

A

[Accipiter cooperii](#)

*[Acer Negundo](#)

Also known as boxelder, western, manitoba maple, ash-leaved maple

Known to grow [Elm Cap](#) Pleurotus

Sap collected by [Dakota](#)

Major [Honey Plant](#)

*[Acer Plantanoides](#)

*Acer Saccharinum

Acer saccharinum 'laciniatum'

*Acer saccharum

Have clear sap when the petiole is broken

Rounded tips to leaves

[Ojibwe Maple Sugaring History](#)

*[Aesculus glabra](#)

*[Amelanchier canadensis](#)

Also known as bilberry, canadian serviceberry, chuckle-berry, currant-tree, juneberry, shadblow serviceberry, shad-blow, shadbush, shadbush serviceberry, sugarplum, and thicket serviceberry

Range is largely native to the [Atlantic coastal plain](#)

[PFAF](#)

[Anetha Graveolens](#)

Also known as dill

[Found in this guys tomb](#)

[Ardea herodias](#) (herodias)

[Asterocampa celtis](#)

Also known as Hackberry Emperor

B

*[Berberis vulgaris](#)

Article on entire [Berberis](#) genus

The oldest evidence of using barberry fruit (Berberis vulgaris) as a blood purifying agent was written on the clay tablets in the library of the Assyrian emperor Asurbanipal during 650 BC

(Karimov, [1993](#)).

[Article on the blessings of berberis](#)

*[Betula Nigra](#)

Also known as black birch, river birch, or water birch

Belong to the [betulaceae](#) family

Common in [floodplains](#) and [swamps](#)

Endangered in [New Nampshire](#)

[USDA information](#)

Often killed by the [Agrilus anxius](#)

Used for sap

Inner bark survival food

Here's a paper on their [essential oils](#)

[Phytotoxic](#) to Lettuce

[Very Medicinal](#)

Favoured by the [Gypsy Moth](#)

[Might go well with Fir](#)

*[Betula Papyrifera](#)

[Bombycilla Cedrorum](#)

Also known as Cedar Waxwing, Southern waxwing, canadian robin, cedar bird, cherry bird, or
recellet

Family [Bombycillidae](#)

[They eat Madrone berries](#)

Check [this](#)

They are [irruptive](#)

They also eat [dogwood](#), [serviceberry](#), [cedar](#), [juniper](#), [hawthorn](#), and [winterberry](#)

Fond of [Eastern Redcedar](#)

This could be planted in Parc La Fontaine

C

*[Carpinus caroliniana](#)

Also known as american hornbeam, blue-beech, musclewood, ironwood, water-beech, or
lechillo (spanish)

Native to [North America](#)

Their leaves are eaten by [automeris io](#)

Read up on these moths [here](#)

[USDA info](#)

Likes [wet-mesic sites](#)

[Catalpa speciosa](#)

[Sharon has some things to say](#) about *Catalpa bignonioides*

They are also known as [Catawba](#)

The northern species, *Catawba speciosa* (in the park), is pretty much the same, just a bit bigger.

Their large leaves provides a dark shade and so they are a very popular habitat for birds

Apparently they are a good source of [fishing worms](#), because they are the sole source of food

for the larvae of the [catalpa sphinx moth](#)

Some fisherman plant catawpa trees for this purpose alone

*[Celtis occidentalis](#)

Known also as common hackberry, sugarberry, nettletree, beaverwood, northern hackberry,

false elm, and american hackberry, bastard elm,

Been around at least since the [Paleocene](#)

From the family [Cannabaceae](#)

Their Genus is [Celtis](#)

Bark resembles [Sedimentary Rock](#)

Eaten by [Pachyphylla](#)

Hosts [hackberry emperor](#) moths

The endocarp of their seed is potentially [Aragonite](#)

Aragonite has been shown to [clean polluted waters](#)

Confused with [Sugarberry](#)

Also [Netleaf Hackberries](#)

Likes [Limestone](#) because of [Calcium Carbonate](#)

Calcium Carbonate has been [found](#) on Mars

[Cedar Waxwings](#) like the berries

There are many in [Sombor](#) and [Bratislava](#)

A wonderfully informative [link](#)

Generally grows in [Mollisol](#) and [Entisol](#) soil

Friends to the [Oaks](#)

Propagation:

[Stem Cutting](#), [Grafting](#), [Budding](#), [Layering](#)

[Sclerenchyma and Collenchyma Roots](#)

Friends to [Ectomycorrhizae](#)

Eaten by Hackberry Emperors

A wonderfully informative [link](#)

76 describes their [usage of old](#)

Minor [Honey Plant](#) for some Bees

Resistant to [Honey Fungus](#)

[PFAF](#)

[Tolerant of Zones 9 - 1](#) (U.S.)

