

CHAMPLAIN HILLS BUDS 1:
VIBURNUMS TO LOCUST

● = A COMMON SPECIES ● = A DRY-RICH INDICATOR

ADOXACEAE, MOSCHATIL FAMILY

Viburnums, *Viburnum*

duckbill buds

pink-gray

Nannyberry
Viburnum lentago

twigs hairy

buds curved in

Maple-leaved viburnum
Viburnum acerifolium

scale edges fringed

twigs smooth

buds angled out

Rafinesque's viburnum
Viburnum rafinesquianum

ANACARDACEAE, SUMAC FAMILY

Sumacs, *Rhus*

hairy

fat twigs

scars surround buds

Staghorn sumac
Rhus typhina

male catkins

buds not visible

Fragrant sumac
Rhus aromatica

elongate buds

viny or shrubby

Poison ivy
Toxicodendron radicans

BERBERIDACEAE, BARBERRY FAMILY

gray

leaf bases persist

thorns often in threes

Common barberry*
Berberis vulgaris

brown

thorns mostly single

Japanese barberry*
Berberis thunbergii

BETULACEAE, BIRCH FAMILY

Birches

sharp pointed buds

wintergreen smell

Yellow birch
Betula alleghaniensis

short shoots

Black birch
Betula lenta

gummy buds

bumpy twigs

Gray birch
Betula populifolia

hairy twigs

Paper birch
Betula papyrifera

BETULACEAE, BIRCH FAMILY

4 scales

rounded buds

Beaked hazelnut
Corylus cornuta

6 or more scales

American hazelnut
Corylus americana

scales with white edges

dark twigs & buds

washboard grooves on scales

Musclewood
Carpinus caroliniana

tan twigs & buds

Hop hornbeam
Ostrya virginiana

CAPRIFOLIACEAE, HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Honeysuckles & relatives, *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Symphoricarpos*

blunt, fleshy, mottled scales

buds point out

Canada honeysuckle
Lonicera canadensis

long needle-pointed scales

viny

hairy twigs

Hairy honeysuckle
Lonicera hirsuta

smooth twigs

papery collar

Limber honeysuckle
Lonicera dioica

hollow twigs

extra buds

small shelves under buds

tall shrub

Morrow's honeysuckle
Lonicera morrowii

low shrub

large shelves under buds

Snowberry
Symphoricarpos albus

long pointed buds, flat against twig

ridge on twig

Bush honeysuckle
Diervilla lonicera

big flower buds

smelly

brown lenticels

Red elberberry.
Sambucus racemosa

CELASTRACEAE, BITTERSWEET FAMILY

blunt scales

American bittersweet
Celastrus scandens

CORNACEAE, DOGWOOD FAMILY

tan twigs

Gray dogwood
Cornus foemina

dark blotches

elevated scar

Round-leaved dogwood
Cornus rugosa

ELAEGNACEAE, OLEASTER FAMILY

single buds

Autumn olive
*Elaeagnus umbellata**

flattened buds with stalks

scales with brown centers

Buffalo berry
Shepherdia canadensis

ERICACEAE, HEATH FAMILY

yellow resin dots inside buds

furry twigs

Lowbush blueberries
Vaccinium angustifolium
& *pallidum*

tall, often furry

bumpy twigs

Highbush blueberry
Vaccinium corymbosum

red scales, fused together

Maleberry
Lyonia ligustrina

furry twigs & buds

several buds at tip

Pinxter flower
Rhododendron prionophyllum

FABACEAE, BEAN FAMILY

scar on shelf

Leadplant*
Amorpha fruticosa

often has thorns

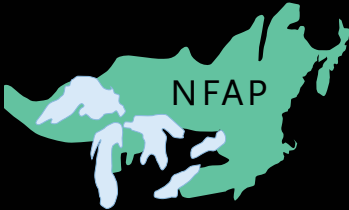
buds hidden below scar

Black locust*
Robinia pseudoacacia

Three charts, showing 97 deciduous wood plants from the rocky hills of the Champlain Valley in New York and Vermont. The charts focus on the plants found in the dry, fertile woods, glades, and cliffs on the hills, from the lake shore to about 1,800 feet elevation. They include characteristic species of the lake shore like leadplant and buffaloberry but not wetland species like alder and winterberry or species of colder forests like hobblebush and mountain ash. Aliens that are widespread on the hills are included and marked with asterisks. Those largely confined to settlements and second growth are omitted. The majority of the species shown here are separable by their twigs. Red dashed lines connect species that may not be. The oaks are hard, the willows, shads, hawthorns, and

gooseberries probably impossible. With all these groups, finding old leaves or fruits and looking at bark, growth habit, and ecology can help a lot. A second set of charts, *Champlain Hills Indicators*, shows the leaves of woody plants and herbs that need fertility or dryness, and hence are useful for recognizing the characteristic Champlain Hills communities. Full woody plant leaf charts and charts of characteristic grasses and sedges will be available next spring. These charts are copyright Northern Forest Atlas Foundation, Lake Placid, NY, 2014, and all rights are reserved. Copies are available for interested individuals, schools, and groups.

