Club, Roanoke, Va.	Richard Salzer
American, <i>Prunus americana</i> , 1993	39	48	36	96	Gadsden Co., Fla.	R. Simons, J. Buckner, A. Gholson, R. Godfrey
Canada, <i>Prunus nigra</i> , 1972	50	51	48	113	Macomb Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Chickasaw, <i>Prunus angustifolia</i> , 1999	130	86	48	228	Clatsop SF, Ore.	William Schoppert
Flatwoods, <i>Prunus umbellata</i> , 1991	18	34	24	58	Gainesville, Fla.	R. Ing, D. Ward, R. Simons
Garden, <i>Prunus domestica</i> , 1993Δ	130	47	48	189	Portland, Ore.	Phyllis Reynolds
Hortulan, <i>Prunus hortulana</i> , 1999	34	27	30	69	Van Meter SP, Mo.	Kendall Laughlin
Klamath, <i>Prunus subcordata</i> , 1972	42	28	19	75	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Mexican, <i>Prunus mexicana</i> , 2000	94	39	36	142	Wilkinson Co., Miss.	Jack Herring
Wildgoose, <i>Prunus munsoniana</i> , 2001	53	17	15	74	New Salem State Historical Park, Ill.	Sue Wydick & Guy Sternberg

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>POINCIANA</b> Royal, <i>Delonix regia</i> , 1994Δ	102	61	57	177	Ft. Denard Road, Hendry Co., Fla.	C. Anderson & J. Mangun
<b>POISON-SUMAC</b> <i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> , 2000*	18	30	19	52	Arnold, Md.	Colby B. Rucker
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> , 1991*	23	23	21	51	Chesapeake, Va.	B. Carmean & G. Williamson
<b>POISON TREE</b> Florida, <i>Metopium toxiferum</i> , 1993	81	39	32	128	Lignumvitae Key State Botanical Site, Fla.	R. Rose
<b>POND-APPLE</b> <i>Annona glabra</i> , 1989	125	44	47	181	Miami, Fla.	Carol Lippincot
<b>POPLAR</b> Balsam, <i>Populus balsamifera</i> , 1991	165	128	57	307	Champion, Mich.	Elwood B. Ehle & Paul W. Thompson
<b>PORT-ORFORD-CEDAR</b> <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> , 1968	451	219	39	680	Siskiyou NF, Ore.	Donald Denniston
<b>PORTIATREE</b> <i>Thespesia populnea</i> , 1968Δ	108	42	69	167	Kekaha, Hawaii	L.W. Bryan
<b>POSSUMHAW</b> <i>Ilex decidua</i> , 1995*	37	42	43	90	Congaree Swamp NM, Richland Co., S.C.	Robert H. Jones & Lee Renaud
<i>Ilex decidua</i> , 1993*	39	47	31	94	Gadsden Co., Fla.	R. Simons, J. Buckner, A. Gholson, R. Godfrey
<b>PRICKLY-ASH</b> Common, <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> , 1994	15	28	38	53	Beverly Hills Rouge Park, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Lime, <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i> , 1993	21	26	38	57	Lee Co., Fla.	R. Workman & D. Serage
<b>PRINCEWOOD</b> <i>Exostema caribaeum</i> , 1998	22	33	19	60	Crocodile Lake NWR, Key Largo, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<b>PRIVET</b> California, <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> , 2000Δ	96	30	38	136	Roanoke, Va.	Richard Salzer
Chinese, <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> , 2001Δ	107	62	65	185	Sacramento State Capital Grounds, Calif.	Robert Van Pelt & Arthur Lee Jacobson
<b>RAPANEA</b> Florida, <i>Rapanea punctata</i> , 1992	29	30	17	63	Sanibel, Fla.	Ferrell Johns
<b>REDBAY</b> Redbay (typ.), <i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>barbonia</i> , 1993	152	77	52	242	Hamilton Co., Fla.	Norman Nichols
<b>REDBUD</b> California, <i>Cercis occidentalis</i> , 2001	71	45	38	126	Santa Rosa, Calif.	E. Lagel

## Pete Smith

### A KNACK FOR TREES

I grew up in the shade of big sugar maples and London planetrees on the streets of my Philadelphia neighborhood and became fascinated with all the different kinds of trees on my block. I discovered I had a knack for identifying trees, which led me to forestry school at Penn State.

Somewhere during those college years I discovered champion trees. On a trip to central Maine in the mid-80s, two friends and I heard of a national co-champion white pine nearby. After getting directions from the locals we headed into the woods and promptly got lost (remember "The Blair Witch Project"? ) but eventually found the tree, about 150 feet tall and straddling a small stream. Its two trunks split about 10 feet off the ground, which probably saved it from the woodsman's ax. I don't know if it ever really was officially a national co-champ, but it's one of my favorite recollections of big tree hunting.

My favorite Texas tree isn't even a champ. It's a

baldcypress in the floodplain of the Frio River on the aptly named Big Tree Ranch near Concan. It's unique because it has no visible buttress at the base, simply rising from the ground as a "wall of wood," as one of our foresters puts it.

Over the years, the meandering Rio Frio has covered its buttress with 6-10 feet of rock, silt, and sand, meaning we're measuring it probably 10-14 feet above the original ground line. I wonder how other state champs would stack up if measured the same way!

I'd love to see Texas' big tree program create a web-based database for entering and tracking champions, create "virtual tours" of big trees around the state, and have a network of trained volunteer measurers.

As more and more people find out about the list, they want more information about specific trees or want to go see the champs. Our greatest challenge is getting them information quickly and accurately. If we can do that, maybe we can turn those with a passing interest into dedicated hunters.—Pete Smith



SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE	HEIGHT	SPREAD	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Eastern (typ.), <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>canadensis</i> , 1999	138	32	40	180	Greene Co., Ohio	Shannon Nave
Texas, <i>Cercis canadensis</i> var. <i>texensis</i> , 1992	72	30	33	110	Dallas Co., Tex.	Courtney Blevins
<b>RED CEDAR</b>						
Eastern, <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> , 1997	242	57	69	316	Lone Hill Church Cemetery, Coffee Co., Ga.	Richard Johnston
Southern, <i>Juniperus silicicola</i> , 1995	195	75	52	283	Archer, Alachua Co., Fla.	Robert Simons, R. Ing, D. Ward
Western, <i>Thuja plicata</i> , 1977*	732	178	54	924	Forks, Wash.	Ken Hoover
Western, <i>Thuja plicata</i> , 1993*	761	159	45	931	Olympic NP, Wash.	F.W. Mathias
<b>REDSHANK</b>						
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i> , 1977	42	23	18	70	North Warner Springs, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>REDWOOD</b>						
Coast, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , 1993*	867	313	101	1205	Prairie Creek Redwoods SP, Calif.	Ron Hildebrant & Michael Taylor
Coast, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , 1998*	893	307	97	1224	Jedidiah Smith SP, Del Norte Co., Calif.	R. Hildebrant, M. Taylor, S. Sillett
Coast, <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> , 1998*	950	321	80	1291	Jedidiah Smith SP, Del Norte Co., Calif.	R. Hildebrant, M. Taylor, S. Sillett
<b>RHODODENDRON</b>						
Catawba, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> , 1991*	10	26	11	39	Pisgah NF, Burke Co., N.C.	Ken, Amy, and Mike Knox
Catawba, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> , 1995*	17	19	17	40	Blue Ridge Parkway, Buncombe Co., N.C.	Will Blozan & Katherine Johnson
Catawba, <i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> , 2001*	17	15	12	35	Brasstown Bald, Ga.	Jess Riddle & Doug Riddle
Pacific, <i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i> , 1976	20	33	20	58	Mendocino Co., Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
Rosebay, <i>Rhododendron maximum</i> , 2001	28	37	27	72	Sumter NF, Oconee Co., S.C.	Steve Muzal
<b>ROYAL PALM</b>						
Florida, <i>Roystonea elata</i> , 1995	50	99	18	154	Near Copeland, Fla.	Daniel B. Ward
<b>RUSSIAN - OLIVE</b>						
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> , 1997Δ	163	53	58	231	Near Black Hills Speedway, S. Dak.	Royce King
<b>SAGEBRUSH</b>						
Big, <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , 1991*	17	17	16	38	Franklin Co., Wash.	R. Noggles, B. Glodowski, F. Johnson
Big, <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> , 1995*	20	13	17	37	Crooked River National Grassland, Ore.	Mark R. Corbet
<b>SAGUARO</b>						
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1992*	88	38	17	130	San Manuel, Ariz.	Charley Blank
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1997*	77	50	12	130	Cave Creek, Maricopa Co., Ariz.	Lauri Barker
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1997*	85	37	16	126	Oro Valley, Pima Co., Ariz.	Alvin Schillinger
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1997*	85	37	16	126	Buehman Canyon, Pima Co., Ariz.	Ron Upham
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1997*	80	43	12	126	Maricopa Co., Ariz.	Keith George
<i>Cereus giganteus</i> , 1997*	86	36	11	125	Chandler Co., Ariz.	Mike Hallen
<b>SAPIUM</b>						
Jumping-bean, <i>Sapium biloculare</i> , 2001	9	13	18	27	Cabeza Prieta NWR, Ariz.	Jim Malusa
<b>SAPODILLA</b>						
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> , 1992*Δ	156	72	62	244	Key West, Fla.	William S. Hubbard & B. Wang
<i>Manilkara zapota</i> , 1993*Δ	174	56	53	243	Matheson Preserve, Miami, Fla.	Miller, Hammer, Flynn
<b>SASSAFRAS</b>						
<i>Sassafras albidum</i> , 1995	262	78	69	357	Owensboro, Ky.	Dr. O.W. Rash
<b>SATINLEAF</b>						
<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i> , 1994	73	41	34	123	Miami, Fla.	W. Miller & J. Valenta
<b>SATINWOOD</b>						
West Indies, <i>Zanthoxylum flavum</i> , 1993	33	20	28	60	Bahia Honda SP, Fla.	John Baust
<b>SAW - PALMETTO</b>						
<i>Serenoa repens</i> , 1994*	22	20	13	45	Withlacoochee SF, Fla.	Buford C. Pruitt & D. Fogler
<i>Serenoa repens</i> , 1987*	27	21	8	50	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	Steve Fousek & Paul Williams
<b>SCARLETBUSH</b>						
<i>Hamelia patens</i> , 1996	15	13	16	32	Big Pine Key, Fla.	Jean F. De St. Croix
<b>SEACRAPE</b>						
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i> , 1994	149	62	66	228	Miami, Fla.	Don McCarthy, R. Hommer, D. Ward
<b>SEQUOIA</b>						
Giant, <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i> , 2000	1024	261	108	1312	Sequoia NP, Calif.	Isabelle F. Story
<b>SERVICEBERRY</b>						
Allegheny, <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> , 1997	78	101	36	188	Boulevard Prong, Great Smoky Mtns. NP, Tenn.	Will Blozan & Amy Gartnerman
Downy, <i>Amelanchier arborea</i> , 1986	108	60	53	181	Burkes Garden, Va.	Louise G. Hoge

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Roundleaf, <i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i> , 1989	54	34	42	99	Clarendon, Vt.	Dave Potter
Utah, <i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> , 1991	273	30	26	310	Duchesne Co., Utah	J.L. Feller
Western, <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> , 1993	39	42	43	92	Beacon Rock SP, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
<b>SILKBAY</b>						
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>humilis</i> , 1991	55	38	46	105	Ocala NF, Fla.	Robert W. Simons
<b>SILKTASSEL</b>						
Wavyleaf, <i>Garrya elliptica</i> , 1972	28	29	22	63	Brookings, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Wright, <i>Garrya wrightii</i> , 1997	28	22	22	56	Buenos Aires NWR, Ariz.	Robert Zahner
<b>SILKTREE</b>						
Mimosa, <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> , 1997Δ	179	56	74	254	Orlando, Fla.	Marsha S. Roepe
<b>SILVERBELL</b>						
Carolina, <i>Halesia carolina</i> , 2001	152	110	43	273	Great Smoky Mountains NP, Tenn.	Jess & Doug Riddle
Little, <i>Halesia parviflora</i> , 1993	11	23	15	37	Rice Creek Swamp, Putnam Co., Fla.	Robert Simon & Daniel B. Word
Two-wing, <i>Halesia diptera</i> , 1988	114	42	40	166	Spring Grove Cemetery & Arboretum, Cincinnati, Ohio	Len Thomas & Tom Smith
<b>SILVERPALM</b>						
Florida, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> , 1993*	19	29	6	50	Bahia Honda State Park Recreation Area, Fla.	M. Markey
Florida, <i>Coccothrinax argentata</i> , 1994*	21	25	7	48	Bahia Honda State Park Recreation Area, Fla.	M. Markey
<b>SMOKETHORN</b>						
<i>Dalea spinosa</i> , 1976	48	17	12	68	Anza Borrego SP, Calif.	Frank T. Callahan
<b>SMOKETREE</b>						
American, <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> , 1989*	95	39	38	144	Perdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.	S.A. Jamieson & A.T. Grossman
American, <i>Cotinus obovatus</i> , 1991*	104	32	43	147	Hamilton Co., Ohio	Tim Jacob
<b>SNOWBELL</b>						
Bigleaf, <i>Syrax grandifolius</i> , 1997	8	28	39	46	Wilkinson Co., Miss.	Jack Herring
<b>SOAPBERRY</b>						
Western, <i>Sapindus drummondii</i> , 1993	126	62	67	205	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Brian Sichel
Wingleaf, <i>Sapindus saponaria</i> , 1991	88	72	36	169	Paynes Prairie State Preserve, Fla.	Robert Simons
<b>SOLDIERWOOD</b>						
<i>Colubrina elliptica</i> , 1998*	24	41	9	67	John Pennekamp Coral Reef SP, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<i>Colubrina elliptica</i> , 1999*	25	30	29	62	Crocodile Lake NWR, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<i>Colubrina elliptica</i> , 1991*	22	41	13	66	Wild Tamarind Nature Trail, Monroe Co., Fla.	Jeanne M. Parks
<b>SOPHORA</b>						
Mescalbean, <i>Sophora secundiflora</i> , 1983	68	27	27	102	Comal Co., Tex.	Ann Holland & Kathy Thielemann
Texas, <i>Sophora affinis</i> , 1969*	60	33	30	101	Leakey, Tex.	John Haislet
Texas, <i>Sophora affinis</i> , 1999*	63	32	36	104	Round Mountain, Rt. 3, Tex.	Bill Edwards
<b>SOURWOOD</b>						
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> , 1998	132	95	70	245	Amelia Co., Va.	John Anderson & Joseph Humphreys
<b>SPARKLEBERRY</b>						
Tree, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> , 1984*	58	24	33	90	Aiken Co., S.C.	Roy Simkins Jr.
Tree, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> , 1991*	52	29	45	92	Evergreen Country Club, Evergreen, Ala.	Nell Stuart
Tree, <i>Vaccinium arboreum</i> , 1997*	33	47	30	88	DeSoto NF, Miss.	Gary H. Lott & Wayne R. McCordle
<b>SPICEBUSH</b>						
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> , 1999*	14	26	20	45	Fayette Co., Tenn.	David Smith
<i>Lindera benzoin</i> , 1992*	12	32	24	50	Nassau Co., N.Y.	Mike Urban
<b>SPRUCE</b>						
Black, <i>Picea mariana</i> , 1989	62	78	21	145	Taylor Co., Wis.	Nick Risch
Black Hills, <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>densata</i> , 1996	104	122	25	232	Spearfish Canyon, S. Dak.	Mark Rouw
Blue, <i>Picea pungens</i> , 2001	190	127	43	328	Ashley NF, Utah	A.J. Frandsen & Sherel Goodrich
Brewer, <i>Picea brewerana</i> , 1999	272	137	44	420	Shasta-Trinity NF, Calif.	Leonard Herzstein & Neal Hadley
Engelmann, <i>Picea engelmannii</i> , 1995	283	179	27	469	Olympic NP, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Arthur Jacobson
Norway, <i>Picea abies</i> , 1988Δ	185	108	55	307	Durham, N.H.	Mrs. Mamie Marty
Red, <i>Picea rubens</i> , 1986*	169	123	39	302	Great Smoky Mountains NP, N.C.	Jim Renfro & Chris Blakeman
Red, <i>Picea rubens</i> , 1997*	144	146	34	299	Thicket Branch, Great Smoky Mtns. NP, N.C.	Will Blozan
Sitka, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , 1987*	673	206	93	902	Seaside, Ore.	Maynard Drawson
Sitka, <i>Picea sitchensis</i> , 1987*	707	191	96	922	Olympic NF, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt
White (typ.), <i>Picea glauca</i> var. <i>glauca</i> , 1995	125	130	28	262	Koochiching Co., Minn.	Richard Stapleton





