**Maclura pomifera**

Osage Orange  
Moraceae

**BEST ID:** Large, round, green fruit

**LEAF:** Alternate, simple, ovate to oblong-lanceolate, 2-5” long, entire

**PROBLEMS:** None serious

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to most soil conditions

**NOTES:** Very tough native tree; tolerant of wet and dry soils, high pH, and summer heat; stem exudes a milky sap when cut

**NATIVE HABITAT:** N. America

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Magnolia grandiflora

Southern Magnolia

Magnoliaceae

BEST ID: Thick, dark green leathery leaves; large, fragrant creamy-white flowers

LEAF: Simple, alternate, evergreen, obovate-oblong or elliptic, 5-10” long, entire, rusty pubescent beneath

PROBLEMS: Leaf spot, relatively problem-free

SOIL PREFERENCE: Well-drained; rich, porous

NOTES: Protect from winter wind

NATIVE HABITAT: N. America

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**Magnolia x soulangiana**

Saucer Magnolia  
Magnoliaceae

**BEST ID:** Terminal buds are larger than the stem, and resemble a rabbit’s foot with short hair.

**LEAF:** Alternate, simple, 3-6” long, appear after the flowers, medium to coarse in texture

**PROBLEMS:** Sapsucker damage, black mildew, leaf blight, leaf spot, scale

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained; deep

**NOTES:** Late spring frosts often freeze emerging flowers

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Garden

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Malus spp.

Flowering Crabapple Rosaceae

BEST ID: Glaucous reddish stem; hairy buds

LEAF: Alternate, simple, oval, 1-4” long

PROBLEMS: Fireblight, cedar-apple-rust, canker, apple scab, scale, borer, Japanese beetle, woolly aphid

SOIL PREFERENCE: Well-drained, loam

NOTES: 400-600 cultivars

NATIVE HABITAT: Europe

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**Nandina domestica**

**Nandina**  
**Berberidaceae**

**BEST ID:** Bi to tri-pinnately compound leaf

**LEAF:** Bi to tri-pinnately compound, alternate, evergreen, 12-24” long and wide, each leaflet subsessile, elliptic to lanceolate, margins entire

**PROBLEMS:** None serious

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Planted at every McDonald’s in Oklahoma. Tough, tough plant but overused. Nice red fruit in winter.

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Japan

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Photinia x fraseri

Fraser Photinia  Rosaceae

BEST ID: Red-tip foliage turning to green

LEAF: Simple, alternate, elliptic to ovate, 3-4” long, serrate; leaves are copper-red upon emerging turning green

PROBLEMS: Leaf spot, roundish lesions with purple halo

SOIL PREFERENCE: Well-drained; adapted to most soil conditions

NOTES: Leaf spot can be a serious problem

NATIVE HABITAT: Garden

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**Pinus mugo**

*Mugo Pine*  
*Pinaceae*

**BEST ID:** Short, compact in the landscape; needles in fascicles of 2

**LEAF:** Fascicles of 2, rigid, curved, 1-2” long

**PROBLEMS:** Rusts, wood rots, sawflies, borers, scale

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Deep, loam

**NOTES:** Slow growing, can be yellowish-green in winter.

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Europe

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*Pinus nigra*

**Austrian Pine**

**Pinaceae**

**BEST ID:** Buds shaped like a hershey kiss

**LEAF:** Fascicles of 2, persisting about 4 years, 3-6” long, stiff, dense, straight or curved, stomatic lines on surface

**PROBLEMS:** Pine wilt nematode, needle blight, Diplodia tip blight. This was one of the toughest and most often used pines but the pine wilt nematode changed all that.