Jerry Jenkins, 2014
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CHAMPLAIN HILLS BUDS 2: CHESTNUT TO CHERRIES

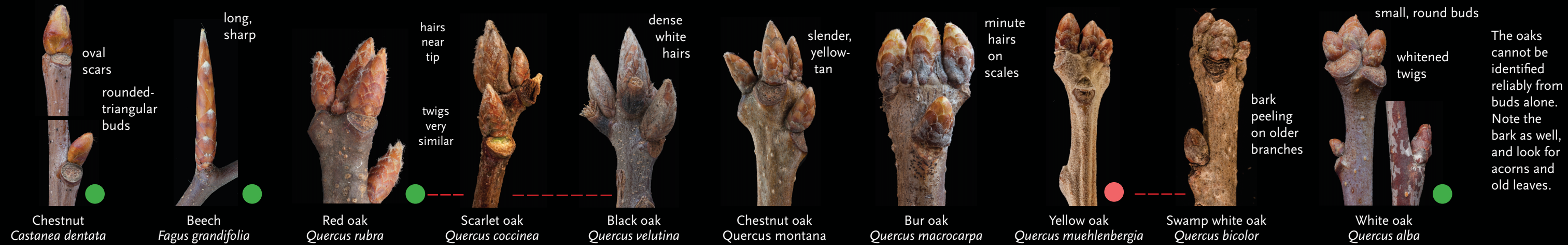
● = A COMMON SPECIES ● = A DRY-RICH INDICATOR