DON HOUSE

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE*	HEIGHT*	SPREAD*	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>STEWARTIA</b>						
Mountain, <i>Stewartia ovata</i> , 1995*	20	26	17	50	Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Arthur Lee Jacobson
Mountain, <i>Stewartia ovata</i> , 1995*	25	18	14	46	Virginia Beach Co., Va.	Richard Salzer
Virginia, <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> , 1987*	10	15	24	31	Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & G.M. Williamson
Virginia, <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> , 1994*	10	19	28	36	Ponce de Leon, Fla.	Murdock "Ray" Gillis
<b>STOPPER</b>						
Boxleaf, <i>Eugenia foetida</i> , 1998*	16	19	14	39	Marathon, Monroe Co., Fla.	Dianna Stevenson & Jeanette Hobbs
Boxleaf, <i>Eugenia foetida</i> , 1999*	11	24	8	37	Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
Red, <i>Eugenia rhombea</i> , 1999	19	23	14	46	Crocodile Lake NWR, Key Largo, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
Redberry, <i>Eugenia confusa</i> , 1993	60	46	26	113	Viscaya Museum & Gardens, Miami, Fla.	C. Lippincott
Simpson, <i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i> var. <i>simpsonii</i> , 1995	34	51	40	95	Fern Forest Nature Center, Pompano Beach, Fla.	Jim Higgins
White, <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> , 1994*	15	28	9	45	Barnacle State Historical Site, Fla.	John T. Valenta & Rodger Hammer
White, <i>Eugenia axillaris</i> , 1993*	15	25	11	43	Sanibel Island, Fla.	Richard R. Workman
<b>STRONGBACK</b>						
Bahama, <i>Bourreria ovata</i> , 1999	32	28	14	64	Crocodile Lake NWR, Key Largo, Fla.	Joseph Nemec

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
Rough, <i>Bourreria radula</i> , 1995	22	23	19	50	Key West, Fla.	Vincent P. Condon
<b>SUGARBERRY</b>						
<i>Celtis laevigata</i> , 1994	321	79	87	422	Society Hill, S.C.	Edward Drayton & C.K. Dunlap
<b>SUMAC</b>						
Evergreen, <i>Rhus virens</i> , 1991	36	12	17	52	Concan, Uvalde Co., Tex.	W.J. Graves
Mearns, <i>Rhus choriophylla</i> , 1995	24	20	19	49	Coronado NF, Ariz.	Robert Zahner
Prairie, <i>Rhus lanceolata</i> , 1994	48	23	35	80	Kerrville, Tex.	Raymond C. Doggett
Shining (hyp.), <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>copallina</i> , 2000	38	29	32	75	Pontotoc Co., Miss.	Rickey Harwell & G.W. Poyner
Smooth, <i>Rhus glabra</i> , 2001	36	52	28	95	Drybranch, Ga.	Roger Blount
Southern, <i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>levicantha</i> , 1993	13	22	15	39	Arcadia, Fla.	Arden Streit Jr.
Staghorn, <i>Rhus typhina</i> , 1985	50	61	20	116	Tallapoosa Co., Ala.	Ted Kretschmann
Sugar, <i>Rhus ovata</i> , 1995	65	32	33	105	Superstition WA, Tonto NF, Ariz.	Ken Morrow
<b>SWAMP-PRIVET</b>						
<i>Forestiera acuminata</i> , 1997	100	41	49	153	Yazoo NWR, Washington Co., Miss.	David Linden
<b>SWAMPBAY</b>						
<i>Persea borbonia</i> var. <i>pubescens</i> , 1999	63	36	47	111	Pettigrew SP, Washington Co., N.C.	Sid Shearin
<b>SWEETGUM</b>						
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> , 1986	278	136	66	431	Craven Co., near Perfection, Neuse River, N.C.	H.E. Bremer, B. Tate, S. Newcombe
<b>SWEETLEAF</b>						
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> , 1986*	54	54	38	118	Southern Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson
<i>Symplocos tinctoria</i> , 1986*	35	70	36	114	Southern Chesapeake, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary M. Williamson
<b>SYCAMORE</b>						
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> , 2001	440	85	68	542	Montgomery Co., Ky.	Charles Saunders & Chuck Wilburn
Arizona, <i>Platanus wrightii</i> , 1981*	283	114	116	426	Sierra Co., N. Mex.	Donald Darling
Arizona, <i>Platanus wrightii</i> , 1999*	335	69	88	426	Aravaipa Canyon WA, Pinalco, Ariz.	Ken Morrow
California, <i>Platanus racemosa</i> , 2001	350	95	108	472	San Juan Capistrano, Orange Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>TALLOWTREE</b>						
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> , 2000Δ	137	68	68	222	Vidor, Tex.	Robert N. Norton
<b>TALLOWWOOD</b>						
<i>Ximenia americana</i> , 1997	16	18	14	38	Crocodile Lake NWR, Fla.	Joseph Nemec
<b>TAMARACK</b>						
<i>Larix laricina</i> , 1998	151	62	64	229	Coventry, Conn.	Edward Richardson

## Robert Van Pelt A GIANT AMONG HUNTERS

Finding a big tree is a combination of preparation, skill, and a little bit of luck. Robert Van Pelt knows that all too well. A champion among Big Tree hunters with 35 current champs and co-champs under his belt, Van Pelt consults aerial photos, topographic maps, and even friends for tips and clues.

A university researcher and author of *Pacific Giants*, a meticulously documented guide to mammoth western trees, Van Pelt has been hunting the big ones since the early 80s, traveling across the U.S. in pursuit of his quarry. In *Pacific Giants* he documents notable western trees with text, photographs and his own graceful pen-and-ink drawings.

Van Pelt favors "high potential" areas for big tree hunting, which often means leaving

the beaten trail behind in favor of bushwhacking. One of his more challenging trips—into the Olympic Mountains of Washington—resulted in no new champs but a story of the "Douglas-fir champ that could have been."

Van Pelt and a group of friends headed off into Queets Valley, optimistic they would find a Doug-fir he had been tipped off about. The group made their way into the valley, but soon had to leave the marked trail. Off-trail in the northwestern rainforest was tough and the group decided it was not adequately prepared, so they headed back.

Van Pelt soon launched another, more-prepared expedition and this time found the tree. Unfortunately, it had fallen just the winter before. Van Pelt measured it anyway, and found the behemoth, if still standing, would indeed have been the largest Douglas-fir in the National Register. —McKenzie Clement



**TAMARIND***Tamarindus indica*, 1992Δ

167

75

84

263

Monroe Co., Fla.

W. Hubbard &amp; B. Wang

**TAMARISK***Tamarix chinensis*, 1999Δ

170

45

50

228

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Robert Squires

Small-flower, *Tamarix parviflora*, 1986Δ\*

56

14

22

76

Hampton, Va.

Richard Salzer

Small-flower, *Tamarix parviflora*, 1995Δ\*

45

25

16

74

Portland, Ore.

Ralph Anderson

**TANOAK***Lithocarpus densiflorus*, 1997

275

144

59

434

Ophir, Curry Co., Ore.

George Miller

**TESOTA***Olneya tesota*, 1995

170

45

43

226

Maricopa Co., Ariz.

K. and J. Morrow

**THATCHPALM**Florida, *Thrinax radiata*, 1991

17

28

2

46

Hollywood, Fla.

D. Spicer, W. Harms, W. Tesoro Key, *Thrinax*Key, *Thrinax morrisii*, 1995

19

19

9

40

Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami, Fla.

Don Evans &amp; Daniel B. Ward

**TORCHWOOD***Amyris elemifera*, 1994

18

22

15

44

Monroe Co., Fla.

Mike Cullen &amp; David Sinclair

**TORREYA**California, *Torreya californica*, 1992

251

96

68

364

Swanton, Calif.

Frank T. Callahan

Florida, *Torreya taxifolia*, 1972

109

45

40

164

Norlina, N.C.

Robert Simons

**TOYON***Heteromeles arbutifolia*, 1992

58

32

28

97

Santa Barbara Co., Calif.

Frank T. Callahan

**TREE TOBACCO***Nicotiana glauca*, 2001

14

20

14

38

Tucson, Ariz.

John and Janielle Richmond

**TREE-CACTUS**Deering, *Cereus robinii* var. *deeringii*, 1992

11

23

2

35

Monroe Co., Fla.

Michael K. Hennessey

Key (hyp.), *Cereus robinii* var. *robinii*, 1992\*

11

23

1

34

National Key Deer Refuge, Monroe Co., Fla.

Michael K. Hennessey

Key (hyp.), *Cereus robinii* var. *robinii*, 1995\*

12

17

2

30

National Key Deer Refuge, Monroe Co., Fla.

Vincent P. Condon

**TREMA**Florida, *Trema micrantha*, 1995

18

39

30

65

Collier Co., Fla.

Chris Anderson &amp; Lisa Moore

**TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE***Poncirus trifoliata*, 1995Δ

43

18

20

66

Roanoke, Va.

William S. Hubbard

**TUPELO**Black (hyp.), *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica*, 2000

232

110

81

362

Wood Co., Tex.

William Godwin

Ogeechee, *Nyssa ogeche*, 1993\*

166

93

41

269

Apalachicola NF, Fla.

Robert W. Simons &amp; Dale Allen

Ogeechee, *Nyssa ogeche*, 1993\*

174

81

48

267

Apalachicola NF, Fla.

R. Simons, D. Ward, D. Allen, G. Hegg

Swamp, *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*, 1987

238

102

57

354

Dismal Swamp NWR, Suffolk Co., Va.

Byron Carmean &amp; Gary Williamson

Water, *Nyssa aquatica*, 1991

336

105

56

455

Southampton Co., Va.

Byron Carmean &amp; Gary Williamson

**VAUQUELINIA**Torrey, *Vauquelinia californica*, 1993

78

47

40

135

Organ Pipe Cactus NM, Ariz.

Robert Zahner

**VELVETSEED**Elliptic-leaf, *Guetardella elliptica*, 1993

36

23

24

65

Simpson Park, Miami, Fla.

William G. Miller &amp; John Valenta

Roughleaf, *Guetardella scabra*, 1998

11

17

11

31

Key Largo Hammocks State Botanical Site, Fla.

Joseph Nemecek

**VIBURNUM**Possumhaw, *Viburnum nudum*, 2001\*

9

23

13

35

Chattahoochee NF, Ga.

Doug &amp; Jess Riddle

Possumhaw, *Viburnum nudum*, 2001\*

11

19

11

33

Macon Co., N.C.

Doug &amp; Jess Riddle

Possumhaw, *Viburnum nudum*, 2001\*

10

22

8

34

Macon Co., N.C.

Doug &amp; Jess Riddle

Walter, *Viburnum obovatum*, 2000

22

32

31

62

Suwannee River Water Management District, Fla.

Robert &amp; Erika Simons

**WALNUT**Arizona, *Juglans major*, 1999

215

73

88

310

Arayaipa Canyon Preserve, Ariz.

Ken Morrow &amp; Mike Hallen

Black, *Juglans nigra*, 1991

278

130

140

443

Sauvie Island, Ore.

Dan Tillman

Little, *Juglans microcarpa*, 1980\*

160

50

80

230

Denton Co., Tex.

Jim M. Lewis

Little, *Juglans microcarpa*, 1986\*

160

53

65

229

Lincoln Co., N. Mex.

Tommy Roybal

Northern California, *Juglans hindsii*, 1986

290

115

106

432

Napa, Calif.

John Britton Tree Service

Southern California, *Juglans californica*, 1973

241

116

95

381

Chico, Calif.

Gordon R. Foster

**WASHINGTONIA**California (fanpalm), *Washingtonia filifera*, 1991\*

120

83

21

208

Sacramento State Capital Grounds, Calif.

Robert Van Pelt &amp; A.L. Jacobson

California (fanpalm), *Washingtonia filifera*, 2001\*

121

83

21

209

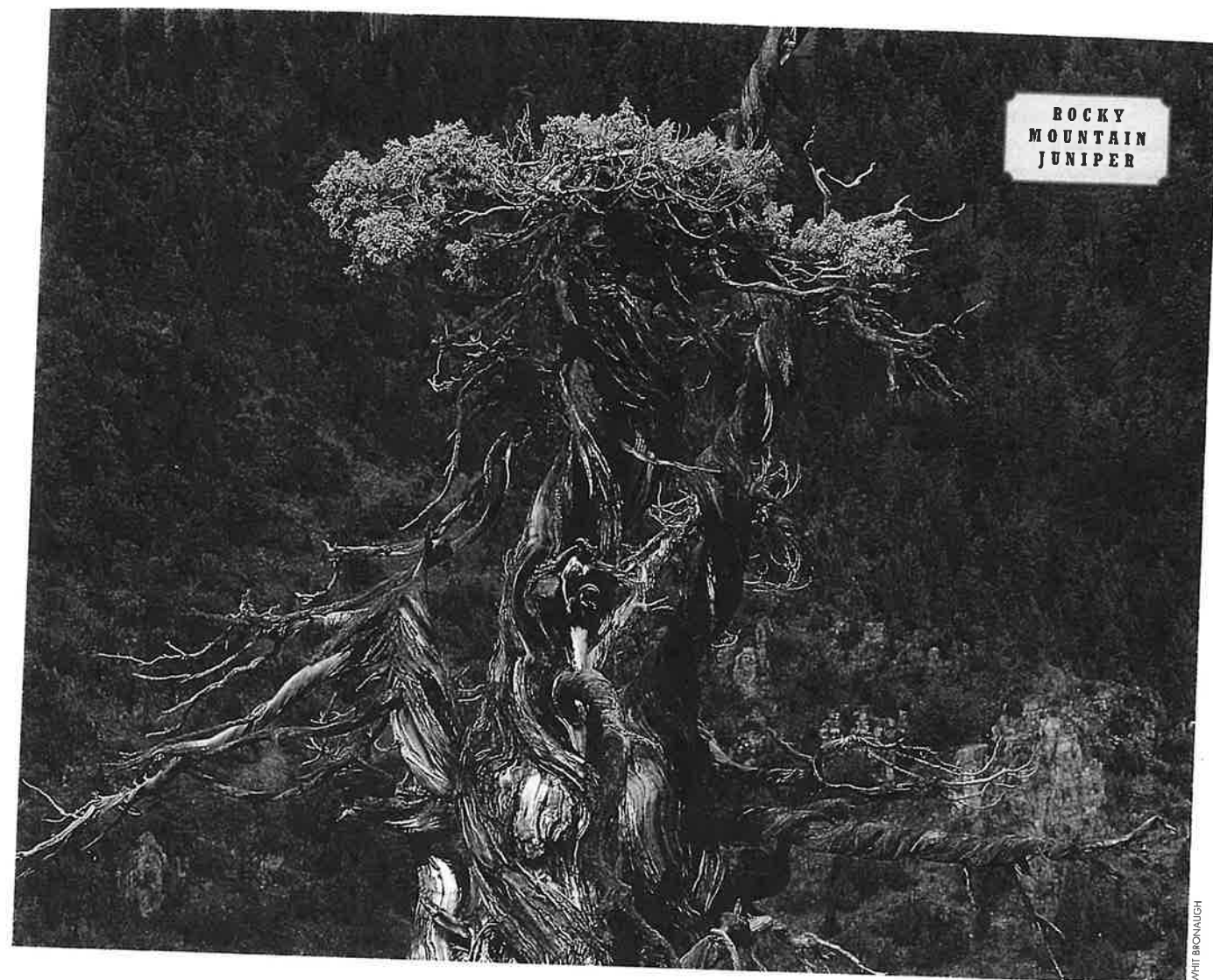
Sacramento State Capital Grounds, Calif.