[Ceretomia catalpa](#)

[Coccyzus americanus](#)

Also known as yellow-billed cuckoo, rain crow, storm crow

*[Cornus sericea](#)

[Corvus corax](#)

[Columbidae](#)

*[Corylus colurna](#)

[Crocus vernus](#)

[Cydonia oblonga](#)

(NOT PLANTED YET)

Also known as quince

[Rosaceae](#) family

Seeds contain [nitrile](#)

[PFAF](#)

Inspired the name of [Bengal quince](#)

The name originates from Greek [Kydonian Apple](#)

I drank quince tea with Sahar first in Montreal

Flourished in [Mesopotamia](#)

Called the '[Golden Apple](#)'

Pliny wrote about them in his [book](#)

Lepidoptera [eat them](#)

Sometimes hosts [Diplocarpon mespili](#)

Sometimes hosts [Gymnosporangium clavipes](#)

Propagates through cutting and layering

Can be [self-pollinating](#)

[Recipes](#)

Need [bletting](#)

[Marmalade](#) is derived from [Marmelo](#)

D

*[Dryobates pubescens](#)

Also known as the downy woodpecker

E

[Eriophyid mites](#)

*[Euonymus Alatus](#)

F

*[Flavoparmelia caperata](#)

parmelia=parma=shield

flavo=yellow

caperata=winkled

Also known as common greenshield lichen

[Gary Cote](#)

[Thomas Roehl](#)

[Karen McDonald](#)

[Lauren Watmough](#)

[Used by Raramuri](#) to treat burns

[They can really run](#)

Navajo used as a dye

*[Fraxinus americana](#)

Also known as white ash or american ash

Found in [Mesophytic](#) forests

Friends to the [Sugar Maple](#)

Lovely [link](#)

[Fraxinus pennsylvanica](#)

G

*[Ginkgo Biloba](#)

Also known as maidenhair, or ginkgo tree

[Critically endangered](#)

Last species in [Ginkgoal gymnosperm](#) order

[Exists thanks to Buddhists](#)

Dates back to the [Permian](#)

Smells because of [Butyric acid](#)

Amazing [Ginko](#) lady

*[Gleditsia triacanthos](#)

Also known as Thornless Honeylocust, Honeylocust

[An blurb by Rick](#)

[Gledistia triacanthos var. inermis](#)

*[Gymnocladus dioicus](#)

Also known as Kentucky Coffee-tree

Seed contains [Cytisine](#)

[Uses of Old
Clyde Myers
Canada.ca](#)

Protected under the [Species at Risk Act](#)

H

[Homo Sapiens](#)

Also known as humans

[Park La Fontaine](#)

[Luc Ferrandez](#)

[Wikipedia](#)

[CBC](#)

I

J

*[Juniperus virginiana](#)

(NOT PLANTED YET)

Also known as red cedar, eastern redcedar, virginian juniper, eastern juniper, red juniper, pencil cedar and aromatic cedar

[Fruits](#) for [Cedar Waxwings](#)

[And more](#)

[Pioneer Species](#)

Can host [Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae](#)

Creates [Alkaline](#) soil

Increases [Nitrogen](#)

Resistant to [Decay](#)

Made good [cable-backed bows](#)

Also, apparently, [pencils](#)

Baton Rouge was named after them, which means 'Red Stick'

Some nations still use them in [Ceremony](#)

Used to make the [Cahokia Woodhenge](#)

Planted during the [Dust Bowl](#) as windbreaks

K

L

*[Larix laricina](#)

*[Lymantria dispar dispar](#)

Also known as gypsy moth, European gypsy moth, North American gypsy moth, or Asian gypsy

moth, neparnyy shelkopryad (Russian), gypsy moth (English), Asian gypsy moth (English), spongieuse (French), Vstraesnonne (Danish), Schwammspinner (German), lagarta peluda (Spanish), erdei gyapjaslepke (Hungarian), limantria (Italian), gubar (Romanian), mniska velkohlava (Slovak), maimai-ga (Japanese)

Wonderful [images](#)

Lymantria means '[Destroyer](#)'

Dispar means "Unequal" based on coloration different between sexes

[Etienne messed up a little](#) in 1869

Related to the [Asian Gypsy Moth](#)

[Eats many things](#)

[Manual control](#) is best, can produce rash on bare skin

Lay eggs [everywhere](#)

Fascinating [blog](#)

Insecticide is [Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki](#)

Derived from [Bacillus thuringiensis](#)

(which may be, long term, [toxic](#) to soil)

[Encyrtidae](#) eat them

[GISD](#) page (wow)

[Urticacious hair](#) can be an allergen

M

*[Malus](#)

N

[Nymphalis Antiopa](#)

O

P

[Petroselinum crispum](#)

Also known as Parsley, Persil (Fr)

[Roots used in Pot-au-feu](#)

Don't confuse with [Oenanthe crocata](#)

[Used in persillade](#)

[Sirop des cinq racines](#)

[Jus de persil](#)

[PFAF](#)

