- 1. Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis) State tree. Largest native conifer in AK. Forms over 20% of native forest in SE Alaska. Bark is scaled, leader upright, needles prickly.
- 2. Green Ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica) Deciduous tree, 50-60 ft tall. Opposite, compound leaves with 5-9 leaflets, dark green above. Yellow in fall.
- 3. Katsura (Cercidiphyllum japonicum) Deciduous multi-stemmed large shrub or small tree to 20 feet. Rounded leaves, with stunning bright red, orange, yellow fall colors. Seed capsule looks like a miniature banana. Separate male and female trees.
- **4.** Oakleaf Mountain Ash (Sorbus hybrida) Leaves alternate composed of 2-6 free leaflets and one large, lobed portion. Yellow-red fall color.
- 5. European Mountain Ash (Sorbus aucuparia) Only introduced tree to become established in AK. Alternate leaves with 9-15 leaflets. Red/orange berries late summer.
- 6. Canadian Serviceberry (Amelanchier canadensis) Multi-stemmed large shrub. Small white flowers in clusters. Leaves oval with toothed leaf margins. Gold fall color.
- 7. Vine maple (Acer circinatum) Deciduous tree, 10-20 ft., multi-stemmed, shrubby, spreading. Opposite leaves with 5, 7 or 9 lobes. Yellow or red in fall. Small purple and white flowers.
- 8. **Paper Birch (Betula papyrifera)** Native to Interior Alaska. Bark smooth, creamy white, peeling off in thin layers. Dark patches on older trunks. Leaves alternate, yellow in fall.
- 9. Crabapples (Malus sp.) Small deciduous trees many to 20 feet. Fall leaf color yellow. Leaves alternate. Flowers showy, white to pinkish in spring.
- **10. Hedge maple (Acer campestre)** Small to medium sized deciduous tree, to 30 feet. Bright yellow to orange or red fall leaf color. Small, yellow-green flowers.

- **11.** Northern Red Oak (Quercus rubra) Leaves alternate, 7 to 11 bristle-tipped broad lobes, red, yellow or tan in fall, persist into winter.
- **12. Littleleaf Linden (Tilia cordata)** Medium to large deciduous tree to 50 feet. Leaves alternate, broad, light green. Flowers fragrant, in small clusters, light yellow or cream.
- **13. Black Cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa)** Native. Largest hardwood in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Bark deeply furrowed. Large, alternate leaves. Releases white, cottony seeds in June.
- **14. Box elder (Acer negundo)** Deciduous tree, 30-50 ft., often multi-stemmed. Leaves opposite, compound, usually 3-5 leaflets, bright green above and lighter green below.
- **15. Purple or Copper Beech (Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea')** Bark smooth and gray, leaves alternate, oval and pointed, corrugated appearance, dark purple. Persist on tree into winter.
- 16. Amur Cherry (Prunus maackii) Small to medium sized deciduous tree to 30 feet. Reddish-brown shiny, peeling bark. Alternate leaves. Small white flowers in clusters late spring. Yellow fall leaf color. Fruit red then black in summer.
- 17. Scouler Willow (Salix scouleriana) Native and most common willow in SE. Shrub or sometimes large tree with rounded crown. Leaves alternate, dark green above, whitish beneath.
- **18.** Norway Maple (Acer platanoides) Deciduous tree to 50 ft. Broad, large, opposite, 5-lobed leaves. In summer dark maroon, purple, or bronze leaf color.
- **19.** Globe Norway maple (Acer platanoides 'Globosum') Globe shaped form of Norway Maple. (See no. 18)

TREE WALK

IN

EVERGREEN CEMETERY

A QUICK GUIDE



This pamphlet was produced by the **Juneau Urban Forestry Partnership (JUFP)**, a nonprofit group formed to promote the selection, planting and care of trees on public and private lands within the City and Borough of Juneau.

June 2008. For more information contact us at: juneautrees@yahoo.com