Robert Van Pelt &amp; A.L. Jacobson

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
California (fanpalm), <i>Washingtonia filifera</i> , 1997*	141	66	18	212	Sacramento State Capital Grounds, Calif.	Art Cowley
<b>WATER - ELM</b>						
<i>Planera aquatica</i> , 1983	183	106	96	313	New Bern, N.C.	Richard Salzer
<b>WATERLOCUST</b>						
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> , 1993*	110	74	73	202	Wyndmoor, Pa.	Maurice E. Hobough
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i> , 2000*	103	93	45	207	Suwannee River Water Management District, Fla.	Charles Hauder, Robert Heek, Robert Simons
<b>WHITE - CEDAR</b>						
Atlantic, <i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i> , 1985	186	88	42	285	Brewton, Ala.	James M. McGougin Sr.
Northern, <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , 1978	216	113	42	340	Leelanau Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
<b>WILD - DILLY</b>						
<i>Manilkara bahamensis</i> , 1998	34	19	32	61	Crane Hammock subdivision, Marathon, Fla.	Harry DeLashmott & Jeanette Hobbs
<b>WILLOW</b>						
Arroyo, <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> , 1975	43	27	20	75	Wallowa Co., Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Autumn, <i>Salix serissima</i> , 1985	35	48	44	94	Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Bebb, <i>Salix bebbiana</i> , 1991	101	23	27	131	Sawtooth NF, Idaho	Bill Little & Howard Hudak
Black, <i>Salix nigra</i> , 1995	400	76	92	499	Grand Traverse Co., Mich.	Elwood B. Ehrle & John Spencer
Bonpland, <i>Salix bonplandiana</i> , 1999	169	63	74	251	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area, Ariz.	Ken Morrow & Mike Hallen
Coastal plain, <i>Salix caroliniana</i> , 1995	106	52	56	172	Pettigrew SP, Creswell, N.C.	Sid Shearin
Crack, <i>Salix fragilis</i> , 1994*Δ	310	116	131	459	Beverly Hills, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Crack, <i>Salix fragilis</i> , 1986*Δ	305	122	124	458	Clinton Rd., north of Utica, Mich.	H.J. Nett & Paul W. Thompson
Feltleaf, <i>Salix alaxensis</i> , 2001	41	36	24	83	Fort Wainwright, Alaska	Mark R. Corbet
Florida, <i>Salix floridana</i> , 1993	11	20	23	37	Ocala NF, Fla.	Jeff Overby & Ilke Toklu
Goodding, <i>Salix gooddingii</i> , 1993	354	45	89	421	Walsh Ranch, Luna Co., N. Mex.	Ralph Fisher Jr.
Hinds, <i>Salix hindsiana</i> , 1986	58	50	32	116	Jackson Co., Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Hooker, <i>Salix hookerana</i> , 2001	65	50	39	125	Tillamook Co., Ore.	Joe Travers
Mackenzie, <i>Salix mackenzieana</i> , 1999	17	30	27	54	Lake Sammamish SP, Wash.	R. Van Pelt, A. Jacobson, R. Brightman
Meadow, <i>Salix petiolaris</i> , 1976	13	34	18	52	Traverse Lake, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Pacific, <i>Salix lasiandra</i> , 1999*	157	70	65	243	Dry Creek Regional Park, Alameda Co., Calif.	Howard R. Cooley
Pacific, <i>Salix lasiandra</i> , 1999*	171	54	84	246	Kern Co., Calif.	Art Cowley
Peachleaf, <i>Salix amygdaloides</i> , 2000	396	80	77	495	Greenfield Park, West Allis, Wis.	Eugene Zanow
Purple-osier, <i>Salix purpurea</i> , 1972Δ	15	37	49	64	Leelanua Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Pussy, <i>Salix discolor</i> , 1983*	54	47	33	109	Clinton, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Pussy, <i>Salix discolor</i> , 1991*	74	25	48	111	Jamestown, R.I.	Patrick M. Darcus
Sandbar, <i>Salix exigua</i> , 1984	69	36	46	117	Criglersville, Va.	Richard Salzer
Scouler, <i>Salix scoulerana</i> , 1993*	168	40	50	221	Lincoln City, Ore.	Maynard Drawson
Scouler, <i>Salix scoulerana</i> , 1993*	144	64	47	220	Maury Island, Wash.	Robert Van Pelt & Ron Brightman
Shining, <i>Salix lucida</i> , 1985	130	74	81	224	Traverse City, Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
Silky, <i>Salix sericea</i> , 1991	40	48	36	97	Lake Drummon Causeway, Va.	Byron Carmean & Gary Williamson
Sitka, <i>Salix sitchensis</i> , 1999	32	35	37	76	Gene Coulon Park, Renton, Wash.	R. Van Pelt, A. Jacobson, R. Brightman
Tracy, <i>Salix tracyi</i> , 1975	36	20	15	60	Central Point, Ore.	Frank T. Callahan
Weeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> , 1990*Δ	309	117	116	455	Detroit, Mich.	Mr. and Mrs. J. Kropp
Weeping, <i>Salix babylonica</i> , 1991*Δ	344	86	93	453	Hartland, Livingston Co., Mich.	J. Pergament & Paul W. Thompson
White, <i>Salix alba</i> , 1985*Δ	316	118	131	467	West of New Hudson, Oakland Co., Mich.	Paul W. Thompson
White, <i>Salix alba</i> , 1991*Δ	301	133	142	470	New Hudson, Oakland Co., Mich.	R. Turner, S. Lyons, P. Thompson
Yellow, <i>Salix lutea</i> , 1985	25	24	16	53	Lemhi Co., Idaho	S. J. Brunstfeld & F. D. Johnson
Yewleaf, <i>Salix taxifolia</i> , 1996*	71	33	31	112	San Rafael Valley, near Lochiel, Ariz.	Robert Zahner
Yewleaf, <i>Salix taxifolia</i> , 2000*	74	27	33	109	Presidio Co., Tex.	Oscar Mestas
<b>WINTERBERRY</b>						
Common, <i>Ilex verticillata</i> , 1994*	24	13	16	41	Virginia Beach, Va.	Richard and Richard Alan Salzer
Common, <i>Ilex verticillata</i> , 1994*	21	13	16	38	Virginia Beach, Va.	Richard and Richard Alan Salzer
Smooth, <i>Ilex laevigata</i> , 1999	8	18	21	31	Lexington, Va.	Richard Salzer
<b>WITCH - HAZEL</b>						
<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> , 1984	52	35	30	95	Bedford, Va.	Richard Salzer
<b>YAUPON</b>						
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> , 1993*	19	32	21	56	Palatka, Putnam Co., Fla.	Ned D. Neenan
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> , 2001*	27	30	14	61	Brantley Co., Ga.	Richard Gill
<b>YELLOW - POPLAR</b>						
Tuliptree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> , 1997	374	111	125	516	Bedford, Va.	Kenneth E. Crouch & Glenn Garrett



**ROCKY  
MOUNTAIN  
JUNIPER**



WHIT BRONAUH

SPECIES/MOST RECENT MEASUREMENT	CIRCUMFERENCE"	HEIGHT'	SPREAD'	TOTAL POINTS	LOCATION	NOMINATOR
<b>YELLOWWOOD</b>						
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> , 1987	256	61	63	333	Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio	Paul Ries
<b>YEW</b>						
Florida, <i>Taxus floridana</i> , 1986	25	20	26	52	Torrey SP, Fla.	Joey T. Brady & Jerome Bracewell
Pacific, <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> , 1989*	180	54	30	242	Lewis Co., Wash.	B. Malcomb, L. Barnhouse, A. Storkman, R. Levitt
Pacific, <i>Taxus brevifolia</i> , 1994*	160	70	40	240	Washington Co., Ore.	Oliver Matthews
<b>YUCCA</b>						
Aloe, <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> , 2000	18	14	4	33	Brantley Co., Ga.	Jimmy Mock
Beaked, <i>Yucca rostrata</i> , 1994	48	16	9	66	San Antonio Zoo, Tex.	Steve Lowe
Carneros (Spanish-dogger), <i>Yucca carnerosana</i> , 1977	51	25	10	79	Sierra Blanca, Tex.	Frank T. Callahan
Faxon, <i>Yucca faxoniana</i> , 1991	91	18	9	111	Puett Ranch, Hudspeth Co., Tex.	Nelson Puett
Mojave, <i>Yucca schidigera</i> , 1987	66	24	7	92	Needles Resource Area, Calif.	R. Alexander, G. Meckfessel, K. Nosstrom, L. Persson
Moundlilly, <i>Yucca gloriosa</i> , 1998	106	33	31	147	Library Grounds, Huntington Beach, Calif.	Art Cowley
Schott, <i>Yucca schottii</i> , 1997	43	15	12	61	Santa Catalina Mountains, Coronado NF, Ariz.	Hanna Brugman
Soap tree, <i>Yucca elata</i> , 1991	60	26	12	89	Deming, N.Mex.	Frank T. Callahan
Torrey, <i>Yucca torreyi</i> , 1987	86	23	6	111	Sacramento Mountains, Lincoln NF, N. Mex.	John McNelly
Trecul, <i>Yucca treculeana</i> , 1991	24	30	9	56	Cameron Co., Tex.	William MacWhorter

## A

*Abies amabilis*, Pacific silver fir  
*Abies balsamea*, Balsam fir  
*Abies bracteata*, Bristlecone fir  
*Abies concolor* var. *concolor*, Rocky Mountain white fir  
*Abies concolor* var. *lowiana*, California white fir  
*Abies fraseri*, Fraser fir  
*Abies grandis*, Grand fir  
*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *arizonica*, Corkbark fir  
*Abies lasiocarpa* var. *lasiocarpa*, Subalpine fir  
*Abies magnifica*, California red fir  
*Abies procera*, Noble fir  
*Acacia berlandieri*, Guajillo  
*Acacia choriophylla*, Cinnecord  
*Acacia farnesiana*, Huisache  
*Acacia greggii*, Gregg catclaw  
*Acacia macrocarpa*, Long-spine acacia  
*Acacia rigidula*, Blackbrush acacia  
*Acacia roemeriana*, Roemer catclaw  
*Acacia tortuosa*, Huisachillo  
*Acacia wrightii*, Wright catclaw  
*Acer barbatum*, Florida maple  
*Acer circinatum*, Vine maple  
*Acer glabrum*, Rocky Mountain maple  
*Acer grandidentatum*, Canyon maple  
*Acer leucoderme*, Chalk maple  
*Acer macrophyllum*, Bigleaf maple  
*Acer negundo*, Boxelder  
*Acer nigrum*, Black maple  
*Acer pensylvanicum*, Striped maple  
*Acer platanoides*, Norway maple  
*Acer rubrum*, Red maple  
*Acer saccharinum*, Silver maple  
*Acer saccharum*, Sugar maple  
*Acer spicatum*, Mountain maple  
*Acoelorrhapha wrightii*, Paurotis-palm  
*Adenostoma sparsifolium*, Redshank  
*Aesculus californica*, California buckeye  
*Aesculus glabra* var. *arguta*, Texas buckeye  
*Aesculus glabra* var. *glabra*, Ohio buckeye  
*Aesculus octandra*, Yellow buckeye  
*Aesculus parviflora*, Bottlebrush buckeye  
*Aesculus pavia*, Red buckeye  
*Aesculus sylvatica*, Painted buckeye  
*Ailanthus altissima*, Tree-of-heaven  
*Albizia julibrissin*, Mimosa silktree  
*Albizia lebbek*, Lebbek  
*Alnus glutinosa*, European alder  
*Alnus maritima*, Seaside alder  
*Alnus oblongifolia*, Arizona alder  
*Alnus rhombifolia*, White alder  
*Alnus rubra*, Red alder  
*Alnus rugosa*, Speckled alder  
*Alnus serrulata*, Hazel alder  
*Alnus sinuata*, Sitka alder  
*Alnus tenuifolia*, Mountain alder

*Alvaradoa amorphoides*, Mexican alvaradoa  
*Amelanchier alnifolia*, Western serviceberry  
*Amelanchier arborea*, Downy serviceberry  
*Amelanchier laevis*, Allegheny serviceberry  
*Amelanchier sanguinea*, Roundleaf serviceberry  
*Amelanchier utahensis*, Utah serviceberry  
*Amphitecna latifolia*, Black-calabash  
*Amyris balsamifera*, Balsam torchwood  
*Amyris elemifera*, Torchwood  
*Annona glabra*, Pond-apple  
*Annona squamosa*, Sugar-apple  
*Aralia spinosa*, Devils-walkingstick  
*Araucaria cunninghamii*, Cunningham araucaria  
*Arbutus arizonica*, Arizona madrone  
*Arbutus menziesii*, Pacific madrone  
*Arbutus texana*, Texas madrone  
*Arctostaphylos glauca*, Bigberry manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos manzanita*, Big manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos pringlei*, Pringle manzanita  
*Arctostaphylos viscida*, Whiteleaf manzanita  
*Ardisia escallonioides*, Marlberry  
*Artemisia tridentata*, Big sagebrush  
*Asimina obovata*, Bigflower pawpaw  
*Asimina parviflora*, Smallflower pawpaw  
*Asimina triloba*, Common pawpaw  
*Avicennia germinans*, Black-mangrove

## B

*Baccharis halimifolia*, Eastern baccharis  
*Betula alleghaniensis*, Yellow birch  
*Betula lenta*, Sweet birch  
*Betula nigra*, River birch  
*Betula occidentalis*, Water birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *commutata*, Western paper birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *cordifolia*, Mountain paper birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *kenaiensis*, Kenai birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *neolascana*, Alaska paper birch  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *papyrifera*, Paper birch (typ.)  
*Betula papyrifera* var. *subcordata*, Northwestern paper birch  
*Betula populifolia*, Gray birch  
*Betula uber*, Roundleaf birch  
*Bouyeria ovata*, Bahama strongback  
*Bouyeria radula*, Rough strongback  
*Broussonetia papyrifera*, Paper-mulberry  
*Bucida buceras*, Bucida  
*Bumelia calastrina*, Saffron-plum bumelia  
*Bumelia lanuginosa*, Gum bumelia  
*Bumelia lycioides*, Buckthorn bumelia  
*Bumelia tenax*, Tough bumelia  
*Bursera microphylla*, Elephant-tree  
*Bursera simaruba*, Gumbo-limbo  
*Byrsonima lucida*, Key byrsonima