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Salt tolerant, heat and drought tolerant

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Europe

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**Picea pungens f. glauca**

**Colorado Blue Spruce**

**Pinaceae**

**BEST ID:** Single needles with decurrent petiole that pull off with the needle; dense form and blue color.

**LEAF:** Formed all around the stem, rigid, stout, incurved, 1” long, 4-sided with 6 stomatic lines on each side

**PROBLEMS:** Spider mite, spruce budworm, spruce gall aphid

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Slow growing here in Stillwater where it is not well adapted to our hot summers

**NATIVE HABITAT:** N. America

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**Pinus sylvestris**

**Scots Pine**

**Pinaceae**

**BEST ID:** Short, stiff, twisted needles and orange bark

**LEAF:** In fascicles of 2, persisting for 2-4 years, 1-4” long, twisted, stiff

**PROBLEMS:** Diplodia tip blight, pine wood nematode, pine wilt fungus, needle blight

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained; adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Most widespread pine in the world, used for Christmas trees; transplants easily, drought tolerant but pine wood nematode causing serious problems

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Asia

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Pinus thunbergii

Japanese Black Pine

**Pinaceae**

**BEST ID:** Crooked trunk and long terminal buds

**LEAF:** Fascicles of 2, persisting 3-5 years, 3-6” long, twisted, stomatic lines on each surface

**PROBLEMS:** Pine wood nematode is the most serious problem

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained; adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Heat, drought, and salt tolerant; will grow on sandy soils but pine wood nematode causing serious problems

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Japan

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**Pistacia chinensis**

**Chinese Pistache**

**Anacardiaceae**

**BEST ID:** Leaves have a distinct odor when crushed; buds dark brown and imbricate.

**LEAF:** Alternate, compound, even-pinnate, 10” long, 10-12 leaflets per leaf, each leaflet is 2-4” long and 3/4” wide

**PROBLEMS:** None serious

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained; adapted to most soils conditions

**NOTES:** A tough tree than can have wonderful fall color even in Oklahoma. Useful as a street tree because it is tough and not too large.

**NATIVE HABITAT:** China

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**Platanus occidentalis**

American Sycamore  
Platanaceae

**BEST ID:**  
Globose fruit of achenes usually borne singly; exfoliating bark revealing a creamy white and olive green mottling

**LEAF:**  
Alternate, simple, 4-9” wide, 3-5 lobes, truncate or cordate

**PROBLEMS:**  
Anthracnose, leaf spot, aphid, sycamore plant bug, sycamore tussock moth, scale, bagworm, borer

**SOIL PREFERENCE:**  
Deep, rich; native to bottomlands and the banks of streams and rivers

**NOTES:**  
Beautiful tree but a maintenance nightmare

**NATIVE HABITAT:**  
N. America

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**Platycladus orientalis**

**Oriental Arborvitae**  
**Cupressaceae**

**BEST ID:** Branches in vertical planes so much that you can reach in and split the plant in half.

**LEAF:** Scale-like, tightly appressed onto branches in vertical planes

**PROBLEMS:** Canker, bagworms, spider mites

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Wind tolerant, fast growth rate. Almost all old arborvitae-like plants found in Stillwater are this species.

**NATIVE HABITAT:** China

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Prunus cerasifera

Cherry Plum

**BEST ID:** Horizontal rows of lenticels on trunk. Glandular dots at base of leaf blade

**LEAF:** Alternate, simple, ovate or elliptic-obovate, serrate, 1 1/2-2 1/2” long, 1-1 1/4” wide, pointed apex

**PROBLEMS:** Many; some of the worst are aphid, borer, scale, tent caterpillar, canker, leaf spot

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained, pH adaptable

**NOTES:** Short-lived tree, fast growth rate

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Asia

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**Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'**

**Bradford Pear**

**Rosaceae**

**BEST ID:** Narrow crotch angles, large pubescent buds and glossy green leaves

**LEAF:** Alternate, simple, broad-ovate to ovate, 1 1/2-3” long and wide

**PROBLEMS:** None serious

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Adapted to many soil conditions

**NOTES:** Fast growth rate; trees split under a heavy snow load or high wind

**NATIVE HABITAT:** China

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**Pyracantha coccinea**

**Firethorn**

**Rosaceae**

**BEST ID:** Stems with 1/2-3/4” spines

**LEAF:** Simple, alternate, evergreen, narrow elliptic to lanceloate, 1-2 1/2” long, crenulate-serrulate

**PROBLEMS:** Fireblight, scab on fruit, leaf blight, twig blight, root rot, lace bug, scale, aphid

**SOIL PREFERENCE:** Well-drained

**NOTES:** Vigorous grower that needs room or lots of pruning

**NATIVE HABITAT:** Asia Minor

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