**American beech** (Fagus grandifolia)

American beech, "hard maple" or "hard maple" to some, is a native, light gray-brown hardwood often marketed as "white" or "hard" maple. This maple, with its 3 to 5 inch leaves, is a popular choice for hardwood flooring because of its durability and beauty. Beech trees, which are 100 feet tall with diameters up to 5 feet, are found in the northeastern United States and Canada. The bark of American beech is light-colored sugar maple. Unique wood patterns, such as “bird’s eyes,” “tiger stripes,” and “quartersawn,” are often present in the wood’s figure. Prized as a strong, shock-resistant wood, American beech is often used in furniture and cabinet making as well. It is useful in furniture and cabinet making as well.

**Sugar maple** (Acer saccharum)

Sugar maple’s sap is tapped for maple syrup and syrup production. Its small size, fall foliage color, and resistance to disease make it a common street tree in Pennsylvania. Sugar maple has light-gray bark, very tightly held leaves, and yellow, orange, or red fall color. Its leaves have five pointed lobes with U-shaped sinuses on their edges. The leaves are 2 to 6 inches long and 1 to 3 inches wide. They are mostly grouped on short branches at the ends of large branches. Noteworthy are the side veins on the leaves, which run almost parallel to the veins on the underside. Sugar maple is common in deciduous forests in the eastern United States. It is one of the most important hardwoods in the eastern United States because its timber is so easily obtained, and it produces more wood if they can grow back and produce more wood if left on the land. The wood is used for flooring, tool handles, ladders, and many beautiful furniture products. It is used for furniture and cabinet making as well.

**Hickory** (Carya spp.)

Pennsylvania has five Hickory species. Hickory is an important lumber species used for flooring, tool handles, ladders, and sporting goods. It is useful in furniture and cabinet making as well. It is useful in furniture and cabinet making as well.

**Lightwood** (Liriodendron tulipifera)

Often called “tulip poplar” or “tulip tree,” this species is distinct in many ways. Its uniquely shaped leaves, with their lobes and sinuses, are a distinctive feature. The flowers are large and beautiful, but the fruit is not as showy. The wood is used for flooring, tool handles, ladders, and many beautiful furniture products. It is used for furniture and cabinet making as well.

**White ash** (Fraxinus americana)

White ash is one of the most important lumber species used for flooring, tool handles, ladders, and sporting goods. It is useful in furniture and cabinet making as well. It is useful in furniture and cabinet making as well.

**Chestnut oak** (Quercus prinus)

Chestnut oak, which is often marketed as white oak, is a native tree. Its light-colored, straight-grained wood is similar in appearance and properties to white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather. The current uses for the wood are similar to those of white oak. The tree’s bark is rich in tannins and was once used to tan leather.
Pine forests are the largest forest type in the United States, with over 50 million acres. The remaining 10 percent are hardwoods. The remaining 10 percent are hardwoods. General vegetation in the northeast includes deciduous trees such as maple, oak, and cherry. Trees in this area are deciduous, meaning they lose their leaves each autumn. The remaining 10 percent are hardwoods. In this publication, we feature the state's 10 most important hardwoods, which we believe are valuable and important for various reasons. These trees are described in the following sections.

PENNNSYLVANIA HARDWOODS

Pennsylvania forests grow some of the most valuable hardwood resources in the world. Hardwood trees are diverse and add color and character to the landscape. Some species are very common, such as oak and maple, while others, such as walnut and hickory, are less common but still important.

People look at many different features of trees, including size, shape, and color, to identify them. These features, or characteristics, can be used to identify different species of trees. For example, the shape of the leaf, the color of the bark, and the arrangement of the leaves can all be used to identify different species of trees. In some cases, these features can be very useful in identifying a tree species. For example, if you see a tree with a single leaf, you can be confident that it is a simple leaf. If you see a tree with multiple leaves, you can be confident that it is a compound leaf.

Simple vs. Compound Leaves

A simple leaf has one leaflet, while a compound leaf has more than one leaflet. For example, a maple leaf has three leaflets, while an oak leaf has nine leaflets. Each leaflet is connected to the leaf stalk, which joins the leaf to the branch.

Leaf Arrangement

Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. This arrangement is called alternate arrangement. Alternate leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Alternate leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Alternate leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. This arrangement is called alternate arrangement. Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. Opposite leaves are located on the branch so that there is no gap between them. This arrangement is called alternate arrangement.

Leaves are the primary organs for photosynthesis, where they convert sunlight into energy for the tree. Leaves are also important for regulating water loss and gas exchange. Leaves are the primary organs for photosynthesis, where they convert sunlight into energy for the tree. Leaves are also important for regulating water loss and gas exchange. Leaves are the primary organs for photosynthesis, where they convert sunlight into energy for the tree. Leaves are also important for regulating water loss and gas exchange. Leaves are the primary organs for photosynthesis, where they convert sunlight into energy for the tree. Leaves are also important for regulating water loss and gas exchange.

The differences between simple and compound leaves and their respective alternation arrangements is that a compound leaf has a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf has a group of simple leaves. A compound leaf is a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf is a group of simple leaves. A compound leaf is a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf is a group of simple leaves. A compound leaf is a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf is a group of simple leaves. A compound leaf is a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf is a group of simple leaves. A compound leaf is a group of simple leaves, while an opposite leaf is a group of simple leaves.

Species Specifics

While the species-specific information helps in identifying trees, the photo of each species and its wood can help you learn these 10 trees, as they are an excellent choice for actually observing living trees and tree wood. Each tree's scientific name is included to eliminate any confusion with the common names used. Take your time and enjoy learning about these 10 important hardwoods.

Red Maple (Acer rubrum)

Red maple is a deciduous tree with a stunning display of autumn foliage. It is the most common maple tree in Pennsylvania. The trunk is usually 3 to 6 inches in diameter and has a smooth, light-colored bark. Red maple leaves are 5 to 7 inches long and have a serrated edge. The flowers are small, pink, and appear in the spring. The fruit is a small, brown, winged seed. Red maple grows in a variety of soil types and is tolerant of both wet and dry conditions. The leaves are a bright green in the summer and turn red in the fall. The wood is light in weight and is used for furniture, and its leaves are rich in nutrients and are used as a medicinal herb.

White Oak (Quercus alba)

White oak is a deciduous tree with a straight bole and a large, spreading crown. It is the most common oak tree in Pennsylvania. The trunk is usually 3 to 6 inches in diameter and has a smooth, light-colored bark. White oak leaves are 5 to 7 inches long and have a serrated edge. The flowers are small, pink, and appear in the spring. The fruit is a small, brown, winged seed. White oak grows in a variety of soil types and is tolerant of both wet and dry conditions. The leaves are a bright green in the summer and turn red in the fall. The wood is light in weight and is used for furniture, and its leaves are rich in nutrients and are used as a medicinal herb.