## C

*Caesalpinia mexicana*, Mexican caesalpinia  
*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, Flowerfence  
*Callitris hugelii*, Blue cypress-pine  
*Calyptanthus pallens*, Pale lidflower  
*Calyptanthus zuzygium*, Myrtle-of-the-river  
*Canella winterana*, Canella  
*Canotia holocantha*, Canotia  
*Capparis cynophallophora*, Jamaica caper  
*Capparis flexuosa*, Limber caper  
*Carica papaya*, Papaya  
*Carpinus caroliniana*, American hornbeam  
*Carya aquatica*, Water hickory  
*Carya cordiformis*, Bitternut hickory  
*Carya floridana*, Scrub hickory  
*Carya glabra* var. *glabra*, Pignut hickory  
*Carya glabra* var. *odorata*, Red hickory  
*Carya illinoensis*, Pecan  
*Carya laciniata*, Shellbark hickory  
*Carya myristiciformis*, Nutmeg hickory  
*Carya ovata* var. *australis*, Carolina hickory  
*Carya ovata* var. *ovata*, Shagbark hickory  
*Carya pallida*, Sand hickory  
*Carya texana*, Black hickory  
*Carya tomentosa*, Mockernut hickory  
*Castanea alnifolia*, Florida chinkapin  
*Castanea dentata*, American chestnut  
*Castanea ozarkensis*, Ozark chinkapin  
*Castanea pumila*, Allegheny chinkapin  
*Castanopsis chrysophylla*, Giant chinkapin  
*Casuarina equisetifolia*, Horsetail casuarina  
*Catalpa bignonioides*, Southern catalpa  
*Catalpa speciosa*, Northern catalpa  
*Ceanothus arboreus*, Feltleaf ceanothus  
*Ceanothus spinosus*, Greenbark ceanothus  
*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*, Blue myrtle blueblossom  
*Celtis laevigata*, Sugarberry  
*Celtis lindheimeri*, Lindheimer hackberry  
*Celtis occidentalis*, Common hackberry  
*Celtis pallida*, Spiny hackberry  
*Celtis reticulata*, Netleaf hackberry  
*Celtis tenuifolia*, Georgia hackberry  
*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, Buttonbush  
*Cercidium floridum*, Blue paloverde  
*Cercidium microphyllum*, Yellow paloverde  
*Cercidium texanum*, Texas paloverde  
*Cercis canadensis* var. *canadensis*, Eastern redbud  
*Cercis canadensis* var. *texensis*, Texas redbud  
*Cercis occidentalis*, California redbud  
*Cercocarpus betuloides*, Birchleaf cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus breviflorus*, Hairy cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus ledifolius*, Curlleaf cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus montanus*, Alderleaf cercocarpus  
*Cercocarpus traskiae*, Catalina cercocarpus  
*Cereus giganteus*, Saguaro  
*Cereus robinii* var. *deeringii*, Deering tree-cactus  
*Cereus robinii* var. *robinii*, Key tree-cactus  
*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, Port-Orford-cedar  
*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*, Alaska-cedar  
*Chamaecyparis thyoides*, Atlantic white-cedar  
*Chilopsis linearis*, Desert-willow  
*Chionanthus virginicus*, Fringetree  
*Chrysobalanus icaco*, Cocoplum  
*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*, Satinleaf  
*Cinnamomum camphora*, Camphor-tree  
*Citharexylum berlandieri*, Berlandier fiddlewood  
*Citharexylum fruticosum*, Florida fiddlewood  
*Citrus aurantifolia*, Lime  
*Citrus aurantium*, Sour orange  
*Citrus sinensis*, Orange  
*Cladrastis kentukea*, Yellowwood  
*Clethra acuminata*, Cinnamon clethra  
*Cliftonia monophylla*, Buckwheat-tree  
*Clusia rosea*, Florida clusia  
*Coccoloba diversifolia*, Pigeon plum  
*Coccoloba uvifera*, Seagrape  
*Coccothrinax argentata*, Florida silverpalm  
*Cocos nucifera*, Coconut  
*Colubrina arborescens*, Coffee colubrina  
*Colubrina cubensis*, Cuba colubrina  
*Colubrina elliptica*, Soldierwood  
*Condalia globosa*, Bitter condalia  
*Condalia hookeri*, Bluewood  
*Conocarpus erectus*, Button-mangrove  
*Cordia boissieri*, Anacahuite  
*Cordia sebestena*, Geiger-tree  
*Cornus alternifolia*, Alternate-leaf dogwood  
*Cornus drummondii*, Roughleaf dogwood  
*Cornus florida*, Flowering dogwood  
*Cornus glabrata*, Smooth dogwood  
*Cornus nuttallii*, Pacific dogwood  
*Cornus occidentalis*, Western dogwood  
*Cornus racemosa*, Gray dogwood  
*Cornus rugosa*, Roundleaf dogwood  
*Cornus sessilis*, Blackfruit dogwood  
*Cornus stolonifera*, Red-osier dogwood  
*Cornus stricta*, Swamp dogwood  
*Corylus americana*, Hazelnut hazel  
*Corylus cornuta* var. *californica*, California hazel  
*Cotinus obovatus*, American smoke-tree  
*Cowania mexicana*, Cliffrose  
*Crataegus aestivalis*, May hawthorn  
*Crataegus berberifolia*, Barberry hawthorn  
*Crataegus brachyacantha*, Blueberry hawthorn  
*Crataegus brainerdii*, Brainerd hawthorn  
*Crataegus calpodendron*, Pear hawthorn  
*Crataegus chrysocarpa*, Fireberry hawthorn  
*Crataegus coccinea*, Scarlet hawthorn  
*Crataegus coccinioides*, Kansas hawthorn  
*Crataegus columbiana*, Columbia hawthorn  
*Crataegus crus-galli*, Cockspur hawthorn  
*Crataegus dilatata*, Broadleaf hawthorn  
*Crataegus douglasii*, Black hawthorn  
*Crataegus erythropoda*, Cerro hawthorn

*Crataegus flabellata*, Fanleaf hawthorn  
*Crataegus flava*, Yellow hawthorn  
*Crataegus greggiana*, Gregg hawthorn  
*Crataegus harbisonii*, Harbison hawthorn  
*Crataegus intricata*, Biltmore hawthorn  
*Crataegus laciniata*, Pensicola hawthorn  
*Crataegus marshallii*, Parsley hawthorn  
*Crataegus mollis*, Downy hawthorn  
*Crataegus monogyna*, Oneseed hawthorn $\Delta$   
*Crataegus opaca*, Riverflat hawthorn  
*Crataegus phaenopyrum*, Washington hawthorn  
*Crataegus pruinosa*, Frosted hawthorn  
*Crataegus pulcherrima*, Beautiful hawthorn  
*Crataegus punctata*, Dotted hawthorn  
*Crataegus reverchonii*, Reverchon hawthorn  
*Crataegus saligna*, Willow hawthorn  
*Crataegus spathulata*, Littlelip hawthorn  
*Crataegus succulenta*, Fleshy hawthorn  
*Crataegus texana*, Texas hawthorn  
*Crataegus tracyi*, Tracy hawthorn  
*Crataegus triflora*, Threeflower hawthorn  
*Crataegus uniflora*, Oneflower hawthorn  
*Crataegus viridis*, Green hawthorn  
*Crossopetalum rhacoma*, Florida crossopetalum  
*Cupania glabra*, Florida cupania  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *arizonica*, Arizona cypress (typ.)  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *glabra*, Arizona smooth cypress  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *nevadensis*, Piute cypress  
*Cupressus arizonica* var. *stephensonii*, Cuyamaca cypress  
*Cupressus bakeri*, Baker cypress  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *abramsiana*, Santa Cruz cypress  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *goveniana*, Gowen cypress (typ.)  
*Cupressus goveniana* var. *pigmaea*, Mendocino cypress  
*Cupressus guadalupensis* var. *forbesii*, Tecate cypress  
*Cupressus macnabiana*, MacNab cypress  
*Cupressus macrocarpa*, Monterey cypress  
*Cupressus sargentii*, Sargent cypress  
*Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *parvifolia*, Littleleaf cyrilla  
*Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *racemiflora*, Swamp cyrilla (typ.)

## D

*Dalea spinosa*, Smokehorm  
*Delonix regia*, Royal poinciana $\Delta$   
*Diospyros texana*, Texas persimmon  
*Diospyros virginiana*, Common persimmon  
*Dipholis salicifolia*, Willow bustic  
*Dodonaea viscosa*, Hopbush  
*Drypetes diversifolia*, Milkbark  
*Drypetes lateriflora*, Guiana-plum

## E

*Ehretia anacua*, Anacua  
*Elaeagnus angustifolia*, Russian-olive $\Delta$   
*Elliottia racemosa*, Elliottia  
*Erythrina flabelliformis*, Southwestern coralbean  
*Erythrina herbacea*, Southeastern coralbean  
*Esenbeckia berlandieri*, Berlandier esenbeckia  
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, Longbeak eucalyptus $\Delta$   
*Eucalyptus globulus*, Bluegum eucalyptus $\Delta$   
*Eugenia axillaris*, White stopper  
*Eugenia confusa*, Redberry stopper  
*Eugenia foetida*, Boxleaf stopper  
*Eugenia rhombea*, Red stopper  
*Euonymus atropurpureus*, Eastern burningbush  
*Euonymus occidentalis*, Western burningbush  
*Exostema caribaeum*, Princewood  
*Exothea paniculata*, Inkwood  
*Eysenhardia polystachya*, Kidneywood  
*Eysenhardia texana*, Texas kidneywood

## F

*Fagus grandifolia*, American beech  
*Ficus aurea*, Florida strangler fig  
*Ficus citrifolia*, Shortleaf fig  
*Firmiana simplex*, Chinese parasoltree $\Delta$   
*Forestiera acuminata*, Swamp-privet  
*Forestiera angustifolia*, Texas forestiera  
*Forestiera phillyreoides*, Desert-olive forestiera  
*Forestiera segregata*, Florida-privet  
*Franklinia alatamaha*, Franklinia  
*Fraxinus americana*, White ash  
*Fraxinus anomala* var. *anomala*, Singleleaf ash (typ.)  
*Fraxinus anomala* var. *lowellii*, Lowell ash  
*Fraxinus berlandierana*, Berlandier ash  
*Fraxinus caroliniana*, Carolina ash  
*Fraxinus cuspidata*, Fragrant ash  
*Fraxinus dipetala*, Two-petal ash  
*Fraxinus gooddingii*, Goodding ash  
*Fraxinus greggii*, Gregg ash  
*Fraxinus latifolia*, Oregon ash  
*Fraxinus nigra*, Black ash  
*Fraxinus papillosa*, Chihuahuan ash  
*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, Green ash  
*Fraxinus profunda*, Pumpkin ash  
*Fraxinus quadrangulata*, Blue ash  
*Fraxinus texensis*, Texas ash  
*Fraxinus velutina*, Velvet ash  
*Fremontodendron californicum*, California fremontia  
*Fremontodendron mexicanum*, Mexican fremontia

## G

*Garrya elliptica*, Wavyleaf silktassel  
*Garrya wrightii*, Wright silktassel  
*Genipa clusifolia*, Seven-year-apple  
*Gleditsia aquatica*, Waterlocust  
*Gleditsia triacanthos*, Honeylocust  
*Gordonia lasianthus*, Loblolly-bay

*Guaiacum angustifolium*, Texas lignumvitae  
*Guaiacum sanctum*, Roughbark lignumvitae  
*Guapira discolor*, Longleaf blolly  
*Guettarda elliptica*, Elliptic-leaf velvetseed  
*Guettarda scabra*, Roughleaf velvetseed  
*Gyminda latifolia*, Falsebox  
*Gymnanthes lucida*, Oysterwood  
*Gymnocladus dioica*, Kentucky coffeetree

## H

*Halesia carolina*, Carolina silverbell  
*Halesia diptera*, Two-wing silverbell  
*Halesia parviflora*, Little silverbell  
*Hamamelis virginiana*, Witch-hazel  
*Hamelia patens*, Scarletbush  
*Helietta parvifolia*, Barreta  
*Heteromeles arbutifolia*, Toyon  
*Hibiscus syriacus*, Shrub althea hibiscus $\Delta$   
*Hibiscus tiliaceus*, Sea hibiscus $\Delta$   
*Hippomane mancinella*, Manchineel  
*Holacantha emoryi*, Holacantha  
*Hypelate trifoliata*, Hypelate

## I

*Ilex ambigua*, Carolina holly  
*Ilex amelanther*, Sarvis holly  
*Ilex cassine*, Dahoon  
*Ilex coriacea*, Large gallberry  
*Ilex decidua*, Possumhaw  
*Ilex krugiana*, Tawnyberry holly  
*Ilex laevigata*, Smooth winterberry  
*Ilex longipes*, Georgia holly  
*Ilex montana*, Mountain winterberry  
*Ilex myrtifolia*, Myrtle dahoon  
*Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola*, Dune holly  
*Ilex opaca* var. *opaca*, American holly  
*Ilex verticillata*, Common winterberry  
*Ilex vomitoria*, Yaupon  
*Illicium floridanum*, Florida anise-tree  
*Illicium parviflorum*, Yellow anise-tree

## J

*Jacquinia keyensis*, Joewood  
*Juglans californica*, Southern California walnut  
*Juglans cinerea*, Butternut  
*Juglans hindsii*, Northern California walnut  
*Juglans major*, Arizona walnut  
*Juglans microcarpa*, Little walnut  
*Juglans nigra*, Black walnut  
*Juniperus ashei*, Ashe juniper  
*Juniperus californica*, California juniper  
*Juniperus communis*, Common juniper  
*Juniperus depeana*, Alligator juniper  
*Juniperus erythrocarpa*, Redberry juniper  
*Juniperus flaccida*, Drooping juniper  
*Juniperus monosperma*, Oneseed juniper  
*Juniperus occidentalis*, Western juniper

*Juniperus osteosperma*, Utah juniper  
*Juniperus pinchotii*, Pinchot juniper  
*Juniperus scopulorum*, Rocky Mountain juniper  
*Juniperus silicicola*, Southern redcedar  
*Juniperus virginiana*, Eastern redcedar

## K

*Kalmia latifolia*, Mountain-laurel  
*Koeberlinia spinosa*, Allthorn  
*Krugiodendron ferreum*, Leadwood

## L

*Laguncularia racemosa*, White-mangrove  
*Larix decidua*, European larch $\Delta$   
*Larix laricina*, Tamarack  
*Larix lyallii*, Subalpine larch  
*Larix occidentalis*, Western larch  
*Leitneria floridana*, Corkwood  
*Leucaena pulverulenta*, Great leucaena  
*Leucaena retusa*, Littleleaf leucaena  
*Libocedrus decurrens*, Incense-cedar  
*Licaria triandra*, Florida licaria  
*Ligustrum japonicum*, Japanese privet $\Delta$   
*Ligustrum ovalifolium*, California privet $\Delta$   
*Ligustrum sinense*, Chinese privet $\Delta$   
*Lindera benzoin*, Spicebush  
*Liquidambar styraciflua*, Sweetgum  
*Liriodendron tulipifera*, Yellow-poplar  
*Lithocarpus densiflorus*, Tan oak  
*Lyonia ferruginea*, Tree lyonia  
*Lyonothamnus floribundus*, Lyontree  
*Lysiloma latissilicium*, Bahama lysiloma  
*Lysiloma microphyllum*, Littleleaf lysiloma

## M

*Macdura pomifera*, Osage-orange  
*Magnolia acuminata*, Cucumbertree magnolia  
*Magnolia ashei*, Ashe magnolia  
*Magnolia fraseri*, Fraser magnolia  
*Magnolia grandiflora*, Southern magnolia  
*Magnolia macrophylla*, Bigleaf magnolia  
*Magnolia pyramidata*, Pyramid magnolia  
*Magnolia tripetala*, Umbrella magnolia  
*Magnolia virginiana*, Sweetbay magnolia  
*Malus angustifolia*, Southern crab apple  
*Malus coronaria*, Sweet crab apple  
*Malus fusca*, Oregon crab apple  
*Malus ioensis*, Prairie crab apple  
*Malus sylvestris*, Common apple $\Delta$   
*Mangifera indica*, Mango $\Delta$   
*Manilkara bahamensis*, Wild-dilly  
*Manilkara zapota*, Sapodilla $\Delta$   
*Mastichodendron foetidissimum*, False-mastic  
*Maytenus phyllanthoides*, Florida mayten  
*Melaleuca quinquenervia*, Cajuput-tree $\Delta$   
*Melia azedarach*, Chinaberry $\Delta$   
*Metopium toxiferum*, Florida poison-tree

*Morus alba*, White mulberry△

*Morus microphylla*, Texas mulberry

*Morus nigra*, Black mulberry△

*Morus rubra*, Red mulberry

*Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *fragrans*, Twinberry stopper (typ.)

*Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *simpsonii*, Simpson stopper

*Myrica californica*, Pacific bayberry

*Myrica cerifera*, Southern bayberry

*Myrica heterophylla*, Evergreen bayberry

*Myrica inodora*, Odorless bayberry

*Myrica pensylvanica*, Northern bayberry

## N

*Nectandra caribaea*, Florida nectandra

*Nemopanthes collinus*, Mountain-holly

*Nerium oleander*, Oleander△

*Nicotiana glauca*, Tree tobacco

*Nolina bigelovii*, Bigelow nolina

*Nyssa aquatica*, Water tupelo

*Nyssa ogeche*, Ogeechee tupelo

*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *biflora*, Swamp tupelo

*Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica*, Black tupelo (typ.)