Who eats them: [Limace](#), [Escargot](#), [Mouche de la Carotte](#), and [Aphidoidea](#)

*[Phellodendrom amurense](#)

Also known as the amur cork tree, hwangbyeok (korean), kihida (japanese)

Major source of [Huang bai](#)

Used by [ainu](#) as a painkiller

From [Amur](#)

[Treats arthritis](#)

May be [chemopreventive](#) for lung cancer

[Chemical composition](#)

Oil is insecticidal like [pyrethrum](#)

Contains [Saponins](#)

[Link about their oil and more](#)

[Nice little profile](#)

[Melliferous](#)

[Physcia stellaris](#)

*[Pinus nigra](#)

[Baskets!](#)

*[Pinus strobus](#)

*[Pinus Sylvestris](#)

Also known as Scots pine (UK), Scotch pine (US), European red pin, baltic pine, european redwood

[PFAF link](#)

[Basket weaving with needles](#)

[Pleurotus Ulmarius](#)

Page 61 for [story](#)

[Poecile atricapillus](#)

[Populus x jackii](#)

(NOT PLANTED YET)

Also known as balm-of-gilead, bam bud, and bomb a gilly

Balsam used as [disinfectant by bees](#)

Named after biblical [Balm of Gilead](#)

Which was not poplar, but [terebinth](#)

A resin made from [Commiphora](#)

Buds can be [eaten](#)

Contains [salicin](#)

This has been found in [castoreum](#)

Historically, salicin was [aspirin](#)

(So beavers eat poplar bark)

[PFAF link](#)

*Populus x canadensis

Also known as Canadian Poplar, bastard black poplar, hybrid black poplar or populus x euramericana

Often planted for their wood

From salicaceae

Attacked by White berry mistletoe

Gotta watch out for those eriophyid mites

Jackie Carroll has a few things to say about Poplar Cankers

Apparently, a preferred wood in Prosthesis

They are often used in heating plants

Used to make shoes

Potentilla indica

Potentilla = strong/powerful

Indica=from india (though native to asia)

Also known as mock strawberry, fragaria indica, D. fragarioides, duchesnea indica, Indian-strawberry, or false strawberry

Family Rosaceae

Stoliniferous

Forms a genet

PFAF

Green Deane!

Research on Immunomodulatory effects

Meghan O'Brien

*Prunus Virginiana

Pyramidale Silver Maple

Q

*Quercus macrocarpa

*Quercus robur

Var. Fastigiata

They are the columnar form of English Oak

Known also as Pedunculate Oak

Family Fagaceae

R

Rumex obtusifolius

Known as bitter dock, broad-leaved dock, bluntleaf dock, dock leaf, butter dock, Patience a

[feuilles obtuses](#) (Fr)

Creates [phytotoxins](#)

[Cabi](#) page

[They have Ochrea!](#)

Alternative leaf for [Sarma](#)

Recorded to lessen [stinging nettle](#)

[Metallophyte](#): can be used in phytoremediation

[PFAF](#)

S

[Scilla mischtschenkoana](#)

Also known as Mishcenko, Misczenko squill, early squill or white squill

[Native to South Caucasus](#)

[Marie Lannotti](#)

[Sciurus carolinensis](#)

Also known as grey squirrel

Paper on [feeding decisions](#)

[Born hairless with their eyes closed](#)

[Sitta Canadensis](#)

Also known as red-breasted nuthatch, le torche-pot de Canada ([Brisson](#))

They make [cavity nests](#)

[Least-Concern](#)

Protected by [Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918](#)

[They are altricial](#)

*[Sorbus aucuparia](#)

Also known as rowan and mountain ash

T

*[Tilia Americana](#)

Also known as American basswood, American linden

*[Tilia Cordata](#)

Also known as small-leaved lime, little-leaf, littleleaf linden, small-leaved linden or pry

From [Tilia](#)

Native to much of [Europe](#)

Goes to [Caucasus](#)

[8.5 meter circumference at chest height, 1000 years old.](#)

[Guild](#)

[Bees like them](#)

Difficult to date because their heartwood rots as they age

[Germinated in warmer times between 1150 and 1300](#)

They can suffer from [Leaf Scorch](#)

Sherry Lajeunesse [knows](#) some stuff

Famously grown in [Unter den Linden](#)

Planted as substitute for the OG linden, [Tilia Americana](#)

Used for shields in [Beowulf](#)

Lovely informative [link](#)

[Japanese beetles like them](#)

[You can eat the young leaves](#)

[Beeswiki Honey!](#)

[Botanical uses](#)

[Grinling Gibbons carved their bodies](#)

Considered the national tree of [Czech Republic](#), Slovak Republic, and Latvia.

The leaf is the national symbol of Slovenia

Can make tea, but if too old may be [narcotic](#)

U

*[Ulmus pumila](#)

*[Ulmus x 'homestead'](#)

V

[Vespula maculifrons](#)

W

X

Y

Z