FAGACEAE, BEECH FAMILY

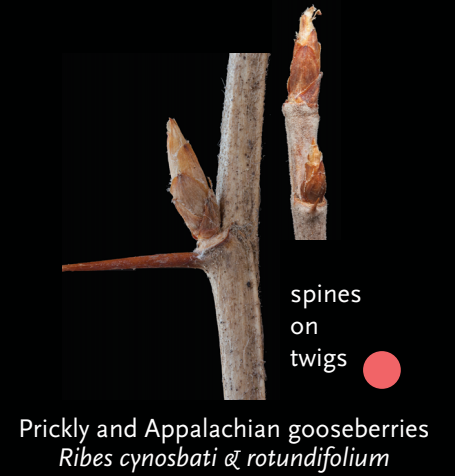
Oaks, *Quercus*

sharp tapering buds

shorter and rounder



GROSSULARIACEAE, GOOSEBERRY FAMILY



HAMAMELIDACEAE, WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY

JUGLANDACEAE, WALNUT FAMILY

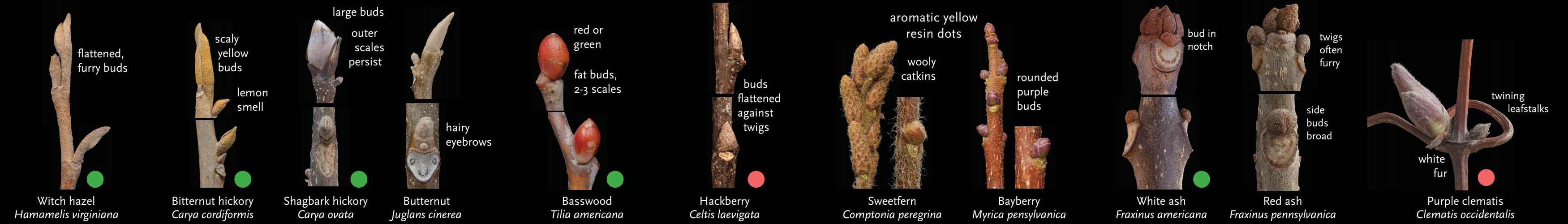
MALVACEAE, MALLOW FAMILY

MORACEAE, MULBERRY FAMILY

MYRICACEAE, BAYBERRY FAMILY

OLEACEAE, OLIVE FAMILY

RANUNCULACEAE, BUTTERCUP FAMILY

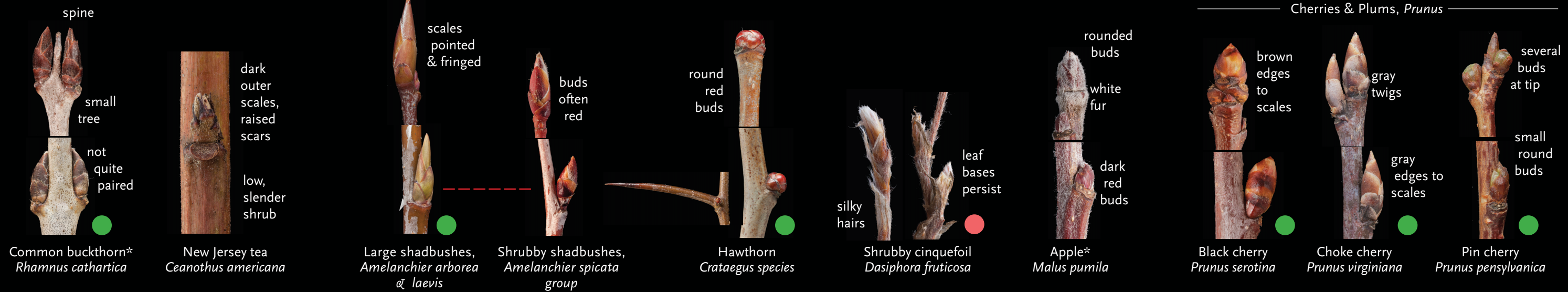


RHAMNACEAE, BUCKTHORN FAMILY

ROSACEAE, ROSE FAMILY

Shadbushes, *Amelanchier*

Cherries & Plums, *Prunus*



Notes: dwarf chestnut oak (a shrub with leaves and buds like yellow oak) and pignut hickory (smooth bark, smaller buds than shagbark) are reported from the county but haven't been seen. Swamp white oak and red ash are mostly near water, but could be on the hills. Bayberry and chestnut are possible but not currently known. The shads all look alike. *Ribes rotundifolium*, with smooth fruits and wedge-shaped rather than rounded bases to the leaves, seems to be the common gooseberry in rocky places.

CHAMPLAIN HILLS BUDS 3:
ROSES TO GRAPES

● = A COMMON SPECIES ● = A DRY-RICH INDICATOR

ROSACEAE, ROSE FAMILY

Roses, *Rosa*

straight spines
low shrubs

Carolina rose
Rosa caroliniana

flowering branches smooth

Smooth rose
Rosa blanda

bristly flowering shoots

Bristly rose
Rosa acicularis

hooked spines
tall shrub or vine

Multiflora rose
Rosa multiflora

Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries: *Rubus*

big prickles
tall plants
red or green

Allegheny blackberry
Rubus allegheniensis

slender bristles
whitened stems
hooked prickles

Red raspberry
Rubus idaeus

hooked prickles

Black raspberry
Rubus occidentalis

shreddy bark
no prickles

Flowering raspberry
Rubus odoratus

nasty prickles
low creeper

Prickly dewberry
Rubus flagellaris

tiny dark buds
triangular scar
shrubs with slender twigs

Meadowsweet spiraea
Spiraea alba

small round buds
matted wooly hairs

Steeplebush
Spiraea tomentosa

RUTACEAE,
RUE FAMILY

SALICACEAE, WILLOW FAMILY

SAPINDACEAE, MAPLE FAMILY

red, furry buds
paired thorns

Prickly ash
Zanthoxylon americanum

dark, shiny, pointed, buds

Quaking aspen
Populus tremuloides

frosted, buds

Big-toothed aspen
Populus grandidentata

Bebbs willow
Salix bebbiana

Woolly-headed willow
Salix eriocephala

dark twigs dense fur

Common pussy willow
Salix discolor

Prairie willow
Salix humilis

furry buds
whitened surface
point where scars meet

Box elder
Acer negundo

sharp point
warm brown twigs

Sugar maple
Acer saccharum

shiny red buds and twigs

Red maple
Acer rubrum

smooth and shiny
red or green twigs

Striped maple
Acer pensylvanicum

SOLANACEAE,
POTATO FAMILY

STAPHYLEACEAE,
BLADERNUT FAMILY

THYMLIACEAE,
MEZEREUM FAMILY

ULMACEAE, ELM FAMILY

VITACEAE, GRAPE FAMILY

raised scar
green, ridged twigs
twining vine

Bittersweet nightshade*
Solanum dulcamara

two buds at tip
stipule scar
buds sit on shelf

Bladdernut
Staphylea trifolia

furry buds
scar circles bud

Leatherwood
Dirca palustris

white hairs
scales in 2 rows
half-round scars, 3 bundles

American elm
Ulmus americana

coppery hairs

Summer & Riverbank grapes
Vitis aestivalis & *riparia*

tendrils short, pinnately branched, with large disks

Virginia creeper
Parthenocissus quinquefolia

tendrils longer, less branched, small disks or copper

Virginia creeper
Parthenocissus inserta

Notes: Smooth rose is close to Carolina rose. When well-marked it has smooth fruiting branches, erect-sepals, and fruits without glands. The lower branches can have scattered bristles but, in theory, never develop the strong nodal bristles of *R. carolina*. The willows, none of which occur regularly on the Champlain Hills, vary in twig color, bud shape, and hairiness. The best way to separate them winter is to look for old leaves. The two Virginia creepers are

almost identical except for the tendrils, and these vary. To make things worse, there are a lot of forest-floor plants without any tendrils at all. For practical reasons, many of us only recognize a single species. These charts are copyright Northern Forest Atlas Foundation, Lake Placid, NY, 2014, and all rights are reserved. Copies are available for interested individuals, schools, and groups.

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