## O

*Olneya tesota*, Tesota

*Opuntia brasiliensis*, Brazil pricklypear△

*Opuntia ficus-indica*, Indian-fig△

*Opuntia fulgida*, Jumping cholla

*Osmanthus americanus*, Devilwood

*Ostrya chisosensis*, Chisos hophornbeam

*Ostrya knowltonii*, Knowlton hophornbeam

*Ostrya virginiana*, Eastern hophornbeam

*Oxydendrum arboreum*, Sourwood

## P

*Parkinsonia aculeata*, Jerusalem-thorn

*Paulownia tomentosa*, Royal paulownia△

*Persea americana*, Avocado△

*Persea borbonia* var. *borbonia*, Redbay

*Persea borbonia* var. *humilis*, Silkbay

*Persea borbonia* var. *pubescens*, Swampbay

*Picea abies*, Norway spruce△

*Picea breweriana*, Brewer spruce

*Picea engelmannii*, Engelmann spruce

*Picea glauca* var. *densata*, Black Hills spruce

*Picea glauca* var. *glauca*, White spruce

*Picea mariana*, Black spruce

*Picea pungens*, Blue spruce

*Picea rubens*, Red spruce

*Picea sitchensis*, Sitka spruce

*Picramnia pentandra*, Bitterbush

*Pinckneya pubens*, Pinckneya

*Pinus albiculis*, Whitebark pine

*Pinus aristata* var. *aristata*, Colorado

bristlecone pine

*Pinus aristata* var. *longaeva*, Intermountain

bristlecone pine

*Pinus attenuata*, Knobcone pine

*Pinus balfouriana*, Foxtail pine

*Pinus banksiana*, Jack pine

*Pinus cembroides*, Mexican pinyon pine

*Pinus clausa*, Sand pine

*Pinus contorta* var. *bolanderi*, Bolander's pine

*Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*, Shore pine

*Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*, Lodgepole pine

*Pinus contorta* var. *murrayana*, Sierra

lodgepole pine

*Pinus coulteri*, Coulter pine

*Pinus discolor*, Border pinyon pine

*Pinus echinata*, Shortleaf pine

*Pinus edulis*, Pinyon (two-leaf) pine

*Pinus edulis* var. *fallax*, Fallax pinyon pine

*Pinus elliotii* var. *densa*, South Florida slash pine

*Pinus elliotii* var. *elliotii*, Slash pine (typ.)

*Pinus engelmannii*, Apache pine

*Pinus flexilis*, Limber pine

*Pinus glabra*, Spruce pine

*Pinus jeffreyi*, Jeffrey pine

*Pinus lambertiana*, Sugar pine

*Pinus leiophylla* var. *chihuahuana*, Chihuahua pine

*Pinus monophylla*, Singleleaf pinyon pine

*Pinus monticola*, Western white pine

*Pinus muricata*, Bishop pine

*Pinus nigra*, Austrian pine△

*Pinus palustris*, Longleaf pine

*Pinus ponderosa* var. *arizonica*, Arizona pine

*Pinus ponderosa* var. *ponderosa*, Ponderosa pine

*Pinus ponderosa* var. *scopulorum*, Rocky Mountain

ponderosa pine

*Pinus pungens*, Table Mountain pine

*Pinus quadrifolia*, Parry pinyon pine

*Pinus radiata*, Monterey pine

*Pinus resinosa*, Red pine

*Pinus rigida*, Pitch pine

*Pinus sabiniana*, Digger pine

*Pinus serotina*, Pond pine

*Pinus strobiformis*, Southwestern white pine

*Pinus strobus*, Eastern white pine

*Pinus sylvestris*, Scotch pine△

*Pinus taeda*, Loblolly pine

*Pinus torreyana*, Torrey pine

*Pinus virginiana*, Virginia pine

*Pinus washoensis*, Washoe pine

*Piscidia piscipula*, Florida fishpoison-tree

*Pisonia rotundata*, Pisonia

*Pistacia texana*, Texas pistache

*Pithecellobium flexicaule*, Ebony blackbead

*Pithecellobium guadalupense*, Guadeloupe blackbead

*Pithecellobium pallens*, Huajillo

*Pithecellobium unguis-cati*, Catclaw blackbead

*Planera aquatica*, Water-elm

*Platanus occidentalis*, Sycamore

*Platanus racemosa*, California sycamore

*Platanus wrightii*, Arizona sycamore

*Poncirus trifoliata*, Trifoliata-orange△

*Populus alba*, White poplar△

*Populus angustifolia*, Narrowleaf cottonwood

*Populus balsamifera*, Balsam poplar

*Populus deltoides* var. *deltoides*, Eastern

cottonwood

*Populus deltoides* var. *occidentalis*, Plains cottonwood

*Populus fremontii* var. *fremontii*, Freemont

cottonwood (typ.)

*Populus fremontii* var. *mesetae*, Meseta cottonwood

*Populus fremontii* var. *wislizeni*, Rio Grande

cottonwood

*Populus grandidentata*, Bigtooth aspen

*Populus heterophylla*, Swamp cottonwood

*Populus tremuloides*, Quaking aspen

*Populus trichocarpa*, Black cottonwood

*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *glandulosa*, Honey

mesquite (typ.)

*Prosopis glandulosa* var. *torreyana*, Western

honey mesquite

*Prosopis pubescens*, Screwbean mesquite

*Prosopis velutina*, Velvet mesquite

*Prunus alleghaniensis*, Allegheny plum

*Prunus americana*, American plum

*Prunus angustifolia*, Chickasaw plum

*Prunus avium*, Mazzard cherry△

*Prunus caroliniana*, Carolina laurelcherry

*Prunus cerasus*, Sour cherry△

*Prunus domestica*, Garden plum△

*Prunus emarginata*, Bitter cherry

*Prunus fremontii*, Desert apricot

*Prunus hortulana*, Hortulan plum

*Prunus ilicifolia*, Hollyleaf cherry

*Prunus laurocerasus*, English laurelcherry△

*Prunus lyonii*, Catalina cherry

*Prunus mahaleb*, Mahaleb cherry△

*Prunus mexicana*, Mexican plum

*Prunus munsoniana*, Wildgoose plum

*Prunus myrtifolia*, West Indies cherry

*Prunus nigra*, Canada plum

*Prunus pensylvanica*, Pin cherry

*Prunus persica*, Peach△

*Prunus serotina* var. *alabamensis*, Alabama

black cherry

*Prunus serotina* var. *eximia*, Escarpment cherry

*Prunus serotina* var. *rufula*, Southwestern

black cherry

*Prunus serotina* var. *serotina*, Black cherry (typ.)

*Prunus subcordata*, Klamath plum

*Prunus umbellata*, Flatwoods plum

*Prunus virginiana* var. *melanocarpa*, Western

chokecherry cherry

*Prunus virginiana* var. *virginiana*, Chokecherry

cherry (typ.)

*Pseudophoenix sargentii*, Buccaneer-palm

*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*, Bigcone Douglas-fir

*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*, Rocky

Mountain Douglas-fir

*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *menziesii*,

Coast Douglas-fir

*Psidium guajava*, Guava△

*Psidium longipes*, Long-stalk stopper

*Ptelea crenulata*, California hoptree

*Ptelea trifoliata*, Common hoptree

*Pyrus communis*, Common pear△

## Q

*Quercus agrifolia*, Coast live oak

*Quercus alba*, White oak

*Quercus arizonica*, Arizona white oak

*Quercus arkansana*, Arkansas oak

*Quercus bicolor*, Swamp white oak

*Quercus chapmanii*, Chapman oak

*Quercus chrysolepis*, Canyon live oak

*Quercus coccinea*, Scarlet oak

*Quercus douglasii*, Blue oak

*Quercus dunni*, Dunn oak

*Quercus durandii* var. *breviloba*, Bigelow oak

*Quercus durandii* var. *durandii*, Durand oak (typ.)

*Quercus ellipsoidalis*, Northern pin oak

*Quercus emoryi*, Emory oak

*Quercus engelmannii*, Engelmann oak

*Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*, Southern red oak

*Quercus falcata* var. *pagodifolia*, Cherrybark oak

*Quercus gambelii*, Gambel oak

*Quercus garryana*, Oregon white oak

*Quercus georgiana*, Georgia oak

*Quercus glaucoides*, Lacey oak

*Quercus graciliformis*, Chisos oak

*Quercus gravesii*, Graves oak

*Quercus grisea*, Gray oak

*Quercus harvardii*, Harvard oak

*Quercus hemisphaerica*, Darlington oak

*Quercus hypoleucoides*, Silverleaf oak

*Quercus ilicifolia*, Bear oak

*Quercus imbricaria*, Shingle oak

*Quercus incana*, Bluejack oak

*Quercus kelloggii*, California black oak

*Quercus laevis*, Turkey oak

*Quercus laurifolia*, Laurel oak

*Quercus lobata*, Valley oak

*Quercus lyrata*, Overcup oak

*Quercus macdonaldii*, McDonald oak

*Quercus macrocarpa*, Bur oak

*Quercus marilandica*, Blackjack oak

*Quercus michauxii*, Swamp chestnut oak

*Quercus mohriana*, Mohr oak

*Quercus muehlenbergii*, Chinkapin oak

*Quercus myrtifolia*, Myrtle oak

*Quercus nigra*, Water oak

*Quercus nuttallii*, Nuttall oak

*Quercus oblongifolia*, Mexican blue oak

*Quercus oglethorpensis*, Oglethorpe oak



*Quercus palustris*, Pin oak  
*Quercus phellos*, Willow oak  
*Quercus prinoides*, Dwarf chinquapin oak  
*Quercus prinus*, Chestnut oak  
*Quercus pungens* var. *pungens*, Sandpaper oak (typ.)  
*Quercus pungens* var. *vaseyana*, Vasey oak  
*Quercus robur*, English oakΔ  
*Quercus rubra*, Northern red oak  
*Quercus rugosa*, Nettle oak  
*Quercus shumardii* var. *shumardii*, Shumard oak (typ.)  
*Quercus shumardii* var. *texana*, Texas oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *margaretta*, Sand post oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *paludosa*, Delta post oak  
*Quercus stellata* var. *stellata*, Post oak (typ.)  
*Quercus toumeyi*, Toumey oak  
*Quercus turbinella* var. *ajacensis*, Ajo oak  
*Quercus turbinella* var. *turbinella*, Turbinella oak (typ.)  
*Quercus velutina*, Black oak  
*Quercus virginiana* var. *fusiformis*, Texas live oak  
*Quercus virginiana* var. *geminata*, Sand live oak  
*Quercus virginiana* var. *virginiana*, Live oak (typ.)  
*Quercus wislizeni*, Interior live oak

## R

*Rapanea punctata*, Florida rapanea  
*Reynosa septentrionalis*, Darling-plum  
*Rhamnus betulifolia*, Birchleaf buckthorn  
*Rhamnus californica*, California buckthorn  
*Rhamnus caroliniana*, Carolina buckthorn  
*Rhamnus cathartica*, European buckthornΔ  
*Rhamnus crocea*, Hollyleaf buckthorn  
*Rhamnus frangula*, Glossy buckthornΔ  
*Rhamnus purshiana*, Cascara buckthorn  
*Rhizophora mangle*, Red mangrove  
*Rhododendron catawbiense*, Catawba rhododendron  
*Rhododendron macrophyllum*, Pacific rhododendron  
*Rhododendron maximum*, Rosebay rhododendron  
*Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, Downy-myrtleΔ  
*Rhus choriophylla*, Mearns sumac  
*Rhus copallina* var. *copallina*, Shining sumac (typ.)  
*Rhus copallina* var. *leucantha*, Southern sumac  
*Rhus glabra*, Smooth sumac  
*Rhus integrifolia*, Lemonade sumac  
*Rhus kearneyi*, Kearney sumac  
*Rhus lanceolata*, Prairie sumac  
*Rhus laurina*, Laurel sumac  
*Rhus microphylla*, Littleleaf sumac  
*Rhus ovata*, Sugar sumac  
*Rhus typhina*, Staghorn sumac  
*Rhus virens*, Evergreen sumac  
*Ricinus communis*, CastorbeanΔ  
*Robinia kelseyi*, Kelsey locust  
*Robinia neomexicana*, New Mexico locust  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*, Black locust

*Robinia viscosa*, Clammy locust  
*Roystonea elata*, Florida royalpalm

## S

*Sabal mexicana*, Mexican palmetto  
*Sabal minor*, Dwarf palmetto  
*Sabal palmetto*, Cabbage palmetto  
*Salix alaxensis*, Feltleaf willow  
*Salix alba*, White willowΔ  
*Salix amygdaloides*, Peachleaf willow  
*Salix arbusculoides*, Littletree willow  
*Salix babylonica*, Weeping willowΔ  
*Salix bebbiana*, Bebb willow  
*Salix bonplandiana*, Bonpland willow  
*Salix caroliniana*, Coastal plain willow  
*Salix discolor*, Pussy willow  
*Salix exigua*, Sandbar willow  
*Salix floridana*, Florida willow  
*Salix fluviatilis*, River willow  
*Salix fragilis*, Crack willowΔ  
*Salix geyerana*, Geyer willow  
*Salix gooddingii*, Goodding willow  
*Salix hindsiana*, Hinds willow  
*Salix hookerana*, Hooker willow  
*Salix lasiandra*, Pacific willow  
*Salix lasiolepis*, Arroyo willow  
*Salix lucida*, Shining willow  
*Salix lutea*, Yellow willow  
*Salix mackenziana*, Mackenzie willow  
*Salix melanopsis*, Dusky willow  
*Salix nigra*, Black willow  
*Salix pellita*, Satiny willow  
*Salix petiolaris*, Meadow willow  
*Salix purpurea*, Purple-osier willowΔ  
*Salix pyrifolia*, Balsam willow  
*Salix scoulerana*, Scouler willow  
*Salix sericea*, Silky willow  
*Salix serissima*, Autumn willow  
*Salix sessilifolia*, Northwest willow  
*Salix sitchensis*, Sitka willow  
*Salix taxifolia*, Yewleaf willow  
*Salix tracyi*, Tracy willow  
*Salix viminalis*, Basket willowΔ  
*Sambucus callicarpa*, Pacific red elder  
*Sambucus canadensis* var. *canadensis*, American elder  
*Sambucus canadensis* var. *laciniata*, Florida elder  
*Sambucus cerulea*, Blue elder  
*Sambucus melanocarpa*, Blackbead elder  
*Sambucus mexicana*, Mexican elder  
*Sambucus velutina*, Velvet elder  
*Sapindus drummondii*, Western soapberry  
*Sapindus saponaria*, Wingleaf soapberry  
*Sapium biloculare*, Jumping-bean sapium  
*Sapium sebiferum*, TallowtreeΔ  
*Sassafras albidum*, Sassafras  
*Savia bahamensis*, Maidenbush

*Schaefferia frutescens*, Florida-boxwood  
*Schinus molle*, PeppertreeΔ  
*Schinus terebinthifolia*, Brazil peppertreeΔ  
*Schoepfia chrysophylloides*, Graytwig  
*Sequoia sempervirens*, Coast redwood  
*Sequoiadendron giganteum*, Giant sequoia  
*Serenoa repens*, Saw-palmetto  
*Shepherdia argentea*, Silver buffaloberry  
*Simarouba glauca*, Paradise-tree  
*Solanum elaeagnifolium*, Mullein nightshade  
*Sophora affinis*, Texas sophora  
*Sophora secundiflora*, Mescalbean sophora  
*Sorbus americana*, American mountain-ash  
*Sorbus aucuparia*, European mountain-ashΔ  
*Sorbus decora*, Showy mountain-ash  
*Sorbus scopulina*, Greene mountain-ash  
*Sorbus sitchensis*, Sitka mountain-ash  
*Staphylea bolanderi*, Sierra bladder nut  
*Staphylea trifolia*, American bladder nut  
*Stewartia malacodendron*, Virginia stewartia  
*Stewartia ovata*, Mountain stewartia  
*Styrax americanus*, American snowbell  
*Styrax grandifolius*, Bigleaf snowbell  
*Styrax platanifolius*, Sycamore-leaf snowbell  
*Suriana maritima*, Baycedar  
*Swietenia mahagoni*, West Indies mahogany  
*Symplocos tinctoria*, Sweetleaf

