

This brochure describes a number of trees that are the subject of Brendan O'Connor's Eagle Scout Project, a self-guided tree walk, located in the Great Pond Preserve.

This 70 acre preserve is owned by the Town of Glastonbury and managed in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy. The trail head begins off Great Pond Road in South Glastonbury and leads to the largest Red Cedar tree in New England with a circumference of 10'.

- Each of the trees described in this brochure have been identified with engraved plaques that represent their scientific and common name.
- I would like to extend a special thanks to the following individuals and organizations for their generous financial donations, investment of time and resources in support of this project.
 - The Exchange Club of Glastonbury; Troop 540's Charter Organization
 - Quality Name Plate, Inc.
 - South Glastonbury Volunteer Fire Dept Co. 2
 - Ed Richardson, "Tree Identification Guru"
 - And several members of Troop 540 BSA

Black Locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)

This is a medium sized tree and produces white, clustered and fragrant flowers. The tree, when fully grown, can reach up to 70-80 feet tall and be 2-3 feet in diameter. This tree grows 2-6 inch long fruits which are in the form of flat pods. It has moderately stout, thorny twigs.



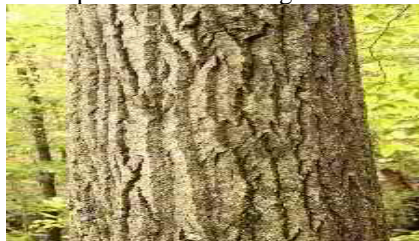
Austrian Pine (Pinus nigra)

The Austrian Pine is commonly planted in northern landscaped parks and occasionally spreads through cultivation there. Its needles are dark green, stiff and around 3-6 inches long. It produces cones that are 2-3 inches long that drop soon after they are fully grown. The trunk of this tree has vertical yellow-grayish bark plates. This pine averages 50 to 100 feet tall when fully grown.



Big Tooth Aspen (Populus grandidentata)

This is a small to medium-sized tree with pairs of 5-15 large leafed teeth. When fully grown, it can have a diameter of 1-2 feet and a height of 30-40 feet. The Big Tooth Aspen has bark that is yellow green with twigs that are hairless and silky gray. It grows leaves that have a white, oily underside when wet and catkins up to 2 ½ inches long.



Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)

This tree is commonly planted in the Northern United States. It is a medium sized tree which grows to a height of about 50 feet tall. This pine has yellow green needles. It also grows pine cones that are 1.5 – 2.5 inches long. The pine cones do not stay on the tree for very long. The diameter of the tree is 1-2 feet when fully grown.



Black Birch (Betula lenta)

This tree is most commonly found in the Northeast United States. It grows up to about 50-70 feet tall and about 2-3 feet wide. Its leaves are 1-6 inches long and are short and pointed. The twigs give off a scent of spearmint when broken off.



Hop Hornbean (Ostrya virginiana)

This tree can grow to heights of up to 40 feet tall. As the tree grows older it has brown bark that tends to shred. It has slender, reddish brown, smooth twigs. This tree grows broad, 3-5 inch leaves and is found in the Eastern United States.



Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)

The Sugar Maple is mostly found in Northeastern and Mid-Western areas of the United States. This tree is large and has grey brown bark with rough vertical lines and loose edged plates. When old, the leaves tend to be firm rather than groovy and pliant.



Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)

When fully grown, this tree can grow to heights of up to 40-50 feet tall and have a diameter of 1-2 ft. This tree is considered to be a medium sized tree. It often has three-sided needle-like leaves. It can be found in the eastern portion of the United States.



Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)

This tree can grow up to 70 feet tall with a diameter of 2-3 feet. The Eastern Hemlock has short needles and small brown cones. One interesting fact about this tree is that the bark can be used to make a tea.



American Beech (Fagus grandifolia)

This tree has leaves that are egg shaped and are coarse toothed. It produces nuts that are small and triangular. The bark is smooth and gray. The American Beech grows to a height of 60-80 feet tall with a trunk that has a diameter of 2-3 feet.



Black Oak (Quercus velutina)

This tree is found in the Eastern United States. It can grow to heights of up to 80 feet. The Black Oak produces acorns and also has thick leaves that are mostly hairless, approximately 4-10 inches long and are thicker than most other leaves.



Red Oak (Quercus rubra)

This is a fairly big tree with large-lobed leaves. It grows to a height of about 70-80 feet tall. It can be found in the Northeastern, Southern and Mid-Western United States and has been planted in Europe. It is one of the most common trees in the area.



White Oak (Quercus alba)

This tree is found throughout the Eastern United States. When fully grown it grows to heights of around 60-80 feet and is 2-3 feet wide. It has gray bark and hairless leaves which grow between 3-9 inches long. The twigs on the White Oak are hairless and have red/brown buds. This tree bears acorns.



Pignut Hickory (Carva glabra)

The Pignut Hickory can grow up to 90 feet tall and have a diameter of up to 2 feet. It has a dark brown trunk with dark brown twigs. Its leaves grow in groupings of 5-7 leaves.

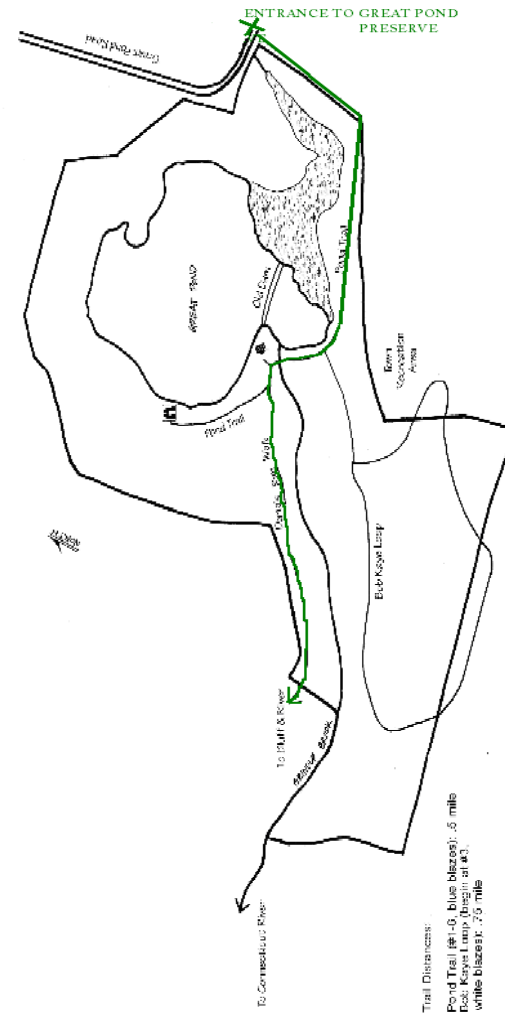


White Pine (Pinus strobus)

When fully grown, this tree can grow to heights of around 80-110 feet tall and have a trunk diameter of 3 feet. It grows needles that are 2-4 inches long. It also produces a slender pine cone. Its bark, unlike some other pines, is dark with deep furrows, rather than being scaly.



Map of the Trails in Great Pond Preserve



TREES OF THE NORTHEAST



A Self-guided Tree Walk

**Great Pond Preserve
South Glastonbury, CT**

Eagle Scout Project

By

**Brendan O'Connor
Boy Scout Troop 540**