## T

*Tamarindus indica*, TamarindΔ  
*Tamarix chinensis*, TamariskΔ  
*Tamarix gallica*, French tamariskΔ  
*Tamarix parviflora*, Small-flower tamariskΔ  
*Taxodium distichum* var. *distichum*, Baldcypress (typ.)  
*Taxodium distichum* var. *nutans*, Pondcypress  
*Taxodium mucronatum*, Montezuma baldcypress  
*Taxus brevifolia*, Pacific yew  
*Taxus floridana*, Florida yew  
*Tecoma stans*, Yellow-elder  
*Terminalia catappa*, India-almondΔ  
*Tetrazygia bicolor*, Florida tetrazygia  
*Thespesia populnea*, Portia treeΔ  
*Thrinax morrisii*, Key thatcpalm  
*Thrinax radiata*, Florida thatcpalm  
*Thuja occidentalis*, Northern white-cedar  
*Thuja orientalis*, Oriental arborvitaeΔ  
*Thuja plicata*, Western redcedar  
*Tilia americana*, American basswood  
*Tilia caroliniana*, Carolina basswood  
*Tilia heterophylla*, White basswood  
*Torreya californica*, California torreya  
*Torreya taxifolia*, Florida torreya  
*Toxicodendron vernix*, Poison-sumac  
*Trema lamarckiana*, West Indies tremo  
*Trema micrantha*, Florida tremo  
*Tsuga canadensis*, Eastern hemlock  
*Tsuga caroliniana*, Carolina hemlock

*Tsuga heterophylla*, Western hemlock  
*Tsuga mertensiana*, Mountain hemlock

## U

*Ulmus alata*, Winged elm  
*Ulmus americana*, American elm  
*Ulmus americana* var. *floridana*, Florida elm  
*Ulmus crassifolia*, Cedar elm  
*Ulmus pumila*, Siberian elmΔ  
*Ulmus rubra*, Slippery elm  
*Ulmus serotina*, September elm  
*Ulmus thomasii*, Rock elm  
*Umbellularia californica*, California-laurel  
*Ungnadia speciosa*, Mexican-buckeye

## V

*Vaccinium arboreum*, Tree sparkleberry  
*Vauquelinia californica*, Torrey vauquelinia  
*Vauquelinia pauciflora*, Fewflower vauquelinia  
*Viburnum lentago*, Nannyberry  
*Viburnum nudum*, Possumhaw viburnum  
*Viburnum obovatum*, Walter viburnum  
*Viburnum prunifolium*, Blackhaw  
*Viburnum rufidulum*, Rusty blackhaw  
*Viburnum trilobum*, American cranberrybush  
*Vitex agnus-castus*, Common chastetreeΔ

## W

*Washingtonia filifera*, California (fan)palm  
 washingtonia

## X

*Ximenia americana*, Tallowwood

## Y

*Yucca aloifolia*, Aloe yucca  
*Yucca brevifolia*, Joshua-tree  
*Yucca carnerosana*, Carneros (Spanish-dagger) yucca  
*Yucca elata*, Soap tree yucca  
*Yucca faxoniana*, Faxon yucca  
*Yucca gloriosa*, Moundlily yucca  
*Yucca rostrata*, Beaked yucca  
*Yucca schidigera*, Mojave yucca  
*Yucca schottii*, Schott yucca  
*Yucca torreyi*, Torrey yucca  
*Yucca treculeana*, Trecul yucca

## Z

*Zanthoxylum americanum*, Common prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*, Hercules-club  
*Zanthoxylum coriaceum*, Biscayne prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum fagara*, Lime prickly-ash  
*Zanthoxylum flavum*, West Indies satinwood  
*Zanthoxylum hirsutum*, Texas hercules-club  
*Ziziphus jujuba*, Common jujubeΔ  
*Ziziphus obtusifolia*, Lotebush

**ACACIA**Long-spine, *Acacia macracantha* (Fla.)\*\***APRICOT**Desert, *Prunus fremontii* (Calif.)**ARAUCARIA**Cunningham, *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hawaii)**ASH**Chihuahua, *Fraxinus papillosa* (Tex., N. Mex., Ariz.)Blue, *Fraxinus quadrangulata* (Ohio, Ill., Kan.)Fragrant, *Fraxinus cuspidata* (Tex., N. Mex. Ariz.)Gregg, *Fraxinus greggii* (Tex.)**BAYBERRY**Evergreen, *Myrica heterophylla* (N.J., Pa., Del.)**BITTERBUSH***Picramnia pentandra* (Fla.)**BLACKBEAD**Catclaw, *Pithecellobium unguis-cati* (Fla.)**BLACK-CALABASH***Amphitecna latifolia* (Fla.)**BUCKTHORN**Birchleaf, *Rhamnus betulifolia* (Tex., N. Mex. Ariz.)**BURNINGBUSH**Western, *Euonymus occidentalis* (Wash., Ore.)**CAPER**Limber, *Capparis flexuosa* (Fla.)**CASTORBEAN***Ricinus communis* (Fla.)**CEANOTHUS**Feltleaf, *Ceanothus arboreus* (Calif.)Greenbark, *Ceanothus spinosus* (Calif.)**CERCOCARPUS**Catalina, *Cercocarpus traskiae* (Calif.)**CHERRY**Pin, *Prunus pensylvanica* (Colo.)**CHINKAPIN**Florida, *Castanea alnifolia* (Fla.)**COCOPLUM***Chrysobalanus icaco* (Fla.)**COLUBRINA**Coffee, *Colubrina arborescens* (Fla.)Cuba, *Colubrina cubensis* (Fla.)**CYPRESS**Santa Cruz, *Cupressus goveniana* var. *abramsiana* (Calif.)**DOWNY-MYRTLE***Rhodomyrtus tomentosa* (Fla.)**ELDER**Velvet, *Sambucus velutina* (Calif., Nev., Ariz.)**FIDDLEWOOD**Berlandier, *Citharexylum berlandieri* (Tex.)**FIR**Bristlecone, *Abies bracteata* (Colo., Idaho, Ore., Calif.)**FORESTIERA**Texas, *Forestiera angustifolia* (Tex.)**FREMONTIA**Mexican, *Fremontodendron mexicanum* (Calif.)**GUAVA***Psidium guajava* (Fla., Calif.)**HAWTHORN**Barberry, *Crataegus berberifolia* (Ill., Kan., Tex., Miss., Ky., Mo., La., Ark.)Brainerd, *Crataegus brainerdii* (Mich., Ohio, Pa.)Broadleaf, *Crataegus dilatata* (N.Y., Vt., N.H.)Fireberry, *Crataegus chrysocarpa* (Maine, Wyo.)Gregg, *Crataegus greggiana* (Tex.)Hartison, *Crataegus hartisonii* (Tenn., Ala., Miss.)Kansas, *Crataegus coccinoides* (Kan., Mo.)Pensacola, *Crataegus lacrimata* (Fla.)Reverchon, *Crataegus reverchonii* (Mo., Kan.)Texas, *Crataegus texana* (Tex.)Threeflower, *Crataegus triflora* (Ga., Ala., Miss.)Tracy, *Crataegus tracyi* (Tex.)Willow, *Crataegus saligna* (Colo.)**HICKORY**Mockernut, *Carya tomentosa* (Mass., N.Y.)**HOLLY**Dune, *Ilex opaca* var. *arenicola* (Fla.)Tawnyberry, *Ilex krugiana* (Fla.)**KIDNEYWOOD**Texas, *Eysenhardtia texana* (Tex.)**LICARIA**Florida, *Licaria triandra* (Fla.)**LIME***Citrus aurantifolia* (Fla.)**LOCUST**Kelsey, *Robinia kelseyi* (N.C., Tenn., Ky.)**LYONTREE***Lyonothamnus floribundus* (Calif.)**MAGNOLIA**Sweetbay, *Magnolia virginiana* (N.Y., N.J., Pa.)**MAIDENBUSH***Savia bahamensis* (Fla.)**MARLBERRY***Ardisia escallonioides* (Fla.)**MEXICAN-BUCKEYE***Ungadia speciosa* (Tex., N. Mex.)**NECTANDRA**Florida, *Nectandra coriacea* (Fla.)**NIGHTSHADE**Mullein, *Solanum erianthum* (Fla., Ala., La.)**OAK**Delta post, *Quercus stellata* var. *paludosa* (Miss., La., Tex.)McDonald, *Quercus macdonaldii* (Calif.)Myrtle, *Quercus myrtifolia* (S.C., Fla., Miss.)Sandpaper (typ.), *Quercus pungens* var. *pungens* (Tex., N. Mex.)**ORANGE**Sour, *Citrus aurantium* (Fla., Ga.)**PALMETTO**Dwarf, *Sabal minor* (N.C., Fla., Tex., Okla., Ariz.)**PAWPAW**Bigflower, *Asimina obovata* (N.C., S.C., Ga., Fla.)**PINE**Fallax pinyon, *Pinus edulis* var. *fallax* (Colo., Utah)**PISTACHE**Texas, *Pistacia texana* (Tex.)**PONDCEPRESS***Taxodium distichum* var. *nutans* (Fla., La.)**POPLAR**White, *Populus alba* (Mich., Ohio, Pa.)**PRICKLY-ASH**Biscayne, *Zanthoxylum coriaceum* (Fla.)**PRICKLYPEAR**Brazil, *Opuntia brasiliensis* (Fla.)**PRIVET**Japanese, *Ligustrum sinense* (S.C., Ala., La.)**SEVEN-YEAR-APPLE***Genipa clusiifolia* (Fla.)**SNOWBELL**American, *Styrax americanus* (Va., N.C., S.C., Ga.)Sycamore-leaf, *Styrax platanifolius* (Tex.)**STOPPER**Long-stalk, *Psidium longipes* (Fla.)Twinberry (typ.), *Myrcianthes fragrans* var. *fragrans* (Fla.)**SUGAR-APPLE***Annona squamosa* (Fla.)**SUMAC**Kearney, *Rhus kearneyi* (Calif.)Laurel, *Rhus laurina* (Calif.)Lemonade, *Rhus integrifolia* (Calif.)Littleleaf, *Rhus microphylla* (Tex., Okla., N. Mex., Ariz.)**TAMARISK**French, *Tamarix gallica* (Tex., La.)**TETRAZYGIA**Florida, *Tetrazygia bicolor* (Fla.)**TORCHWOOD**Balsam, *Amyris balsamifera* (Fla.)**TREMA**West Indies, *Trema lamarckiana* (Fla.)**VAUQUELINIA**Fewflower, *Vauquelinia pauciflora* (Ariz.)**WHITE-MANGROVE***Laguncularia racemosa* (Fla.)**WINTERBERRY**Mountain, *Ilex montana* (Ky., Tenn., Ga.)**WILLOW**Balsam, *Salix pyrifolia* (Minn., Wis., Mich., N.Y., Maine)Basket, *Salix viminalis* (Mass., Maine, Conn., R.I., Vt.)Dusky, *Salix melanopsis* (Wash., Ore., Utah, Calif., Wyo.)Geyer, *Salix geyerana* (Mont., Ariz., Colo., Wyo.)Littletree, *Salix arbusculoides* (Alaska)Northwest, *Salix sessilifolia* (Wash., Ore.)River, *Salix fluviatilis* (Maine, Minn., S.D., Kan., Va.)Satiny, *Salix pellita* (Minn., Wis., Mich., N.Y., Maine, Vt., N.H.)**YELLOW-ELDER***Tecoma stans* (Tex., N. Mex., Ariz.)**YUCCA**Aloe, *Yucca aloifolia* (N.C., S.C., Ga., Ala., Fla.)

\*\*Indicates states in which species can be found

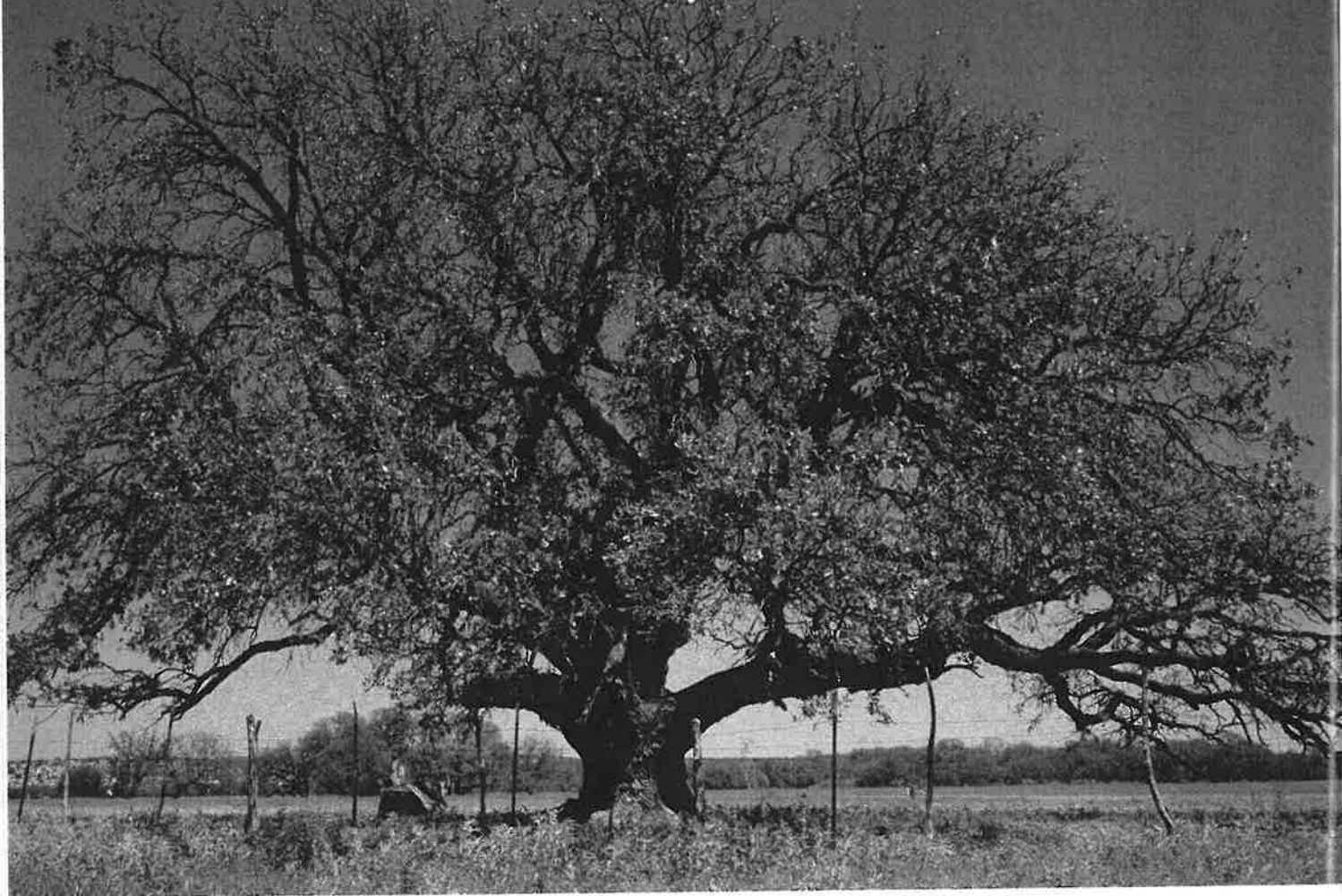
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# Land of the LITTLE GIANTS

Wild-dillys. Blollys. And champion trees you can wrap your hand around. Welcome to Key Largo, where less is more.

—Story and photos by Whit Bronaugh

**T**o a temperate naturalist in search of big trees, the tropical forest of Key Largo Hammocks Botanical State Park did not look promising. In fact, with short, spindly trees and a canopy that tops out at about 40 feet, it looked more like a thicket than a forest of champions. Yet, according to the National Register of Big Trees, Key Largo is a hotspot for champion trees.

The Florida Keys have more species of native trees—about 110—than any other location north of Mexico. Since most of these trees can survive only in the Florida Keys and nearby mainland, tiny Key Largo has relatively little competition, which translates to an astounding 20 national champions. In fact, only 11 states have more title holders than this area, which covers less than 30 square miles! As one who has logged thousands of miles in pursuit of the biggest trees, I felt this was something I had to see.

Fortunately, I decided to visit in February, when the chances of becoming addlebrained from the heat, anemic from the mosquito horde, or battered by a hurricane were mercifully low. Unfortunately, I didn't know a stopper from a strongback, much less a wild-dilly, myrtle-of-the-river, gumbo-limbo, blolly, or any of a host of equally strangely named trees. Also, even if I correctly matched a tree to a description and name in my field guide, I wouldn't know whether that particular specimen had champion potential or not. Fortunately, I knew someone who would.

Joseph Nemec, a park ranger at Key Largo Hammocks Botanical State Park, grew up about 5,300 miles from Key Largo, in Czechoslovakia, but he knows the native

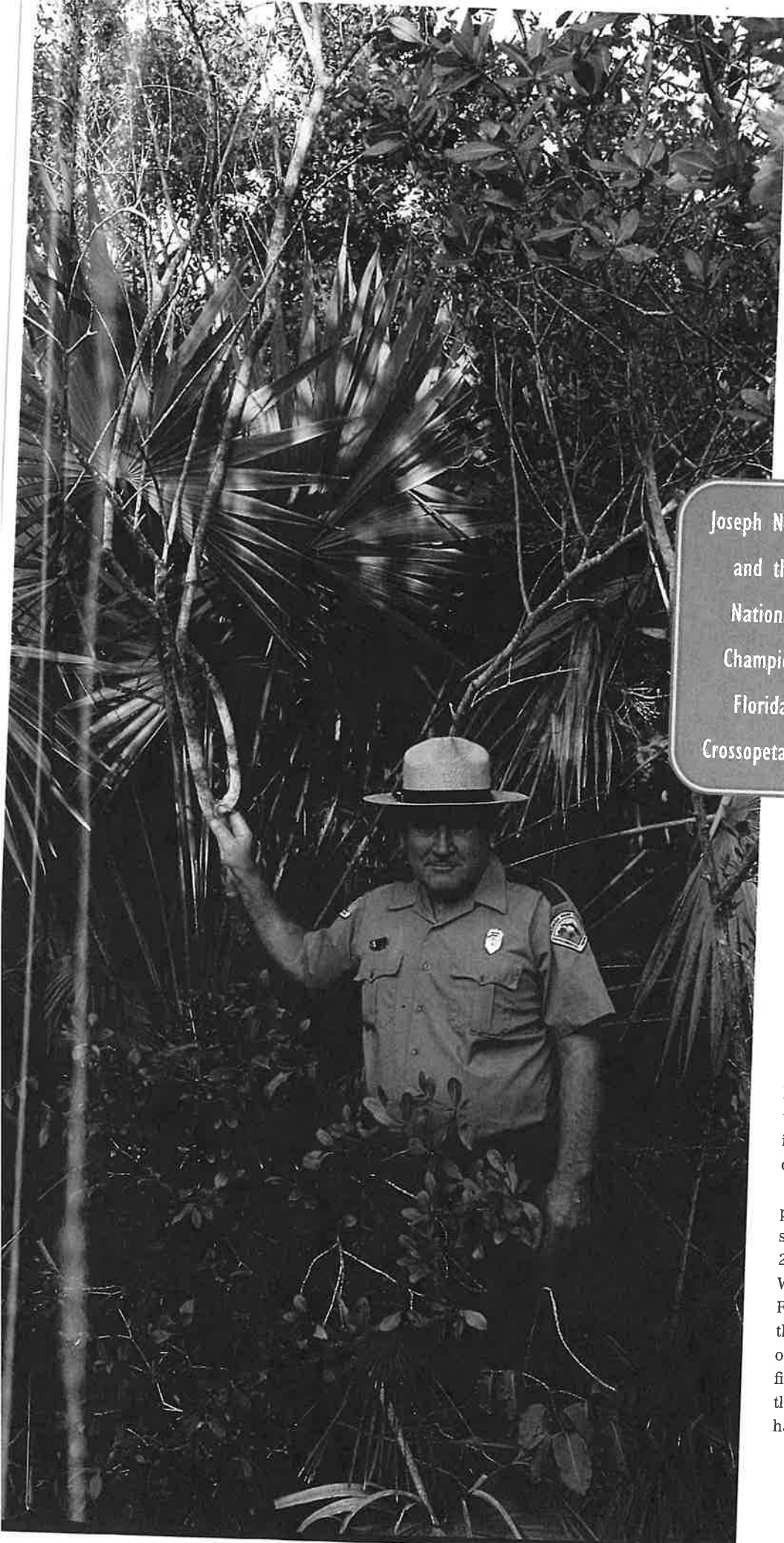
flora as well as any degree-laden botanist. After learning of AMERICAN FORESTS' Big Tree program a few years ago, he quickly located 14 new champions, all within the boundaries of his park and the adjacent Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge. This combined area has the largest tracts of subtropical West Indian hardwood hammock in the United States.

"This is my park here," said Nemec as we drove into the northern section. "No people, more trees."

Nemec parked his truck and led the way into the thickety jungle, holding a stick to catch spider webs, and warning me not to touch the Florida poison tree and mind the curved spines of the devil's claw vine. Soon we emerged from the hammock and followed its edge until Nemec stopped and pointed out what I took to be a large sapling. Standing next to it, he was eye level with the trunk's halfway point, and his hand easily encircled the tree's girth.

A bird's-eye view of Key Largo's subtropical West Indies hardwood hammock.





Joseph Nemec  
and the  
National  
Champion  
Florida  
Crossopetalum

"This is a Florida crossopetalum," he said. "The national champion." Right, I thought, but I could see from the pride on his face that it was no joke. An ultra-featherweight at 17 points, the Florida crossopetalum is the smallest champ on Key Largo, as well as the smallest one in the entire 2002 National Register of Big Trees. In fact, it wins every smallest-of-the-biggest category with an 11-foot height, 3-foot crown, and 5-inch girth.

In the arena of champion trees, of course, Florida crossopetalums don't compete with sequoias or any other tree that is not a Florida crossopetalum. Relative bigness is especially relevant on Key Largo, where the average Big Tree is 29 feet tall with an 8-inch diameter, 14-foot crown spread, and a score of only 58 points.

Nemec showed me six other champs that weigh in under 40 points: hophush, tallowwood, boxleaf stopper, myrtle-of-the-river, roughleaf velvetseed, and graytwig. Every time Nemec showed me a point-challenged champion, I found it hard to get enthusiastic—until he pointed to a specimen half as big and said,

"Usually they are that size."

The relatively small stature of Key Largo champion trees may actually have less to do with their true growth potential than with other factors. All reside at the northern limit of their species distribution, which means growing conditions are less than optimal. Every few years they get pummeled by hurricanes. Freezing weather, though rare, can have a big impact. The hammocks of Key Largo, built on relatively young limestone deposits, have very thin, rocky soils. And no place on the island has been free from major human disturbance in recent times.

Not far from the biggest crossopetalum, Nemec showed me an impressive West Indian mahogany. It and the 278-point champion mahogany in Key West are more representative of the Florida Keys' precolonial forests than are the younger trees of today. Mahogany and other trees valued for their wood were the first to be cut, and in the early 1800s settlers cleared and burned parts of the hammocks for agriculture.





The 24-foot-tall National Champion Boxleaf Stopper has a crown spread of only 8 feet.

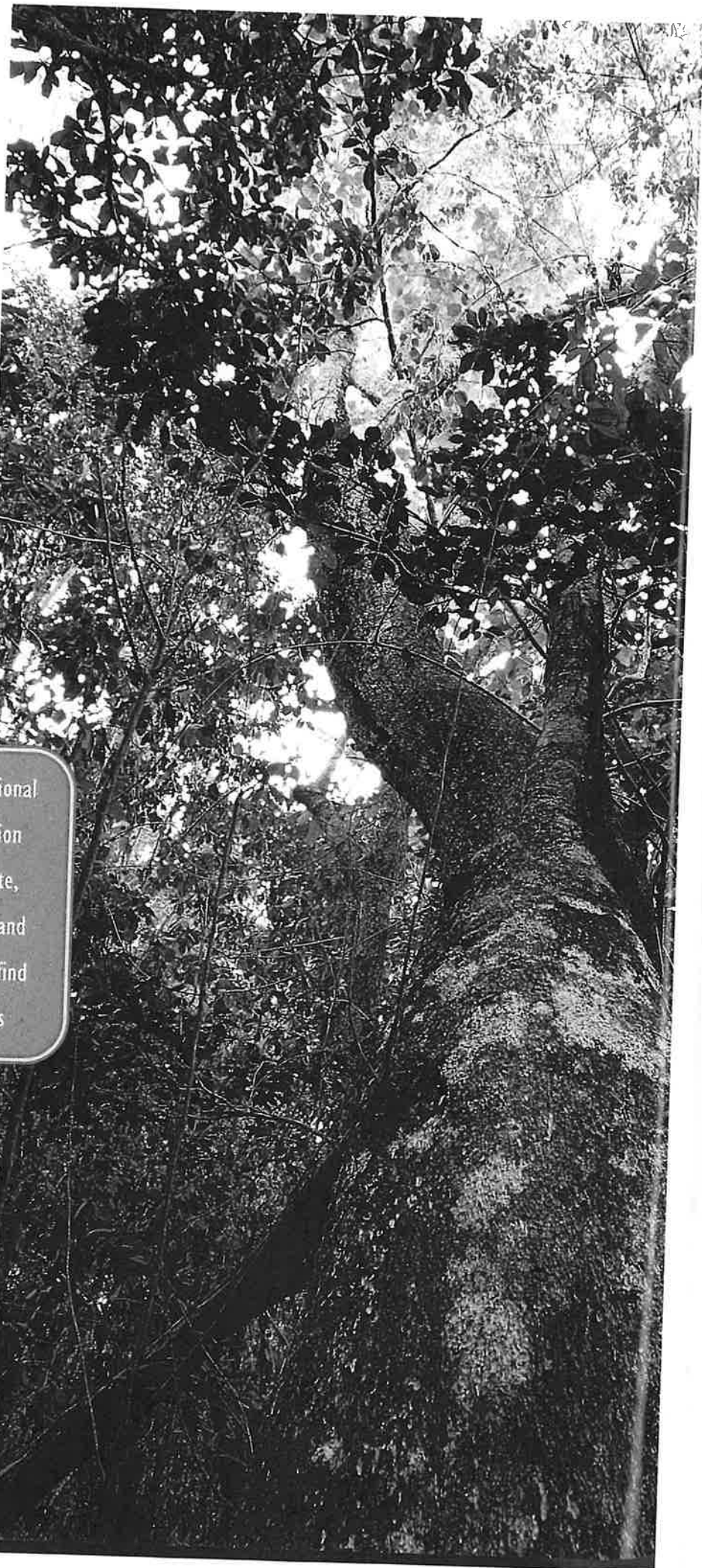
The most devastating impact came from cutting trees for firewood and charcoal. Today, most of the Keys' remaining tropical hardwood hammocks are privately owned and therefore threatened by development. Fortunately, Key Largo's protected hammocks are on their way back. While Nemec's champions are big now compared to their peers, they may have many years of growth yet to come.

Most of the Key Largo champs are not yet big enough to hide behind, but there are a few that are well above the you've-got-to-be-kidding size. The biggest is the longleaf blolly, which checks in at 103 points with a girth of more than 5 feet.

Blolly, to answer your question, is short for loblolly, an old British and nautical term for the "thick gruel" that came to Americans' minds when they saw the mud holes and swampy depressions where blolly (and loblolly pine) grows. The longleaf blolly is also called 'antwood' because its trunk provides shelter for nesting ants whose droppings fertilize the tree and allow it to grow in otherwise nutrient-poor soils.

Of similar size to the champion blolly is the largest of Nemec's nominations, the 95-

The National  
Champion  
Hypelate,  
a rare and  
hard-to-find  
species





The slender champion graytwig measures 15 feet tall with a point total of only 25.



The champ of the stout-trunked, rough-barked Bahama strongback has 64 points.

point hypelate, which he and other botanists call white ironwood. Even if you're not looking for a champion, the species is rare and difficult to find.

In less than two days, Nemec guided me to every one of the 14 champions he has discovered: The 66-point orange-barked soldierwood, so named for the explosive "pop" it makes when the seeds are catapulted away from the parent tree's shade. The 64-point Bahama strongback, a stout-trunked tree with rough bark that Bahamian women use to make a tea to revive their "tired" men.

I also saw the 39-point hopbush, whose closest relatives are restricted to Australia and which recalls a time when the continents were joined. But my favorite was the modestly proportioned red stopper, which has a 19-inch girth and 23-foot height. Its peach-colored bark makes it look like it belongs in the West Indies—but the numerous scratches on its trunk speak of northern raccoons.

Key Largo is an interesting mix of tropical plants and temperate animals. Gray squirrels, opossums, and box turtles live in a forest of guiana-plums, milkbarks, and inkwoods.

How did this happen? During the Ice Age southern Florida was cooler and had no tropical vegetation. The native tropical trees now on Key Largo arrived after

the glaciers retreated 10,000 years ago. They could not have come via Mexico and the temperate gulf states. Instead, they flew in on the winds of hurricanes and in the guts of birds and thrived. These are truly big trees, despite their slim stature among their Register peers.

Uncharted wonders still remain among this forest of little giants. There are currently eight trees native to Key Largo for which the throne is empty: limber caper, white-mangrove, maidenbush, catclaw blackbead, Florida nectandra, marlberry, seven-year-apple, and mullein nightshade. Nemec believes many more contenders are waiting to be discovered in his park, even for those species with current champs.

But whether you find a champion or not, as Joseph Nemec will tell you, "If you like trees, it's paradise." And just maybe, by the end of your stay, you'll know a wild-dilly when you see one.

*NOTE: Visitors to Key Largo Hammocks Botanical State Park need a special permit to search for big trees off-trail. Currently, Crocodile National Wildlife Refuge is currently off-limits to hikers. AF*

*Photojournalist Whit Bronaugh is based in Eugene, Oregon, and regularly covers the National Register of Big Trees for American Forests.*



## COMMUNITIES

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# Nurturing Nature

Trees give scale to human life. They're also a measure of how well we're protecting the world around us.  
By Deborah Gangloff and Gary Moll

**I**t was a hot July day in 1862. A tall, drawn man and his small son strolled toward the huge copper beech next to the cottage where the family spent summer weekends escaping the heat and humidity of downtown

Washington, DC.

The tree was at least 135 years old then and its cool shade was welcome relief. The boy could play beneath the spreading branches while the father, Abraham Lincoln, sought respite from the daily pressures of being President of the United States in what was arguably the most difficult periods in American history.

That copper beech, which succumbed to old age earlier this year, stood sentry at what is now the U.S. Soldiers and Airmen's home in northwest Washington for 275 years. Although the main stem is dead, the tree lives on. A copper beech growing in an open area, like the yard of Lincoln's retreat, develops branches that can touch the ground and take root. Those branches have grown into a circle of trees, like a fortress wall surrounding the place where Lincoln and his son Tad rested against the massive trunk.

News of the copper beech's demise made the obituaries page in the *Washington Post*, reminding us why we remain so fascinated with trees, especially big ones. Trees give scale to human life, enduring through generations. And they help us connect with history. Imagine sitting in the same spot where Lincoln sat, or touching a tree grown from seed brought back from the wild, wild West by explorers Lewis and Clark.

We can learn a lot from big trees, which is why AMERICAN FORESTS created the National Register of Big Trees in 1940. At 275 years of age, Lincoln's copper beech was youthful compared to many trees in the Register. Redwoods can live 10 times that long, and bristlecone pines can be more than 4,500 years old.

Age and size vary greatly in the national Register, depending on species and location. But not all national champions are old or healthy; they're just the largest known of their species. For example, foresters long believed the Louis Vieux American elm, which stood on the Vermillion River in Kansas, was centuries old. Imagine their surprise when they learned it was

less than 125 years old. Big trees can hold secrets about their past, but they can also tell us a lot about ourselves and the environment.

## LEARNING FROM BIG TREES

In addition to being a treat for the eyes, big trees are a storehouse of information about the land, conservation practices, our history, and the environment. In the case of the Lincoln copper beech, experts believe the main tree died from changes in local land conditions. Drought conditions in the year 2000 forced the tree to finally succumb, but those conditions had been exacerbated by increased urbanization.

Trees are a product of the land, and their size and health reflect the health of that land. Trees grow big when they have good soil around their roots and the air, space, water, and sunlight they



JANE CHURCHILL, THE WASHINGTON POST

In addition to being a treat for the eyes, big trees are a storehouse of information about the land, conservation practices, our history, and the environment.

Workers take down the copper beech at Lincoln's summer retreat in Washington, DC.

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**Big trees**  
**symbolize long**  
**life, permanency,**  
**loyalty, growth,**  
**prosperity—and**  
**survival.**



MICHAEL TEACHTER

*A view of Washington, DC, long known as the City of Trees. The mayor has made restoring and maintaining the city's urban canopy a priority.*

need to grow. Big trees are also environmental indicators that give AMERICAN FORESTS a powerful tool to communicate good conservation practices.

AMERICAN FORESTS, the country's oldest conservation organization, launched the Big Trees program in response to forester Joseph Stearns' concern that the nation's largest trees would fall to the lumberman's ax, costing us an important part of our American legacy. The pressures on the forests were great in 1940, especially with another world war looming.

AMERICAN FORESTS was 65 then and accepted Stearns' challenge to "protect and preserve these grand old giants." Why? Not just because it's fun to look in the woods for champions or because we needed a tree version of "Ripley's Believe It or Not." Championing big trees was—and still is—a great way to interest people in land-conservation issues.

Big trees symbolize long life, permanency, loyalty, growth, prosperity—and survival. The giants of the plant world, trees are the largest and oldest living things on earth. As such they are indicators of the ecological quality of the land on which they grow. If the land is healthy, the trees are healthy. And healthy trees can grow to their full potential. Trees are good indicators of the health of an ecosystem because their growth represents the health of the site.

When a survey AMERICAN FORESTS conducted in the 1980s revealed that the average urban street tree lives only seven to 10 years in a downtown setting, we decided to find out what limits tree growth and survival. The two major factors turned out to be soil volume and soil quality. More, better soil makes larger, healthier trees. Cities that make their street tree spaces larger and provide nutrient-rich soil have larger, healthier trees.

Our same survey showed that trees in residential areas, where the soil is healthier and more plentiful, have an average life span over 40 years. In parks or other areas where city foresters have created optimal planting conditions by working with public works and transportation departments, urban trees can reach 60 years of age and above.

Many of our national and state champions are found in cities and towns, although few, if any, are street trees. Our urban champs thrive in cemeteries, parks, and backyards where they have the space to grow both above and below ground, have less competition for nutrients and sunlight than they would have in a forest setting, and receive individualized tree care.

No doubt that's the reason the National

Champion White Ash has long added a touch of class and history to a Palisades, New York, restaurant. Standing guard along the eatery's driveway, this champ contains enough wood for a team's—or maybe a league's—worth of baseball bats!

Some champs grow on state capital grounds or in arboretums. The co-champ spicebush flourishes in the Western North Carolina Arboretum in Asheville, while the national co-champion Washington hawthorn measures in at 105 points of reverent splendor at the Chattanooga National Cemetery. And there are some that have history in their roots, like the champion black-mangrove at the Key State Archaeological Site, near Estero, Florida.

Trees also get to "be all that they can be" in state and federal parks and forests. Besides the General Sherman Giant Sequoia in Sequoia National Park, California, or the Wye Oak white oak, which is its own state park in tiny Wye Mills, Maryland, there are many champs that are admired by the public and cared for by government employees. These trees have another advantage: Competition from other trees is discouraged, which means more sunlight, soil, and nutrients for the champ. Look at the 25 species with the highest total points and you'll see that 18 of the 30 champs and co-champs are on public lands.

That ratio of public to private holds true pretty much throughout the Register. From the Ding Darling National Wildlife Refuge in Florida, where the red mangrove presides, to Olympic National Park in Washington, home of the Pacific silver fir, our public lands are a great place to grow up if you want to be a champ.

And trees that grow up to be big do more for the environment. Larger trees have more extensive canopies, which means they are able to sequester and offset more carbon dioxide. More leaf surface means more air pollutants trapped and washed down to the soil. More water can be recycled, more oxygen put into the atmosphere, and more habitat provided for wildlife.

The amount of leaf area provided by trees has become a major environmental concern in cities. AMERICAN FORESTS' studies show most naturally forested metropolitan areas have lost 30 percent of their tree cover in the last 25 years.

At the same time, impervious surfaces—sidewalks, buildings, parking lots—have increased by 20 percent. The competition for space is underway in every city, and city decisionmakers know the value of streets and buildings. By measuring and calculating the value of the work trees do to clean our air and water, we can prove trees' worth against the likes of asphalt and concrete. AF

*Deborah Gangloff is AMERICAN FORESTS' executive director. Gary Moll is one of its vice presidents.*

**JOHN BALL, PROFESSOR, SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIV.**

**W**hen it comes to a tree champion, size does matter. A champion is not necessarily picturesque, historic, or even old—it's just the biggest.

And what makes a tree big? At the species level, it's fate. A redbud can never be as large as a redwood. Due to differences in growth habit, trade-offs between defense and growth and longevity, few species are destined to be the "alpha" trees of the forest.



Within a species, what is it that makes one red maple or hackberry so much larger than the rest? If we clone them, will the offspring grow as big? Can we create a nation of champions? Not likely. Trees—like people—are a

product of more than their genes. It is the environment, rather than genetics, that molds trees. Many of the trees in AMERICAN FORESTS' National Register of Big Trees grow in the open, rather than deep in a dense forest.

A tree growing in the open develops in much different ways than its forest cousin; this is particularly true of deciduous trees. Trees growing alone don't need to direct their growth to win the "race to the sun"; they have no fear of being overtopped and crowded out. Instead, they allocate more growth into expanding the spread of their canopy. Since they are subjected to stronger winds, they develop a more tapered trunk that gives them a larger diameter than a forest tree of equal height.

In forests across the country there grows many a tree that could be a champion if given the opportunity to spread out. While it is exciting to find the biggest ones—the champions of their species—don't forget that all trees give us oxygen to breathe, shade our homes, and provide the materials to build those homes, all in return for a little care. I'd say that that makes every tree a champion.

**ROGER FUNK, THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY**

The discussion in human sciences regarding the contribution of "Nature" versus "Nurture" in an individual's growth and development is also appropriate for tree sciences. Nature (genetics) determines the potential of an individual tree, and



Nurture (the conditions under which it is growing) determines the expression of this potential. Almost everyone is aware of the importance of the hardiness zone and climatic conditions in the adaptation and growth of trees.

For example, sequoias, with the genetic potential to grow to heights in excess of 300 feet in the climate of the coastal Pacific, would not do so in other parts of the country.

Less obvious is the impact of soils and other micro-environmental factors such as shade, competition, and the availability of nutrients and water. Because these factors can vary significantly over relatively short distances, individual tree performance can also vary, regardless of genetic potential.

A tree growing in an open, otherwise treeless, front lawn

would not necessarily develop the same growth characteristics, height, circumference, and canopy spread as if it had been planted 20 feet away in the "devil strip," the grassy tree lawn between a sidewalk and the road.

In fact, many plant scientists, in recognition of the importance of soil and environmental conditions in the growth of trees, discuss tree performance in the holistic context of a Soil, Plant, Air Continuum.

**JAY STIPES, PROFESSOR, VIRGINIA TECH**

It is an old quandary: Is it "nature" or "nurture" or, rather, is it the inheritance or the environment? It's a question that will never be resolved. As a biologist, I'm generally a stronger believer in DNA than in environment, but of course this must be tempered by the species of biota under consideration. I believe it was Lysenko who said that, given enough time, he could have citrus growing in Moscow. Well, I don't think he ever could. It could take millennia to select out one tree that could grow there, and so Lysenko was safe in making such a ludicrous statement.

We must remember that we have this little phenomenon called "provenance," which dictates that the source of a tree seed determines whether it fares well in a certain geographic or



climatic situation. For example, a sugar maple from Florida seed would not fare well in Maine because of the selection phenomena.

We first start with genes or, as we say these days, DNA. (I tell my students that, if they wish to grow old, they should pick their parents carefully!) Inheritance in trees has much to do with longevity and size.

Nutrition has much to do with both growth rate and ultimate tree size. Going back to humans, we strongly suspect that bed sizes in olden times were shorter because people were shorter then, probably a result of substandard nutrition.

Siting is a strong factor in both tree size and longevity. Trees on good growing sites will grow faster and bigger than their counterparts on high-stress sites.

We have pin oak growing in the Price Hall Parking Plaza where I've come to work for the past 35 years. Only one pin oak is left; all the others have died. The one pin oak that remains is a dwarf compared to its possible counterpart growing by Strouble's Creek in good lush, undisturbed soil.

On the flip side, the bristlecone pines growing at 10,000 feet altitude in the White Mountains of California have a growing period of only about 45 days. And they're growing on almost pure limestone! One is 4,917 years old; could they be considered well adapted to their environment?

I know I have been unable to get a bristlecone pine to grow in Blacksburg, Virginia!

Water is probably the greatest limiting factor to life on earth. Adequate moisture is a requirement for life itself, not to mention longevity and size. While genetics are important, a tree needs good nutrition, good soil, and adequate water to become a champion.



**EARTHKEEPERS**

PEOPLE WHO MAKE A  
DIFFERENCE  
FOR TREES AND FORESTS

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# A Fine Obsession

A photographer makes the case for a focus on big trees.

Story and photos by James Balog

**In this  
tree I sensed  
a similar kind of  
personality,  
character,  
and presence that  
photography  
had helped  
me discover in  
wildlife.**

*Seeing things in  
a different  
light: the shrouded  
National  
Co-Champion  
Live Oak.*

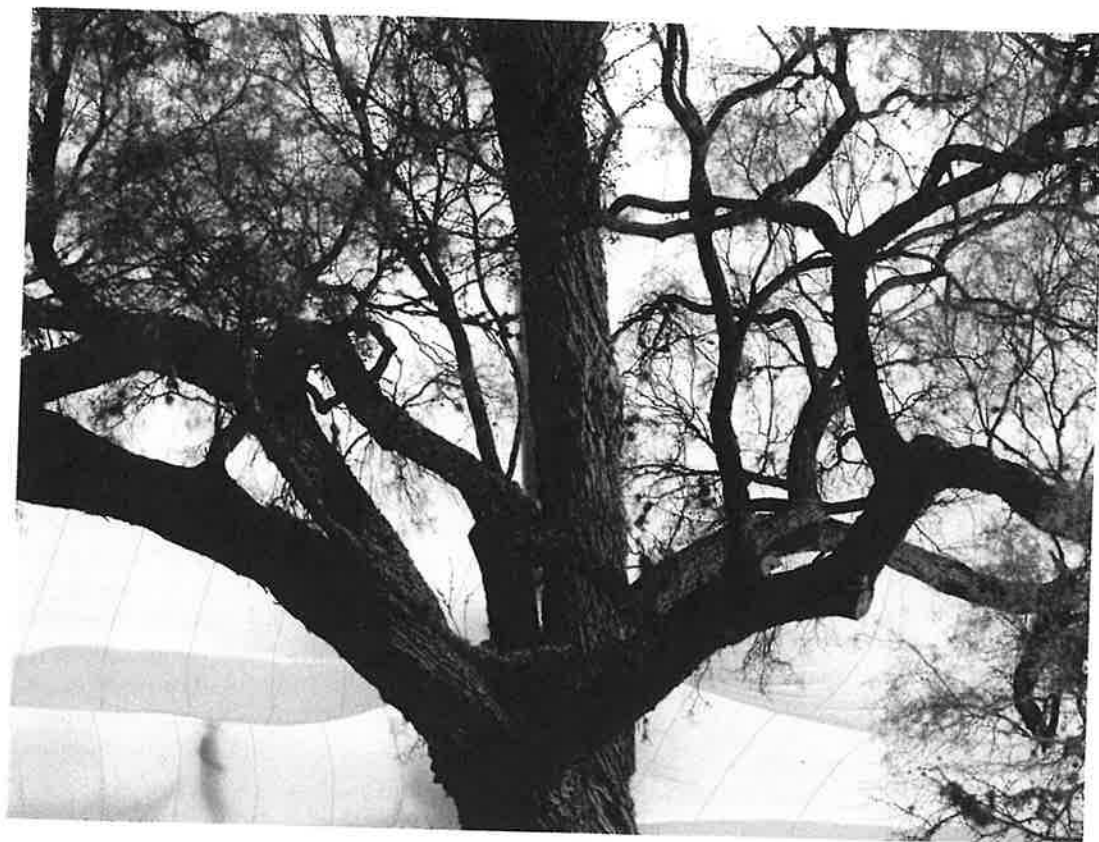
A life committed to art is a life committed to a series of obsessions. The obsessions of my own creative life have always been about the natural environment in some form or another, and art has been a mechanism for pulling back the veils that limit human perceptions of nature. Lately, I'm often asked why someone so long obsessed with photographing the personalities of wild animals is now photographing trees. The questioner usually has a befuddled tone, often with an

emphasis like, "How did you wind up working on *trees*?", suggesting that of all the subjects in the world I could be imagined to photograph, trees would not come to mind.

But the choice really makes perfect sense. Some years ago, I clipped out a newspaper article about people who seek out these curious things called champion trees. That article nestled into a corner of my studio bulletin board under a red pushpin for the better part of a decade: I wasn't quite ready to do anything about the idea of cham-



**"Some species  
have been small  
and obscure. . .  
others have been  
among the most  
titanic on earth."**



*Balog, descending  
from arboreal heights.*

*Above, the  
National Champion  
Honey Mesquite near  
Leakey, Texas.*

pion trees yet, nor was I ready to make it the obsession of my future. I read it every so often but was too engaged with other issues to really get serious about it.

One summer day in 1998, that clipping fluttered down off the bulletin board once again. This time it landed on new mental ground, fertile and fresh-plowed. After a long period of domestic and emotional upheaval, I was only weeks away from being remarried—and with the strong and vital resurgence of life's energy sprouting from such a landmark event, large and strong trees somehow resonated with me. (I hasten to add that the linkage between life's evolution and my interest in trees is considerably more apparent with hindsight.)

During our honeymoon in Africa, my wife Suzanne and I stopped by a stupendous baobab near Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe, a tree under which tribal chieftains, as well as Stanley and Livingstone, are said to have met. It was my first real contact with a tree of epic proportions. And it was the beginning of an obsession, for in this tree I sensed a similar kind of personality, character, and presence that photography had helped me discover in wildlife.

This baobab's beauty as a sculpture, or as natural architecture, was overwhelming. Finding it impossible to adequately capture the tree in a single frame, I shot it as a mosaic of several dozen images, to be composited together at some future date. Within a week after our return to America, a magazine editor friend called to inform me that

funding for a small portfolio of portraits on megatrees had been approved.

Time was of the essence, since autumn was about to strip the last leaves from even the southernmost deciduous trees. As fast as my assistants and I could get half a ton of lighting gear together, I was out the door.

Since that day in October 1998, something like 30,000 miles of driving and more than that much flying have gone into my engagement with megatrees from Key West to the Pacific Northwest. It has so far taken close to a year's worth of actual work time to build a portfolio of 44 species. Some species have been small and obscure, like the 28-foot-tall champion spicebush Michael Davie showed me in the foothills of the Smoky Mountains. Others have been among the most titanic on earth: the sequoia and redwood of California and the Olympic Peninsula's redcedar and Douglas-fir.

Magic seems to lie around every meander in my trail. Magic in the unending discovery of new forms of natural aesthetics and grace. Magic in the bird-twittering dawn and the hushed twilight. Magic in the personality of substance that is supposedly mute and insensible.

In fact it hardly seems like an obsession at all, this quest. Obsession often means unwilling compulsion or torment. But these trees? They are a perfectly delightful and enriching way to spend my time. AF

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